

The Lenton Priory Project: An Archaeological Evaluation



Top. Three dimensional image of Trench 3. Bottom left, south-facing photograph of Trench 2. Bottom right, volunteers excavating in Trench 9.

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SUMMARY

A trench evaluation of Lenton Priory, comprising the excavation of seven trenches within the green areas surrounding the site provided a wealth of new information concerning the layout, state of preservation and use of space within the conventual church and the inner/outer precinct).

The two trenches excavated within the footprint of the main priory church identified well-preserved structural remains. Trench 2 reinvestigated excavation areas opened by Herbert **Green in the 1930's on the east end of the conventual** church and demonstrated that the one extant column sits on top of the internal curved wall of the ambulatory. Although no stone-flagged or tiled floors remained, wall-lines (including the external wall of the east end of the conventual church) are well preserved immediately below ground level.

Further along the nave, to the west Trench 3 in the Boat Inn public house garden successfully identified the original flagged floor level of the priory church (heavily robbed), a pier base and some possible choir stalls that re-used earlier medieval masonry. This trench also established that the north wall of the Boat Inn pub garden was indeed the internal face of the medieval north wall of the main priory church, although the extant wall had been rebuilt, probably in the Nineteenth century. A significant assemblage of architectural stone, dominated by Twelfth century pieces, was recovered and there was also some evidence for the post-medieval re-use of the priory nave.

The two trenches situated at the southern extent of **the churchyard of St. Anthony's** (Trench 4 and 5) also confirmed that the churchyard wall was rebuilt upon the medieval north wall of the main priory church. Both trenches revealed north facing external buttresses of the main priory church. Trenches 4 and 5 also confirmed that there were no built structures (e.g. a northern cloister) abutting the northern exterior of the conventual church, suggesting that the inner precinct (which later became the churchyard) was perhaps always reserved as an open area from the medieval period onwards. Significant residual finds included three sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Trench 6 investigated the current Church boundary wall to the west. This wall was found to cut a layer that overlaid a pit containing Sixteenth to Seventeenth century finds and it can be concluded that the wall was relatively modern and has no relation to the priory church or its precinct.

Two final excavation trenches were located further north in the western part of the churchyard (**Trench 9**) and **within Priory Park, west of St. Anthony's Church (Trench 7)**. A north to south aligned medieval wall that may well represent the western boundary wall of the inner precinct of the priory was identified in Trench 9. Trench 7, identified a complex sequence of intercutting soil features, including numerous pits and ditches, with a sequence of activity extending from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth centuries. The stratigraphic sequence was very similar to the market/fair site excavated to the northwest of Abbey Street in 2012-13 (Flintoft and Davies 2013) suggesting that similar medieval and early post-medieval trade activities were occurring in the Outer Precinct on both sides of what is now Abbey Street. Further significant finds in Trench 7 included a Fifteenth to Sixteenth century cobbled surface and, beneath this, an east to west aligned medieval wall that may well represent the northern boundary wall of the inner precinct.

The evaluation has added greatly to our detailed understanding of the exact size/scale of the conventual church and provided insight into its architectural detail (e.g. external buttresses on

the north wall of the nave). Establishing conclusively that the churchyard wall is indeed built upon the original northern wall of the nave is a significant conclusion.

The evaluation has also, for the first time provided good information on the use of space in the inner precinct, with its western and northern boundary walls potentially identified. We can now start to suggest that the inner precinct was an open area during the medieval period, later encroached upon by churchyard burial.

Further north, the identification of medieval and post-medieval deposits indicative of the market/fair site in the outer precinct allow us – in accordance with a number of earlier documentary reconstructions - to confidently extend this part of the site south of Abbey Street to the very southern limit of the proposed Outer Precinct.

The recovery of residual Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, combined with the fact that a number of unexplored geophysical anomalies (identified in 2013) run on contrasting alignments to the priory layout, suggests that parts of the site may offer future opportunities to interrogate the evidence for a pre-priory settlement of (as yet) uncertain character and function.

The Lenton Priory Project: Archaeological Evaluation

Report On An Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared by G. Davies and P. Flintoft

Report Number: 061/2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Lenton Priory Partnership (LPP): a partnership between the Dunkirk and Lenton Partnership Forum (DLPF), Nottingham City Council (NCC), the Priory Church of St. Anthony (PCSA), Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) and the Lenton Local History (LLHS) received Heritage Lottery Funding to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of Lenton Priory.
- 1.2 Lenton Priory, founded in 1106-7, and dissolved in 1538, was once one of the most impressive monastic houses in England. The Chapel of St. Anthony is now the only standing building, thought to originally have been a hospice. A small portion of a column from the east end of the main priory is also extant at the junction of Priory Street and Old Church Street. The priory was founded by the Cluniac order, and became one of the wealthiest houses of an order noted for the size and magnificence of its churches. Although the precise location of many of these buildings at Lenton Priory is unknown, the buried remains of some of these structures, particularly those to the north of the priory church will survive as significant sub-surface archaeological remains. The Priory is a scheduled monument managed by Historic England (List Entry Number 1019675), and the scheduled area is now owned between Nottingham City Council and the Priory Church of St. Anthony.
- 1.3 The work comprised the excavation of seven archaeological evaluation trenches with the aim of assessing the condition of the monument and evaluating sub-surface deposits. The key aim of the work was to evaluate the monument for the purposes of future interpretation, management and presentation, and to inform future research strategies. The archaeological works formed part of a wider community project incorporating educational outreach in local schools and a re-imagining of the Martinmas Fair (that was held in medieval Lenton) as a community event.
- 1.4 This proposed surveys evaluation required a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the Lenton Priory Partnership (LPP), English Heritage and the Nottingham City Council Archaeologist, Scheduled Monument Consent from English Heritage (Carver and Davies 2014), and a Faculty License from the Church of England.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Location and geology

- 2.1 Four areas were subject to archaeological evaluation. These included the churchyard of the Chapel of St Anthony, Nottingham City Council grassed park areas to the west of Old Church Street, a grassed area which is currently used as the beer garden of the Boat Inn public house and Priory Park to the north-west of the church graveyard (Figure 1). Each of these areas incorporates parts of the Scheduled Monument.
- 2.2 The park located to the west of Old Church Street (SK 55287 38724) is presently grassed and access to the public is restricted by iron fencing. A column constructed of sandstone and limestone, which is believed to be an extant part of the now demolished priory church, is situated towards the centre of the park (Figure 2). Trench 2 was situated here.
- 2.3 A second parcel of council owned parkland (SK 55247 38721), used by the proprietors of the Boat Inn is bounded to the north by what is believed to be the partial remains of the northern wall of the nave of the conventual church, and Priory Street to the south (Figure 2). Trench 3 was situated here.

- 2.4 The largest area of investigation was the churchyard of St Andrews Church and the Chapel of St Anthony (SK 55286 38766). The churchyard has been closed to burials for many years and has had gravestones moved around the edge of the graveyard resulting in an open landscape with gentle but noticeable undulations (Figure 2). Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 9 were situated here.
- 2.5 Priory Park is located to the west of St Andrews Church and on the corner of Gregory Street and Abbey Street (SK 55256 38820). The more northerly part of the park is dominated by tree cover and not therefore available for excavation. The southern part of the park is however open and flat with good access (Figure 2). Trench 7 was situated here.
- 2.6 Two distinctive geological units which underlie Lenton have been identified. 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.

Historical background

- 2.7 With the exception of the intriguing snapshot of land ownership provided by the Domesday Book (1086), little is known about the occupation of Lenton in the years preceding the foundation of the priory. At this time Lenton was divided into the ownership of William Peverel, recipient of a large grant of land in Nottingham at the **conquest and that directly owned by King William the Conqueror. Part of Peverel's land** (two caricates with 2 ploughs and 4 freemen, and 4 smallholders with 2 ploughs and a 1 mill) remained under the jurisdiction of **the King's Manor at Newbold. Whilst a further 4** bovates of taxable land (including land for half a plough) held before the conquest by an Anglo-Saxon, Wulnoth (1 plough, 1 villager, 1 smallholder, 1 mill, 10 acres of meadow and 10 acres of underwood), was placed in Williams charge following the conquest and then presumably granted to Peverel. The King directly owed 4 bovates of taxable waste land, which remained under the jurisdiction of his a large manor at Arnold, owned prior to the conquest by King Edward (DB 1,48. 10,19;24).
- 2.8 The Priory is believed to have been established in AD 1106-7. Although the Domesday entry for Lenton is largely unexceptional, with a partly wooded and river-side (milling) location, it does allow for the suggestion that the grant of land to Cluny may well have been a Royal decree; perhaps providing a use for waste land. It is also of interest that, unusually, the waste land in Lenton is the one land parcel that falls directly under the jurisdiction of pre-conquest royally owned manor; might this land have once been a holding, containing an Anglo-Saxon settlement that had been discontinued sometime before the Conquest?
- 2.9 Like many of the monastic houses, Lenton Priory was gradually abandoned by the monks in the years following the dissolution of the monasteries **in the 1530's, although** there is some documentary evidence indicating that the market site flourished for some time after (Barnes 1987).
- 2.10 Approximate locations of the outer and inner precinct have been suggested through the combined use of documentary evidence and extant architectural elements (the Chapel of St Anthony, the proposed north wall of the nave and the single pier from the apse of the conventual church (Beilby 1966) (see Figure 3).
- 2.11 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 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 was known about the precinct and the fair site prior to recent archaeological investigations. The most informative guide to the priory site layout reconstructed from historical documentation is that produced by Barnes (1987), and one of the most reliable speculative models was formulated by Elliott and Burbank (1952). In relation to this piece of work it can be assumed that Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 fall broadly within the area of the outer/inner precinct.

Archaeological background

- 2.12 Despite its importance, relatively little accurate detail is known of the overall plan of a number of parts of the Lenton Priory site. As late as 1845, the *Monasticon Anglicanum Dugdale* summarised the state of knowledge pertaining to the priory rather well:

'All vestiges of Lenton priory had long disappeared, when, a few years ago, the discovery of a brass plate of the Crucifixion (engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxvii. p. 281) drew attention to its site: subsequent to which a stone coffin, the bases of some pillars, and a large portion of the foundation walls, which had been uncovered by Mr. Stretton, the then owner, determined it more precisely.'

(Dugdale 1846)

- 2.13 In 1935-36 H. Green exposed the foundations of the apsidal east end of the choir, as well as a section of the ambulatory to the north and the north side chapel (Green 1936, 77-90). Later on, in the years 1943-51, Elliot and Berbank either undertook, or reported on, a number of small interventions and observations, which included investigation within the garden at the corner of Priory Street/Old Church Street (1943), the choir north aisle wall/north side of the chapel/arc of the foundations/piers (1945-6), a short section of the inner facing transept (1947), and the north aisle wall (1950). The building of a chapel to **the east of the 'chapter house site', in 1951, exposed no remains of the monastic infirmary.**
- 2.14 In the late 1970s M. Bishop demonstrated that the apsidal nave of the Conventual Church continues to the east of Old Church Street in the form of Lady Chapels, perhaps similar to those observed at St Pancras, London. One of these chapels included a burial in the wall (Bishop 1977).¹ In January 1984 the observation of a trench to lay replacement water mains at the west limit of Old Church Street, adjacent to the pavement, demonstrated that masonry of the priory survived at less than 0.50m below the present road level (Young 1984). The following month, another service trench excavated immediately to the east (34 inches from the kerb) revealed the remains of 3 human skeletons. Several skulls were also noted, immediately north of the Conventual Church. A plan of the walls revealed in January features was drawn (see Figure 6). The burials, of presumed medieval date, were observed and drawn by a planning officer and not an archaeologist and the alignments of the burials depicted on Figure 7 should be regarded as speculative. Further human remains were later observed in a Diamond Cable trench on the opposite (east) side of Old Church Street by the police, but near to the previously identified skeletons. All the services now excavated in the Scheduled area are depicted on Figure 8.
- 2.15 **Ever since Stretton's work in the early 1800s, there has been general agreement that the Priory's cloister was probably located on the south side of the Conventual Church.**

¹ Unpublished excavation report held by the Nottingham City Council SMR and soon to be digitized for their UAD/HER.

Conjectural plans to this effect were produced by Barnes (1987: 84), Elliott and Berbank (1952: 47) and most recently by Kinsley (2009). A more recent archaeological evaluation carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology at Nazareth House, on the south side of Priory Street (McAree 2003), however, failed to find remains of the priory complex on this location. This cast some level of doubt over the reconstructed layout of the cloister of Lenton priory, provided by Barnes (1987, 84, Figure 1), or indeed the priory conventual church layout as provided by Elliot and Berbank (1952, 42, Figure II and Figure 3 in this report).

- 2.16 In 2012-2013 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were contracted by Vinci to complete various archaeological works and monitoring in advance of the construction of the NET-2 tram route through Nottingham city centre including archaeological excavation of areas outside the scheduled zone, and a watching brief that included a cable trench through the scheduled area.
- 2.17 In 2012, evaluation of 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). The resulting excavation (Figures 2) yielded evidence for settlement layout and use from the 11th/12th to 17th centuries, including enclosure ditches, refuse pits and material that is likely to have pertained to the use of the area during the annual Martinmas Fair event that was held in Lenton at least intermittently from 1164 into the 16th century (Flintoft and Davies 2013; Page 1910; Greig 1992).
- 2.18 Another component of the Net-2 development required the excavation of a cable trench running east to west along Priory Street before turning northwards into the scheduled area on Old Church Street (Hobson and Flintoft 2013). The results from this trench were remarkable considering the previous uncertainty about the condition of *in situ* sub-surface architectural elements of the Priory structure itself, particularly outside the scheduled area. Masonry was exposed along the entire length of the Priory Street trench, complete with **fittings and possible entranceways, which based on Elliott and Berbank's (1952) projected plan** (see figure 1) appear to have belonged to the northern wall of the cloister range and possibly a Chapter House. *In situ* masonry in the trench along Old Church Street also **appeared to broadly fit with Elliott and Berbank's plan of the conventual church's apsidal end**.
- 2.19 The 2012-2013 excavations inspired a great deal of community interest and in June 2013 TPA held an open day as part of the CBA (Council for British Archaeology) festival of archaeology. To coincide with this event, Nottingham City Council commissioned and funded a geophysical survey in the five green areas surrounding the priory and the Chapel of St. Anthony, which was completed by TPA with volunteers from the University of Nottingham and the Lenton Local History Society. This produced evidence of further sub-surface archaeological features, perhaps on contrasting alignments to some of the high-medieval priory layout, and led to a series of recommendations for future work, which (in addition to previous findings) form the basis of the present project (Flintoft 2013).

3. OPPORTUNITY, AIMS & OBJECTIVES

3.1 Opportunity

3.1.1 The argument for the proposed archaeological works can be summarised as follows:

The discovery of *in situ* masonry along Priory Street highlights how little is known about the state of preservation of the original Priory structure, and demonstrates an opportunity to re-interpret, manage and present the monument for a public audience. In particular, the architectural remains uncovered appear to support but not prove absolutely that the cloister extended southwards from the church. Targeted evaluation would assess the condition of a number of parts of the Priory, and test areas to the north of the conventual church as an alternative cloister location.

3.1.2 When masonry was exposed at the apsidal end of the Priory, its position was recorded (Elliott and Berbank 1952), but accurate plans of architectural details were not produced. Targeted evaluation holes re-exposing some of these remains will allow for their existing state of preservation to be recorded, integrated into geo-referenced site plans and marked above ground as part of future public presentation strategies.

3.1.3 Undeveloped land in private ownership with lapsed planning consent along Abbey Street demonstrates a potential threat to archaeological remains from development. A better understanding of sub-surface deposits would allow for informed strategies to be devised about how best to mitigate for archaeological constraints to planning and even facilitate the development and regeneration of this unused area for the future.

3.1.4 The sequence and date of many standing components within the scheduled area remains unclear, evaluation trenches abutting them might produce dating evidence and information about the development of the priory complex over time.

3.1.5 The research potential of the site is of national significance but at present not coherently devised or presented. The proposed work would contribute towards the formulation of a comprehensive research strategy for the future.

3.1.6 Lenton today is a demographically diverse area comprising first, second and third generation immigrants, ethnically white populations often rooted in the area for several generations, and a huge and highly transient student population. Involvement of the local community at all stages of investigative work, as well as the proposed reimagining of the Martinmas fair as a community event, will draw people together through a sense of shared heritage as well as raise the profile of the comparatively poorly recognised Lenton Priory in the local consciousness.

3.2 Aims

3.2.1 Five main project aims were identified:

Better understanding of the development of the Lenton Priory monastic complex, including dating and phasing of the conventual church and associated buildings.

- 3.2.2 Better understanding of developments in the use of space over time, including changes in enclosure and land use, and the location and layout of the Martinmas Fair.
- 3.2.3 Better understanding and recording of upstanding remains, including their date, condition and architectural characteristics, in order to inform future conservation and management in line with English Heritage Priorities.
- 3.2.4 Assessment of the condition of sub-surface remains pertaining to the conventual church structure and associated features, in order to inform future management and presentation of the monument and contribute to research priorities (see below).
- 3.2.5 Increased knowledge and awareness of the Priory and engagement of the local community with the site as a significant heritage asset with the potential for greater public utilisation.

3.3 Objectives

- 3.3.1 The following objectives will help to address the aims outlined above:

To evaluate the presence and condition of architectural remains as suggested by projected groundplans of the Priory building through targeted evaluation holes

- 3.3.2 To test some of the hypothesised groundplans through targeted evaluation holes, for example the notion that the cloister range lies to the north rather than the south of the main conventual church.
- 3.3.3 To evaluate the presence and character of sub-surface archaeological features as suggested by the geophysical survey results through targeted evaluation holes.
- 3.3.4 To record in detail the Chapel of St. Anthony through laser scanning, photogrammetry and traditional building recording (*not undertaken as part of the present scheme*)
- 3.3.5 To evaluate subsurface components of upstanding architectural remains, namely the wall running east to west along the southern side of the Priory Church graveyard, and the single column base belonging to the medieval Priory.
- 3.3.6 To record in detail the gravestones in the Priory Church graveyard through systematic survey and a photographic catalogue (*not undertaken as part of the present scheme*).
- 3.3.7 To evaluate the presence and condition of sub-surface architectural remains pertaining to Lenton Priory through targeted evaluation holes, and record their position in order to allow for future marking or presentation of the Priory building footprint.
- 3.3.8 To explore the potential for unidentified sub-surface remains through topographic survey (*not undertaken as part of the present scheme*).
- 3.3.9 To allow volunteers to participate in archaeological research techniques and provide the appropriate training, guidance and supervision.
- 3.3.10 The project presents a rare opportunity to address East Midlands Heritage Research Agenda questions which pertain to the medieval and post medieval period (Knight *et al.* 2012). These include;

7.1.4 Can we shed further light upon the commercial role of fairs, markets, ports and other trading centres?

7.5.1 Can we identify additional pre-Conquest church, minster and monastic sites and elucidate the development of later monastic settlement?

7.5.2 Can we discern significant differences in the planning, economy and landscape impact of the different monastic orders?

7.5.3 Can we elucidate further the development of hospitals and colleges?

7.5.5 How can we refine our understanding of local and regional architectural styles, including sculptured stonework, decorations and monuments?

7.6.4 Can we develop a typological classification of buildings associated with medieval industrial and commercial activities and can we identify sub-regional and chronological patterning?

3.4 The archaeological evaluation

3.4.1 The archaeological work comprised:

Seven trenches were located in the field by GPS/Total Station prior to machining/hand excavation. Their final positioning took into account surface topography, services/safety requirements and all existing site features. The layout of trenches is depicted in Figures 1 and 2 below.

3.4.2 The specific purpose of the trench locations was as follows:

Trench 2: Parkland to the west of Old Church Street

Dimensions: 10 x 2m

To evaluate the preservation and condition of surviving architectural remains linked to the extant column base, and to record their form and position for above-ground marking of the Priory building footprint.

Trench 3: Parkland used by the Boat Inn

Dimensions: 10 x 2m

To investigate the date of the wall running east to west along the southern side of the Priory Church graveyard, and to sample unknown deposits that may shed light on its relationship to Lenton Priory.

Trench 4: Church graveyard

Dimensions: 12 x 2m

To investigate the date of the wall running east to west along the southern side of the Priory Church graveyard, to sample the anomalies detected in the geophysical survey of this area, and to test for evidence of a cloister range projecting north from the conventual church (see figure 3).

Trench 5: Church graveyard

Dimensions: 2 x 2m

To investigate the date of the wall running east to west along the northern side of the Priory Hall.

Trench 6: Church graveyard

Dimensions: 2 x 2m

To investigate the date of the wall running north to south along the western side of the Priory Church graveyard.

Trench 7: Priory Park

Dimensions: 2 x 20m

To sample the anomalies detected in the geophysical survey of this area and investigate their date and role within the development of the Priory over time.

Trench 9: Church graveyard

Dimensions: 10 x 2m

To sample the anomalies detected in the geophysical survey of this area and investigate their date and role within the development of the Priory over time, and to test the hypothesis of a cloister range extending northwards from the conventual church (see Figure 3).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Where architectural remains were encountered, the trenches were excavated to the first archaeologically sensitive horizon or *in situ* masonry and were protected using geotextile material prior to backfilling. The exact position of masonry was recorded and marked above ground after backfilling. Where cut features were encountered, they were recorded and sampled in consultation with English Heritage and the Nottingham City Council Archaeologist.
- 4.2 All features recorded and excavated, as well as artefacts recovered were to be analysed in the light of the aims and objectives set out above.
- 4.3 All recording resulted 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 field evaluation*, 2008)
- 4.4 The fieldwork and the report aimed to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and their significance, value and extent as set out in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage, MoRPHE, 2008). Where archaeological deposits are present, this report aims to inform on the need for, scope and resourcing of future investigation as set out in MoRPHE (2008). During the course of the trenching the site was visited by the Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage, who assessed the deposits and advised on appropriate hand excavation/ sampling strategies.
- 4.5 The work was undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA staff according to **accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standard & Guidance' produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists**. A roster of volunteers, which included approximately 4-6 people each day, was submitted to TPA field staff at the start of each week. The volunteers were closely monitored and assisted by TPA staff in order to maintain accepted standards of practice.
- 4.6 Evaluation trenches: excavation**
- 4.6.1 The trenches and any archaeological features were located by GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS prior to excavation.
- 4.6.2 In areas where sub-surface architectural remains were likely to be present close to the surface (trenches 2 and 3), and in the case of the two 2 x 2m test-pits (trenches 5 and 6), trenches were de-turfed, excavated and backfilled by hand. Trenches 4, 7 and 9 will be partially opened and backfilled by 3 tonne mini excavator. Machining was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket to strip the turf and topsoil layers only, to the level of the first archaeologically sensitive horizon.
- 4.6.3 Topsoil and subsoil was stored on the sides of the trench.
- 4.6.4 The location of any artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil was recorded three-dimensionally or by context/spit if appropriate.
- 4.6.5 Trenches were hand cleaned where appropriate and a minimum of one long section of each trench was photographed, and drawn at 1:50/1:20 (recording will correspondingly increase with the presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench will be located with reference to the OS grid.

- 4.6.6 Excavation was sufficient to establish the first clear horizon of archaeological features. Features will be hand-cleaned and planned. In cases where *in situ* architectural remains are encountered, excavation ceased at a level at which the masonry can be clearly defined and it will be protected with geotextile material before backfilling. The position and form of architectural remains were recorded and marked above ground after backfilling. In cases where cut features were encountered, a sample strategy was devised in consultation with English Heritage, with the goal of establishing the character, date and stratigraphic relationship of features. Trenches were not excavated to a depth below 1.20m in line with health and safety regulations.
- 4.6.7 Where applicable, feature fills were removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features were hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.
- 4.6.8 Spoil was searched for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.
- 4.6.9 *Human Remains.* In the event of the discovery of *in situ* human remains, *in situ* preservation and backfilling was the primary strategy. A diocesan faculty had been put in place which permitted removal of disturbed disarticulated remains only, with the permission of the Church of England.

4.7 Evaluation trenches: recording

- 4.7.1 All finds were assigned an individual finds code. *In-situ* finds were recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil were noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.
- 4.7.2 Plans of all contexts including features were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and showed at least: *context numbers, all colour and textural changes, principal slopes represented as hachures, levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent, sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and O.S. 1:2500 map (i.e the national grid).* Sections showed the same information, but levelling information was given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on the plan.
- 4.7.3 Photographs of each context were taken as monochrome prints and digital images (as per Brown 2007), together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 4.7.4 Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (as accepted by all regional county archaeologists).

4.8 Evaluation trenches: sampling

- 4.8.1 Where appropriate, sampling of deposits of environmental potential and residues and debris from industrial processes were conducted in liaison with English Heritage. Samples were to be assessed by Alison Wilson (TPA), followed by full analysis and reporting where appropriate following receipt of specialist advice and liaison with English Heritage and the Nottingham City Council Archaeologist.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench 2

(Figures 4, 19, 20 and 21)

- 5.1.1 Trench 2 was located immediately west of Old Church Street within a grassed area designated as City Council owned parkland. This area appears to have been free of intrusive building developments since the final demolition of the priory. The excavation of Trench 2 aimed to explore the condition of the east end of the medieval conventual church and examine if any archaeological levels had been compromised by Herbert **Green's** 1933 excavation.
- 5.1.2 A free standing column, comprising large shaped pieces of sandstone and limestone, is located towards the centre of the parkland. The column is believed to be one of the few original surviving structural elements of the conventual church.
- 5.1.3 The soft, mid to dark-brown silty clay topsoil (2000), was initially removed. On account of this soil layer measuring a maximum depth of only 0.1m, the cutting and removal of the soil was remarkably rapid.
- 5.1.4 Beneath the topsoil a soft light-brown clay material (2001), with occasional inclusions of rounded pebbles (up to 40mm in diameter) was encountered. The layer, a maximum of 0.48m in depth, extended across the entirety of the trench, was homogenous and uncharacteristic of other sub-soils encountered across the site. On this basis the deposit is believed to represent the backfill of **Green's** 1933 excavation, probably material that was imported for landscaping purposes, rather than simply spoil re-deposited after the excavations. This notion is supported by the fact that, in contrast to Trench 3, no large fragments of architectural stone were recovered from Trench 2. Alternatively, deposit (2001) may have been selected as an appropriate material to assist with the preservation of the sub-surface remains, the clay acting as an impermeable barrier to rain water.
- 5.1.5 Upon removal of deposit (2001) a further layer, (2002), measuring a maximum of 0.18m in thickness, and extending across the entirety of the excavation trench, was identified. Layer (2002) was a friable deposit comprising abundant brick and rubble with a very dark-grey sandy silt soil matrix containing frequent inclusions of charcoal. This material appears to be a deliberately backfilled deposit, perhaps introduced to protect the masonry **exposed in the 1930's excavations**.
- 5.1.6 Removal of deposit (2002) within the central part of Trench 2 revealed a possible *in-situ* surface, (2007), comprising rammed grey silty sand and mortar. The surface was an average of 20mm in thickness, and was truncated away around the peripheries of structural walls [2005] and [2006] (see below). It is unclear if this truncation is a result of the 1933 excavation or whether it relates to the Sixteenth century destruction of the monastery.
- 5.1.7 Possible surface (2002) overlay an *in-situ* medieval layer, (2008)/(2014), comprising compact and occasionally friable mixed grey and orangey brown silty sand, a maximum of 0.34m in thickness. Inclusions within the context included frequent small to medium sized rounded pebbles (up to 60mm in diameter) and moderate inclusions of charcoal. This deposit was not present in Trench 3, perhaps suggesting that the deposit was a bedding or levelling layer necessary to counteract the stress caused by the scale of building works within the apsidal end of the conventual church.

- 5.1.8 Removal of deposit (2008)/(2014) revealed walls [2005] and [2006] (and associated construction cut [2009]/[2003]). The construction cut backfill, (2010)/(2004), where observed, was a loose, mixed mid-grey and dark-brown charcoal sandy silt with frequent inclusions of mortar (up to 40mm in diameter) and small rounded pebbles (up to 50mm in diameter).
- 5.1.9 Wall 2005 – the inner wall of the east end of the main conventual church – was east to west aligned, a maximum of 2.12m in width and 0.86m in depth, and exhibited a noticeable curve forming the apsidal end. The wall was constructed of limestone and sandstone blocks of varying sizes. The coursing of the stone work was irregular and, whilst the outer faces were clearly faced, the rubble core was irregular and heavily mortared. The mortar was compact orangey cream silty sand with moderate inclusions of charcoal. The overall condition of the wall was particularly good. Interestingly, cleaning of wall [2005] demonstrated that the base of the extant column was not built-in to the wall construction but was instead **'floating' on an organic horizon of soil**. This suggests that the column had in fact been moved from its original location placed in its present location. Photographs from the 1933 excavation show the column in the same location as it is today. It is therefore suggested that the column was moved prior to 1933, perhaps as a Victorian folly constructed out of several partial columns and rebuilt in the centre of this park.
- 5.1.10 Wall [2006] the outer apsidal wall at the northern extent of Trench 2 was less well preserved than the southern wall. The foundations were not as deep, measuring 0.42m in depth, although the width of the wall, which measured 2.16m, was more comparable. The wall was constructed from irregular courses of stone with a faced outer coursing and a heavily mortared rubble core. The curvature of [2006] (as observed within Trench 2) was far more subtle with more of a curve to be expected just beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The excavation of a sondage within deposit (2014) at the southern extent of wall [2006] unfortunately revealed no clear construction cut.
- 5.1.10 In contrast, the excavation of two sondages through deposit (2008) at the north and south of wall [2005] demonstrated that construction cut [2003]/[2009] had a sharp break of slope at the top, with very steep, near vertical sides (although the base of the construction cut could not be observed). In the northern sondage the removal of the side of construction cut [2003] revealed a possible earlier feature, [2011], believed to be a pit. The full extent of this feature could not be explored but a pit fill, (2012), a very compact mid grey sandy silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks, was observed in plan.
- 5.1.11 The excavation of the southern sondages demonstrated that possible pit [2011] and construction cuts [2003]/[2009] were cut through deposit (2013), a friable orange sand interpreted as a possible natural sand or early levelling deposit. The absence of a deposit comparable to (2013) in Trench 3 may suggest that it was deliberately deposited as part of the priory building scheme.

5.2 *Trench 3* (Figure 5)

- 5.2.1 Trench 3 was located in Council owned park land immediately east of The Boat Inn public house on Priory Street. The north to south aligned trench, 10m in length and 2m wide, abutted the southern extent of the southern boundary wall of St **Anthony's** churchyard. Previous excavations and documentary research had confirmed that this trench was located in the interior of the priory church. A row of Nineteenth century terraced buildings which fronted onto Priory Street were also previously located in the

southern part of this area although the impact of these structures had made on the medieval remains of the priory church was unclear.

- 5.2.2 The aim of Trench 3 was to investigate the date and condition of the boundary wall of the churchyard and ascertain its relationship to the medieval priory church. The trench also aimed to sample the condition of unknown deposits (which might reasonably include internal structural elements of the conventual church).
- 5.2.3 *Modern features:* Removal of the dark brown compact clayey silt topsoil (3000) (0.06m in depth) revealed a series of subsoil layers (e.g. (3038)/(3026) and deposits. The latest subsoil deposit was (3038), a loose yellow sand deposit within the central 3.6m of the trench, 0.15m deep. Layer (3038) sealed (3005), a fill of friable mid brown grey sandy rubble mottled with dark grey sand clay and large fragments of sandstone masonry, brick, slate, medieval tile and charcoal flecks. Fill (3005) was contained within an even sloping cut, [3006], which was at least 2m wide and 0.74m deep. Cut [3006] was possibly associated with the final clearance of the site during demolition of the terraced buildings here. A similar large modern cut, [3008] (1.12m in width and 0.74m deep), filled by friable mid brown silty sand and demolition material, (3011) was also observed towards the southern end of Trench 3.
- 5.2.4 Cut [3006] truncated layer (3001), which comprised mixed demolition material with dark brown compact clayey organic silt, 0.15m in depth. The material probably derived from the demolition of the terraced buildings which fronted onto Priory Street. Context (3001) in turn sealed a discrete deposit (1.6m in width and 0.2m depth) of loose tarmac chippings (3033). This deposit sealed layer (3027), a loose deposit of black clinker ash which was intermittent across the trench and had a maximum depth of 0.1m.
- 5.2.5 Beneath these demolition deposits, the southern part of Trench 3 was characterised by the remains of the terraced houses which fronted onto Priory Street and were demolished in the 20th century. Several deposits associated with the construction of the terraced buildings were identified. These include paved surface, (3002) (directly below subsoil (3026)) which was mortared together with a compact cream mortar. The surface covered an area of 3m by 2m and was constructed from thin blue paving bricks with a bordering course of red brick on the southeast extent. The structure included a north to south aligned drainage system (3041) incorporating an inspection pit constructed from red bricks (0.24m by 0.12m by 0.08m). The drain had become silted up with friable black gritty silt (3013). These structural features were constructed on (3042), a layer of friable dark brown grey gritty sandy clay with frequent inclusions of clinker and charcoal flecks and small brick fragments. Beneath 3042 was an earlier ceramic drain which was filled by (3043), a loose light grey brown sandy silt sediment mixed with demolition material 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep.
- 5.2.7 Beneath modern cut [3008] a number of layers of mixed rubble/soil were observed (3028), (3010), (3029), (3016), sitting within a large cut [3021]. Deposit (3010) included some faced sandstone blocks, interpreted as re-deposited demolition material from the priory. Cut [3021] appears to **represent an earlier excavation, perhaps Green's 1930's** campaign. Excavation cut [3021] had truncated two earlier deposits, (3014) and (3022), which may also represent demolition events of an uncertain date.
- 5.2.8 *Post Medieval features:* A probable post medieval phase in Trench 3 is characterised by the apparent re-use of the abandoned medieval priory. At this time, an ad hoc surface layer, comprising compact light yellow sand with frequent rounded pebbles, (3017), was inserted between medieval wall [3012] (to the north) and wall/architectural feature [3023] (to the south). The surface was observed to abut both features. The function of this **ephemeral 'surface' is unknown, but it may be associated with** either the disuse of the priory, or activity in the back plot of the later terraced houses situated on the site. An

- earlier surface (3049), containing white plaster, and two earlier layers, (3030) and (3031), believed to be levelling material, were identified beneath this surface. These levelling layers overlay, (3047), a loose mid-brown sandy clay which appeared to have accumulated over, the floor of the medieval church (see below).
- 5.2.9 Surface layer (3017) had been truncated by a small sub-rectangular pit, [3019] with steep sides and a rounded base (1m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.2m depth) containing a single friable mid-brown clay sand fill, (3018) and Eighteenth century pottery.
- 5.2.10 Towards the southern extent of Trench 3, below the remains of the terraced houses, bedding mortar for a tiled floor, (3046), of likely post medieval or early modern date was observed. Although the tile had been robbed-out, tile imprints clearly measured 0.14m x 0.14m. The surface was observed at a height of 26m AoD, identical to that of ad hoc surface (3017), perhaps implying contemporaneity. Unfortunately, as surface (3046) was **truncated by Green's excavation cut ([3008]) and only** visible in a west facing section (Figure 23), no stratigraphic relationship could be established between these surfaces or and wall/architectural features [3023] and [3009]. Floor surface (3046) overlay levelling layer (3034), a loose grey white sand which may be equivalent to (3030)/(3031). Below the levelling deposit was a post-medieval accumulation layer, (3035), of loose grey-brown sand which may be equivalent to (3047).
- 5.2.11 Within the central portion of Trench 3, two intriguing lengths of east to west aligned walling/ architectural feature were observed. The features are either post-medieval or late medieval in date. To the north was wall/architectural feature [3023], a single course thick and two courses deep, constructed from re-used medieval masonry and potentially set into a levelling material (3030) on its southern side (finds of slate in context (3030), which might indicate a post-medieval/post dissolution date for the deposit). Wall [3023] was abutted by surface (3017) on its northern side, implying that the wall was extant during the use-life of this surface
- 5.2.10 A second wall/architectural feature, [3009], was located 2.06m to the south of [3023]. Wall [3009], also constructed from re-used medieval masonry, was of a similar proportion to wall [3023] and ran parallel to it. One finely faced chamfered block of limestone (construction cut [3048]) appeared to be later insertion. These deposits, truncated an accumulation of mid-dark grey brown sandy loam, (3007) which directly overlay the medieval priory floor surface (3015), perhaps reflecting waste building up on the surface following abandonment.
- 5.2.11 Walls/architectural features [3009] and [3023] which re-use medieval masonry are interesting features. The stratigraphic evidence (abutting surface (3017) and apparently set in to potentially post-priory layer (3030)) implies that these features were at least extant during the post-medieval period; when this area was re-used in a less formal way. However, these features share a notable alignment with medieval wall [3012] (see below) and are stratigraphically early in the observed sequence, meaning that may have in fact be contemporary with the priory church itself, perhaps the bases for late medieval choir stalls. Further excavation would be required to resolve this hypothesis.
- 5.2.12 An undated but presumably post-medieval post hole (cut [3024], fill (3025)), 0.25m in width, and 0.1m in depth truncated the medieval priory floor surface (3015) and appeared to be associated with an area of burning visible on floor [3015].
- 5.2.14 *Medieval features:* An in situ column base, [3040], was exposed in the east facing section of Trench 3 (Figure26). The structure comprised faced masonry and was chamfered at the base, and presumably represents a pillar on the northern aisle of the main conventual church.

- 5.2.15 Column base [3040] was constructed onto medieval floor surface (3015). The medieval floor surface had been heavily disturbed and comprised patches of compact yellow sand and mortar with occasional in situ sandstone flagstones and fragments. A small sondage was excavated through post medieval surface (3017) in the north-east corner of the Trench 3 which also revealed more of this floor layer (here (3048)) abutting east to west aligned wall [3012].
- 5.2.15 Wall [3012], situated on the line of the main north wall of the priory, had four distinct phases (Figure 25). Above ground, the latest phase consisted of Nineteenth century red brick capped with chamfered stones. Below this were re-used medieval stones, presumably used to build up the height of the wall in the Nineteenth century. Below this was an unfaced mortared rubble core; which was the original wall of the priory church with facing stones removed. The sub surface part of the wall retained its facing stones which now stand proud of the rubble core above, the bottom course of facing stones featured a chamfer.
- 5.2.16 In the south-east corner of the Trench 3 a small area of intact medieval/post medieval grey cream mortar rich rubble (3003), undisturbed by the 1930s excavation was identified. This material represents the only is similar to deposits recently identified during excavations associated with the laying of an electricity cable along Old Church Street and Priory Street (Flintoft and Hobson 2013).

5.3 Trench 4

(Figures 6 and 28, Plate 1)

- 5.3.1 Trench 4 was situated within St **Anthony's** Church churchyard, was oriented north to south, and extended north from the southern churchyard boundary wall (the hypothesised northern wall of the conventual church) over a length of 10m. The trench was positioned to ascertain the character and date of this wall, whilst also characterising the geophysical anomalies detected here during the 2013 survey (Flintoft 2013).
- 5.3.2 The topsoil, (4001), was a soft dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of angular and sub-angular fragments of ceramic building material, a maximum of 0.24m in depth. Removal of the topsoil revealed a subsoil layer comprising soft mid-grey clayey silt, (4002), 0.2m in thickness. Notable finds from these deposits were residual sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon Torksey ware and Stamford wares (see Section 6 below).
- 5.3.3 The removal of subsoil layer revealed, (4005), a soft well sorted mid brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of compact poorly sorted sand, interpreted as the main cemetery layer. Grave cuts were clearly identified at this horizon and were investigated to a maximum depth of 0.68m below ground level (excavation ceased at this depth in order to not disturb in situ human remains within the grave cuts). East to west aligned grave cuts, [4006], [4008], [4010], [4013], all shared similar morphologies, ranging in width from 0.52m-0.78m. The fills, (4007) (4009) (4011) (4014), comprised loose dark brown clayey silt with compact poorly sorted sand inclusions.
- 5.3.4 None of the anomalies identified in the 2013 geophysical survey were observed during the excavation, and no evidence for the presence of a cloister or other structures (including architectural stone/rubble) was identified.
- 5.3.5 At the southern extent of Trench 4, beneath the extant southern churchyard boundary wall, three further courses of wall [4003] were identified. The wall was constructed from limestone blocks, which measured an average of 0.34m in length, 0.2m in width and 0.2m in depth. The blocks were laid in regular courses, with a compact white silty sand mortar used for bonding. The lowest course of blocks demonstrated a protruding

chamfer. In addition to these three courses of limestone blocks, a Romanesque buttress feature was also observed. All the above noted architecture and building materials were significantly different to the modern church boundary wall and the style of the buttress suggests that the lower part of this wall does indeed represent the foundation of the early medieval priory church wall. This observed portion of the priory church wall would have formed the outer face of the north wall of the nave.

5.4 Trench 5

(Figures 7 and 32, Plate 2)

- 5.4.1 As with Trench 4, Trench 5 was located on the northern side of the southern churchyard boundary wall and aimed to investigate the date of the wall running east to west along the northern side of the Priory Hall. It has long been suspected that this wall was constructed on top of the original priory church.
- 5.4.2 The topsoil (5000), consisted of soft dark greyish brown clay silt which included small rounded pebbles and ceramic building material fragments (0.60m thick).
- 5.4.3 Below topsoil (5000) was a subsoil layer (5001) (0.78m thick). The layer contained a frequent rounded and angular limestone fragments and charnel. Two grave cuts, [5005] and [5007], were identified truncating the subsoil. Cut [5005] measured 1.34m in length and 0.48m in width and was filled by a compact, grey brown sandy silt, (5006). Grave cut [5007], which extended beyond the trench, measured 0.62m in width and was filled with by a compact, grey brown sandy silt (5009). Hand cleaning of the grave cuts at a depth of 1.4m below ground level revealed in situ human remains and the outlines of decayed coffin stain, at this point excavation of the trench ceased and the human remains were left *in-situ*.
- 5.4.4 At the southern extent of Trench 5, abutted by deposits (5000) and (5001), the Churchyard boundary wall was revealed and comprised three distinct phases. The latest phase was the extant brick wall, [5002], constructed from red bricks (0.22m long, 0.11m wide and 0.06 deep) in regular coursing. This structure appears to be broadly contemporary with the Boat Inn and Priory Hall, located immediately south of the wall.
- 5.4.5 Brick wall [5002] was bonded on to an earlier phase of church boundary wall, [5003], also still extant, constructed of large limestone blocks (up to size 0.34m, long 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep) laid in regular courses and bonded with a compact white silty sandy mortar. This phase of the wall is believed to be a later reuse of medieval stone, presumably from the priory but it is unclear when this wall was constructed.
- 5.4.6 Beneath the extant wall the remains of a substantial medieval wall, [5004], were observed. As with Trench 4 this wall is believed to be the northern wall of the nave of the priory church. Wall [5004] was built from faced limestone blocks (average size 0.34m long 0.2m wide 0.2m deep), which were regularly coursed. A buttress was identified which was bonded to wall [5004]. The buttress was constructed in a Romanesque style was similar to the buttress identified in Trench 4. The lowest observed course exhibited a protruding chamfer similar that observed in Trench 4.
- 5.4.7 The base of the medieval wall or its construction cut could not be observed due to the presence of the *in-situ* human remains within grave cuts. However, protruding chamfer on the lower coursing suggests that the base of the wall was unlikely to be much deeper.

5.5 *Trench 6*

(Figures 8 and 29-31)

- 5.5.1 Trench 6 was located on the western side of the north-south aligned western wall the churchyard. This trench, measuring 2m x 2m in size, was excavated to the north of a gate which leads between the churchyard and Abbey Street.
- 5.5.2 The aim of Trench 6 was to investigate construction date of the current Church boundary wall, 6007, and to identify if there was any relationship with the original priory church or inner precinct. The boundary wall is aligned northwest to southeast and constructed of large faced and regularly laid limestone blocks bonded with a compact pinkish cream mortar.
- 5.5.3 The topsoil, (6000), was first removed. This deposit included large amounts of rounded pebbles and frequent fragments of ceramic building material. The layer was 0.24m deep and was most likely formed through the mixing of accumulations of both demolition material and modern building waste deposited on this part of the site. Beneath the topsoil was a compact, grey and light orange brown silty sand subsoil layer, (6001) a maximum of 0.37m in depth.
- 5.5.4 Removal of subsoil (6001) exposed the lower portion of the boundary wall; a foundation of smaller un-faced limestone blocks and red brick set in a compact pale gray cream silty sand mortar, (6008). At this depth the cut for its foundation trench was also observed cut through an underlying deposit, (6002), a friable dark grey slightly sandy silt believed to be represent a levelling deposit up to 0.15m in depth.
- 5.5.5 Layer (6002) sealed a pit, [6004], which contained a compact light orange brown sand and stone fill, (6005) up to 0.27m in depth. Sixteenth to Seventeenth century pottery was recovered from fill (6005). The pit was cut into a further compacted levelling layer, (6003), which comprised mid-dark brown silty sand. As further excavation was impossible, an auger at the base of the test pit demonstrated that layer (6003) was up to 0.73m in depth and overlay a deposit of mottled orange-brown silty sand and limestone/sandstone believed to represent the geological substrate.

5.6 *Trench 7*

(Figures 9 -1, 17 and 33-39)

- 5.6.1 Trench 7 was located in Priory Park, **immediately northeast of St. Anthony's churchyard**. The main aim of this trench was to investigate anomalies detected in the geophysical survey and to establish their date and role within the development of the Priory. No buildings have been recorded as been present on the site of the trench. The 20m long northeast to southwest aligned trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m, revealing five distinct phases of activity: discussed from latest to earliest below.
- 5.6.2 A thin soft mid-brown silty clay topsoil layer, (7000), (0.1m deep) extended across the entirety of the trench. Directly beneath the topsoil was a modern path ([7002]/(7003) and, beneath this, a friable light brown sandy silt subsoil, (7001/4), (0.24m deep).
- 5.6.3 *Modern Garden Features: Phase 1*

Beneath the subsoil (7001/4) the remains of a small structure, [7006], roughly 2m square in size and crudely constructed from both faced limestone blocks and red brick was observed. No construction cut was observed. This ephemeral structure may represent a garden feature such as an ornamental border around a now removed tree/shrub.

Structure [7006] overlay a thick layer of imported soil, (7005), a compact very dark grey sandy silt containing frequent brick fragments. This material (a maximum of 0.56m in depth) extended across the entire extent of Trench 7 and had perhaps been brought in to provide a level surface in Priory Park.

5.6.4 *Eighteenth to Nineteenth century rubbish pits: Phase 2*

The removal of imported soil (7005) and (7006) revealed a number of morphologically similar shallow pits, likely associated with the late post medieval and modern period town houses in this part of Lenton. Moving from south to north, pit [7052] (0.88m wide and 0.25m deep) contained a single soft dark brown silty clay fill (7053), with fragments of ceramic building material, charcoal and Eighteenth century ceramics. Pits [7015] (1.22m in width and 0.2m in depth) and [7011] (0.84m in width and 0.18m) extended under the north-west limit of Trench 7 and each contained a friable light-mid brown slightly sandy silt fill, (7016) and (7012) respectively. Fill (7012) contained Eighteenth century ceramics and environmental remains (charred crops and hearth waste) indicative of middening. Pit [7013] (0.79m in width and 0.1m in depth) contained fill (7014), a compact to friable greyish black silty clay containing Eighteenth to Nineteenth century ceramics and environmental remains indicative of hearth waste. Pit [7034] (0.72m in width and 0.18m deep), partially visible in the south-western section of the trench, contained fill (7035), a friable light-mid brown slightly sandy silt.

- 5.6.5 Pit [7052] truncated a soft mottled orange brown silty clay layer, (7010) interpreted as a buried subsoil (0.16m in depth), which extended over the southern extent of Trench 7 only. Ceramics dating to the period 1780-1900 AD were recovered from this deposit.

5.6.6 *Eighteenth to Nineteenth century plot boundaries and soakaway feature: Phase 3*

Removal of layer (7010) in the southern part of Trench 7 revealed three ditches running on northwest to southeast alignment for an observed distance of c.2.5m. The easternmost ditch, [7043] (0.76m wide and 0.26m deep) contained fill (7044), a loose grey brown silty sand. Running parallel immediately to the west was later ditch [7038] (0.94m in width and 0.34m) and, further west, ditch [7041] (only partially observed). The ditch fills, (7039) and (7042) respectively, were friable grey-brown silty sands containing Eighteenth to Nineteenth century ceramics. Ditch [7038] appears to be a re-cut of ditch [7041] and all three ditches exhibited steep sides and flat bases.

- 5.6.8 The Phase 3 ditches are reminiscent of earlier dated plot division ditches identified during excavations to the north of Abbey Street in 2012/13 (Flintoft and Davies 2013) and correspond well with geophysical anomalies identified in 2013 (see Figure 17).

- 5.6.8 Layer (7040), a friable yellow mottled brown silty sand, was identified beneath the three southern ditches. This deposit may represent a natural build up of material (0.16m in depth). Nineteenth century ceramics were recovered from this deposit.

- 5.6.9 Further north, a single northwest aligned ditch, [7008], (0.92m wide and 0.38m deep) was also observed. The primary fill of the ditch, (7019), comprised soft pale greyish brown sandy clay silt and charcoal flecks (0.21m in depth), this fill was overlain by (7009) a dark grey black silt (0.16m in depth). Fill (7019) contained Fourteenth to Fifteenth century ceramics alongside a red bodied sherd from a storage vessel dated broadly to 1600 – 1900 AD, allow for a date as early as the Seventeenth century, fill (7019) contained ceramics dating to the period 1780-1900 AD.

- 5.6.10 At the northern extent of the Trench 7 a large pit, [7018] was excavated. Measuring 1.3m in length 0.66m in width and 0.60m in depth, the pit was filled by (7017), which comprised angular sandstone and cobbles in a matrix of friable dark grey silt. Morphologically the pit

is reminiscent of a soakaway feature. Fill (7017) contained hammerscale from a smithing hearth and ceramics dating to the first half of the Eighteenth century.

5.6.11 *Phase 4: A Fifteenth to Sixteenth century surface*

The removal of layer (7040) revealed part of a large undated pit [7049] (fill (7050), 0.72m in width) in the south-east extent of the trench and, immediately north of this, a patchy surface, (7046). Surface (7046) was a yellow brown silty sand containing large fragments of tile (flatly laid) and occasional charcoal forming a roughly level layer.

5.6.12 The removal of surface (7046) exposed an earlier cobbled surface, (7051) (5.26m wide and 0.16m deep and extending beyond the limits of the trench). The surface contained cobbles of various sizes laid into a matrix of light brown silty clay. Surface (7046) appears to represent a resurfacing layer of (7051). Surfaces (7046) and (7051) were both contained within construction cut [7045]. The cut (5.26m wide and 0.26m deep) had a gradual slope, an uneven base and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

5.6.13 Surface deposits (7046) and (7051) both produced ceramics with a date range of the late Fifteenth century through to the second half of the Sixteenth century. On the basis of existing evidence, Phase 4 appears to represent the immediate post-dissolution activity in this part of the site, after the inner precinct wall goes out of use (see below) but before concentrated activity ceased entirely in the priory market/fair area.

5.6.14 In the southern part of Trench 7, an undated layer of mid-brown silty sand, (7055) (which physically overlaid Phase 5 layer (7058)) may have been contemporary with surface deposit (7046). Unfortunately, a stratigraphic relationship was impossible to observe due to its truncation by later features.

5.6.14 *Phase 5: Medieval features and layers*

In the southern part of Trench 7, two structural features which were revealed following the removal of cobbled surface [7045]/(7051). A circular arrangement of stones, [7057], measured 1.84m in diameter and running into the northwest trench section was partially observed. This structure – of uncertain function - comprised large roughly hewn limestone and sandstone blocks (c. 0.24m long, 0.16m wide and 0.18m deep), with no bonding material apparent. No construction cut was observed for structure [7057], but it apparently overlaid layer (7020) (see below).

5.6.15 The second feature, [7056], was an east to west aligned wall (1.22m wide), constructed of angular limestone, sandstone and tile fragments, with no apparent bonding agent. Only a single course of the wall survived (0.20m depth), although what remained was in a reasonable state of preservation. Wall [7056] may represent the inner precinct wall which separated the internal grounds of the priory from the outer part of the priory reserved for the market/fair.

5.6.16 In the northern half of Trench 7, two shallow pits were observed truncating underlying layer (7020) (see below). Sub-oval pit, [7022] (0.72m long, 0.36m wide and 0.08m deep), contained fill (7023), a soft mid-brown sandy silt containing charcoal flecks. Fill (7023) was truncated by stake holes [7024] and [7026] containing firm orange clay fills, (7025) and (7027) respectively. Another nearby pit, [7028] (0.28m wide and 0.12m deep), was filled by (7029), a firm yellow orange clay containing Fourteenth to Fifteenth century ceramics. Fill (7029) was truncated by stake hole [7030] (fill (7031)). These features may all be associated with the use of this area as the site of the priory market/fair.

5.6.17 At its southern extent, wall [7056] was apparently abutted by an undated layer of mid-brown silty sand, (7058) interpreted as naturally accumulated deposit. At its northern

extent, wall [7056] was apparently abutted by layer (7020), a light grey brown sandy clay silt containing charcoal flecks. These assumptions are made on the basis that no construction cut was observed for wall [7056] (and further investigation was not possible). Layer (7020) contained ceramics dating from the Fourteenth to Sixteenth centuries AD.

- 5.6.18 The distinction between the character of layers (7058) (south of the wall [7056]) and (7020) (north of wall [7056]) is worthy of note. Layer (7020) was characterised by more abundant charcoal and artefacts, similar to deposits identified during recent excavations north of Abbey Street (Flintoft and Davies 2013). In contrast, layer (7058) was largely sterile. This may reflect markedly different land-use regimes within the inner (south) and outer (north) precincts of the priory.

5.7 *Trench 9*

(Figures 14, 18, 40-44)

- 5.7.1 Trench 9 was located within the churchyard of **St Anthony's church** aligned northeast to southwest, and extended 10m northeast of the north to south aligned western boundary wall of the churchyard. Trench 9 aimed to sample the anomalies detected in the geophysical survey of this area (Flintoft 2013) to investigate their date and role within the development of the Priory over time, and to test the hypothesis of a cloister range extending northwards from the conventual church.
- 5.7.2 The topsoil, (9000), consisted of a friable black silt and included frequent rounded pebbles.
- 5.7.3 Directly beneath the topsoil, a series of relatively late features were visible truncating subsoil (9001). At the northern extent of Trench 7, grave cut, [9011] (1.28m in length, 0.63m wide) was infilled by friable black brown silt, (9012) containing frequent rounded pebbles. Grave cut [9042] (0.98m long and 0.62m wide) was infilled by a friable mix of black and dark grey brown silt, (9043). Further to the south, grave cut [9035] (1.56m long and 0.58m) contained fill (9036), a friable mid-grey silt containing occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Near to the centre of the trench, grave cut [9013] (fill (9014), a friable mid-dark grey brown silt), 1.04m long and 0.94m wide, truncated western extent of fills (9048) and (9047) within grave cut [9046]. Grave cut [9046] had vertical edges, a flat base and was 0.62m wide and 0.76m. The eastern extent of the grave [9046] was cut by robber trench [9044], targeting wall [9004] (see below) and containing two separate fills (9049) and (9008) (3.52m long, 1.16m wide and 0.65m deep). At the southern extent of Trench 3 a large rubble filled pit, [9028], containing two silty fills (9045) and (9029) also truncated subsoil (9001).
- 5.7.4 Subsoil (9001), representing the later use of the churchyard as a burial ground, was a friable very dark grey brown silt including frequent pebbles and was up to up to 0.7m deep. Beneath subsoil (9001) a number of features were visible, truncating earlier subsoil layers (9002) and (9003), the latest being a drain cut, [9016] (fill (9025), 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep). A further similar drain running parallel to [9016] was observed in plan (see Figure 42 and 14) and was allocated cut number [9039] and fill number (9040).
- 5.7.5 An earlier phase of graves apparently cut through subsoil (9001). Cut [9023], in the south east corner of Trench 9 was 1.2m long, 0.56m wide and 0.44m deep and contained fill (9024) a friable mid-dark brown silty. Moving south along the trench, cut [9034], a vertically sided grave cut, 0.66m long, 0.62m wide and 0.77m deep, was filled by (9029) a friable mid-grey brown silty loam. Grave cut [9037] (0.5m long, 0.64m wide and 0.68m deep contained fill (9038), a friable black and dark grey silt. Cut [9017] (1.4m long, 0.58m wide and 0.86m deep) contained a friable mid-light grey silty loam primary fill (9018), and a mid-brown silty loam secondary fill (9041). Grave cut [9017] truncated fill (9022), a friable mid-dark brown silty loam, of grave cut [9021] (1.06m long, 0.42m wide and 0.72m

deep). The morphology of the grave cuts sealed by layer (9001) were near identical to those grave cuts that truncated this deposit, perhaps suggesting that they are broadly contemporary and that layer (9001) therefore represents a single-event such as localised re-landscaping of this part of the graveyard.

- 5.7.6 Also truncating lower subsoil layers (9002) and (9003), ditch cut [9009] (2.8m wide and 0.86m deep) was observed extended across the width of the Trench 9. The full extent of the feature could not be exposed due to the presence of grave cuts [9017] and [9021] but its upper fill (9010)/(9019) a friable mid-brown silty loam with occasional rounded pebbles and angular stones was part excavated. Fill (9010) produced a very mixed pottery assemblage - with a latest sherd dating to the Eighteenth century - perhaps reflecting the high level of mixing of soil due to grave cutting in this part of the site. However, this ditch does not seem to have any spatial relationship to the later priory features and may feasibly be an early drainage/boundary feature. Ditch [9009] correlates well with a geophysical anomaly identified in 2013 (see Figure 18).
- 5.7.7 Lower subsoil layers, (9002) and (9003) may be contemporary. Layer (9002), a friable mid-dark brown clayey silt (0.57m deep) extended across the majority of Trench 9 but does not extend beyond wall [9004] (see below). In contrast, layer (9003) a friable mid-light grey brown clay silt (at least 0.4m deep) was exclusively seen to the south of wall [9004]. It would appear that subsoil layers (9002) and (9003) formed whilst wall 9004 (of probable medieval date) was extant, as they seemed to be separated by its boundary. The contrasting soil characters may reflect contrasts in use of space either side of wall [9004]. Beneath subsoil layers (9002) and (9003) a pit [9006] (fill (9007)) was observed but not excavated due to the presence of surrounding grave cuts.
- 5.7.8 Directly beneath layer (9002) in the southern half of Trench 9, and truncated by pit [9006], was an earlier subsoil layer, (9015)/(9005). With a maximum depth of 0.58m, layer (9015) consisted of a friable mid-strong brown silty loam. Although, again, dating evidence was very mixed with ceramic dating to the Eighteenth century presence, a strong presence of Fourteenth century ceramic material may reflect concentrated activity of this date in the immediate environs of Trench 9.
- 5.7.9 Below layer (9015)/(9005) was layer (9030), up to 0.56m deep comprising friable mid-dark brown silt with occasional inclusions of angular stone fragments and charcoal flecks. Layer (9030) is interpreted as a sub-soil representing the immediate post-dissolution use of the priory grounds, and was dated solely by Cistercian ware ceramics (Sixteenth to Seventeenth centuries).
- 5.7.10 Layer (9030) overlay wall [9004] (Figs 40-42). Wall [9004] was aligned north to south and constructed of limestone fragments of various sizes, the larger of which appear to be dressed. The observed courses were not laid in any recognisable bond pattern. The rough nature of the construction suggested that the two surviving two courses were foundations and not originally intended to be visible. Wall [9004] is interpreted as the western boundary of the inner precinct wall of Lenton Priory. Although it was not actually viewed, the construction cut for wall [9004] was assigned the number of [9025]. The fill of the construction cut, (9031), was a friable mid-brown silt containing occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Although no dating evidence was recovered, fill (9031) was the stratigraphically earliest deposit identified in Trench 9.

6. SPECIALIST REPORTS

6.1 *Environmental Report*

By Sharon Carson, Ruth Whyte & Jennifer Miller

6.1.1 *Introduction*

6.1.2 Lenton Priory is thought to have been founded in the 12th century and abandoned after the dissolution of the monasteries. The Lenton Priory Project presented an opportunity to address research questions pertaining to medieval and post medieval activities within the Lenton Priory area. Trench 7 was located in council owned park land known locally as Priory Park within the vicinity of the priory. The objective of this trench was to investigate anomalies detected in the geophysical survey and to establish their date and role within the development of the Priory. No buildings were identified on the site of the trench. Excavation revealed five distinct phases of activity, with samples from Phase 2 activities submitted for environmental analysis. The features related to a sequence of features characterised during fieldwork as a series of morphologically similar shallow pits. Excavation revealed that all of the fills contained post medieval artefacts including tile, clay pipes and pottery (Flintoft 2015).

6.1.3 A range of samples recovered from the Phase 2 pit features were submitted for specialist processing and analysis. It was anticipated that a greater understanding of the provenance of these features would help with the interpretation of the site and provide evidence for the nature and land use of the occupied area over time.

6.1.4 *Methodology*

6.1.5 *Flotation & Sorting*

Bulk soil samples were processed by Trent & Peak Archaeology using standard Siraf flotation. The flot material was dried and bagged pending submission to the Dickson Laboratory for specialist analysis. Upon receipt, the volume of each dried flot was recorded and then sorted through calibrated sieves of 4mm, 1mm and 500µm mesh diameters. **The matrix composition was described according to Hubbard & Clapham's** abundance scale (1992) and all botanical and significant non botanical components were removed for further analysis. A magnet was used to recover magnetic materials.

6.1.6 *Botanical Material Identification*

Charcoal identification was undertaken using the reflected light of a Brunel SP80 metallurgical microscope at x40 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 <4mm 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 and uncarbonised cereals, seeds and other macroplant remains 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.

6.1.7 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. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997) except cereals, which conform to Zohary & Hopf (2000).

6.1.8 Faunal Remains Identification

The material was examined at macroscopic level and identifiable fragments assigned to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Identifications were made with comparison to reference specimens from the Zooarchaeological reference collections at the Dickson Laboratory. These were further supplemented with reference texts (Pales & Garcia 1981). Mammalian fragments that could not be identified, yet retained characteristics which enabled size estimation of the animal were assigned into the following categories; large mammal (eg. horse, cow, large deer), medium mammal 1 (eg. sheep, goat, pig, small deer), medium mammal 2 (eg. dog, cat, hare), small mammal (eg. rabbit, rodent). Remaining fragments that could not be assigned to any of these categories, and fragments below 10mm in size without any size determinant characteristics were recorded as unidentified. All recorded identifications were compiled into a database of number of identified specimens (NISPs).

For each sample, observations of bone preservation, colour, angularity of breaks and general fragment size were recorded using qualitative scales, in order to make general observations on the taphonomy of each context. This was completed with reference to **O'Connor (2000)**.

6.1.9 Mollusc Identification

Identification was achieved using Cameron & Riley (2008) and shell taphonomy and interpretation with reference to Claassen (1998).

6.1.10 Results

Results are discussed below by area and phase where such information was available. All samples analysed represent Phase 2 activity pit fills. Table 1 provides data from sorting of the flot material, full analysis and identification of botanical remains and Table 2 gives results of the bone analysis.

6.1.11 Trench 7 Phase 2

6.1.12 Context (7012) sample <01>

Few botanical remains were recovered, with only a limited number of small charcoal fragments from mixed woodland taxa identified. These included alder (*Alnus*), hazel (*Corylus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), poplar/willow (*Populus/Salix*) and elm (*Ulmus*). The majority of the burnt material was cinder. Tentative evidence of cereal processing was also observed, including one carbonised wheat (*Triticum sp*) and an indeterminate grain, plus one carbonised seed of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) which is a typically associated crop weed. Occasional small fragments of CBM were also observed within the flot material. The crop waste and cinder concur with the pottery, clay pipe and oyster shell recovered at the time of excavation indicate deposition of midden material including hearth waste.

6.1.13 Context (7014) sample <06>

The flot was predominantly cinder, with occasional charcoal fragments derived from a diverse range of mixed woodland taxa including alder, birch (*Betula*), hazel, beech (*Fagus*), ash, ivy (*Hedera helix*), Scots pine type (*Pinus sylvestris* type), poplar/willow and cherry type (Prunoideae). No other carbonised remains were recovered. Such a varied assemblage is often suggestive of gathering of hearth fuel from local scrub woodland sources. Cinder here may reflect recurrent burning of wood within hearth deposits. Bone recovered from the sample consisted of three small fragments, all much smaller than 10mm. These were all poorly preserved and unidentified. Collectively the remains suggest deposition of domestic hearth waste within the pit.

6.1.14 Context (7017) sample <02>

The sample contained evidence of metalworking and smithing in the form of glassy slag spheres, spherical hammerscale and hammerscale. Together with an abundance of cinder material the presence of these materials indicates some form of industrial process taking place within the vicinity. A limited number of charcoal fragments were recovered and included alder, birch, ash, poplar/willow and oak (*Quercus*), the later three taxa being slightly more frequently.

- 6.1.15 Other components recovered imply domestic activities, with one carbonised grain of possible bread wheat (cf *Triticum aestivum*) and one indeterminate grain recovered along with occasional commonly associated carbonised crop weeds. One carbonised seed each of common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and the knotweed family (Polygonaceae) were noted. Carbonised cereals are probably the result of accidental loss during the parching stage of processing within the hearth rake out material. One carbonised elder seed was also noted, implying possible preparation of berries as well as cereals for consumption.
- 6.1.16 Two fragments of bone were recovered from the sample. The first of these was an unidentified piece of calcined smaller than 10mm. The calcined state of the bone demonstrates that it has been burnt at a high temperature in a well oxidized fire (Shipman *et al.* 1984, 1995). The second piece was a fragment of small mammal long bone. Unfortunately this was not diagnostic of species. The specimen of small mammal was not calcined, but was fairly well preserved.
- 6.1.17 The mixed nature of this assemblage is strongly suggestive of a disposal pit containing materials from a variety of sources of domestic waste.

6.1.18 Context (7023) samples <03> & <05>, both fill of pit [7022]

Samples <03> and <05> from fill (7023) of pit [7022] had similar charcoal assemblages, reflecting mixed broadleaf woodland taxa. Birch, hazel, ash, poplar/willow and oak were recorded, with the later three taxa being more frequent, although sample <05> contained a greater abundance of charcoal and cinder. One carbonised oat (*Avena sp*) and occasional dock (*Rumex sp*) seeds may have derived from cereal processing waste lost during the parching stage. Four carbonised henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) seeds recovered from sample <5> may reflect medicinal use but are perhaps more likely to have been weeds on enriched ruderal or waste groundsoil.

- 6.1.19 Eleven of the bone fragments recovered from context (7023) sample <03> were smaller than 10mm and unidentified, although a single fragment of medium mammal 2 of undiagnostic morphology was also identified. The highest abundance of bone was recorded in context (7023) sample <05>, although this was still sparse. The majority of fragments were smaller than 10mm and recorded as unidentified. There were two exceptions to this; a specimen of small mammal which was not diagnostic to species, and a fragment of lagomorph distal femoral epiphysis. This could not be identified beyond taxonomic order; however it is likely that it is from a rabbit or hare.

6.1.20 Context (7029) sample <07> fill of pit [7028]

Botanical remains from the deposit were limited to a moderate number of charcoal fragments identified as having derived from mixed broadleaf scrub woodland including birch, hazel, ash, apple type (Maloideae), poplar/willow, cherry type and oak. There did not appear to be any primary reliance on any one taxon that would substantiate any specific interpretation. Charcoal cinder was also fairly abundant. One carbonised wheat, possibly emmer (*Triticum cf dicocum*), and one indeterminate cereal grain were recovered, suggesting accidental loss during processing. The sample contained four small fragments of unidentified bone. Each of these was poorly preserved. Collectively the remains imply discard of domestic waste.

6.1.21 *Context (7035) sample <04> fill of pit [7034]*

Small fragments of metal and spheroidal hammerscale were recovered from this deposit to suggest a degree of metalworking; the spheres are usually derived from smithing. Very few charcoal fragments were recovered from this deposit, with only a small number of fragments being of sufficient size and preservation to be identified as alder, ash, poplar/willow or oak. The majority of the burnt material was cinder that could not be further identified. No other carbonised remains were recovered with the exception of one wheat (*Triticum* sp) grain, probably derived from accidental loss during the parching stage of processing. Such scant carbonised remains may be residual evidence of hearth rake out waste, whether representing domestic usage or industrial practices.

6.1.22 Sample <04> also contained two small undiagnostic mammal phalanges and two small unidentified fragments of bone. The phalanges were still mostly intact, demonstrating that preservation was at least fair to good. These may have come from a rodent or rabbit sized animal.

6.1.23 **Discussion**

The flots analysed contained primarily indeterminate cinderised charcoal, with small quantities of identifiable charcoal, cereal crop waste and tiny animal bone fragments to imply that domestic hearth waste has been dumped within the pits examined. Small fragments of industrial waste further support the interpretation that the pits were used for the discard of general refuse from a variety of sources.

6.1.24 *Artefacts*

Artefacts were scarce within the pit deposits, limited to low level evidence of industrial activity, probably smithing. Context (7017) contained glassy slag spheres, spherical hammerscale and hammerscale, with (7035) containing spherical hammerscale and small fragments of metal. Hammerscale is important in the interpretation of a site because it is diagnostic of a specific metal working process and is often found in the immediate vicinity of the smithing hearth and anvil. Consequently, the presence of it can often help locate the specific location of this activity (Starley 1995). The presence of metal, slag and slag spheres in two of the samples is strongly suggestive of metalworking waste. Slag spheres (spherical hammerscale) results from the solidification of small droplets of liquid slag expelled from within the iron during hot working. This happens particularly when two components are fire-welded together, but also during the primary smithing of the bloom into a bar or billet (Starley 1995). These components are particularly important in the interpretation of a site as they are often found in the immediate vicinity of the smithing hearth and anvil.

6.1.25 Metalworking requires intense burning temperatures, and so smithing waste is usually encountered in close association with types of charcoal that can provide the necessary heat, including oak and/or alder (Edlin 1973). Although deposits (7017) and (7035) contained evidence of metal working and smithing, neither of them exhibited a primary reliance of any one woody taxon. Given the close association of these finds with definitive domestic processing waste, it is considered more likely that the metalworking finds reflect either background scatter or debitage from another area deposited into the pits for disposal.

6.1.26 **Charcoal, Cereals & Seeds**

Other than in contexts (7023) and (7029), identifiable charcoal was not abundant, but reflected primarily mixed deciduous woodland, much of it suggestive of short-lived local scrub taxa. However, some ash and oak were also recorded frequently. Both are slow maturing trees that form durable timbers and are valued as such. The wood from ash is very strong, resilient and resistant to stress and as a result commonly has a

structural use (Gale & Cutler 2000). It is also highly valued as a fuel source as it forms a dense wood that burns well. Oak is even more highly prized for structural use, but also for fuel in situations requiring high temperatures with prolonged burning, such as metalworking and is usually the preferred smelting fuel (Tylecote 1962). Some of the cinder recorded may reflect industrial charcoal. Oak would be unlikely to have been used on a hearth used to parch cereals as the heat given off is too intense.

- 6.1.27 Tentative evidence of cereal processing was found in the form of occasional carbonised cereals including oat, possible bread and emmer wheats and indeterminate grains with occasional commonly associated crop weed seeds. The cereal assemblage supports the interpretation of medieval occupation. Grains were limited in number and poorly preserved; the latter is often a result of prolonged exposure to heat during the parching stage of processing and usually derives from deposition of hearth rake out material. Occasional carbonised seeds from arable/ruderal plants including fat hen, knotweed family, wild radish, and docks were observed and 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 due to post depositional alteration.
- 6.1.28 Carbonised henbane seeds were recovered from one of the deposits (7023). The species has notable medicinal implications; and may have had originated as a physic garden escape as a relic of cultivation for medicinal uses (Mabey 1996). It was used for **anaesthesia because of the plant's narcotic effects and also as a remedy for toothache** (Dickson & Dickson 2000). However, henbane is also a prolific weed of enriched soils and waste ground and is more likely to be present here as such.

6.1.29 Bone

Generally the bone recovered from the samples is inconclusive. The majority of the specimens recovered were very small and consequently unidentified. Occasional elements of small mammal and medium mammal 2 were identified, although these were not diagnostic of species; limiting their interpretive value. The most closely identified item was a fragment of small lagomorph (rabbit/hare) from context (7023). It is possible that the presence of this item, along with at least some of the fragments of small mammal and medium mammal 2 reflects deposition of food processing waste within a refuse pit, although others may also be incidental. The presence of a fragment of calcined bone probably reflects hearth waste and cooking, to support other evidence of domestic practices recovered.

6.1.30 Modern & Contaminants

All of the samples contained uncarbonised seeds of arable/ruderal plants in variable abundances. As the samples did not come from waterlogged deposits it is likely that these seeds are modern contaminants incorporated into the deposits by some form of post depositional alteration and bioturbation (eg worm action or root penetration). The good preservation and high numbers of certain ruderal species reflect this. A number of taxa including dead-nettles (*Lamium sp*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), elder, blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) and henbane particularly thrive on enriched soils; the presence of them probably reflects the accumulation of enriched soils that occurs in a heavily occupied area such as at the Priory, including possible cess and other organic domestic waste.

- 6.1.31 The interpretation of introduction of modern contaminants is given further credence by the presence of occasional molluscs within context (7014) identified as *Lucilla singleyana*. These subterranean molluscs are an introduced species and the taphonomy of the shell suggests they are not of significant duration. Many of the samples also contained numerous modern roots and invertebrate eggs to corroborate the interpretation of post depositional alteration.

6.1.32 A number of well preserved birch seeds were recovered. Birch is a pioneer that can rapidly colonise open, un-grazed and un-shaded ground. The presence of this taxon reflects the nature of the wider area in recent times, potentially giving greater significance to the role of modern roots in bioturbation.

6.2 *The Human Remains*

By Marius Illie

6.2.1 *Introduction*

A commingled human remains assemblage totalling 380 human bone fragments was recovered from Lenton, Nottingham. The material was analysed in order to assess its potential to contribute to our understanding of the site.

6.2.2 *Materials and methods*

Because of the commingled nature of the assemblage, an appropriate recording method had to be selected to maximize recoverable information from the material. The zonation method described by Knusel & Outram (2004) was considered to be the most adequate for this assemblage. The method involves dividing each bone into several diagnostic zones and recording each zone present on a given specimen once, regardless of the level of completeness of the respective zone. This allows an accurate estimation of the degree of fragmentation of the assemblage, as well as facilitating MNI calculations by avoiding the overestimation of the number of specimens. Some anatomical elements (skull fragments, carpals, metacarpals, tarsals, metatarsals, phalanges and ribs) were not recorded according to the zonation method, as they usually do not offer the possibility of calculating MNI due to poor preservation and recovery rates. Fragments that were too small to be identifiable at an anatomical level were only counted and weighed.

6.2.3 Age at death was determined based on wear stages of permanent dentition (Miles 1963), epiphyseal fusion (Buikstra & Uberlaker 1994) and cranial suture closure (Meindl & Lovejoy 1985). Determination of biological sex was attempted on the basis of analysing sexually dimorphic features (Ferembach et al. 1980). Stature calculations were attempted according to long bone measurements (Trotter & Gleser 1970). For juveniles, age at death was also determined according to long bone lengths (Scheuer, &Black 2000) Pathologies were examined macroscopically and identified according to the literature (Mann & Hunt 2005, Roberts & Manchester 2010, Waldron 2009) using differential diagnosis.

6.2.4 *Results*

A total of 248 anatomically identifiable human bone fragments (3330 g) were recovered from 17 contexts. Four fragments (2.2%) were unstratified and are not discussed here. Table 1 shows the total number of fragments recovered from each context as a number (N) and percentage of the entire assemblage (%). Most of the assemblage (58.4%) comes from contexts 4002 and 4003, with the remaining 41.6% being divided amongst the remaining 15 contexts. With the exception of context 5001 which yielded 18 fragments, (9.7%), all other contexts have yielded fewer than 5% of the assemblage each. Juvenile anatomical elements (under 18 years old) make up 5.6% of the assemblage. A total of 132 anatomically unidentifiable fragments weighing 457g were also recovered.

Context	N	%
U/S	4	2.2
3016	1	0.5
4000	4	2.2
4001	1	0.5
4002	37	20.0
4003	71	38.4
4008	1	0.5
5001	18	9.7
5003	6	3.2
5008	2	1.1
7001	1	0.5
7010	1	0.5
9000	8	4.3
9001	2	1.1
9002	8	4.3
9009	3	1.6
9012	8	4.3
9032	9	4.9
Total	185	100.0

Table 1. Distribution of specimens according to context, expressed as a number (N) and percentage of overall assemblage (%).

6.2.5 MNI was calculated using the diagnostic zone method. The most frequent zone of the most frequent anatomical element (zone 6 of the femur) were used for calculating MNI using the formula: $MNI = p/2 + u + n$, where p is the number of paired anatomical elements (left+right), u is the number of unpaired elements and n is the number of unpaired elements. This formula accounts for the possibility that any unpaired or unpaired element may belong to a unique individual. This method only accounts for fully developed anatomical elements not missing the epiphyses (adult and subadult individuals).

Age	N
Prenatal	2
Under 2	2
3	1
Under 12	1
Under 14	2
Under 15	1
Under 18	1
Under 23	1
30-34	1
37.8	1
44	1
Under 11	3

Table 2. Age distribution according to number of specimens

- 6.2.6 MNI for the LPP commingled assemblage is 7. The MNI was calculated for juvenile elements (under 18 years old) using the same equation separately for each age category (ie. prenatal elements were not calculated together with adolescent ones) in order to avoid under estimation. The juvenile (under 18 years old) MNI for LPP is 6. *Total MNI for the site is 13.*
- 6.2.7 Only two specimens had sexually dimorphic traits present. A mandible (BML 2/2 9032) and an incomplete skull (BNY 5001) lacking the viscerocranium. Both specimens likely come from male individuals.
- 6.2.8 In terms of age at death, 17 specimens could be analysed. Table 2 shows age distribution for the fragments for which age at death could be determined. Out of the 17 cases, only 3 were adults and an approximate age interval or mean age could be established. The remaining 14 cases represent juveniles, for which only a maximum age could be calculated.
- 6.2.9 No intact long bones have been recovered, making estimation of stature for any individual impossible.
- 6.2.10 Pathology is present in nine cases. Two thoracic (BLV 4002) and one cervical (CKL 5003) **vertebrae had Schmorl's nodes on both the superior and inferior surfaces of the vertebral body.** These are benign lesions taking the form of protrusions of the intervertebral disc through the vertebral body (Macadam. They are usually associated with high levels of physical activity that create increased stress on the vertebral column (Roberts & Manchester 2010). Dental pathologies are represented by one case of calculus on the mandibular teeth (BML 9032) and three cases of caries: an isolated canine (BOL 5001) and the right M1 and M2 of a mandible (BNW 5001). A small carious lesion was identified on each of the three specimens. Carious lesions are the most common pathology encountered in skeletons from all ages, caused mostly by poor oral hygiene standards in the past. Skull (BNI 5001) shows cribra orbitalia in both orbits. This is a condition characterized by porotic lesions of the orbital roof. While the exact aetiology of cribra orbitalia is still being discussed (traditionally it is associated with iron-deficiency anemia), the condition is known to be one of the most common biological stress indicators encountered in human skeletal samples throughout history (Stuart-Macadam 1991). The last case of pathology found in the LPP sample is (BUK 4002), a third metatarsal, showing osteoblastic activity resulting in a thickening of the shaft. This is most likely the result of mechanical stress on the foot, potentially caused by wearing inadequate footwear.

6.2.11 Discussion & Conclusions

- 6.2.12 Commingled human remains assemblages are by their very nature difficult to interpret, offering limited information. The Lenton priory case is no different. Only two specimens presented sexually dimorphic traits that could be used to determine biological sex, while age at death could be determined for three adult specimens. A juvenile sample representing 5.6% of the assemblage was also identified, but unfortunately no other information besides age at death could be obtained. Pathology was present in 3.6% of **the assemblage. Schmorl's nodes, dental caries and cribra orbitalia are the most common pathologies throughout history and across all geographic areas.** Their presence is therefore expected and does not offer much information about the lifestyle of the Lenton population. It is unlikely that more information can be obtained using macroscopic methods alone. No further work recommended.

6.3 *The Animal Remains*

6.3.1 *Introduction*

An assemblage of 754 animal bone specimens was recovered from Lenton, Nottingham. Of these, 702 specimens belonged to 48 contexts from 9 different trenches, while 52 specimens were unstratified. Taxa identification was possible for 57% of the assemblage, with the remaining 43% being assigned a size category. The material was assessed to determine its potential to contribute to our understanding of the site.

6.3.2 *Materials and methods*

All osteological material was excavated manually from 48 different contexts, where it was found in association with pottery. Each bone was examined macroscopically and weighed. Taxa were identified according to morphological features (Schmidt, 1972). To assist in cataloguing the unidentifiable specimens in the assemblage, three distinct categories were used: large mammal (horse, cattle), medium mammal (sheep, goat, pig) and small mammal (cat, small breeds of domestic dog). Minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated using the diagnostic zone method (Dobney et al, 1988). Butchery marks were identified by type and recorded. Age at death was determined based on the level of wear on the molars and epiphyseal fusion. No sexually dimorphic traits were present in any of the specimens, making determination of sex impossible. The distinction between sheep and goat could not be made due to the lack of diagnostic features in the specimens. A complete inventory of the material is available in Appendix 1, attached as a separate .xlsx spreadsheet. After the material was identified according to the methodology above, the assemblage was analysed according to context and phase. Contexts yielding fewer than 10 specimens (see fig. 4) were not analysed individually but within the larger framework of their respective phase.

6.3.3 *Results*

Taxa distribution can be seen Plate 1 and 2. The assemblage is represented almost exclusively by mammals, with only 3% being represented by birds. Only 57% of specimens (N=429) could be identified according to taxon. Of these, cattle (*Bos Taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) represent the majority, with 25% (N=190) specimens of the former and 21% (N=158) the latter. Horse (*Equus caballus*) makes up only 2.5% (N=19) of the assemblage, while chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) remains make up 2% (N=15). The smallest category is represented by pigs (*Sus domesticus*), with only 1% (N=8) of the assemblage. Cat (*Felis catus*) bones make up 5% (N=39) of the assemblage, but this should be taken with a grain of salt. All cat remains were found in context 3001. MNI calculations indicate one individual, leading us to believe that 3001 represents a modern cat burial. The remaining 43% (N=325) was comprised of fragments either too small or lacking any diagnostic features to permit identification (Plate 3). Plate 4 shows the distribution of specimens (including the unidentified ones) according to size. More than half of the assemblage (61%, N=461) is comprised of large mammals. Medium mammals make up for 30% (N=224), while small mammals make up 6% (N=46). The latter category is represented almost exclusively by the cat remains from feature 3001. The remaining 3% (N=23) is represented by bird (*Aves*) remains. It is possible that the unidentified bird remains were in also domestic chickens. Only 6 taxonomically unidentifiable bone fragments were small enough so as not be distributed in any of the mammal size categories (N.A).

Age at Death Ovis/Capra	N
Under 1 year old	2
1-2 years old	3
2-3 years old	3
4-6 years old	3

Table 3: Age at Death Ovis/Capra

6.3.4 MNI calculations indicate only 6 contexts potentially have the remains of more than one individual of each taxon. All of these 6 contexts have yielded an MNI of 2 for the following taxa: 7005 - horse, sheep/goat and chicken, 9000 - cattle and sheep/goat, 7040, 7051 and 9002 - sheep/goat, and 9010 - cattle.

6.3.5 Age at death was calculated for 21 four indicate an age at death of less than 3.5 years old. Five specimens could be analysed for pig: two humeri indicate an age at death under 1 year old, while two femurs and a tibia indicate an age under 3.5 years old. For horse, a single femur indicated an age at death of less than 3 years old.

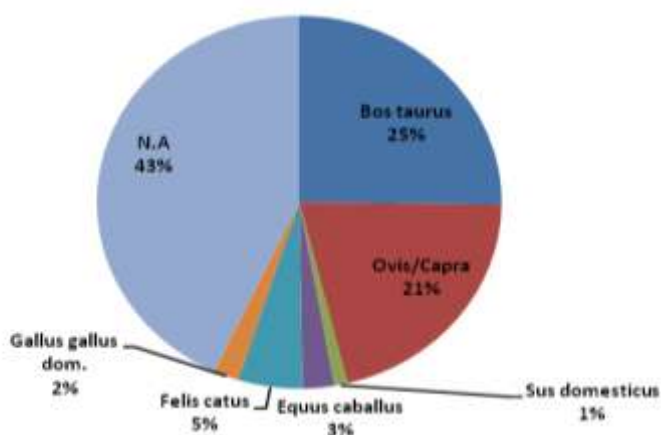


Plate 3: Distribution according to taxon.

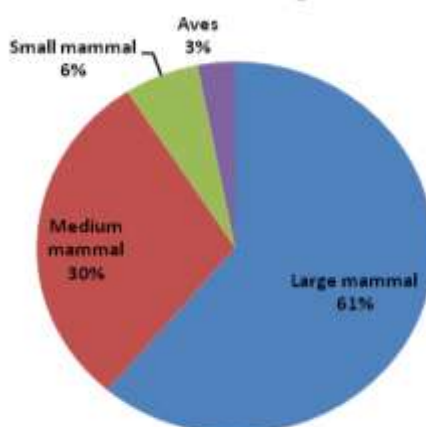


Plate 4: Distribution according to size category

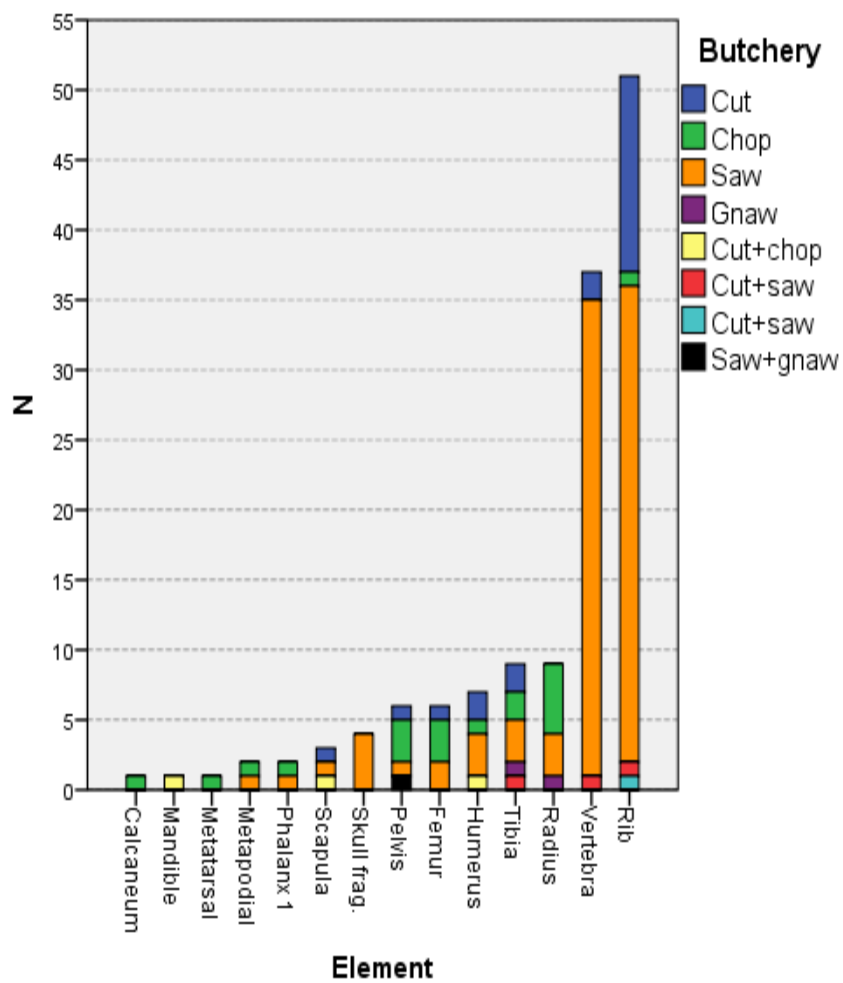


Plate 5: Butchery marks distribution according to animal size category

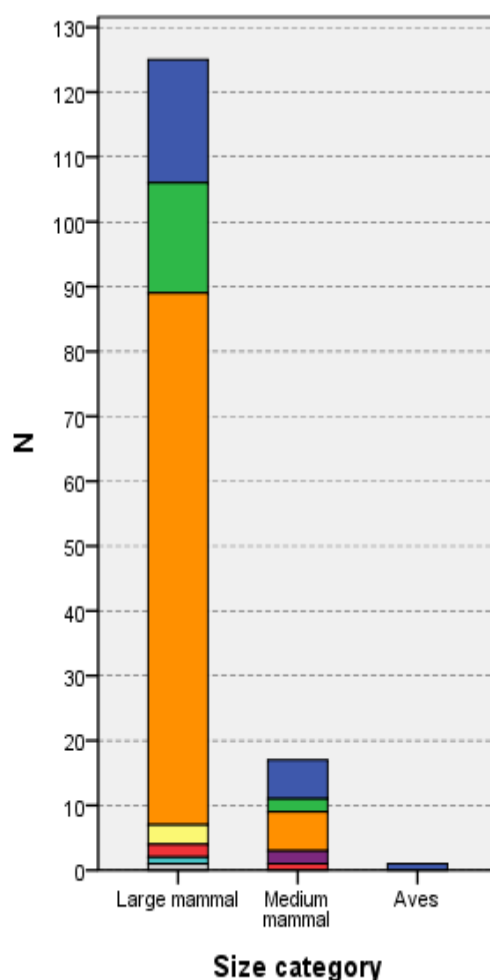


Plate 6: Butchery marks distribution according to anatomical element.

- 6.3.6 In terms of butchery, 3.4% (N=33) of the bones show cutting marks, 2.9% (N=22) show chopping marks, while 12.3% (N=93) were sawed. Three cases of rodent gnawing were also recorded. In terms of distribution, butchery types seem to be limited to one per specimen. Only three specimens showed cut marks accompanied by chop marks, and four by saw marks. Plate 5 and 6 shows butchery mark distribution according to anatomical element and animal size category respectively. Ribs and vertebrae far outnumber the rest of the butchered specimens put together. It should be noted however that in the case of ribs, the number is probably much lower, as several fragments might actually belong to the same rib. In the case of vertebrae however, it is likely that each fragment represents an individual anatomical element. The majority of vertebrae were sawn in half. Plate 5 shows that sawing makes up most of the butchery marks found in the assemblage. In the case of vertebrae, almost all specimens have been sawed in half in the saggital plane (Plate 7). The saw marks indicate the use of an electric saw, but without a specialist microscopic analysis we cannot be sure. Plate 5 shows that the vast majority of butchered bone comes from large mammals. It is tempting to think that the majority of these would be cows, but the presence of butchered horse remains in several contexts makes this interpretation tentative.
- 6.3.7 Based on the analysis of pottery found in association with the animal bone, most of the material comes from the late post-medieval period (1780-1900). Specimen distribution according to context can be seen in Plate 8. All the material from trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 (N=130) comes from this period. While together the contexts from these trenches make

up 17.2% of the assemblage, individually they have yielded too little faunal material to be interpreted. The exceptions are (3001), presumably a modern pet burial, and (5001), a subsoil layer. Contexts from trench 6 have also yielded too little material for interpretation.



Plate 7: Sawed off cattle vertebra (ABG 7001). Lateral (left) and anterior (right) view

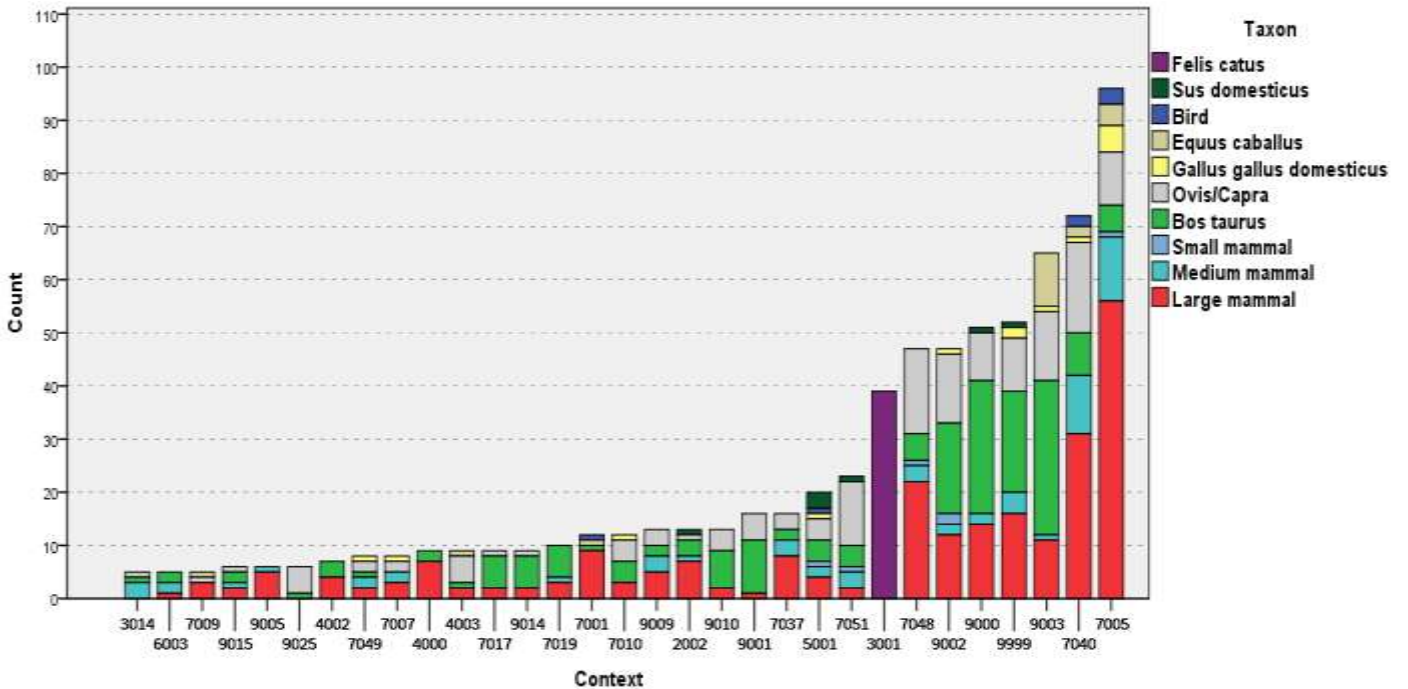


Plate 8: Distribution of taxa according to context. Context with N<5 specimens not represented.

- 6.3.8 Trench 9 yielded the second most material from the site, mostly concentrated in layers 9000, 9001, 9002 and 9003. With the exception of 9003, which has been dated to the early 18th century, the other three layers can be dated to the late post medieval period (1780-1900). Dated to the same period, ditch fill 9010 has also yielded a significant number of finds (N=26).
- 6.3.9 Trench 7 has yielded by far the most material from the site. Layers 7005, 7010 and 7040 have also been dated to the post-medieval period. Together they have yielded a very large number of specimens (N=180). Furthermore, layer 7005 has yielded the largest number of sawed off bones (N=31), suggesting intense carcass processing activity in the area.
- 6.3.10 The medieval period is only represented by contexts 7037, 7048 and 7051 have been dated from the 15th to the 16th centuries. The faunal remains from this period make up 13% of the assemblage (N=98). More than half (N=58) is represented by large mammals, while medium mammals make up 40 specimens. This would indicate an equal ratio of cattle and sheep during the medieval period, a different situation from the post-medieval period where the number of large animal specimens rises to two thirds of the assemblage while medium animals go down to around one third. It would be tempting to say that a shift in the economy takes place on site, with cattle being favoured over sheep in the late post medieval period, but there are too many factors making such an interpretation unreliable: the medieval sub-sample is too small and likely to be affected by preservation bias to offer an accurate interpretation. Because of the size of the medieval sub-sample (13%) compared to the post-medieval one, a comparison between the two phases cannot be accurately done. Furthermore, preservation and recovery bias have always affected faunal assemblages, potentially distorting the information. An increase in sample size to following future excavation would open up more possibilities of interpretation.

6.3.11 Discussion & Conclusions

Overall, almost two thirds of the LPP assemblage are made up by large mammals (most likely cattle), while nearly one third is comprised of medium mammals (most likely sheep). The remaining 9% of the assemblage is made up of birds and small mammals. The latter are however almost entirely represented by the remains of a single cat (BFQ 3001), most likely a modern pet burial. The most striking absence in the assemblage is that of pigs, making up a mere 1%, while horses do not fare much better, with 3%. Birds also make up 3% of the assemblage, but it should be considered that bird remains are usually the most affected by taphonomic and recovery bias. Taken at face value, the taxa distribution of LPP would indicate a very specialized economy, relying almost exclusively on cattle and sheep. This would correspond to standard animal husbandry practices up until the modern age, where cattle are slaughtered for meat while sheep kept for their secondary products (mainly wool). However, the age at death distribution of 11 specimens from LPP shows that sheep/goat were being slaughtered at all ages. While based on a small sample (not necessarily representative of the whole site), this distribution would suggest sheep/goat were being reared both for lamb and mutton, as well as for their secondary products (Payne, 1973). The relatively late age at death of cattle would suggest a similar use, with the animals being reared for longer periods of time most likely used for milk production before being slaughtered. Most butchery marks in the assemblage can be found on large mammal remains, with sawed off vertebrae and ribs the most common. This is indicative of specialized carcass processing. If these bones were indeed sawed off with an electric saw, the terminus post quem date is 1888, when the first electric bone saw is recorded in England (Patterson, 1939), representing a modern phase of the **site's economy. This would mean that a large**

part of the cattle sample from LPP is not relevant to any investigation of the medieval economy of the site.

- 6.3.12 In the long term, if further excavation is to be carried at Lenton Priory, any faunal remains recovered should be added to this assemblage and interpreted accordingly. Due to the good preservation and recovery rates, a larger sample of the Lenton assemblage could offer us more information on the economy of the site. Specifically, the recovery of more material from medieval contexts would allow an increase in the sample size from this period, allowing us to compare it to the post-medieval period and observe potential changes in the economy of the site. No further work recommended at this stage.

6.4 The Stonework

By Peter Ryder

6.4.1 A collection of 21 stones, mostly of 12th-century origin, including five pieces with small roll mouldings and two pieces from a chamfered surround in which the quite thin blocks had been tenoned together. Two pieces bore incised initials, 'MW' and 'GP'; the former possibly of post-medieval date (the manner in which the 'W' is made up of two intersecting 'V's is very typical of 17th century inscription, eg on door lintels). The latter occurs on a dressed stone, probably part of a door or window surround, with typical 12th-century tooling but the lettering may be secondary. One stone (018) is part of an elaborately-moulded ashlar surround and is probably post-medieval. Seven blocks are probably simply walling stone, with nothing to indicate any particular function.

6.4.2 Block 001



Plate 9: Oblique B001



Plate 10: Top B001



Plate 11: Front B001

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A damaged roll moulding 12th century rough diagonal tooling.

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Door/ Window Jamb/ Arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 24 x 15 x 15 cm

6.4.3 Block 002



Plate 12: Oblique B002



Plate 13: Top B002



Plate 14: Front B002

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Mortar on top. 12th century fragment with small attached shaft.

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Door/ Window Jamb/ Arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 28 x 14 x 145 cm

6.4.4 Block 003



Plate 15: Oblique B003



Plate 16: Top B003



Plate 17: Front B003

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top surface, Tool marks and lime wash paint on front. A roll moulding flanked by hollow chamfer 12th century.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 28 x 24 x 10 cm

6.4.5 Block 004



Plate 18: Oblique B004



Plate 19: Top B004



Plate 20: Front B004

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top surface, Tool marks and lime wash paint on front. A fragment with a roll moulding flanked by a hollow chamfer 12th century.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 28 x 24 x 10 cm

6.4.6 Block 005



Plate 21: Oblique B005



Plate 22: Top B005



Plate 23: Front B005

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Good

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top surface, Tool marks and lime wash paint on front. A probable voussoir, with a roll moulding flanked by a hollow chamfer. Parallel tooling 12th century

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 25 x 20 x 12 cm

6.4.7 Block 006



Plate 24: Oblique B006



Plate 25: Top B006



Plate 26: Front B006

Area Number: 03Context Number: 3010Condition: FairCompleteness: Almost completeMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top surface, Tool marks on sides. A roughly-squared block.Mason/Construction Marks: YesType: Unknown, Block?Date: RomanesqueProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 18 x 12 x 10 cm

6.4.8 Block 007



Plate 27: Oblique B007



Plate 28: Top B007



Plate 29: Front B007

Area Number: 03Context Number: 3010Condition: BrokenCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Groove down the front. A block of whitish ashlar with a broad chamfer above a small vertical face, and a rough secondary groove on the back, similar to 013.Mason/Construction Marks: NoType: Door/ Arcade?Date: RomanesqueProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 22 x 17 x 8 cm

6.4.9 Block 008



Plate 30: Oblique B008



Plate 31: Top B008



Plate 32: Front B008

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Mortar and tool marks present. A rectangular block with rough diagonal tooling.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Unknown, Block

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 30 x 18 x 12 cm

6.4.10 Block 009



Plate 33: Oblique B009



Plate 34: Top B009



Plate 35: Front B009

Area Number: 09

Context Number: 9029

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Deep engraving of the letters M and W? (or possibly two V's) in the Roman style. A roughly- **squared block with the incised initials 'MW'**, the W two intersecting Vs, post medieval.

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Block / sculpture?

Date: Unknown

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 26 x 20 x 17 cm

6.4.11 Block 010



Plate 36: Oblique B010

Plate 37: Top B010

Plate 38: Front B010

Area Number: 03Context Number: 3010Condition: BrokenCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Worn tool marks on top, and limewash/paint on oblique edge of stone. Block with one square edge and broad hollow chamfer, with white lime wash; it was examined under UV light but showed no evidence of further painting. Parallel tooling, perhaps 12th century.Mason/Construction Marks: YesType: Door/ Window Jam/ ArchDate: RomanesqueProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 22 x 20 x 12 cm

6.4.12 Block 011



Plate 39: Top B011

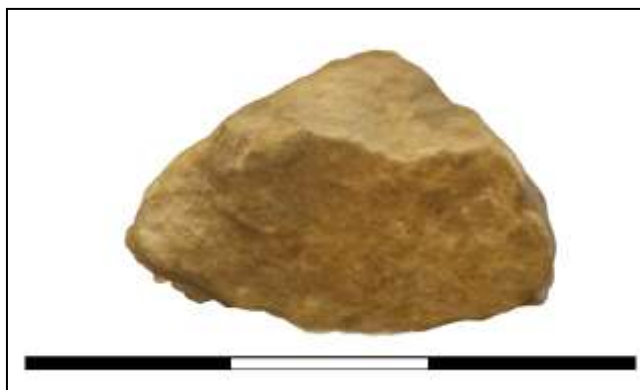


Plate 40: Front B011

Area Number: 03Context Number: 3010Condition: PoorCompleteness: FragmentMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Possibly rubble infill. 011 A rough unshaped stone.Mason/Construction Marks: NoType: UnknownDate: RomanesqueProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 20 x 18 x 16 cm

6.4.13 Block 012



Plate 41: Top B012



Plate 42: Oblique B012

Area Number: 03
Context Number: 3010
Condition: Broken
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on side of masonry.

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Block
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 30 x 20 x 16 cm

6.4.14 Block 013

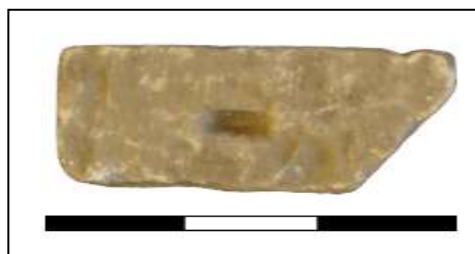


Plate 43: Oblique B013



Plate 44: Top B013

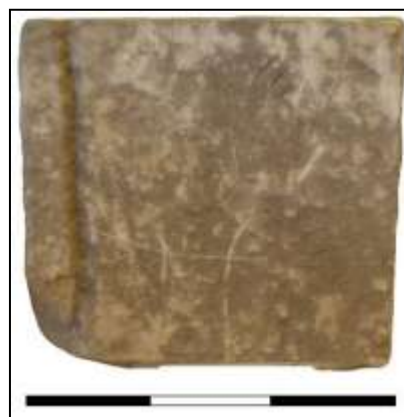


Plate 45: Front B013

Area Number: 03
Context Number: 3010
Condition: Worn
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Notch in top, rectangular - 6x 2x 1cm. Groove down the back with 3 score marks to the right, not quite parallel, and one more, seemingly un-associated. Similar to stone 007. A rectangular block very like 007, with a broad chamfer and a trough groove on the rear face. In this case there is a small socket for a tenon in one end, neatly finished ashlar.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Door/ Arcade
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 31 x 28 x 8 cm

6.4.15 Block 014



Plate 46: Oblique B014



Plate 47: Top B014



Plate 48: Front B014

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Parallel tool marks on the underside and covered in cream white mortar, similar to stone 019. A large block with light diagonal tooling and a rough chamfer quite damaged.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Arcade Base/ Jamb

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 35 x 35 x 16 cm

6.4.16 Block 015



Plate 49: Oblique B015



Plate 50: Top B015



Plate 51: Front B015

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A much damaged block with possible rebates on each side.

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Door Jamb/ Arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 18 x 18 x 10 cm

6.4.17 Block 016



Plate 52: Oblique B016



Plate 53: Top B016



Plate 54: Front B017

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top and base. A very damaged block.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Block

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 18 x 15 x 10 cm

6.4.18 Block 017



Plate 55: Oblique B017



Plate 56: Top B017



Plate 57: Front B017

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Poor / Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top and base, tool marks. A rough lump.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Jamb/ Arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 28 x 20 x 15 cm

6.4.19 Block 018



Plate 58: Oblique B018



Plate 59: Top B018



Plate 60: Front B018

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Flaking paint within grooves of decoration, part of a fireplace? A section of ashlar, perhaps part of a cornice or fireplace surround. Classical mouldings, with rough diagonal tooling to rear. Post medieval.

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Fitting

Date: Gothic revival

Provenance: Lenton

Dimensions: 40 x 13 x 7 cm

6.4.20 Block 019



Plate 61: Oblique B019



Plate 62: Top B019



Plate 63: Front B019

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Fair / Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A block with a chamfer, perhaps part of window jamb or sill?

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade Base

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 32 x 30 x 15 cm

6.4.21 Block 020



Plate 64: Oblique B020



Plate 65: Top B020



Plate 66: Front B020

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: One end of a chamfered window sill, with typical 12th century diagonal tooling and on **the end face the incised letters 'GP', perhaps secondary. 12th century.**

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Unknown

Date: Classic/ Gothic revival

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 53 x 28 x 16 cm

6.4.22 Block 021



Plate 67: Oblique B021



Plate 68: Top B021



Plate 69: Front 021

Area Number: 03

Context Number: 3010

Condition: Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Tool marks and cream white mortar. A roughly shaped block.

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Block

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 30 x 20 x 10 cm

6.4.23 A further 38 fragments of worked, but undiagnostic, fragments of building stone were recovered from Trench 3. The stones ranged in weight from 2.21kg to 12.4kg. The stone items are likely to represent pieces incorporated into the rubble core of the conventual

church walls. This notion is further substantiated by a number of pieces which had a light cream mortar with charcoal flecking adhering.

6.5 The Pottery

By Vicky Nailor

6.5.1 Introduction

A total of 1369 sherds of pottery and tile weighing 26.5 kilograms representing about 1058 vessels ranging in date from the 10th 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, maximum vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Excel database using the Nottingham pottery type series located at Brewhouse Yard Museum Nottingham (see individual pottery catalogue). The pottery is stored in 4 archive boxes and at present is located in Trent and Peak Archaeology Unit stores, Chillwell, Nottingham.

6.5.2 Condition

The very small amount of medieval pottery recovered falls into the small range (below 50grams) with no joins or probable same vessels identified. The later Post medieval pottery was of varied size ranging from very small fragments to large sherd size including a few with full profiles and partly complete Red bodied black glazed storage vessels.

6.5.3 The pottery

In total about 1058 vessels in 33 identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types, 5 miscellaneous fragments and a quantity of garden and modern tiles were recovered from the sites (Table 13).

6.5.4 Trenches containing pottery

6.5.5 Trench 2: Parkland to the west of Old Church Street

2001 (soft light-brown clay, probable backfill from the 1933 excavation)

Sherds: 5 Wght: 118gms EV: 2

There were two vessels a Transfer print plate (1770 – 1900) and a whiteware cup, which may be post 1900.

6.5.7 **2002** (friable brick and rubble matrix, dark-grey sandy silt, probably perhaps intended to protect the masonry)

Sherds: 54 Wght: 1206gms EV: 40

There is mostly late post medieval pottery including Brown stoneware, stoneware flagons (written on vessel RBY-Derby) Red bodied black glazed storage vessels, and miscellaneous whitewares. Other earlier pottery includes an 18th White salt glazed stoneware tankard base, Mottled (manganese) fragments and 2 Staffordshire slipware press moulded plates fragments. The earliest ware is Midland Purple which includes a rim of a jar or cistern (AQX, late 14th- late 16th).

6.5.8 Trench 2 pottery summary

The pottery is late post medieval and may date post 1900 as it is related to the backfill from the 1933 excavations.

6.5.9 Trench 3: Parkland used by the Boat Inn

3001 (Layer- possible demolition of the terraced buildings which fronted onto Priory Street)

Sherds: 5 Wght: 838gms EV: 5

There are four sherds of Transfer print and a large stoneware flagon base, date range 1770-1900.

6.5.10 3003 (in-situ layer compact grey cream lime mortar medieval rubble undisturbed by the 1930s excavation)

Sherds: 9 Wght: 382gms EV: 6

The latest post medieval pottery are miscellaneous whitewares, Victorian or later in date. Other wares include Midland Yellow, Cistercian ware and a Black glazed enclosed form. These probably date from the mid 16th to the 17th century.

6.5.11 3007 (layer - sandy loam accumulation above medieval floor surface - likely demolition waste building up post abandonment.)

Sherds: 3 Wght: 20gms EV:1

Single probable Cistercian ware cup; date range late 15th to 17th centuries

6.5.12 3010 (layer - loose yellow sand/large sandstone blocks - disturbed reinterred possibly from 1940's excavations)

Sherds: 7 Wght: 52gms EV:6

Late post medieval pottery including miscellaneous whitewares, late yellow/Mocha type ware, and Red bodied black glazed storage vessel fragments. The latest material may be post 1900.

6.5.13 3013

Sherds: 1 Wght: 12gms EV:1

Single jug or bottle in Light Bodied Gritty ware, date range 2nd ½ 14th to 16th centuries.

6.5.14 3014 (Layer - mid brown sand associated with demolished terrace houses)

Sherds: 4 Wght: 34gms EV:3

The post medieval pottery is a transfer print sherd (1770 - 1900) a red bodied black glazed storage vessel (17th to 20th c) and a probable Cistercian cup, date range late 15th to 17th c.

6.5.15 3016 (layer- fill from 1940's excavation trench)

Sherds 1 Wght: 18gms EV: 1

Single Cistercian sherd, late 15th to 17th c.

6.5.16 3018 (Post medieval redevelopment - waster pit fill cutting floor surface)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 10gms EV: 1

Single Late Yellow, possible Mocha ware hollowware vessel, range late 18th to early 20th c.

6.5.17 Trench 3 pottery summary

The majority of the pottery is late post medieval in date and make extend into the 20th century. Vessels of interest include a Light Bodied Gritty ware jug or bottle (3013, AJS) and some Cistercian ware. 3007, a probable build up layer post demolition, has a Cistercian cup (AUI) date range late 15th to 17th century.

6.5.18 Trench 4: Church graveyard

4000

Sherds: 145 Wght: 3160gms EV: 108

With the exception of two 14thc Nottingham Green Glazed jug fragments and a unattributable medieval fine orange sandy sherd all the pottery is post medieval in date. Wares represented include late Brown stonewares, Transfer print, whitewares, Mocha or late yellow ware, Red bodied, black glazed storage vessels, porcelain, black basalt and fragments of modern pottery including teapots. The sherd size of the red bodied black glazed storage vessels and some brown stoneware is large. There is a very small amount of Midland Yellow and Cistercian wares. Virtually all of the pottery could date to the 19th century or later.

6.5.19 4001 (topsoil)

Sherds: 63 Wght: 1452gms EV: 48

There is a good example of a late medieval Light Bodied Gritty ware fish or dripping dish (ACV) and a fragment of probable Stamford ware otherwise all pottery from the topsoil is of late post medieval date. There are a number of part profiles in Transfer print, Mocha/late yellow and Brown stoneware. Generally sherd size is large. Other wares include miscellaneous whitewares and modern sherds indicating a late 19thc or 20th date. The Light Bodied Gritty dish could date from the 15th century; the Stamford ware could be 12th century.

6.5.20 4002 (layer subsoil silt below 4001)

Sherds: 66 Wght: 1667gms EV: 45

Most of the pottery from this context is late post medieval and includes Transfer print, Brown stoneware, Mocha/late yellow, miscellaneous whitewares, Red bodied black glazed storage vessels and fragments of modern pottery. All date from the end of the 18th century or later and some wares continue into the 20th centuries. Overall there are less Red bodied black glazed storage vessels (5 vessels) and more of the other wares such as Transfer Print and Brown stoneware. Residual from the context is a Torksey type jar rim (CHP, 870-1080 date range Flaxengate, Young) and a sooted body sherd of Stamford ware (CHT, 870-1200 date range Flaxengate, Young). In addition there was a Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed ware inturned jug rim (CHQ) and a splayed baluster jug base (CCF, date 1270-1320). There is also a fragment of a possible medieval ridge tile with a pale brown-yellow glaze, (CCE).

6.5.21 4003 (three courses of a wall)

Sherds: 59 Wght: 921gms EV: 45

All the pottery from this context is late post medieval and includes Transfer print, Brown stoneware, Mocha/late yellow, miscellaneous whitewares and large fragments of Red bodied black glazed pancheons. Overall there is more tableware than storage vessels. Date range late 18th -19th/20th centuries.

6.5.22 4014 (grave cut fill)

Sherds: 1 Weight: 84gms EV: 1

There was a single sherd of Transfer print dish or saucer, date range 1770 - 1900 or later.

6.5.23 Trench 4 pottery summary

Virtually all the pottery from Trench 4 is late post medieval, some of which was in use post 1900. The wares are typical of this type of assemblage and there is none which would date earlier than the end of the 18th century with the exception of a few sherds of Black glazed ware and Midland Yellow. Residual pottery includes Torksey type and Stamford ware which may date pre-conquest or early post conquest and a little medieval pottery including Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed jugs and 14thc Nottingham green glazed jugs. There is a late medieval Light Bodied Gritty dish which could be 15th or early 16th in date.

6.5.24 Trench 5: Church graveyard

6.5.25 5000 (layer- upper organic mulch)

Sherds 14 Wght: 260gms EV: 10

All vessels are late post-medieval and include Transfer print, Late Yellow, Red bodied black glaze and modern fragments. All may date to later 19th or 20th centuries.

6.5.26 5001 (layer - subsoil)

Sherds: 73 Wght: 942gms EV: 46

The pottery from this context can be divided into late post medieval wares with Transfer print, miscellaneous whitewares, Mocha, Brown stoneware and Red bodied black glazed storage vessels which are the majority of the vessels and a small amount of medieval pottery which includes a fragment of a decorated medieval tile (BZZ). The medieval pottery includes Nottingham 14thc Green glazed jugs, (CAD, CCU), a 13thc or early 14thc Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed jug (CEE) and an unidentified fine sandy bowl (CEB, BZW) which may date to the later medieval period.

6.5.27 5007 (grave cut)

Sherds: 12 Wght: 250gms EV: 9

All vessels with the exception a 14thc Nottingham green glazed jug are late post-medieval and include Transfer print, Late Yellow, Red bodied black glaze and miscellaneous whitewares. These date from the late 18thc to the end of the 19thc or later.

6.5.28 Trench 5 pottery summary

The vast majority of pottery from Trench 5 is late post medieval (1780- 1900) with some wares continuing in use into the 20th century. Residual pottery includes a fragment of a decorated medieval floor tile (BZZ), a few Nottingham green glazed jugs (1270-1350) and a bowl in an unidentified fine sandy, possible late medieval fabric (CEB, BZW).

6.5.29 Trench 6: Church graveyard

6000 (topsoil - demolition material and modern building waste)

Sherds: 21 Wght: 946gms EV: 12

The sherds are late post medieval and include Transfer print, miscellaneous whitewares, Brown stoneware and a Red bodied black glazed storage vessels. A single edge in a white sandy fabric was undated. Date range 1780 - 1900+.

6.5.30 6001 (topsoil - demolition material and modern building waste)

Sherds: 39 Wght: 1100gms EV: 29

The late post medieval pottery includes Transfer print, miscellaneous whitewares, Mocha/late yellow ware, Brown stoneware and Red bodied black glazed storage vessels. There is a single Midland Yellow vessel, 1550 - 1650.

The rest of the material dates from 1780 - 1900+.

6.5.31 6003 (compacted layer)

Sherds: 9 Wght: 168gms EV: 8

Pottery from this compacted layer includes a late medieval Light Bodied Gritty jug and possible lid-seated jar rim (AOT late 14th/15th century) and a Cistercian cup rim (ASJ late 15th – mid 17thc). In addition there is Black glazed ware, Red bodied black glazed earthen wares (16th-18thc) and a Staffordshire trailed slipware dish (ASK, late 17th-early 18thc). It is possible that none of this pottery is later than the 17thc.

6.5.32 6005 (pit fill)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 50gms EV: 1

Single Midland Yellow vessel, 1550-1650.

6.5.33 Trench 6 pottery summary

The pottery from Trench 6 falls into two groups 6000 and 6001 demolition and modern building waste contexts with late post medieval pottery, 1780 -1900+ and 6003 and 6005 which has earlier, discrete pottery. The latest pottery from the compacted layer 6003 was a trailed slipware dish which in Staffordshire could date to late 17th or early 18thc (Barker, Slipware). From the pit 6005 there is a single Midland Yellow bowl, 1550-1650.

6.5.34 Trench 7: Priory Park

7001 (sandy silty subsoil)
 Sherds:1 Wght: 68gms EV:1
 Plant pot base, Victorian or later.

6.5.35 7004 (same as 7001 –sandy silty subsoil)

Sherds: 3 Wght: 50gms EV:1 (plus modern tile fragment)
 Late post-medieval miscellaneous whitewares, Modern and drainage sherd 1900+

6.5.36 7007

Sherds: 15 Wght: 700gms EV: 10
 Wares include Midland Purple, Light Bodied Gritty ware and a 14thc Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed jug sherd. The latest vessel is Midland Yellow (1550-1650). The sherd size is quite large, dating to maybe the mid 16th or slightly later.

6.5.37 7017

Sherds: 6 Wght: 140gms EV: 6
 The pottery is Midland Purple including a bowl rim (AEU) Cistercian and Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware. The latest ware is Nottingham Stoneware possibly dating to the 1st half of 18thc.

6.5.38 7021

Sherds: 3 Wght: 54gms EV: 3
 Red bodied black glazed storage vessels, 17th-20thc

6.5.39 7037

Sherds: 1 Wght: 122gms EV:1
 Single Light Bodied Gritty ware pancheon base 1350- 1500

6.5.40 7048

Sherds: 16 Wght: 434gms EV: 12
 This context contains a good group of late medieval or early post medieval vessels. The wares are Light Bodied Gritty ware, Midland Purple, a residual Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed jug and a lid seated rim (CGF) in possible Humberware. There are several drawable sherds including a Light Bodied Gritty ware bowl (CGG), a pikin handle (CGB) and jug handle (CGZ). In Midland Purple there is a bowl rim (CGI) and jug rim (CGH). With the exception of a single Buff red slipped brown glazed storage vessel all the pottery could date to the 15th or early 16th century. There was no Cistercian ware from this context.

6.5.41 7054

Sherds: 2 Wght: 344gms EV: 1
 Part profile Midland Purple pancheon (CAJ) 15th/16thc

6.5.42 Trench 7: Phase 1

7005 (land development layer)
 Sherds: 208 Wght: 1576gms EV: 161

The majority is late post medieval and includes Transfer print, miscellaneous whitewares, Brown stoneware and Red bodied black glazed storage vessels. Date range 1780 -1900+. Residual sherds include a Nottingham Coarse Orange Sandy fish dish or dripping tray (AKA), a typical Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed jug rim (AKZ) and a German stoneware bellamine (BWM, ABA).

6.5.43 Trench 7: Phase 2

7012 (pit fill)

Sherds: 4 Wght: 18gms EV: 4

Sherds are fragmentary and include Nottingham stoneware and Buff bodied Red Slipped Brown glazed ware which probably date to the 18thc.

6.5.44 7014 (pit fill)

Sherds: 7 Wght: 144gms EV: 5

Post medieval wares including Red bodied black glazed pancheons and Nottingham stoneware, 18th and 19thc.

6.5.45 7019 (soak away fill)

Sherds: 3 Wght: 106gms EV: 3

The fill included a large Midland Purple jar rim (AJF, 1380-1600), a Nottingham Coarse Pink Sandy bowl (later 14th/earlier 15th) and a Red bodied black glazed storage vessel, 1600 – 1900.

6.5.46 7022 (pit fill)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 2gms EV: 1

Single fragment of a Red bodied black glazed storage vessel, 1600 – 1900.

6.5.47 7029 (pit fill)

Sherds: 2 Wght: 12gms EV: 2

Fragments of a Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed jug, 14thc and a late medieval jug or cistern rim (BQW) in a unknown fabric, 14th/15thc.

6.5.48 7034 (pit fill)

Sherds: 2 Wght: 12gms EV: 2

Fragments of a Red bodied black glazed storage vessel, 1600 – 1900 and a post medieval Black glazed bowl rim (BWT) date possibly 18thc.

6.5.50 7053 (trench fill)

Sherds: 2 Wght: 42gms EV: 2

Two post medieval vessels a slipware dish -18thc and an unusual bowl rim with applied and incised decoration just below rim (BGM) which maybe an 18th century Buff bodied Red Slipped Brown glazed ware.

6.5.51 Trench 7: Phase 3

7009 (silt –ditch fill)

Sherds: 6 Wght: 62gms EV: 6

The majority is late post medieval and includes Transfer print, modern and Brown stoneware vessels, 1780 -1900+. Residual sherds include press moulded slipware dish, a 17th butterpot and a possible Surry whiteware candlestick (BMC).

6.5.52 7010 (silty layer)

Sherds: 82 Wght: 582gms EV: 72

The pottery is fragmentary and the latest is late post medieval and includes Transfer print, miscellaneous whitewares, Brown stoneware and Red bodied black glazed

storage vessels. Date range 1780 -1900+. Residual sherds include two interesting 18thc slipware dishes one with evidence of 2 letters (AVV) and the other with trailed decoration (AVD). Other wares include Midland Yellow (1550-1650), Mottled ware (18th) and 17thc Black glazed vessels.

6.5.53 7039 (ditch fill)

Sherds: 5 Wght: 198gms EV: 4

Latest sherd modern, 19th+, residual pottery includes a Midland Purple pancheon.

6.5.54 7042 (ditch fill)

Sherds: 13 Wght: 70gms EV: 10

Fragmentary sherds including 18thc pottery and a Creamware plate, 1770-1830.

6.5.55 Trench 7: Phase 4

7040 (layer similar to 7046)

Sherds: 13 Wght: 164gms EV: 10

The latest pottery includes miscellaneous whitewares and Brown stoneware, 19th/20thc. Other wares include Mottled ware, Slipware, Cistercian Midland Purple and Light Bodied Gritty wares.

6.5.56 7046 (surface similar to 7040)

Sherds: 8 Wght: 74gms EV: 5

Small sherds of Cistercian, Midland Purple and Light Bodied Gritty wares, late 15th/16thc.

6.5.57 7051 (cobbled surface)

Sherds: 9 Wght: 90gms EV: 8 (1 frag slate- BNM)

Small sherds of Cistercian, Midland Purple and Light Bodied Gritty wares and Midland Yellow -2nd ½ 16th or later.

6.5.58 Trench 7: Phase 5

7020 (clay silt around wall)

Sherds: 2 Wght: 52gms EV: 2

The two vessels from this context are a sherd Midland Purple ware and a Light Bodied Gritty ware pancheon, date range late 14th to 16thc.

6.5.59 Trench 7 pottery summary

Within the contexts that have not been phased contexts 7037 and 7048 may be discreet dating either to the late medieval (7037) and 15th or early 16th centuries (7048). In Phase 1 7005 has a large amount of late post medieval pottery including Transfer print and other wares, dating to 1780-1900+. In Phase 2 7019 (soak away fill) and 7029 (pit fill) include pottery dating to the early post medieval period. Phase 3 contexts all have late post medieval wares (1780-1900+) with earlier 17th or early 18th century wares. In Phase 4 sherds from a cobbled surface (7051) include Midland Yellow (1550-1650) as well as fragments of Cistercian, Midland Purple and Light Bodied Gritty ware and could date to the 2nd ½ 16th century. Both contexts 7040 and 7046 have pottery which date to the early post medieval period. The only pottery from Phase 5 dates to the late 14th to the 16th centuries.

6.5.60 Trench 9

9000 (topsoil)

Sherds: 119 Wght: 2209gms EV: 82

Most of the pottery from this context is late post medieval and includes Transfer print, Brown stoneware, Mocha/late yellow, miscellaneous whitewares, Red bodied black glazed storage vessels and fragments of modern pottery including a teapot lid. Date

range 1780 1900+. Residual 16th to early 18th century pottery includes Slipware, a Tin glazed drug pot base, Midland Yellow, Black glazed and Cistercian wares.

6.5.61 9001(subsoil)

Sherds: 26 Wght: 1102gms EV: 13

Material from 6001 ranges from miscellaneous whitewares (19thc or later) and Creamware (1770-1820) to an early 18th century combed slipware pot (BLY) and part profiles of 16th/17th Cistercian type ware (AFB).

6.5.62 9002(lower subsoil)

Sherds: 32 Wght: 746gms EV: 18 (Plus 13 fragments of modern tiles, lino 148gms)

There are selection of modern tiles including lino and miscellaneous whitewares from 9002 (1900+) The rest of the pottery includes Midland Yellow, Cistercian ware and Midland Purple, late 14th to mid 17thc. The vessels in Midland Purple ware include a stabbed strap handle from a probable jug (AWY), a Midland Yellow bowl profile (AXD) and Cistercian Ware drinking vessel bases (AWY, AWL). The only sherd of Nottingham Sandy Splashed ware (ABU, 1180-1230) occurs in this context along with Nottingham green glazed jugs (1250-1350) and a probable Lincolnshire medieval sandy jug handle (AXC, 14thc).

6.5.63 9003 (lower subsoil)

Sherds: 22 Wght: 292gms EV: 8

Pottery from 9003 includes a trailed and combed slipware dish (ABR 1700-40), Midland Yellow (1550-1650)

Cistercian ware (1480-1650) and a Red bodied black glazed storage vessel. Sherd size is quite large suggesting that an early 18th century is probable for this context.

6.5.64 9009 (ditch cut?)

Sherds: 2 Wght: 26gms EV: 2

The two vessels are a late stoneware bottle and a modern tile fragment, 1900+

6.5.65 9008 (robber trench fill)

Sherds: 2 Wght: 22gms EV: 2

A jug in Light Bodied Gritty ware and a Cistercian ware cup handle (CCD) is the only material from the robber trench fill. Date range 1480 -1650

6.5.66 9010 (ditch fill)

Sherds: 7 Wght: 106gms EV: 6

A possible Martincamp flask (same vessel in 9015) maybe a product of Ticknall where copies of this form were produced (AMK, pers. com. Alan McCormack). Other sherds include a residual Nottingham green glazed 14thc jug fragment, as well as 16th and 17th post medieval Cistercian ware, Midland Yellow and a possible 18th Nottingham stoneware vessel.

6.5.67 9014

Sherds: 5 Wght: 318gms EV: 3

The post medieval pottery is Cistercian ware and two Red bodied black glazed storage vessels. All could date from the 17thc but maybe later. There is an unknown medieval baluster jug handle (AIG).

6.5.68 9015 (layer)

Sherds: 6 Wght: 142gms EV: 5

There is a variety of pottery from 9015 including a 14th century Nottingham green glazed jug and a possible non local green glazed jug fragment (ASL). Other wares are post medieval and include a possible Martincamp type flask possibly from Ticknall (see 1910), Midland Purple, Cistercian ware and a Red bodied black glazed storage vessel.

There is no pottery that would definitely date to the 18thc, although Red bodied black glazed earthen wares have a long tradition of being made until the early 20thc and are therefore difficult to closely date.

6.5.69 9017(grave)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 48gms EV: 1

Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed jug strap handle (CHB, 14thc)

6.5.70 9019(ditch fill)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 8gms EV: 1

Single Brown stoneware probable bottle 1800-1900+

6.5.71 9020

Shred: 1 Wght: 2gms EV: 1

Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed bowl, 1250 -1350

6.5.72 9025(construction cut)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 14gm EV: 1

Possible 18th century Black glazed hollowware vessel.

6.5.73 9030 (layer near wall)

Sherds: 2 Wght: 4gm EV: 2

Two sherds of Cistercian ware, 1480-1650

6.5.74 9032

Sherds: 3 Wght: 92gm EV: 2

2 vessels which are a residual sherd of Midland Purple ware and a Mocha ware vessel, 1780-1900+

6.5.75 Trench 9 pottery summary

The vast majority of pottery from trench 9 is of late post medieval date particularly from 9000, 9001 and some of 9002. The rest of the contexts display a hiatus with this late material with many of the wares ranging from the late 15th to the later 17thcenturies. There is a little slipware and Nottingham stoneware which may date the the earlier 18thc. Within many of the contexts there is residual medieval pottery the most common ware being Nottingham green glazed jugs of the mid 13th to 14th centuries. There is a single sherd of Nottingham Sandy Splashed ware, 1170-1250. Overall there is little pottery that would date to the later 14th and 15th centuries such as Light Bodied Gritty ware and Midland Purple; however there are wares such as Cistercian ware and Midland Yellow which date from the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries. The Martincamp style flask may be from Ticknall.

6.5.76 Discussion

The majority of pottery from the site is of late post medieval date particularly from 9000, 9001 and some of 9002. Trenches 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 9 all contain large amounts of late post medieval vessels including Transfer print, Brown stonewares, Mocha/late yellow wares, miscellaneous whitewares, modern (post 1900) Red bodied black glazed earthenware as well as Creamware, Pearlware, Black Basalt and Porcelain. All these wares post date 1770 and many could be as late as 1900 and some later. A smaller group of 18th century post medieval wares include Slipware, Mottled ware, White Salt glazed stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, Tin glaze and possibly Red bodied white slipped glazed earthenware. The early post medieval period pottery includes Midland Purple, Cistercian ware, Midland Yellow, Light Bodied Gritty ware and a single Tudor Green (Surrey whiteware) vessel. . It is probable that both the Midland Purple and Cistercian wares 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. Although a few contexts may be medieval, most of the medieval pottery is residual. In contrast to Abbey Street, Lenton there are more 14th century rather than 13th Nottingham pottery from the evaluation trenches. Three residual sherds of Torksey and Stamford wares are indicative of earliest activity on the site.

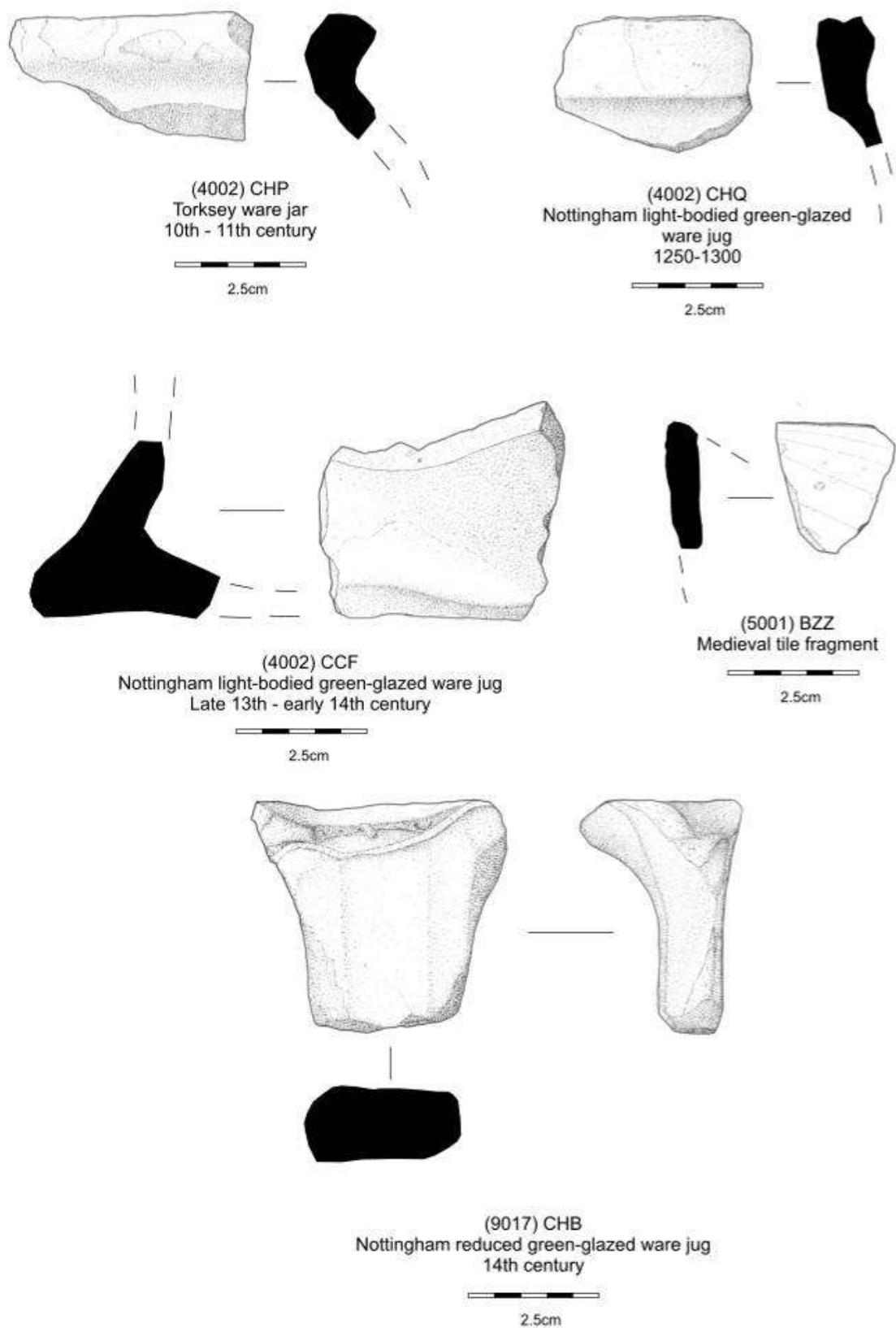


Plate 70: Torksey ware jar (CHP). Plate 71: Nottingham light-bodied green glazed are jug (CHQ). Plate 72: Nottingham light-bodied green glazed are jug (CCF). Plate 73: Medieval tile fragment (BZZ). Plate 74: Nottingham reduced green-glazed ware jug (CHB)

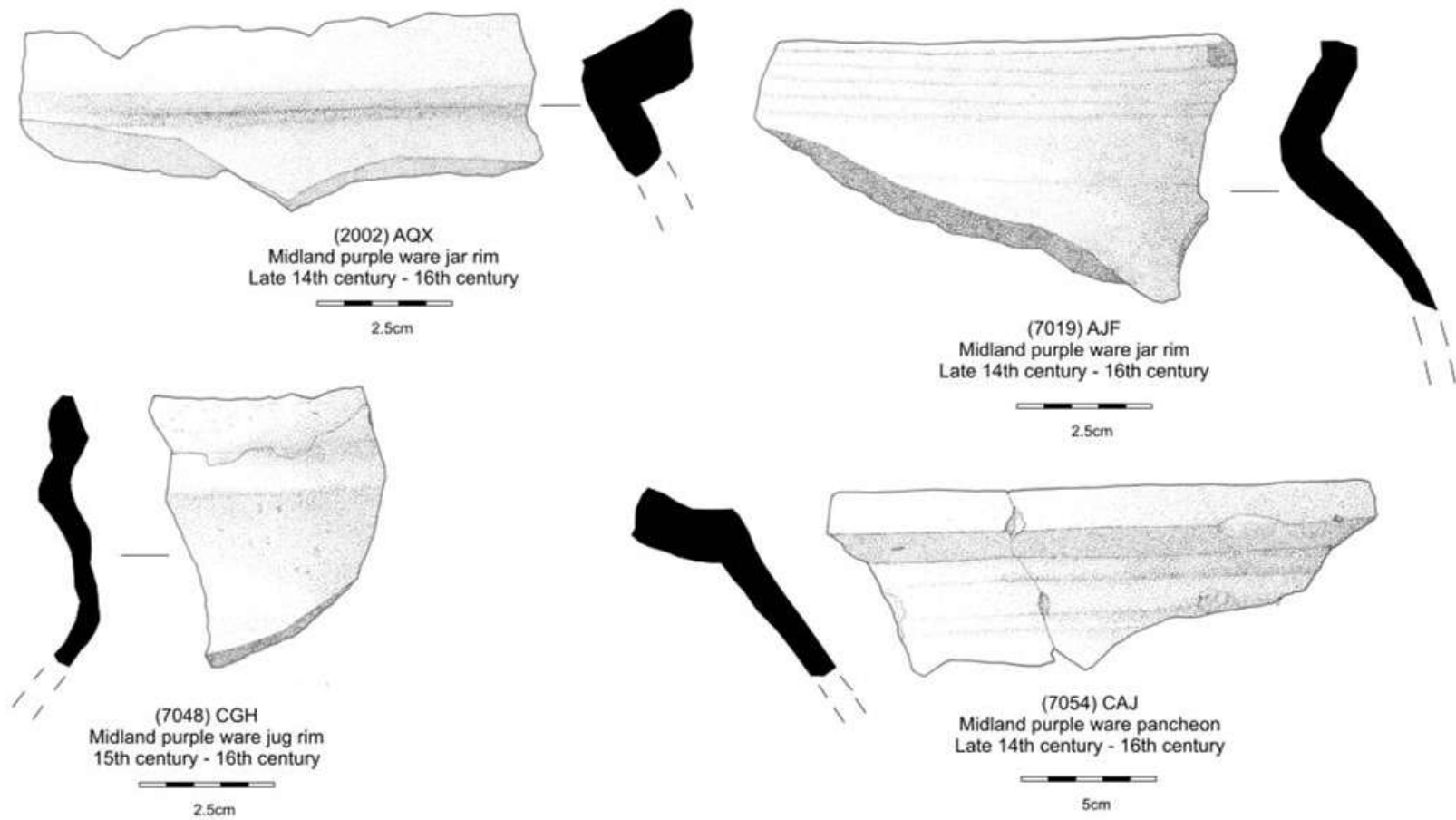
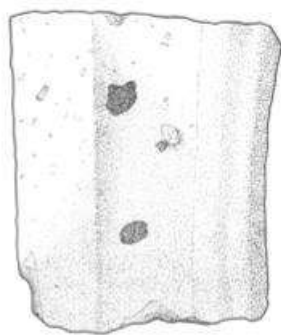
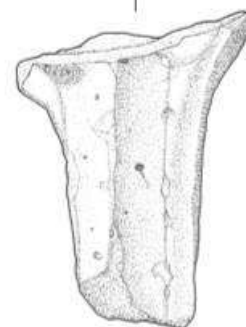


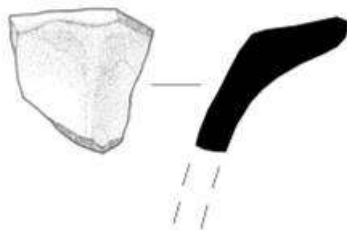
Plate 75: Midland purple ware jar rim (AQX). Plate 76: Midland purple ware jar rim (AJF). Plate 77: Midland purple ware jug rim (CGH).
Plate 78: Midland purple ware pancheon (CAJ).



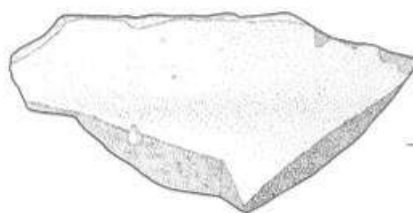
(7048) CGZ
Light-bodied gritty ware stabbed jug handle
Late 14th - 16th century



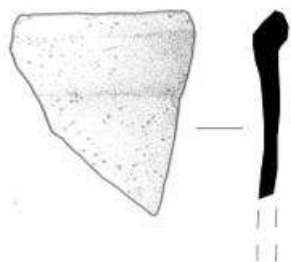
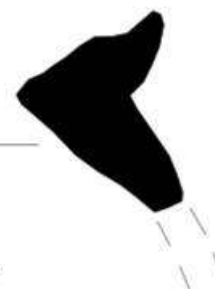
(7048) CGB
Light-bodied gritty ware pipkin handle
15th - 16th century



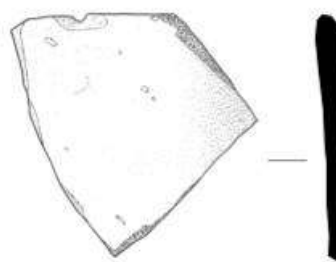
(7009) BMC
Surrey whiteware candle stick
15th century - 16th century



(7048) CGF
Humberware (?) lid seated rim
15th century - 16th century



(6003) ASJ
Cistercian ware cup rim
Late 15th century - 16th century



(7042) BUA
Cistercian ware jug rim
Late 15th century - 16th century

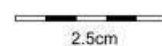


Plate 79: Light-bodied gritty ware stabbed jug handle (CGZ). Plate 80: Light-bodied gritty ware pipkin handle (CGB). Plate 81: Surrey whiteware candle stick (BMC). Plate 82: Humberware (?) lid seated rim (CGF). Plate 83: Cistercian ware cup rim (ASJ). Plate 84: Cistercian ware jug rim (BUA).

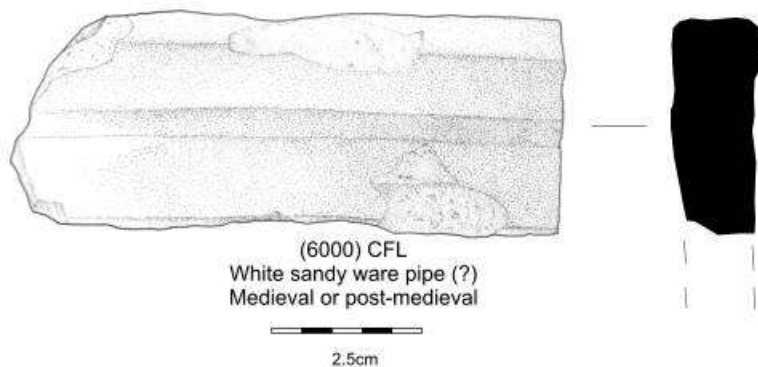
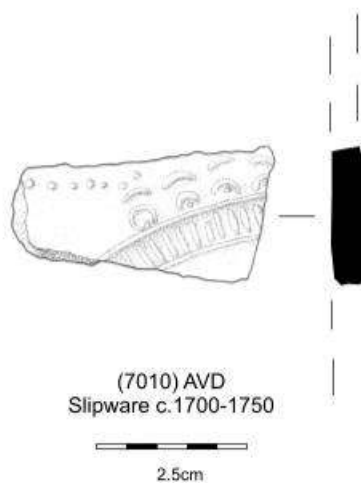
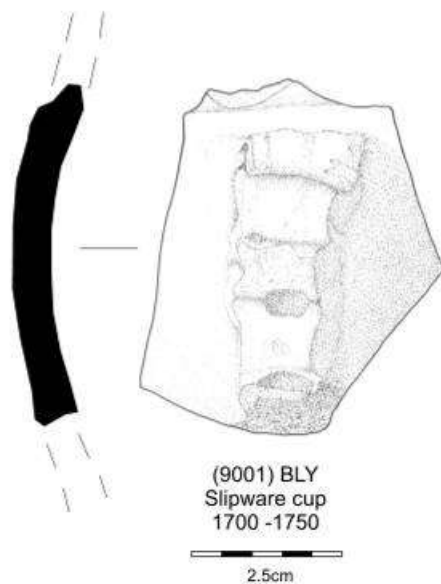
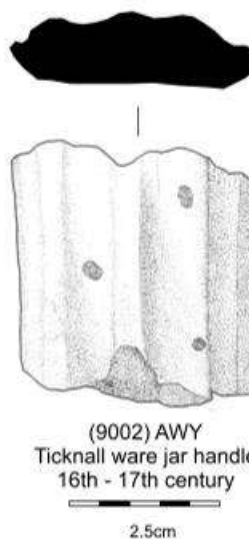
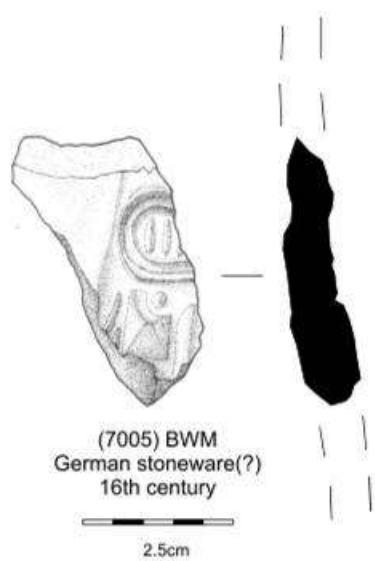


Plate 85: German stoneware (BWM). Plate 86: Ticknall ware jar handle (AWY). Plate 87: Slipware cup (BLY). Plate 88: Slipware (AVD). Plate 89: White sandy ware (CFL)

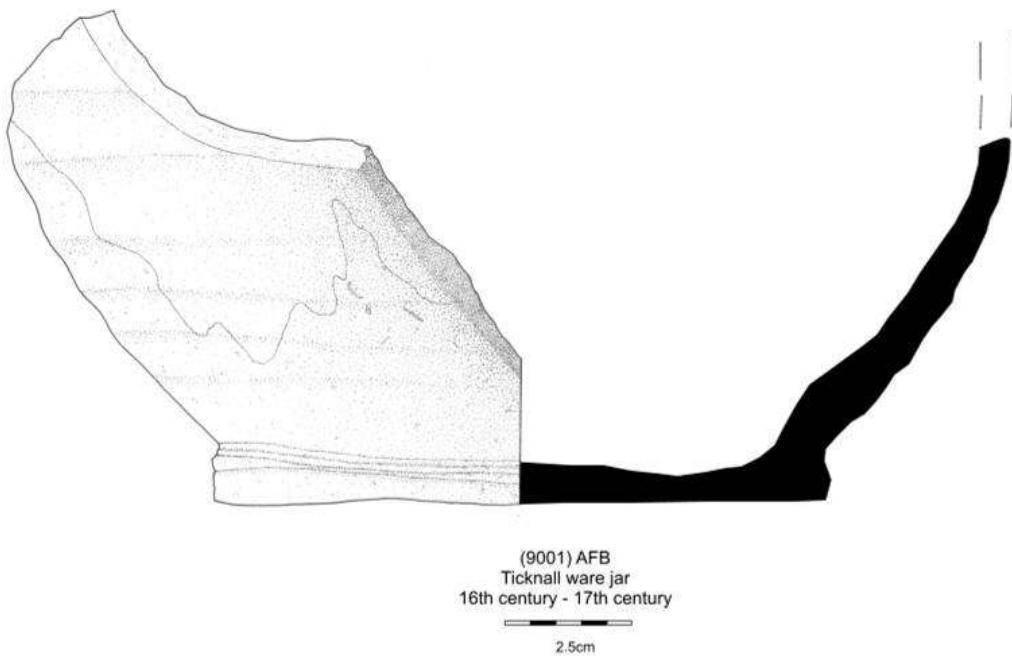


Plate 90: Ticknall ware jar (AFB)

6.5.77 Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman

Three residual vessels occurred from Trench 4 these are a Torksey type jar rim (4002, CHP, 870-1080 date range Flaxengate, Young), a sooted body sherd of Stamford ware (4002, CHT, 870-1200 date range Flaxengate, Young) and a possible 12th century Stamford ware sherd (4001, BTR).

6.5.78 Medieval 13th-14th

The earliest residual medieval pottery from the site was a Nottingham Sandy Splashed ware bowl from trench 9 (9002, ABU, 1180-1230). The majority of the residual medieval sherds are Nottingham products (37 vessels) of which 11 vessels were Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed Jugs and 22 vessels were Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed jugs. Jugs were the most common form and include examples of the earlier inturned jug rim in Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed ware (4002, CHQ), the more standard triangular rim (7005, JKZ) and baluster jugs bases (4002, CCF). There were examples of baluster and globular jugs in Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware, (handle, 9017, CHB). Other Nottingham products include Nottingham Coarse Orange/Pink Sandy ware with examples of a bowl and jug. There were 7 vessels in fabrics that were unidentified.

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

There were significant quantities of pottery that date from the late 14th to the 16th centuries. Wares include 33 Light-bodied Gritty ware bowls (7048, CGG, 4001, ACV) pancheons, (6003, AOT) pipkins (7048, CGB) frying pans (7040, AXT) jars and jugs (7048 CGZ), 42 Midland Purple ware storage vessels pancheons (7017, AEU) jugs (7048, CGH) and probable cisterns and 95 Cistercian/Ticknall cups, (6003, ASJ) jugs (7042, BUA) bottles and other enclosed forms. There was a single Tudor Green vessel. 3 German stoneware vessels occur and possible Ticknall copy of a Martincamp flask could date towards the end of this period. There are 32 Midland Yellow vessels including bowls and other hollowware, date range 1550-1650. The Cistercian ware may have originated from Ticknall. Light-bodied Gritty ware kilns were found from the Leighton, 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: 1480 -1650 and Midlands Purple: suggested 1380 - 1600 These wares could be either earlier than the dissolution post dissolution. From trench 7, context 4048 includes a good group belonging to this period.

6.5.80 Later Post-Medieval 17th- 19th

Most of the 872 vessels are of late post medieval date. 18th century pottery included 4 Nottingham stoneware vessels 19 Slipware thrown and press moulded dishes (7010, AVV- part slip trailed letters) and cups (9001, BLY) White Salt glazed stoneware, Mottled ware and some Red bodied black glazed earthen wares and coarse wares storage vessels. The later Post medieval period from 1770-1900+ included 150 Transfer Print vessels, 70 Mocha/late yellowware jugs, chamber pots and small pots and 115 Brown stoneware vessels.

6.5.81 Dating evidence and Pottery

Lenton priory was established in 1106-7 until its dissolution in 1538. Dating of the pottery is based on previously excavated material in Nottingham (Brewhouse Yard, Pottery Type Series) supported other relevant published material.

6.5.82 Discussion

The pottery from The Lenton Priory Project Archaeological Evaluation reflects assemblages found elsewhere within the city. The majority of the pottery dates to the 19th century or later. In contrast to the Abbey Street excavation the proportion of 14th century Nottingham green glazed ware is higher. The wares from the later 14th to late

16th remain problematic as to whether they are largely post dissolution or span the period before and after. Future excavations will hopefully clarify clearer date ranges for these late medieval/early post medieval wares such as Midland Purple, Cistercian ware and the end range of the Light Bodied Gritty ware.

Wares	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
Black Basalt	1768	1900	3	3
Buff bodied Red Slipped Brown glazed (Ware 48)	1650	1800	4	4
Black-glazed ware	1550	1750	85	64
Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	39	31
Creamware	1770	1830	16	9
English Porcelain	1760	1900	2	2
Light-Bodied Gritty ware	1350	1500	46	33
Non Local Medieval Fabrics (Lincs?)	1150	1450	2	2
Martincamp	1470	1650	2	1
Medieval Sandy/Misc	1100	1550	7	5
Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	50	42
Midlands Purple/Earthenware (butterpot)	1600	1700	11	8
Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	39	32
Mocha/Late Yellow	1780	1900	90	70
Modern	1850	1900	33	30
Nottingham Coarse Orange/Pink Sandy ware	1200	1500	3	3
Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	11	11
Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware	1300	1420	24	22
Nottingham Sandy Splashed ware	1180	1250	1	1
Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	4	4
Pearlware (may also be in whitewares)	1770	1900	4	4
Red Earthenware Black Glazed(Ware 46)	1600	1900	158	111
Red bodied white slipped ware (W42)	1600	1800	15	11
Stamford Ware	970	1200	2	2
Staffordshire/Bristol mottled ware	1690	1800	16	11
Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	19	19
German Stoneware	1350	1900	4	3
Staffordshire White Salt glazed stoneware	1700	1770	3	3
Stoneware English	1690	1900	152	115
Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	2	2
Torksey ware	850	1100	1	1
Tudor Green/Surrey Whiteware	1380	1600	1	1
Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	192	150
Whiteware	1800	1900	233	171

Table 4: Pottery wares sherd and vessel count.

6.5.83 Plant pots, tiles, drainpipes (1 fragment medieval tile) are not recorded on the table above. The date ranges are referenced from Torksey Test Pits 2011 (Perry and Young, 2011). Date range is identified as closing at 1900 however some wares continue beyond this date

6.6 The Flint

By Pete Webb

6.6.1 Only one piece of worked flint was recovered from the LLP excavations. This was a broken retouched flake (BPH) and was probably sourced from local gravel deposits. As a broken piece, lacking any diagnostic characteristics it is not possible to attribute this flake with any particular period prehistory. Given that this was found in association with medieval features, this is evidently a residual piece, found in isolation. Consequently it is not capable of making a significant contribution to the narrative of the site. No further work is recommended for this flint. The remaining pieces can be discarded.

6.7 The Coins

By Grenville Chamberlain

6.7.1 Two coins and a single jeton were recovered during the Lenton Priory project. The earliest of these was a Nuremburg Jeton dating to the 16th century.

6.7.2 Results

1. BLO (3013) - Worn. Penny, 1939 (copper alloy). George 6th. Reverse Britannia, 1939 date visible below exergual line. Obverse entirely corroded.
2. BOP (4003) – Partially worn. 1734 George II halfpenny (copper alloy). Reverse Britannia. Obverse Young head of George (used between 1727 and 1760) showing laureate and curate bust. Royal Mint, Tower Hill, London.
3. AJP (9002) – Broken and very worn. A late Sixteenth century Nuremburg Jeton. On one side a single open crown, anulet and lys radiating around a rose are visible, **these are enclosed by a single circle and the letter 'A' is visible on the edge of the jeton.** All detail is obscured on the reverse side. The diagnostic elements make this jeton most likely a jeton of Hans Krauwinckel (c.1580-1610 AD) , but this is not conclusive (Barnard 1981, Plate XXXIII, 85).

6.7.3 The presence of the Nuremburg jeton, although residual within a later context, provides further evidence of the continuation of post-dissolution long distance contact at the site. This is further evidenced by the presence of Sixteenth German stoneware in the Abbey Street excavations to the northwest (Flintoft and Davies 2013). Jetons, used as counters at churches/monasteries when accounting rents etc, also imply the continuation of this kind of function post-dissolution.

6.8 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By Alison Wilson

6.8.1 Twenty-five complete and incomplete pipe bowls were recovered from Lenton. 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 9 contexts (three bowls were unstratified).

6.8.2 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 published 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).

6.8.3 The clay pipe assemblage from Lenton appears to be a collection of locally made pipes, mostly dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. The majority with a stem bore of $c.3\text{mm}(8/64)$ or greater were 17th century in date. There were only two potentially identifiable marked pipes; a bowl found in context 4003 (BPF), carries the letters WH on the spur and almost certainly represents the initials of William Henson, a Nottingham clay pipe maker who was producing pipes between 1822 and 1829 (Oswald 1975, p.72). One of the unstratified partial bowls (BMG) has the letter D stamped on it. This could possibly represent George Doughtie, a Nottingham clay pipe maker working between 1700-1716 (Hammond 2012, p.3). Context 7005 contains a heeled bowl with a makers stamp, unfortunately the stamp is not clear and identification has not been possible.

6.8.4 Five heeled bowls were recovered i.e. bearing a flat heel beneath the bowl. Three were from context 7005, one from 7042 and the remaining one unstratified. The date of these lies in the mid 17th to early 18th century. Most of the remaining bowls were spur bowls, varying in date, the earliest being 1650 and the latest 1900.

Context Number	Finds Code	Pipe Stem Bore Diameter	Description/Status Decoration	Date
4000	BPW 1/1	N/A	Incomplete bowl fragment, plain burnished.	1850-1900
4000	CEU 1/2	3mm(8/64)	Complete bowl, spur missing. Decoration: fluted (5) with oak leaves along seams	1860-90
4000	CEU 2/2	N/A	Incomplete bowl, spur missing. Decorated with oak leaves along seams.	1830-1900
4001	BZB 1/3	2mm(5/64)	Incomplete lower part of bowl with partial stem and spur. Decorated with oak leaves along seams.	1840-80
4002	CHL 1/3	2mm(5/64)	Incomplete lower part of bowl with partial stem, spur missing. Fluted decoration with oak leaves along seams. (Oswald 1975, fig.3,G:15)	1840-80
4003	BPF 1/1	2.8mm(7/64)	Incomplete bowl with partial stem and spur. Initials WH on spur, possibly William Henson (1822-29)	1822-29
7005	BMU 1/1	2.8mm(7/64)	Partial bowl with flat heel marked with makers stamp (indistinct, unable to identify), (Oswald 1975, Fig. 3,G:11)	1680-1710?
7005	AYZ (1/5)	1.9mm(5/64)	Complete bowl with spur. Decorated with oak leaves along seams. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 3,G:15)	1830-1900
7005	AYZ (2/5)	4mm(10/64)	Partial bowl with flat heel. No decoration. Evidence of burning. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 3,G:5)	1680-1710
7005	AYZ (3/5)	2mm(5/64)	Partial bowl, spur missing. No decoration. Burnished. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:22)	1730-80

7005	AYZ (4/5)	2mm(5/64)	Partial bowl, spur missing. No decoration.	18th century
7005	AYZ (5/5)	N/A	Incomplete bowl fragment. Decorated with oak leaves along seams.	1840-80
7005	BXI 1/46	2.8mm(7/64)	Partial bowl with flat heel. Rim milled where present. Burnished. (Oswald 1975, Fig.3,G: 9)	1680-1710
7017	BTB 1/2	N/A	Incomplete bowl fragment. Rim partially milled and bottered.	1600-60
7042	BZD (1/3)	2.8mm(7/64)	Partial bowl with flat heel. Rim partially milled. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 3,G:5)	1640-60
9001	AGQ 1/2	2.8mm(7/64)	Complete spur bowl. Rim bottered. No decoration. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:18)	1660-80
9001	AGQ 2/2	2mm(5/64)	Complete bowl, no spur, no decoration. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:28)	19th C.
9003	BWX (1/5)	4mm(10/64)	Mostly complete spur bowl. Rim partially milled and bottered.	1660-80
9003	BWX (2/5)	2.8mm(7/64)	Partial bowl with spur. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:17)	1650-80
9003	BWX (3/5)	N/A	Partial bowl. Rim bottered. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:17)	1660-80
9003	BWX (4/5)	N/A	Incomplete bowl fragment	Indet.
9025	BPB (1/2)	2mm(5/64)	Complete spur bowl. Rim bottered. Burnished. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:17)	1640-70
9025	BPB (2/2)	2.8mm(7/64)	Complete bowl with spur. Rim bottered and partially milled. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:17)	1670-1710
U/S	BMF 1/1	4mm(10/64)	Mostly complete bowl with flat heel. Rim milled where present. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:17)	1640-70
U/S	BMG 1/1	3mm(8/64)	Partial bowl with spur. Letter D on bowl body, possibly George Doughtie (1660-1685).	1650-80
U/S	BMA 1/1	2.8mm(7/64)	Complete bowl with spur. Rim partially milled. Evidence of burning. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:16)	1670-1710

Table 5: A summary of the individually recorded pipe bowls

6.8.5 In addition to the pipe bowls a total of 128 pipe stem fragments (totalling 329g) were also recovered. These were individually weighed and each stem bore measured. Most pipe stems were recovered from phase 1, context 7005, a compact layer of black silt beneath the subsoil which contained a small modern structure. One of the stems from 7005 was decorated with a border motif similar to those of John Wyer, a Nottingham clay pipe maker producing pipes between 1730 and 1770, it was however 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.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Stem bore range	Date Range
4000	20	60.05	1.8-3mm(5/64-8/64)	17th-19th C.

4001	3	11.82	2mm(5/64)	18th-19th C.
4002	6	19.48	1.8mm-2mm(5/64)	18th-19th C.
4003	3	8.15	1.8-2mm(5/64)	18th-19th C.
5001	1	3.96	2mm(5/64)	18th-19th C.
5001	1	4.95	1.8mm(5/64)	18th C.
6000	3	14.96	2-3mm(5/64-8/64)	18th-19th C.
7004	2	4.18	1.8mm(5/64)	18th C.
7005	66	130.03	1.8-4mm(5/64-10/64)	17th-18th C.
7012	2	4.12	3mm	17th C.
7017	1	1.3	3mm	17th C.
7039	4	14.04	1-3mm	17th-19th C.
7042	2	4.65	2.5-3mm	17th-18th C.
9003	1	3.05	3mm	17th C.
9014	3	12.78	3mm	17th C.
9025	6	17.13	2-4mm	17th-19th C.
U/S	4	14.65	2-3mm	18th-19th C.

Table 6: A summary of pipe stems by context.

6.9 Slag

By R. S. Cubitt

6.9.1 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.

6.9.2 The table below give the results of this work. In fact the group contains four objects which are iron and should be referred to the object specialist for full identification. Fragments AWG and AWS from context 0446 are possibly part of the same object.

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

Table 7: Tabulated results of slag analysis.

6.9.3 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.

- 6.9.4 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. It is not recommended that the slag and fuel evidence is retained in the long term.

6.10 Small Finds

By Nicola Rogers

6.10.1 Introduction and Methodology

Thirty-three metal finds from the area designated LPP were studied for this report. 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.

6.10.2 Coffin Fittings

Iron coffin handles or 'grips' were recovered from Trenches 4, 5 and 9 (see Table 8 below). All were of a form known as 'swing bail', comprising a simple and plain drop handle, which was attached to a back plate by attachment loops at each end. Two-thirds of the handles (six) retained traces of a non-ferrous plating. Although all were of similar form, they varied slightly in size, from 131mm in length (BTH, Context 4002) to 154mm in length (BHO, Context 5001). All of the coffin handles are likely to date from the later 18th – 19th centuries; similar examples were recorded on 18th – 19th century coffins recovered in the excavations of the crypt at Christ Church, Spitalfields (Reeve and Adams 1993, 86), and late 18th century catalogues of coffin furniture, such as Tiesby and Cooper's catalogue of 1783, show the same handle form within their ranges, and note the variety of 'finishes' on the iron fittings (Litten 2002, 107).

Trench	Context	Context Type	Handle(s)
4	4002	subsoil	2
	4003	wall	1
5	5001	subsoil	5
9	9017	grave	1 (in 3 fragments)
Total			9

Table 8: Tabulated details of coffin fittings

6.10.3 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

- 6.10.4 Iron coffin handle, swing bail type, complete, with non-ferrous plating. L.131mm, Section Diam. 10mm. BTH, Context 4002
- 6.10.5 Iron coffin handle, swing bail type, complete, with non-ferrous plating, one end attached to plate fragment. Also back plate fragments x 2, one of which includes attachment loop for unattached handle end. L.122mm Section Diam. 11mm. Larger plate fragment L.96mm, W.45mm. CHI, Context 4002

- 6.10.6 Iron coffin handle, swing bail type, one terminal broken off, other with attachment loop surviving, traces of mineralised preserved wood. L.102mm, Section Diam.10mm. BRG, Context 4003
- 6.10.7 Iron coffin handles x 4, all swing bail type, all of differing size. Three appear to have non-ferrous plating, one has missing terminal and no plating. Largest handle L.139mm, Section Diam.7mm. ASA, Context 5001
- 6.10.8 Iron coffin handle, swing bail type, complete, with central V-shaped moulding, non-ferrous plating. L.154mm, Section Width (max.) 16mm. BHO, Context 5001
- 6.10.9 Iron coffin handle fragments x 3, swing bail type with possible non-ferrous plating. Also nail fragments x two. ADY, Context 9017.

6.11.1 Structural metalwork

Nails were found across three trenches (Trenches 3, 7 and 9) – see Table 2 below.

Trench	Nails/nail fragments
3	3
7	22
9	13
Total	38

Table 9: Nails by Trench

6.11.2 Other Objects

A copper alloy cap badge of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment (CHH, Context 4002) was found in Trench 4 subsoil; depicting a tiger with raised front leg with the legend 'HINDOOSTAN LEICESTERSHIRE' above, this badge dates from post AD 1825 when this design was introduced to mark the outstanding service of the regiment in India at the beginning of the 19th century (Royalleicestershireregiment.org.uk, 2015).

- 6.11.3 Two iron rotary keys (AHP, Context 3001; BYY, Context 2002) are likely to be of 18th – 20th century date. An iron object of unknown function was found with the key BYY. Other finds comprise slag (AHT, Context 7010), a copper alloy sheet offcut (AHU, context 7007), and a machine made copper alloy thimble (CDQ, Context 7048) of post medieval or modern date.

6.11.3 The Significance of the assemblage

Within this small assemblage, all the datable material is late 18th century or later. Of most interest are the nine coffin handles which were found across three trenches (Trenches 4, 5 and 9), all trenches which relate to the graveyard of the Priory church; it seems, however, that only the coffin handle fragments found in a grave in Trench 9 are still within the deposit in which they were originally placed.

6.12 The Roof Tiles

by Lee Elliott & Marius Illie

- 6.12.1 A total of 305 fragments/32.004kg were recorded. 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).

- 6.12.2 The largest individual groups of tile recovered included 7040 and 7046 (the two most abundant tile groups) as well as 7048 and 7051.
- 6.12.3 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.
- 6.12.4 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.
- 6.12.5 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 cannot be dated beyond this wide chronological range.
- 6.12.6 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.
- 6.12.7 The roof tile fabrics can be summarised as:
- 6.12.8 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.
- 6.12.9 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 12m to 15mm in thickness (resembles Midland Purple like fabric).
- 6.12.10 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.
- 6.12.11 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.

- 6.12.13 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.
- 6.12.14 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.
- 6.12.15 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.
- 6.12.15 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.
- 6.12.16 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.
- 6.12.17 Fabric E. Hard with vitrified surface. Dark reddish brown. 25mm thick (possibly floor tile). One example (75g) within context 0035.
- 6.12.18 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.
- 6.12.19 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.
- 6.12.20 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.
- 6.12.21 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.
- 6.12.22 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.
- 6.12.23 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.
- 6.12.24 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.

Context	Quantity	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	

Table 10: Ceramic roof tile by context

6.13 Medieval Floor Tile

by Lee Elliott

6.13.1 The assemblage included four tiles with surviving patterns typical of Nottingham tile makers of 14th century date (in addition to this were the three patterns recovered from site LPX). These were in fabrics representative of the bulk of the floor tile fragments recovered from across all the sites (fabrics 2 and 3). Tile makers in Nottingham are known from at least 1290 with the presence of a Robert Rufus tiler who had a property on the east side of the town within the ditch close to the pottery makers such as Richard son of Henry le Potter (Foulds 1997, 80). Production of the Nottingham floor tilers reached its height from the mid to late 14th century with their products found across Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire Leicestershire and South Yorkshire (Eames 1968,16).

6.13.2 Also present within the assemblage was a smaller but significant group in a distinct fabric 1, which included wall tiles. In contrast these possess tile patterns originating from the Malvern school of tiles dating to the second half of the 15th century. These same patterns were on tile wasters found during excavations on the Lenton Priory tile works located c.0.8km to the west of the Priory site (Swinerton *et al* 1955). The presence of these patterns on site (and nowhere else in Nottingham) appears to indicate the nearby

tile works produced tiles specifically for the Priory, although these could also have been traded at the annual priory fair.

- 6.13.3 The bulk of the material from across the sites was either plain glazed floor tile or was too worn to identify any former pattern. Of note was a concentration of floor tile in context 0314, much of it in fabric 2-2d (although smaller amounts from the other fabrics were also present). Within this group were seventeen complete or near complete tiles including one example (BLH) which retained part of its pattern. Of further note was context 3011 which also contained six complete tiles although these all possessed worn upper surfaces. Although modern in origin both of these contexts lie within the former north aisle of the priory church and the tile is likely to have been redeposited from nearby former floor deposits.

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comments
3001	1	199	Fabric 3. One surviving tile pattern
3005	1	411	Fabric 3
3007	3	825	Fabrics 2d, 3b, 4
3010	1	16	Fabric 3a
3011	12	7354	Fabrics 1, 2-2d,3
3014	47	16754	Fabrics 1, 2-2d, 3,3a, 4. One surviving Nottingham tile pattern
3016	7	807	Fabrics 1, 3,3a
3020	3	554	Fabrics 1,2
3039	1	52	Fabric 1
4002	3	183	Fabrics 3,3a,3b
5001	2	334	Fabrics 3,5
6003	3	428	Fabrics 2d, 3, 4
7005	1	304	Fabric 3
7007	1	109	Fabric 3. One surviving Nottingham tile pattern
7021	1	112	Fabric 3. One surviving Nottingham tile pattern
7040	1	65	Fabric 3b
7046	2	790	Fabric 4
9000	2	151	Fabrics 2d, 5
9002	1	169	Fabric 2d
9005	1	1380	Fabric 1. One surviving Malvern tile pattern
9020	1	58	Fabric 1
US	2	263	Fabrics 2d, 4

Table

11:

Medieval Floor tile by context

6.13.4 Summary of Fabrics

Five main fabrics were present within the floor tiles with some slight variation within these groups. The majority of the tiles were from fabric groups 2 and 3.

- 6.13.5 Fabric 1: Light yellow brown to greenish brown glaze. A hard well sorted light yellow-brown fabric of laminated appearance. Abundant sand and quartz, rounded to sub-angular generally below 1mm in size.

- 6.13.6 Fabric 2: Soft to hard orange-brown to yellow-brown abundant sandy fabric, with grey core on upper surface below where the glaze formerly lay. Variations included; 2a which appeared less well sorted with streaks of cream coloured clay; 2b with occasional dark stone/iron rich inclusions up to 3-4mm in size; 2c with common dark stone/iron rich inclusions up to 3-4mm in size and 2d which was sandy with some small dark inclusions less than 3mm in size. The latter comprised mostly of small tile fragments.
- 6.13.7 Fabric 3: Soft to hard orange to orange-brown fabric, with abundant sand, occasional rounded to sub-angular quartz up to 1mm in size, and some rounded to angular stone 4mm in size. Variations included; 3a which was fine well sorted with rare inclusions; while 3b appeared poorly sorted.
- 6.13.8 Fabric 4: Yellow brown poorly sorted with streaks of cream clay. Iron rich inclusions and various (dark/light) stone up to 8mm in size.
- 6.13.9 Fabric 5: Hard fired dark brown to dark red poorly sorted fabric with streaks of cream clay and sand. Few other inclusions. Glaze typically dark brown to brown purple/black.

6.13.10 Catalogue of Floor Tiles



Plate 91: LPP-09/9005 and British Museum Number.1855.0312.3

- 6.13.11 **LPP-09/9005**: Near complete tile with five petalled rosette in centre of tile surrounded by circular band and inscription, with trefoils at corners. The inscription continues along outer edges with quarterfoils at corners. The inscription is illegible due to glazing. From known examples this should read, 'MENTEM SANCTAM SPONTANEU(M) HONOREM DEO (E)T PATRIE LIBERACIONEM'. **This has been considered talismanic in origin, 'the holy mind, honour freely rendered to God, and liberty to the country'** (Dunning 1967, 240; Parker 1932, 97).
- 6.13.12 Details: Light yellow brown glaze with a hard well sorted light yellow-brown fabric of laminated appearance (Fabric 1). Abundant sand and quartz, rounded to sub-angular generally below 1mm in size. Bevelled slightly concave partially glazed edges. A whitish-brown mortar with small charcoal and rounded stone inclusions is present as a 15mm thick layer across the base of the tile. Within the mortar are impressions from the bevelled sides of former adjoining tiles indicating its use within a tiled floor? Dimensions: 136mm x 136mm x 27mm. Weight (1380g), includes mortar.

6.13.13 The pattern is one of the Malvern group of tiles with distribution largely confined the South Wales coast, the Severn basin and the Severn Valley into Shropshire, and the Warwickshire Avon to Stratford (Eames 1976, 23-24). However this tile pattern has also previously been found at Lenton (Parker 1932, 98-99; Swinnerton et al 1955, 95), the Abbey church at Shrewsbury and as far north as York (Parker 1932, 99). A complete example is illustrated (British Museum Number.1855.0312.3). The date of the tile is likely to be mid to later 15th century. Tiles of this design along with misfired wall tiles also of Malvern design (dated after 1457-1458) were recovered during excavations at the nearby Lenton Priory Tile works site (Swinnerton *et al* 1955) and on recent excavations within the priory grounds as part of the tram works (see below LPM-AAN/BMU). The latter examples possess the apparent same fabric (1) and glaze as the above tile.

6.13.14 LPP-BLH/3014: Near complete tile with four fleur de lys pointing towards corners (these may have formerly been within enclosing squares but the tile is now too worn to determine). Details: A soft to hard orange-brown to yellow-brown fabric, with grey core on upper surface below where the glaze formerly lay (Fabric 2). Upper surface is now heavily worn. Sides bevelled and base sanded with some mortar present. Dimensions: 106mm x 104mm x 31mm. Weight (817g) includes mortar. Due to its worn nature the tile could correspond with a number of the four fleur de lys patterns that have slight variations (e.g. Whitcombe 1956, W10, W18). However, it probably corresponds with the pattern of four fleur de lys within enclosing squares previously found at the site of the potteries Nottingham, Dale Abbey and Morley Church (Parker 1932, 98-99, Ward 1892, B6). This maybe indicated by the sharply defined edges to some of the fleur de lys where the edge of the enclosing square previously lay. Date 14th century.



Plate 92: LPP-BLH/3014 and Parker, 1932

6.13.15 LPP-7021/7083: Corner fragment of tile. Correspond with pattern possessing animal/grotesque head lying central within two vesicas, containing four fleur-de-lys pointing towards corners. Lying external to these are four, four-lobed motifs. Details: Soft to hard orange-brown fabric, with sand and rounded to sub-angular quartz up to 1mm in size (Fabric 3). Upper surface now heavily worn. Sides bevelled and base sanded. Dimensions: 31mm thick. Weight (112g). The pattern is one of the Nottingham group of tiles with examples recorded at the site of the Nottingham Potteries, Pilcher Gate, Lenton Priory, Beauvale Priory, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds Church, Dale Abbey, the

friary Derby (Parker 1932, 98-99; Parker 1936, 92; Ward 1892, F12; Whitcomb 1956, 83).
Date 14th century.



Plate 93: LPP-7021/7083 and (Ward, 1892)

6.13.16 LPP-BLP/7007: Corner fragment of tile. Surviving partial pattern includes a curving possible border 26mm wide containing a wave shaped band. Details: Soft to hard orange-brown fabric, with sand and rounded to sub-angular quartz 0.5mm in size (Fabric 3). Glaze green to orange brown. Upper surface now heavily worn. Sides bevelled and base sanded. Sides partially glazed greenish yellow-brown. Dimensions: 19mm thick. Weight (109g). Insufficient pattern survives to be definitive about identification. The border suggests it is part of a multi-tile design with similarities to Parkers design 73 (Parker 1932, 96) which was from an unattributed site in Nottingham. Date 14th century.



Plate 94: LPP-BLP/7007 and Parker, 1932.

6.13.17 LPP-AVE/3001: Corner fragment of tile. Surviving partial pattern worn and indistinct, possibly containing central circular band with petalled/lobed motif. Details: Soft to hard orange-brown fabric, with sand, some rounded stone up to 2mm in size (Fabric 3). Greenish brown glaze present on the upper surface. Streaks of green to yellow-brown glaze on base. Upper surface is now heavily worn. Sides bevelled and base sanded. Dimensions: 19mm thick. Weight (199g). Insufficient pattern survives to be definitive about identification.



Plate 95: LPP-AVE/3001

6.13.18 LPP-U/S/Trench 3: Near complete tile with zodiac related pattern consisting faint outline of a ram in a circle and an inscription in Lombardic capitals of Sol in Ariete. Not now visible in the corners would have been the lettering 'M A RC IV' representing Martius (mensis), (Whitcombe 1956, W127, 88). Details: Soft well sorted orange fabric with sand and rare inclusions (Fabric 3). Upper surface now heavily worn. Sides bevelled and base sanded. Dimensions: 106mm x 104mm x 31mm. The tile surface is now worn. This tile pattern has previously been found in Nottingham at St. Michael's Church, the site of the potteries and the Talbot, as well as Beauvale Priory, Lenton Priory and, several other sites in surrounding counties (Parker 1932, 94; Whitcomb 1956, 89). Date 14th century.



Plate 96: LPP- U/S/Trench 3 and (Parker 1936)

7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The evaluation of Lenton Priory has provided us with a wealth of new information concerning the layout, state of preservation and use of space within the monument (both the conventual church and the inner/outer precinct), plus some insight into the patterns of material culture use/loss within specific parts of the priory at specific times.

The Interior of the Conventual Church

- 7.2 *Trench 2:* The two trenches excavated within the footprint of the main priory church both identified well-preserved structural remains. Trench 2 reinvestigated excavation **areas opened by Herbert Green in the 1930's on the east end of the conventual church.** If deposits relating to the post-dissolution collapse/re-use of the monument once **existed in this part of the site, they appear to have been largely removed by Green's work.** However, **Green appears to have ceased excavation at the church 'floor' level,** although this appeared exclusively robbed-out. The trench demonstrated that the one extant column sits on top of the internal curved wall of the ambulatory, although the column itself may have been reconstructed in this position as a later affectation. Although no stone-flagged or tiled floors remain, we were able to demonstrate that well preserved wall-lines are preserved immediately below ground level. Surprisingly, although the walls were substantial, the original foundation trenches are really quite shallow when viewed against other comparable sites (e.g. York minster) (Harrison, *pers comm*). Perhaps this contributed to a documented collapse of the main church tower in 1228 AD (Page 1910).
- 7.3 *Trench 3:* Further along the nave to the west, Trench 3 in the Boat Inn public house garden successfully identified the original flagged floor level of the priory church (heavily robbed), a pier base and some possible choir stalls that re-used earlier medieval masonry. This trench also established that the north wall of the Boat Inn pub garden was indeed the internal face of the medieval north wall of the main priory church, although the extant wall had been rebuilt, probably in the Nineteenth century.
- 7.4 Although the southern extent of Trench 3 had been truncated by Nineteenth century **housing and excavation in the 1930's, there were some notable pockets of intact post-dissolution collapse/demolition.** The intact collapse/demolition deposits produced a significant assemblage of architectural stone, dominated by Twelfth century pieces, which provides insight into the internal structure and decor of the conventual church. The excavation of Trench 3 also provided some evidence (in the form of ad-hoc surfaces, pits and potentially re-used medieval masonry) for the post-medieval re-use of the priory nave. Given the continued post-dissolution importance of the priory as a licensed quarry, this part of the Scheduled site appears to offer future opportunities to explore this aspect of the site.

The exterior of the Conventual Church and the later churchyard

- 7.5 *Trenches 4 and 5:* The two trenches situated at the southern extent of the churchyard of **St. Anthony's** both demonstrated that the churchyard wall was indeed the external face of the medieval north wall of the main priory church, although the extant wall had been rebuilt, probably in the Nineteenth century. Both trenches revealed north facing external buttresses of the main priory church. The two, probably adjacent, buttresses were (from their centre points) 9.35m apart, which - along with the distances observed between the northern aisle pier/northern internal wall (4.45m, Trench 3) and the inner ambulatory wall/ east end outer wall (3.77m, Trench 2)) - will allow for future reconstructions of the dimensions of conventual church to proceed on a much more accurate basis.

- 7.6 Trenches 4 and 5 also confirmed that there were no built structures (e.g. a northern cloister) abutting the northern exterior of the conventual church. Indeed, the lack of apparent structural remains, combined with an absence of the darker humic and artefact-rich deposits (as identified in Trench 7 to the north) start to suggest that the inner precinct (which later became the churchyard) was perhaps always reserved as an open area from the medieval period onwards. Later, as the churchyard was formalised, this part of the site was encroached upon by burials.
- 7.7 Significant residual finds from Trench 4 include sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon Torksey ware (2) and Stamford ware (1). In combination with a single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire shelly ware from beneath the proposed priory cloister wall beneath Priory Street (Flintoft and Hobson 2013), these finds represent the first evidence for a settlement in the immediate environs pre-dating the priory. These finds suggest that this part of the site may offer future opportunities to interrogate the evidence for a pre-priory settlement of (as yet) uncertain character and function.
- 7.8 *Trench 6:* Trench 6 was excavated primarily to investigate the date of construction for the current Church boundary wall to the west. The wall was found to cut a layer that overlaid a pit containing Sixteenth to Seventeenth finds and it can be concluded that the wall is relatively modern and has no relation to the priory church or its precinct. Nevertheless, deposits truncated by the pit containing Sixteenth to Seventeenth may suggest a southern extension of the sequence of deposits associated with the market/fair to the north.

The Inner and Outer Precinct

- 7.9 *Trench 9:* The final two excavation trenches were located further north in the western **part of the churchyard (Trench 9) and within Priory Park, west of St. Anthony's Church** (Trench 7). In the western part of the churchyard (Trench 9) a north to south aligned medieval wall that may well represent the western boundary wall of the inner precinct of the priory was identified. This wall and a further northeast to southwest aligned Eighteenth century ditch, align very well with geophysical anomalies identified in 2013. A number of unexplored geophysical anomalies in this area do not align to the priory layout and there remains a possibility that future excavation may be able to demonstrate the existence of both post- and pre-priory enclosures.
- 7.10 A number of later grave cuts were observed in Trench 9 and, as with Trenches 4/5, we may perhaps suggest that this part of the site was reserved as an open area during the medieval period and later for burials as the churchyard was formalised. The notion that the medieval/post-medieval market/fair site did not extend into this part of the site is implied by an absence of the darker humic and artefact-rich deposits identified in Trench 7.
- 7.11 *Trench 7:* The northernmost trench, Trench 7, located in Priory Park, identified a complex sequence of intercutting soil features, including numerous pits and ditches, with a sequence of activity extending from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth centuries. A range of environmental samples from Eighteenth to Nineteenth pit fills were analysed. The botanical and non botanical remains indicated that domestic hearth rake out waste had been deposited in pits. Interestingly, charcoal fragments from mixed woodland taxa suggested utilisation of local woodland resources at this time, whilst the presence of small fragments of hammerscale provides evidence for domestic industry.
- 7.12 Further significant finds included a Fifteenth to Sixteenth century cobbled surface and, beneath this, an east to west aligned medieval wall that may well represent the northern boundary wall of the inner precinct. At this level the excavators noticed a distinct

contrast in the dark artefact-rich deposits of the outer precinct (to the north) and the more sterile deposits of the inner precinct (to the south) perhaps denoting contrasting use of space.

- 7.13 The observed stratigraphic sequence in Trench 7 was very similar to the market/fair site excavated to the northwest of Abbey Street in 2012-13 (Flintoft and Davies 2013). On the basis of this new evidence we can now confidently suggest that similar medieval trade activities were occurring in the Outer Precinct on both sides of what is now Abbey Street.
- 7.14 Although the pottery from this part of the site broadly reflects assemblages found elsewhere in the city of Nottingham, 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. Interestingly, the proportion of Fourteenth century Nottingham green glazed ware is higher from Trenches 7/9 than from the recent Abbey Street excavation area (Flintoft and Davies 2013). This part of the site, therefore, may offer 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.
- 7.15 *Conclusion:* The recent evaluation of Lenton Priory has conclusively demonstrated that the main conventual church is well-preserved as a sub-surface feature in certain areas. In the Boat Inn pub garden, areas not previously subject to extensive robbing or excavation in the early Twentieth century were identified, and this was reflected by the discovery of a significant assemblage of architectural stone and in-situ flagged stone surfaces.
- 7.16 The evaluation has also added greatly to our detailed understanding of the exact size/scale of the conventual church and provided insight into its architectural detail (e.g. external buttresses on the north wall of the nave). Establishing conclusively that the churchyard wall is indeed built upon the original northern wall of the nave is a significant conclusion. On the basis of this evidence, we can now confidently assert that the curious right angle in the southeast corner of the church yard reflects the corner where the northern transept originally projected from the nave. These observations will greatly assist the future accurate reconstruction of the conventual church. Unfortunately, the revised HLF scheme did not permit the excavation of *Trench 1* which would have targeted the very east-end of the conventual church to investigate possible lady chapels. This must remain a future evaluation target.
- 7.17 The evaluation has also for the first time provided good information on the use of space in the inner precinct, with its western and northern boundary walls potentially identified. On this basis, we can now start to suggest that the inner precinct was an open area during the medieval period, later encroached upon by churchyard burial. Certainly, no evidence of a cloister to the north was located, and we can perhaps finally conclude that the structural remains observed to the south along Priory Street in 2013 indeed represent the remains of the northern cloister range and the southern transept (Hobson and Flintoft 2013).
- 7.18 The final main observation of the recent evaluation was the re-identification of medieval and post-medieval deposits indicative of the market/fair site in the outer precinct. These findings now allow us – in accordance with a number of earlier documentary reconstructions - to confidently extend this part of the site south of Abbey Street to the very southern limit of the proposed Outer Precinct. An evaluation, of course, does not allow us to yet interpret the changing use of space and refuse discard patterns in this part of the site. However, we can be certain that a large open area

excavation in Priory Park would provide unique insight into both changing layout and function of this ecclesiastical medieval market/fair site.

- 7.19 Finally, the further recovery of residual Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, combined with the fact that a number of geophysical anomalies running on contrasting alignments to the priory layout remain to be identified, suggests that parts of the site may offer future opportunities to interrogate the evidence for a pre-priory settlement of (as yet) uncertain character and function.

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Appendix 1 Context Register

Table 12: Context register

Context	Trench	Type	Description
2000	2	Layer	Soft mid-dark brown silt clay topsoil
2001	2	Layer	Soft light brown clay, 2% small pebbles
2002	2	Layer	Friable very dark grey sand silt, 20% brick fragments, 10 charcoal
2003	2	Cut	Linear aligned east-west, sharp break of slope top, very steep sides, base not reached
2004	2	Fill	Fill of 2003. Loose mixed mid grey and dark brown sandy silt, 10% mortar, 10% small pebbles, 15% charcoal
2005	2	Wall	Limestone and sandstone blocks bonded with orange cream silty sand mortar
2006	2	Wall	Limestone and sandstone blocks bonded with orange cream silty sand mortar
2007	2	Layer	-
2008	2	Layer	Compact friable mixed grey and orange brown silty sand
2009	2	Cut	Linear aligned east-west, sharp break of slope top, very steep sides, base not reached
2010	2	Fill	Fill of 2009. Loose mixed mid grey and dark brown sandy silt, 10% mortar, 10% small pebbles, 15% charcoal
2011	2	Cut	Irregular in plan. Not excavated
2012	2	Fill	Fill of 2011. Very compact mid grey sandy silt, 5% charcoal
2013	2	Layer	Natural friable orange sand
2014	2	Layer	Compact friable mixed grey and orange brown silty sand
3000	3	Layer	Dark brown compact slightly clayey organic silt topsoil
3001	3	Layer	Mixture of demolition waste and topsoil
3002	3	Layer	Victorian brick surface
3003	3	Layer	Limestone/mortar surface
3004	3	Void	Void
3005	3	Fill	Fill of 3006. Friable mid brown grey sand and rubble <20% large sandstone, slate, brick
3006	3	Cut	Linear, gradual sloping sides
3007	3	Layer	Friable mid-dark grey brown sandy loam, tile, slate
3008	3	Cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base
3009	3	Wall	Wall of reused medieval masonry
3010	3	Layer	Loose yellow sand >40% sandstone blocks
3011	3	Fill	Fill of 3008. Friable mid brown silt sand >40% demolition waste
3012	3	Wall	North wall of priory
3013	3	Fill	Fill of 3041. Friable black gritty silt
3014	3	Layer	Friable mid brown sand
3015	3	Wall	Compacted yellow sand and mortar with sandstone salbs and fragments
3016	3	Fill	Fill of 3021. Fraible mid brown clay sand >30% charcoal, brick fragments
3017	3	Layer	Light yellow compacted sand <10 pebbles
3018	3	Fill	Fill of 3019. Friable mid brown clay sand >30 pebbles
3019	3	Cut	Sub rectangular, steep sides, rounded base
3020	3	Fill	Fill of 3021. Friable mid brown clay sand <20%angular sandstone fragments
3021	3	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus. Gentle sloping sides, base not

			excavated
3022	3	Layer	Loose light yellow sand and sandstone
3023	3	Wall	Stone wall, single stone thick
3024	3	Cut	Posthole, sub circular, steep sides, flat base
3025	3	Fill	Fill of 3024. Friable mid brown clay sand >40% large pebbles
3026	3	Layer	Friable dark brown silt subsoil <10% charcoal
3027	3	Layer	Loose black clinker ash
3028	3	Layer	Loose white mortar fragments and charcoal flecks
3029	3	Fill	Fill of 3021. Friable mid grey brown clay sand
3030	3	Layer	Loose yellow cream sand <15% slate
3031	3	Layer	Loose light grey brown lenses of sand and clay
3032	3	Layer	Loose light-mid grey brown clay sand
3033	3	Layer	Loose tarmac chippings
3034	3	Layer	Loose grey white sand <10% pebbles and sand
3035	3	Layer	Loose grey brown sand
3036	3	Layer	Loose white mortar fragments
3037	3	Layer	Friable dark grey clay loam <10% stones
3038	3	Layer	Loose yellow sand
3039	3	Layer	Firm orange red sandy clay
3040	3	Wall	Pillar base
3041	3	Wall	Brick drainage system
3042	3	Layer	Friable dark brown grey gritty sand clay <15% clinker
3043	3	Fill	Fill Loose light grey brown sand silt
3044	3	Fill	Fill Light yellow grey sand silt
3045	3	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt
3046	3	Wall	White sand with tile imprints
3047	3	Layer	Loose mid brown sandy clay
3048	3	Cut	Irregular in plan, very shallow
3049	3	Layer	Compact white plaster surface
4000	4	N/A	Unstratified finds from machining
4001	4	Layer	Topsoil
4002	4	Layer	Subsoil
4003	4	Wall	Wall
4004	4		
4005	4	Layer	Accumulated soil/sediment
4006	4	Cut	Grave cut
4007	4	Fill	Fill of 4006
4008	4	Cut	Grave cut
4009	4	Fill	Fill of 4008
4010	4	Cut	Grave cut
4011	4	Fill	Fill of 4010
4012	4	Fill	Backfill of construction cut
5000	5	Layer	Soft dark grey brown clay silt topsoil
5001	5	Layer	Compact/friable light brown sand silt subsoil
5002	5	Wall	Red brick wall regular coarsed, compact white silty sand mortar
5003	5	Wall	Limestone block wall, compact white silty sand mortar
5004	5	Wall	Limestone block wall, compact white silty sand mortar
5005	5	Cut	Sub rectangular feature, unexcavated
5006	5	Fill	Fill of 5005. Compact grey brown sandy silt
5007	5	Cut	Sub rectangular, unexcavated
5008	5	Fill	Fill of 5007. Compact dark grey brown sandy silt
5009	5	Fill	Fill of 5007. Grey brown sandy silt
5010	5	Layer	Compact friable brown orange silty sand

6000	6	Layer	Loose dark grey brown slightly sandy silt topsoil, 20% pebbles, 10% CBM
6001	6	Layer	Compact mixed grey and light orange brown silty sand subsoil, 20% limestone fragments
6002	6	Layer	Fraible dark grey slightly sandy silt, 10% CBM, 10% pebbles
6003	6	Layer	Compact friable mid orange brown silty sand, 15%CBM, 10% charcoal
6004	6	Cut	Sub oval, gradual break of slope top, gradual sloping sides, base not reached
6005	6	Fill	Fill of 6004. Compact very light orange brown sand and stone
6006	6	Cut	Linear, Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, flat base
6007	6	Wall	Limestone block wall, compact white silty sand mortar
6008	6	Fill	Fill of 6006. Compact pale grey cream silty sand mortar
7000	7	Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay topsoil
7001	7	Layer	Friable light brown sandy silt subsoil
7002	7	Cut	Linear sharp break of slope top, very steep sides, concave base
7003	7	Fill	Compact grey white hardcore
7004	7	Layer	Compact light brown sandy silt
7005	7	Layer	Compact very dark grey black silt
7006	7	Wall	Faced dry limestone wall, parts red brick.
7007	7	Layer	Same as 7020
7008	7	Cut	Linear, sharp break of slope top, moderate sloping sides, concave base
7009	7	Fill	Fill of 7008. Compact friable dark grey black silt
7010	7	Layer	Soft mottled orange brown silty clay
7011	7	Cut	Irregular in plan, sharp break of slope top, steep sides, flat base
7012	7	Fill	Fill of 7011. Friable light-mid brown slightly sandy silt
7013	7	Cut	Circular, sharp break of slope top, steep sides, concave base
7014	7	Fill	Fill of 7013. Compact friable grey black silt clay
7015	7	Cut	Circular, sharp break of slope top, gradual sloping sides, concave base
7016	7	Fill	Fill of 7015. Friable light-mid brown slightly sand silt
7017	7	Fill	Fill of 7018. Friable dark grey silt containing sandstone cobbles and blocks
7018	7	Cut	Rectangular, very sharp break of slope top, very steep sides, flat base
7019	7	Fill	Fill of 7008. Soft pale grey brown sand clay silt 20% charcoal
7020	7	Layer	Soft light/pale gry brown sandy silt 15% charcoal, 10% bone
7021	7	N/A	Unstratified finds from machining
7022	7	Cut	Oval, sharp break of slope top, gradual sloping sides, flat base
7023	7	Fill	Fill of 2022. Soft mid brown sandy silt
7024	7	Cut	Circular, Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, concave base
7025	7	Fill	Fill of 7024. Firm orange clay
7026	7	Cut	Circular, sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, concave base
7027	7	Fill	Fill of 7026. Firm orange clay, 10% charcoal
7028	7	Cut	Circular, sharp break of slope top, steep sides, concave base
7029	7	Fill	Fill of 7028. Firm yellow orange clay
7030	7	Cut	Circular, Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, concave

			base
7031	7	Fill	Fill of 7030. Friable black sandy clay, 15 % charcoal
7032	7	Cut	Void
7033	7	Fill	Void
7034	7	Cut	Circular, sharp break of slope top, steep sides, concave base
7035	7	Fill	Fill of 7034. Friable light-mid brown slightly sandy silt
7036	7	Cut	Void
7037	7	Fill	Same of 7020
7038	7	Cut	Linear, sharp break of slope top, steep sides, flat base
7039	7	Fill	Fill of 7038. Loose grey brown silty sand
7040	7	Layer	Friable yellow mottled brown sandy silt
7041	7	Cut	Linear, sharp break of slope top, gradual sloping sides, flat base
7042	7	Fill	Fill of 7041. Loose grey brown silty sand
7043	7	Cut	Linear, sharp break of slope top, very steep sides, flat base
7044	7	Fill	Fill of 7043. Loose grey brown silty sand
7045	7	Cut	Linear, gradual break of slope top, moderately sloping sides, irregular base
7046	7	Layer	Friable yellow mottled brown silty sand, 20% CBM
7047	7	Cut	Void
7048	7	Fill	Same as 7020
7049	7	Cut	Irregular pit, unexcavated
7050	7	Fill	Fill of 7049. Loose/friable dark grey sandy silt, 10% charcoal
7051	7	Fill	Cobbles of various sizes in light brown silt clay matrix
7052	7	Cut	Circular, sharp break of slope top, steep sides, concave base
7053	7	Fill	Fill of 7052. Soft dark brown silt clay, 20% CBM
7054	7	Layer	Same as 7020
7055	7	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt
7056	7	Wall	Roughly hewn wall of limestone, sandstone and tile, no bonding material
7057	7	Well	Sub circular well of limestone and sandstone blocks, no bonding material
7058	7	Layer	Soft pale brown silty clay
9000	9	Layer	Black topsoil
9001	9	Layer	Friable very dark grey brown silt <30% pebbles
9002	9	Layer	Friable mid-dark brown clay silt <10% pebbles
9003	9	Layer	Friable mid-light grey brown clay silt <10% angular stones
9004	9	Wall	Dry stone wall base
9005	9	Layer	Firm light grey brown clay, <20% large angular stones
9006	9	Cut	Circular, steep edges, unexcavated
9007	9	Fill	Fill of 9006. Same as 9031.
9008	9	Fill	Fill of Friable mid grey brown clay silt <20% angular stone
9009	9	Cut	E-W ditch
9010	9	Fill	Fill of 9009
9011	9	Cut	Grave cut
9012	9	Fill	Dark brown grave fill
9013	9	Cut	Grave cut
9014	9	Fill	Dark brown grave fill
9015	9	Layer	Compact brown clay loam
9016	9	Cut	Cable trench
9017	9	Cut	Grave cut
9018	9	Fill	Dark grey fill of 9017
9019	9	Fill	Dark brown fill of 9009
9020	9	Fill	Fill of construction cut 9004

9021	9	Cut	Grave cut by 9017
9022	9	Fill	Dark brown fill of 9021
9023	9	Cut	Grave cut southern corner
9024	9	Fill	Fill of 9023
9025	9	Fill	Fill of 9016
9026	9	Fill	Fill of sub rounded pit 9034
9027	9	Layer	Same as 9030
9028	9	Cut	Sub circular pit
9029	9	Fill	Mid grey fill of 9028
9030	9	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown silt
9031	9	Layer	Light - mid grey brown silt below 9030
9032	9	N/A	Unstratified finds from machining
9033	9	Layer	Silt and clay mix below wall 9008
9034	9	Cut	Grave cut
9035	9	Cut	Grave cut
9036	9	Fill	Fill of 9035
9037	9	Cut	Grave cut
9038	9	Fill	Fill of 9037
9039	9	Cut	NE-SW ditch
9040	9	Fill	Fill of ditch 9039
9041	9	Fill	Secondary fill of 9017
9042	9	Cut	Grave cut
9043	9	Fill	Fill of 9040
9044	9	Cut	Rober trench?
9045	9	Fill	Fill of 9028
9046	9	Cut	Potential grave
9047	9	Fill	Primary fill of 9046
9048	9	Fill	Secondary fill of 9046
9049	9	Fill	Secondary fill of 9044
9035	2	Layer	Soft mid-dark brown silt clay topsoil
9036	2	Layer	Soft light brown clay, 2% small pebbles
9037	2	Layer	Friable very dark grey sand silt, 20% brick fragments, 10 charcoal
9038	2	Cut	Linear aligned east-west, sharp break of slope top, very steep sides, base not reached
9039	2	Fill	Fill of 2003. Loose mixed mid grey and dark brown sandy silt, 10% mortar, 10% small pebbles, 15% charcoal
9040	2	Wall	Limestone and sandstone blocks bonded with orange cream silty sand mortar
9041	2	Wall	Limestone and sandstone blocks bonded with orange cream silty sand mortar
9042	2	Layer	`
9043	2	Layer	Compact friable mixed grey and orange brown silty sand
9044	2	Cut	Linear aligned east-west, sharp break of slope top, very steep sides, base not reached
9045	2	Fill	Fill of 2009. Loose mixed mid grey and dark brown sandy silt, 10% mortar, 10% small pebbles, 15% charcoal
9046	2	Cut	Irregular in plan. Not excavated
9047	2	Fill	Fill of 2011. Very compact mid grey sandy silt, 5% charcoal
9048	2	Layer	Natural friable orange sand
9049	2	Layer	Compact friable mixed grey and orange brown silty sand

Appendix 2 Pottery Register

Table 13. Pottery register

Site code	Find code	Description	Context number	Trench number	Count	No of bags	Weight
LPP	AAA	Body, Stoneware, black, floral decoration	9000	TR 09	1	1	12
LPP	AAB	Body + Rim sherds, yellow Mochaware	9000	TR 09	4	1	47
LPP	AAD	Body, Dark glazed earthenware	9000	TR 09	3	1	201
LPP	AAE	Body, cream glazed earthenware	9000	TR 09	2	1	8
LPP	AAF	Body, very light green stoneware	9000	TR 09	1	1	19
LPP	AAJ	Rim sherd, Yellow ware	9000	TR 09	1	1	13
LPP	AAK	Body + handle sherd, purple glazed	9000	TR 09	2	1	65
LPP	AAL	Body sherd, Dark brown glazed stoneware	9000	TR 09	1	1	9
LPP	AAM	Base sherd, Purple glazed earthenware	7040	TR 07	1	1	19
LPP	AAN	Body, earthenware, light brown + cream decoration	7040	TR 07	1	1	7
LPP	AAO	Body sherd, light purple earthenware	7040	TR 07	1	1	7
LPP	AAP	Body sherd, Black glazed	7040	TR 07	1	1	1
LPP	AAV	Body + rim sherds, cream glazed	7005	TR 07	9	1	16
LPP	AAW	Body, blue + white glazed	7005	TR 07	2	1	4
LPP	AAX	Body, Brown glazed earthenware	7005	TR 07	4	1	72
LPP	AAZ	Body, Dark brown/purple glaze	7005	TR 07	2	1	23
LPP	AAZ	Body, black glazed earthenware	7005	TR 07	1	1	21
LPP	ABA	Body, brown glazed Stoneware	7005	TR 07	1	1	15
LPP	ABB	Body sherd, midland purple	7005	TR 07	1	1	30
LPP	ABC	Body sherd, Black glazed earthenware	7005	TR 07	1	1	8
LPP	ABD	Body, earthenware	7005	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	ABE	Body, Stoneware, light yellow	7005	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	ABF	Body, yellow ware	7005	TR 07	1	1	1
LPP	ABJ	White glazed base + body sherds	2001	TR 02	5	1	93
LPP	ABK	Body sherd White and blue printed	2001	TR 02	1	1	23
LPP	ABL	Body, white glazed	2002	TR 02	4	1	45
LPP	ABM	Body, Dark brown glazed coarse earthenware	2002	TR 02	1	1	52
LPP	ABN	Base + body sherd, orange earthenware	2002	TR 02	2	1	15
LPP	ABP	Body, Green glazed	3010	TR 03	1	1	62
LPP	ABQ	Rim sherd + body sherds, Midland yellow	9003	TR 09	5	1	53
LPP	ABR	Body, Slipware, orange and yellow	9003	TR 09	1	1	4
LPP	ABS	Base sherd and body sherds,	9003	TR 09	3	1	131

		blackware					
LPP	ABT	Strap handle, earthenware green glaze	9002	TR 09	1	1	43
LPP	ABU	Body, earthenware green glaze	9002	TR 09	3	1	27
LPP	ABV	Body, Midland yellow	9002	TR 09	1	1	14
LPP	ABW	Handle and body sherds, dark brown glaze	9002	TR 09	4	1	35
LPP	ABX	Body, white glazed	9002	TR 09	1	1	2
LPP	ABY	Body, Stoneware brown and yellow glaze	4000	TR 04	1	1	23
LPP	ABZ	Rim + body sherds, coarse earthenware black glaze	4000	TR 04	8	1	1042
LPP	ACA	Rim sherd + body sherds, Painted blue and white	4000	TR 04	8	1	82
LPP	ACD	Rim and body sherds, white glazed plate	4000	TR 04	11	1	151
LPP	ACE	Brown glazed stoneware sherds, grey fabric	4000	TR 04	9	1	514
LPP	ACF	Brown glazed stoneware, yellow fabric	4000	TR 04	2	1	178
LPP	ACG	Rim and body sherds, yellow mocha ware	4000	TR 04	6	1	107
LPP	ACI	Rim sherds, printed blue and white plate	4000	TR 04	8	1	61
LPP	ACK	Body, white glazed, black floral decoration	4000	TR 04	2	1	20
LPP	ACL	Body, white glazed, colour floral decoration	4000	TR 04	1	1	5
LPP	ACM	Rim, white glazed, brown leaf decoration	4000	TR 04	1	1	3
LPP	ACN	Body, white glazed blue + black floral decoration	4000	TR 04	1	1	4
LPP	ACO	Body, white glazed blue and pink line decoration	4000	TR 04	1	1	3
LPP	ACP	Body base and rim sherds, white glazed, plain	4000	TR 04	5	1	87
LPP	ACQ	Rim, blue exterior glaze white internal glaze	4000	TR 04	1	1	41
LPP	ACR	Body sherd, brown glaze coarse earthenware	4001	TR 04	1	1	32
LPP	ACS	Body, coarse earthenware dark brown glaze	4001	TR 04	1	1	49
LPP	ACT	Stoneware, brown glazed bowl	4001	TR 04	5	1	226
LPP	ACU	Rim, earthenware unglazed	4001	TR 04	1	1	246
LPP	ACV	Rim and base, shallow bowl light green glaze	4001	TR 04	1	1	114

LPP	ACX	Rim, White glazed with green line decoration	4001	TR 04	1	1	3
LPP	ACY	Body, white glazed, brown line decoration	4001	TR 04	1	1	5
LPP	ACZ	White glazed sherds, no decoration	4001	TR 04	11	1	56
LPP	ADA	Base and body sherds, white and blue printed	4001	TR 04	4	1	80
LPP	ADB	Rim and body sherds, white and blue painted	4001	TR 04	4	1	31
LPP	ADC	Body, blue fabric and glaze	4001	TR 04	1	1	6
LPP	ADE	Rim and body sherds, yellow mocha ware	4001	TR 04	10	1	270
LPP	ADF	Rim and body sherds, stoneware brown glaze	4001	TR 04	4	1	86
LPP	ADG	Rim sherds, blue and white painted plate	4001	TR 04	2	1	50
LPP	ADH	Base + body sherds, white glaze undecorated coarse	4001	TR 04	3	1	51
LPP	ADI	Body, white mochaware blue + green decoration	4001	TR 04	1	1	10
LPP	ADJ	Rim, White glazed, pink rim decoration	4001	TR 04	1	1	8
LPP	ADK	Rim, Midlands yellow ware	4001	TR 04	1	1	18
LPP	ADM	Body, white glaze green floral decoration	4001	TR 04	1	1	16
LPP	ADN	Body, white glaze with green decoration + writing	4001	TR 04	1	1	3
LPP	ADO	Body, white glaze with pink leaf decoration	4001	TR 04	1	1	8
LPP	ADW	Body sherds, blue and white printed	3001	TR 03	4	1	16
LPP	ADX	body sherd, green painted white ware	3010	TR 03	1	1	1
LPP	AEH	Fragments of a pot, black glazed, body.	9003	TR 09	6	1	52.6
LPP	AEI	Fragment of a pot, midlands purple, body.	3010	TR 03	1	1	8.4
LPP	AEJ	Fragment of a pot, yellow ware, rim and body.	3010	TR 03	1	1	13.8
LPP	AEK	Fragment of a pot, green glazed, rim and body.	7017	TR 07	1	1	13.3
LPP	AEM	Rim of a pot, spots of glaze	7017	TR 07	1	1	85.4
LPP	AEN	Body, grey ware.	7017	TR 07	1	1	25.4
LPP	AEO	Body, grey ware.	7017	TR 07	1	1	4.6
LPP	AER	Rim of a jug, dot decorations are visible.	4000	TR 04	1	1	29.5
LPP	AEU	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	3014	TR 03	1	1	2.8
LPP	AEY	Body of a pot, brown glazed	6000	TR 06	1	1	72.4

LPP	AEZ	Body of a pot, midlands purple	6000	TR 06	2	1	103.9
LPP	AFB	Half of a pot, body and base, midlands purple.	9001	TR 09	1	1	224.9
LPP	AFC	2 body sherds, midlands purple, glazed inside.	4002	TR 04	2	1	51.6
LPP	AFD	Sherds of a plate, white glazed.	9000	TR 09	9	1	30.3
LPP	AFE	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	9000	TR 09	1	1	14.7
LPP	AFF	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	9000	TR 09	1	1	13
LPP	AFG	Rim of a pot, midlands purple.	9000	TR 09	1	1	2.2
LPP	AFH	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	9000	TR 09	1	1	32
LPP	AFI	Lid of a teapot, brown glazed.	9000	TR 09	1	1	147.7
LPP	AFJ	Body of a pot, ridge decorations, midlands purple.	9000	TR 09	1	1	31.4
LPP	AFK	Rim and body, glazed on the inside.	9000	TR 09	1	1	47.9
LPP	AFL	Rim of a plate, china blue pattern	9000	TR 09	1	1	3.9
LPP	AFM	Base of a jar, brown glazed.	9000	TR 09	1	1	11.9
LPP	AFN	Base of a pot, brown glazed.	9000	TR 09	1	1	11.4
LPP	AFO	Rim of a pot, black glazed.	9000	TR 09	1	1	7.2
LPP	AFY	Body of a pot, grey-ware.	7020	TR 07	1	1	16.1
LPP	AFZ	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	7022	TR 07	1	1	3.6
LPP	AGA	Base of a pot, yellow-ware.	7012	TR 07	1	1	6.8
LPP	AGB	Base of a pot, green galzed.	7007	TR 07	1	1	41.8
LPP	AGC	Body of a pot, green glazed.	7007	TR 07	1	1	6.7
LPP	AGD	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	7040	TR 07	1	1	2.9
LPP	AGE	Body of a pot, no decorations.	7040	TR 07	1	1	20.8
LPP	AGF	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	9015	TR 09	1	1	32.8
LPP	AGG	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	9015	TR 09	1	1	22.5
LPP	AGH	Plate sherd, white glazed.	9000	TR 09	1	1	24.6
LPP	AGI	Plate sherd, rim, white glazed.	9000	TR 09	1	1	12.7
LPP	AGJ	Jug handle, midlands purple.	9000	TR 09	1	1	23.3
LPP	AGK	Rim of a pot, brown glazed.	7040	TR 07	1	1	1.2
LPP	AGW	Body of a pot, yellow-ware.	7010	TR 07	1	1	7
LPP	AGX	Body of a jar, brown glazed.	7010	TR 07	2	1	9
LPP	AGY	Base of a jar, brown glazed.	7010	TR 07	1	1	12
LPP	AGZ	Body of a pot, yellow-ware.	7010	TR 07	1	1	3
LPP	AHA	Body of a flower pot, no decorations.	7010	TR 07	1	1	42
LPP	AHC	Body of a pot, brown glazed, ridge decorations.	7010	TR 07	1	1	15
LPP	AHD	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	7010	TR 07	3	1	26
LPP	AHE	Body of a pot, yellow glazed.	7010	TR 07	1	1	10
LPP	AHF	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	7010	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AHG	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	7010	TR 07	1	1	6

LPP	AHH	Body of a pot, yellow glazed, floral decorations.	7010	TR 07	1	1	8
LPP	AHI	Rim of a pot, midlands purple.	7010	TR 07	1	1	23
LPP	AHJ	Body of a pot, few spots of purple glaze.	7010	TR 07	2	1	12
LPP	AHK	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	7010	TR 07	1	1	28
LPP	AHL	Base of a jar, brown glazed.	7010	TR 07	1	1	9
LPP	AHM	Body of a pot, brown shiny glaze.	7010	TR 07	1	1	6
LPP	AHN	Body of a pot, brown glassy glaze.	7010	TR 07	1	1	5
LPP	AHR	Rim of a pot, green glazed.	9010	TR 09	1	1	5
LPP	AHV	Rim of a pot, glazed inside, midlands purple.	2002	TR 02	1	1	50
LPP	AIA	Fragment of a plate white china, blue decoration.	9001	TR 09	1	1	7
LPP	AIB	Fragment of a plate, white cream glaze.	9001	TR 09	1	1	8
LPP	AIC	Body of a pot, ridge decorations, midlands purple.	9001	TR 09	1	1	54
LPP	AID	Body of a pot, outside glazed, midlands purple.	9001	TR 09	1	1	62
LPP	AIE	Body of a pot, line decorations, midlands purple.	9001	TR 09	1	1	97
LPP	AIF	Rim and handle, midlands purple?	9014	TR 09	2	1	23
LPP	AIG	Body of a pot, green glazed, handle is visible.	9014	TR 09	1	1	106
LPP	AIH	Body of a pot, black glazed inside.	9014	TR 09	1	1	95
LPP	AII	Body of a pot, black glazed inside	9014	TR 09	1	1	78
LPP	AIW	Body of a pot, ridge decorations, midlands purple.	9002	TR 09	2	1	22
LPP	AIX	Body of a pot, no decorations.	9002	TR 09	1	1	7
LPP	AIZ	Rim of a pot, yellow-ware.	9002	TR 09	2	1	94
LPP	AJA	Rim and body of a pot, midlands purple.	2002	TR 02	2	1	94
LPP	AJE	Body of a pot, midlands purple, slightly curved.	7019	TR 07	1	1	24
LPP	AJF	Rim of a pot, grey-ware, coarse, linear decorations	7019	TR 07	1	1	59
LPP	AJG	Body of a pot, midlands purple.	3010	TR 03	1	1	16
LPP	AJI	Body of a pot, green-glazed inside.	7019	TR 07	1	1	24
LPP	AJK	Body of a pot, coarse, brown green glaze.	7007	TR 07	1	1	7
LPP	AJL	Body of a pot, green brown glazed, a few inclusions	7007	TR 07	1	1	31

LPP	AJO	Fragment of a plate, white china, blue decoration.	7009	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	AJR	Rim of a jar, shiny brown glaze.	7009	TR 07	1	1	5
LPP	AJS	Body of a pot, curved, ridge decorations.	3013	TR 03	1	1	12
LPP	AKA	Base and body of a pot, green glazed inside, coarse.	7005	TR 07	1	1	64
LPP	AKB	Body sherds of a china cup	2002	TR 02	2	1	17
LPP	AKE	Body, light brown glazed earthenware	7007	TR 07	1	1	12
LPP	AKF	Body, dark brown glazed earthenware	7005	TR 07	1	1	7
LPP	AKG	Body, grey stoneware, light yellow exterior glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	8
LPP	AKH	Body sherds, coarse earthenware dark brown glaze	7005	TR 07	2	1	25
LPP	AKI	Body sherds, cream gritty fabric shiny brown glaze	7005	TR 07	4	1	24
LPP	AKJ	Body, burgundy stoneware, no glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	5
LPP	AKK	Body, orange earthenware, no glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AKM	Body + rim sherds, grey stoneware, yellow-brown	7005	TR 07	2	1	21
LPP	AKN	Rim, Yellow-green glazed cream gritty ware	7005	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	AKO	Handle, light pink stoneware, dark brown glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AKP	Body, cream gritty ware, shiny black glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	AKQ	Body, earthenware, black shiny glaze inside + out	7005	TR 07	1	1	1
LPP	AKR	Base and body sherds, blue and white china	7005	TR 07	4	1	9
LPP	AKS	Body, grey stoneware, brown glaze inside + out	7005	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	AKT	Rim and body, orange gritty earthenware	7005	TR 07	2	1	33
LPP	AKY	White china	7005	TR 07	8	1	37
LPP	AKZ	Rim, earthenware with green glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	14
LPP	ALC	Body sherd, midlands purple	7005	TR 07	1	1	37
LPP	ALH	Body, dark grey stoneware, light brown glaze	9001	TR 09	1	1	9
LPP	ALI	Rim + body sherds, creamware	9001	TR 09	4	1	76
LPP	ALJ	Body, earthenware black glazed inside + out	9001	TR 09	2	1	45
LPP	ALK	Base and body, midlands purple	9001	TR 09	3	1	114

LPP	ALL	Body, red stoneware, brown mottled glaze + ribbed	9001	TR 09	1	1	17
LPP	ALM	Body, earthenware, straight sided, light brown	9001	TR 09	1	1	38
LPP	ALN	Body, earthenware, light brown + cream decoration	9001	TR 09	1	1	18
LPP	ALO	Body, gritty pink earthenware, brown glaze	9001	TR 09	1	1	22
LPP	ALP	Body, stoneware, light green glaze	9001	TR 09	2	1	12
LPP	ALQ	Body, cistercian ware	9001	TR 09	1	1	7
LPP	ALR	Rim, Midlands yellow ware	9001	TR 09	1	1	51
LPP	ALS	Rim, cream earthenware yellow mottled glaze inside	9001	TR 09	1	1	68
LPP	ALT	Rim, yellow ware	9001	TR 09	1	1	5
LPP	ALX	Body, Midland purple	7021	TR 07	1	1	16
LPP	ALY	Body, coarse earthenware, black glaze	7021	TR 07	1	1	24
LPP	ALZ	Body, earthenware, black glaze inside and out	7021	TR 07	1	1	15
LPP	AMC	Midland yellow ware	7040	TR 07	1	1	6
LPP	AME	Body, earthenware, brown glaze with stony pattern	9000	TR 09	1	1	7
LPP	AMG	Body, blackware	9000	TR 09	1	1	27
LPP	AMH	Body, blue and white painted china	2002	TR 02	2	1	6
LPP	AMI	Rim, coarse earthenware, dark brown glaze	2002	TR 02	1	1	33
LPP	AMK	Body, grey stoneware, drop of grey glaze	9010	TR 09	1	1	25
LPP	AML	Rim, earthenware, light brown internal glaze	9010	TR 09	1	1	20
LPP	AMM	Body, yellow ware	9010	TR 09	1	1	13
LPP	AMN	Body, stoneware, brown external glaze	9010	TR 09	1	1	9
LPP	ANA	Body, coarse earthenware, black glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	49
LPP	AND	Body, dark brown shiny glazed earthenware	9000	TR 09	3	1	23
LPP	ANE	Body sherds, yellow ware	9000	TR 09	4	1	106
LPP	ANF	Body sherds, white china	9000	TR 09	3	1	8
LPP	ANG	Body, china with brown and orange decoration	9000	TR 09	1	1	3
LPP	ANH	Base, unglazed earthenware	9000	TR 09	1	1	22
LPP	ANI	Printed blue and white china	9000	TR 09	4	1	19
LPP	ANJ	Painted blue and white china	9000	TR 09	1	1	7
LPP	ANK	Body, yellow glaze and brown decoration	9000	TR 09	1	1	6

LPP	ANM	Body, grey stoneware, brown glaze inside + out	9000	TR 09	1	1	3
LPP	ANN	Base, dark orange earthenware, brown-purple glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	158
LPP	ANO	Handle, green glaze, grey fabric	9000	TR 09	1	1	41
LPP	ANP	Rim and body sherds, yellow mocha ware	9000	TR 09	4	1	33
LPP	ANQ	Rim and body sherds, coarse earthenware black glaz	9000	TR 09	6	1	222
LPP	ANR	Body, grey stoneware, light green-grey glaze	9000	TR 09	5	1	120
LPP	ANS	Body and rim sherds, creamware	9000	TR 09	3	1	17
LPP	ANT	Body, creamware with blue band decoration	9000	TR 09	3	1	33
LPP	ANU	Body, grey stoneware, brown external glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	10
LPP	ANV	Rim, grey stoneware, brown glaze + plant décor	9000	TR 09	1	1	51
LPP	ANW	Rim and body sherds, printed blue and white	9000	TR 09	3	1	36
LPP	ANX	Rim, gritty grey fabric, light yellow glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	14
LPP	ANY	Body sherds, midlands purple	9000	TR 09	3	1	55
LPP	ANZ	Body, white glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	3
LPP	AOA	Body, gritty earthenware, brown and yellow glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	15
LPP	AOB	Body, greyware, light green external glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	6
LPP	AOC	Body, red earthenware, brown glaze inside and out	9000	TR 09	1	1	12
LPP	AOD	Body, orange earthenware, dark brown glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	8
LPP	AOF	Body, Cistercian ware/blackware	3016	TR 03	1	1	18
LPP	AOH	Rim, mottled ware	7005	TR 07	1	1	11
LPP	AOK	Body, slipware	7010	TR 07	1	1	7
LPP	AOL	Body, coarse earthenware	7010	TR 07	2	1	24
LPP	AOM	Base, white glaze, green leaf pattern	7010	TR 07	1	1	3
LPP	AON	Body, cream glaze, white fabric + green spots	7010	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	AOS	Handle and body sherd, cistercian ware	3014	TR 03	2	1	27
LPP	AOT	Rim, gritty earthenware, brown glaze traces	6003	TR 06	1	1	44
LPP	AOU	Body, yellow ware	3018	TR 03	1	1	9

LPP	AOX	Neck of vessel, grey stoneware	9000	TR 09	1	1	63
LPP	AOY	Body, coarse earthenware, brown glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	40
LPP	AOZ	Base, blue and white glazed earthenware	9000	TR 09	1	1	48
LPP	APC	Blue and white porcelain, floral decoration	9000	TR 09	13	1	32
LPP	APE	Rim, orange earthenware, unglazed	9000	TR 09	1	1	19
LPP	APF	Body, green glaze, grey fabric	9000	TR 09	1	1	10
LPP	APG	Body, grey stoneware, spots of brown glaze	9000	TR 09	2	1	20
LPP	APY	Dark red earthenware, Dark brown glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	3
LPP	APZ	Gritty orange earthenware, orange external burnish	7005	TR 07	3	1	51
LPP	AQB	Body, white glaze	7005	TR 07	33	1	86
LPP	AQC	Body sherds, blue and white pottery	7005	TR 07	10	1	20
LPP	AQD	Rim and body, yellow mocha ware	7005	TR 07	6	1	29
LPP	AQE	Rim and body, midland yellow ware	7005	TR 07	2	1	31
LPP	AQF	Body, grey stoneware with brown glaze	7005	TR 07	4	1	19
LPP	AQG	Body, grey stoneware, light green glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	9
LPP	AQH	Body, white china with brown floral décor	7005	TR 07	2	1	5
LPP	AQI	Body sherds, coarse earthenware	7005	TR 07	5	1	78
LPP	AQJ	Body/rim sherds grey stoneware, light brown glaze	7005	TR 07	7	1	45
LPP	AQL	Body, china, traces of silver decoration	7005	TR 07	1	1	3
LPP	AQM	Body white glaze, pink decoration	7005	TR 07	1	1	3
LPP	AQN	Body, Midland yellow ware, line patterns	7005	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AQO	Possible ceramic bung?	7005	TR 07	1	1	10
LPP	AQP	Handle, brown mottled ware	7005	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AQQ	Body, cream gritty earthenware, light brown glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	5
LPP	AQR	Body, white glaze with purple decoration	7005	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	AQS	Handle, brown glazed pink earthenware	7005	TR 07	1	1	5
LPP	AQT	Rim, Midlands purple ware	7005	TR 07	1	1	11
LPP	AQU	Body, stoneware, white glaze	7005	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AQW	Rim + body, coarse earthenware	2002	TR 02	4	1	143
LPP	AQX	Rim + body sherd, Midlands purple	2002	TR 02	2	1	75
LPP	AQY	Body, grey stoneware, brown glaze	2002	TR 02	3	1	72

LPP	AQZ	Body, cornishware-style	2002	TR 02	1	1	18
LPP	ARA	Body, Midland purple	2002	TR 02	4	1	73
LPP	ARC	Base and body, yellow mocha ware	2002	TR 02	2	1	38
LPP	ARD	Body, cream earthenware, yellow + brown glaze	2002	TR 02	1	1	12
LPP	ARE	Base, creamware	2002	TR 02	1	1	20
LPP	ARF	Body, blue glazed china	2002	TR 02	1	1	1
LPP	ARG	Body, grey stoneware, brown glazed	2002	TR 02	1	1	23
LPP	ARH	Body, dark yellow stoneware, brown glaze	2002	TR 02	1	1	29
LPP	ARI	Body, white stoneware, yellow glaze + writing	2002	TR 02	1	1	28
LPP	ARJ	Body, orange earthenware, purpleish glaze	2002	TR 02	1	1	23
LPP	ARK	Body, orange earthenware, dark brown glaze	2002	TR 02	1	1	18
LPP	ARL	Body, grey stoneware, dark brown glaze	2002	TR 02	1	1	10
LPP	ARM	Handle and body, blue and white porcelain	2002	TR 02	2	1	27
LPP	ARN	Body, white glazed	2002	TR 02	2	1	10
LPP	ARO	Body, grey gritty stoneware, unglazed	2002	TR 02	1	1	8
LPP	ARP	Body, mottled ware	2002	TR 02	1	1	5
LPP	ARQ	Rim, straw coloured stoneware	2002	TR 02	1	1	7
LPP	ARS	Rim, impressed décor, slipware	2002	TR 02	1	1	5
LPP	ART	Body, cream earthenware, brown shiny glaze	2002	TR 02	1	1	9
LPP	ARU	Body, gritty stoneware, yellow paint on inside	2002	TR 02	1	1	24
LPP	ARV	Body, midlands purple ware	2002	TR 02	2	1	53
LPP	ASH	Body, coarse earthenware	6003	TR 06	5	1	85
LPP	ASI	Body, midland purple	6003	TR 06	1	1	11
LPP	ASJ	Rim, cistercian/blackware	6003	TR 06	1	1	4
LPP	ASK	Body, earthenware, orange and yellow glaze	6003	TR 06	1	1	6
LPP	ASL	Body sherds, grey fabric green glaze	9015	TR 09	3	1	34
LPP	ASM	Body sherd, grey and orange earthenware	9015	TR 09	1	1	16
LPP	ASO	Body, grey stoneware	9015	TR 09	1	1	12
LPP	ASR	Base and body fragment, red stoneware brown glaze	9000	TR 09	1	1	30
LPP	ASU	Body, orange earthenware, brown glaze	7010	TR 07	2	1	11
LPP	ATA	Rim fragment, cistercian/blackware?	9010	TR 09	1	1	21

LPP	ATC	Body, purple-brown glaze grey-orange fabric	7040	TR 07	1	1	20
LPP	ATD	Body, light orange fabric, earthenware	7040	TR 07	2	1	21
LPP	ATE	Body, cistercian/blackware	7040	TR 07	3	1	13
LPP	ATG	Base and body, coarse earthenware	3003	TR 03	2	1	260
LPP	ATH	Base, midlands purple ware	3003	TR 03	1	1	86
LPP	ATI	Body, white bodied earthenware	3003	TR 03	2	1	9
LPP	ATJ	Handle and body, cistercian ware?	3003	TR 03	3	1	13
LPP	ATK	Body, midlands yellow ware	3003	TR 03	1	1	9
LPP	ATO	Rim and body, coarse earthenware black glaze	Unstrat	TR 09	6	1	279
LPP	ATP	Body, orange earthenware, dark brown glaze	Unstrat	TR 09	1	1	23
LPP	ATQ	Body, grey stoneware, dark brown glaze	Unstrat	TR 09	1	1	18
LPP	ATR	Body, deep red fabric, dark brown glaze	Unstrat	TR 09	2	1	14
LPP	ATS	Body, grey stoneware, light brown glaze	Unstrat	TR 09	2	1	18
LPP	ATT	Base sherd, yellow and brown slip earthenware	Unstrat	TR 09	1	1	36
LPP	ATU	Base sherd, midlands yellow ware	Unstrat	TR 09	1	1	26
LPP	ATW	Rim, blue and white earthenware	2002	TR 02	1	1	10
LPP	ATX	Body, light grey stoneware, light brown glaze	9019	TR 09	1	1	9
LPP	AUC	Body, coarse gritty grey earthenware	7040	TR 07	1	1	74
LPP	AUF	Base, Medieval green glaze	9020	TR 09	1	1	67
LPP	AUG	Body, green glaze earthenware	9020	TR 09	1	1	3
LPP	AUI	Body, cistercian ware	3007	TR 03	3	1	20
LPP	AUJ	base, unglazed light pink earthenware	3010	TR 03	1	1	18
LPP	AUM	Base of a large jar, grey glazed.	3001	TR 03	1	1	817
LPP	AUU	Rim, light orange stoneware	7010	TR 07	1	1	12
LPP	AUV	Base sherd, yellow glazed orange earthenware	7010	TR 07	1	1	12
LPP	AUW	Body sherd, yellow grey stoneware brown glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AUX	Body, white bodied earthenware	7010	TR 07	2	1	17
LPP	AUY	Body sherd, midlands purple	7010	TR 07	1	1	33
LPP	AUZ	Handle sherd, brown-purple glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	9
LPP	AVA	Body, coarse earthenware black glaze	7010	TR 07	2	1	19
LPP	AVB	Rim, gritty earthenware, dark red glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	10
LPP	AVC	Rim, orange earthenware, black glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	9
LPP	AVD	Body, yellow + brown decorated creamy earthenware	7010	TR 07	1	1	6

LPP	AVE	Body and rim frags, blue and white earthenware	7010	TR 07	7	1	20
LPP	AVF	Body, thin white earthenware black glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AVG	Body, cream stoneware, yellow glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AVH	Body fragment, mottled ware	7010	TR 07	1	1	3
LPP	AVI	Body, dark orange earthenware, black glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	10
LPP	AVJ	Body, grey stoneware, brown glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	6
LPP	AVK	Body fragments, white bodied earthenware	7010	TR 07	13	1	21
LPP	AVL	Body, gritty earthenware, light brown glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	3
LPP	AVM	Body, grey earthenware, dark yellow glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	8
LPP	AVN	Rim, white earthenware	7010	TR 07	1	1	4
LPP	AVO	Handle and body sherd, mottled ware	7010	TR 07	2	1	9
LPP	AVP	Handle sherd, orange unglazed earthenware	7010	TR 07	1	1	5
LPP	AVQ	Body sherds, cistercian/blackware	7010	TR 07	3	1	14
LPP	AVR	Body, white bodied earthenware, light blue glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	1
LPP	AVS	Body, orange earthenware, red glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	2
LPP	AVT	Body, midlands yellow ware	7010	TR 07	1	1	3
LPP	AVU	Body fragment, white earthenware, dark blue glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	1
LPP	AVV	Body, grey stoneware, brown glaze	7010	TR 07	1	1	1
LPP	AWI	White bodied earthenware	9000	TR 09	1	1	4
LPP	AWM	Coarse earthenware rim, black glaze	7014	TR 07	2	1	125
LPP	AWN	Coarse earthenware, black glaze	5000	TR 05	4	1	204
LPP	AWO	White bodied earthenware, blue and white	5000	TR 05	6	1	26
LPP	AWP	White porcelain, floral pattern	5000	TR 05	3	1	9
LPP	AWQ	Body, midlands yellow ware	5000	TR 05	1	1	16
LPP	AWR	Fragments, heat affected?	5000	TR 05	2	1	1
LPP	AWY	Base and body sherds, Midlands purple	9002	TR 09	5	1	211
LPP	AWZ	Base and body sherds, red earthenware purple glaze	9002	TR 09	5	1	98
LPP	AXA	Body, coarse earthenware black glaze	9002	TR 09	6	1	86
LPP	AXB	Body, white bodied earthenware	9002	TR 09	2	1	50
LPP	AXC	Handle sherd, grey fabric green glaze	9002	TR 09	1	1	43
LPP	AXD	Rim sherd, midlands yellow ware	9002	TR 09	1	1	82
LPP	BFZ	Vessel base, glazed (int-gray, ext-brown)	7005	Tr 07			75

LPP	BGA	Body frag., white glaze	7005	Tr 07	1	1	6
LPP	BGB	Body frag., ext. glaze (green)	7005	Tr 07	1	1	5
LPP	BGE	Frag., plate rim, int. brown glaze	4002	TR 04	1	1	201
LPP	BGM	Rim frag., ext. glaze (brown)	7053	Tr 07	1	1	49
LPP	BGN	Body frag., brown glaze	7046	Tr 07	1	1	14
LPP	BGO	Body frag., brown glaze	7046	Tr 07	1	1	5
LPP	BGP	Body frag, orange	7046	Tr 07	1	1	10
LPP	BGQ	Body frag., brown glaze (int.)	7046	Tr 07	1	1	4
LPP	BGR	Body frag., brown glaze (ext.)	7046	Tr 07	2	1	12
LPP	BGS	Body&rim frag., brown glaze, decorated	U/S		2	1	185
LPP	BGT	Body frag., brown glaze	U/S		1	1	120
LPP	BGV	Rim frag., dark brown glaze (int.)	U/S		1	1	113
LPP	BGX	Body frag., white glaze	U/S		2	1	37
LPP	BGY	Body frag., white glaze	U/S		4	1	21
LPP	BGZ	Body frag., brown glaze	U/S		1	1	46
LPP	BHA	Body frag., white glaze, decorated	U/S		1	1	10
LPP	BHC	Rim frag., yellow glaze, decorated	U/S		1	1	11
LPP	BHD	Rim frag., dark orange	U/S		1	1	26
LPP	BHE	Rim frag., dark orange	U/S		1	1	11
LPP	BHJ	Body frag., china	4002	Tr 04	4	1	16
LPP	BHN	Body frag., orange	7048	Tr 07	10	1	163
LPP	BHU	body frag, Cistercian ware	7051	Tr 07	1	1	12
LPP	BHV	grey frag, pale inside, green glaze trace on outer	7051	Tr 07	1	1	8
LPP	BHX	curved frag, red clay, khaki glaze on outer face	7051	Tr 07	1	1	25
LPP	BIT	Brown rim	4002	TR04	1	1	15
LPP	BIU	Brown rim	4002	TR04	1	1	18
LPP	BIV	Brown Pattern	4002	TR04	1	1	4
LPP	BIW	Base, Dark Brown glaze (int.)	7010	Tr 07	1	1	57
LPP	BJM	Frag., china	U/S		1	1	4
LPP	BJN	Base, glazed (brown - ext., green - int.)	U/S		1	1	39
LPP	BJP	Light Blue	U/S		1	1	3
LPP	BJQ	Body frag., white glaze & decorated	U/S		1	1	
LPP	BKO	Body frag., green glaze	7020	Tr 07	1	1	43
LPP	BKP	Body frag., yellowish brown glaze (ext.)	7020	Tr 07	1	1	32
LPP	BLL	Body frag.	U/S	Tr 07			15
LPP	BLM	Body frag., white glaze (ext.)	3010	Tr 03	12	1	8
LPP	BLQ	Body frag.	7007	Tr 07	1	1	33
LPP	BLR	Body frag., greenish yellow glaze	7007	Tr 07	1	1	2
LPP	BLS	Body frag., brown glaze (int.)	7007	Tr 07	2	1	61
LPP	BLT	VOID					
LPP	BLX	Body frag., brown glaze	N/A		1	1	211

LPP	BLY	Body frag., yellow glaze, decorated ext.	9001	Tr 09	1	1	34
LPP	BLZ	Body frag., brown glaze (ext.)	9032	Tr 09	1	1	32
LPP	BMA	Body frag., yellow glaze (int.), decorated	7009	Tr 07	1	1	23
LPP	BMB	Body frag., brown glaze (int.)	7009	Tr 07	1	1	10
LPP	BMC	Body frag., green glaze (ext.)	7009	Tr 07	1	1	9
LPP	BMD	Body frag., white glaze, decorated (ext.)	7009	Tr 07	1	1	0.5
LPP	BMR	Body frag.	7051	Tr 07	4	1	60
LPP	BMT	Plate frag., white glaze, decorated (int.)	4014	Tr 04	1	1	84
LPP	BNE	Base frag., black glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	43
LPP	BNH	Body frag., brown glaze	7051	Tr 07	1	1	3
LPP	BNI	Body frag.	7051	Tr 07	1	1	9
LPP	BNJ	Body frag., black glaze (int.)	7051	Tr 07	1	1	2
LPP	BNK	Body frag., black glaze	7051	Tr 07	1	1	3
LPP	BNL	Body frag., yellow glaze (ext.)	7051	Tr 07	1	1	2
LPP	BNM	Body frag., black	7051	Tr 07	1	1	3
LPP	BNN	Body frag., brown glaze (int.)	7053	Tr 07	1	1	3
LPP	BNQ	Base & body frag., brown glaze (ext.)	0025		1	1	14
LPP	BOV	Body frag., black glaze	9003	Tr 09	5	1	24
LPP	BOW	Body frag., yellow glaze (int.)	9003	Tr 09	1	1	25
LPP	BOX	Body frag., yellow glaze	9003	Tr 09	1	1	2
LPP	BPC	Base & body frag., yellow glaze	9032	Tr 09	2	1	58
LPP	BPD	Body frag., brown glaze	9032	Tr 09	2	1	4
LPP	BPJ	Base frag., white glaze	4002	Tr 04	1	1	19
LPP	BPK	Body frag., yellow glaze	4002	Tr 04	1	1	8
LPP	BPN	White glazed tile	4002	Tr 04	1	1	3
LPP	BPP	Base frag., yellow glaze	4003	Tr 04	1	1	18
LPP	BPX	Body frag., brown glaze	4000	Tr 04	3	1	37
LPP	BPY	Body frag., brown glaze (ext.)	4000	Tr 04	2	1	20
LPP	BPZ	Jug handle frag., dark brown glaze	4000	Tr 04	2	1	6
LPP	BQA	Jug handle frag., brown glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	4
LPP	BQB	Jug handle frag., yellow glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	5
LPP	BQC	Body frag., white glaze, blue decoration	4000	Tr 04	1	1	7
LPP	BQE	Body frag., brown glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	25
LPP	BQF	Body frag. (plate?), white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	18
LPP	BQG	Rim frag., grey glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	7
LPP	BQH	Body frag., white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	9
LPP	BQI	Body frag., brown glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	11
LPP	BQJ	Body frag., dark red, no glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	13
LPP	BQK	Body frag., white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	8
LPP	BQL	Rim frag., yellow glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	9
LPP	BQM	Rim frag., brown glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	3

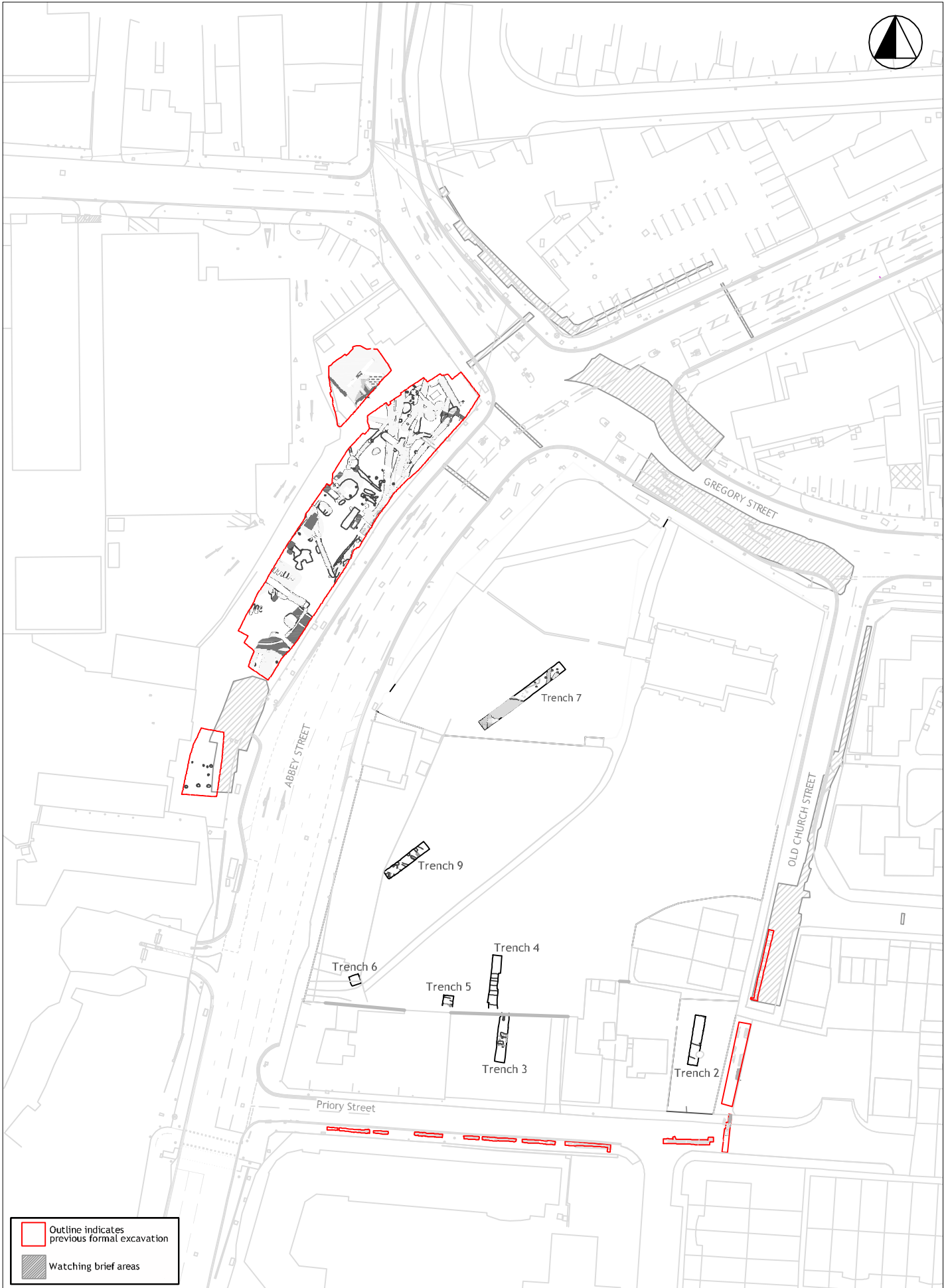
LPP	BQN	Body frag., white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	2
LPP	BQO	Body frag., brown glaze (ext.)	4000	Tr 04	1	1	4
LPP	BQP	Body frag., yellow glaze (ext.)	4000	Tr 04	1	1	3
LPP	BQQ	Body frag., white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	1
LPP	BQR	Body frag., white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	3
LPP	BQS	Body frag., white glaze, decorated	4000	Tr 04	1	1	4
LPP	BQT	Body frag., blue glaze, decorated	4000	Tr 04	1	1	3
LPP	BQU	Body frag., brown glaze (ext.)	4000	Tr 04	1	1	2
LPP	BQV	Body frag., blue glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	2
LPP	BQW	Body frag., white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	2
LPP	BQX	Body frag., white glaze	4000	Tr 04	1	1	2
LPP	BQY	Body frag., green glaze (ext.)	4000	Tr 04	1	1	6
LPP	BQZ	Body frag.		Tr 04	1	1	
LPP	BRN	Rim frag; Dark Blue and Cream Patterned Glaze	4003	Tr 04	3		32
LPP	BRO	Base frag.; Cream glaze; Patterned (int.)	4003	Tr 04	2		13
LPP	BRP	Rim frag; White opaque glaze	4003	Tr 04	1		10
LPP	BRQ	Base frag.; Lt. Blue/Cream (int.); Cream (ext.)	4003	Tr 04	1		2
LPP	BRR	Rim and Body frag.; Orange (ext.); Dark glaze (int.)	4003	Tr 04	3		100
LPP	BRS	Rim frag.; Yellow Glaze (Int. and Ext.)	4003	Tr 04	1		59
LPP	BRT	Base frag.; White glaze (Int. and ext.)	4003	Tr 04	2		10
LPP	BRV	Handle frag.; White /glaze (Int. and Ext.)	4003	Tr 04	1		19
LPP	BSB	Body frag.; Dark glaze (int.); Dull Orange (ext.)	7014	Tr 07	2		15
LPP	BSC	Base frag.; Dark glaze (int. and ext.)	7014	Tr 07	1		5
LPP	BSD	Body frag.; Dull orange glaze (int. and ext.)	7014	Tr 07	1		3
LPP	BSG	Body frag.; Dull orange	5001	Tr 05	2		30
LPP	BSS	Base frag; Blue/cream glaze (ext.) Cream glaze (int)	4003	Tr 04	1		6
LPP	BST	Rim frag.; Blue/cream patterned glaze	4003	Tr 04	1		20
LPP	BSU	Body frag.; white glaze (int. and ext.)	4003	Tr 04	1		6
LPP	BSV	Rim frag.; dull orange; unglazed	4003	Tr 04	1		20
LPP	BSW	Body frag; brown glaze (int. and ext.)	4003	Tr 04	1		12
LPP	BTR	Body frag.; unglazed	4001	TR04	1		5
LPP	BTT	Body frag.; Green glaze (int.) Green stripe (ext.)	4001	TR04	1		1
LPP	BTU	Body and base frag.; Blue/white (int.) white (ext)	4001	TR04	7		64
LPP	BTW	Dark glaze (int. and ext.)	7042	Tr 07	3		12

LPP	BTX	Cream glaze (int. and ext.)	7042	Tr 07	3		5
LPP	BTY	White glaze (int. and ext.) Blue lines on ext.	7042	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BTZ	Rim frag.; Brown glaze (int. and ext.)	7042	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BUA	Body frag.; Partial dark glaze (int. and ext.)	7042	Tr 07	1		4
LPP	BUB	Rim frag.; Light brown glaze (int. and ext.)	7042	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BUC	Body frag.; Medium brown glaze (int. and ext.)	7042	Tr 07	1		0.5
LPP	BUD	Body frag.; Brown glaze (ext. and int.)	7042	Tr 07	1		0.5
LPP	BUE	Body frag.; Brown glaze	7042	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BUF	Body frag.; unglazed	7012	Tr 07	1		5
LPP	BUG	Body frag.; dark glaze (int. and ext.)	7012	Tr 07	1		0.5
LPP	BUH	Body frag; brown glaze (int. and ext.)	7012	Tr 07	1		0.5
LPP	BUI	Body frag.; dark glaze (int. and ext.)	7017	Tr 07	1		3
LPP	BUJ	Body frag.; Light brown glaze (int. and ext.)	7017	Tr 07	1		0.5
LPP	BUN	Rim, Base and body frag.; Cream glaze (int and ext)	4002	Tr 04	4		59
LPP	BUO	Body frag.; white glaze (int. and ext.)	4002	Tr 04	3		16
LPP	BUP	Body, base and rim frag.; blue/cream glaze	4002	Tr 04	9		35
LPP	BUQ	Body frag.; white glaze (int. and ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		3
LPP	BUR	Base frag.; Partial white glaze (int. and ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		20
LPP	BUS	Base frag.; Light brown glaze (int. and ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		27
LPP	BUT	Body frag.; Light grey glaze (int. and ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		12
LPP	BUU	Body frag.; Glaze: white (int.) white/blue (ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		5
LPP	BUV	Body frag.; red brown glaze (ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		0.5
LPP	BUW	Body frag.; light brown glaze (int. and ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		5
LPP	BUX	Body frag.; Glaze: yellow(int.)Striped (ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		1
LPP	BUY	Rim frag.; Yellow glaze (int. and ext.)	5007	Tr 05	1		65
LPP	BUZ	Rim and body frag.; white glaze (int. and ext.)	5007	Tr 05	5		46
LPP	BVA	Handle and body frag.; blue/white glaze	5007	Tr 05	2		5
LPP	BVC	Body frag.; Dark glaze (int.)	5007	Tr 05	1		33
LPP	BVD	Body frag.; unglazed	5007	Tr 05	1		7

LPP	BVE	Rim frag.; Glaze:yellow(int.)Yellow/blue(ext.)	5007	Tr 05	1		16
LPP	BVF	Body frag.; Dark glaze (int.)	5007	Tr 05	1		61
LPP	BVG	Body frag.; partial yellow/green glaze (ex.)	5007	Tr 05	1		13
LPP	BVK	Handle frag.; dark glaze (int. and ext.)	7014	Tr 07	1		3
LPP	BVL	Lid, base and body frag.; yellow glaze (int./ext.)	4002	Tr 04	3		54
LPP	BVM	Body frag.; dark glaze (int./ext.)	4002	Tr 04	4		49
LPP	BVN	Base frag.; white glaze (int./ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		13
LPP	BVO	Rim/base/body; blue/white glaze (ext.) white (int.)	4002	Tr 04	3		16
LPP	BVP	Body frag.;Glaze: white (int.) pattern (ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		4
LPP	BVQ	Body frag.; medium brown glaze (int./ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		10
LPP	BVR	Handle frag.; white/pink glaze (ext.) white (int.)	4002	Tr 04	1		1
LPP	BVS	Base frag.; Glaze: Brown (ext.) Light green (int.)	4002	Tr 04	1		16
LPP	BVT	Body frag.; Brown glaze (int./ext.)	4002	Tr 04	1		11
LPP	BVW	Body frag. Dark glaze (int./ext.)	7046	Tr 07	1		15
LPP	BWF	Body frag.; white glaze (int. and ext.)	7005	Tr 07	2		2
LPP	BWG	Body and rim frag.; Brown glaze (int. and ext.)	7005	Tr 07	3		9
LPP	BWH	Body frag;Glaze:Blue/white (ext.)White(int.)	7005	Tr 07	1		0.5
LPP	BWI	Body frag.; brown glaze (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	1		4
LPP	BWJ	Body frag.; red brown glaze (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	1		5
LPP	BWK	Body frag.; Yellow glaze (int. and ext.)	7005	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BWL	Body frag.; Dark bron glaze (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	3		3
LPP	BWM	Body frag.; grey patterned glaze (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	1		11
LPP	BWN	Body frag.; dark glaze (ext. and int.)	7005	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BWQ	Rim and body frag.; unglazed	7029	Tr 07	2		15
LPP	BWS	Base frag.; dark glaze (int.)	7034	Tr 07	1		9
LPP	BWT	Rim frag.; Dark glaze (ext.)	7034	Tr 07	1		1
LPP	BWW	Base frag.; Brown glaze (int.)	7037	Tr 07	1		125
LPP	BXL	Body;Glaze: white(int./ext.)Blue pattern (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	2		13
LPP	BXM	Body frag.; white glaze (int. and ext.)	7005	Tr 07	5		16
LPP	BXN	Base and body frag.; white glaze (Int.)	7005	Tr 07	2		11
LPP	BXO	Rim frag.; Light blue glaze (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	1		10
LPP	BXP	Rim and body frag.; Brown glaze (int and ext)	7005	Tr 07	3		14

LPP	BXQ	Body frag.; pink glaze (int. and ext.)	7005	Tr 07	3		3
LPP	BXR	Body frag.; blue/white pattern glaze(int and ext.)	7005	Tr 07	3		6
LPP	BXS	Body frag.; white glaze (int. ext.)	7005	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BXT	Handle frag.; white glaze	7005	Tr 07	1		2
LPP	BXU	Body frag.;Glaze: yellow(ext.)White(int.)	7005	Tr 07	1		4
LPP	BXV	Rim and body frag.; White glaze(int. and ext.)	7005	Tr 07	2		23
LPP	BXY	Base frag.; Light brown glaze (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	2		38
LPP	BXZ	Body frag.; clear glaze (ext. and int.)	7005	Tr 07	1		24
LPP	BYA	Body frag; unglazed	7005	Tr 07	1		14
LPP	BYB	Body frag.; Partial brown glaze (int.)	7005	Tr 07	1		7
LPP	BYC	Body frag.; Grey; Green glaze (ext.)	7005	Tr 07	1		5
LPP	BYD	Body frag.; White glaze (ext. and int.)	7005	Tr 07	4		7
LPP	BYD	Rim frag.; Midland yellow	7005	Tr 07	1		30
LPP	BYE	Base frag.; Light pink glaze (int.)Inscription	7005	Tr 07	1		5
LPP	AEF	Brown glazed body of a pot	2002	Tr 02	1	1	23

Appendix 3 Figures and Plates



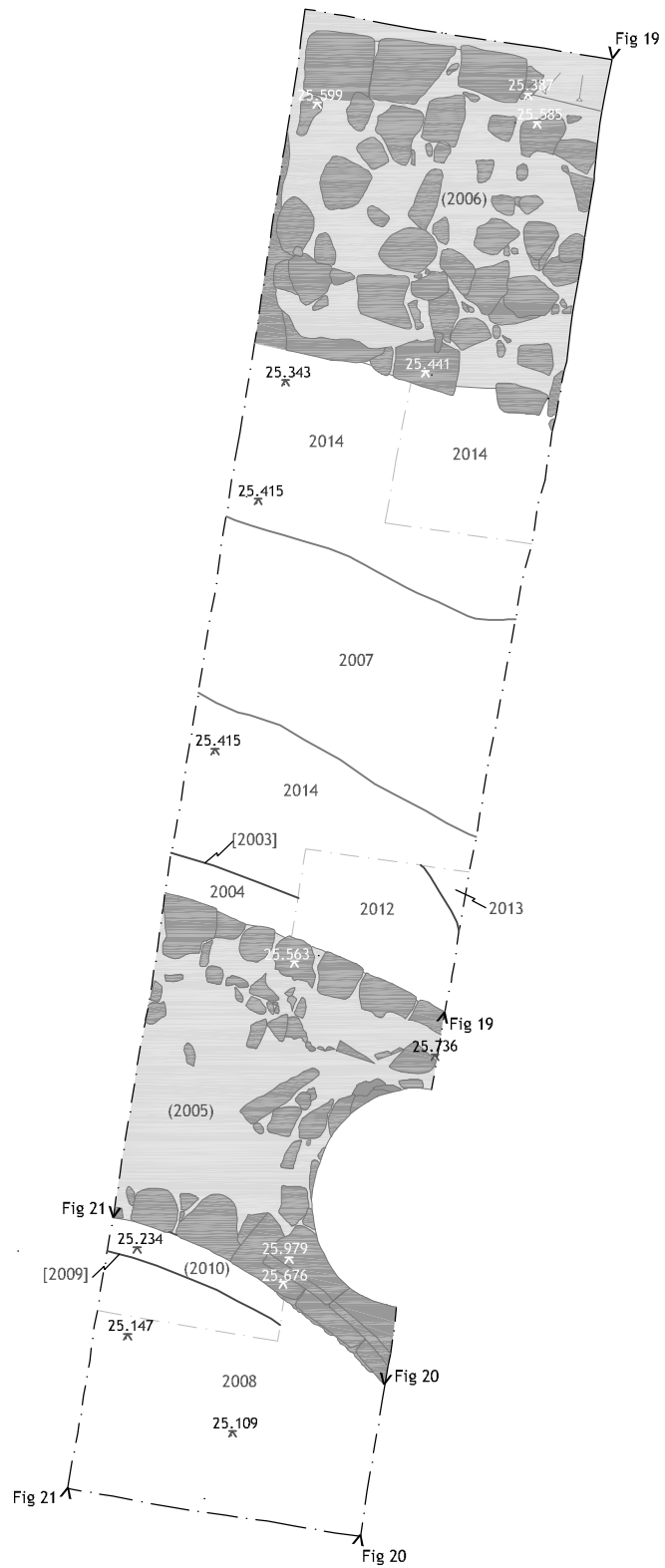
Outline indicates previous formal excavation
Watching brief areas



LPP
Figure 2
Scale at A4 1:1000

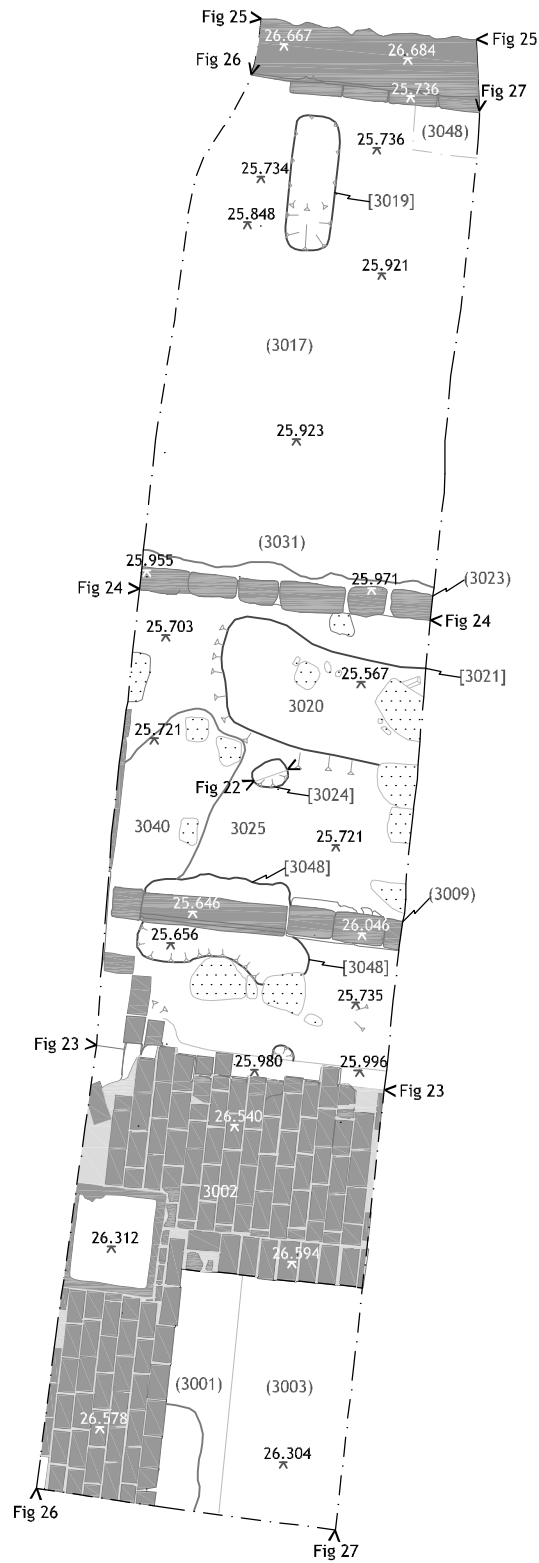
Lenton Priory Project
Trenches in relation to recent excavations

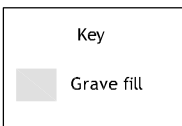
0 m 50 m






Key

- Stone/brick work
- Wall

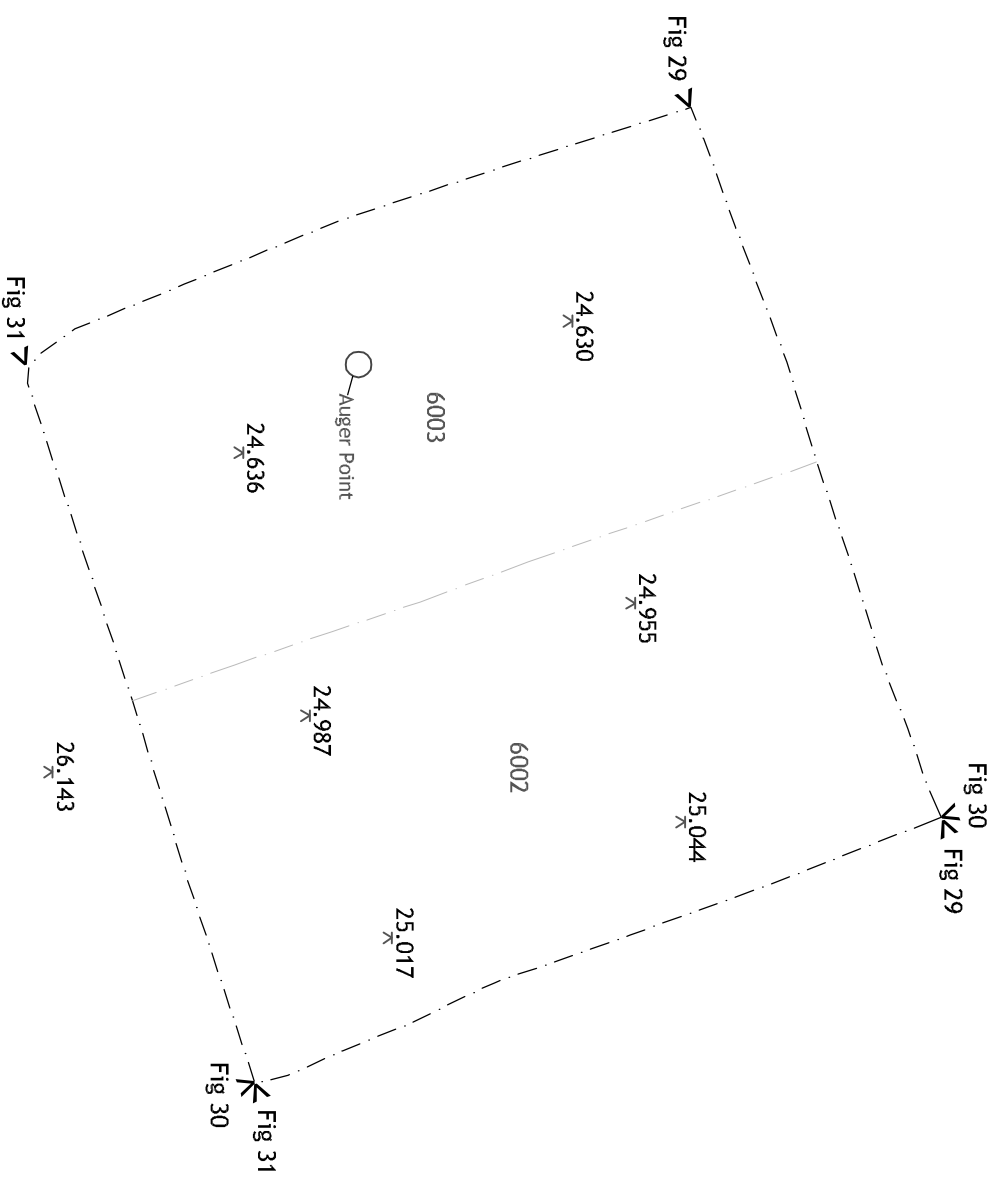


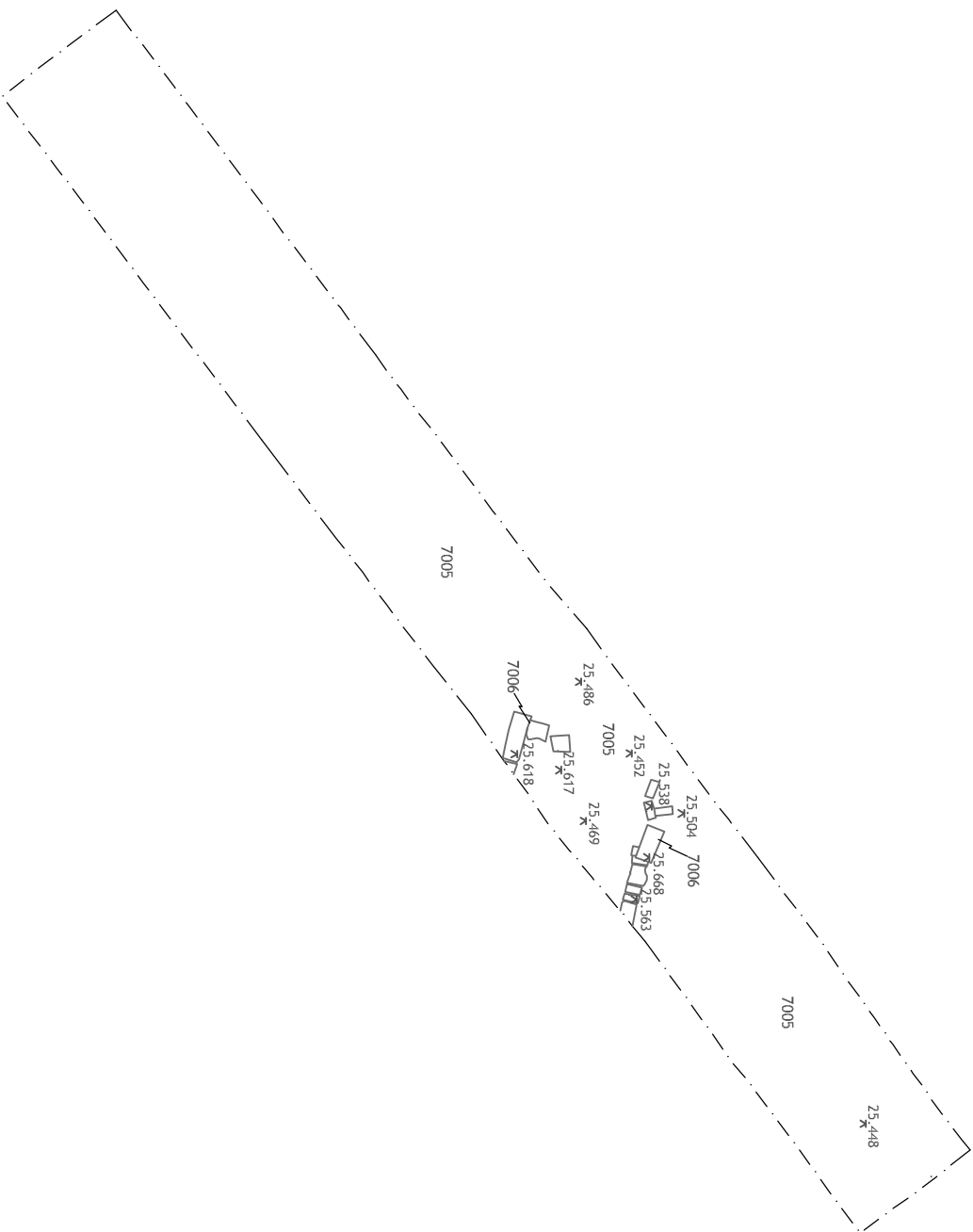


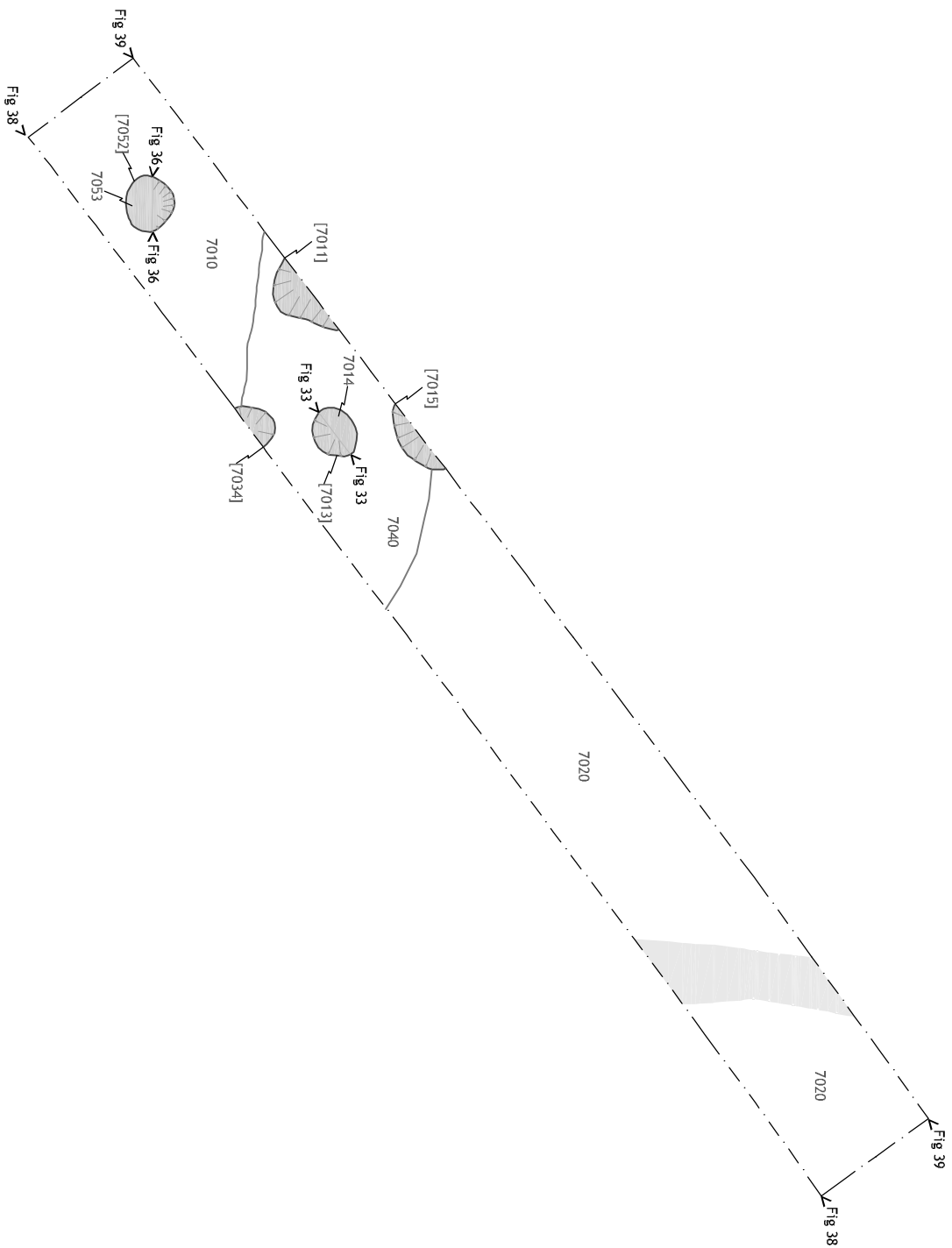


Key	
	Stone/brick work
	Wall
	Grave fill





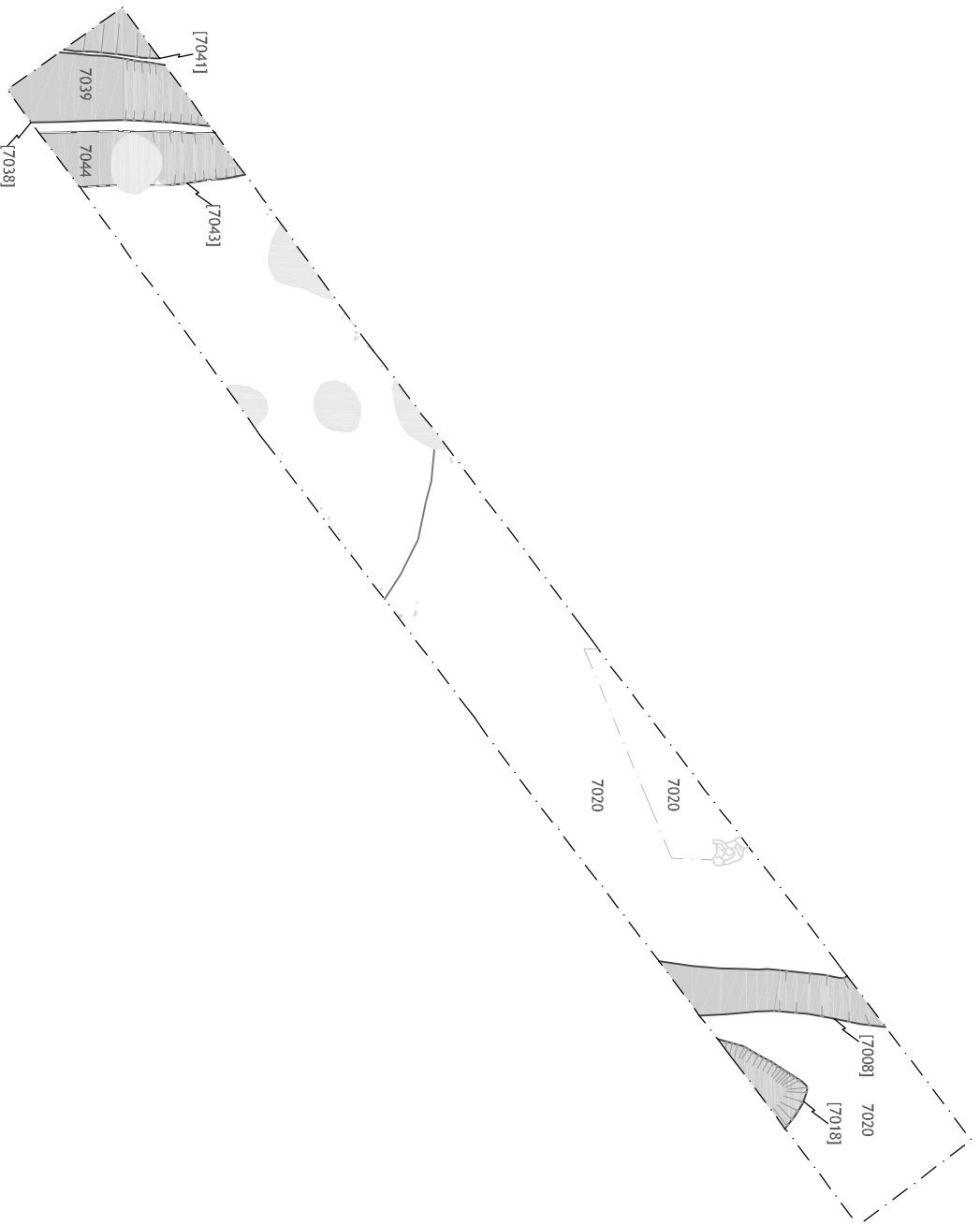


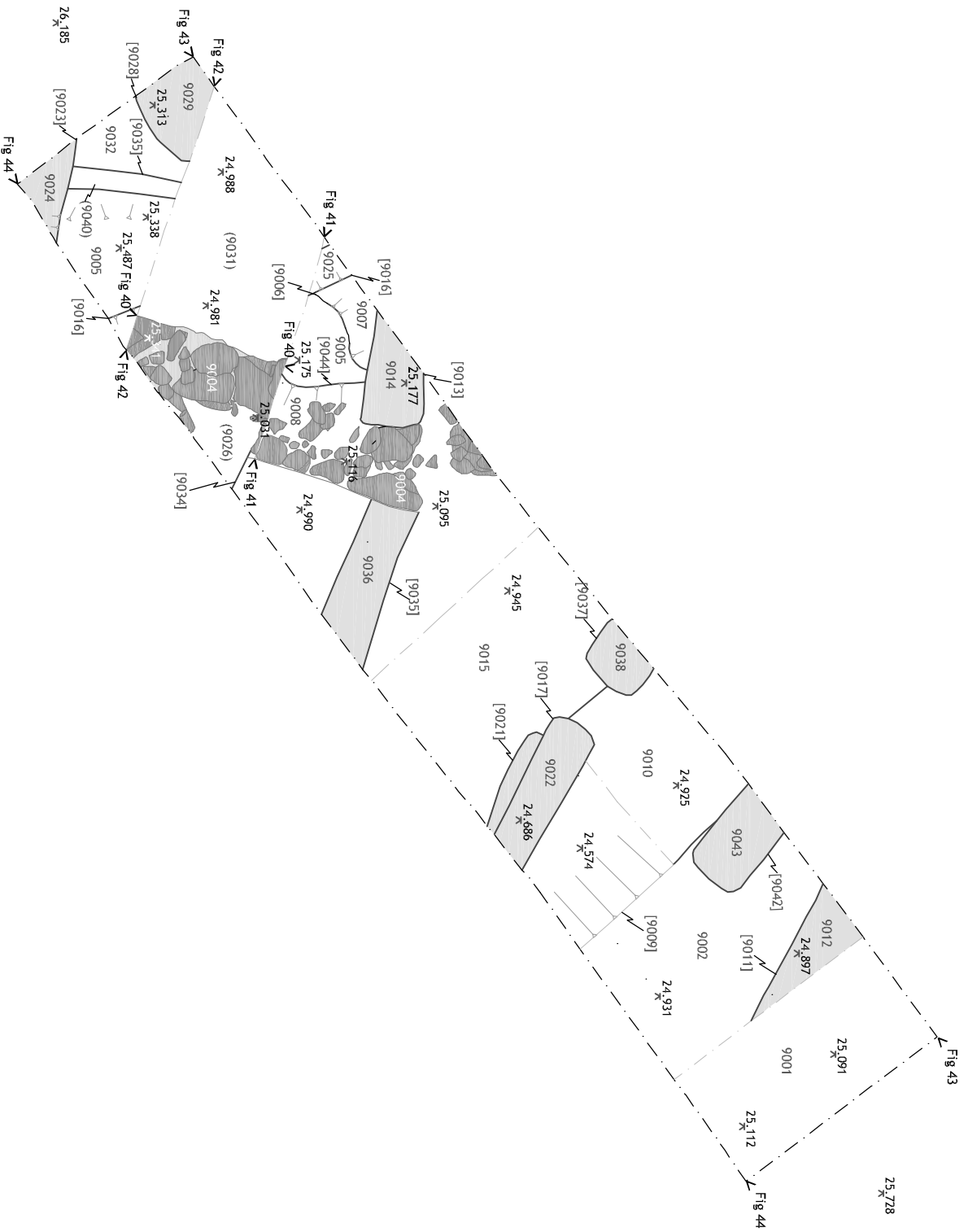


Key

- Later features

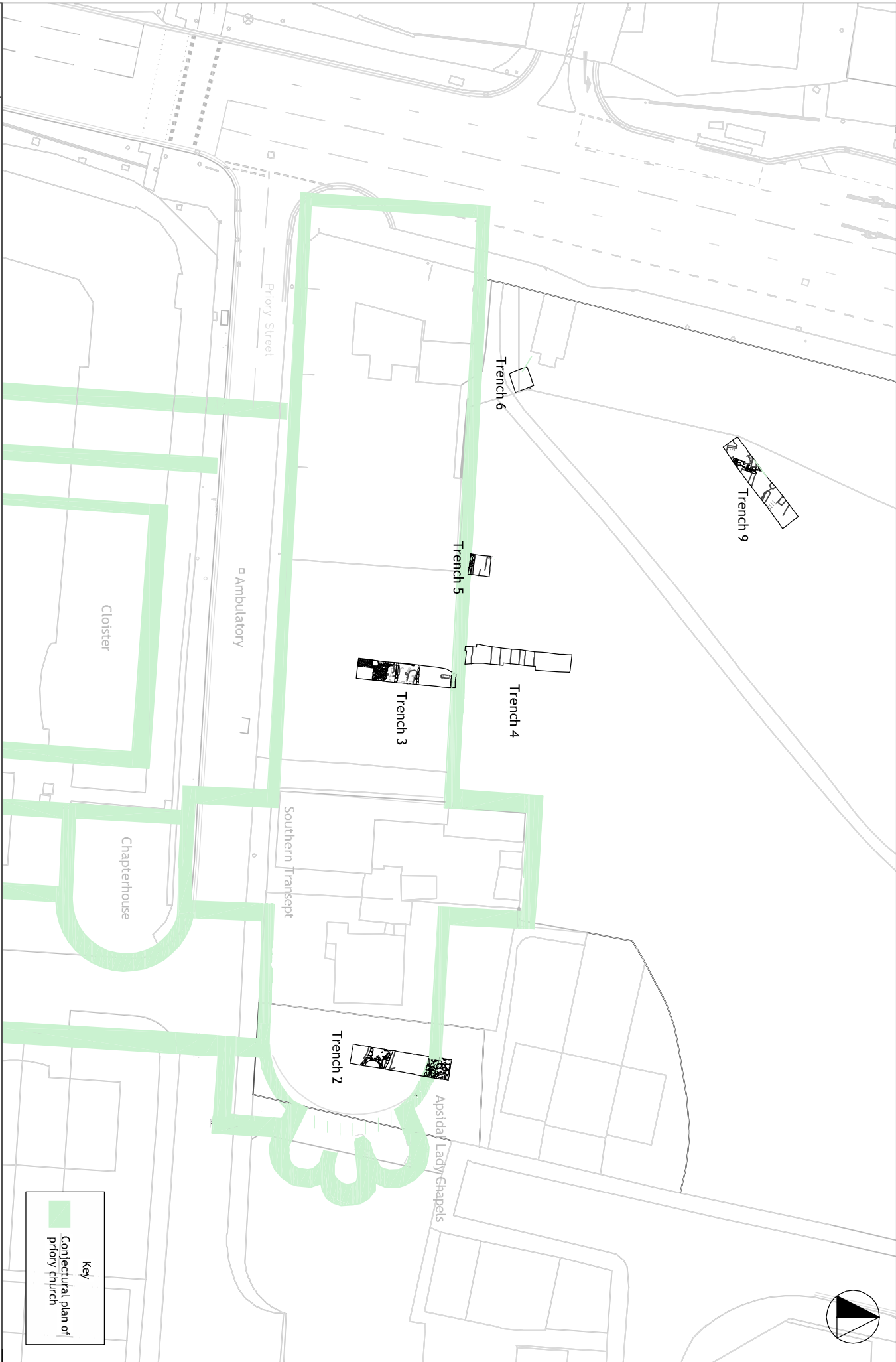




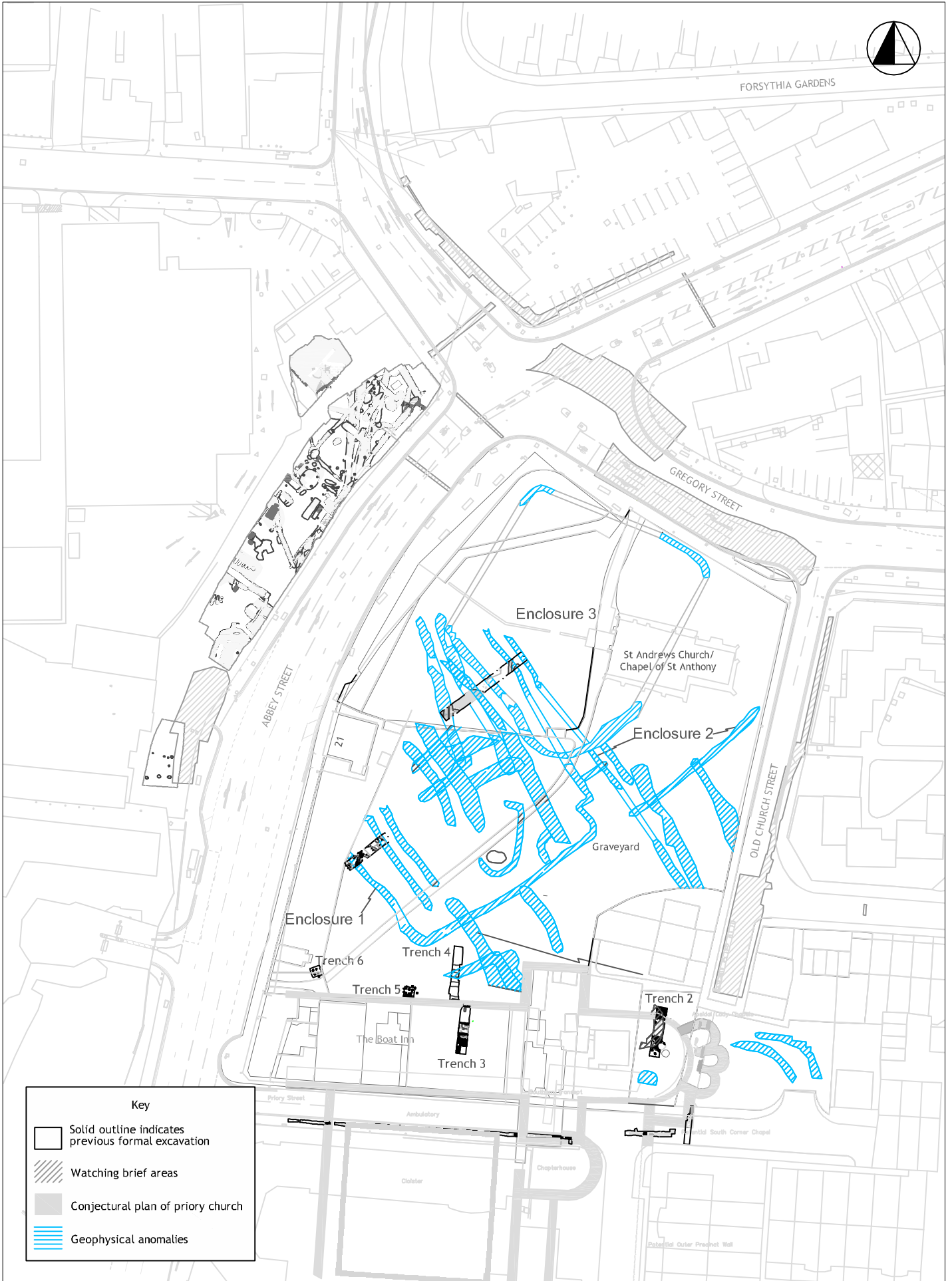


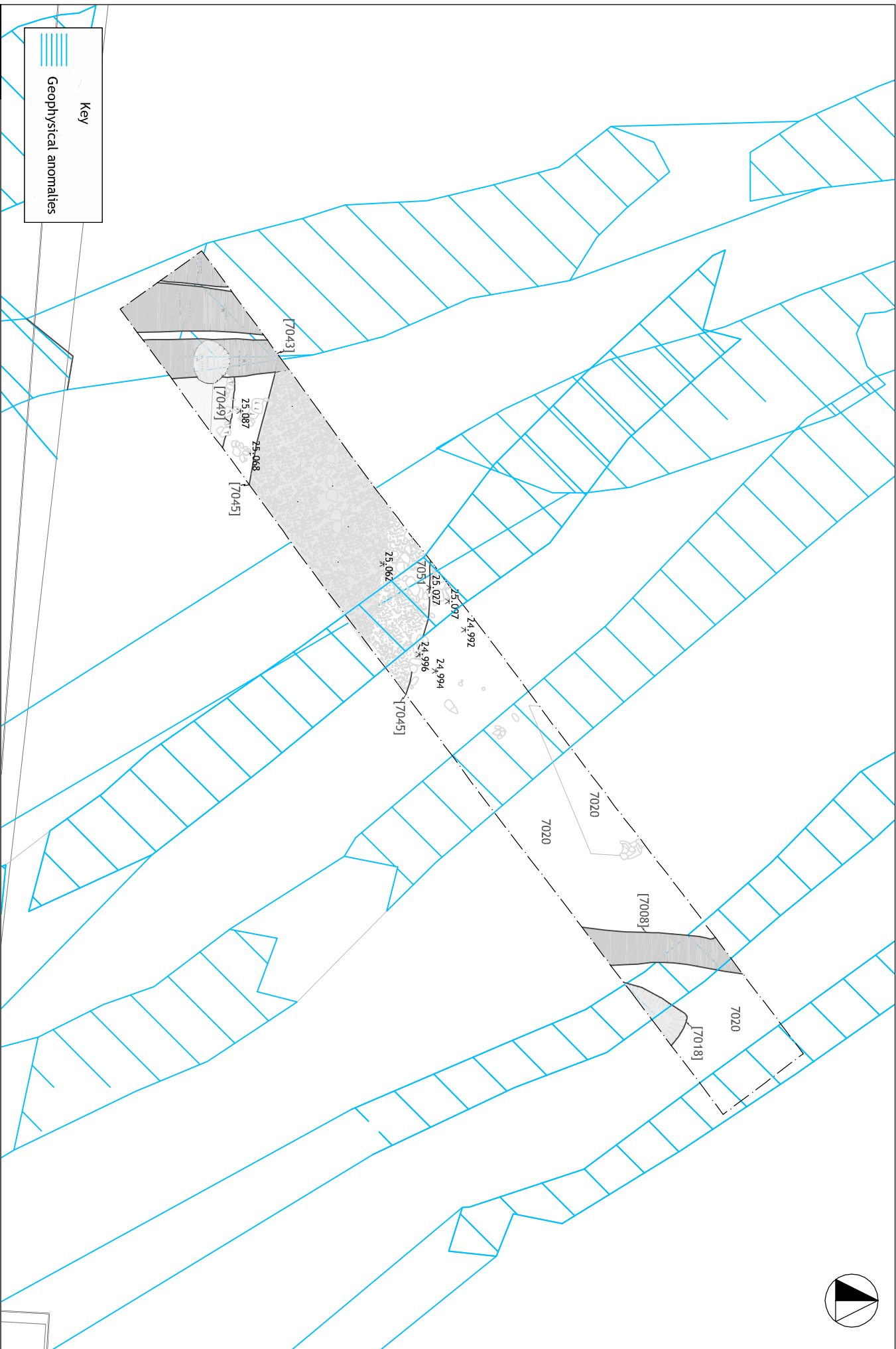
Key	
	Stone/brick work
	Wall
	Grave fill





Key
Conjectural plan of priory church





Key

Geophysical anomalies

Lenton Priory Project
Trench 7 including geophysics results





Key

Geophysical anomalies



LPP
Figure 18
Scale at A4 1:50

Lenton Priory Project
Trench 9 Includes geophysics results



Figure 19
West facing section of [2003]

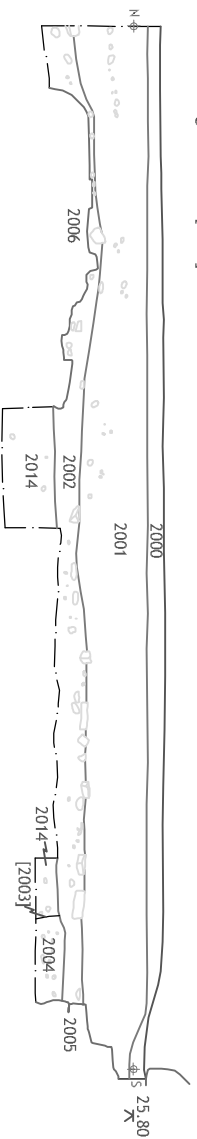


Figure 20
West facing section of [2009]

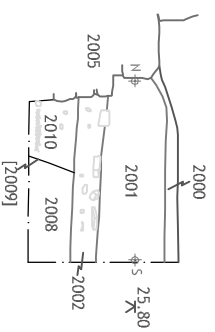


Figure 21
East facing section of [2009]

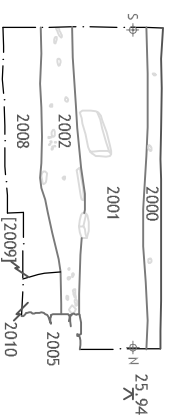


Figure 22
South East facing section of [3024]



Figure 23
North facing section

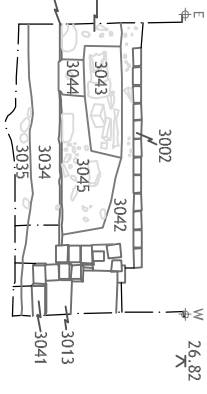


Figure 25
South facing section of 3012

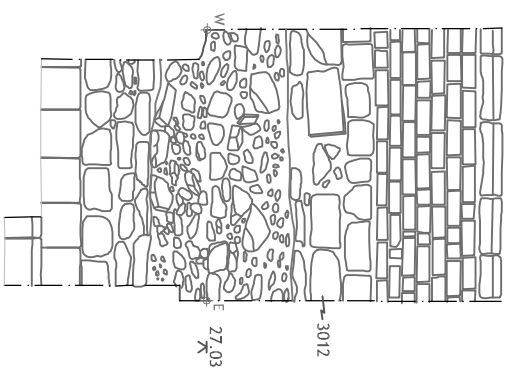


Figure 24
South facing section

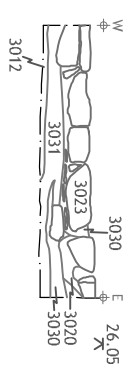


Figure 26
East facing section of [3006]

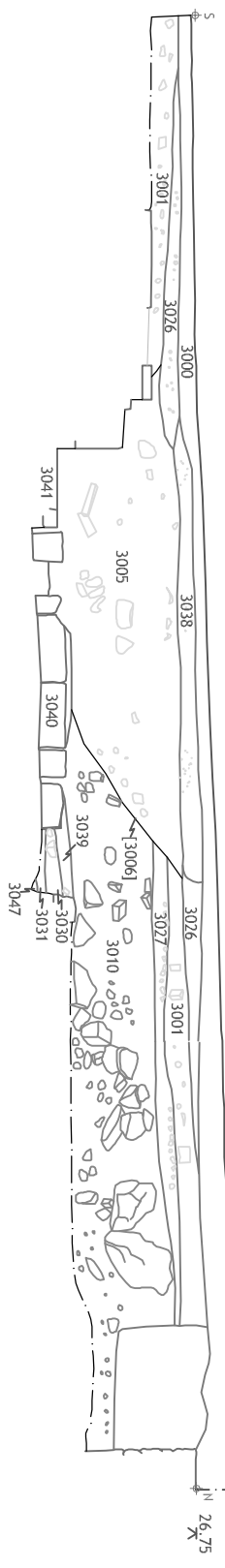


Figure 27
West facing section of [3008] and [3021]

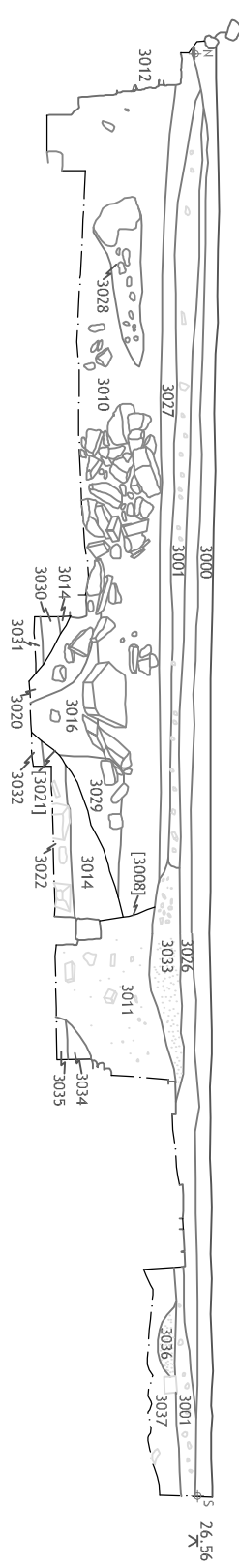


Figure 28

 East facing section

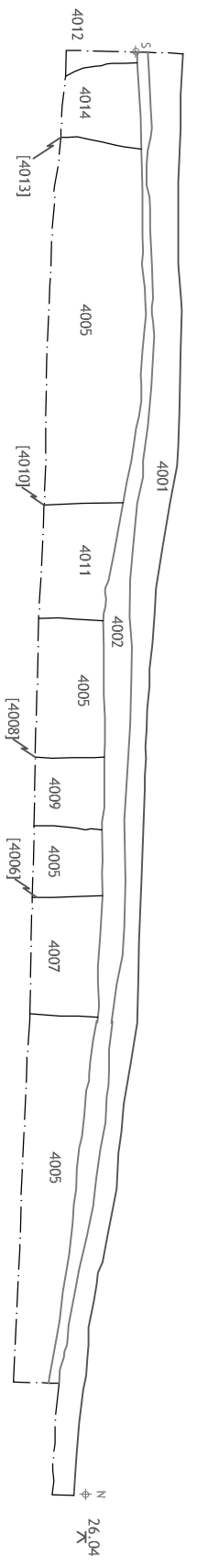


Figure 29
North facing section

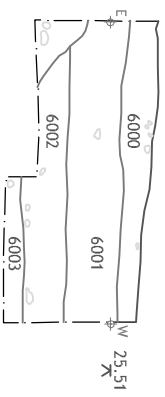


Figure 31
South East facing section of [6004]

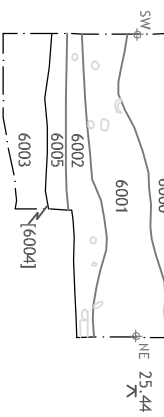


Figure 30
West facing section of 6007

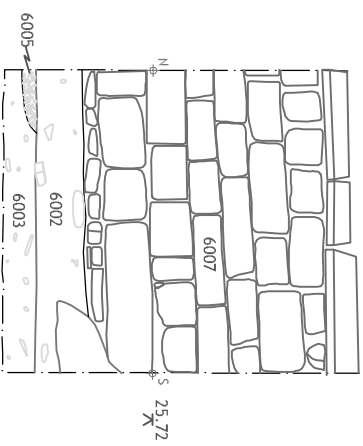


Figure 32
East facing section of trench 5

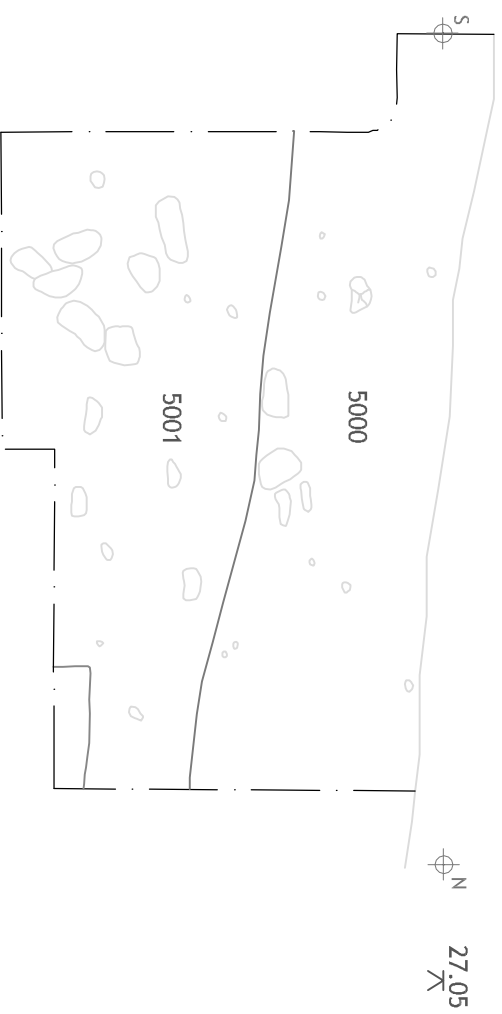


Figure 33
South East facing section of [7013]



Figure 34
South West facing section of [7028] and [7030]



Figure 35
East facing section of [7022] and [7024]



Figure 36
North facing section of [7043] and [7052]



Figure 37
North East facing section of [7024]



Figure 38
North West facing section of trench 7

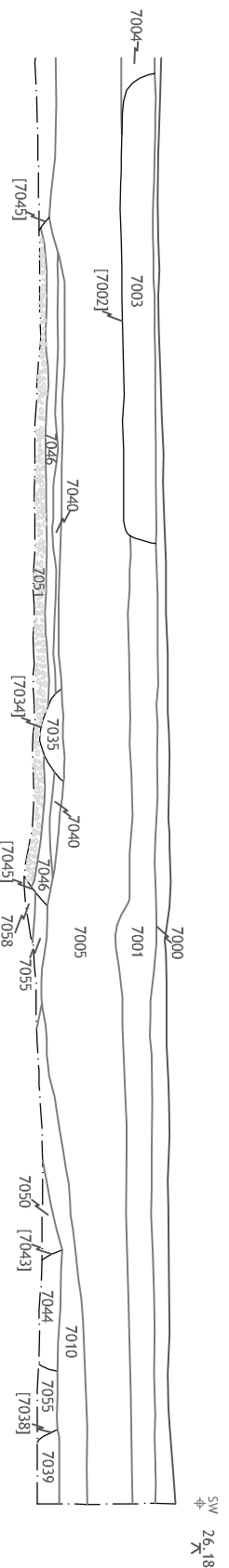
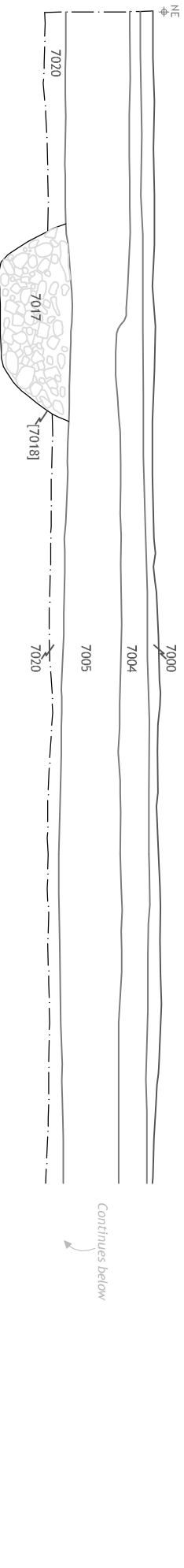
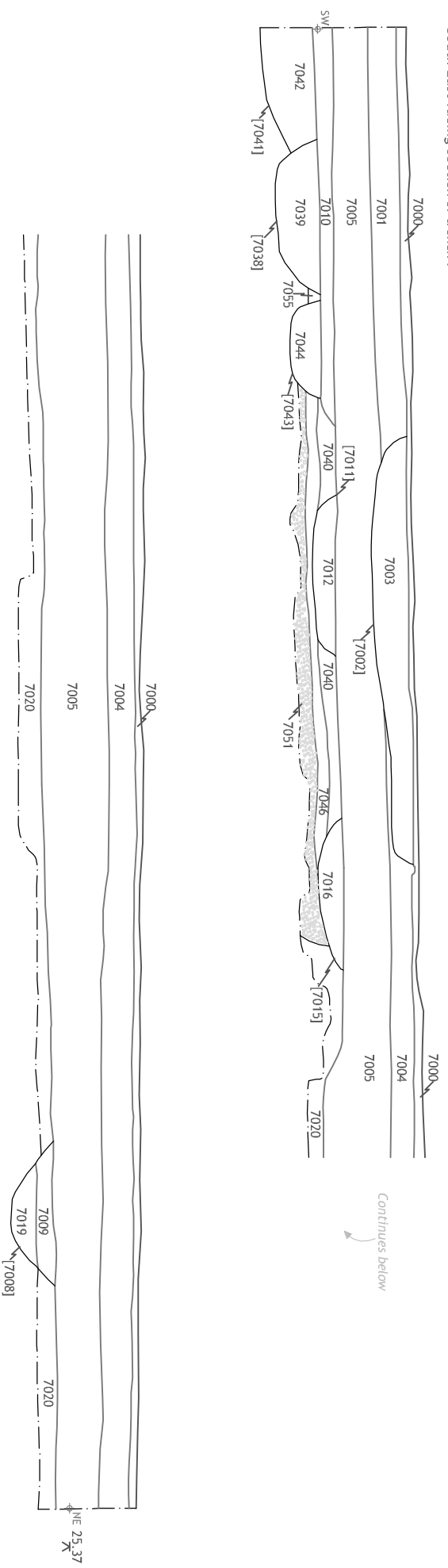


Figure 39
South East facing section of trench 7



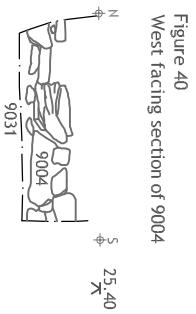


Figure 40
West facing section of 9004

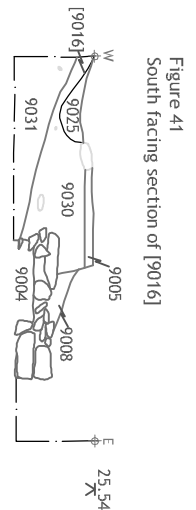


Figure 41
South facing section of [9016]

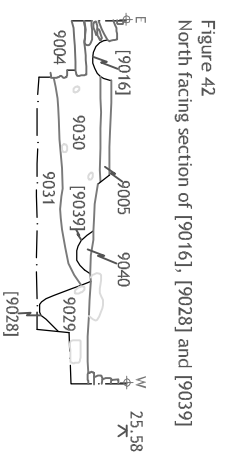


Figure 42
North facing section of [9016], [9028] and [9039]

Figure 43
South East facing section of trench 9

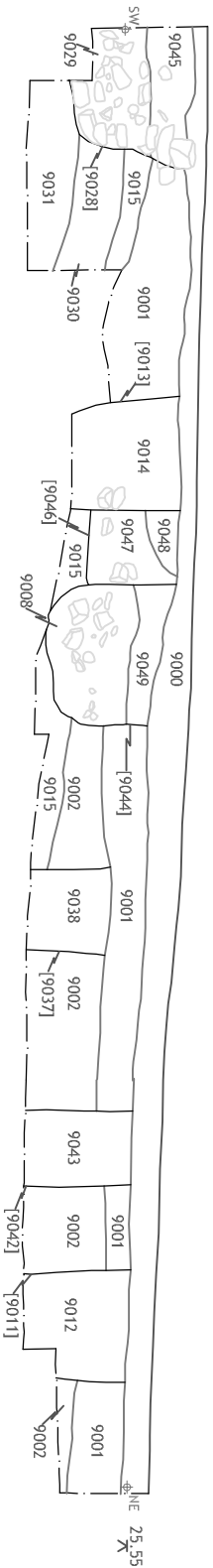
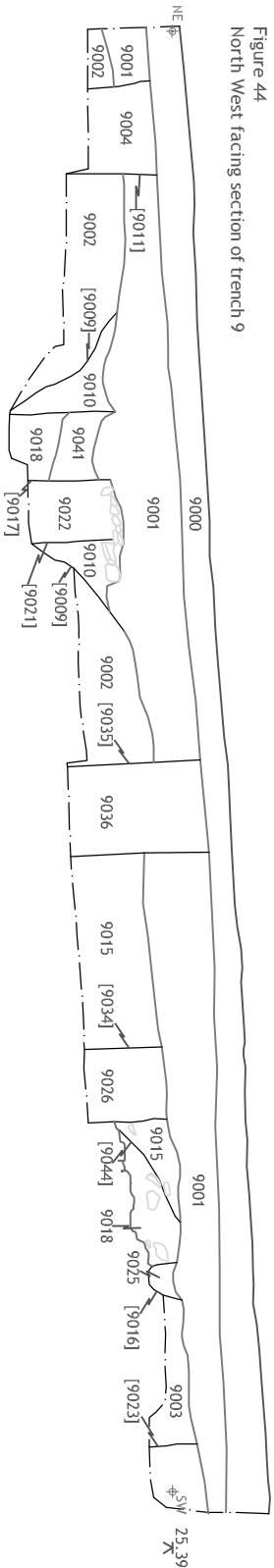


Figure 44
North West facing section of trench 9





0 m 2 m

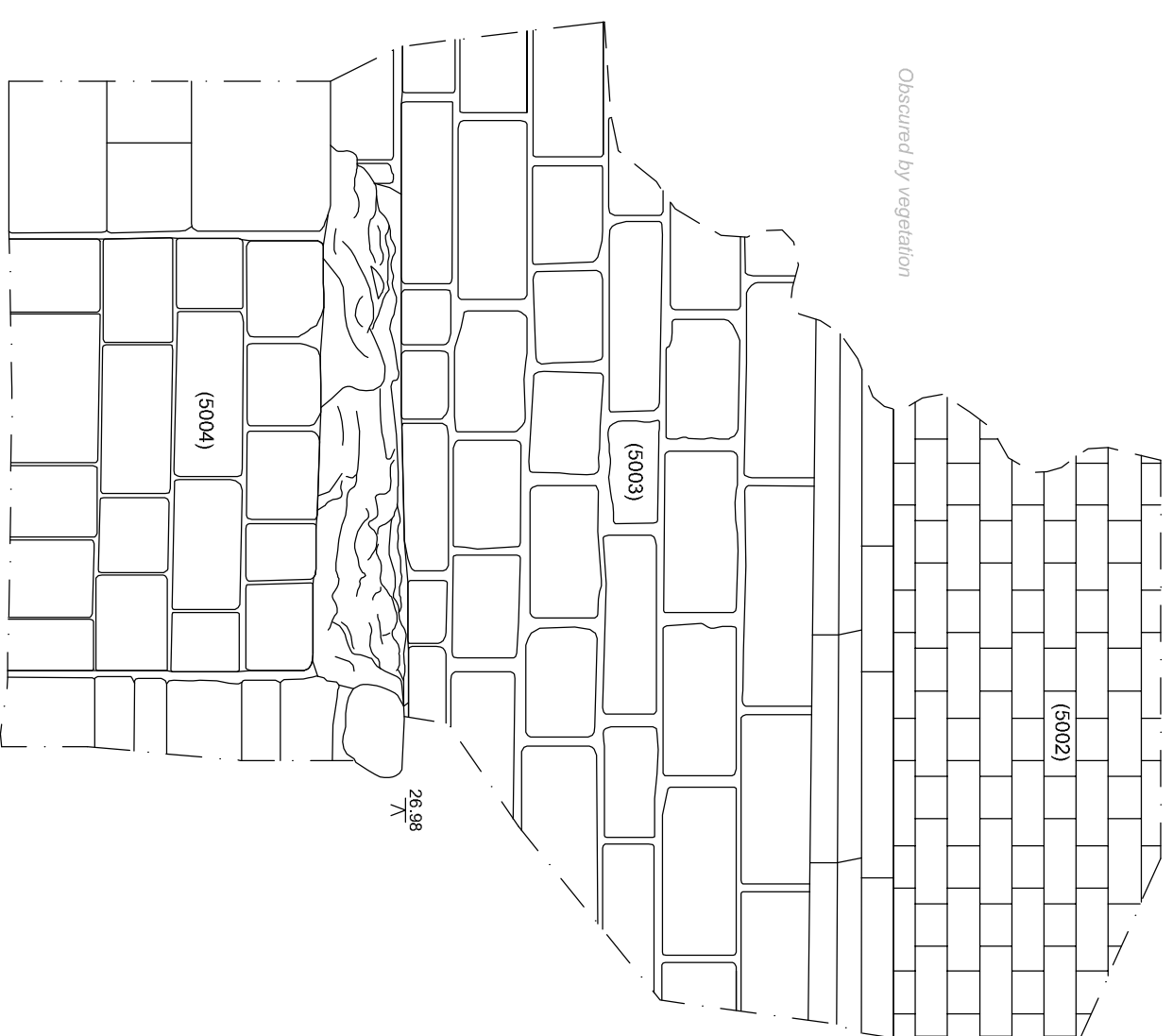




Plate 97: Trench 2 Post Excavation looking north.



Plate 98: Detail of surface (2007) within central portion of Trench 2



Plate 99: Trench 2 looking south with external wall [2006] in foreground



Plate 100: Trench 3 looking south with later buildings in background and possible choir stalls in midground. Pier base highlighted (red) in east facing section.



Plate 101: Detail of Trench 3 looking south showing remnant flagged floor of priory church in foreground.



Plate 102: Detail of Trench 3 looking south showing wall [3016] re-using medieval masonry (left in situ) in foreground.



Plate 103: Northern extent of Trench 3 looking north showing medieval (interior facing) north wall of conventual church [3012] at base.



Plate 104: Trench 4 post excavation looking south.



Plate 105: Trench 4 detail of wall [4003] showing phasing and external buttress, looking south.



Plate 106: Trench 5 detail of wall [5004] showing phasing and external buttress, looking south.



Plate 107: Trench 5 post excavation showing external buttress and grave cut [5007], looking west.



Plate 108: Trench 6 post excavation showing wall (6007) overlying late deposits, looking east.



Plate 109: Trench 9 post excavation looking southwest, ditch [9009] in foreground.



Plate 110: Trench 9 west facing section of ditch [9009], looking east.



Plate 111: Trench 9 detail of north- south aligned possible inner precinct wall [9004], looking south.



Plate 112: Trench 7 mid excavation, looking southwest. Eighteenth to Nineteenth century pit [7018] (left) and ditch [7008] in foreground

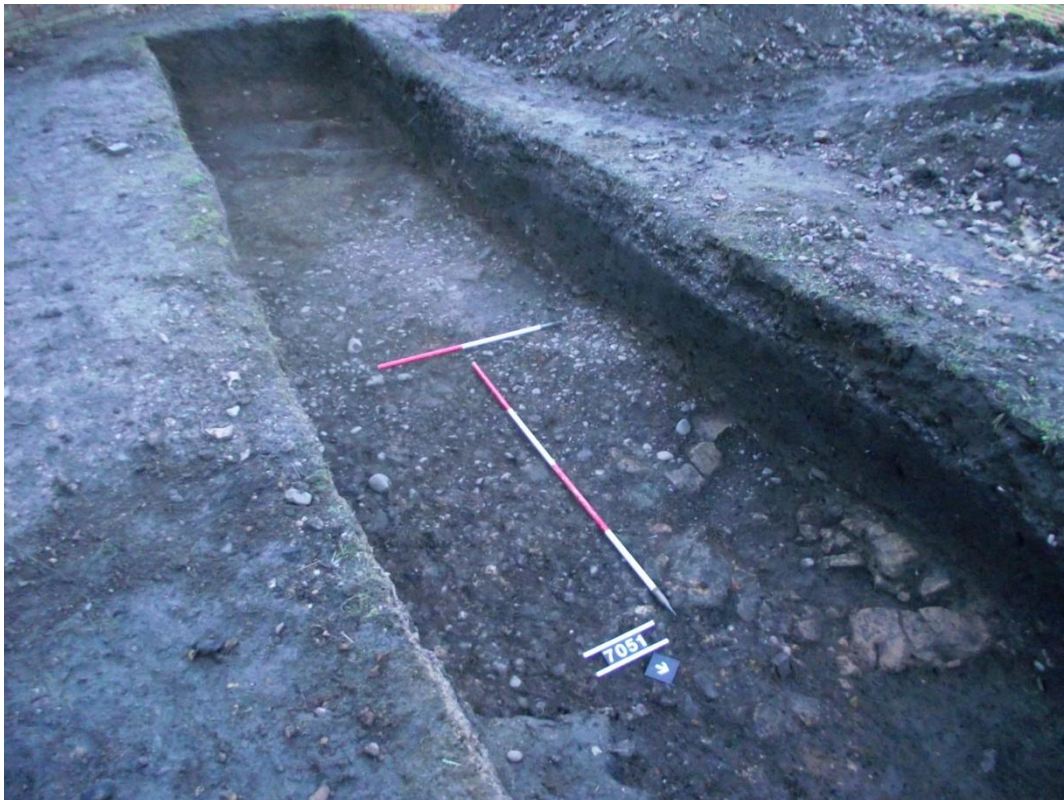


Plate 113: Southern extent Trench 7, looking southwest showing Fifteenth to Sixteenth century surface (7051)



Plate 114: Southern extent Trench 7, looking southwest showing east to west aligned possible inner precinct wall, (7056).