

NET Phase Two, Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief.



Ground reduction of trackbed in Gregory Street Central (looking W)

For VINCI Construction UK Ltd

Prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology

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SUMMARY

- The NET Phase Two development built two extensions to the existing NET Line One tram network within Nottingham. These added 17.5 km to the existing network, bringing it to a total of 32km. The two routes link directly into NET Line One at Nottingham Railway Station.
- Following the production of a Desk-based Assessment (Brown & Kinsley 2006) and an Environmental Statement (ES 2006), the route of the tram through Lenton (LPG) was identified as an area requiring archaeological mitigation.
- Trent and Peak Archaeology (TPA), part of the York Archaeological Trust, were contracted by VINCI Construction UK Ltd to undertake a watching brief on the NET Phase Two trackbed excavations and utilities installations within Lenton.
- The earliest remains identified during the watching brief were medieval in date. This continues to support the conclusions of other local excavations which hypothesises that early medieval, Roman and prehistoric occupation was either sparsely distributed or destroyed by the medieval priory.
- Considering the richness of Lenton's medieval heritage, few medieval structural remains and associated finds were identified during the monitoring scheme. The relative absence could be explained by the location of many of the monitored interventions, which were located in the centre of, or on the edge of, the modern road network. It would therefore appear that the construction of the roads has truncated much of the medieval archaeology. There were, however, occasional examples of preserved structural medieval remains (in the form of the gatehouse and inner precinct), most notably at the eastern end of Priory Street and on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street.
- An assemblage of worked stone recovered from an intervention on the corner of Gregory Street and Abbey Street appears to have originated from a 12th century small scale-arcade. The arcade may have been in association with the hospital or chapel of St Anthony or perhaps a smaller peripheral structure such as a gatehouse.
- A notable absence was the northern range of the outer precinct wall of the Priory. Some of models of the monastic footprint envisage the wall extending from the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street, opposite the White Heart public house, and extending easterly towards the canal. Despite the high level of modern disturbance which has been observed, it is still perhaps a little anomalous that no trace of such a substantial structure was identified.
- Human remains were identified to the eastern most extent of the Lenton watching brief zone. These appear to have been very much disturbed and re-deposited presumably during modern developments. The earlier burials are likely to have been dredged up and casually re-deposited during the backfilling of the developments. This tentatively hints at the possibility of a graveyard located beyond the limits of the priory on the line of the Nottingham Canal.
- There appears to have been extensive remodelling and re-development of Lenton during 17th and 18th centuries. The construction of culverts and the abandonment of medieval and post medieval wells may indicate a change in domestic water management strategies which, with the burgeoning road networks, truncated earlier archaeological remains.

NET Phase Two, Lenton- Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Prepared by P. Flintoft

CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER	2
SUMMARY	4
CONTENTS	5
LIST OF APPENDICES	5
LIST OF PLATES AND FIGURES	6
1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
2. PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	7
3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	7
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
5. METHODOLOGY	11
6. RESULTS.....	14
7. SPECIALIST REPORTS	21
8. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	31
9. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	33
10. PLATES	5
11. FIGURES	8

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 - Context Register**
- Appendix 2 - Inventory of Worked Stone**
- Appendix 3 - Inventory of Grave Stones**

LIST OF PLATES AND FIGURES

Plates

- Plate 1. Wall (3080)
- Plate 2. Context (6000)
- Plate 3. Wall 6053 sealed by (6025)
- Plate 4. Wall (6053)
- Plate 5. Base of brick culvert (6032)
- Plate 6. Ground reduction of Gregory Street Central

Figures

- Figure 1. Location Map
- Figure 2. Plan of areas for monitored interventions
- Figure 3. Plan of monitored interventions on Abbey Street
- Figure 4. Detailed plan of monitored interventions on Abbey Street i
- Figure 5. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Abbey Street iii
- Figure 6. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Abbey Street ii
- Figure 7. Plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street West
- Figure 8. Detailed plan of monitored interventions on Gregory Street i
- Figure 9. Detailed plan of monitored interventions on Gregory Street ii
- Figure 10. Plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street Central
- Figure 11. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street Central i
- Figure 12. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street Central ii
- Figure 13. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street Central iii
- Figure 14. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street Central iv
- Figure 15. Plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street East
- Figure 16. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street East i
- Figure 17. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street East ii
- Figure 18. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street East iii
- Figure 19. Plan of monitored interventions along Old Church Street
- Figure 20. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Old Church Street i
- Figure 21. Plan of monitored interventions along Friar Street
- Figure 22. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Friar Street i
- Figure 23. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Friar Street ii
- Figure 24. Plan of monitored interventions along Prior Street
- Figure 25. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Prior Street i
- Figure 26. Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Priory Street ii
- Figure 27. Gregory Street human remains
- Figure 28. Sections of monitored interventions along Gregory Street Central and Old Church Street (drawings 01-02).
- Figure 29. Section of a monitored intervention along Gregory Street (drawing 03).
- Figure 30. Section drawing of a monitored intervention along Gregory Street (drawing 04)
- Figure 31. Sections of monitored interventions along Old Church Street and Priory Street (drawing 05-06).

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The NET Phase Two development was designed to build two extensions to the existing NET Line One network within Nottingham. Upon completion, these will add 17.5 km to the existing network, bringing it to a total of 32km. The two routes link directly into NET Line One at Nottingham Railway Station. The extensions comprise the following:
- A 10km Chilwell route serving the Meadows, the NG2 (former Royal Ordnance Factory) development site, the area's main hospital at QMC, the University of Nottingham, Beeston Town Centre and Chilwell before terminating at Toton Park & Ride site.
 - A 7.5 km Clifton route serving the Meadows, the Wilford and Ruddington Lane area, and the Clifton Estate before terminating at Clifton Park & Ride site.
- 1.2 Trent and Peak Archaeology (TPA), part of the York Archaeological Trust, were contracted by VINCI Construction UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief to monitor the construction of the NET Phase Two trackbed and utilities installation throughout Lenton.
- 1.3 Preliminary utilities work commenced in mid 2012, with track bed construction commencing at the beginning of 2013 and continuing until mid 2014. This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken by TPA along the Gregory Street-Abbey Street part of the route in Lenton. Ancillary works, such as utility service re-routing were undertaken in streets surrounding the course of the tram (SLR 2009).

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeologically sensitive area around the Lenton route of the tram was the subject of a desk-based study (Brown & Kinsley 2004), later revised to take account of minor route alterations (Brown & Kinsley 2006). An Environmental Statement has been presented by ERM (ES 2006), where Archaeology and Cultural Heritage was dealt with in Chapter 11 of this document.
- 2.2 SLR were informed by Mott MacDonald that a planning condition (NET.P6/11) had been imposed on the scheme as follows:

"No part of the development within or immediately adjacent to an area which is identified in Tables 11.1 to 11.3 of the Environmental Statement as being of medium or high archaeological potential can commence until a scheme to deal with any archaeological remains on the land covered by that part has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

The scheme shall also identify areas where a watching brief is required and also the appropriate measures to be taken during and after construction should any significant archaeological remains be found. The scheme shall also require that any archaeological works carried out on site shall be by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the local planning authority."

- 2.3 The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted for the NET schemes identifies Lenton as an area of high archaeological potential where "any remains are likely to be of national significance because of their association with the Lenton Priory SAM (scheduled monument)". The extent of the area referred to is not closely defined, and this scheme is based on the Lenton Lane Archaeological Constraints Area, approximately the area of the route between the two arms of the modern river Leen.

3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The Lenton Watching Brief zone included one main area which flanked either side of the trackbed and peripheral areas of investigation which facilitated the installation of utility services. The route of the tram progresses along Gregory Street and turns 90° down Abbey Street. A series of test pits and monitoring visits were undertaken along Friar Lane, Priory Street, Old Church Street and continued along the western section of Gregory Street to the junction with Leen Gate (figure 1).
- 3.2 This section of the development route was almost exclusively located within the footprint of existing roads and pavements. Notable exceptions included the enabling works which were associated with the building of the Vinci compound.
- 3.3 There are two distinctive geological units which underlie Lenton. The earliest of these is the solid bedrock which is known as the Lenton Sandstone Formation, a sandstone material which formed in the Triassic and Permian periods between 242 and 256 million years ago. The later superficial deposits comprise alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey). These materials were deposited approximately 2 million years ago when global climatic conditions changed and water levels reduced significantly during the lower Pleistocene. These events resulted in the deposition of the river terrace materials from ancient river networks. Smaller channels would have naturally carved through the sands and gravels as the waters drained off to lower water basins. The superficial geological substrate was numbered (0316) and in areas where this was not physically identified, the stratigraphic sequence was used as a proxy to infer relative depth of the geological layers.
- 3.4 More detailed topographical and geological information is provided within the individual chapters concerning each specific portion of the development route.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical background

- 4.1 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, who was granted a great deal of land in Nottingham at the conquest and that directly owned by King William the Conqueror. Part of Peverel's land (two carucates 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).
- 4.2 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?
- 4.3 Like many of the monastic houses, Lenton Priory was seized 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).

- 4.4 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).
- 4.5 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).

Archaeological background

- 4.6 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)

- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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 being cut 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 three human skeletons. Several skulls were also noted, immediately north of the Conventual Church. A plan of the walls revealed in January features was drawn. The burials, of presumed medieval date, were observed and drawn by a planning officer and not an archaeologist and the alignments of the burials 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.
- 4.9 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. 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), or indeed the priory conventual church layout as provided by Elliott and Berbank (1952, 42)
- 4.10 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.
- 4.11 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 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).
- 4.12 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 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.
- 4.13 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).

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (MoRPHE PPN3) (English Heritage 2008), and the requirements and standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in their *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching-Brief* (2008), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (IfA 1994; revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material* (IfA 2001; Revised 2008); *Code of Conduct* (IfA 1985; revised to 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (IfA, 2009).

General and Specific Aims

- 5.2 The purpose of any archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function and character of an archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

- 5.3 More specifically, the purpose of an archaeological watching brief can be defined as follows:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record, including* (where practical within the constraints of the watching brief and development):
 - recovering evidence for the date, nature and extent of any archaeological features or structures or artefacts which may be discovered during excavation for construction
 - recovering evidence for the past environment preserved in organic sediments which may be exposed during excavation for construction.
- But also, the analysis and publication of the evidence gathered during the watching-brief will need to include interpretation and setting in its historic context, to fully implement the preservation by record mitigation strategy. This includes an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) for features of less than national significance.

- 5.4 All works were undertaken with the approval of the Nottingham City Council Archaeologist (Gordon Young).

Surveying and setting out

- 5.5 Excavation areas were surveyed as excavated and tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance datum, using a GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS. TPA holds full co-ordinate data which can be supplied as DXF/DWG files if necessary.

Mechanical excavation

- 5.6 Where possible, topsoil and subsoil or overburden was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All such mechanical excavation was undertaken under by VINCI contractors, and was observed by suitably qualified Trent & Peak Archaeology staff.

- 5.7 Where possible, the plant was initially tracked across topsoil defining routes to avoid impacting on freshly exposed archaeological surfaces until they were appropriately recorded and excavated. This was also to avoid causing damage by deep rutting, compaction and displacement under adverse climatic conditions such as heavy rain.

- 5.8 The location of any significant artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil or overlying overburden was recorded three-dimensionally, and metal detecting of freshly machined areas and topsoil was regularly undertaken.

Hand Excavation

- 5.9 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists. Excavation firstly aimed to establish and record the extent of the

archaeological remains exposed following the soil stripping, with a resulting detailed ground plan produced by GPS/Total Station survey. Features then prioritised for excavation were those best preserved, or those where there may have been potential to recover structural remains, palaeo-environmental or industrial evidence.

- 5.10 Targeted hand excavation aimed to assess the date, form, function and interrelationships of archaeological features on the site. In particular, assessing the structural development of the archaeological components on site and establishing the function of archaeological activity were important research goals detailed within the approved WSI.
- 5.11 To date the various features identified, sections through cut features were excavated in order to retrieve datable artefacts and environmental samples. Artefacts were either recorded three dimensionally in order to distinguish between feature fills or by spit/context where substantial quantities were encountered.

Recording

- 5.12 All excavated contexts were fully recorded on TPA written context records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, etc.
- 5.13 All features were recorded on at least one plan (normally at 1:20 scale) and at least one section drawing (normally at 1:10 scale). A complete post-excavation plan and long section of each trench was prepared. All drawings included co-ordinate data and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum and accurate to two decimal places. The level of recording increased relative to the presence of features of archaeological significance.
- 5.14 All excavated features and deposits were recorded photographically using black and white negative film, in a 35mm format. Additional illustrative photographs were taken using digital photography (minimum four Megapixels). All black and white record photographs were taken using silver based film only, being suitable for long-term storage (Brown 2007, 13).
- 5.15 All finds were recorded by context; and individually significant finds were also individually labelled with a TPA three-letter code (e.g. AAA) and recorded three-dimensionally. All artefacts recovered were retained and removed from site for conservation (if necessary) and specialist examination/analysis (see Section 6). All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds has been carried-out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2001, revised 2008).

Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

- 5.16 All environmental archaeology was undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluation* (1995).
- 5.17 Soil samples comprising at least 40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds shall be taken from appropriate contexts. These comprised basal/primary fills of at least 50% of all cut archaeological features and at least 25% of all other anthropogenic soil deposits, including all deposits containing any visible charcoal or other carbonised material and all deposits considered to be of particular interest on the basis of artefactual content or other characteristics.

Site Archive

- 5.18 Archive consolidation was undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork. The site record was checked, cross-referenced and indexed.

5.19 The archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Appendix 1, P1 of MoRPHE PPN3 (English Heritage 2008). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context records;
- a summary of the artefact record; and
- a summary of any other records or materials recovered.

The integrity of the primary field records shall be preserved and the Contractor shall create security copies in digital, fiche or microfilm format of all primary field records.

5.20 The paper and digital archive will be deposited at Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham, as advised by Nottinghamshire City Council.

Site	Description	Number	Notes
Lenton (LPG)	Context Master	7	
	Context sheets	173	
	Watching Brief Day Record Sheets	172	
	Drawings Record Sheet	3	
	Permatrace Drawings (Plans/Sections&elevations)	80	66 Sheets
	Photograph Record Sheet	4	
	Small Finds Record Sheet	3	
	All finds	369	61 x human bone 92 x brick/tile 3 x clay pipe bowl 217 x clay pipe stem 3 x leather 14 x metal 9 x pottery 1 x coin 29 x worked stone

Table 1: Archive quantification.

5.21 The archive is temporarily stored at the TPA office at Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB.

6. RESULTS

- 6.1.1 Given the relatively large geographic area covered by the remit of the watching brief, smaller parcels of land have been demarcated to assist with the overall clarity of general descriptions (figure 2). Each of the sub-divided areas are listed below;
- Abbey Street (figure 3)
 - Friar Lane (figure 21)
 - Gregory Street East (figure 15)
 - Gregory Street Central (figure 10)
 - Gregory Street West (figure 7)
 - Old Church Street (figure 19)
 - Priory Street (figure 24)
 - Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention (modern phase only) (figure 11)
 - Gregory Street human remains (Post medieval phase only) (figure 27)
- 6.1.2 The majority of the monitoring scheme involved detailed inspection and recording of isolated areas which were excavated in advance, and during intrusive works. Where appropriate, however, the archaeological features and depositional characteristics have been described by historical period across a wider area rather than in discrete interventions.
- 6.1.3 The remains within these sub-divisions have been grouped based on feature type and chronological phasing where dating evidence has been available.

6.2 Abbey Street Test Pits 1-4

- 6.2.1 Three test pits were monitored along the western limit of Abbey Street. Each of the interventions were aligned laterally across the road and pavement (figure 5). The test pits revealed a sequence of relict surfaces which appear to have been subsequently redeveloped as well as modern services. A similar stratigraphic sequence was observed in all three interventions. The results are therefore presented stratigraphically/chronologically rather than as individual test pits.

Medieval/post medieval

- 6.2.2 The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation of Abbey Street was (0112), a wall foundation in Test Pit 4 comprising rounded cobbles and limestone fragments bonded with a mortar. This layer was compromised in places by later activities which fortuitously provided the opportunity to examine the depth of (0112) which was recorded as 0.2m . The foundation layer acted as a precursor for (0111), a north-easterly aligned wall constructed from limestone blocks which appeared to be consistent with the medieval masonry identified during the NET 2 'LPM' excavation (figure 4). The height at which the structure was revealed is not however reminiscent of analogous medieval remains and may have been constructed out of stone re-used from the partially demolished priory buildings (Flintoft & Davis 2013). Sealing the wall were deposits (0109), (0120) and (0122), recorded as a loose fine clay silt, loose clay silt and loose coarse silt respectively.

Post medieval/modern

6.2.3 Sealing layer (0122), in sequence beginning with the earliest deposit, was (0115), (0110), (0114) followed by (0113). Layer (0115) measured 50mm in depth and comprised a firm mid dark greyish brown slightly silty clay. The subsequent layer, (0110), was a cobble surface constructed of rounded cobbles set into a clay matrix. A hammered six pence Elizabeth I 6th edition (1582-1600) was recovered from the surface. Its construction however could date to the late 15th or early 16th century. Sealing (0110) was (0103), a loose mid dark coarse silt with frequent inclusions of CBM, clinker and a single clay pipe fragment described as a partial bowl with spur (AGF). A bedding layer, (0114) recorded as a compact mid brown fine mortar 50mm in thickness is believed to have acted as a bedding layer for (0113) a cobbled road surface.

Modern

6.2.4 Sealing (0109) were contexts (0108) and (0107). These were recorded as a firm mid to dark reddish brown slightly clayey silt and loose mid yellowish brown sand respectively. Context (0107) was cut by [0106], a 0.6m deep construction trench excavated for the installation of a service duct in Test Pit 1. This was filled by a loose dark grey loose silt. A second modern cut in Test Pit 1, [0104], a 0.9m wide service trench was filled by (0121) a mid to dark grey silt with frequent inclusions of CBM, pebbles and clinker. All of the previously discussed modern layers were sealed by a black silt (0102). The final layers observed as part of the monitoring were type 1 gravel, (0124)/(0119) and tarmac (0101)/(0123)/(0116).

6.3 Priory Street Test Pits 2-3

6.3.1 Two test pits were situated on Priory Street (figure 26). Both were located in the centre of the road. The test pits only identified relatively modern and possible post medieval contexts.

Post medieval/modern

6.3.2 The monitoring of the Priory Street test pits revealed a levelling deposit (0202)/(0207), recorded as a loose mid greyish black coarse silt at a depth of 0.63m. Two further layers, (0206) and (0205) sealed (0207). Context (0206), a mid greyish black coarse silty clay with fragments of limestone and CBM, and (0207), firm dark greyish black coarse silt are believed to represent levelling. All layers were sealed by (0201)/(0204), a very compact type 1 gravel which acted as a levelling agent for (0200)/(0203), the present day tarmac layer. A single easterly oriented modern service in Test Pit 3, [0209], cutting 0204 was identified. This was filled by 0210, a loose dark grey coarse silt.

6.4 Friar Lane Test Pits 1, 4 and 5

6.4.1 Three test pits (1, 4 and 5) were monitored along Friar Lane (figure 21). Each of the Friar Lane test pits demonstrated notably different dispositional sequences. They have therefore been described individually.

Test pit 1

6.4.2 The monitoring of Test Pit 1 on Friar Street revealed a layer of modern tarmac, (0300) sealing a white type 1 gravel (0301). Preceding this was a thick brown silty clay, (0302) which appears to have acted as a levelling deposit which sealed (0303), a mixed mid brown and yellow silty clay and CBM with frequent inclusions of broken tile.

Test pit 4

6.4.3 The earliest material which was exposed during the monitoring of Test Pit 2 was (0307), a mixed mid brown, light yellow and black silty clay with moderate inclusions of CBM. Set into (0307) was (0305), a single layer of rounded cobbles which may represent a surface. The surface was partially sealed by modern surface which was filled by (0308) a mid brown firm

silty clay. Sealing the service was (0306) a white loose gravel and (0304) an indurated tarmac.

Test pit 5

- 6.4.4 A sequence of deposition similar to that observed in Test Pit 4 was recorded in Test Pit 5. A layer of cobbles, (0311) was identified towards the lower reaches of the test pit (figure 22). This layer sealed (0312), a thin layer of sand which may have acted as a levelling layer. A layer of dark brown silty clay sealing the cobble surface was identified which was cut by two modern services [0314] and [0315]. The services were filled by (0317) and (0316) respectively. The final layer in the Test Pit 5 sequence was (0310), a black indurated tarmac.

6.5 Trackbed and utility service installation monitoring

- 6.5.1 All of the trackbed and utility services have been reported on by period beginning with the medieval remains. Given some of the difficulties associated with accurately dating some of the structural remains, a category which spans the medieval/post medieval period follows the medieval section. Subsequent post medieval and post medieval/modern sections follow with a final section which details the modern remains and finds.

6.6 Medieval

Gregory Street Central

- 6.6.1 A north-easterly oriented ditch which cut medieval layer (3010) was identified in Gregory Street Central (figure 10). This was filled with (3077), a thin layer of dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. This is likely to have acted as a bedding material for a north-easterly oriented sandstone wall (3080) (figure 12 and figure 28). Interestingly, a broad collection of worked masonry was collected from the backfill of wall. These fragments (with the finds codes AUC, AUE, AUJ, AUK, AUM, AUQ and AVD) include roll moulded voussoirs, capitals and bases and are likely to derive from the monastic buildings (see appendix 2). All of the stonework recovered from this context are likely to be 12th century in date.

Priory Street

- 6.6.2 Located on Priory Street was sandstone wall [3150]/(3032). The wall measured 2m in width and was oriented northerly (figure 25). The stonework used in the construction of the wall was recorded as been very similar in appearance to the medieval masonry identified in previous archaeological investigations such as LPX (Hobson & Fintoft 2013). If the wall is placed in a medieval context, this feature corresponds to similar structural attributes such as the cloister which progressed parallel to the west. The substantial width of the wall and robust construction suggest that it may demarcate the space between the inner precinct and cloister to the west and the outer percent to the west. The wall foundation cut (3015) which is believed to be medieval in date (figure 30).

6.7 Medieval/post medieval

Gregory Street Central

- 6.7.1 A service trench located on the pavement on the southern side of Gregory Street in the Gregory Street Central area revealed wall (3020), a north-westerly aligned sandstone wall contained within cut [3152]. A further two interventions along the pavement revealed a friable mid greenish grey clay layer, (3029)/(3027) and a wall similar in shape, orientation and construction material to (3028)/(3026). The fill of a series of modern services which cut through wall (3020) contained pottery dating to the 18th century. This pottery may have originally been in association with contexts which were contemporaneous with the walls. This pottery could have been disturbed from its original situation and re-deposited into a modern context.

- 6.7.2 The earliest material identified in the large intervention in the crossing of Gregory Street and Abbey Street was recorded as (6041), (6039) and (6040) (figure 11). All three of these contexts were regarded as being the same material and was described as a firm mid to dark grey black coarse silt with frequent inclusions of rounded stones. The suggestion that this layer is indeed medieval/post medieval is bolstered by the recovery of sherds of late 15th to mid 17th century and a later 14th to late 16th century vessel.

Gregory Street East

- 6.7.3 An intervention in the Gregory Street East area revealed (6054), a thin layer of gravelly clay which was cut by foundation trench [6092] which contained wall (6053) (figure 15 & figure 17). This easterly aligned wall was roughly hewn and un-bonded. This structure was sealed by (6025), an irregular surface comprising light grey brown silt and (6027) a firm dark grey brown sandy silt.

Abbey Street

- 6.7.4 An intervention which was situated laterally across Abbey Street identified several features (figure 5). Located in the lower reaches of the intervention were sandstone walls (3041), (3040), (3039) and (3044). Three of these structures, (3041), (3040) and (3044) were oriented north-easterly. The depth at which they were identified in conjunction with the materials they were constructed with hint at a late medieval construction. Abutting (3041) to the east was (3039), a surface measuring 90mm in thickness which was heavily disturbed to the east. The walls were sealed by (3153) and (3154), thick layers of light brown sandy, silty clay and mid grey clayey silt respectively. Two walls were identified which cut demolition deposit (3034) (figure 28). A single fragment of slag was also recovered from the back fill of the demolition deposit.

6.8 Post medieval

Gregory Street West

- 6.8.1 A circular well measuring 1m in diameter was identified on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street (figures 8 & 9). The cut of the well [3131] was lined with sandstone blocks (3063). A mid brown silty clay, Context (3155) had accumulated in the well but was not fully excavated beyond 1m depth on account of the expected zone of disturbance not exceeding 1m. Within this fill were 15th-16th century copper alloy pins (ADJ), 6 x 18th-19th century iron nails (AEE) and a complete 18th-19th century iron strap hinge (AFL). Two undated heel sole fragments were also recovered from the fill of the well. The mix of finds ranging from the 15th-16th century to the 18th-19th century hint at a redundant but partially open well which was in use in the 15th/16th century and accumulated material over subsequent years. A ceramic drain (3064) progressed from the south-west and fed into the well was identified. This was capped by a layer of concrete (3065).

Gregory Street Central

- 6.8.2 A heavily disturbed cobbled surface (6026) and (6029) was also revealed in this intervention (figure 11). This was cut by a wide modern ditch, [6024], which bisected the surface. A 1.79m wide pit, [6073], uncovered in the track bed contained a single fill, (6072) (figure 14). The fill was recorded as a soft, very dark silty clay backfill.
- 6.8.3 Two layers, 6019 and 6083 were located in the trackbed in Gregory Street Central. These layers, which appear to be contemporary with each other, are believed to be post medieval in date based on 17th century (or layer) fragments of shoes recovered from (6083).

Gregory Street Human Remains

- 6.8.4 During the ground reduction of the trackbed on Gregory Street, to the east of the Nottingham Canal, two large deposits of mixed human remains were identified (figure 2 & figure 27).

Interestingly, none of the 57 adult bones, two infant bones and one juvenile bone were articulated. The remains were distributed between two discrete layers, (0010) and (0011), described as thin layers of mid grey silty clay and brownish grey silty clay respectively. The remains are consistent with those seen in excavations from medieval or post-medieval churchyards, and are likely to be disturbed remains from a nearby burial ground during a medieval/post medieval development which have been re-deposited, possibly during the excavations of the Nottingham Canal.

6.9 Post medieval/modern

Gregory Street East

6.9.1 Interventions outside the Red Cow public house on Gregory Street revealed modern services and walls. An easterly oriented wall (3102) within cut [3140] was revealed 0.39m below the present day surface (figure 18). The wall is believed to be modern and was cut by [3129], a service trench filled by plastic ducting and (3057), a mixed sandy clay backfill. A further easterly aligned modern sandstone and brick wall, (3025), was identified to the north of the Red Cow (figure 31). An easterly aligned wall (3108) was observed which may correspond to (3102) (figure 18).

Gregory Street Central

6.9.2 A north-westerly aligned ditch, [6024], was identified in the intervention in the centre of Gregory Street and Abbey Street (figure 11). The feature is believed to be post-medieval in date as it clearly cut layers (6041)/(6039)/(6040) which are believed to be late medieval. The primary fill of the ditch, (6023) was described as a light greyish brown sandy silt, the secondary fill, (6022), was a compact dark grey coarse silt (figure 9).

6.9.3 Located in the centre of Gregory Street East was (6008), a heavily fragmented north-westerly oriented wall (figure 14). The foundation cut for the wall [6010] was regarded as been difficult to identify. A reddish brown silt with dark grey mixed silt CBM and brick, (6009), was used as a backfill deposited in the recess between the wall and the construction cut. A large iron nail shank was identified in the construction cut backfill of the wall. No dating with confidence can be attributed to the nail shank.

6.10 Modern

Old Church Street

6.10.1 Two walls, (3035) and (3093) were located on Old Church Street (figure 20). These were sealed by (3034) a mixed demolition deposit which appears to be modern in date. Located 7m to the north of (3055)/(3093) was wall (3060). This easterly aligned modern wall was located towards the northern limit of Old Church Street within cut [3128]. It is unclear what structure either of these walls related to.

6.10.2 A northerly oriented service trench, [3130], cut walls (3033) and wall (3060) (figure 20). Filling the service trench was (3058), a coarse sand which was sealed by (3003) a type 1 gravel (figure 31). The services were all sealed by (3059) a material which was recorded as been similar to the superficial geological substrate and is believed to represent a re-deposited material.

Gregory Street East

6.10.3 Contexts (3017)/(3012)/(3024) were recorded as a gravel layer which sealed (3150), a medieval sandstone wall). Cutting gravel layer (3024) was [3051] which contained an easterly oriented sandstone and brick wall (3025) (figure 18). The inclusion of the factory produced brick strongly hints at a modern date for its construction. This structure was cut by [3122] which contained later wall (3023), clearly constructed of a similar material to that of (3025). A

modern service trench, [3123] cut wall (3023). This was filled with service ducts and (3022), a loose dark brown mixed clayey silt.

- 6.10.4 An easterly aligned wall, (3096) was identified to the south-west extent of the Gregory Street East (figure 17). The cut of the wall, [3061], was difficult to identify and was only observable in section. It does not seem inconceivable, based on stratigraphic consistencies, that wall (3096) is the continuation of (3060).
- 6.10.5 Sealing the modern walls in Gregory Street East and Old Church Street was layer (3055) (figure 13). The layer was recorded as a levelling material deposited for the construction of the road. This material, which was associated with the road construction, bears testament to the recent date of the walls. Layer (3055) was in turn sealed by (3054), a dark grey sandy silty sand.
- 6.10.6 Located in a trench in the centre of the Gregory Street was sandstone wall (3095) (figure 16). The wall was 13m to the north of (3060) and was oriented easterly. The stratigraphic relationship places this feature in the same period of use as walls (3060) and (3096). Wall, (3097) was within cut [3101] which was constructed from brick and is believed to be 20th century in date (figure 17).

Gregory Street West

- 6.10.7 A filled in culvert [3021]/(3014) and a concrete encased service [3120] with a compact brown clay fill, (3018) were revealed in Gregory Street West (figure 8 & figure 30). Both of these features cut gravel layers (3017)/(3012).
- 6.10.8 A culvert constructed of brick was discovered to the south of the white hart public house. The cut of the culvert penetrated three thin layers, (3011), (3115) and (3114) which have been interpreted as modern levelling layers. These have been described as a brown sand, a grey silt and pink sand. Six layers were identified sealing the brick culvert. These include (3110), a brown sand, (3112), a burnt sand levelling layer, (3113), pink sand, (3109). The final layer in this sequence was (3033), a concrete layer which served as the footpath.

Gregory Street Central

- 6.10.9 Modern services, [3135], were identified in Gregory Street West. These services clearly cut walls (3020) and (3028) and were filled with (3019), a dark grey silty clay. A single sherd of Nottingham stoneware and a piece of red bodied brown glazed storage vessel were recovered from this context.
- 6.10.10 An intervention on the corner of Gregory Street and Abbey Street revealed multiple walls. The earliest of these walls was (6016). The foundation cut, [6093], of this structure cut (6019) and (6083), layers believed to be medieval and post medieval in date respectively, and was recorded as a firm mid brown sandy silt (figure 12). The final wall in the sequence was (6017), a north-easterly aligned wall within cut [6094]. A scalloped capital (AAB) was removed from the modern wall as it appeared to be older than rest of the wall. The fragment is likely to be 12th to 14th century and bears testament to the centuries of reuse of stonework from the priory buildings. Structure (6095) was located to the west of (6017) and may represent the continuation of same feature. It is unclear what these walls represent. Their location, towards the limit of the modern road, indicates that they may have be parts of now demolished buildings which were on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street.
- 6.10.11 A large pit, [3132], which cut layer (3079) was identified in Gregory Street Central. The single fill of the pit, (3078), was recorded as a dark grey silty clay. A service trench, [3126] was observed cutting the pit fill and layer (3054). The service trench was backfilled with (3053), a mixed sandy clay. Sealing the pit was (3050) a bedding layer beneath the extant footpath and (3074) a layer of clinker (figure 29). The bedding layer, (3050), was cut by a service trench, [3127] which is presumably a recent feature. The service trench was backfilled with (3049), a mixed mid brown silty clay (figure 29).

Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention

- 6.10.12 Several excavations were undertaken in the centre of Abbey Street. Each of the excavations was undertaken at different times to ensure a constant movement of traffic. During the excavation a series of modern features were identified in the Gregory Street/Abbey Street intervention. A north-easterly aligned brick wall (6030) within cut [6031] with a firm dark grey coarse silt backfill (6046) was identified towards the north-east corner of the intervention. The wall cut through layer (6039)/(6040)/(6041), which are believed to be medieval/post medieval in date (figure 11).
- 6.10.13 A brick culvert [6032]/(6033) was revealed towards the eastern extent of the Gregory Street-Abbey Street intervention. Fragments of Midlands Purple the red bodied glazed storage vessels indicate a 17th or 18th century date for the use of culvert. A brick inspection pit, [6034], which cut the culvert was revealed which was filled with (6004) (figure 11). Numerous finds were recovered from fill within the culvert. These include strips of lead and copper alloy fragments which are likely to have been from roofing. One of the most intriguing finds identified during the Watching Brief was a lead alloy seal with the inscription MILANO/..ERIN FIL(?) was recovered from (6004). This lettering suggests a post medieval date and may have accompanied a product from Milan.
- 6.10.14 A layer of modern demolition material, (6038), was revealed in the eastern corner of the intervention and partially sealed (6041). The demolition material was cut by [6042] a Victorian sewage trench which contained a ceramic pipe (6043). A modern sewage system [6035]/(6036) was identified on a parallel alignment to [6042]. Both of these service trenches were cut by [6044], a later north-western oriented now redundant gas main was revealed flanking the north-eastern limit of the intervention.
- 6.10.15 Victorian cellar [6088] (6018) brick fireplace [6089] (6020) charcoal, garden soil and CBM All sealed by 6004 loose dark grey black charcoal, CBM and crushed brick, then 6003 mid yellowish brown crushed ballast, and then 6002 Compact light grey limestone capping (figure 11).

Priory Street

- 6.10.16 A modern service [3125] cut wall (3032) towards the eastern extent of Priory Street (figure 25). The service was filled with plastic ducting and a mid brown clayey silt (3031).

Abbey Street

- 6.10.17 The large intervention which crossed Abbey Street revealed a brick wall, (3043), located to the south-east and was oriented on a north-easterly alignment (figure 5). The wall was contained within cut [3145] and was recorded as been two courses in thickness. Modern services were identified to the south-east of wall (3043).
- 6.10.18 During the construction of a temporary compound and associated enabling works, a series of brick walls, (3508)/(3507) and modern structures (3084), (3081), (3083), (3071) were identified (figure 4 & figure 6). These two areas, which were located on the western side of Abbey Street, contained remains which were highly disturbed. Unfortunately, the level of disturbance makes this very difficult to assign this to specific structure.

7. SPECIALIST REPORTS

By K. Mapplethorpe

7.1 Human Remains

Introduction

- 7.1.1 A total of 61 fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from the excavations at Gregory Street, Lenton (LPG). Of these, 12 fragments were recovered from context (0011) and 32 fragments from (0010). The remaining 17 were unstratified. The remains were a mixture of adult and sub-adult, although the vast majority were from within the adult age range.

Methods

- 7.1.2 The remains were carefully washed with a soft brush and allowed to air dry over a period of several days. Each bone was then examined for completeness, non-metric traits and pathological lesions. Age and sex was determined where possible.
- 7.1.3 The methods used in the analysis of the remains are based on the recommendations of Brickley and McKinley (2004) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). As the remains were disarticulated and in many cases damaged, it was not possible in most cases to estimate precise age at death. Therefore, the remains were separated into groups of 'adult', 'juvenile' and 'infant', with a more detailed estimation undertaken where possible. Sex estimation of the adult remains was undertaken using the sexually dimorphic traits of the skull and *os coxae* (pelvis).

Results

- 7.1.4 The assemblage consisted of a total of 57 adult bones (including a single skull fragment that could be estimated as adult 40+), two infant bones (a right ulna and a left rib) and one juvenile bone (a fragment of parietal). Based on the fragments recovered which show identifiable anatomical landmarks, there are a minimum number of 3 adults within the assemblage, along with one infant and one juvenile. However, the number of adult individuals is likely to be higher than this estimate due to the number of undiagnostic skull fragments recovered. Using the fragments which showed sexually diagnostic traits, there appeared to be a single male and a single female.
- 7.1.5 Although the remains were mostly damaged or abraded, there were several fragments which showed pathological lesions. One right femur shaft showed an ossified periosteal haematoma on the lateral surface, probably caused by a traumatic injury to the leg. A fragment of maxilla showed healed sinusitis within the maxillary sinus; while the single tooth recovered, a mandibular premolar, showed a carious lesion on the lingual surface. One of the tibia shafts recovered showed severe osteomyelitis, an infection of the bone causing a large amount of supportive bone growth to occur. This infection was so severe that this bone was not able to be sided due to the fact that almost all of the original bone surface was covered by new growth. Finally, the fragment of skull identified as belonging to an adult individual over 40 years of age showed porotic hyperostosis, a condition causing pitting of the outer skull surface with no known cause (although it is often assumed to be associated with anaemia), along with a thickening of the calvarium (skullcap).

Discussion

- 7.1.6 The value of the assemblage in archaeological terms is limited due to its small size. It is not possible to undertake statistical analysis on such a small sample, and no further analysis is recommended. The remains are consistent with those seen in excavations from medieval or

post-medieval churchyards, and are likely to be disturbed remains from a nearby burial ground that have been backfilled in the post-medieval or early modern period.

- 7.1.7 If additional work is undertaken at the site the results of this assessment should be added to any further relevant assessment produced.

7.2 Pottery

Introduction

- 7.2.1 A total of 11 sherds of pottery weighing 248grams representing 10 vessels ranging in date from the 14th to the 19th 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 an archive box and at present is located in Trent and Peak Archaeology Unit stores, Chillwell, Nottingham.

Condition

- 7.2.2 Sherd size is small with no joins evident.

The pottery

- 7.2.3 There were 10 vessels in 6 identifiable post-Roman pottery wares and fragments of tile and sandstone.

Trenches containing pottery

3019

- 7.2.4 Sherds: 2 Wght: 64gms EV:2
2 vessels a probable Nottingham stoneware vessel and a Red bodied brown glazed storage vessel.
Date range late 17th to 19thtc, possible both could date to the 18thtc.

6033

- 7.2.5 Sherds:3 Wght: 48gms EV: 2
The only sherds in this context are a Midlands Purple sherd (1380-1600) and a red bodied brown glazed storage vessel (17th-18thtc) Possible 17thtc date, but maybe later.

6041

- 7.2.6 Sherds: 4 Wght: 154gms EV: 4
Three vessels are Cistercian ware including a flanged bowl rim(AQD –late 15th to mid 17th) and the other is a Midlands Purple jar rim (AQF- late 14th -.late 16th)

LPG pottery Summary

- 7.2.7 With the exception of a Brown stoneware vessel (3019) and a sherd of medieval Nottingham pottery (0815) the rest of the material is of early post medieval date, possibly 16th or 17th century.

Wares	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
Black-glazed ware	1550	1750	3	3
Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	2	2
Red Earthenware Black Glazed(Ware 46)	1600	1900	3	2
Stoneware Brown	1690	1900	1	1

Table 2. Table of pottery wares sherd and vessel count.

- Not recorded on table: tiles, sandstone fragment

7.3 Worked Stone

By P. Ryder

- 7.3.1 As part of the monitoring works in Lenton, a collection of worked medieval stone and grave stones were collected or recorded *in-situ*. The medieval stone which was revealed through engineering works was retrieved from various interventions within the Lenton Watching Brief zone and were either retained for analysis or assessed in the field by Peter Ryder. During the occasional site visits, an inspection was made of four medieval grave stones. The grave stones are detailed in Appendix 5.

Catalogue

- 7.3.2 The stone work collected from the Watching Brief comprised 29 fragments. Each of the fragments are individually listed below;

AAB The scalloped capital of a respond with two scallops to the face. The abacus has a square face above a groove, with a chamfer below. Diagonal tooling, very like AAL and AUJ

AAL A very similar scalloped capital, very like AAB and AUJ.

AUC The capital of an attached shaft, of 'early' steep and slightly-concave section, a good piece (the photo labelled AUC shows a different piece, damaged capital of small attached shaft, 12th century)

AUD A strange little piece with a slightly sunk panel with rounded ends outlined by a deep incised groove, claw chisel tooling.

AUE A roll-moulded voussoir, 12th century.

AUF (from C20 deposits). A lump one with one roughly hollowed face, no tooling.

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

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

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

AUM A thin cut block of pink and white marble, with one moulded edge and a small drilled hole. Possibly post-medieval.

AUN An early-12th century base, diagonal tooling, of steep section with a groove c. 3cm above the base.

AUO A block that has twin roll mouldings with a short square fillet between, 12th century, part of respond?

AUP Not seen, large block perhaps flagstone, damaged

AUQ A rectangular block, slightly tapered, possibly a base? Parallel tooling of 12th century character, plaster on one face.

AUR A probable section of a window jamb with a hollow chamfer and square step. Parallel 12th century tooling.

AUS A large rectangular block.

AUT A block with neatly-cut grooves making a grid pattern. This could be a flagstone but seems more likely to be a panel of mural decoration; an identical lozenge pattern is recorded from some of the nave piers². Pinkish stone, perhaps grit.

AUU A second block with an incised grid very similar to AUT.

AUV A large piece of a semicircular-section shaft 36 cm in diameter, part of a respond, with fine parallel tooling.

AUW Very similar to AUV, 36cm diameter neat parallel tooling 12th century.

AUX A large rectangular block with a rough chamfer on one angle broad and rough diagonal tooling.

AUY A handsome scalloped capital from a respond with a half shaft 25 cm in diameter, with a moulded abacus, very like AAB and AAL. 12th century.

AVA The lower part of a scalloped capital to a pier 0.50 m in diameter, with three scallops on each face; the abacus was probably a separate slab.

AVB The top of an ashlar pilaster, with fluting on the vertical face and damaged Classical mouldings to the cornice. Post medieval, similar to AVC.

AVC A neat ashlar corbel, its concave face having three flutings with rounded ends. Very similar to AVB. Post medieval.

AVD Probably a voussoir, with a pair of rolls on the soffit and two grooves each side, broad diagonal tooling. 12th century.

Additional stones not in catalogue

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

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

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

Statement of potential

- 7.3.3 This collection contains some of the most elaborate and interesting pieces, and a rather greater variety than the others. Predominant among them are the scalloped capitals of three responds and one pier from an early-mid 12th-century arcade, with an abacus with a deep groove and then a chamfer below its vertical face. The arcade was on a relatively small scale – the pier was c 0.50 m diameter and the half-shafts of the responds only half this, so was probably derived from part of the monastic buildings rather than the church. The capitals have close parallels at Southwell Minster, in particular the window capitals in the central crossing transepts, and decorative material in the north porch. The transept material probably dates to c1120 and the north porch to c1150; both areas display architectural details employing bold chevrons and shallow multi-scalloped capitals. The Lenton capital fragments tend towards a more simplistic geometrical form, characteristic of the earlier part of this period.
- 7.3.4 There is also a small single-scalloped capital, and a few interesting pieces that are hard to identify, including what looks like part of a gabled wall coping and two stones with a deeply-grooved lozenge pattern that could either be paving stones or part of a decorative panel of frieze. There are also the usual roll-moulded fragments of jambs or arches, and small half-shafts.

7.4 Small Finds

By N. Rogers

Introduction and Methodology

- 7.4.1 Fourteen metal small finds from the area designated LPG were studied for this report. None of the metal finds had been X-rayed or had received any investigative conservation, so all comments on these objects are made from a visual examination only (in some instances further conservation treatment would have enabled a more definitive identification).

Tools and working waste

- 7.4.2 One fragment of probable slag was identified (AEJ Context 3034).

Structural metalwork

- 7.4.3 AFL is a complete iron strap hinge, also possibly from a door; both these finds are associated with the fill of well [3131] which seem most likely to date from this post medieval infilling. AHN, ARR and ABF are all nail fragments, and ARD, AQQ, AQZ and AQU are lead alloy strips, some or all of which are probably from roofing.

Dress Accessories

- 7.4.5 Fill of the well, (3155) produced three wire dress pins and a wire fragment (ADJ); two of the pins have wire wound heads, and the third appears to have an upset head form. The wire wound headed pins date to the early 18th century at the latest, and could be from as early as the 13th century (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2915-16).
- 7.4.6 Also recovered from (3155) was a plain rectangular buckle of copper alloy (ARQ) retains part of the pin loop; it's simple form does not enable precise dating.
- 7.4.7 ARA (Context 6004) comprises a copper alloy button, a Cu A perforated disc inscribed M↓M/68, and a plain disc; all are likely to be of post medieval date.

Miscellaneous

- 7.4.8 ARB (Context 6004) is a lead alloy seal, inscribed MILANO/.ERIN..FIL(?). The lettering indicates a post medieval date, and further research might identify how and when this seal was originally used, presumably on some product from Milan, Italy.

7.5 Coins

By Grenville Chamberlin

- 7.5.1 Throughout the course of the Watching Brief a single coin from context (0110), a post medieval layer in Test Pit 4 on Abbey Street, was recovered. The coin was issued small find code (ARU). A description is included below.
- 7.5.2 ARU (0110) – Partially Worn and heavily clipped. 1592 Hammered Sixpence Elizabeth I. 6th issue (1582-1600). Obverse Tudor Rose Behind Queens Head (Head 6c), Reverse Royal coat of arms/date. Mint Mark, Tun (1592-1595. Royal Mint Tower Hill.

7.6 Clay Pipe

By Alison Wilson

- 7.6.1 Three complete and incomplete pipe bowls were recovered. These largely dated from the mid 17th century to the late 18th century with a just few earlier and later examples. The pipes were recovered from three contexts.
- 7.6.2 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).
- 7.6.3 The clay pipe assemblage was small with little in the way of diagnostic pieces. One bowl fragment found in Test Pit 3, was decorated with a sun and oak leaf design. These pipes were produced from the 1750's onward, often as either masonic emblems or as an advertising medium, for example representing public houses and regiments. The rest of the clay pipe bowls were equally distributed across the remaining contexts and dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Context Number	Finds Code	Pipe Stem Bore Diameter	Description/Status Decoration	Date
0150	AGR (1/2)	2mm(5/64)	Complete bowl with spur. Rim bottered, burnished. Evidence of burning. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:22)	1730-80
0103 Test pit three	AGF 1/5	1.9mm(5/64)	Partial bowl with spur. Decorated with sun/leave pattern. Masonic/guild?. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:22)	1730-80
3506	AAG (1/2)	2mm(5/64)	Partial bowl with spur, 2 fragments. Burnished. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:24)	1810-40

Table 3: A summary of the individually recorded pipe bowls

- 7.6.4 In addition to the pipe bowls a total of 217 pipe stem fragments (totalling 342g) were also recovered.
- 7.6.5 These were individually weighed and each stem bore measured. The largest quantity of pipe stems (185) were unstratified and dated to the 17th - 19th century. The remaining pipe stems were fairly evenly scattered in relatively low numbers across the site and also dated to the 17th-19th centuries.

7.6.6 Two clay pipe stems found in context 3081 carried the makers mark of John Wyer, a Nottingham clay pipe maker producing pipes between 1730 and 1770. Context 3081 also contained a further 10 stems decorated with a border motif similar to the style used by John Wyer.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Stem bore range	Date Range
U/S	185	272	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0105	3	6	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0150	1	9	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	17th-18th C.
3034	1	3	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	17th-18th C.
3081	4	9	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
6004	9	9	1-4mm(1-10/64)	17th-19th C.
6039	2	3.5	2-4mm(5/-8/64)	17th-19th C.
3155	2	2	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	17th-19th C.
Test pit 2	10	20.5	1-2.8mm(1-7/64)	18th-19th C.

Table 4: A summary of pipe stems by context.

7.7 Leather

By I Panter

7.7.1 Three post medieval fragments of leather, which are likely to derive from shoes, were recovered from the fill of well [3131] and a layer (6083) which is likely to be post medieval in date.

LPG (3155)

7.7.2 Two heel sole fragments, welted construction, holes around outer edge for rivets or pegs which do not survive. Iron corrosion in centre of larger sole fragment may be remains of an iron rivet though. Surviving hair follicle pattern suggest cattle.

LPG (6083)

7.7.3 One insole and one upper fragment. Insole - from a welted constructed shoe, with a pointed toe and upstanding "rib" on flesh side close to outer edge. Butt seam, with edge/flesh stitching across tread for attachment to heel piece (absent). Hair follicle pattern is cattle.

7.7.4 Upper - vamp and vamp wings, pointed toe. Edge/flesh seams for attaching to sole. Whipped stitching for a top band. Hair follicle pattern is cattle.

7.7.5 Difficult to assign a date from this small assemblage. Welted constructed shoes appear from the early 16th Century and probably become the main type of shoe from the 17th Century onwards. The presence of a raised rib to attach the outer sole to the insole suggests a later date, probably 17th C onwards.

7.8 Brick and Tile

By P Flintoft and L Elliott

7.8.1 A total of 92 fragments of brick and tile were recovered from the monitoring visits. All of the fragments were only partial and badly damaged. Analysis of the assemblage concluded that the brick/tile was a mix of post medieval and modern in date.

Site Code	Find Code	Object	Count	NoBags	Weight(g)
LPG	AAN	Fragments	5	1	364
LPG	AAW	Large fragments	2	1	2217
LPG	ABK	Fragments	4	1	151
LPG	ABL	Fragment	1	1	98
LPG	ABQ	Fragment	1	1	21
LPG	ABR	Fragment	1	1	238
LPG	ABS	Fragment	1	1	99
LPG	ABT	Fragment	2	1	87
LPG	ABU	Fragment	1	1	31
LPG	ADD	Fragment	1	1	12
LPG	AEA	Fragments	2	1	584
LPG	AEC	Fragment	1	1	37
LPG	AEN	Tile fragment	1	1	265
LPG	AEO	Tile fragments	5	1	986

LPG	AEO	Tile fragments	2	1	323
LPG	AEP	Tile fragments	6	1	1038
LPG	AEQ	Tile fragment with hole	1	1	166
LPG	AEV	Fragments	2	1	313
LPG	AGD	Glazed tile fragment	1	1	37
LPG	AGG	Tile fragments	2	1	583
LPG	AGS	Tile fragment	1	1	168
LPG	AGU	Tile fragments	6	1	1040
LPG	AGV	Tile fragments	7	1	978
LPG	AHG	Fragments	7	1	646
LPG	AHZ	Tile fragments	3	1	527
LPG	AMA	Roofing tile fragment, nib	1	1	102
LPG	AMB	Roofing tile fragment, glazed	1	1	96

LPG	AMC	Roofing tile fragment, glazed	1	1	67
LPG	AMQ	Roofing tile fragments, nib	4	1	901
LPG	ANM	Tile fragments	2	1	158
LPG	AOF	Tile fragment	1	1	20
LPG	AOP	Tile fragments	2	1	372
LPG	AOQ	fragments	2	1	40
LPG	APA	Tile fragment	1	1	112
LPG	APB	Tile fragment	1	1	80
LPG	APC	Glazed tile fragment	1	1	82
LPG	APD	Tile fragments	2	1	225
LPG	APE	Tile fragment	1	1	163
LPG	APK	Tile fragment, glazed	1	1	64
LPG	APQ	Tile fragments	3	1	98
LPG	AQV	Tile fragment	1	1	76
LPG	AQW	Brick fragment	1	1	236
LPG	AQY	Tile fragment, glazed	1	1	199

Table 5. Brick and tile

8. Discussion and Conclusion

- 8.1 Considering the richness of Lenton's medieval heritage, few medieval structural remains and associated finds were identified during the monitoring scheme. The relative absence could be explained by the location of many of the monitored interventions, which were located in the centre of, or on the edge of, the modern road network. It would therefore appear that the construction of the roads has compromised much of the medieval archaeology. There were, however, occasional examples of preserved structural medieval remains, most notably at the eastern end of Priory Street and on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street.
- 8.2 The identification of a substantial wall as part of the intervention on Priory Street is perhaps not surprising. A recent scheme of monitoring and mitigation undertaken by TPA as part of the NET2 project (LPX) identified similar structures (Hobson & Flintoft 2013). It is highly likely that the substantial northerly oriented wall is the same as feature (0193) and may represent the eastern inner precinct wall.
- 8.3 The north-easterly wall, (3080), identified on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street is quite compelling. Its apparent association with the assemblage of worked stone work of a 12th century provenance is broadly suggestive of a possible previously unidentified medieval structure. The worked stone recovered from this intervention bears its provenance from the 12th century small scale-arcade from the wider priory rather than the church itself. The arcade may have been in association with the hospital or chapel of St Anthony or perhaps a smaller peripheral structure such as a gatehouse. Other interventions in direct proximity located relatively deep modern remains which hint at a somewhat localised level of conservation.
- 8.4 A notable absence was the northern range of the outer precinct wall of the Priory. Some of the more perspicacious models of the monastic footprint envisage the wall extending from the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street, opposite the White Heart public house, and extending easterly towards the canal. Despite the high level of modern disturbance which has been observed, it is still perhaps a little anomalous that no trace of such a substantial structure was identified. This could be explained by the possible location of the wall being to the north of Gregory Street.
- 8.5 During recent schemes of work in the Lenton environs, occasional examples early medieval finds have been identified. These have offered a glimpse into earlier occupation of Lenton. No finds or structural facets dating to any periods earlier than the medieval period were identified as part of the watching brief.
- 8.6 With the exception of well [3131] much of the post-medieval remains appear to have been heavily disturbed. This further suggests that with the exception of the deeper medieval remains, modern development has largely truncated much of the archaeology. The well itself produced some of the more intriguing finds. These include dress pins, leather shoes, nails and lead strips. This diverse assemblage of finds is likely to indicate that the well was used for the deposition of rubbish after it ceased to be of use around the 17th or early 18th century.
- 8.7 The brick structures in Gregory Street Central appear to be associated with drainage. The majority of the finds which were found in association with the structures are 17th and 18th century in date. The sheer scale of structural remains in the centre of the road further hint at the scale of destructive developments which have compromised medieval remains.
- 8.8 The human remains which were identified to the eastern most extent of the Lenton watching brief zone are very much disturbed and re-deposited. During modern developments it is presumed that earlier burials were dredged up and casually re-deposited during the backfilling of the developments. This tentatively hints at the possibility of a graveyard possibly located beyond the limits of the priory on the eastern side of the Nottingham Canal.

Conclusion

- 8.9 The earliest remains which were identified were during the watching brief were medieval in date. This continues to support the conclusions of other local excavations which hypothesises that early medieval, Roman and prehistoric occupation was either sparse or destroyed by the medieval priory.
- 8.10 Medieval archaeological remains were relatively absent considering the proximity of the priory. The results of the watching brief suggest that with the exception of the occasional area of fortuitously preserved structural remains such as walls (3080) and (3032) much of the medieval remains have been compromised. The results could however be an artefact of the location of many of the interventions which have been subjected to the development of extensive road and water management networks.
- 8.11 There appears to have been extensive remodelling and re-development of Lenton during 17th and 18th centuries. The construction of culverts and the abandonment of wells may indicate a change in domestic water management strategies.
- 8.12 The Watching Brief presented an opportunity to explore the development and decline of the medieval Lenton as well as how the post medieval and modern phase of the town developed. Very little can be gleaned from the results with regards to medieval Lenton as the results largely only identified later post medieval and modern structural remains.

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Appendix 1 – Context Register

Context number	Area
0101	Abbey Street
0102	Abbey Street
0103	Abbey Street
0104	Abbey Street
0106	Abbey Street
0107	Abbey Street
0108	Abbey Street
0109	Abbey Street
0110	Abbey Street
0111	Abbey Street
0112	Abbey Street
0113	Abbey Street
0114	Abbey Street
0115	Abbey Street
0116	Abbey Street
0119	Abbey Street
0120	Abbey Street
0121	Abbey Street
0122	Abbey Street
0123	Abbey Street
0124	Abbey Street
0200	Priory Street
0201	Priory Street
0202	Priory Street
0203	Priory Street
0204	Priory Street
0205	Priory Street
0206	Priory Street
0207	Priory Street
0209	Priory Street
0210	Priory Street
0300	Friar Lane
0301	Friar Lane
0302	Friar Lane
0303	Friar Lane
0304	Friar Lane
0305	Friar Lane
0306	Friar Lane
0307	Friar Lane

0308	Friar Lane
0310	Friar Lane
0311	Friar Lane
0312	Friar Lane
0314	Friar Lane
0315	Friar Lane
0316	Friar Lane
0317	Friar Lane
3001	Misc
3003	Old Church Street
3007	Misc
3010	Gregory Street Central
3011	Gregory Street West
3012	Gregory Street East
3012	Gregory Street East
3014	Gregory Street West
3015	Gregory Street Central
3017	Gregory Street East
3018	Gregory Street West
3020	Gregory Street Central
3021	Gregory Street West
3022	Gregory Street East
3023	Gregory Street East
3024	Gregory Street East
3025	Gregory Street East
3026	Gregory Street Central
3027	Gregory Street Central
3028	Gregory Street Central
3029	Gregory Street Central
3031	Priory Street
3032	Priory Street
3033	Old Church Street
3034	Abbey Street
3038	Gregory Street East
3039	Abbey Street
3040	Abbey Street
3041	Abbey Street
3043	Abbey Street
3044	Abbey Street
3048	Gregory Street East
3049	Gregory Street East
3050	Gregory Street East
3051	Gregory Street East

3053	Old Church Street
3054	Gregory Street East
3055	Old Church Street
3057	Gregory Street East
3058	Old Church Street
3059	Old Church Street
3060	Old Church Street
3061	Gregory Street East
3063	Gregory Street West
3064	Gregory Street West
3065	Gregory Street West
3074	Gregory Street East
3077	Gregory Street Central
3078	Gregory Street East
3079	Gregory Street East
3080	Gregory Street Central
3093	Old Church Street
3095	Gregory Street East
3096	Gregory Street East
3097	Gregory Street East
3102	Gregory Street East
3108	Gregory Street East
3109	Gregory Street West
3110	Gregory Street West
3112	Gregory Street West
3113	Gregory Street West
3114	Gregory Street West
3115	Gregory Street West
3120	Gregory Street West
3122	Gregory Street East
3123	Gregory Street East
3125	Priory Street
3126	Gregory Street East
3127	Gregory Street East
3128	Old Church Street
3129	Gregory Street East
3130	Old Church Street
3131	Gregory Street West
3132	Gregory Street East
3135	Gregory Street Central
3140	Gregory Street East
3150	Priory Street
3152	Gregory Street Central

3153	Abbey Street
3154	Abbey Street
3155	Gregory Street West
6000	
6002	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6003	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6004	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6008	Gregory Street Central
6009	Gregory Street Central
6010	Gregory Street Central
6016	Gregory Street Central
6017	Gregory Street Central
6018	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6019	Gregory Street Central
6020	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6022	Gregory Street Central
6023	Gregory Street Central
6024	Gregory Street Central
6025	Gregory Street East
6026	Gregory Street Central
6027	Gregory Street East
6029	Gregory Street Central
6030	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6031	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6032	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6033	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6035	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6036	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6038	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6039	Gregory Street Central
6040	Gregory Street Central
6041	Gregory Street Central
6042	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention

6043	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6044	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6046	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6053	Gregory Street East
6054	Gregory Street East
6072	Gregory Street Central
6073	Gregory Street Central
6088	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6089	Gregory Street/Abbey Street Intervention
6091	Misc
6092	Gregory Street East
6093	Gregory Street Central
6094	Gregory Street Central
6095	Gregory Street Central

Appendix 2 – Inventory of Worked Stone

AABObliqueFrontTopArea Number: N/AContext Number: 6017Condition: BrokenCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Cream white and pink mortar on stone, large number of tool marksMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Arcade CapitalDate: RomanesqueProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 50 x 40 x 23 cm**AUC**TopObliqueFrontArea Number: N/AContext Number: 3080Condition: WornCompleteness: Almost completeMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: NoneMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Door/ Window ArchDate: RomanesqueProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 30 x 17 x 12 cm**AUD**



Top
Oblique



Front



Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Worn
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Claw tool marks

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Door/ Window?
Date: Romanesque/ Early English?
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 20 x 10 x 8cm

AUE



Top
Oblique



Front



Area Number: N/A
Context Number: 3081
Condition: Broken
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Potential makers mark on the left of the front facing image

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Door/ Window Arch/ Jamb
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 30 x 15 x 13 cm

AUFTopObliqueFront

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

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Block
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 24 x 16 x 12cm

AUIObliqueTopFront

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

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

AUJTopObliqueFrontArea Number: N/AContext Number: 3080Condition: Very GoodCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Tool Marks and white mortar present on stoneMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Unknown – Block?Date: Romanesque/ Early EnglishProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 28 x 20 x 10cm**AUK**TopObliqueFrontArea Number: N/AContext Number: 3080Condition: Fair/ BrokenCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: NoneMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Arcade shaftDate: Romanesque/ Early EnglishProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 15 x 14 x 13cm

AUMTopFrontArea Number: N/AContext Number: 3080Condition: BrokenCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: MarbleDescription/ Comments: Blackened on base - Burning?Mason/Construction Marks: NoType: FittingDate: Classical/ Gothic RevivalProvenance: LentonDimensions: 16 x 13 x 3cm**AUN**TopFrontObliqueArea Number: N/AContext Number: N/ACondition: GoodCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Evidence of cream white mortar on topMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Arcade Capital/ Base/ ShaftDate: Romanesque/ Early EnglishProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 28 x 23 x 20cm

AUOObliqueTopFrontArea Number: N/AContext Number: 1036Condition: GoodCompleteness: Almost completeMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Cream white mortar and tool marks on topMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Door/ Window JambDate: Romanesque/ Early EnglishProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 33 x 21 x 13cm**AUP**FrontTopObliqueArea Number: White Hart InnContext Number: N/ACondition: BrokenCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Plaster/ evidence of cream white mortarMason/Construction Marks: NoType: Block - Flagstone?Date: UndatedProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 40 x 33 x 9cm

AUQTopObliqueFrontArea Number: N/AContext Number: 3080Condition: PoorCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Cream white mortar and tool marks on sidesMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Arcade capital/ base, or blockDate: Romanesque/ Early EnglishProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 24 x 20 x 8cm**AUR**TopFrontObliqueArea Number: N/AContext Number: N/ACondition: BrokenCompleteness: IncompleteMaterial: LimestoneDescription/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top, tool marks on the frontMason/Construction Marks: YesType: Pilaster/ arch/ JambDate: Romanesque/ Early EnglishProvenance: Lenton PrioryDimensions: 32 x 18 x 18cm

AUS



Top



Oblique



Front

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

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Block
Date: Undated
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 30 x 28 x 9cm

AUT



Front



Top



Oblique

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Fair/ Broken
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone? Gritstone?
Description/ Comments: Stone is pinkish in colour, cream pink mortar on base

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Floor flagstone
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 34 x 30 x 8cm

AUU



Oblique

Top

Front

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Broken
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Gritstone?
Description/ Comments: Stone is pinkish in colour

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Floor flagstone
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 45 x 35 x 8cm

AUV



Top

Front

Oblique

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Fair
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Arcade Pilaster
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 36 x 26 x 20cm

AUWTopFrontOblique

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Fair
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar on top

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Arcade Pilaster
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 36 x 28 x 20cm

AUXTopOblique
Front

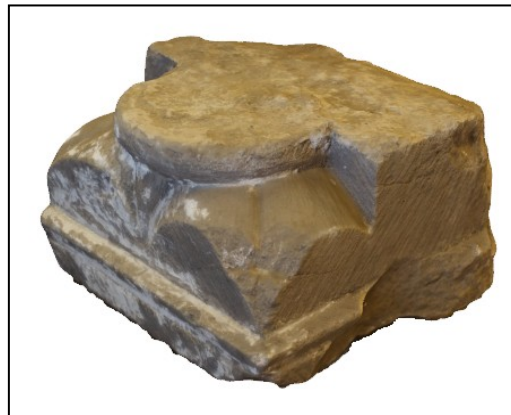
Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Fair
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Claw tool marks and cream white mortar

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Block
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 45 x 24 x 24 cm

AUY



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Good
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Cream white mortar and limewash on the front surface

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Arcade capital
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 43 x 40 x 20 cm

AUZ



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Good
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Arcade capital
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 50 x 41 x 23 cm

AVA



Oblique



Front



Top

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Good
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Arcade capital
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 52 x 50 x 20 cm

AVB

Top

Oblique



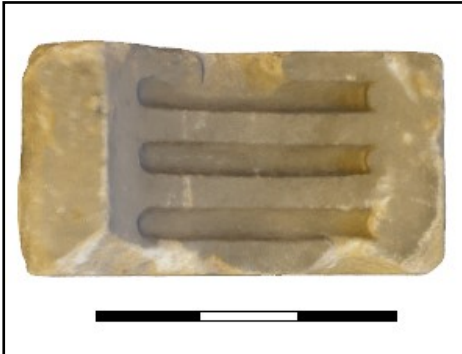
Front

Area Number: Zone 3
Context Number: Unstrat
Condition: Broken
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Pediment/ capital/ pedestal?
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 44 x 22 x 10 cm

AVC

Top



Front

Oblique

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Broken
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Pinkish white mortar

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Door?
Date: Post Medieval
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 33 x27 x 17 cm

AVD

Top



Front



Oblique

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: 3080
Condition: Fair
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Tool marks but also modern concrete in recesses

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Sculpture?
Date: Romanesque
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 47 x28 x 14 cm

Appendix 3 – Medieval Grave Slabs at Lenton Priory Church

Lenton Priory Church, the medieval Chapel of St Anthony, retains a number of medieval grave slabs that have not been previously published, so whilst architectural material which may well originate in this building is being catalogued it would seem appropriate to include these stones as well. They comprise:

- (1) A slab now set upright (but upside down) against the internal face of the west wall of the churchyard about midway along its length, to the south-west of the church. The exposed face measures 750mm long, tapering from 550 mm to 460 mm at the top; it is 160 mm thick, with a worn chamfer approximately 30 mm wide on each side. The face is much worn, and appears to retain no trace of any design, but the form of the stone – its taper and chamfered edges, point to this almost certainly being a medieval grave slab. (not drawn).
- (2) A slab 1300 mm long, 985 mm wide at the top and 900 mm at the bottom, 130 mm thick, now set upright against the external face of the west wall of the south aisle of the church. The top part of the slab and perhaps a little of its base are missing. It bears an incised design, now very worn; at the top are traces of round-leaf bracelet cross head; most of the cross shaft is visible, rising from pedestal-like feature, probably the top part of a stepped mount now largely cut away. On the l. of the shaft is a chalice and on the r. a clasped book, the classical emblems of a priest, both now faint; raking light is useful in deciphering what remains of the design. There is also an incised line c 75 mm from the edge of the stone, possibly defining a panel for a marginal inscription, although no other trace of this is visible. The cross head is of a form dated by Butler³ to c1180-1250, but which occurs so commonly that it seems likely to have been used for a longer period; the 'pedestal' type base here and the possible marginal panel both have affinities with later medieval floor stones of the 15th and early 16th centuries. Elsewhere in Nottinghamshire priest's emblems are found on cross slabs at Skegby and Southwell Minster (a chalice alone), West Retford (chalice and book, on two late floor slabs), Nuthall (chalice, book and ? reading desk), Cringley on the Hill (chalice and paten) and Grove (chalice and ?pyx).
- (3) A stone built into the external face of the south wall of the south aisle, just to the east of the buttress between the second and third bays, 3 m above ground level. A block of fawn sandstone, its exposed face 715 by 320 mm, with an incised crosshead with cusped arms, of 14th century character. The design is not symmetrical but it is so worn that it is difficult to interpret in detail. The manner in which the stone is cut slightly skew to the design suggests that this was a tapering slab rather than a rectangular floor stone.
- (4) Slab inside the church, behind the organ. It has not yet proved possible to gain access to examine this in detail.

10. Plates



Plate 1. Wall (3080)



Plate 2. Context (6000)



Plate 3. Wall 6053 sealed by (6025)



Plate 4. Wall (6053)

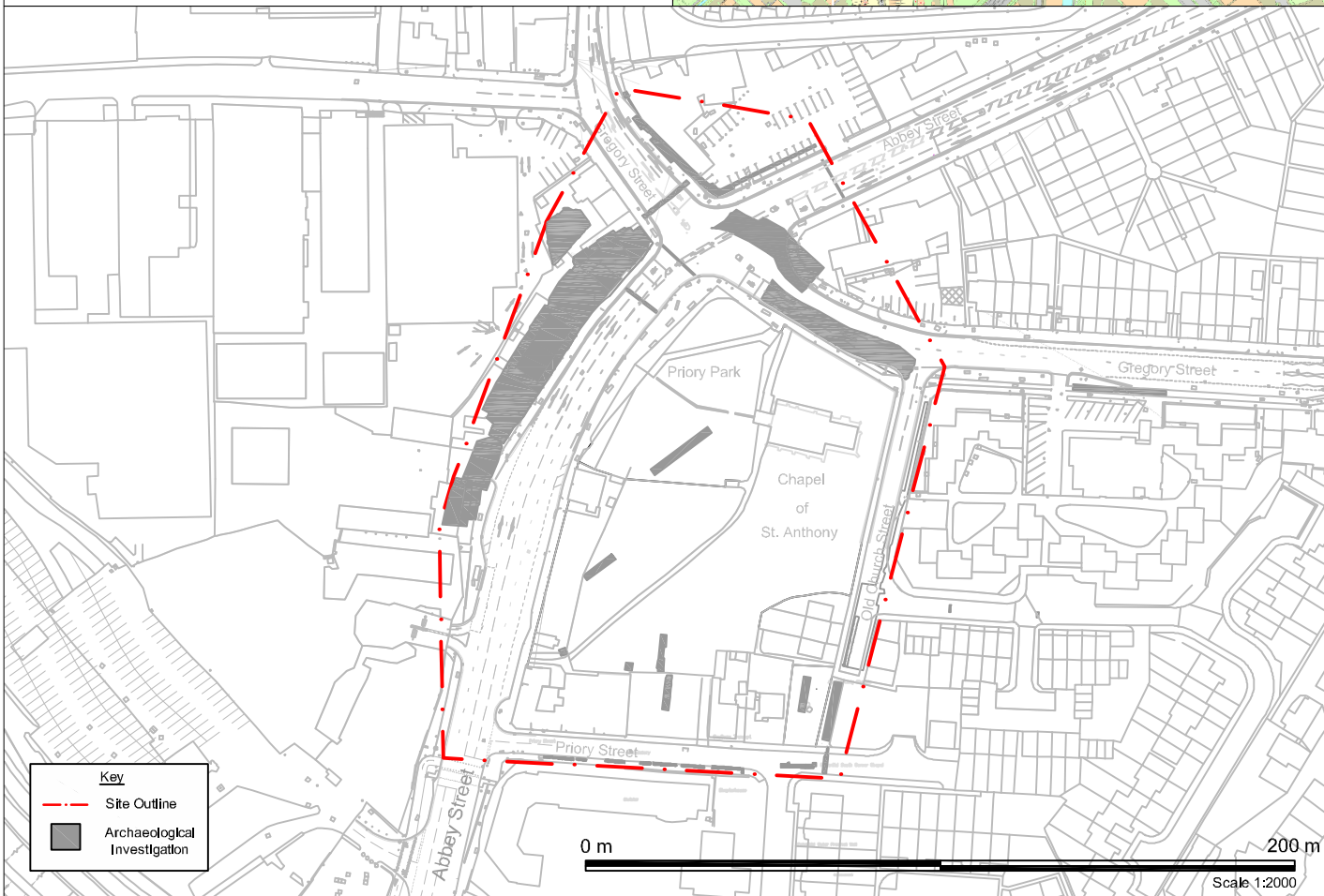
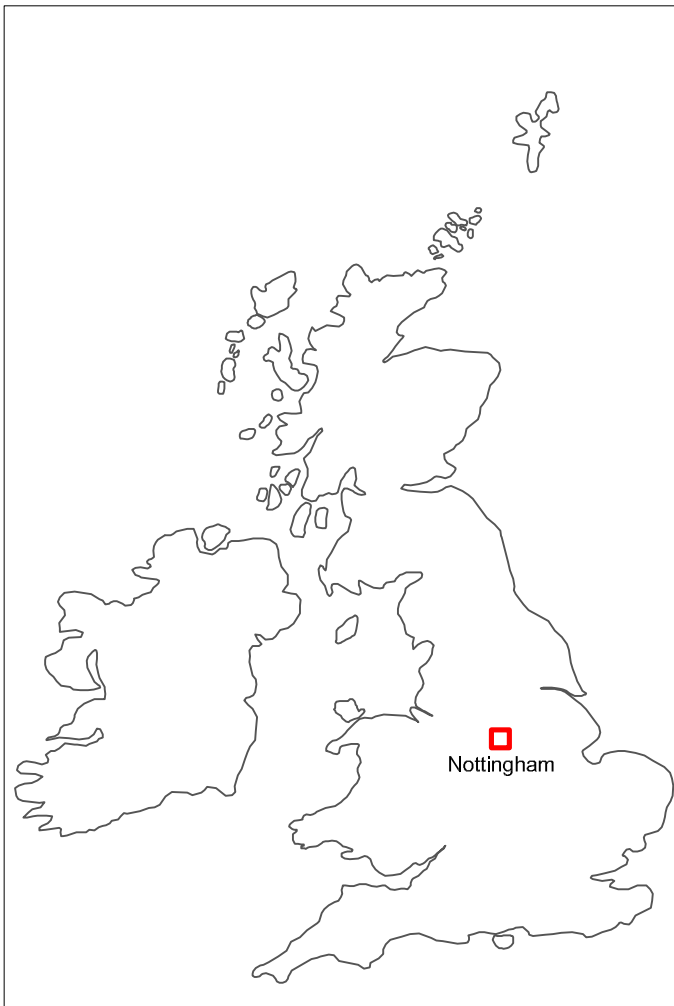


Plate 5. Base of brick culvert (6032)

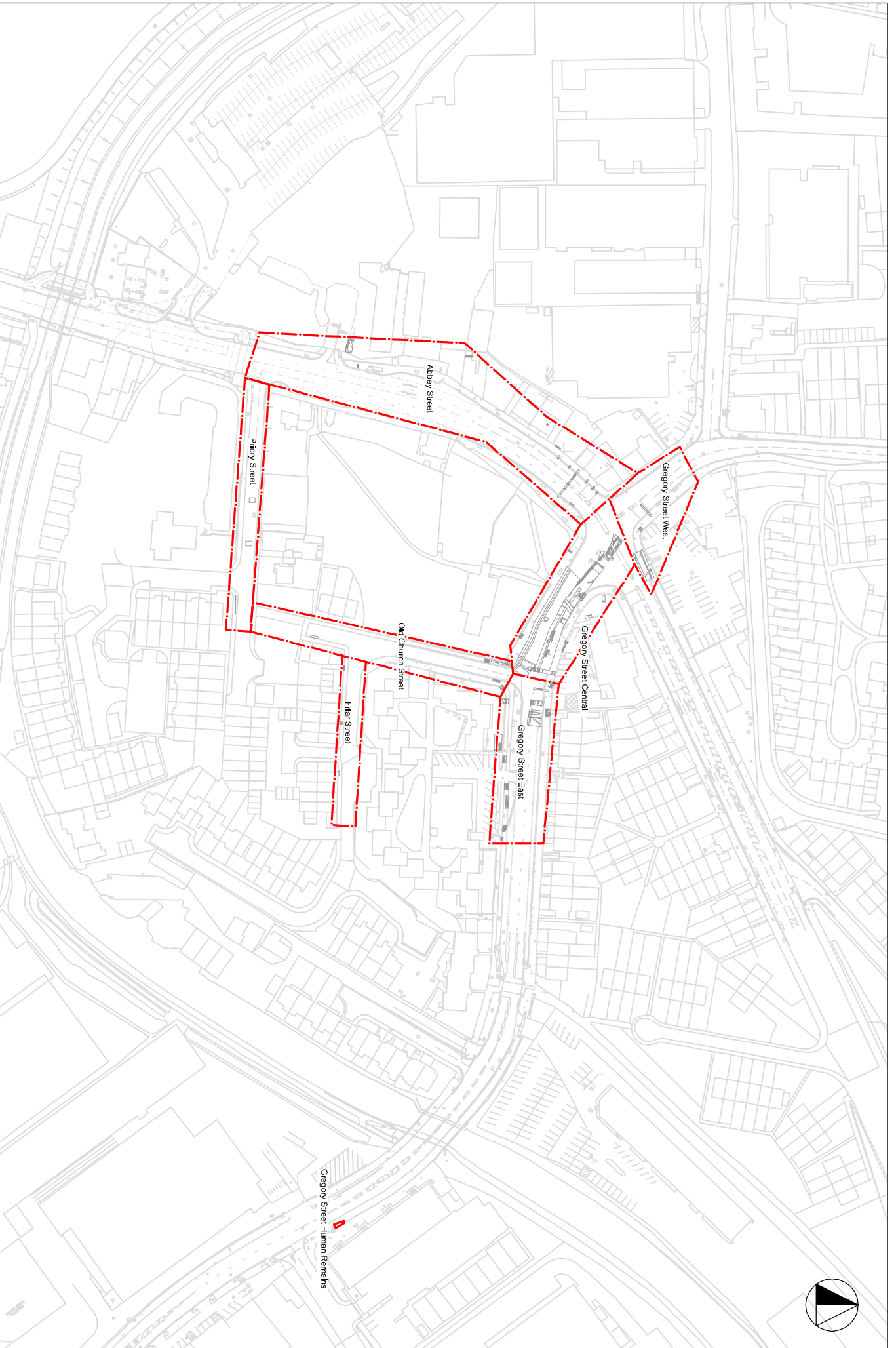


Plate 6. Ground reduction of Gregory Street Central

11. Figures



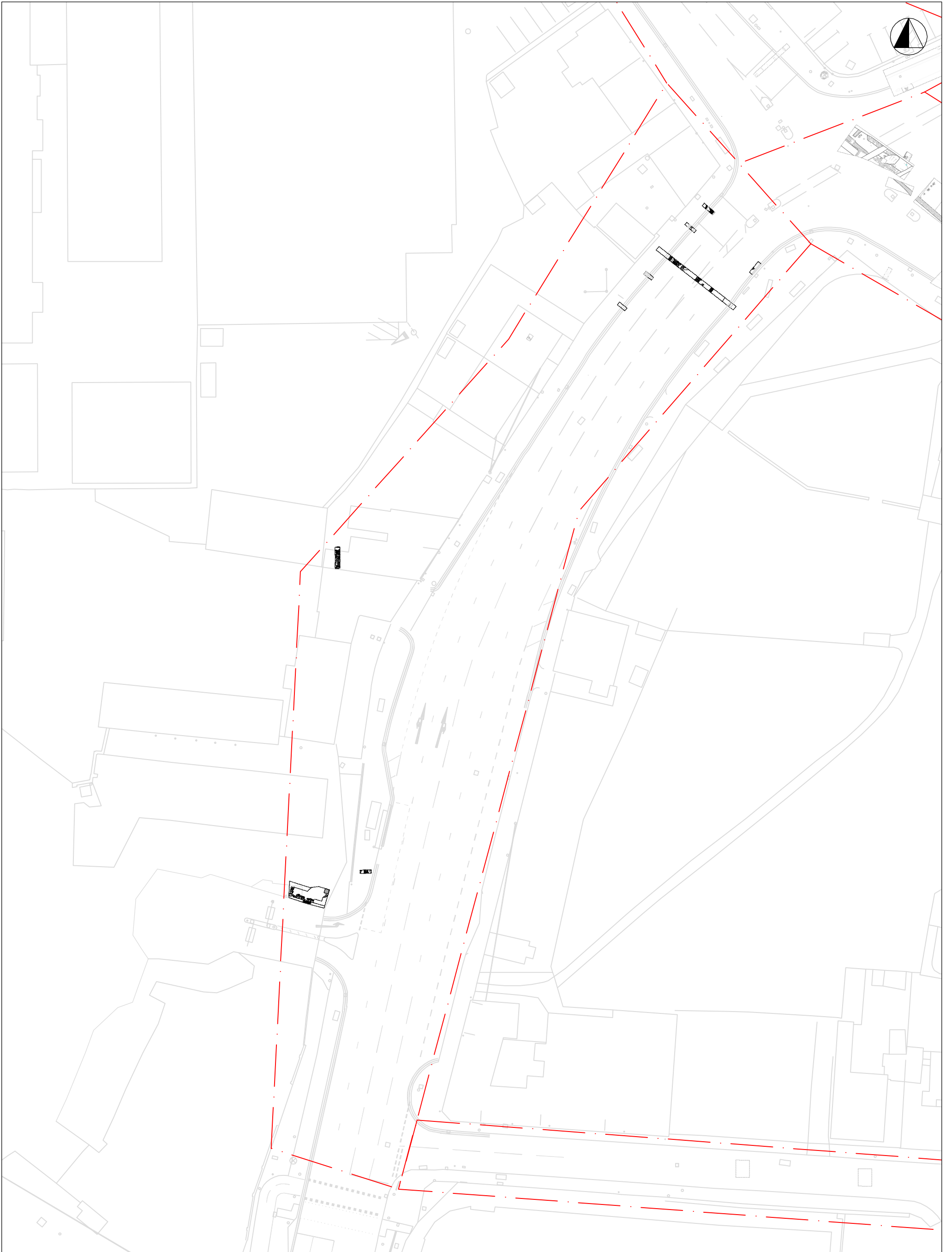
Key
 - - - Site Outline
 ■ Archaeological Investigation

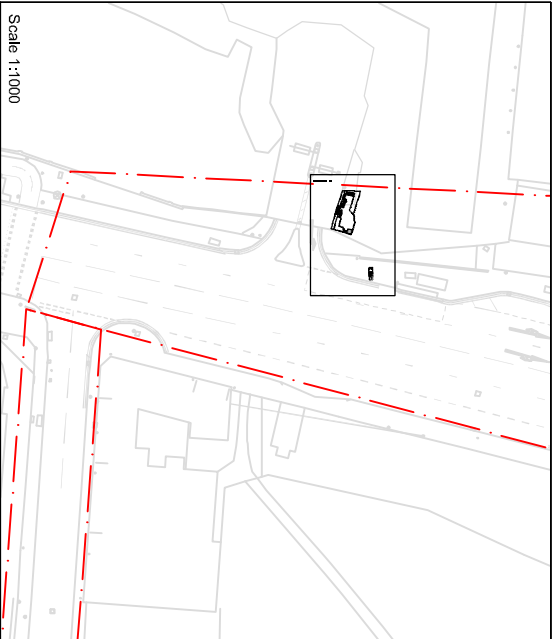


0 m

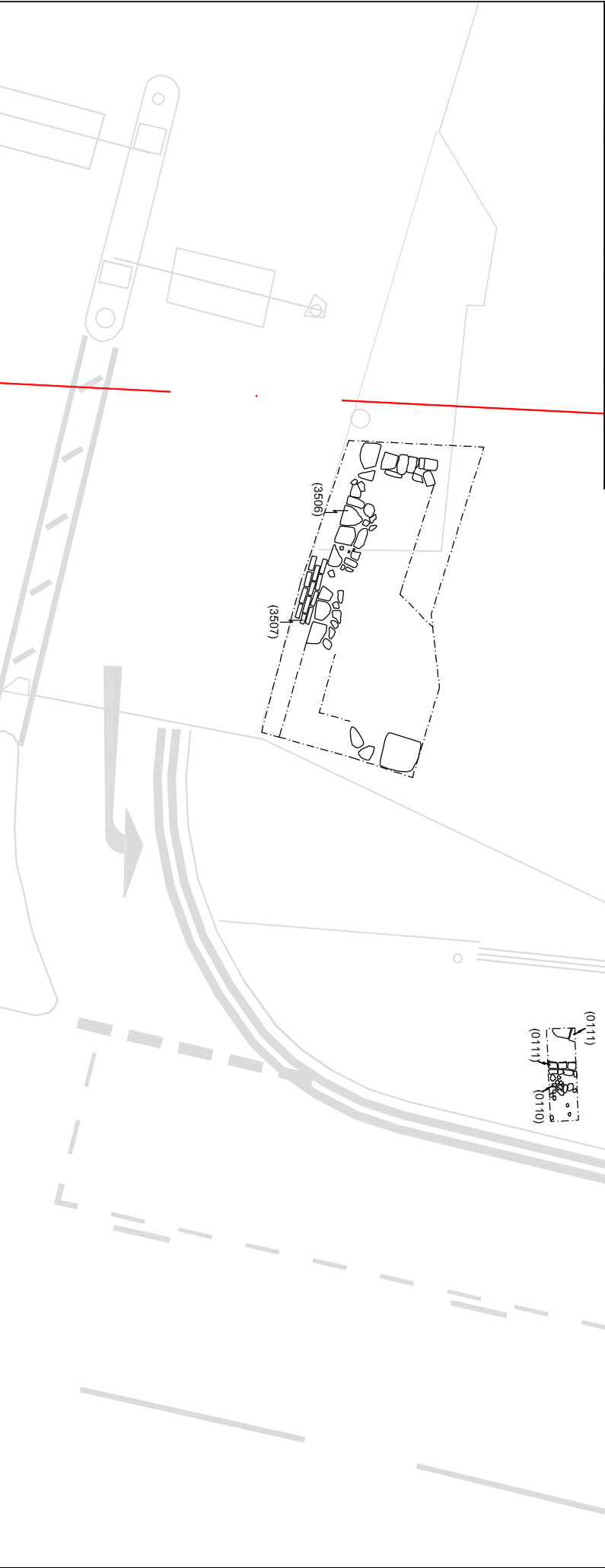
200 m







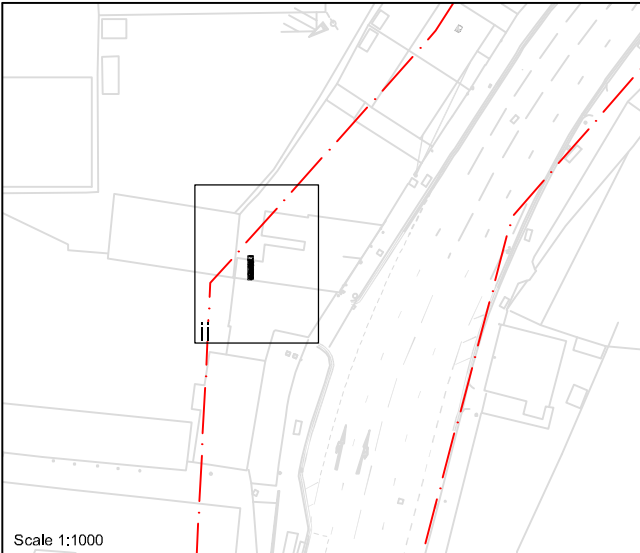
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NET Phase 2
Figure 4
Scale at A4 - 1:100

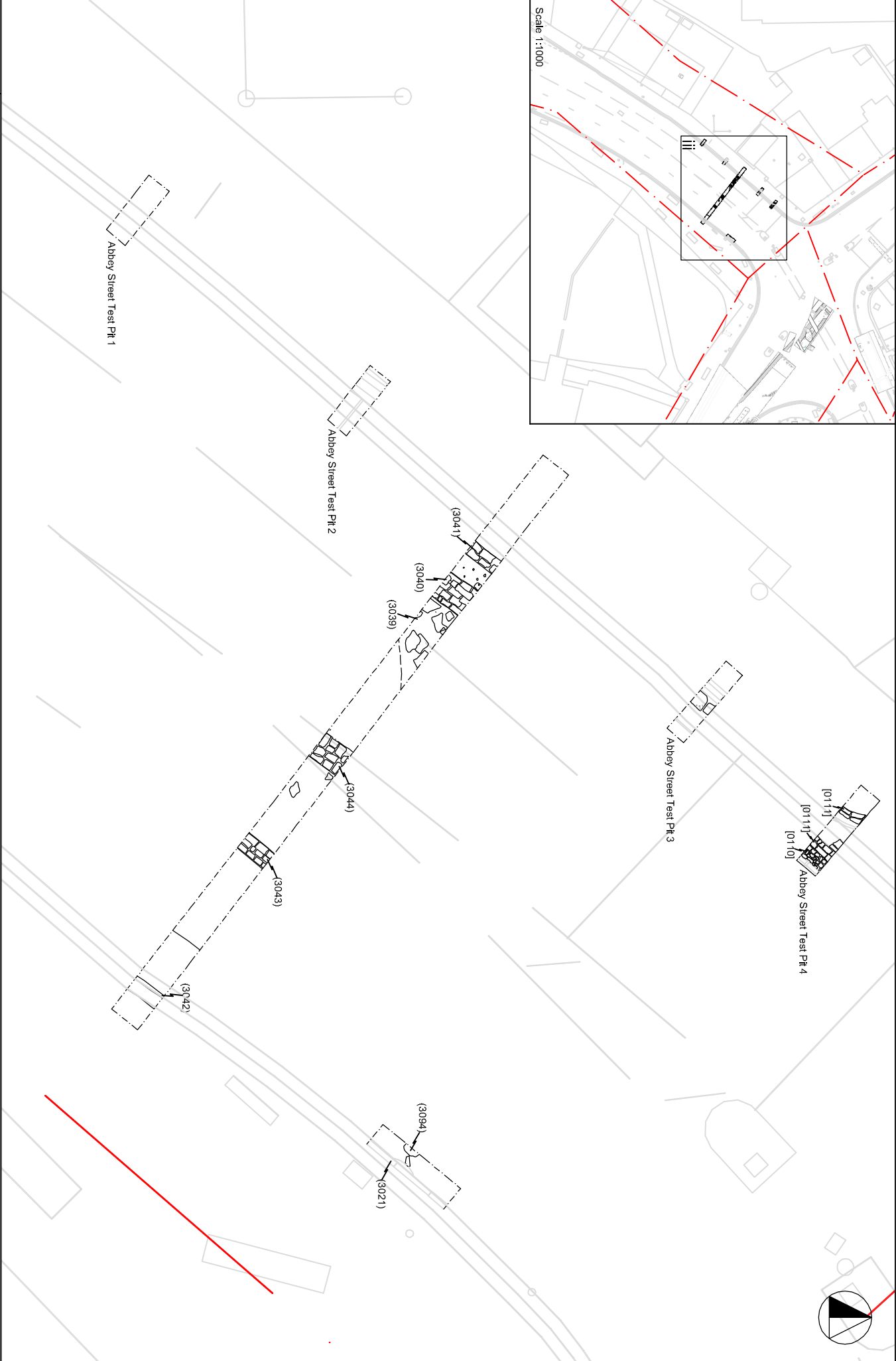
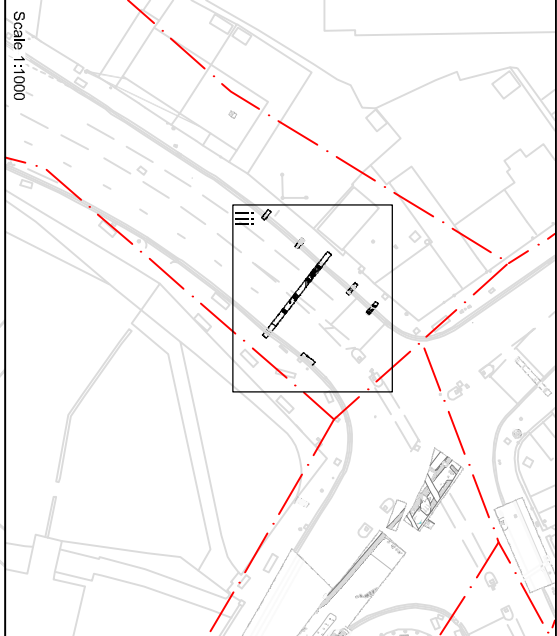
Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Detailed plan of monitored interventions and-
compound enabling works along Abbey Street, l

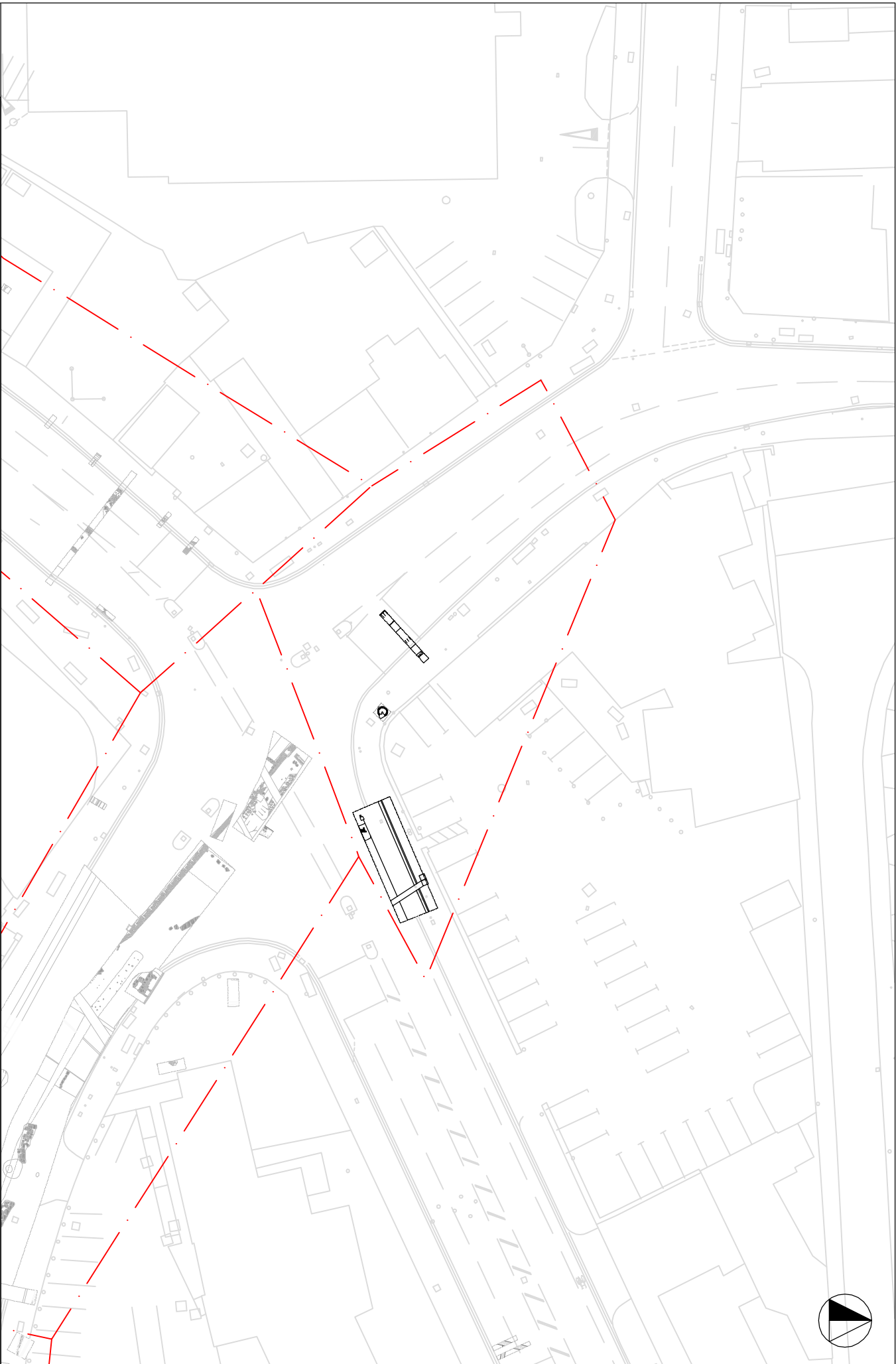




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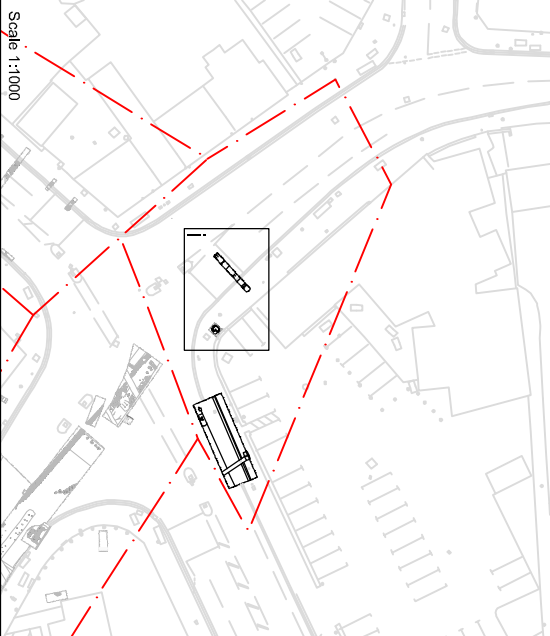




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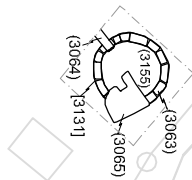
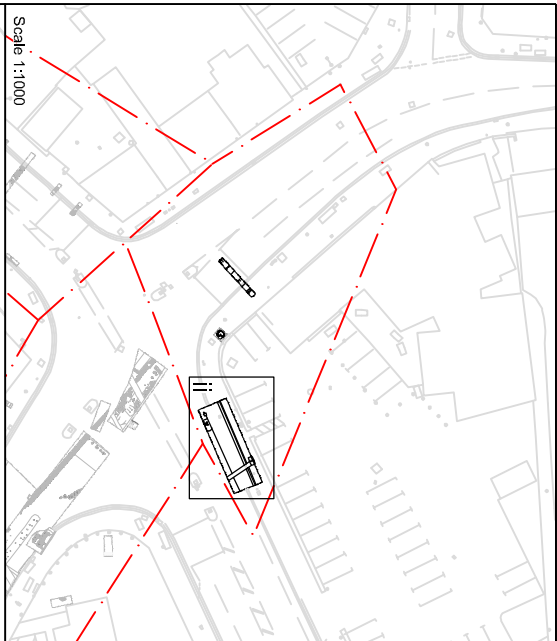
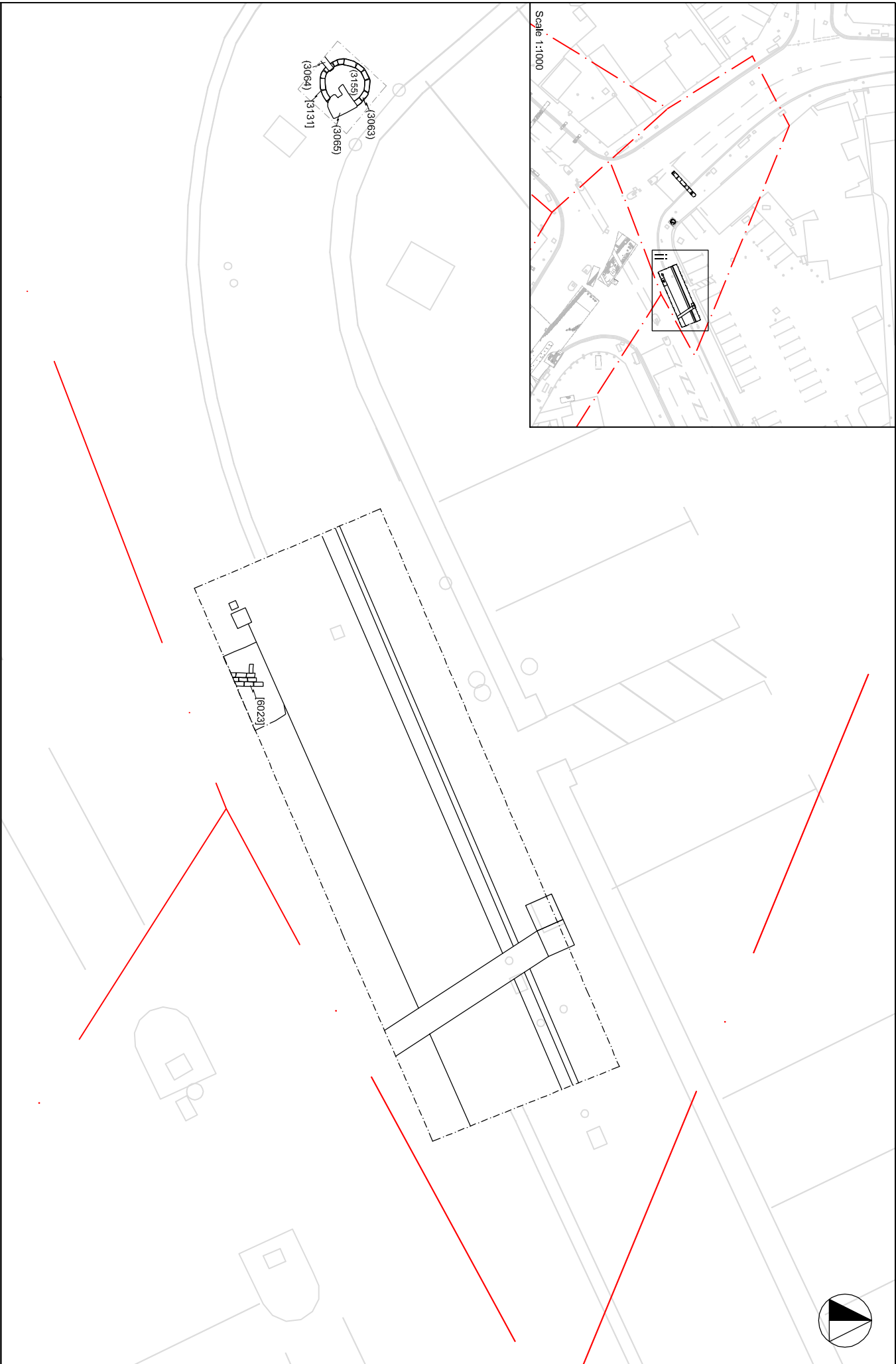
10 m

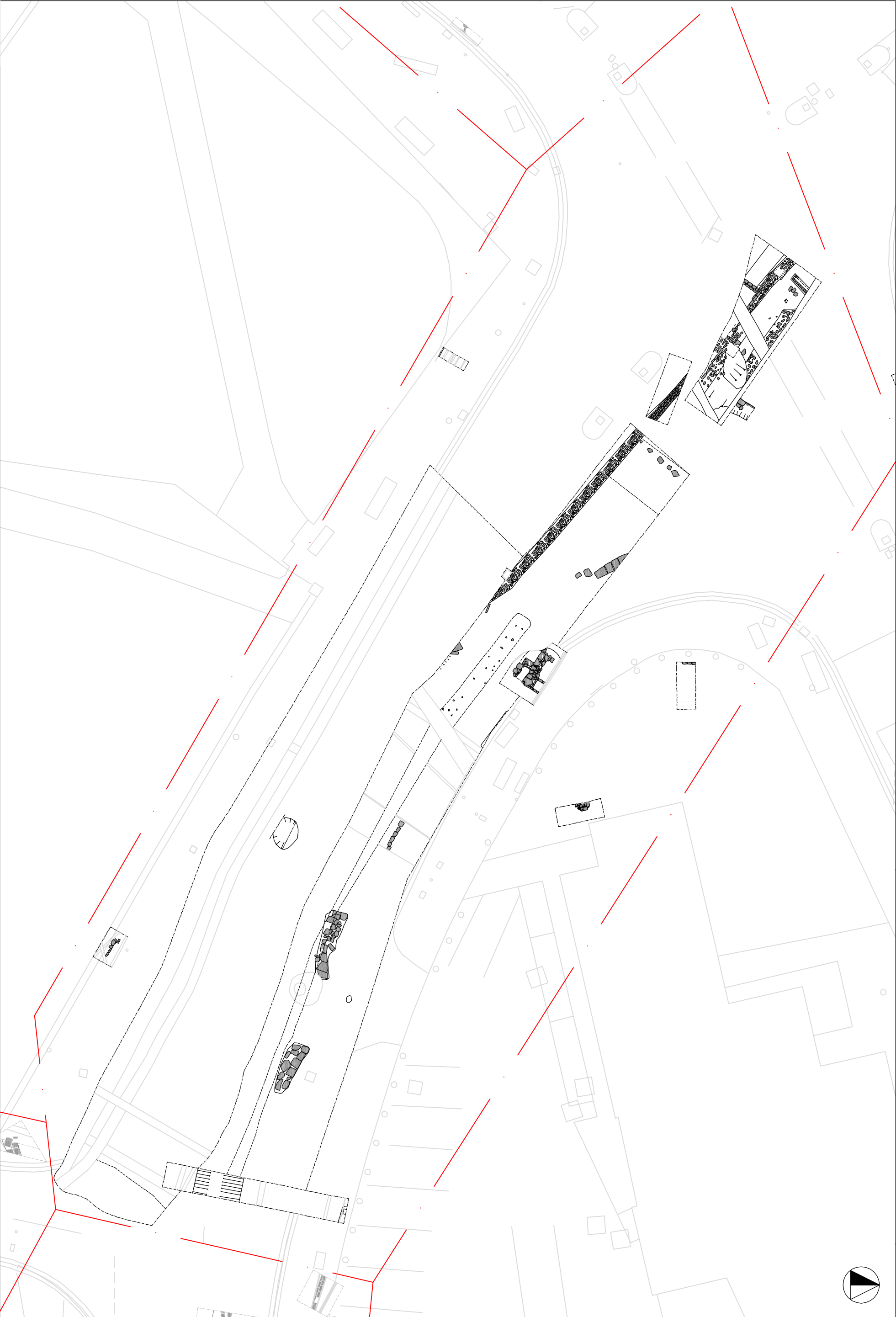


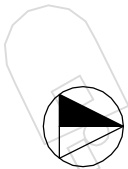
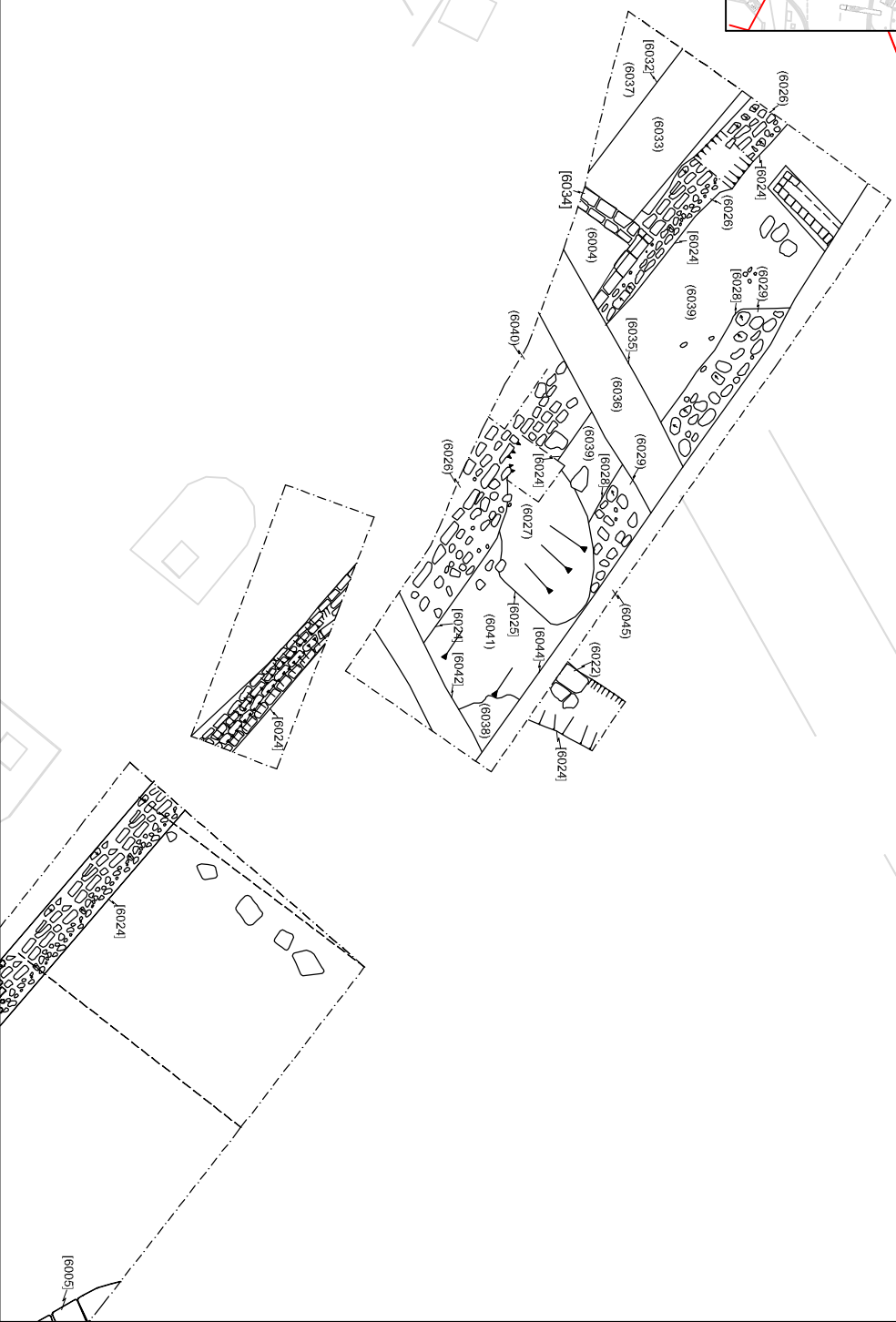
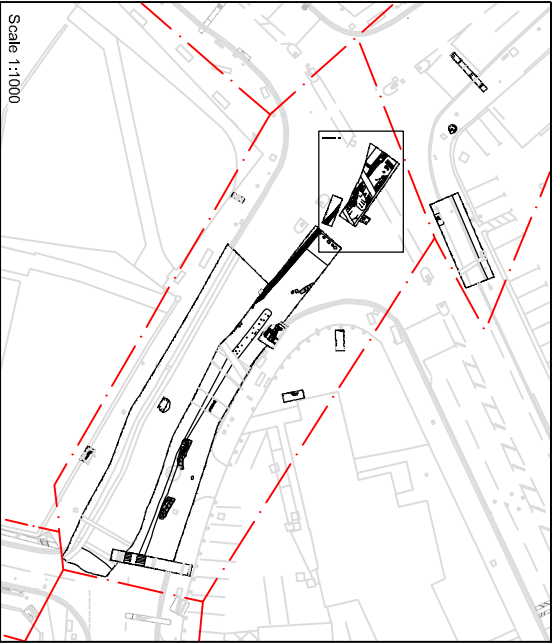
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10 m

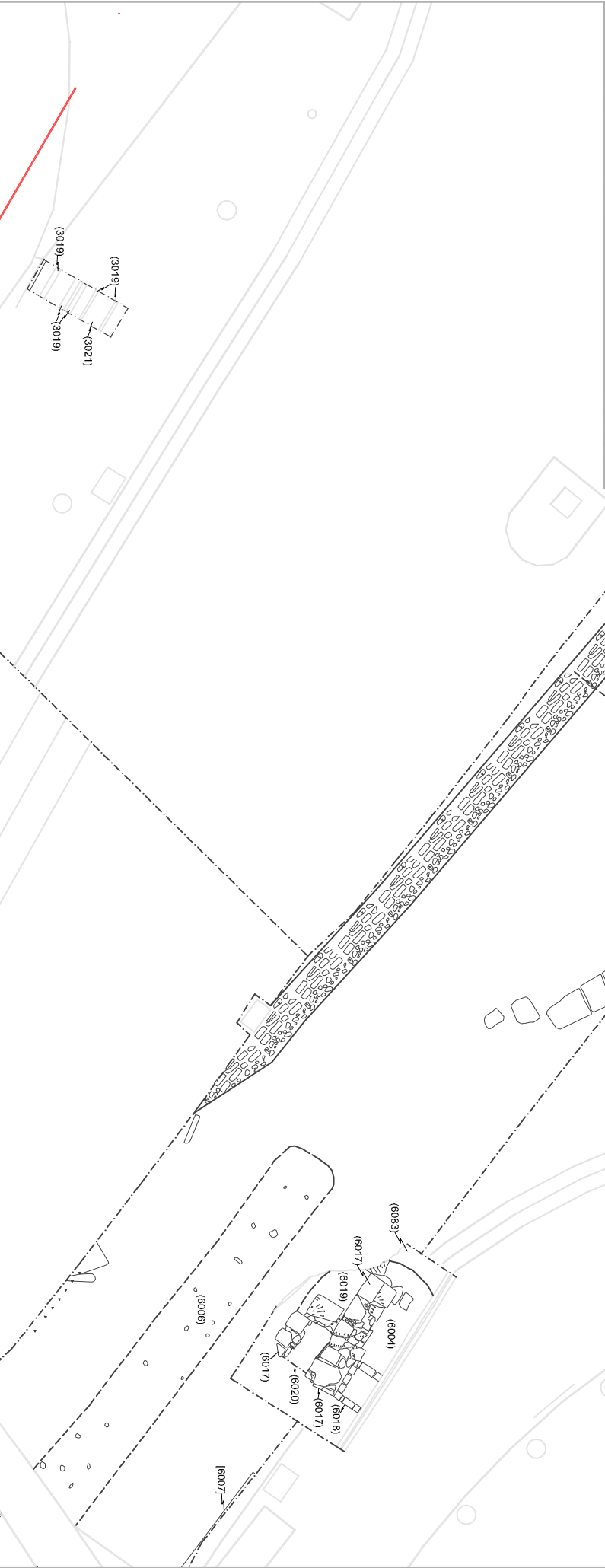
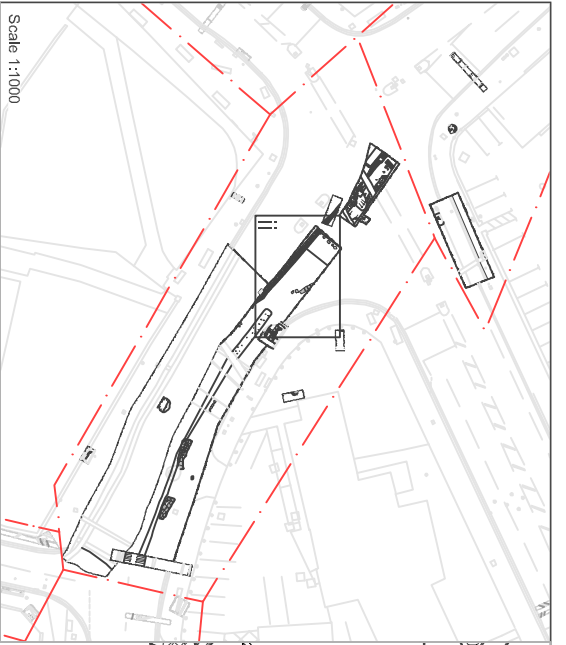


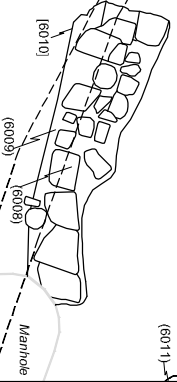
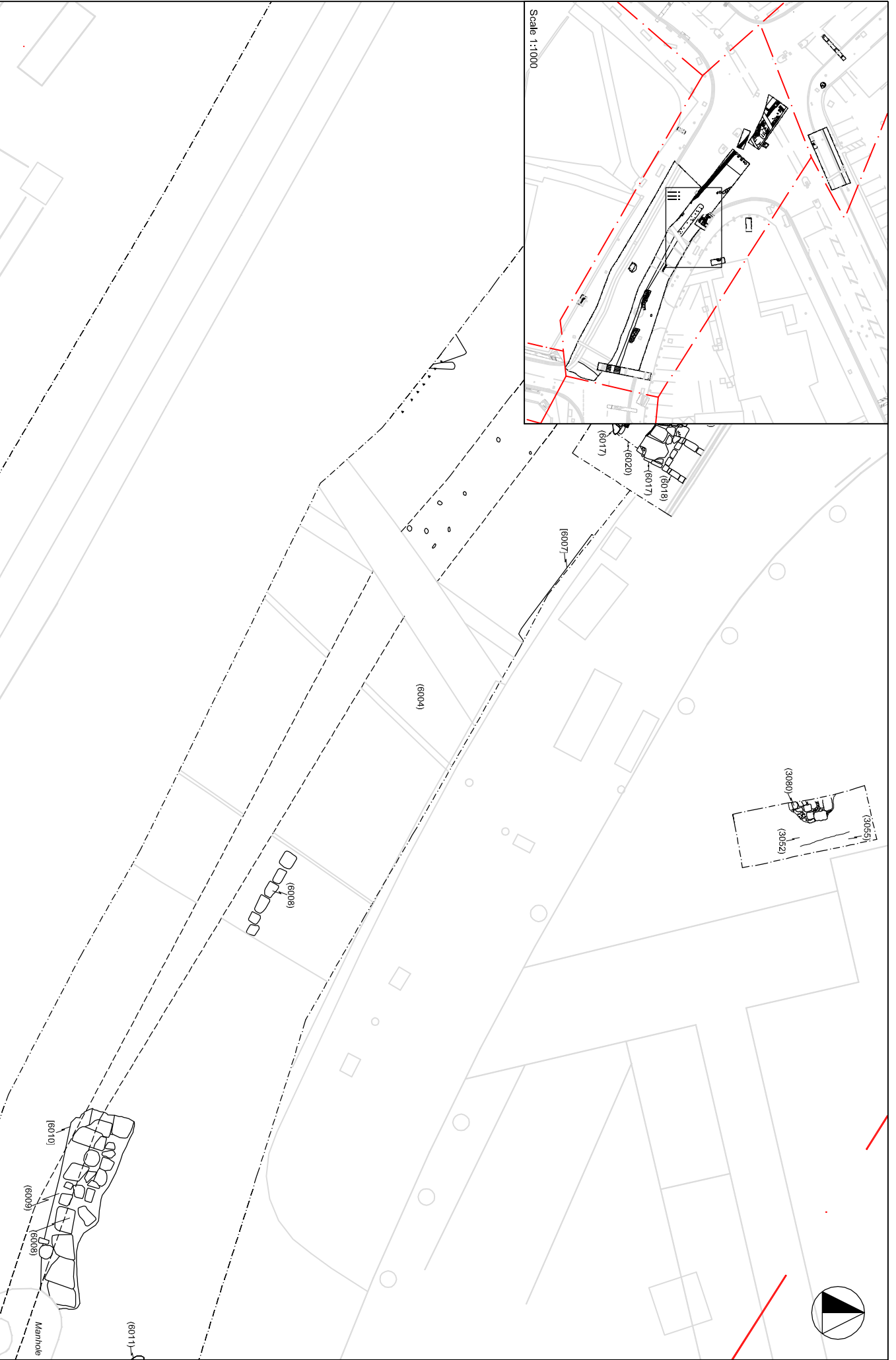
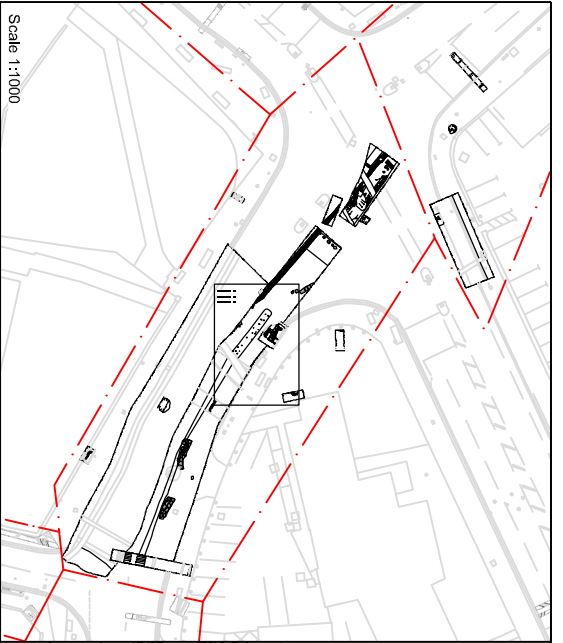




NET Phase 2
 Figure 11
 Scale at A4 - 1:100

Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
 Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street-
 Central, i





(6011)

(6004)

(6008)

(6007)

(6017)

(6020)

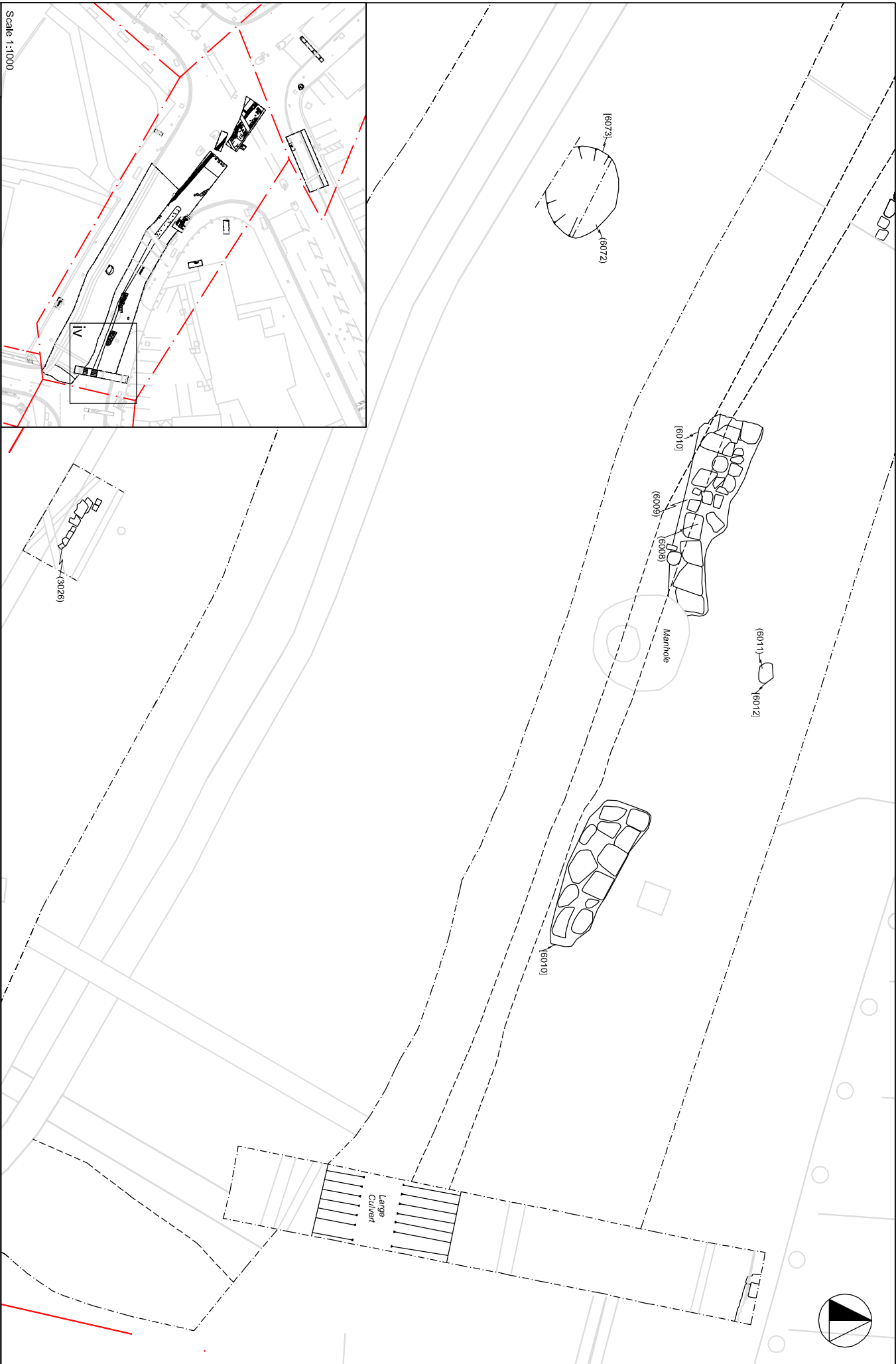
(6017)

(6018)

(3080)

(3052)

(3055)



[6073]
[6072]

[6010]
[6009]
[6008]
Manhole

[6011]
[6012]

[6010]

Large
Culvert

[6026]

Scale 1:1000



NET Phase 2
Figure 14
Scale at A4 - 1:100

Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street-
Central, iv

0 m



10 m





Scale 1:1000



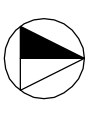
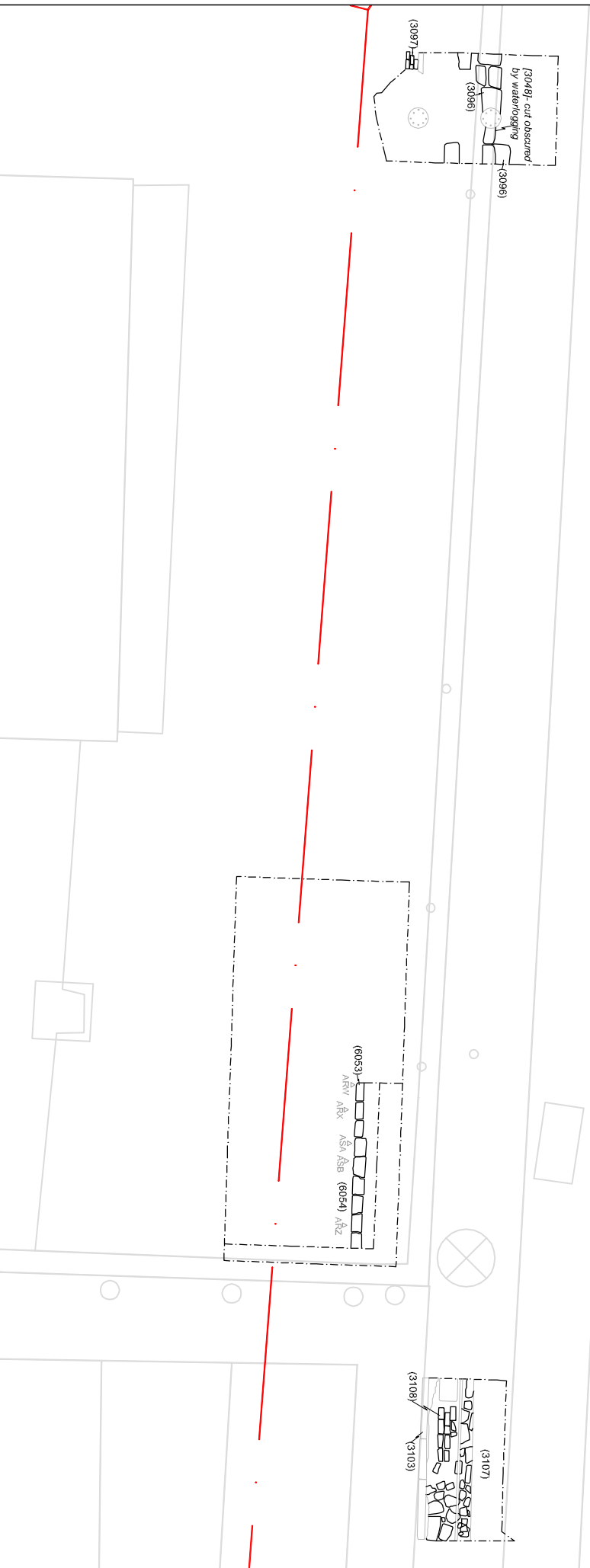
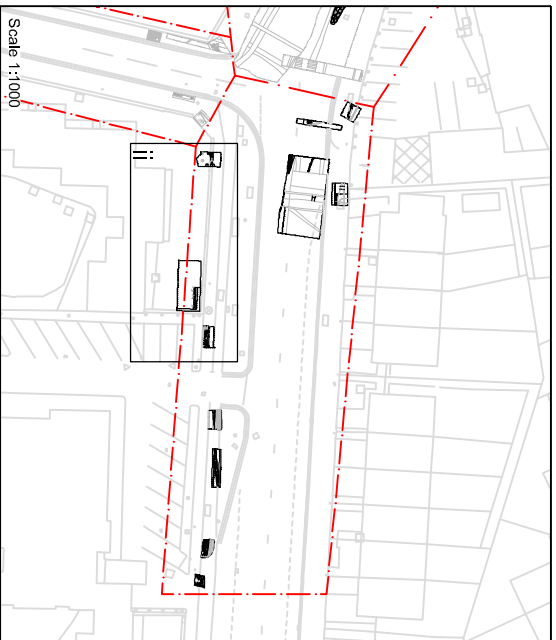
NET Phase 2
Figure 16
Scale at A4 - 1:100

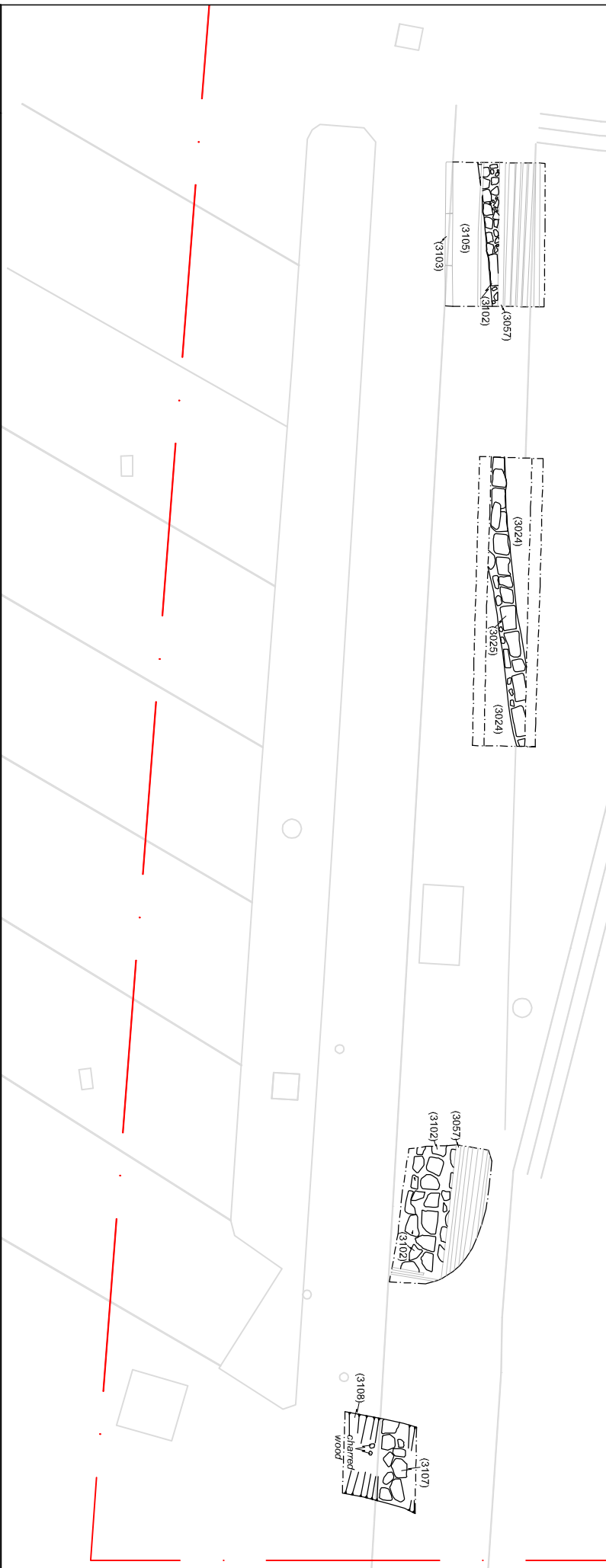
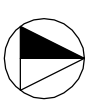
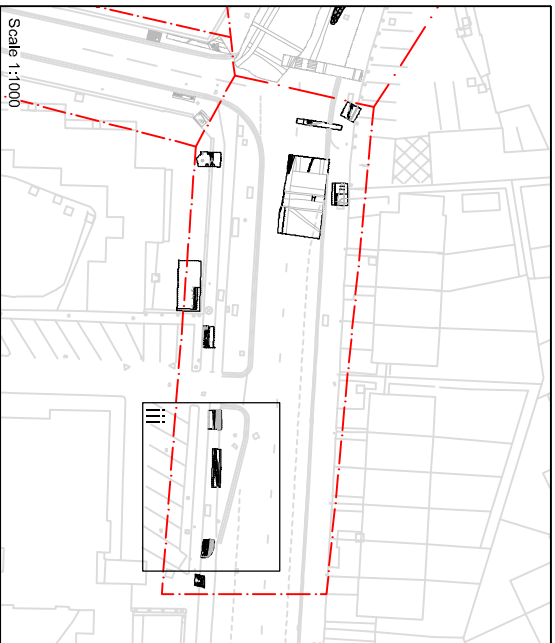
Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Gregory Street East, 1

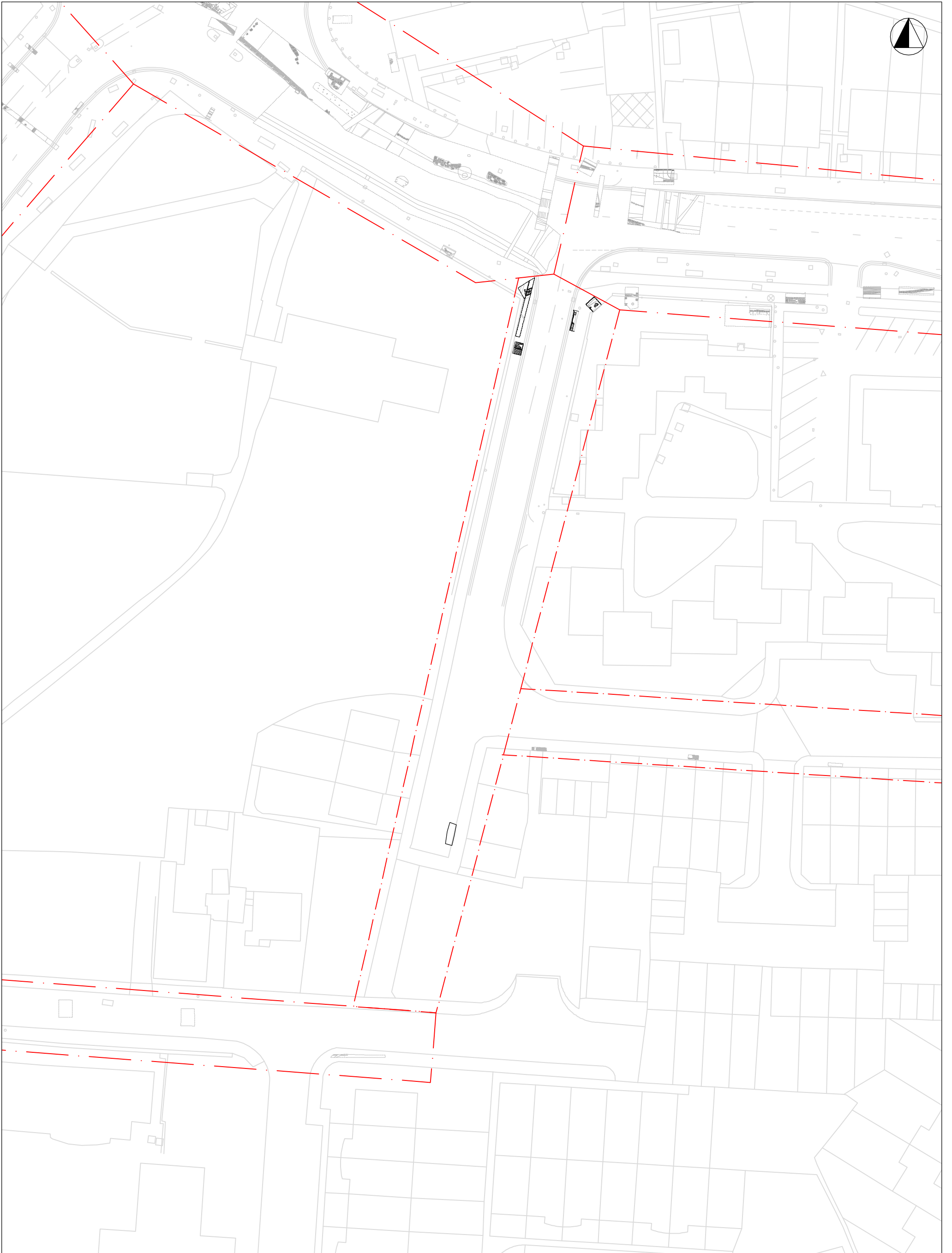
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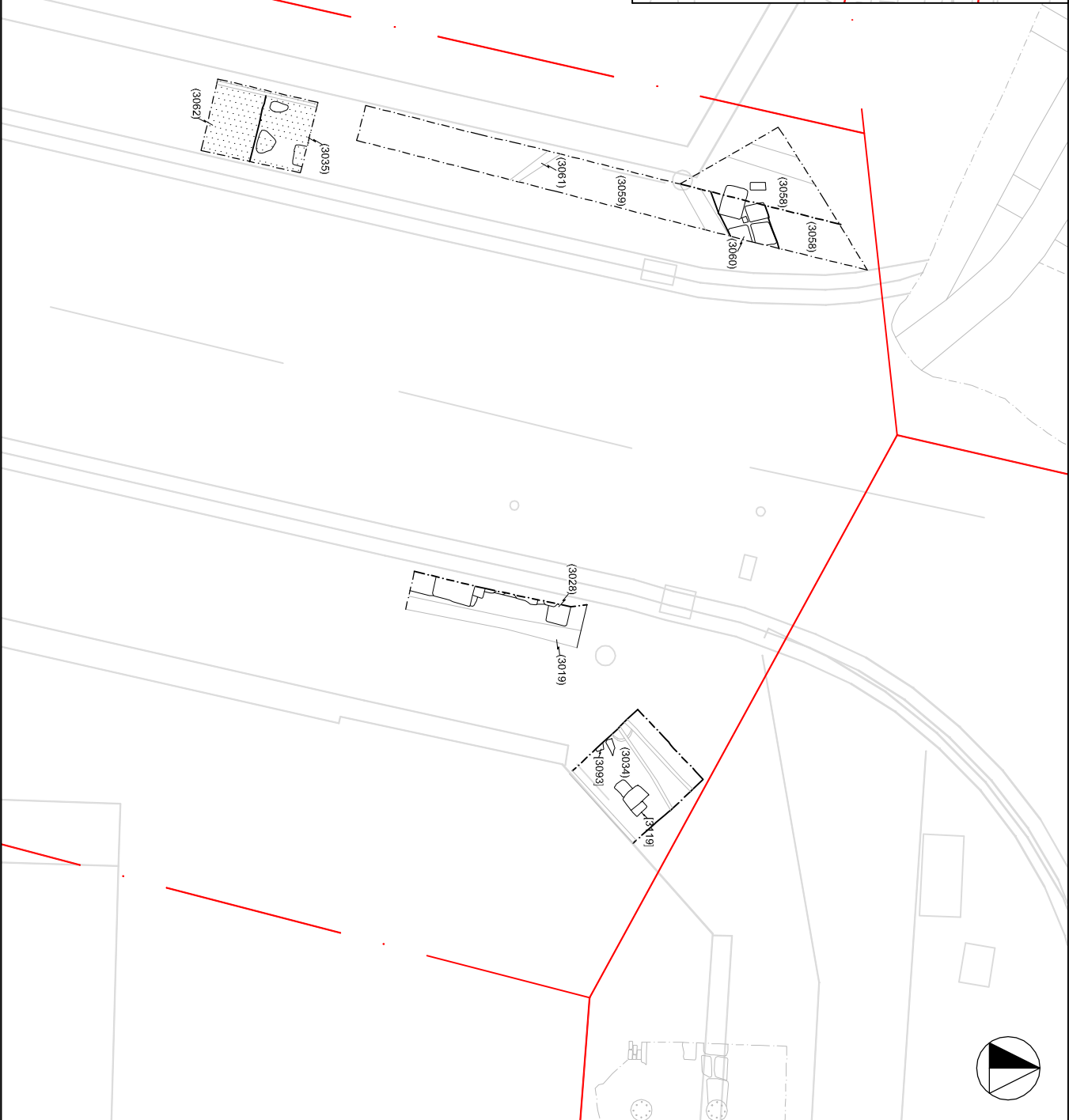
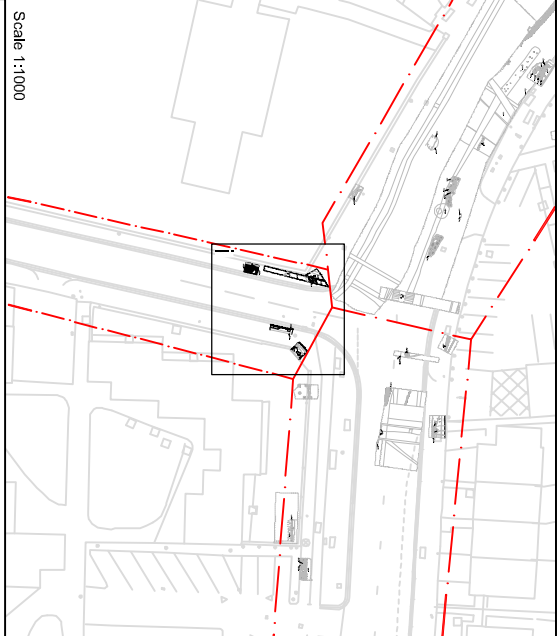


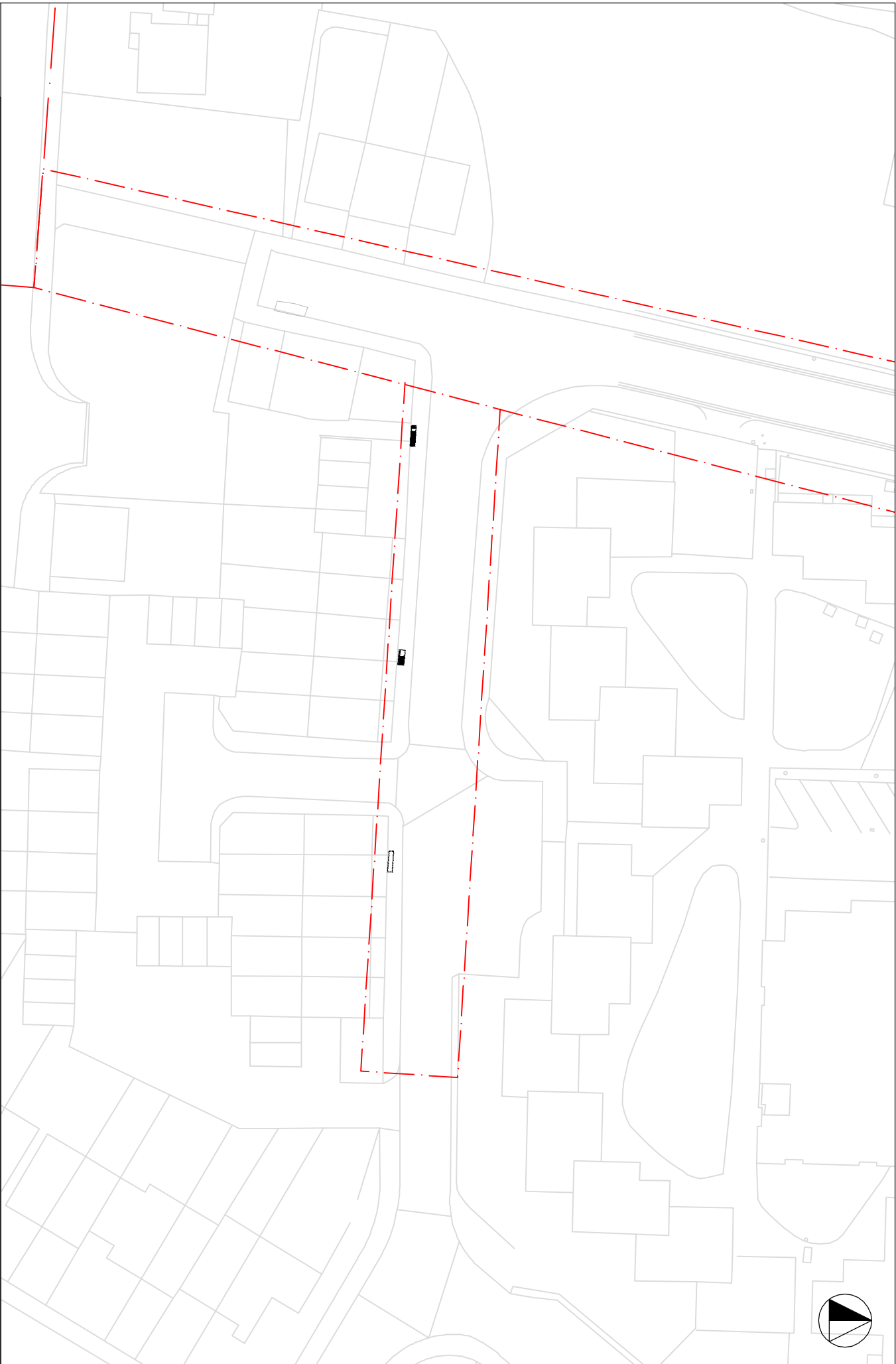
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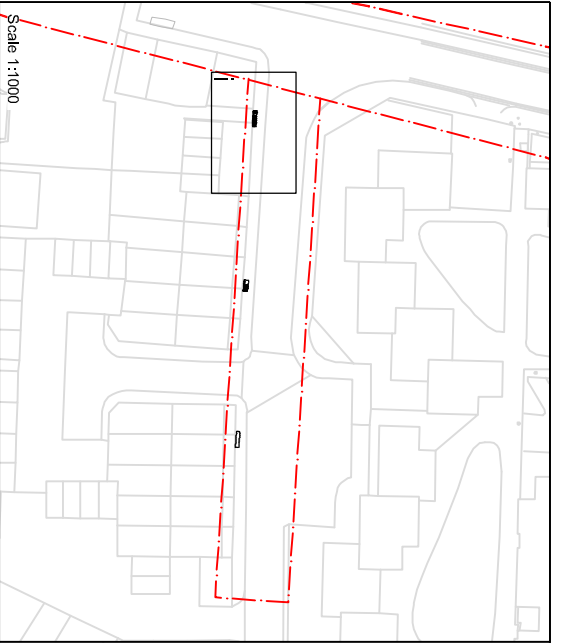




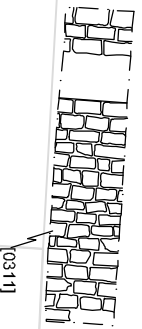








Scale 1:1000



Friar Street Test Pit 5

103111



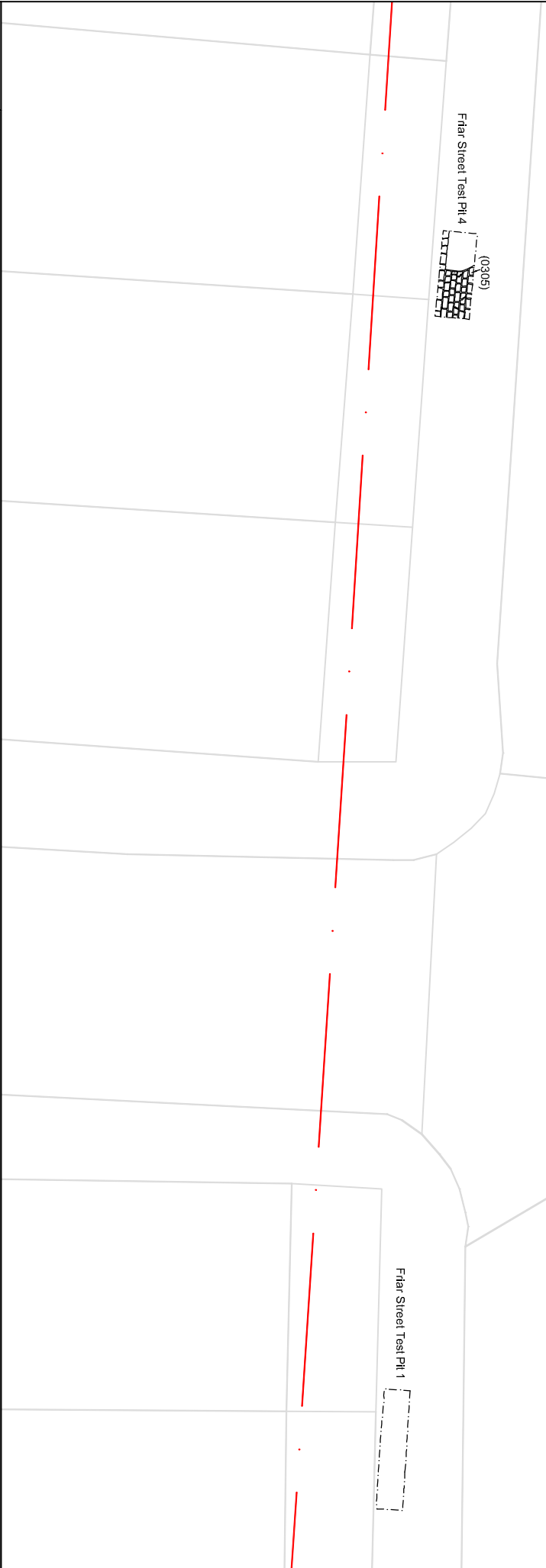
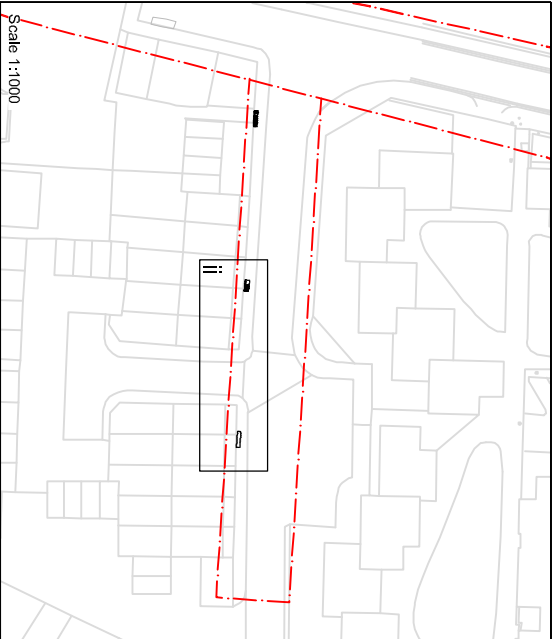
NET Phase 2
Figure 22
Scale at A4 - 1:50

Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Friar Street, i

0 m

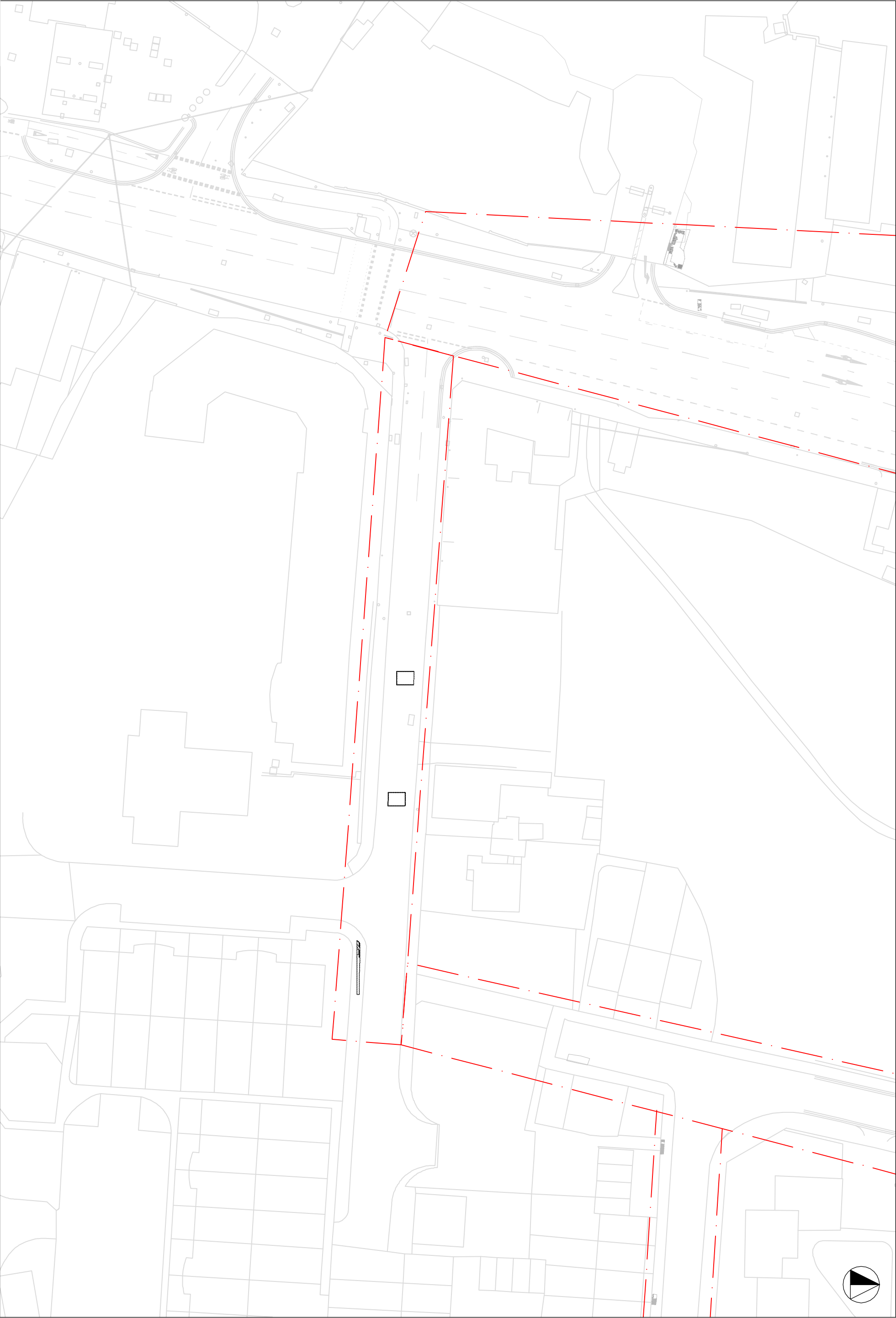


5 m

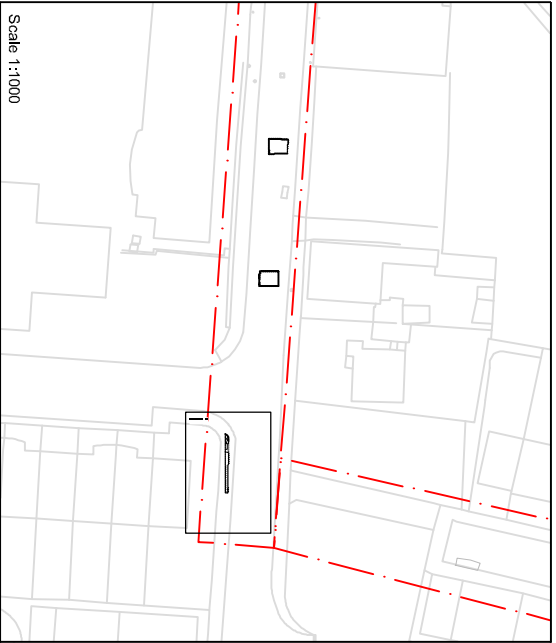


NET Phase 2
Figure 23
Scale at A4 - 1:100

Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Friar Street, ii



0 m
50 m



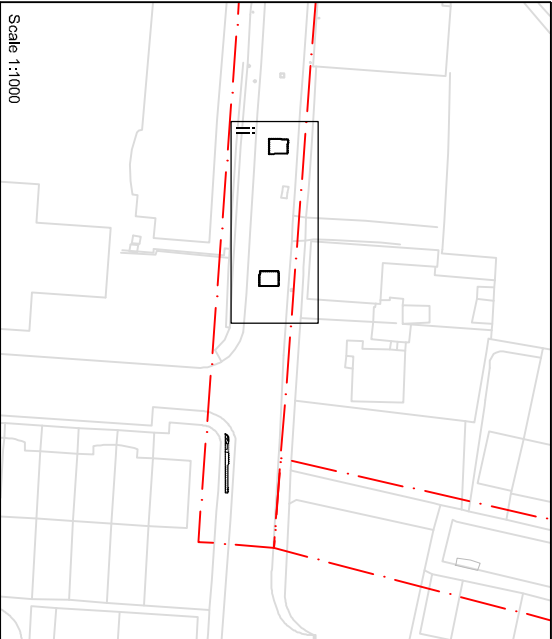
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NET Phase 2
Figure 25
Scale at A4 - 1:50

Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Priority Street, L

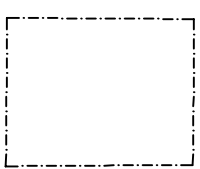




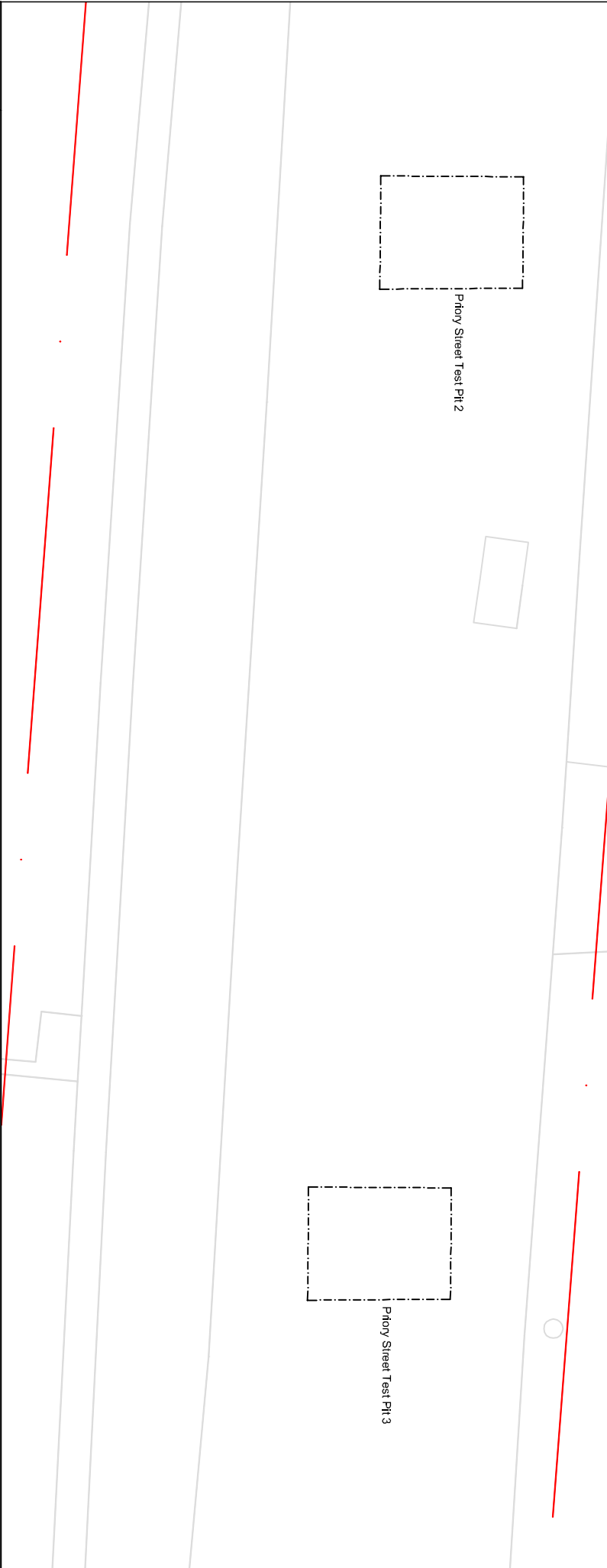
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Priority Street Test Pit 2



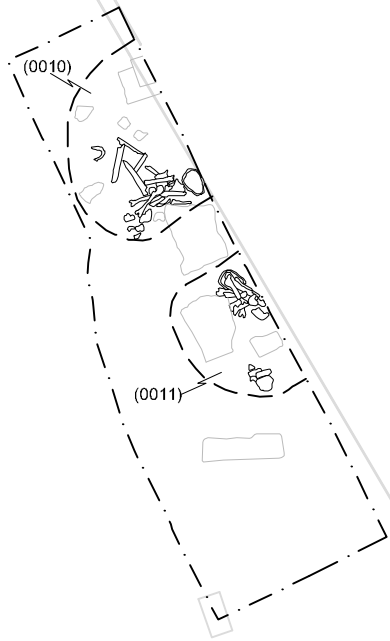
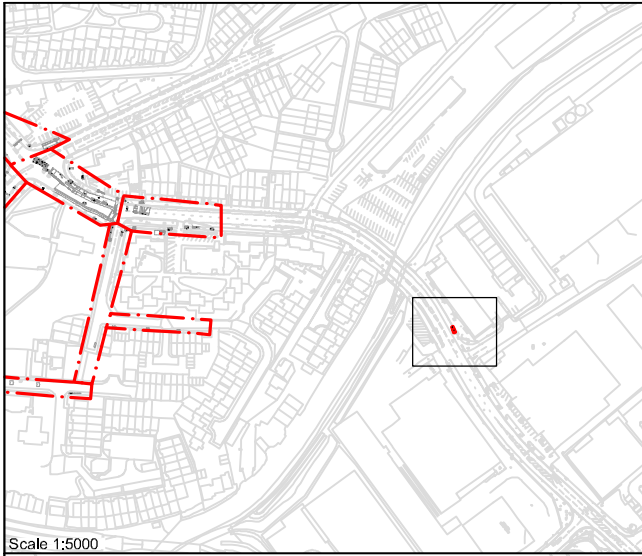
Priority Street Test Pit 3

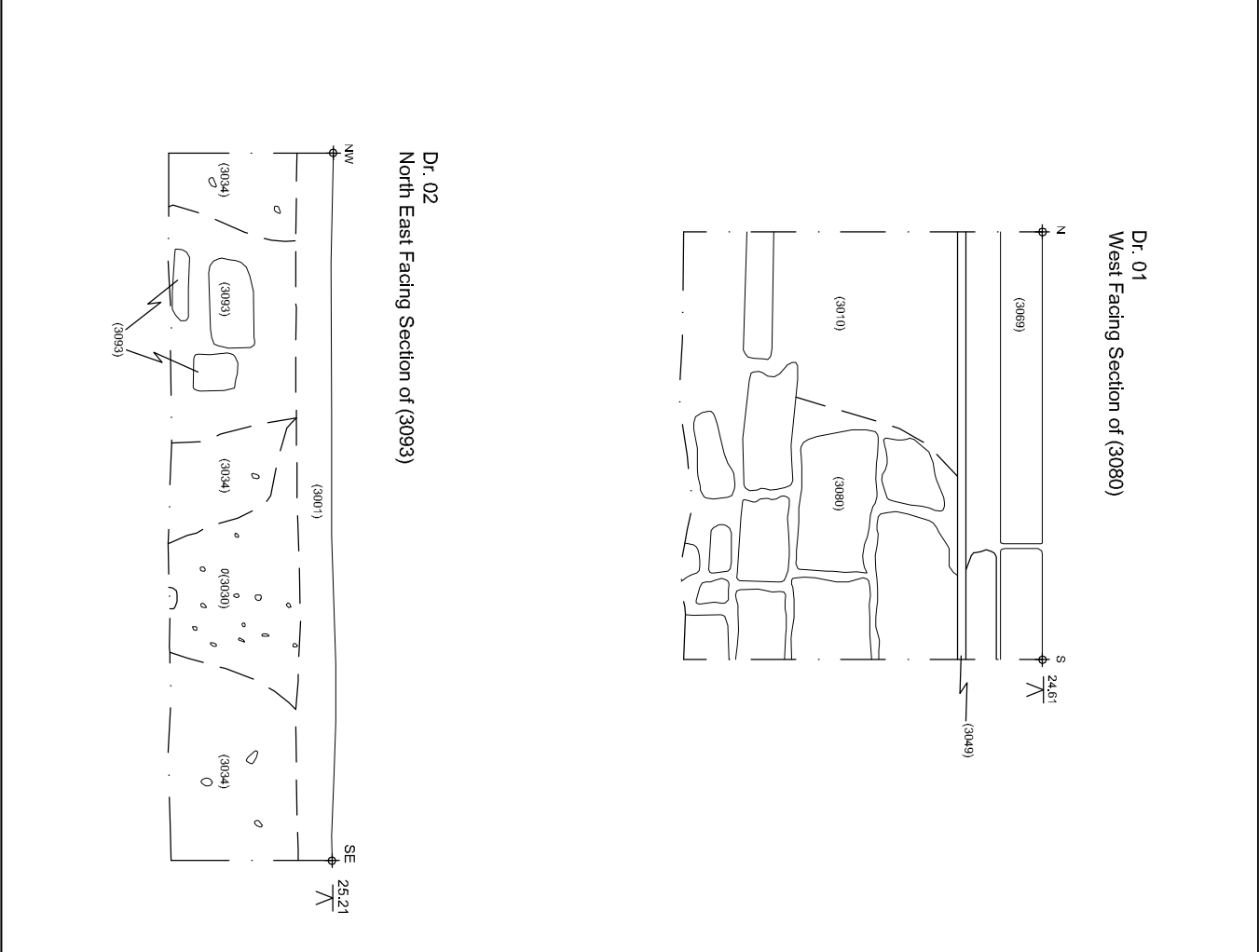
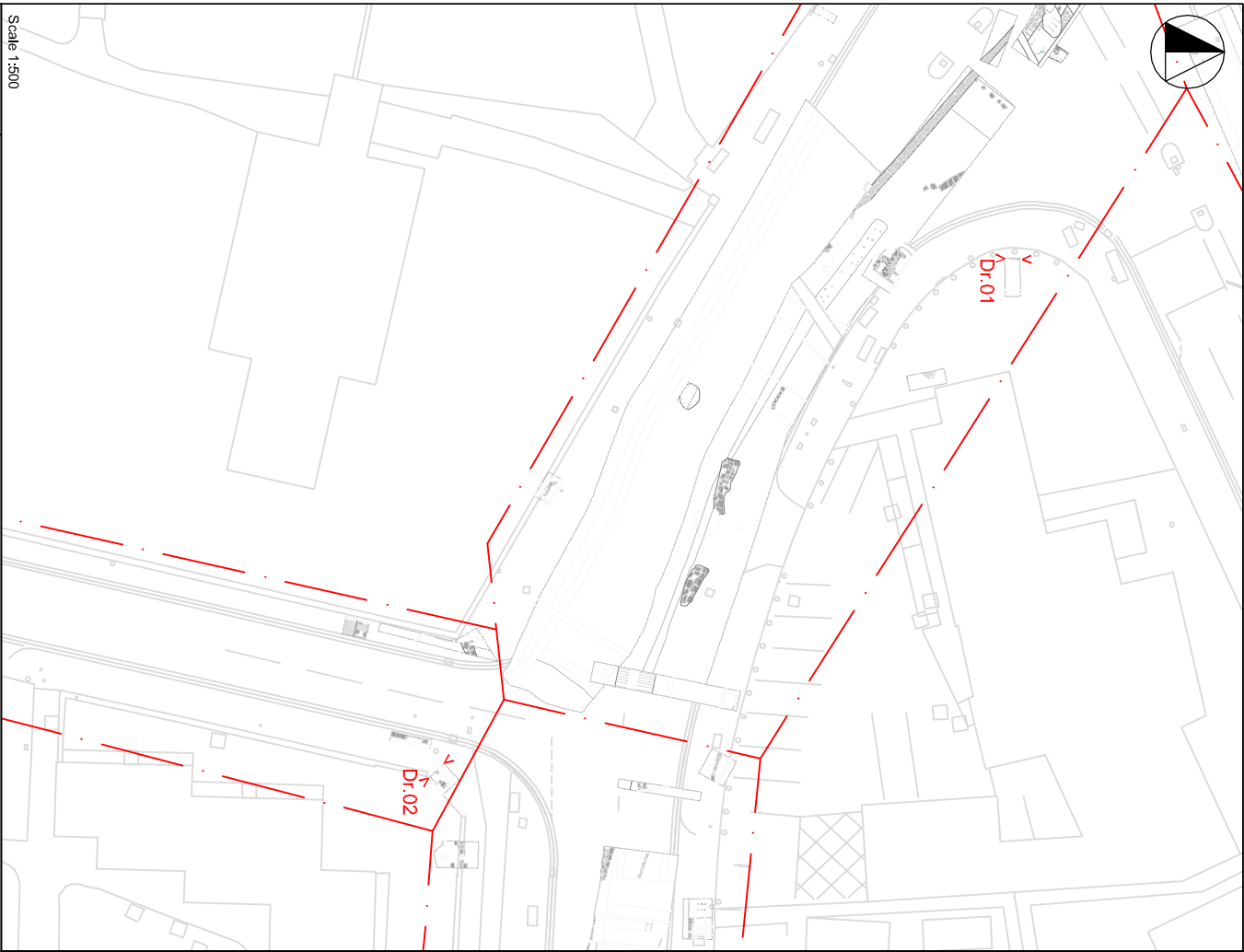


NET Phase 2
Figure 26
Scale at A4 - 1:100

Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Detailed plan of monitored interventions along Priority Street, ii







Dr. 01
West Facing Section of (3080)

Dr. 02
North East Facing Section of (3093)

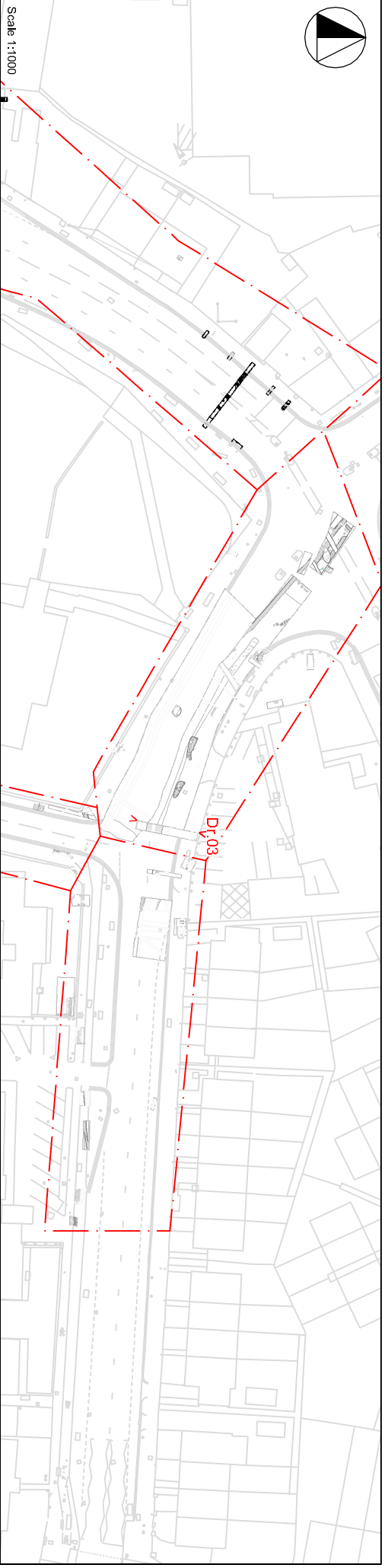


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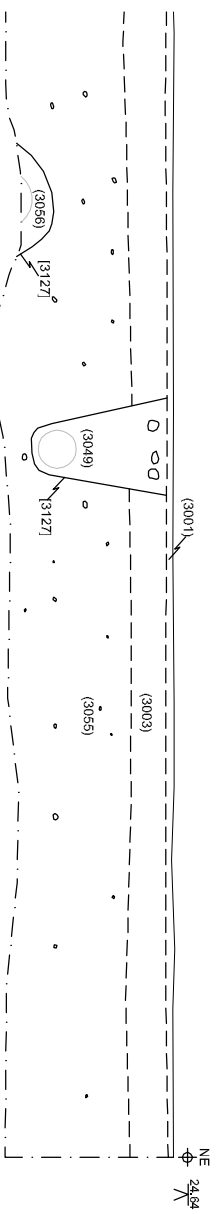
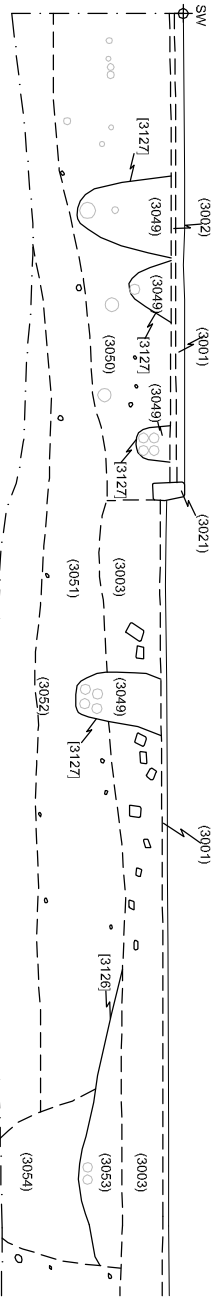


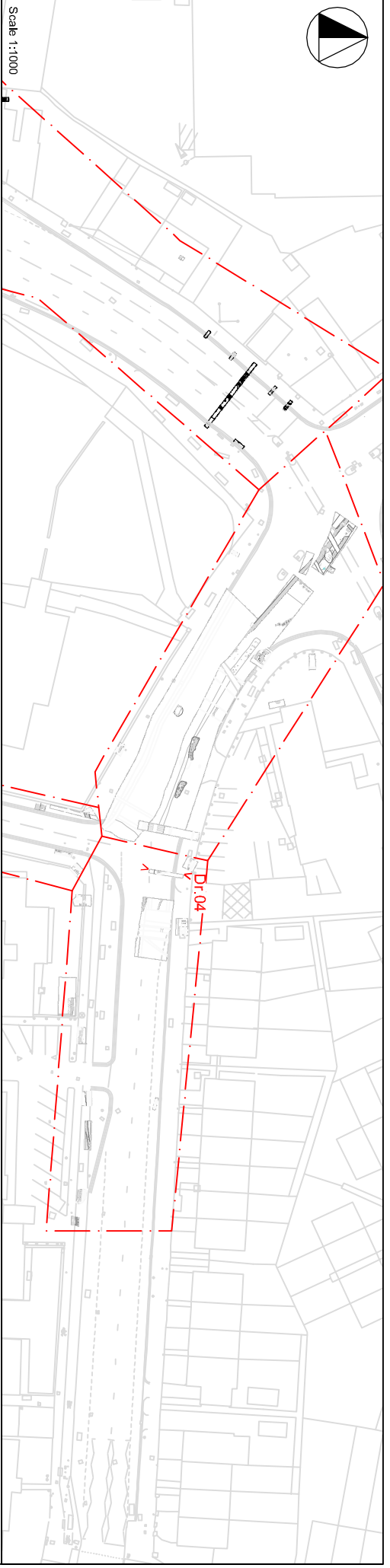
NET Phase 2
Figure 28
Scale at A4 - 1:20

Lenton Archaeological Watching Brief
Sections of monitored interventions along Gregory Street Central-
and Old Church Street, drawings 01-02

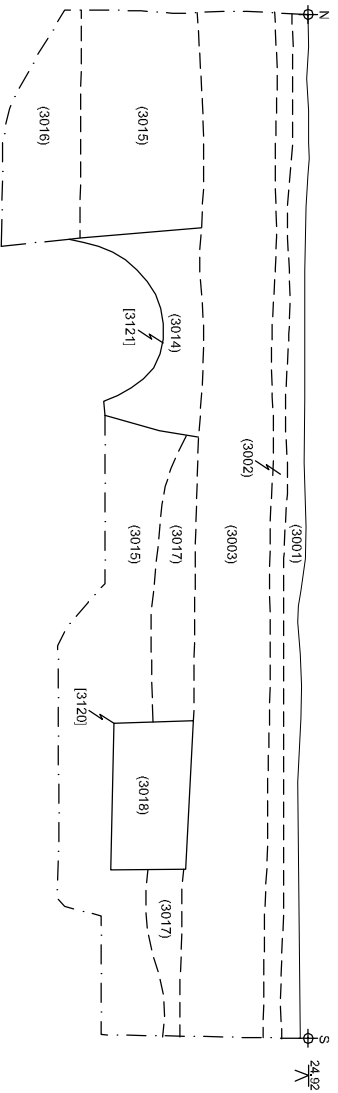


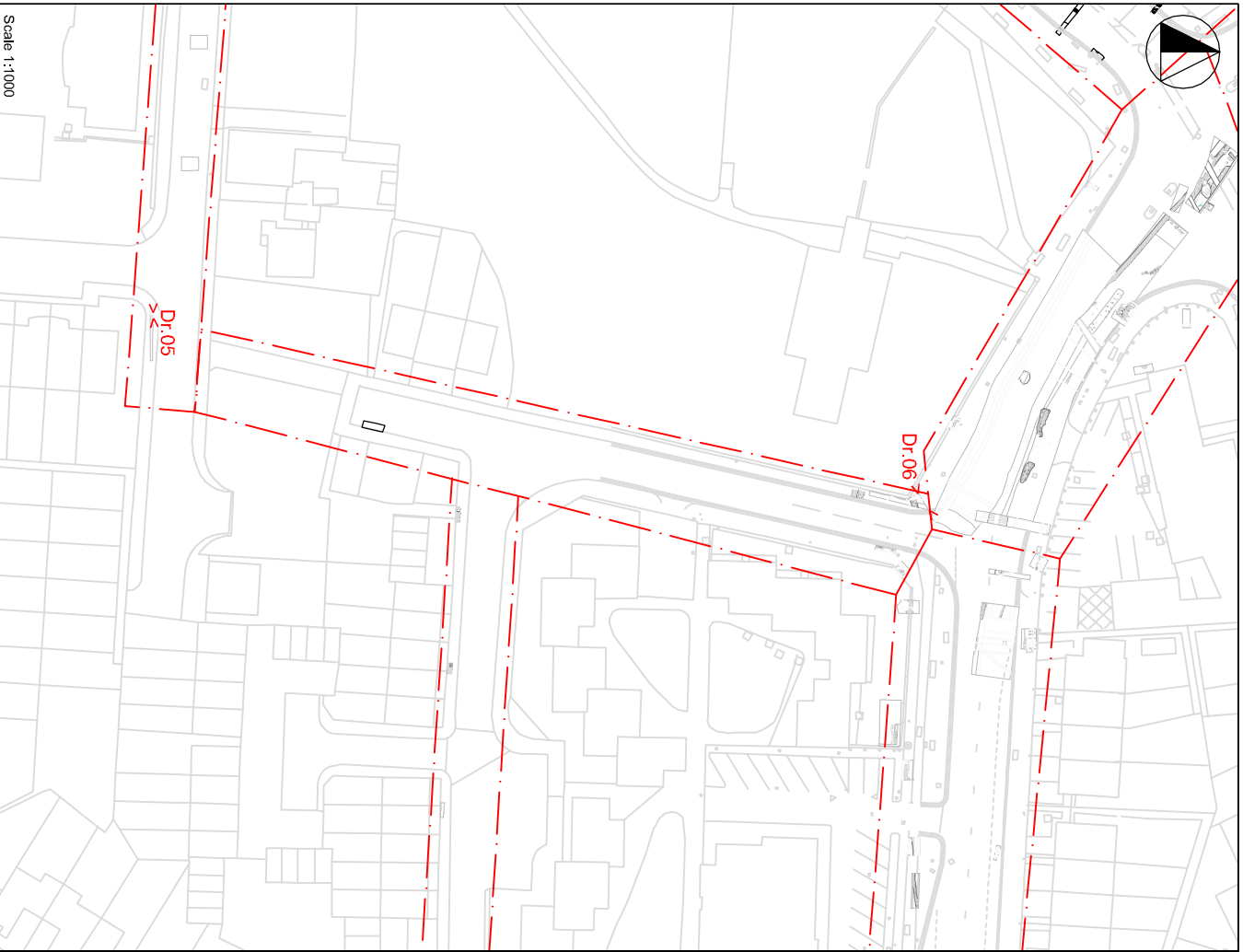
Dr: 03
South East Facing Section





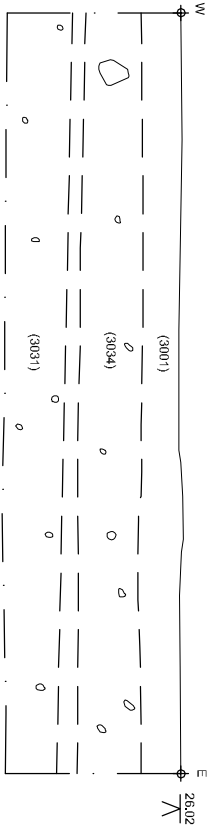
Dr. 04
South Facing Section





Scale 1:1000

Dr. 05
South Facing Section



Dr. 06
South East Facing Section of (3058)

