

NET2 - Lenton B6 Area 4

Archaeological Excavations at Lenton Priory B6 Area 4,
QMC Leen Gate Car-Park East

TPA Project Code: LPE

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TPA Report code: 027/2012

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by VINCI Construction UK to undertake a programme of archaeological recording on the site of the proposed NET2 tram works at Lenton.
- Following the Scheme prepared by SLR Consulting, the Lenton B6 archaeological constraints zone was divided into five smaller areas. Each of these areas will be subject to an individual report following archaeological works, and a final synthesis report will be produced following the completion of trackbed excavations in 2013.
- The design for Area 4 comprised three 10x4m trenches across much of the QMC Car Park East. Because of the depth of these trenches, they required stepping and battering to somewhat greater overall dimensions.
- Beneath a metre of modern overburden and the footings of Victorian buildings, deposits of probable post-medieval date overlay river terrace deposits.
- A number of pit features of potentially medieval date were observed cutting into the terrace deposits, but no structures were recorded. This may indicate the absence of buildings between the Priory precinct wall and the Leen, but may equally be the result of clearance and terracing in the late- or post-medieval periods.

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1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 **Site name:** Lenton Priory East (LPE) – NET2 Work Package B6 Area 4, QMC Leen Gate Car Park East.
- 1.1.2 **YAT nominal code:** 4247-181
- 1.1.3 **NGR:** 455151,338755
- 1.1.4 **Client:** Vinci Construction UK / Taylor Woodrow Alstom JV
- 1.1.5 **Planning application nos:** n/a
- 1.1.6 **WSI:** NET2 - Lenton B6 Areas 4 & 5 (QMC Leen Gate Car Park) Project Design for Archaeological Excavation Project Codes: LPE / LPW. Trent & Peak Archaeology 2012
- 1.1.7 **Proposed Development:** Extension lines to Nottingham Express Transit tram.
- 1.1.8 **Geology/Soils:** Superficial alluvium and river terrace deposits above Lenton Sandstone Formation sandstone bedrock.
- 1.1.9 **Previous Archaeological Work:** Evaluations by SLR Consulting (2009), evaluations by Wessex Archaeology (1993), excavations by Beilby (1966), excavations by Elliott and Berbank (1952).

2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA), part of the York Archaeological Trust, were contracted by VINCI Construction UK Ltd to undertake excavations on an area of land currently part of the QMC's Leen Gate Car-Park, ahead of the creation of a new Nottingham Express Transit tram-line running from the Railway Station through Lenton to Toton (NET2 Line B).
- 2.1.2 The excavations were carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for and approved in June 2012 by Gordon Young, the City Archaeologist for Nottingham. The approved WSI was developed in compliance with a scheme of treatment prepared in 2011 by Gavin Kinsley of SLR Consulting (Kinsley 2011). All work undertaken was in line with the current Code of Practice of the institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 2.1.3 Fieldwork in Area 4 was carried out between 28th May and 25th June 2012. Archaeological works were supervised by Richard Parker, Peter Webb and Thomas Linington, and the project was managed by David Strange-Walker.
- 2.1.4 The works conducted in Area 4 and reported here as TPA project LPE are part of a larger scheme of investigative works proposed over 2012-2013 for Lenton Work Package B6, summarised in Figure 2 and as follows:
- 2.1.5 B6 Area 1 – Abbey Bridge. Intermittent watching brief on trackwork, intermittent watching brief on utilities. TPA code **LPA**.
- 2.1.6 B6 Area 2 – Gregory Street, Lenton Lane, Abbey Street. Continuous watching brief on trackwork, intermittent watching brief on utilities. TPA code **LPG**.
- 2.1.7 B6 Area 3 – Abbey St north-west side. Full excavation of archaeology below demolished cottages. TPA code **LPM**.

- 2.1.8 B6 Area 4 – QMC Car-Park East. Archaeological excavation. TPA code **LPE**.
- 2.1.9 B6 Area 5 – QMC Car-Park West. Machine excavation with archaeological monitoring and potential for hand excavation. TPA code **LPW**.
- 2.1.10 These discrete sites will be reported individually but with an overarching summary report submitted at the completion of works in the Lenton B6 area.

3 Archaeological Background and Previous Works

(From SLR Report 241592/150/REP/008, 'Scheme to deal with any archaeological remains at Lenton').

A Domesday Book record implies the existence of a so-far unlocated late Anglo-Saxon settlement at Lenton, which may be crossed by the route.

Lenton Priory, founded 1106-7, and abandoned by the monks in 1538, was one of the greatest monastic houses in England. The Chapel of St Anthony is now the only standing building. The priory was founded in 1106 or 1107 by the Cluniac order, and became one of the wealthiest houses of an order noted for the size and magnificence of its churches. At its foundation, the priory had 25 monks and by 1405 there were 32 monks. A seven-day fair held in the outer court of the priory was one of the leading fairs in England in the Middle Ages, attracting merchants throughout the country. The infrastructure was substantial and included houses called booths with penthouses behind them, in which stall holders could lodge with their goods. In 1297-98 roofing was done on sixty fair booths, and some of the fair booths were converted into cottages which were mentioned in a survey and rental of 1651-2. Despite its importance, relatively little is known of the physical form of the priory site from archaeological excavations and discoveries.

The most informative guide is that produced by Barnes 1987, based chiefly on historical sources. Following Barnes, the NET route, seen from east to west, would pass along Wilford Street through the northern and western parts of the priory precinct: after crossing the original course of the river Leen; then the priory workshops (the former Glasshouse Close), any surviving parts of the precinct wall and the postulated site of the Outer Gate of the priory; then along Abbey Street past or through the site of the priory Fair, the line of two walls recorded by Young possibly to be identified as the western outer precinct wall and an adjacent building, and near to the site of a mill constructed at the Priory's foundation on the west side of Abbey Street.

At this latter location archaeological field evaluation in 1993 by Wessex Archaeology (WA1993) revealed an overburden of 0.8-1.0m thickness over a series of ditches roughly parallel and perpendicular to Abbey Street cut through a buried soil. The dateable features were medieval. At the west end of evaluation trench 2 the buried ground level dropped (presumably the now-buried 19th century and earlier course of the river Leen) and timber structures were preserved. The structures may well be related to the Priory's mill. The land between the former and existing courses of the Leen has been identified as the site of the mill pond.

Direct observations have therefore shown that structural remains of the Priory may be expected to survive very close to the surface even beneath the modern roads. Crossings of the former Leen may encounter infilled river channels and possible river-bank structures. The presence of the buried soil and the timber structures shows that the area west of Abbey Street has an exceptionally high archaeological potential. The area south of Abbey Street and Gregory Street is scheduled monument no. 29987. Overburden depths recorded in boreholes and window samples drilled on behalf of NET in the vicinity of the route are shown in drawings 025 and 026 in Appendix 1. West of SLR trench AT1 WS41 and WS42 found alluvial thicknesses of 1.5-1.0.95m beneath 1.3 and 1.7m overburden respectively. Between AT1 and AT2, BH3205 recorded 1.4m of made ground over river terrace deposits while the directly-adjacent BH3105 and WS43 to the east recorded 1.8m of made ground over river terrace-deposits. East of SLR trench AT2 WS3305 recorded 1.5m of made ground over a 0.7m thickness of alluvium. Adjacent to SLR trench AT3, WS44 recorded 1.89m of made ground: this is surprisingly deep in the garden of a small 19th century terrace, and may be a localised intrusion.

In addition, geotechnical test-pits have been recorded during archaeological site investigations by Wessex Archaeology (WA1993, Pits 1 and 2; located on and to the east of SLR trench AT1). They recorded overburden of about 1.0m thickness; in the case of WA pit 1 it directly overlay the natural gravels while in WA pit 2 it overlay a 0.5m-thick layer of 'sand subsoil' and then the gravels. Pit 1 was on the line of proposed trench 1, and pit 2 was between proposed trenches 1 and 2. The only substantial open excavations in the vicinity have been 20m south-east of AT1 and beyond (described below). Of these, the nearest point to the SLR trench AT1-AT2 axis (15m to the south) contained only 0.8m of overburden overlying archaeological features.

Excavations for investigations of utilities on behalf of NET were monitored by SLR in December 2008 (SLR 2008). On the north side of Gregory Street adjacent to the White Hart Inn, small pockets of preservation of archaeological deposits pre-dating 20th/21st century service installations were found despite the narrowness of the pavements. These contained probable medieval deposits at a depth of 1.0m below ground level, and the highest pre-20th century deposits were as little as 0.4m below ground level. On the north side of Wilford Road results suggest that there will have been significant damage to any pre-20th century archaeological deposits which might survive beneath the road. On the south side of Wilford Road, modern disturbance has been even more extensive despite the greater width of combined pavement and verge.

Four evaluation trenches (AT1-AT4) were excavated by SLR Consulting in 2009. Of these trenches AT1 and AT2 lie within Area 4.

East of the western arm of the existing river Leen, boreholes and window samples suggest extensive alluvium of 1-1.6m thickness near the line of the 19th century and earlier river Leen, on the site of the postulated mill pond (Appendix 1). These samples contained no significant organic components.

Trench AT1 contained a 0.5m thickness of undated featureless made ground over the terrace-deposits, possibly with an overlying buried soil, and recent deposits above that. The lack of features and timber suggest that the possible mill structures found in 1993 do not extend as far as the NET route, but the possibility of significant environmental deposits and / or structural remains existing on the NET route cannot be ruled out.

AT2 contained extensive disturbance from later post-medieval activity, and apparent impressions of large timbers, later removed, overlying earlier dumped material containing medieval floor tile but possibly of post-medieval date.

AT3 and AT4, located within the probable site of the medieval Fair, produced significant sequences of medieval and early post-medieval deposits and features, 0.4 and 0.7m thick respectively, with cut features in the underlying terrace-deposits. Adjacent areas are largely occupied by small 19th century buildings. Masonry courses in the lower parts of the existing boundary wall adjacent to AT4 were noted; as this wall is believed to lie on the priory's outer precinct boundary, they might be medieval.

4 Methodology

As proposed in the WSI, three trenches were machine excavated, stepped and battered to an estimated depth of c.1.2m, providing an area measuring 10 x 4m at base. These were positioned along the projected line of track bed/zone of maximum potential impact on archaeological deposits.

The final trench locations are shown in Figure 3. All trenches were positioned so as:

- (a) to fit within the tram corridor;
- (b) to approximate to the line of the trackbed – the area of maximum impact on the archaeological resource
- (c) to increase understanding of the buried archaeology relative to the results of the 2009 evaluation trenches;

(d) to expose and further explore the possible timber structure observed in evaluation trench AT2.

The volume of material excavated from the battered trenches was large and the overall working area rather small. Because of this it was not possible to open more than one trench at one. The logistics of spoil movement and storage also dictated that the trenches were dug in the order Trench 01 – Trench 03 – Trench 02.

5 Results

5.1 Trench 01

Trench 01 was located at the eastern end of Area 4, closest to Abbey Street and the site of the Priory. At ground surface it measured 14.5m east-west x 9m north-south. Removal of the tarmac (**0001**) and underlying hardcore (**0002**) revealed the brick foundations of buildings at a depth of only 100-200mm below ground (c. 26.2m O.D.), (Figure 4, Plate 1). These brick footings were not examined closely but were cleaned and planned. Two areas of brick flooring were recorded, along with a number of wall footings and a neatly-collapsed brick wall. Examination of the 1881 1:500 Town Plan of Nottingham shows a number of now-demolished buildings in this vicinity. The excavated remains align closely (although not perfectly) with buildings surrounding Priory Square, and it seems likely one of the areas of brick flooring was Priory Square itself.

Beneath the modern overburden and footings of the Victorian cottages the trench comprised three main stratigraphic units. (**0010**), a medium brown sandy clay loam with mottles of lighter brown sandy loam and <10% rounded stones, overlay (**0014**), a dark brown silty clay loam with <5% inclusions of brick, bone, and stones. In the north-facing section (**0014**) ran to the base of the trench and directly over lay the terrace deposits (**0022**), a layer of rounded to subangular stones <100mm supported in a red-brown sandy silt clay matrix. In the south-facing section (**0014**) petered out to the east above (**0017**), a reddish-brown silty clay loam with 10% mottles of darker grey-brown silty clay loam. To the south (**0017**) faded into (**0023**), a similar reddish-brown silty clay loam but with fewer (5%) lighter red-brown mottles. (**0017**) and (**0023**) in turn lay above the terrace deposits (**0022**).

In the eastern part of Trench 01 a number of features were visible. Cut into the deposit (**0023**) but not into the terrace deposits was a small u-shaped pit (**0025**), 0.38m in diameter at its top and 0.24m deep. The pit was sealed by (**0010**), and its fill was a dark grey-brown silty clay loam. No datable material was recovered from (**0025**), but its stratigraphic relationship and dark fills suggest a post-medieval date.

Cut into the natural terrace deposits were three discrete features. (**0026**) was a shallow pit or gully butt-end around 300mm across and 250mm deep, filled with material indistinguishable from the layer (**0023**) above it. This feature ran into the west-facing section. To the south of this and also showing in the west-facing section was a larger sub-square pit (**0027**), approximately 1.5m across in the section and 400mm deep. The fill of this pit was a clean soft pinkish-brown sandy clay with 5% rounded stones <30mm. Adjacent to (**0027**) was another similar elongated ovoid pit (**0028**), with an soft pinkish-brown sandy clay fill very similar to that in (**0027**). Although these two pits appeared to intercut, no relationship between them was distinguishable. Both pits appeared to be sealed by the layer (**0023**).

Interpretation of the features in Trench 01 was severely hampered by a dearth of recovered datable material. The pits were cut into the natural terrace deposits and appear to have slowly silted over time with a material similar to that which eventually sealed them, and a medieval date for their use seems not unreasonable.

5.2 Trench 02

Trench 02 was located at the centre of Area 4. At ground surface it was measured 16.0 m east-west x 9.5 m north-south, forming a rectangle aligned east-west.

Removal of the Tarmac (**2001**), hardcore (**2002**) and underlying concrete surface (**2003**) revealed

remains of 20th century foundations consisting of brick and concrete **(2004)**, backfilled with a black silty loam **(2030)**. This was overlying a layer of dark grey silt **(2005)**. Underlying these were a thin layer of dark silty loam **(2021)** and a Victorian pit containing very dark grey silty sand **(2013)**. This modern overburden was up to 1.46m thick at its deepest point but usually only c. 1m deep.

Beneath this were found four main stratigraphic groups, with a collective depth of around 1m.

The uppermost was a layer of dark-grey-brown, silty sand loam, containing 5-10% rounded stones **(2022)**, sealing a layer of friable, mid-brown, silty clay loam, containing 1% rounded stones **(2007)**. Beneath these three interleaving layers were recorded **(2014, 2015, 2016)**, consisting of a charcoal rich spread **(2014)**, a band of mid-yellow-brown silty clay loam **(2015)** and a band of mid-orange-brown clay-loam containing 5-10% sub rounded pebbles **(2016)**.

The final four layers **(2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)** formed the interface between the archaeology and the natural sands and gravels **(2031)**. This interface was made up of a layer of dark brown-grey sandy clay loam containing 10-20% sub-rounded pebbles **(2017)**, a layer of orange sand containing 1% sub rounded pebbles **(2018)**, a layer of orange-brown sandy clay loam containing up to 50% gravel **(2020)** and finally a layer of dark grey-brown clay loam with sand mottles, containing up to 40% gravel and 10% charcoal flecks **(2019)**.

A small pit **(2028)** with vertical sides and stepped flat base was recorded in the north-east corner of the trench, at a depth of 1.30m cutting into **(2007)** and sealed by **(2022)**. The fill was a grey silty sand loam containing sandstone blocks up to 280mm long and 100mm thick **(2023)**. Associated with this was a small dump of grey-brown silty loam, containing 20% mortar flecks **(2024)**.

A large, probably circular pit with steep sides and uneven base at least 2.80m across and 0.70m deep **(2010)** was recorded in the south-east corner of the trench at a depth of 1.40m, sealed by **(2022)** as well as cut by **(2023)**, and cutting **(2007)**. This pit had four fills, a dark grey-brown silty loam containing between 1 and 5% rounded pebbles **(2006)**, a brown silty clay loam containing between 1 and 5% sub-rounded to rounded stone up to 70mm in size **(2008)**, a dark yellow-grey-brown silty loam **(2011)**, and finally an organic black deposit **(2012)**. A ring of stones **(2009)**, up to 0.60m across and 0.05m thick had been laid around the outside of the pit. Beneath this pit a shallow ring gully **(2026)** with gradual sloping sides and a concave base, 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep, was recorded at a depth of 1.85m. It was sealed by **(2007)** and cut **(2020)** and ran in an arc from the eastern limit of the trench to the southern limit of the trench. The fill was a greyish-red-brown silty sandy loam, containing 40% sub rounded stone up to 150mm across. Both **(2010)** and **(2026)** were dug deep enough to cut into the natural **(2031)**.

Finds were recovered by context. Context **(2030)** produced a collection of 19th - 20th century ceramics pottery and glass including transfer printed blue and white pottery, a Guinness ash tray from the 1930s, a undecorated clay pipe bowl as well as an early 20th bottle. Furthermore burnt and unburned animal bone was recovered from this deposit. Context **(2006)** produced a collection of animal bone, medieval and possibly post-medieval roof tile, one fragment of which had a brown iron rich glaze. Context **(2009)** contained one fragment of oyster shell. Context **(2008)** contained possible medieval and post-medieval tile. The medieval tile had a green iron rich glaze. Furthermore this context contained one rod handle of a jug with an iron rich green glaze made of Nottingham light bodied ware of probable 13th-14th date. Context **(2025)** contained animal bone, oyster shell and two pieces of plain roof tile, which were either medieval or post medieval; as well as one lump of concreted gravel material with deposited slag on the upper surface.

The features and finds from Trench 02 suggests that there was limited activity in this location during the medieval and post-medieval period. The two pits appear to be of medieval date, due to the stratigraphic location and the finds recovered. The smaller of the two **(2028)** is potentially a dump of demolition rubble, due to the large stone observed within its fill and the mortary dump **(2024)** associated with it. The larger pit **(2010)** could be a waste pit, due to the animal bone and tile fragments recovered. The earliest fill had a high organic content suggesting the same, this has been sampled; specialist assessment may confirm this. The exact function of the stone ring **(2009)** around the outside of the pit is unknown, but could have acted as a rudimentary platform to allow for easier access during wet conditions. Finally the finds and stratigraphic location of the ring gully **(2026)** suggest a medieval date, however the function of the gully remains unclear.

5.3 Trench 03

Trench 03 was located at the western limit of Area 4. At ground surface it measured 15.33m east-west x 9.5m north-south, forming a rectangle aligned east-west.

Removal of the tarmac **(0040)** and hardcore **(0041)**, **(0042)** revealed 0.85m of modern overburden consisting of a demolition layer **(0043)**, three layers of black angular stone **(0044)**, **(0045)**, **(0046)**, a brown sand layer **(0047)**, a black silty clay layer **(0048)** and a dark brown silty clay layer **(0049)**.

Beneath the modern overburden two main stratigraphic layers were recorded. One consisting of 5 contexts **(0049)**, **(0054)**, **(0065)**, **(0062)** and **(0068)**. These consisted of varying shades of brown silty clay loam, containing between 1 and 5% sub rounded stones up to 50mm in size. The other was made up of 6 contexts **(0055)**, **(0056)**, **(0061)**, **(0063)**, **(0064)** and **(0067)**. These consisted of varying shades of brown silty clay loam containing 5% charcoal flecks and 10% rounded stones up to 50mm in size.

In the eastern section a further stratigraphic layer was recorded in between the two mentioned above and consisted of two sandstone blocks **(0069)** within a soil layer **(0066)** consisting of orange-brown silty clay loam, containing less than 1% charcoal flecks and sub-rounded to rounded stones up to 20mm across.

Three modern features **(0057)**, **(0059)** and **(0070)** cutting into the **(0054)** were recorded. The first two were two small 20th century pits, the third **(0070)** was the corner of the archaeological evaluation trench AT1 dug by in 2009 by SLR consulting.

Furthermore a ditch **(0053)** was observed running north-south through the trench cutting the natural **(0076)** and sealed by **(0055)** and **(0063)**, which were sinking into the ditch. The ditch itself had steep sides, however the base could not be reached due to its depth. It contained a minimum of three fills, **(0050)** a orange-brown fine silty clay containing less than 5% charcoal flecks and angular to sub-angular stones up to 25mm across, **(0052)** an olive-brown silty clay containing less than 1 % sub-rounded stones up to 15mm across and charcoal flecks and finally **(0051)** a dark grey-brown sandy clay loam. To the west of the ditch a small pit **(0074)** was recorded, this too was cut into the natural **(0076)** and sealed by **(0061)**. It had two fills: **(0072)** a grey clay silt containing less than 1% rounded pebbles and **(0073)** a grey clay silt containing between 5 and 10% rounded pebbles and less than 1% wood fragments.

Finds were recovered by context. Context **(0050)** produced one sherd of 19th century mocha ware, animal bone and post-medieval roof tiles as well as a single fragment of slate tile. Context **(0051)** produced a number of fragments of glazed, unglazed and burnished medieval and post-medieval roof tiles as well as animal bone. Context **(0072)** produced two sherds of probably medieval roof tile and animal bone.

The features and finds from Trench 03 suggest that there was limited activity in this area during the medieval and post-medieval period. The finds from the pit **(0074)** and the lower backfill **(0051)** of the ditch **(0053)** suggest that these are medieval or maybe early post-medieval in date. However the finds from the uppermost fill **(0050)** of the ditch **(0053)** suggest a later post-medieval date.

Originally ditch **(0053)** was interpreted as medieval and sealed by medieval layers. However, the presence of 19th century pottery (the mocha ware) and building materials (the slate tile) disprove this. Three explanations are possible: that these finds are intrusive, coming from the modern features such as **(0057)**; that the original dating of the ditch and overlying soil layers is incorrect; or that the finds are intrusive and ended up in this context after the original machining took place. When the findings from the SLR evaluation of 2009 and TPA Trench 02 were taken into consideration the most likely scenario was that the finds were intrusive, as the SLR report suggest the layers similar to context **(0054)** were 12-13th century and as stated in the previous chapter a medieval (13-14th century) pit cut similar layers to **(0068)**.

6 Discussion

A number of archaeological features were observed, investigated and recorded during these groundworks. The single large pit (**2010**), found in Trench 02, single ditch (**0053**) and small pit (**0074**) found in Trench 03 suggest that there was limited activity in this area beyond the priory precinct during the medieval period, and becoming less, the further away one moves from the precinct wall towards the old course of the River Leen. The features (**0053, 0074**) excavated in Trench 03 are earlier than those found in Trench 02, as they are sealed by soil layers similar to those cut by the pits (**2010**) and (**2028**). Pits in Trench 01, though undated, also cut the terrace deposits and appear stratigraphically similar to those in trenches 02 and 03.

The limited evidence from the Area 4 trenches suggests a long period of low intensity activity in this area during the medieval period. The lack of observed structures may indicate a lack of buildings beyond the precinct wall during the medieval period, but may equally reflect clearance and stripping of the site in the later medieval period before levelling and terracing. Further observations during the forthcoming track works should shed further light on this area.

7 Plates



Plate 1: LPE Trench 01: footings of demolished cottages including collapsed wall



Plate 2: LPE Trench 01, south-facing section.



Plate 3: LPE Trench 01, north-facing section.



*Plate 4: LPE Trench 01, eastern end showing features **0025** (in section), **0026**, **0027** and **0028**.*



Plate 5: LPE Trench 02, 20th century foundations



*Plate 6: LPE Trench 02, medieval pit **2006** with surrounding ring of stones*



Plate 7: LPE Trench 02. Base of trench showing ring gully



Plate 8: LPE Trench 02, West facing section of trench showing medieval pits and ring gully



Plate 9: LPE Trench 02, North facing section of Trench showing medieval pit and ring gully



Plate 10: LPE Trench 03, South facing section showing medieval ditch and modern intrusion

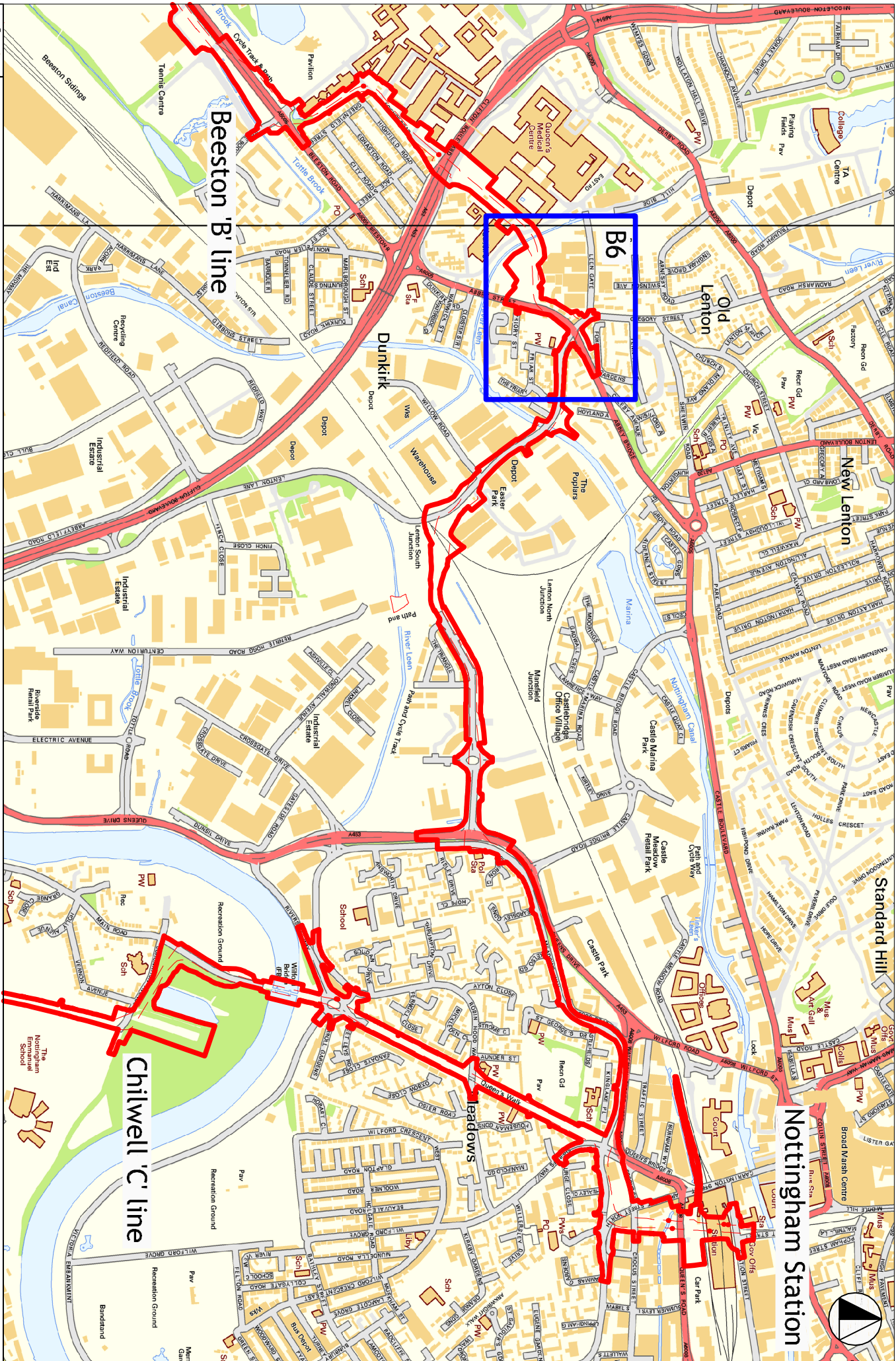


Plate 11: LPE Trench 03, Base of Trench 03 looking east



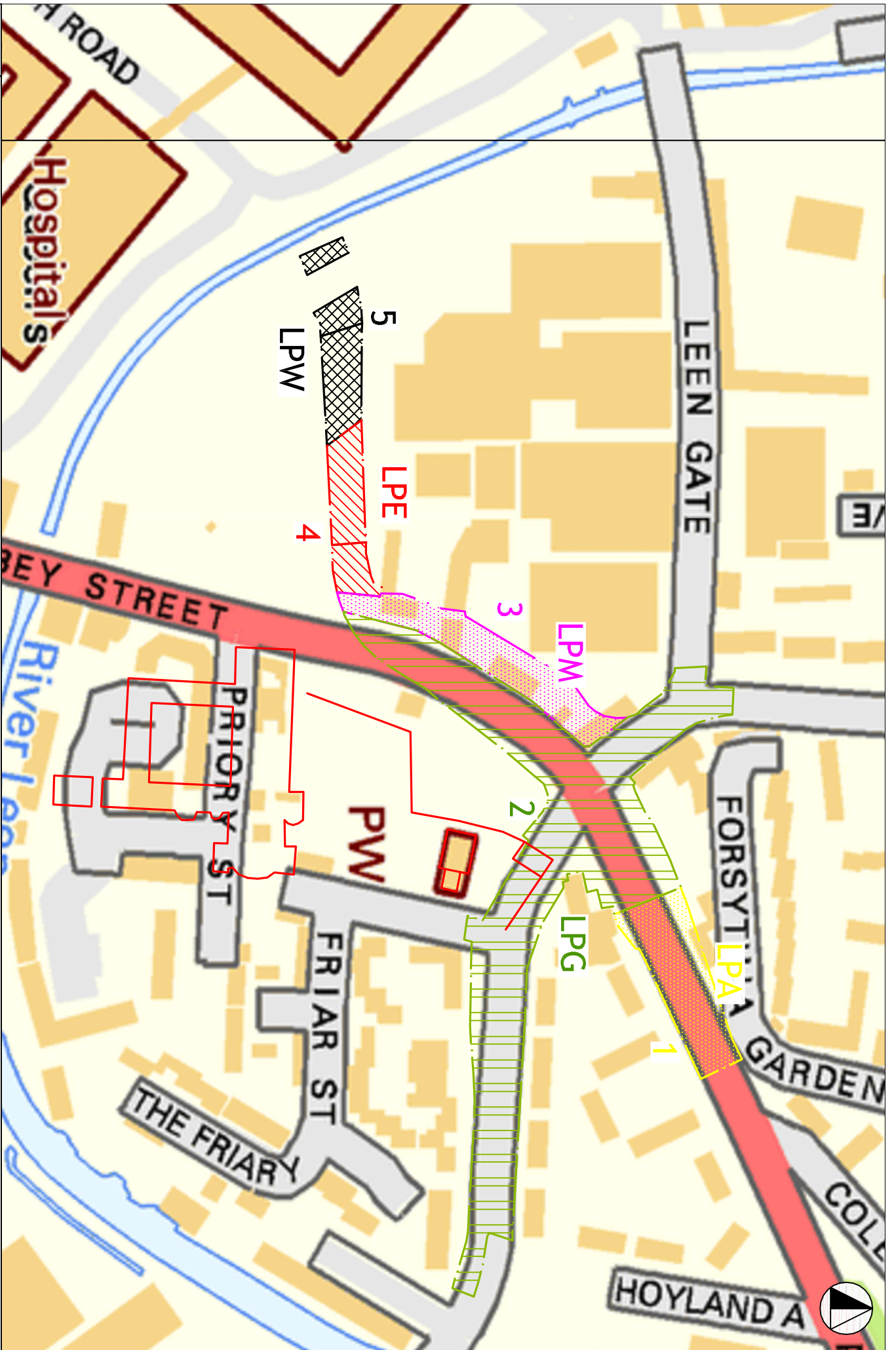
Plate 12: LPE Trench 03, South facing section on Trench showing medieval ditch

8 Figures



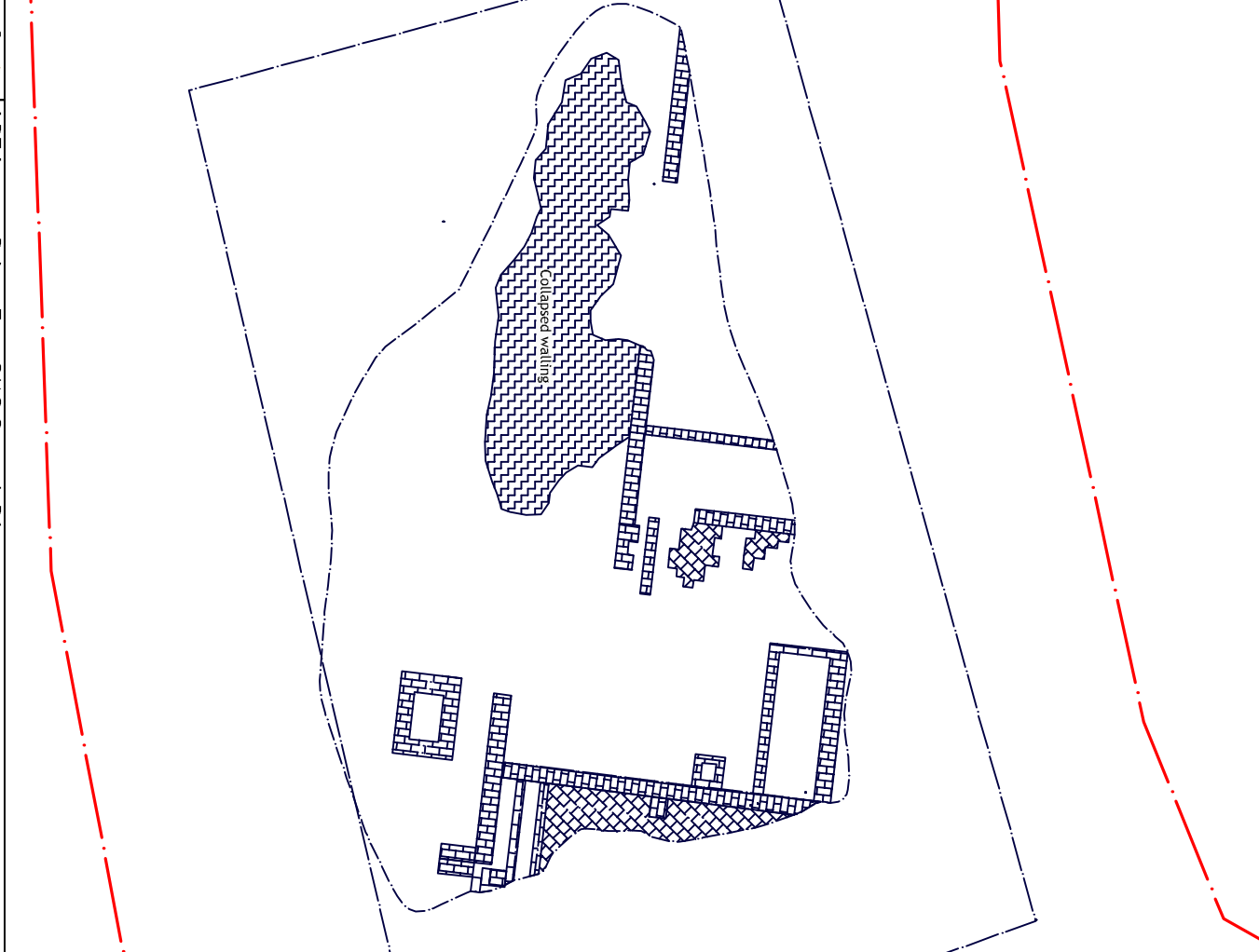
NET2 LPE: Lenton Priory East - Work Package Lenton B6
Figure 1: Location of Work Package Lenton B6 relative to NET2 Beeston and Chilwell lines
 Scale 1:12500 at A4 DSW 01/08/2012

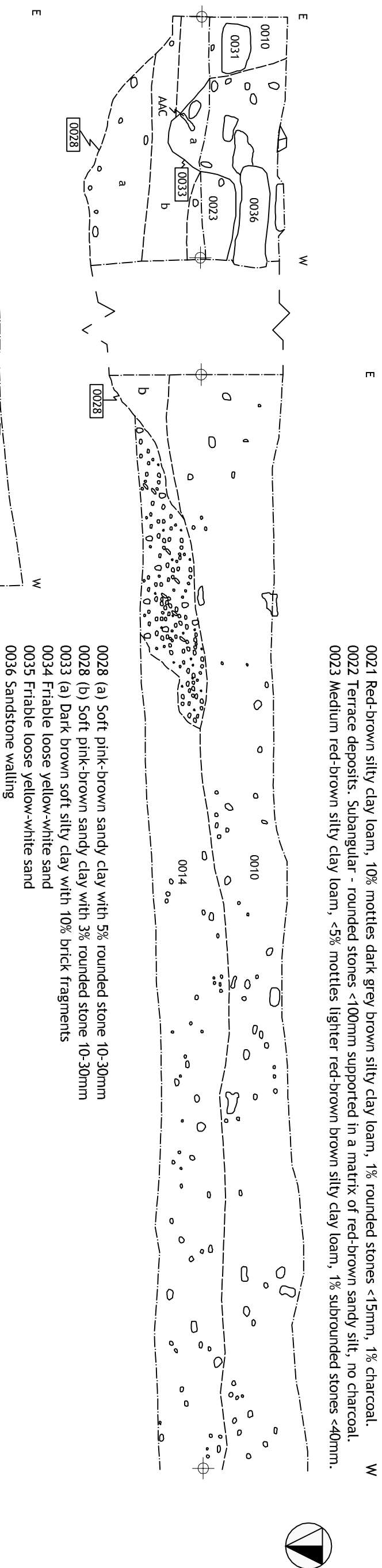
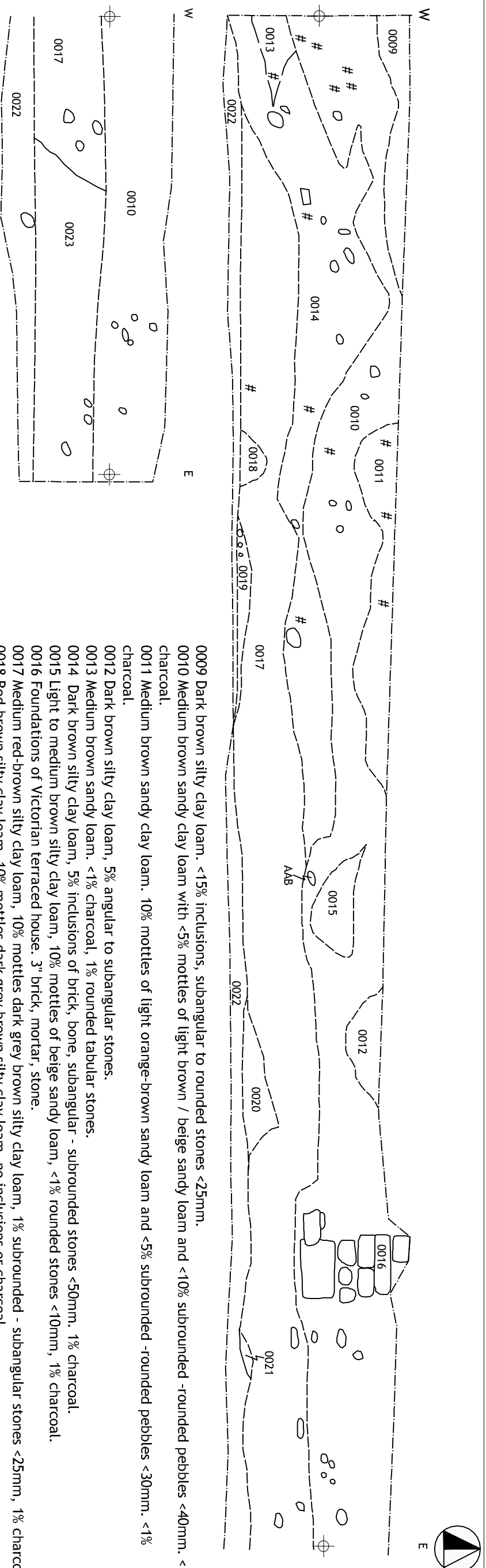
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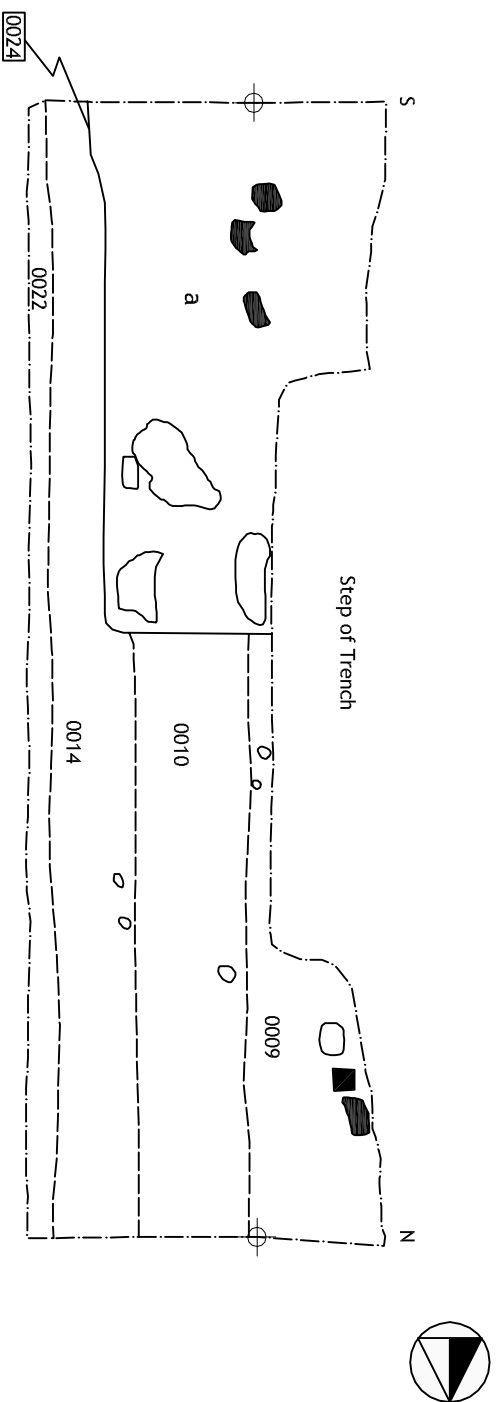
NET2 LPE: Lenton Priory East - Work Package Lenton B6
 Figure 2: Location of archaeological excavation and watching brief areas in Lenton B6
 Scale 1:2000 at A4 DSW 01/08/2012



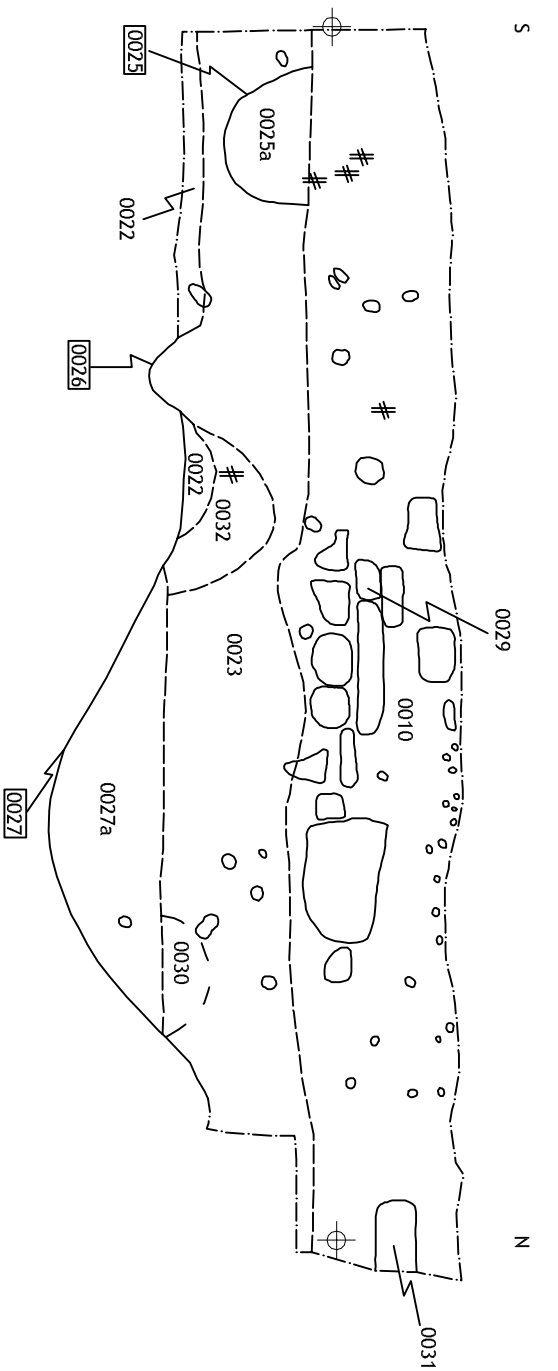




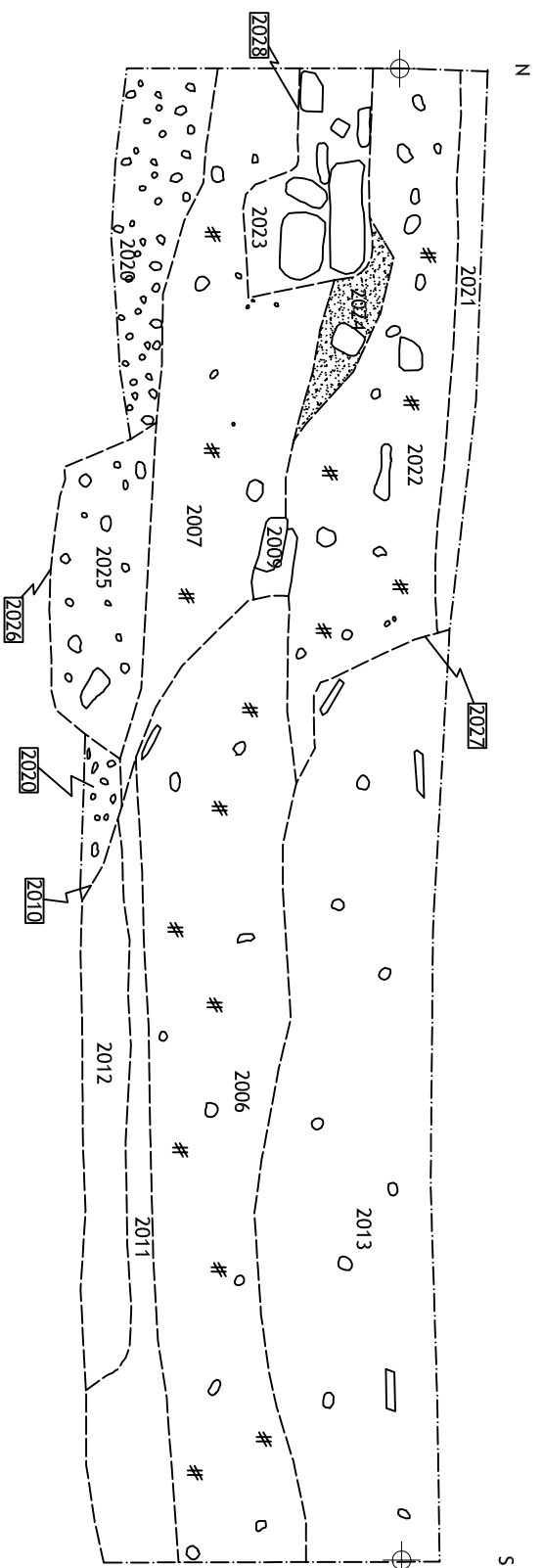
- 0009 Dark brown silty clay loam. <15% inclusions, subangular to rounded stones <25mm.
- 0010 Medium brown sandy clay loam with <5% mottles of light brown / beige sandy loam and <10% subrounded - rounded pebbles <40mm. <1% charcoal.
- 0011 Medium brown sandy clay loam. 10% mottles of light orange-brown sandy loam and <5% subrounded - rounded pebbles <30mm. <1% charcoal.
- 0012 Dark brown silty clay loam, 5% angular to subangular stones.
- 0013 Medium brown sandy loam. <1% charcoal, 1% rounded tabular stones.
- 0014 Dark brown silty clay loam, 5% inclusions of brick, bone, subangular - subrounded stones <50mm. 1% charcoal.
- 0015 Light to medium brown silty clay loam, 10% mottles of beige sandy loam, <1% rounded stones <10mm, 1% charcoal.
- 0016 Foundations of Victorian terraced house. 3" brick, mortar, stone.
- 0017 Medium red-brown silty clay loam, 10% mottles dark grey brown silty clay loam, 1% subrounded - subangular stones <25mm, 1% charcoal.
- 0018 Red-brown silty clay loam, 10% mottles dark grey brown silty clay loam, no inclusions or charcoal.
- 0019 Red-brown silty clay loam, 10% mottles dark grey brown silty clay loam, 5% angular - subangular stones <50mm, no charcoal.
- 0020 As 0018
- 0021 Red-brown silty clay loam, 10% mottles dark grey brown silty clay loam, 1% rounded stones <15mm, 1% charcoal.
- 0022 Terrace deposits. Subangular - rounded stones <100mm supported in a matrix of red-brown sandy silt, no charcoal.
- 0023 Medium red-brown silty clay loam, <5% mottles lighter red-brown brown silty clay loam, 1% subrounded stones <40mm.
- 0028 (a) Soft pink-brown sandy clay with 5% rounded stone 10-30mm
- 0028 (b) Soft pink-brown sandy clay with 3% rounded stone 10-30mm
- 0033 (a) Dark brown soft silty clay with 10% brick fragments
- 0034 Friable loose yellow-white sand
- 0035 Friable loose yellow-white sand
- 0036 Sandstone walling



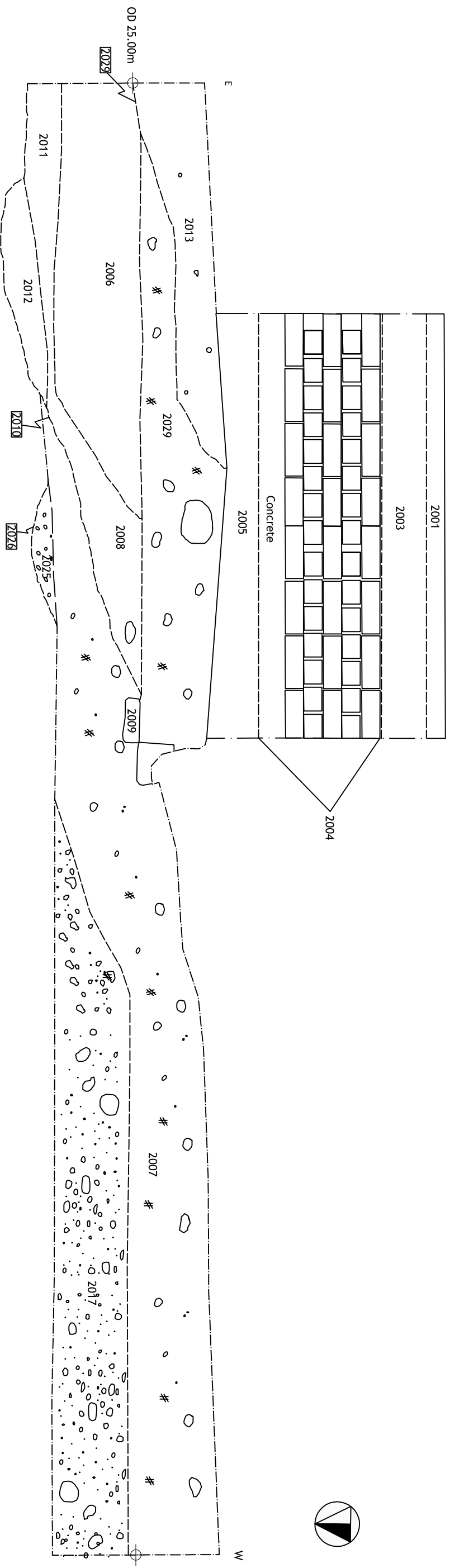
0024 Fill material including brick & large stones. Backfill of SLR evaluation trench.



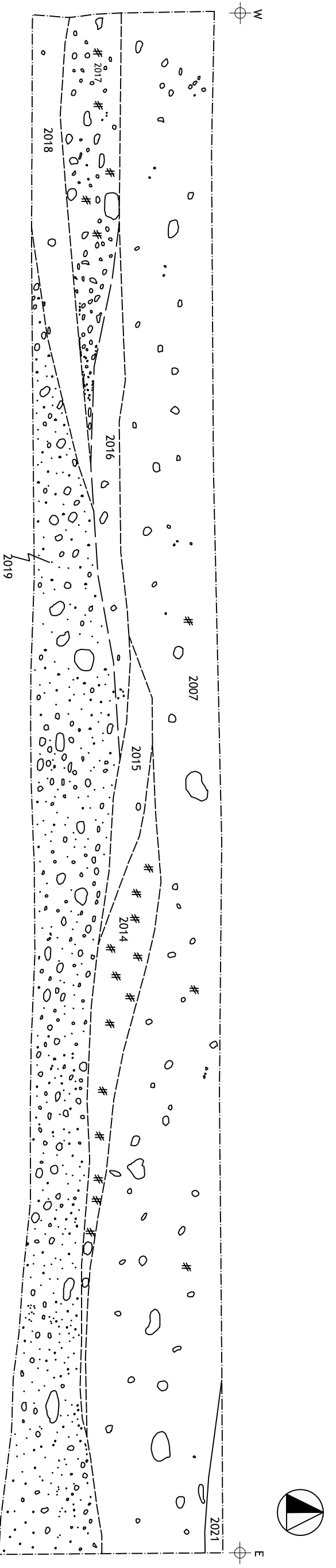
- 0025 Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% mottles of red-brown silty clay loam. 2% subrounded - rounded stones <35mm.
- 0029 Foundations of Victorian cottage, consisting of stone, mortar, 3" brick.
- 0030 Medium red-brown silty clay loam. 5% mottles of lighter red-brown silty clay loam. 2% subangular stones <25mm.
- 0031 Foundations of Victorian cottage, consisting of stone, mortar, 3" brick.
- 0032 Medium red-brown silty clay loam. 5% mottles of lighter red-brown silty clay loam. 2% subangular stones <25mm.



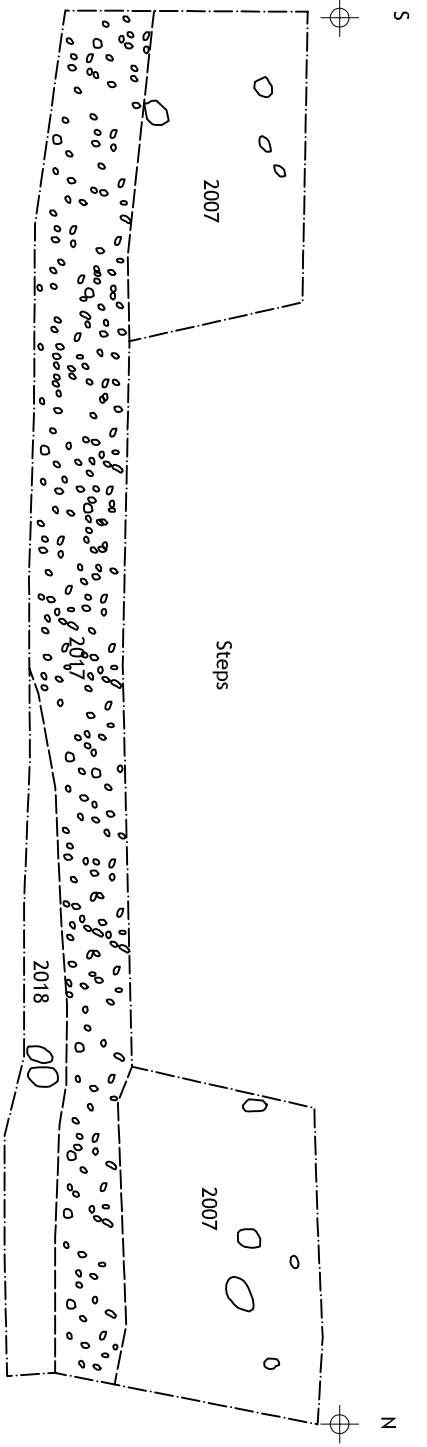
- 2021 Very dark grey silty sand. 1% till, 5% rounded stones <30mm.
- 2022 Black silty sand. 1% clinker.
- 2023 Dark grey-brown silty sand loam, <10% rounded stones <80mm, 5% charcoal flecks.
- 2024 Mid grey-brown silty sand loam, >50% sandstone blocks <280mm long, 100mm thick.
- 2025 Mid grey-brown silty sand loam, 20% white mortar flecks.
- 2026 Mid red-grey-brown silty sand loam, 40% subrounded stones <150mm.
- 2027 Dark grey-brown silty sand loam, <10% rounded stones <80mm, 1% rounded stones <230mm, 5% charcoal flecks.
- 2028 Same as 2022?



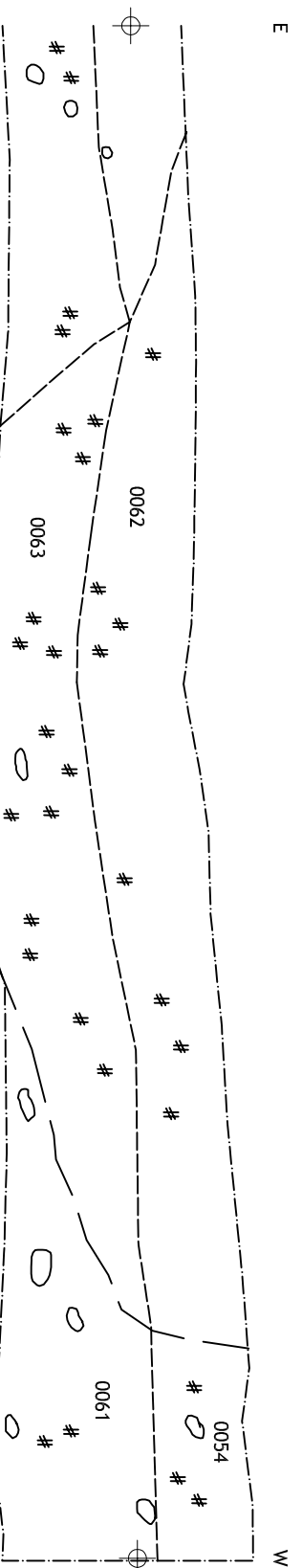
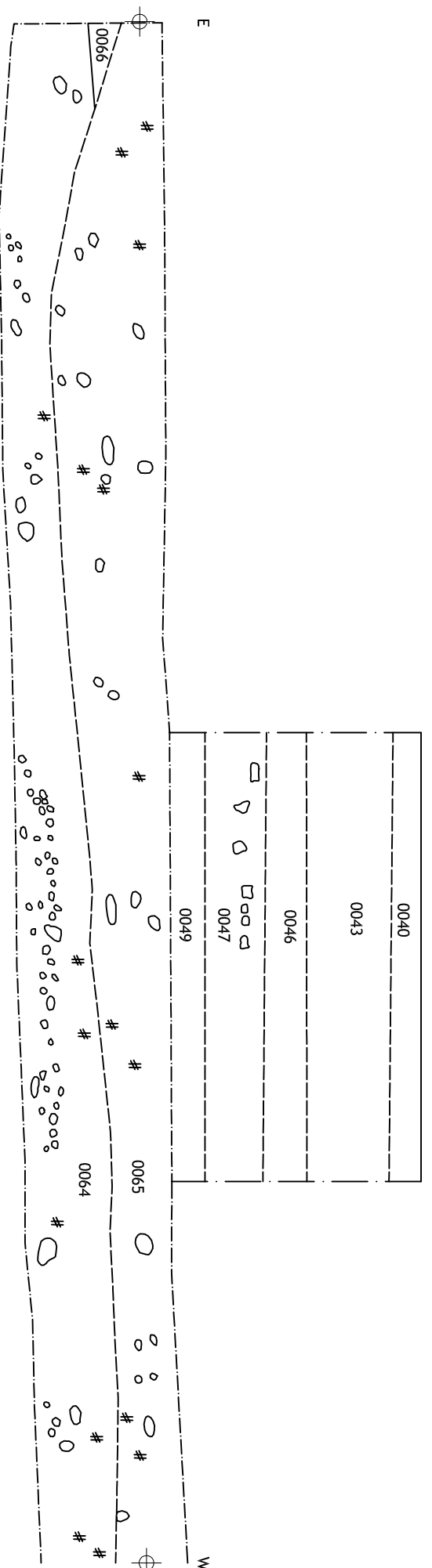
LPE Lenton Priory East QMC Carpark B6
 Fig. 7: West and North facing sections through Trench 2
 Scale: 1:20 at A3 TL 13/9/2012



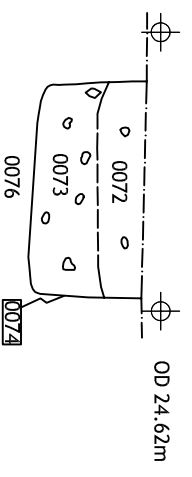
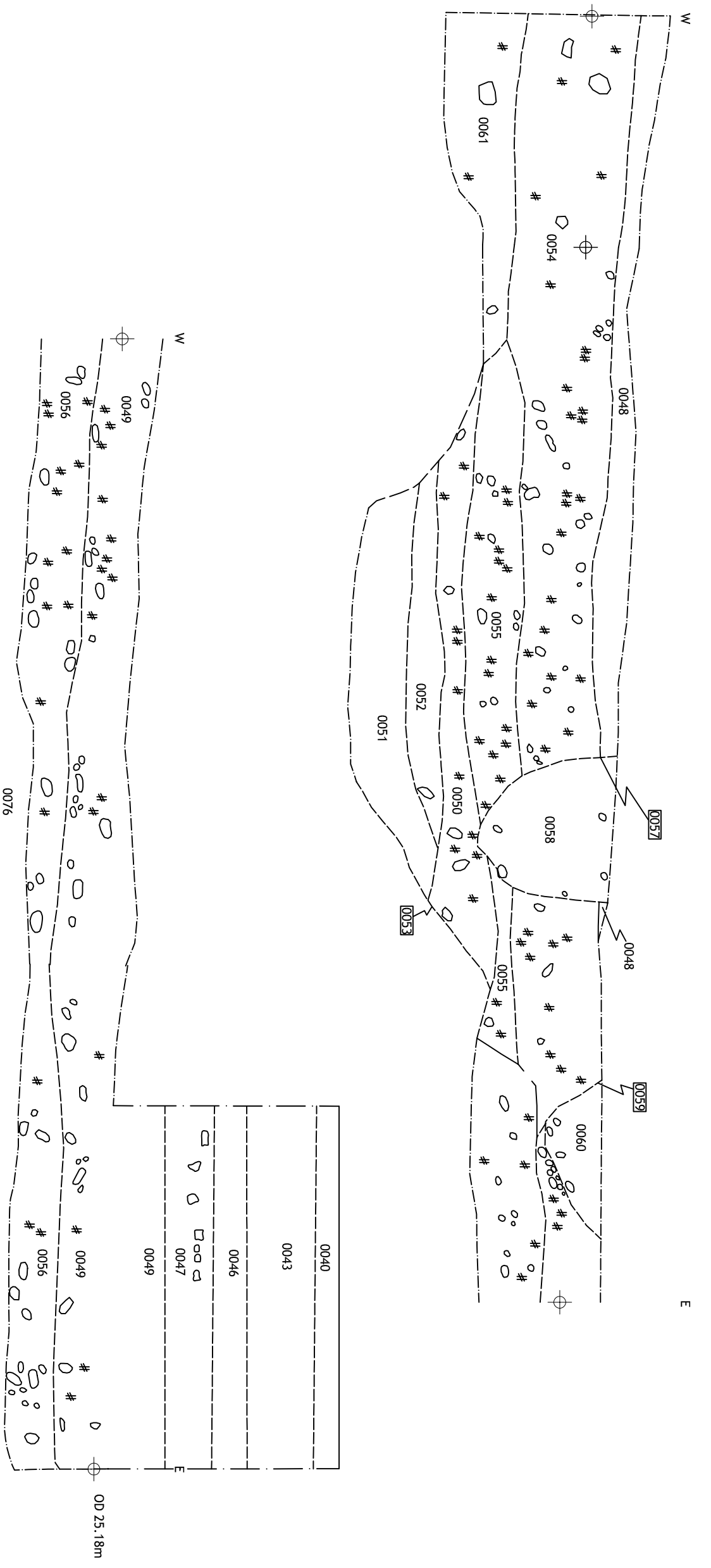
- 2007 Friable mid grey-brown silty clay loam, 5% sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks, occasional large sandstone inclusions.
- 2014 Friable black-brown sandy clay loam, > 30% charcoal flecks.
- 2015 Friable mid yellow-brown silty clay loam, < 1% stones.
- 2016 Friable mid orange-brown clay loam, 10% subrounded stones
- 2017 Loose dark grey-brown sandy clay loam, < 40% gravels and charcoal flecks.
- 2018 Loose orange sand lens
- 2019 Loose dark grey-black-brown clay loam with sand mottles, < 40% gravels and charcoal flecks.
- 2020 Loose orange-brown sandy clay loam, > 50% gravels.



LPE Lenton Priory East QMC Carpark B6
 Fig. 8: East and South facing sections through Trench 02
 Scale: 1:20 at A3 TL 29/6/2012



- 0050 Fine silty clay, <5% charcoal. Subangular - subrounded stones <25mm.
- 0051 Dark grey-brown sandy clay loam. No charcoal, no stones.
- 0052 Olive brown silty clay. No charcoal, subrounded stones <15mm.
- 0055 Dark brown silty clay loam. <10% charcoal, rounded stones <55mm.
- 0058 Black sandy loam. Less than 1% charcoal and subrounded stones <35mm.
- 0060 As 0058.



- 0062 Very dark grey-brown silty clay loam. <2% charcoal flecks, subangular stones <40mm.
- 0063 Medium-brown silty clay loam. 5% charcoal, rounded stones <30mm.
- 0064 Dark brown silty clay loam. <5% charcoal, subrounded - rounded stones <40mm.
- 0065 Dark brown silty clay loam. <5% charcoal, subrounded - angular stones <50mm.
- 0066 Mid orange-brown silty clay loam. <1% charcoal, subrounded - rounded stones <20mm.
- 0067 Medium brown silty clay loam. <2% charcoal, subrounded - rounded stones <100mm.
- 0068 Dark brown silty clay loam. <5% charcoal, subrounded - rounded stones <75mm.