

31 Gregory Street, Lenton, Nottingham

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



For Mr. Sajaid Mahmood

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Report Number: 053/2017

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. S Mahmood to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of 31 Gregory Street, Lenton, in advance of proposed redevelopment. The work was carried out as part of a phased programme of archaeological works required by the Nottingham City Council City Archaeologist, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). The work was carried out between the 28th March and 3rd April 2017.
- The site, centred at SK 54151 34803, is situated to the north of Lenton Priory church, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, founded in 1106-7 AD and dissolved in 1538 AD, and to the north east of the proposed site of the annual Martinmas Fair and market, which was located within the outer precinct of the priory. The site itself is located within the proposed area of the gatehouse and approach to Lenton Priory, as ascertained by historical analysis. Previous archaeological investigation in the proximity of the site during construction of the Net-2 tramline identified a short length of wall that may have been related to the gatehouse (Dodd 2015)
- Four trenches, approximately 1.6m x 16m in size were excavated. Trench 01 was intended to be 'T' shaped at the western end in order to locate the extent of stonework encountered during previous works in the immediate vicinity, however, due to the presence of services, the trench was only extended south by 4.5m, creating an 'L' shaped trench. This was approved by the City Archaeologist.
- Trench 01 revealed a small northwest to southeast oriented stone wall footing at the west southwestern end. It is possibly related to a small ancillary building of Medieval date, or could have been built at a later date using stone from the remains of the Priory precinct. The true purpose of the wall footing will be difficult to ascertain without further exposure, but it is not impossible that this structure relates to the possible gatehouse wall identified during their NET-2 development.
- Within all trenches a buried medieval soil was also uncovered. This layer was similar in character to 13th and 14th century layers identified in previous works along Abbey Street, behind the Gregory Street cottages and within Priory Park (Davies and Flintoft, 2015, and Flintoft and Davies, 2015) within the proposed fair/market site, but the sense was that artefact finds were not as abundant, perhaps suggesting that the site at 31 Gregory Street site lies beyond the main areas of concentrated medieval activity/artefact discard.
- Three areas of uneven stone surface were further observed in Trenches 01, 02 and 04 on a broadly north to south alignment. They may have been laid as hard-standing in order to facilitate the movement of people and animals along a thoroughfare, or to raise the ground levels of waterlogged areas, during the medieval or post medieval periods.
- A number of potential post medieval layers and features were revealed in Trenches 01, 02 and 03., comprising pits, ditches and post holes, perhaps suggesting a change in land use from peripheral activity relating to the medieval priory to an increasingly bounded and parcelled piece of land perhaps reflecting the final expanded phase of the market/fair (as evidenced in Priory Park (Davies and Flintoft 2015), followed by less intensive domestic activity (as identified in the final phase of activity on the Abbey Street site (Flintoft and Davies, 2015)
- The majority of the layers revealed in the sections of Trenches 02 to 04 were found to be modern backfill and levelling deposits, probably for the building of the garage that occupied the northern part of the site until the early 20th century or the more recent Red Cross. A number of walls were uncovered that possibly relate to 19th century buildings visible on the 1880 OS map and in some instances e.g. in Trench 4 the later walls may re-use medieval stone. .

- This evaluation report will enable the City Archaeologist for Nottingham City Council to make his recommendations on whether further archaeological mitigation is required in advance of development at this site.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by Mr. Sajaid Mahmood to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on a brown field site at the junction of Gregory Street and Abbey Street in Lenton, Nottingham. The site was centred on NGR SK 54151 34803 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out as part of a phased programme of archaeological works required by the Nottingham City Council Archaeologist, Scott Lomax, in advance of a residential development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). This document relates to Phase 1: Archaeological evaluation
- 1.1.3 31 Gregory Street lies to the north of the Lenton Priory Scheduled Ancient Monument, Nottingham Historic Environment Record ID 1019675. Previous monitoring of a small 1m² test pit excavation on the site as part of the NET Phase 2 tram works (NET2) identified in situ masonry which may belong to the northern gatehouse of the Priory, indicating that the precinct wall of the priory may also exist beneath Gregory Street. Earlier excavations conducted in 2009 also identified a sequence of undated deposits as well as a sand and gravel terrace.
- 1.1.4 It was believed there was high potential for the survival of features and deposits of medieval and post-medieval date within the site. These remains may include nationally important structural remains of the Priory, including the Priory gatehouse and potentially part of the precinct wall, as well as evidence of activity and occupation of the wider settlement of Lenton. Therefore It was agreed with the City Archaeologist that an archaeological evaluation was to be undertaken prior to the development in order to assess the presence of any remains.
- 1.1.5 The work was carried out between the 28th March and 3rd April 2017. A total of 4 trenches measuring a minimum of 1.6m x 15m were excavated.

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 31 Gregory Street can be found on the north east corner of where Abbey Street and Gregory Street meet. The site covers approximately 1400m² and is situated at an OD height of approximately 30m. The site is a relatively flat brownfield site to the immediate west and northwest of a residential area. Priory park and the Church and churchyard of St Anthony can be found to the south west and the immediate south of the site beyond Gregory street. To the immediate west lies the large junction of Abbey street and Gregory street, now hosting the NET2 tram line, which runs along Gregory street and into the Queens Medical centre complex to the west. The centre of 31 Gregory Street is situated approximately 140m north of the eastern range of the medieval Priory Church, believed to be situated along the length of Priory Street. The scheduled monument area incorporates Priory Park, The churchyard of St Anthony and the undeveloped sites found along Priory Street. The centre of the evaluation site is therefore less than 40m from a scheduled monument
- 2.1.2 The bedrock underlying the evaluation area is comprised of Lenton sandstone formation, with superficial deposits above comprising alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel river terrace deposits. (British Geological Survey 2016)

3 Historic and Archaeological Background

3.1 Historical Background

- 3.1.1 Lenton Priory is widely believed to have been founded in 1106-7AD and abandoned by the monks two years after the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538 (Barnes 1987). Despite the fact that there is very little physical above-ground evidence for the priory, it was one of the wealthiest monastic houses in the country, noted for the size and magnificence of its church. Documentary evidence and excavations surrounding the only upstanding portions of the priory complex (namely the chapel of St Anthony, a small portion of the wall of the nave and a pier from the apse of the conventual church) have informed us of where the outer and inner precincts may have been located (Beilby 1966). Medieval and post-medieval texts suggest that an annual eight-day Martinmas fair was held within the outer precinct of the priory (Greig 1992). The fair is reported as containing booths with penthouses used by the merchants and their families both to sell goods from and to lodge in. A 17th century rental survey mentions the conversion of some of the booths into cottages (Barnes 1987). Figure 2 shows a conjectural reconstruction of Lenton Priory by Barnes. Figure 3 shows a reconstruction of Lenton priory market by Grieg.
- 3.1.2 The position of the outer precinct wall is largely unknown, and may fall as much as 20m westwards of the currently accepted models of the monastic footprint, which predict the wall to sit just beyond the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street, and just north of the White Hart Inn.
- 3.1.3 Since the late 18th century, the Gregory Street site has been a combination of both open space and, later, a row of buildings to the west of the site. This can be confirmed by Sanderson's map of 1835 (Figure 4) through to the OS six inch map of Nottinghamshire from 1947 (Figure 6), with the row of buildings being present on the first edition OS of 1880 (Figure 5). It is around the 1930's that the Jewell's garage family business was established on the site, later took over by the Bott's family. 'Bott's Priory Garage', was demolished around c.1970, and was replaced by the 'Red Cross Headquarters' shortly thereafter. This was demolished in 2015 in line with the current development plan.

3.2 Archaeological Background

- 3.2.1 There have been two previous archaeological investigations within the current site boundary. A trench excavated by SLR Consulting in 2009 prior to the NET2 tram works (ENU588) and a single intervention during the watching brief associated with the NET2 tram works (not yet entered into the Nottingham City HER) were located within the site confines (Dodd, 2015). The trial trenches excavated in 2009 by SLR Consulting remain undated.
- 3.2.2 A watching brief conducted by TPA during the NET2 tram works in 2015 revealed a deposit of brown sandy silty clay, which may have acted as bedding material for a north-easterly facing sandstone wall. The backfill also contained a broad collection of masonry which is likely to be derived from a monastic building of the 12th century (Plate 23). The bedding for the wall has been interpreted as the remains of a possible gatehouse of Lenton Priory (Dodd, 2015). However, the presence of human remains recovered during works in 2014 did indicate the possibility of a medieval or early post-medieval cemetery, potentially located outside of the priory limits, east of the Nottingham canal (Davies and Flintoft, 2015).
- 3.2.3 In 2012-13, TPA undertook an archaeological evaluation and excavation of a 500m² area on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street, as part of the NET2 tram works. This revealed evidence for settlement layout and use from the 11th/ 12th centuries, including enclosure ditches, refuse pits and material which may have been

in use during the annual Martinmas Fair event that was held intermittently in Lenton between the mid-12th and 16th centuries (Flintoft and Davies, 2013).

- 3.2.4 Outside of the immediate vicinity of the Gregory Street site, TPA carried out further research in 2013 along Priory Street and north into Old Church Street. This work was carried out due to the excavation of a cable trench running north, which exposed masonry that was potentially associated with the Priory itself (Hobson and Flintoft, 2013). Stonework running the entire length of the Priory Street trench was observed, along with fittings and entranceways, which may have belonged to the cloister range and chapter house. Further in situ masonry located in the Old Church Street trench may form an apsidal end of the conventual church.

3.3 Archaeological Potential

- 3.3.1 Gregory Street falls within the known extent of the Lenton Priory outer precinct wall, and the location of its associated annual fair. As such, the site lies within the Old Lenton Archaeological Constraint Area, where there is a high possibility that related remains may exist.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 A number of relevant research objectives have been identified within the Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012). Listed below are the research priorities that have been highlighted for this study which sought to understand the effects of urbanism, religion and trade and industry:

High Medieval (1066-1485):

7.1 Urbanism: Can we shed further light on the commercial role of fairs, markets, ports and other trading centres?

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

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

(Knight, Vyner and Allen, 2012)

- 4.1.2 The site specific objectives are as follows:

To identify and evaluate the character, extent, condition and presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development, and to inform the City Archaeologist whether or not any further archaeological mitigation would be required, to achieve an appropriate level of preservation by record, in accordance with NPPF paragraph 128.

To further investigate the masonry encountered during the NET2 works to better understand its character, extent, significance, state of preservation and if possible its relationship with the Priory complex.

To establish whether further mitigation would involve a full archaeological excavation or an archaeological watching brief of all intrusive groundworks.

5 Methodology

- 5.1.1 All works were undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists selected from TPA's supervisory staff. All works met with 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a) Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material (CIfA 2014b); Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014c) and Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014d)
- 5.1.2 A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, three of which measured approximately 1.6m x 16m. The dimensions of Trench 01 was intended to create a 'T' shape at the western end in order to locate the extent of stonework encountered during previous works in the immediate vicinity, however, due to the presence of services, the trench was only extended south by 4.5m, creating an 'L' shaped trench.
- 5.1.3 The removal of stratigraphy down onto the first archaeological horizon was completed by a mini excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Where the first archaeological horizon was found to be deeper than the agreed safe depth of 1.2m, a smaller bucket measuring 350mm wide would be used to create a sondage against the section, to allow TPA staff the opportunity to record to the appropriate depths whilst still complying with TPA health and safety documents.
- 5.1.4 All excavated features, structural remains and deposits were hand cleaned, planned and photographed in accordance with the approved WSI. All sections and plans of excavated features and trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Spot heights were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum. Context sheets were completed for each context revealed and environmental samples of up to 40 litres were taken from features and layers believed to be post medieval and earlier in date.
- 5.1.5 The location of artefacts recovered in the sections or in features was recorded by context. Any finds located on the base of the trench were recorded on hand drawn plans and were individually labelled with a three-letter code (e.g. AAA). All artefacts were treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines and First Aid for Finds (1998).
- 5.1.6 All trenches were signed off by the City Archaeologist before being backfilled by machine under the supervision of a TPA archaeologist.

6 Results

6.1 Trench 01

- 6.1.1 Trench 01 was situated at the eastern end of the Gregory Street site and was orientated east north-east to west south-west (Plate 1 and 2). It measured approximately 11 x 1.4m from east north east to west south east and 4.5 x 1.4m from north to south at the west south west end (Figure 7). It was excavated to a maximum sondage depth of 1.6m (Figure 9).

Modern Layers and Features

- 6.1.2 The removal of 500mm of friable grey-brown sandy silt topsoil (0100), which contained a large amount of industrial inclusions, revealed sub rounded pit [0102] within the west northwest facing section. The pit had cut through the topsoil layer from the ground surface to and was of 1.76m wide and 0.8m deep. The primary fill consisted of loose light grey concrete rubble (0121), the secondary fill consisted of friable light-grey sandy silt with occasional concrete fragments (0101). No archaeological finds were recovered.
- 6.1.3 A large concrete pad [0117] was uncovered at a depth of 0.35m within the 'T' shape extension in the west southwest. It measured 1.46m wide. To the north of this, a high voltage electrical cable [0119] was revealed at a depth of 0.5m, halting any more works within this area.
- 6.1.4 Removal of topsoil (0100) revealed three relatively modern features brick wall [0116], pit [0104] and brick wall [0112]. Brick walls [0116] and [0112] probably relate to the same structure.
- 6.1.5 Red brick wall [0116] was observed orientated north to south and ran beyond the limits of the trench. Wall [0116] was formed of seven slightly uneven courses, bonded with modern white sandy mortar. The wall extended to a depth of approximately 0.55m. The construction cut for the wall [0114] was recorded as a vertical, linear cut containing very dark grey, charcoal flecked, gritty silt backfill (0115) around the wall. No archaeological finds were associated with either the wall, construction cut or fill.
- 6.1.6 Subrounded pit [0104] was observed in the north northwest facing section toward the west southwest end of the trench (Figure 10). The steep and even sided pit measured 2.07m wide, and exposed to a depth of 0.62m but was not fully excavated. It was filled with friable, dark brown sand silt containing frequent inclusions of brick and concrete fragments (0105).
- 6.1.7 Excavation of pit [104] revealed a second brick wall, [0112], which was found to have been truncated by pit [0104]. It ran parallel to wall [0116], approximately 5m to the west. Wall [0112] was formed of three slightly uneven courses, bonded with modern white sandy mortar. The wall extended to a depth of approximately 0.14m and measured 0.36m wide. Wall [0112] was within linear construction cut [0111] which was only visible on the east north east face of the wall, suggesting the wall was built up against the opposing edge of construction cut [0111]. The construction cut was filled by very dark grey, charcoal flecked, gritty silt (0113), very similar in composition to (0115). No archaeological finds were associated with either the structure or the fill.

Post Medieval Layers and features

- 6.1.8 The three modern features described above were cut into a layer of dark grey silty gritty sand (0103) containing fragments of ceramic building material and two sherds of glazed pottery, finds codes (AAK) and (AAJ) providing a date range from the C16th to C19th. This layer was 0.51m deep and extended across the trench (Plate 3).

- 6.1.9 Removal of layer (0103) revealed a discrete layer, (110) within the southern extent of Trench 1 comprising firm, irregularly laid angular and sub angular orange, yellow and grey stone and loose orange sand, (110), (Plate 4). The stones measured up to a maximum size of 0.30 x 0.26 m and, although seemed to overlay each other in places, perhaps forming a crude hard standing.

Possible Later Medieval Structure and Feature

- 6.1.10 Removal of layer (110) revealed structure [0108] within the west south west end of the trench (Plates 5 and 6, Figure 3). Orientated northwest to south east, wall [0108] measured 0.83 m wide, 0.2m in depth. And was observed over a length of 1.86m in length, before being obscured by the presence of modern electric cable [0119] to the northwest. Wall [108] was also truncated by modern pit [0104] to the south east, and so its full length could not be ascertained. The structure consisted of a patchwork of small and large sub angular and subrounded stone fragments of orange, yellow and grey hue. None of the stones showed evidence of being shaped or dressed, and there was no bonding material present within the structure. The largest observed stone measured 0.42m x 0.36m. The stones in places crudely formed two courses, whilst other stones were set vertically to give the structure its depth. There was clear no pattern or system of bonding to the stonework. Cut [0109], potentially the construction cut associated for wall [108], was also partially revealed. Cut [0109] had steep and concave sides and was observed to a maximum depth of 0.4m (although the base of the cut was not revealed during the evaluation). No finds were associated with wall.
- 6.1.11 Further north, removal of layer (103) revealed post hole [0123]. Post hole [0123] was circular in plan, and cut into underlying layer (106) (see below). Post hole [0123] was rounded with steep sides and a concave profile (Figure 10). The depth of post hole [0123] was recorded at 0.19m with a diameter of 0.22m. It was filled with soft dark-grey silty clay, containing flecks of charcoal with occasional small stone fragments (0122). No finds were associated with this feature and it is attributed a possible medieval date on stratigraphic grounds alone.

Buried Medieval Soil Layer

- 6.1.12 Construction cut [109] and posthole [0123] both cut into layer (106) a firm slightly greenish greyish 'organic' brown sandy silt (0106) identified at a depth of approximately 0.9m (below ground level Plate . Layer (106) was a maximum depth of 0.45m. and, despite later truncation event, clearly extended across the entirety of Trench 1. Layer (106) produced a single sherd of green glazed pottery dating to the 13th-14th century (finds code AAL), a medieval roofing tile and a fragment of oyster shell. This layer is interpreted as a buried medieval soil layer.
- 6.1.13 Removal of layer (106) revealed the natural orange brown sands and gravels layer (0107),

6.2 Trench 02

- 6.2.1 Trench 02 was situated towards the middle of the site, and was orientated north east to south west site (Plates 8 and 10). The trench measured 1.5m x 16.2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6m (Figures 7 and 11).

Modern features and layers:

- 6.2.2 The removal of 0.18m of loose grey-white gravel, silt and hardcore (0200) and (0226) revealed two modern drains, [0216] and [0237] each containing a ceramic drain pipe with a concrete capping.
- 6.2.3 The drains were found to cut a number of levelling layers of comprising black and grey gritty silty clay and coarse orange sand of varying thickness (0201, 0219, 0220, 0227, 0228, 0229, 0230 and 0231).

- 6.2.4 Overlain by levelling layer (0201) there was a posthole [2014], approximately 0.28m in diameter which was not excavated.

Post Medieval Layers

- 6.2.5 At the north east end of the trench, mid-dark brown grey silt clay subsoil (0221) was revealed within the northwest facing section. It contained frequent charcoal flecks and a clay pipe stem, finds code (AAA). This irregular layer measured 3.3m wide and 0.08m deep.
- 6.2.6 Below (0221) a mid-dark grey brown silt clay subsoil (0222) with frequent charcoal flecks was observed. It was up to 0.15m thick and produced no finds.
- 6.2.7 Another a similar charcoal rich silty clay layer (0238), was situated below (0222). It measured 1.47m wide and 0.05m thick in the northwest facing section. It contained flecks and fragments of oyster shell and brick.
- 6.2.8 Layer (0238) overlay a friable mid grey brown silt clay subsoil (0223), up to 0.20m thick, which was observed intermittently throughout the trench.

Post Medieval Features

- 6.2.9 There were a number of features cut into layer (0238):
- 6.2.10 Towards the northern end of the trench there was an east to west orientated ditch, [0212]. This was 1m wide by at least 0.25m deep. Its single fill (0213) comprised a friable mid-dark brown grey silt clay with frequent sub rounded pebbles which produced no finds.
- 6.2.11 Ditch [2012] cut the terminus of a second, similarly aligned ditch [2010]. This was largely truncated by ditch [0212] and pit [0208] (Plate 13, Figure 10). It was at least 0.60m wide, 0.12m deep with steep, straight sides and a broad flat base. The single fill, (0211) comprised mid brownish grey silty clay which produced no finds.
- 6.2.12 Pit [0208] cut ditch terminus [0210] at its southern edge. It was sub circular in plan, 0.55m in diameter with steep sloping concave edges and narrow concave base. The single fill comprised a mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. A large brick fragment was retrieved from this feature. .
- 6.2.13 Square pit [0204] was revealed 0.4m south of pit [0208] (Plate 12, Figure 10). It was oriented north northeast to south southwest. It was not fully exposed but it measured at least 0.48m by 0.33m, visible in section and in plan. The pit measured 0.60m in depth and contained two fills. The primary fill consisted of friable mid-dark grey silt clay (0207), forming a straight and sub angular column measuring 0.28m wide. The cut of pit [0204] becomes narrower at 0.50m deep where this fill continues to the flat base of the feature. Fill (0207) contained large wood fragments toward the base of the fill, charcoal flecks and charcoal fragments throughout the entirety of the fill. Fill (0207) was surrounded by firm orange clay (0205) containing a small percentage of charcoal flecks. The fill was an average of 0.08m wide and fills the gap between the steep and even edges and fill (0207). Fragments of clay pipe were found within the environmental sample retrieved from fill (0207). No other finds were associated with this feature.
- 6.2.14 Circular post hole [0202] was located immediately to the west of pit [0208] (Plate 12). It measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.05m in depth, suggesting that it has been severely truncated. It was filled with mid-dark grey silt sand clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks(Figure 10). One piece of glazed tile was associated with this feature.

Possible Medieval Cobbled Surface

- 6.2.15 Below layer (0232), surface [0206] was revealed consisting of subrounded pebbles smaller than 100mm and sub angular and angular stone, smaller than 200mm. These stone and pebbles were set into a mid grey clay matrix forming surface (0232).
- 6.2.16 Dark grey gritty sand clay layer (0232) was observed at the southwest end of the trench below redeposited layer (0231) and abutting (0234). It was also cut through by construction cut [0235] to the north east. It measured 2.4 x 1.2 x 0.2m however the layer continued beyond the trench edge to the southwest (Plate 11). There are no finds associated with this layer.

Possible Medieval Buried soil

- 6.2.17 Overlying natural loose brown yellow sand and gravels (0225), which were located at a depth of 1.39m, was friable mid-yellow brown mottled grey green sandy clay layer (0224) which contained subrounded pebbles and few charcoal flecks. It is similar in composition to layer (0106) in Trench 1 and other layers that have been discovered in previous excavations within the Lenton area where it has been interpreted as a medieval buried soil. No finds were associated with this layer.
- 6.2.18 No direct stratigraphic relationship was observed between surface [0206] and buried soil (0224) but it is expected that the cobbles may potentially overly the buried soil which certainly sat in a dip in the topography.

6.3 Trench 03

- 6.3.1 Trench 03 was situated towards the eastern extent of the Gregory Street site, and was orientated northeast to southwest (Plates 14 and 16). The trench measured 1.6 x 16m and was excavated to a maximum sondage depth of 1.5m (Figures 8 and 12).

Modern and Post Medieval layers and features

- 6.3.2 The removal of 0.24m of firm blackish-brown loamy clay topsoil containing building debris (0300) revealed a number of mid and dark grey and black redeposited layers and yellow sand levelling deposits (0309, 0310, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0315, and 0316) down to a depth of approximately 0.68m from ground level and spreading the length of the trench (Plate 15). These layers contained fragments of sandstone, brick and clicker and were found to be very uneven and irregular through the northwest facing section.
- 6.3.3 Layer (0311) was located in the north east corner of the trench, capping wall [0304]. It measured 1.6 x 1.6 x 0.1m. It consisted of yellow and white degraded mortar and sandstone. No finds were associated with this layer.
- 6.3.4 Wall [0304] was revealed at the north-eastern most end of the trench, and was aligned broadly east-west. The structure was approximately 0.44m wide and continued beyond the trench limit. The total depth of the structure was recorded at 0.18m, and it was formed of sandstone blocks bonded with yellow lime mortar which were not in situ. It appears to have formed the base for a c.19th or 20th brick wall. Modern red brick fragments can be seen in the north-easternmost section which may have formed the upper section of the wall and used as backfill when the wall was eventually demolished., indicating that the black silty deposit observed in (0318) and the structure [0304] may be contemporary. No other finds were discovered.

Post-medieval layers

- 6.3.5 Wall [304] truncated a friable black silt layer (0318) which was up to 0.54m thick and was present throughout the trench. Other than canine bone fragments (see paragraph 7.7)

no finds were retrieved. The layer was found to immediately overlie three features, [0301], [0302] and [0307], (described below) two of which contained pottery dating to from the 12th to 15th centuries.

Later Medieval features:

- 6.3.6 Circular stake hole [0305] was approximately 0.10m in diameter, and 0.19m deep with near vertical sides and a narrow concave. It contained a single fill comprising loose dark-greyish brown silty clay (0306) and a single fragment of probable 19th century pottery which is thought to be intrusive in nature.
- 6.3.7 Linear [0302], orientated approximately east to west, was located in the middle of the trench and 1.04m north of linear [0307] (plate 15). It spanned the width of the trench and measured 0.81m wide and 0.38m deep. In profile it had steeply sloping edges and a broad concave base. The fill comprised a moderately compacted grey-brown sandy clay with occasional rounded pebbles which produced two sherds of pottery dating from the 14-15th centuries.
- 6.3.8 Linear [0307], orientated broadly east to west, was located in the middle of trench 03 (Plate 17). It was wider at the southeast facing section, measuring 2.2m, than the northwest facing section, measuring 1.42m. The sides were even sloping with a rounded base. It was filled with moderately firm grey brown sandy clay (0308) and produced a single sherd of green glazed pottery dating to the 12th-early 13th century, six fragments of tile and a piece of shaped stone.

Buried Medieval soil layer

- 6.3.9 Features [0302], [0305] and [0307] were found to cut layer (0319). This comprised a friable mid grey brown silt clay up to 0.33m deep. It was frequently found to contain subrounded pebbles and overlie the natural orange sand and gravels (0301).

6.4 Trench 04

- 6.4.1 Trench 04 was situated towards the south eastern corner of the Gregory Street site, and was orientated northwest to southeast (Plate 18). The trench measured 1.3 x 16m and was excavated to a maximum sondage depth of 1.6m (Figures 8 and 13).

Modern Layers and features

- 6.4.2 The removal of 0.13m of hardcore (0400) revealed a straight sided construction cut [0409] for an electric cable, backfilled with sand and brick rubble (0410). It was cutting through yellow stone hardcore layer (0408) which was visible through the length of the section, and 0.26m deep.
- 6.4.3 Removal of layers (400) and (408) towards the southeast end of the trench, revealed a steep and straight sided pit, [0427], in section and in plan (Plate 19). It measured 0.74m wide, the length was exposed to 0.5m and the depth was exposed to 1m as it was not fully excavated. It was filled with mid to dark grey black silt clay with frequent brick, tile and stone fragments (0422).
- 6.4.4 The removal of hardcore layers (0400) and (0408) revealed a number of layers comprising redeposited material and levelling deposits (0411, 0412, 0413, 0414, 0415, 0416, 0417, 0418, 0419, 0420, 0424, 0425, 0426) to a depth of 1.32m below ground level. They ranged in composition from friable black silt clay (0414) to light orange brown sand and gravels (0417).
- 6.4.5 Pottery was recovered from layer (0424), Layers (0405), (0406), (0418), (0419) and (0420) found at 1.1m from the ground level are more pebbly and have very infrequent or no brick inclusions. Pottery was recovered from layer (0405).

- 6.4.6 Brick structure [0407] was revealed below layer (0412) at a depth of 0.5m below ground level. It was nine courses deep and comprised modern red brick bonded with pink mortar. The total depth of the wall structure was 0.67m, and it extended 0.4m in length. It appeared to continue north out of the trench. No finds were associated with this feature. Layers (0413) and (0418) abut the wall on the southeast face, there is no evidence for a construction cut, and the northwest face was not visible.
- 6.4.7 Layer (0421) was recorded in the middle of the trench below (0420) and, measuring 0.19m deep (Plate 21). It was exposed to a length 2.38m of and a width of 0.27m. It contained a moderate number of angular stones and organic material. No finds were associated with this layer.
- 6.4.8 Layer (0403) was recorded at the southwest end of the trench below (0406) and above [0402], measuring 0.18m deep (Plate 20). It was exposed across the width of the trench to a length of 2.02m. It seemed to continue beyond the sondage both northwest and southeast. It comprised dark grey gritty silt, with lenses of orange red compact manganese oxide.

Possible medieval cobbled surface and buried soil

- 6.4.9 Below both (0421) and (0403) was a cobbled surface [0402] set into light pink brown clay (0404) (Plate 22). Cobbled surface [0402] consisted mostly of sub angular stone smaller than 300mm and sub rounded pebbles in smaller number. It measured 0.06m deep and was found intermittently across 7m of the site. No finds were associated with this surface. The surface was found to be above the natural alluvial clay (0401).
- 6.4.10 Friable mid greenish brown clay sand (0423) was revealed below (0418) and (0424) to the north east of brick structure [0407] at a depth of 1.25m from ground level. No finds were associated with this layer however it was similar in composition to (0106), (0224) which have been interpreted as medieval buried soils.

7 The Finds

By Alison Wilson and Marius Ilie

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A total of 77 finds were recovered from the archaeological trial trench excavation at 31 Gregory Street, Lenton, Nottingham. A quantification of these finds can be seen in Table 1 below

Material	Quantity
Animal bone	54
CBM	10
Clay tobacco pipe	1
Pot - medieval	3
Pot - Post-medieval	7
Shell	1
Stone/slate	1

Table 1: Quantification of finds

7.2 The Pottery

By Alison Wilson

- 7.2.1 A total of 10 fragments of pottery weighing 437g were recovered from the excavation, ranging in date from the 13th to the 19th century. The assemblage was quantified by two measures: number of sherds and weight, and the resulting archive was entered into an excel spreadsheet. The pottery is stored in one archive box which is at present stored at the Trent & Peak Archaeology stores, Chilwell, Nottingham.

Trench 01

- 7.2.2 Trench 01 contained three sherds of pottery. The earliest form, found in context (0106), consisted of a fragment of handle from a medieval light bodied green glaze jug dating to the 13-14th century (finds code AAL). Context (0103) contained one handle with an incised decoration from a Midland Yellow Ware hollow vessel (AAK), typically used for domestic and dairy in the 16th - early 17th century and almost certainly produced at the potteries in Ticknall, Derbyshire, along with another handle from a brown salt glazed stoneware vessel produced between the late 17th and 19th century (AAJ).

Trench 03

- 7.2.3 Trench 03 contained two pottery sherds found in context (0303) and one in (0308). The earliest form consisted of a medieval base with traces of glaze (AAD), possibly Nottingham Splashed Ware produced in the 12th - early 13th century, found in (0308). The remaining two sherds were Midland Purple Ware in the form of a base (AAE) and a rim with handle scar (AAU). These were found in (0303). Midland Purple Ware was

produced at the kilns in Ticknall, Derbyshire and Chilvers Coton near Nuneaton from the mid-14th to 15th centuries.

Trench 04

- 7.2.4 Trench 04 contained four pottery sherds. The earliest form was part of the rim of a medieval reduced green glazed vessel (AAR) dating to between 1400 - 1550, found in context (0424) which also contained the rim of a 17th - 18th century Black Ware jug (AAM). Context (0405) contained the rim sherd of an indeterminate Yellow Ware vessel, possibly a plate (AAP) and a body sherd from a Black Ware vessel (AAN).

Discussion

- 7.2.5 The pottery assemblage from the archaeological trial trench excavation at 31 Gregory Street, Lenton, Nottingham was mostly comprised of pottery of a post-medieval date, with just three medieval sherds. The fragments were for the most part small fragments and largely undiagnostic in form. All the sherds of post-medieval pottery appear to be residual.
- 7.2.6 The earliest pottery fragments from the site are from medieval vessels produced in the 13th - 14th centuries. The Midlands Purple Ware is transitional late medieval to early post-medieval, with the Midlands Yellow Ware taking the assemblage into the early 17th century. The Black Ware and Stoneware bring the timeline into the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 7.2.7 The pottery assemblage as a whole is representative of a site of medieval origin with later post-medieval development.

7.3 The Stone

By Alison Wilson

- 7.3.1 One fragment of possibly worked sandstone was recovered during the trial trenching in Trench 03, context (0308)

7.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Alison Wilson

- 7.4.1 1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (AAA) was collected from Trench 02, context (0221) during the trial trenching. In the absence of any identifying features such as makers stamps or decoration, the stem was dated to the 17th century using bore hole diameter (early clay pipes have a bore diameter of 3mm, decreasing over time until stems by the middle of the 18th century had a bore of less than 2mm).

7.5 The Building Material

By Alison Wilson

- 7.5.1 10 fragments of building material were recovered from the trial trenching. The bulk of the material was un-diagnostic and could only be assigned to a general period of medieval to modern, with the exception of several pieces of partially glazed medieval tile.

Trench 01

- 7.5.2 Trench 01 contained two fragments of tile, both found in context (0106); one roofing tile fragment of uncertain date (AAO)

Trench 02

- 7.5.3 Trench 02 contained 1 fragment of medieval tile, with traces of glaze (AAB).

Trench 03

- 7.5.4 Trench 03, context (0308) contained 6 tile fragments of uncertain date (AAC).

Trench 04

- 7.5.5 Trench 04 contained 1 brick fragment of uncertain date (AAI).

7.6 The Shell

By Alison Wilson

- 7.6.1 One small complete oyster shell was recovered from trench 01, context (0106) (AAS).

7.7 The Animal Bone

By Marius Ilie

Introduction

- 7.7.1 A small assemblage of 54 animal bone specimens was recovered from the archaeological trial trench excavation at 31 Gregory Street, Lenton, Nottingham. Of these, 78% (N=32) were recovered from the remains of an individual dog found in layer (0318). The remaining 22% of the assemblage (22 specimens) was distributed among 3 different contexts. The material was assessed to determine its potential to contribute to our understanding of the site.

Materials and Methods

- 7.7.2 All osteological material was excavated manually from 3 different contexts. Each bone was examined macroscopically and weighed. Taxa were identified according to morphological features¹. To assist in cataloguing the unidentifiable specimens in the assemblage, four distinct categories were used: large mammal (horse, cattle), medium mammal (sheep, goat, pig, small cervid, dog), small mammal (cat, rodents, mustelidae) and bird. 41 specimens were anatomically identifiable. 13 fragments were under 20 mm or lacking any diagnostic areas needed for identification and could not be assigned to a size category. The total weight of unidentified fragments is 13g. Minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated using the diagnostic zone method². Butchery marks were identified by type and recorded. Age at death was determined based on the level of wear on the molars^{3,4} and epiphyseal fusion where available. No sexually dimorphic traits were present in any of the specimens, making determination of sex impossible. A complete inventory of the material is available in appendix 2.

Results

- 7.7.3 Taxa distribution can be seen plates. 1 and 2. The assemblage consists exclusively of mammal bones. More than three quarters (85%) of specimens (N=34) could be identified according to taxon. Of the accurately identifiable specimens, 78% (N=32) belong to a dog, while 7% (N=3) were cattle. The remaining 15% of specimens (N=6) is taxonomically unidentifiable. Fig. 2 shows the distribution of specimens (including the unidentified ones) according to size.

- 7.7.4 More than three quarters of the assemblage (83%, N=34) is comprised of medium mammals, with large mammals making up 17% (N=7). MNI is 1 for all taxa across the site, with most of the assemblage being represented by the remains of an individual dog within layer (0318)
- 7.7.5 Age at death could not be calculated on for any of the specimens due to a lack of diagnostic features. No signs of butchery were identified on any of the specimens.

Discussion & Conclusions

- 7.7.6 The assemblage is too small to offer up any conclusions on its own. With the exception of the dog remains within (0318), there are not enough specimens to permit any interpretation of the site. No further work required.

7.8 Summary

- 7.8.1 In summary, the finds assemblage from 31 Gregory Street, Lenton, Nottingham represent a typical late medieval/post-medieval assemblage dating largely to the 15th and 16th centuries, with continuity running from the late 13th through to the 19th century.

8 Environmental Archaeology Assessment

By Alison Wilson

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 This report provides an assessment of the palaeo-environmental samples retrieved during an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology at the site of 31, Gregory Street, Nottingham.
- 8.1.2 As part of the environmental sampling strategy, where possible 40 litre samples were taken from selected contexts within the excavation area. The samples are listed in table form below, with a brief description of the deposit from which the samples were taken and any environmental material found.

8.2 Method

- 8.2.1 Sample weight and volume was measured prior to processing and a sub-sample was removed in case any further analysis should be required. The non-waterlogged samples were then processed using a 'Siraf' flotation tank (Williams 1973), using a sieve with a 250 μ mesh and an internal 1mm mesh for the residue.
- 8.2.2 As part of the environmental sampling strategy, a total of 11 samples were taken from various contexts. The sample size was 40 litres when possible, although 10 litre samples were taken when features were too small for full sampling. For the purposes of this initial assessment a 10 litre sample was processed and examined from each context.
- 8.2.3 Both the residues and non-waterlogged flots were dried and any waterlogged flots retained in waterproof containers. The weight and volume of the residue was recorded, before it was sorted by eye for any environmental and archaeological finds. These were picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged. A magnet was run through the residue in order to recover any magnetised material such as hammer scale. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using 10x magnification and the presence of environmental finds noted and their abundance and species recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

8.3 Results

Table 1: Environmental sample number: 01

Context: [0302] (0303)

Context description: Linear ditch

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance of 51 - 150 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed charcoal and coal
Charred plant remains	2 very degraded grain, possibly barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)

Waterlogged plant remains	11-50, all elder (<i>Sambucus</i> sp.) with the exception of 1 blackberry/raspberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.)
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Table 2: Environmental sample number: 02

Context: [0307] (0308)

Context description: Shallow linear ditch

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/Coal	An abundance of 11-50 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Charred plant remains	1 x degraded unidentified grain, possibly bread wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)
Waterlogged plant remains	An abundance of 11-50, mostly elder with a small quantity of blackberry/raspberry, fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) and sedge (<i>Carex</i> sp.)

Table 3: Environmental sample no: 03

Context: (0319)

Context description: Clay layer covering half of trench

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance of 51-150 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Charred plant remains	1 very degraded unidentified grain
Waterlogged plant remains	1 dock (<i>Rumex</i> sp)

Table 4: Environmental sample no: 04

Context: (0403)

Context description: Silt layer

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance of 11-50 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Waterlogged plant remains	An abundance of 11-50 - nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), fat hen, buttercup (<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.), blackberry/raspberry, sedge, bur-weed

	(Sparganium Erectum).
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Table 5: Environmental sample no: 05

Context: [0123] (0122)

Context description: Circular post-hole

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance 1-10 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Charred plant remains	2 degraded grain, possibly barley and wheat
Waterlogged plant remains	An abundance of 1-20, nettle and elder

Table 6: Environmental sample no: 06

Context: (0106)

Context description: Sandy silt layer

Material	Quantity
Charcoal	An abundance of 1-10 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Charred plant remains	1 degraded grain, possibly barley

Table 7: Environmental sample no: 07

Context: [0202] (0203)

Context description: Truncated post-hole

Material	Quantity
Nothing in flot	

Table 8: Environmental sample no: 08

Context: (0207)

Context description: Post-hole

Material	Quantity

Charcoal/coal	An abundance 11-50 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Waterlogged plant remains	An abundance of 1-10, elder

Table 9: Environmental sample no: 09

Context: [0208] (0209)

Context description: Sub-rounded pit

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance 11-50 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Waterlogged plant remains	An abundance of 1-10, elder and fat hen

Table 10: Environmental sample no: 10

Context: [0210] (0211)

Context description: Rounded ditch terminus

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance >250 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Waterlogged plant remains	An abundance of 51-150, Sloe-type fruit stone (<i>Prunus sp.</i>), fat hen, sedge, nightshade (<i>Solanaceae sp.</i>), nettle, elder, buttercup.

Table 11: Environmental sample no: 11

Context: (0224)

Context description: Possible medieval surface

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance 1-10 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Waterlogged plant remains	Nettle, elder and reed (<i>Juncus sp.</i>)

8.4 Conclusion

Residues

- 8.4.1 The samples washed down to produce residues of varying proportions of sub-rounded gravel. Contexts [0207], [0209], [0308], [0319] contained fragments of ceramic building material of uncertain date and fragments of 18th-19th century clay tobacco pipe [0207]. Fragments of large mammal bone were found in all but a couple of contexts along with quantities of mixed coal and charcoal.

Flots

- 8.4.2 All flots contained charcoal (as yet unidentified) in varying quantities; these were comminuted fragments measuring less than 2mm, mixed with fragments of coal.
- 8.4.3 The charred botanical remains include several fragments of cereal grain in a poor state of preservation. These are likely to be residual; such a small quantity and the absence of chaff would suggest that no processing or storage took place on the site.
- 8.4.4 The plant assemblage also contained occasional waterlogged seeds of dry land plants, including fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), nightshade (*Solanaceae* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria Media* and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), along with wetland/aquatic species including rush (*Juncus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and bur-weed (*Sparganium erectum*). Tree/shrub macrofossils are represented by just one sloe-type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit stone and a small number of blackberry/raspberry seeds (*Rubus* sp.). Preservation of these waterlogged remains is moderately good.
- 8.4.5 The plant assemblage would suggest a rough, damp grassland habitat, with the occurrence of nettle seeds suggesting that the site was under pasture.
- 8.4.6 The plant assemblage as a whole was small and somewhat limited and further analysis is not recommended. However, if further excavation is required on the basis of other archaeological criteria, then environmental sampling should be a component of the fieldwork as the relatively small number of samples examined from one area of the site need not reflect the true nature of the archaeology of the site as a whole.

9 Discussion

9.1 Medieval

- 9.1.1 *Structure in Trench 1:* The identification of a northwest to southeast oriented wall footing [0108] at the westernmost aspect of Trench 01 potentially provides the most direct evidence for medieval activity within the site. However, the wall footing was loosely constructed, roughly hewn, and without bond and may simply have been a later boundary wall built with re-used stone taken either from the priory or the precinct wall. Alternatively, the wall may have formed the rubble core of a larger wall from a building such as the priory gatehouse, or a previously unknown ancillary building. As no datable evidence was associated with either the wall or the construction cut, the function and chronology is presently difficult to ascertain.
- 9.1.2 *Buried Medieval Soil layer:* The firm, slightly greenish greyish brown, sandy silt layer that was revealed intermittently within each evaluation trench ((0106), (0224), (0319) and (0423)), is thought to be similar in composition to 13th and 14th century layers revealed in previous works along Abbey Street, behind the Gregory Street cottages and within Priory Park (Davies and Flintoft, 2015, and Flintoft and Davies, 2015). This layer produced a sherd of light bodied green glaze jug dating to the 13-14th century (finds code AAL) and one medieval roofing tile fragment with traces of glaze (AAQ), both from Trench 01.
- 9.1.3 *Stone Surfaces:* Three areas of uneven stone surface were further observed in Trenches 01, 02 and 04 on a broadly north to south alignment. They may have been laid as hard-standing in order to facilitate the movement of people and animals along a thoroughfare, or to raise the ground levels of waterlogged areas, during the medieval or post medieval periods.
- 9.1.4 During the 13th and 14th centuries, activity increased on the site of the Priory market and the Priory complex was further developed (Flintoft and Davies 2015). This included the inception of a road or trackway described as the 'causeway' in the 16th century (Grieg 1992, 130) which acted as a pre-cursor to Abbey Street. It is possible that stone surfaces identified during the evaluation [0110], [0206] and [0402] may have been a part of this precursor, used to prevent the area from being churned up by the movement of people and animals, or raising the ground level of waterlogged areas. Due to the vast differences between their compositions and the matrices they are embedded into, it is unlikely that they are all a part of one developed causeway and instead represent more of an ad-hoc solution to a logistics issue.
- 9.1.5 The relative lack of finds on the Gregory Street site when compared to the Abbey Street site, may be partly due to the fact that this area beyond the northern extent of the outer precinct and gatehouse was seasonally waterlogged.
- 9.1.6 A circular post hole [0202] and ditch [0308] contained medieval finds, but as the truncated layer (0424), which 15th to 17th century pottery it is suspected that they are of post medieval date. However the medieval finds do provide some further evidence of medieval activity on the site, which had then been disturbed by later features.

9.2 Post Medieval

- 9.2.1 A number of potential post medieval layers and features were revealed in Trenches 01, 02 and 03., comprising pits, ditches and post holes (e.g. (0221), (0222), (0223), (0232), (0233), (0234) and (0238)), sealed below deposit (0221), perhaps suggesting a change in land use from peripheral activity relating to the medieval priory to an increasingly bounded and parcelled piece of land perhaps reflecting the final expanded phase of the market/fair (as evidenced in Priory Park (Davies and Flintoft 2015), followed by less intensive domestic activity (as identified in the final phase of activity on the Abbey Street site (Flintoft and Davies, 2015)

- 9.2.2 During the 16th to 18th centuries, the Priory complex went through a radical change due to the dissolution of the monasteries. It is clear from documents at the time of the dissolution (1538), that the market within the Priory complex thrived for at least a period of time after the dissolution (Barnes 1987), suggesting that the site was still a significant draw to traders. However by the 17th and 18th centuries, the previously excavated Abbey Street site was becoming more of a domestic setting, with shallow boundary ditches being used to demarcate the back plots to houses (Flintoft and Davies, 2015). It may be possible that commonly-aligned post-medieval ditches identified at Gregory Street [0302],[0307], [0212] and [0210]. were used for a similar purpose, as Lenton grew into an established township. Pit [0208] and postholes [0123] and [0202], although lacking a definite date might also further evidence this same change in land use.

9.1 Modern

- 9.1.1 The majority of the layers revealed in the sections of Trenches 02 to 04 were found to be modern backfill and levelling deposits, probably for the building of the garage that occupied the northern part of the site until the early 20th century or the more recent Red Cross. The depth of these layers, such as (0424) continuing beyond the base of trench 04, shows that post medieval and early modern deposits are likely to have been removed during these levelling events
- 9.1.2 A number of walls were uncovered that possibly relate to 19th century buildings visible on the 1880 OS map and in some instances e.g. in Trench 4 the later walls may re-use medieval stone. Brick walls [0112], [0116] and stone foundation [0304] are likely to be remains of 19th century buildings visible on the 1880 map (Figure 5) or associated with the modern Red Cross building, demolished prior to this evaluation.
- 9.1.3 Layer (0103) within Trench 01 may indicate that this was open space during the 19th century, as seen on the 1880 map (Figure 5) and may have only been disturbed by the foundations of the Red Cross building in recent years.
- 9.1.4 The most recent features also include two electric cables [0119] and [0409], concrete pad [0117] and drain pipe cuts [0216] and [0235], indicating that the site had, in places, been significantly disturbed over the last century, causing the loss of post medieval and medieval features.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1.1 The excavation of four trenches on the site of 31 Gregory Street, Lenton revealed evidence for the intermittent activity on from the medieval period through to the present day.
- 10.1.2 The similarities of some of these features and layers with discoveries made within other excavation areas around the site of Lenton Priory, could suggest that land use also altered in similar ways during the 13th to 18th centuries at Gregory Streets. However, the relative lack of artefactual finds and the potential evidence for water logging may indicate that this part of outside the main priory complex was less intensively exploited. There was no clear evidence recovered of a gatehouse entrance to the priory complex but medieval structural elements of uncertain overall character were identified in the southern extent of Trench 1.
- 10.1.3 This evaluation report will enable the City Archaeologist for Nottingham City Council to make his recommendations on whether further archaeological mitigation is required in advance of development at this site.

11 Acknowledgements

- 11.1.1 Thanks are extended to Mr. Sajaid Mahmood and his team for their assistance and cooperation on site during the works. This evaluation was undertaken by Laura Binns, Philippa Puzey-Broomhead and Paul Renner, and was managed by Ed Taylor. The works were monitored by Nottingham City Archaeologist, Scott Lomax.

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Plates



Plate 1: Plan shot of Trench 01 showing wall [0108] in the foreground. Looking east northeast (arrow pointing northeast). (P. Renner 2017)



Plate 2: Oblique shot of Trench 01 showing wall [0108] in the foreground and surface (0110). Looking southwest (arrow pointing northeast). (P. Renner 2017)



Plate 3: North northwest facing section of Trench 01 showing cut [0104] to the right. Looking south southeast (arrow pointing northeast). (P. Renner 2017)



Plate 4: Plan of Trench 01 showing (0110) and related interventions. Looking southwest (arrow pointing northeast). (P. Renner 2017)



Plate 5: Plan of [0108]. Looking southwest (arrow pointing northeast). (P. Renner 2017)



Plate 6: Section of [0108], cut through by cut [0104]. Looking northwest (arrow pointing northeast). (P. Renner 2017)



Plate 7: Plan of wall [0112] and half sectioned posthole [0123]. Looking west southwest (arrow pointing northeast). (P. Renner 2017)



Plate 8 (Left): Plan shot of Trench 02, showing sections through features [0202, 0204, 0208, 0210]. Looking northwest (arrow pointing northeast). (L. Binns 2017)

Plate 9 (Below): Northwest facing section of northeast end of Trench 02, showing sections through features [0202, 0204, 0208, 0210]. Looking east (arrow pointing northeast). (L. Binns 2017)





Plate 10 (Left): Plan shot of Trench 02, showing surface [0206] Looking northeast (arrow pointing northeast). (L. Binns 2017)

Plate 11 (Below): Northwest facing section of southwest end of Trench 02, showing surface [0206]. Looking east (arrow pointing northeast). (L. Binns 2017)





Plate 12: West facing sections of postholes [0202] and [0204] Looking east. (L. Binns 2017)



Plate 13: West facing sections of pit [0208] and ditch [0210] Looking northeast. (L. Binns 2017)



Plate 14 (Left): Plan shot of Trench 03, showing wall [0304] in the foreground and stake hole [0305]. Looking southwest. (P. Puzey-Broomhead 2017)

Plate 15 (Below): Northwest facing section of middle of Trench 03, showing ditch [0302]. Looking southeast. (P. Puzey-Broomhead 2017)





Plate 16 (Left): Plan shot of Trench 03, showing sondage in the foreground. Looking northeast. (P. Puzey-Broomhead 2017)

Plate 17: (Below): Northwest facing section of middle of Trench 03, showing ditch [0307]. Looking southeast. (P. Puzey-Broomhead 2017)





Plate 18 (Left): Plan shot of Trench 04, showing brick structure [0407] and potential medieval layer (0423) in front of it. Looking southwest. (L. Binns. 2017)

Plate 19 (Below): Southwest facing section of southeast end of Trench 04. Looking northwest. (P. Puzey-Broomhead 2017)





Plate 20: Oblique shot of southwest facing section of northwest end of Trench 04. Looking east. (L. Binns 2017)



Plate 21: Southwest facing section of middle of Trench 04, showing potential surface [0402]. Looking east. (L. Binns 2017)

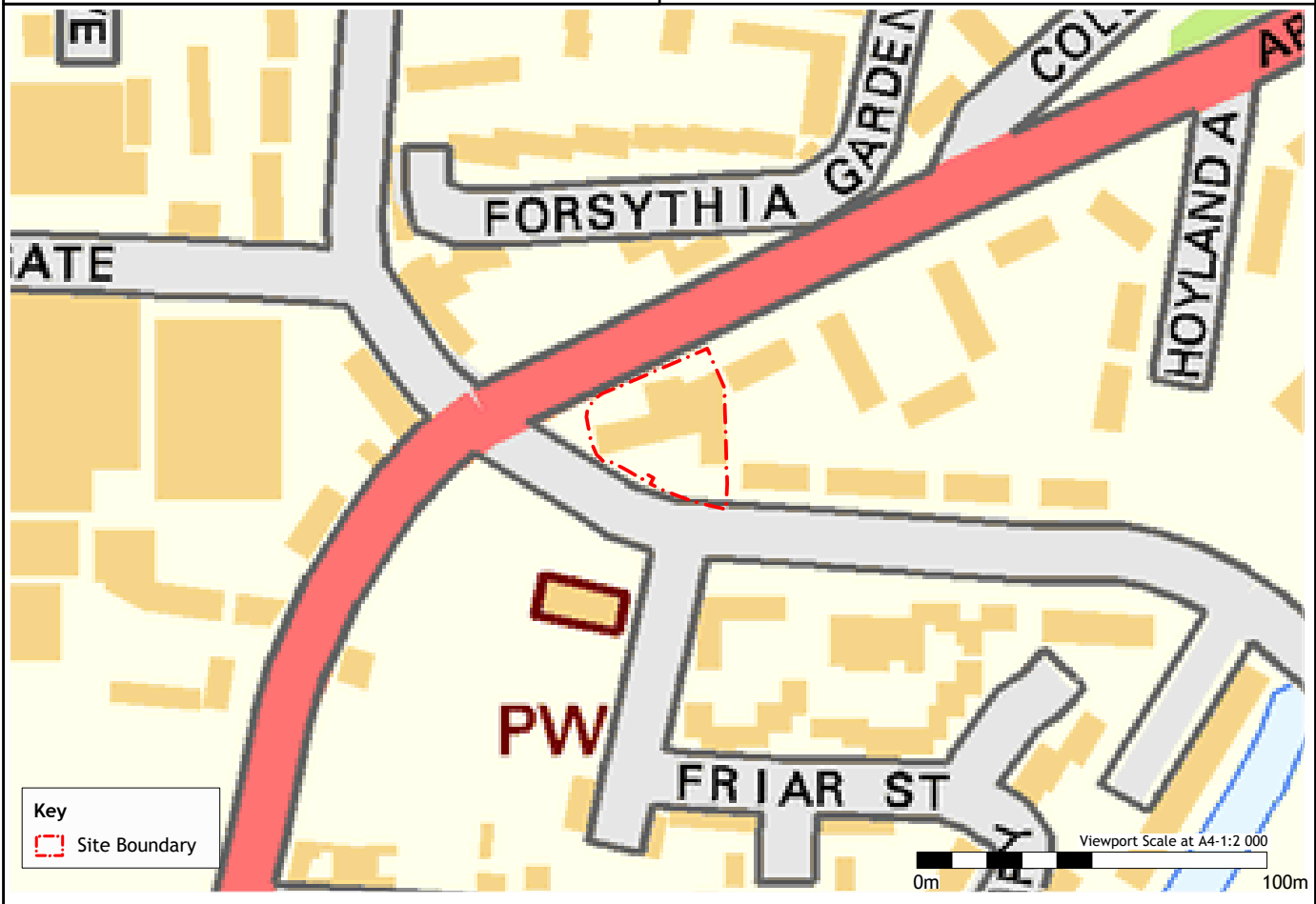
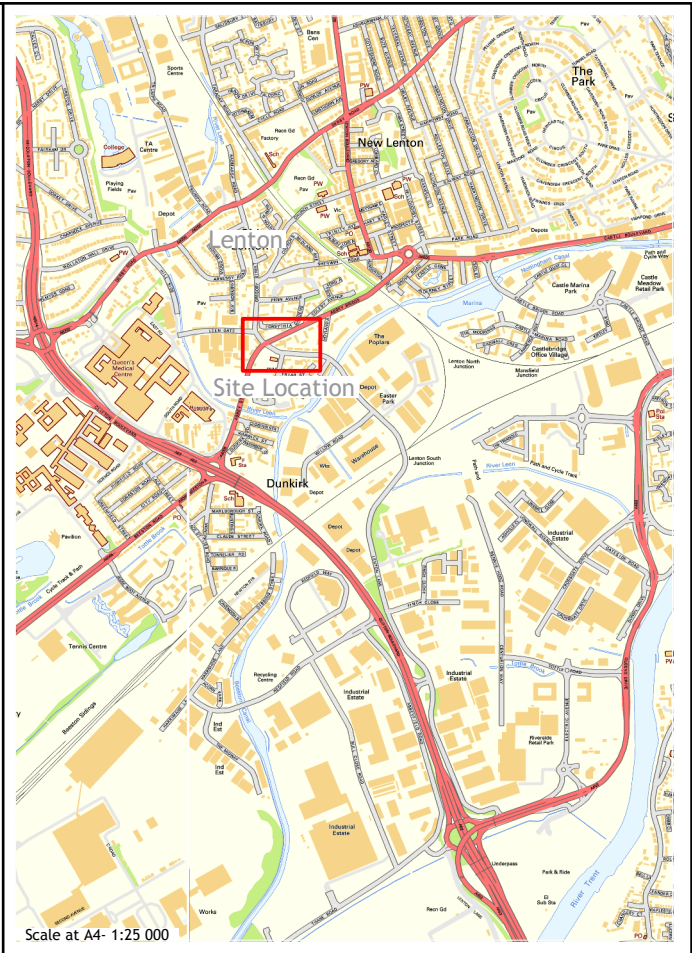
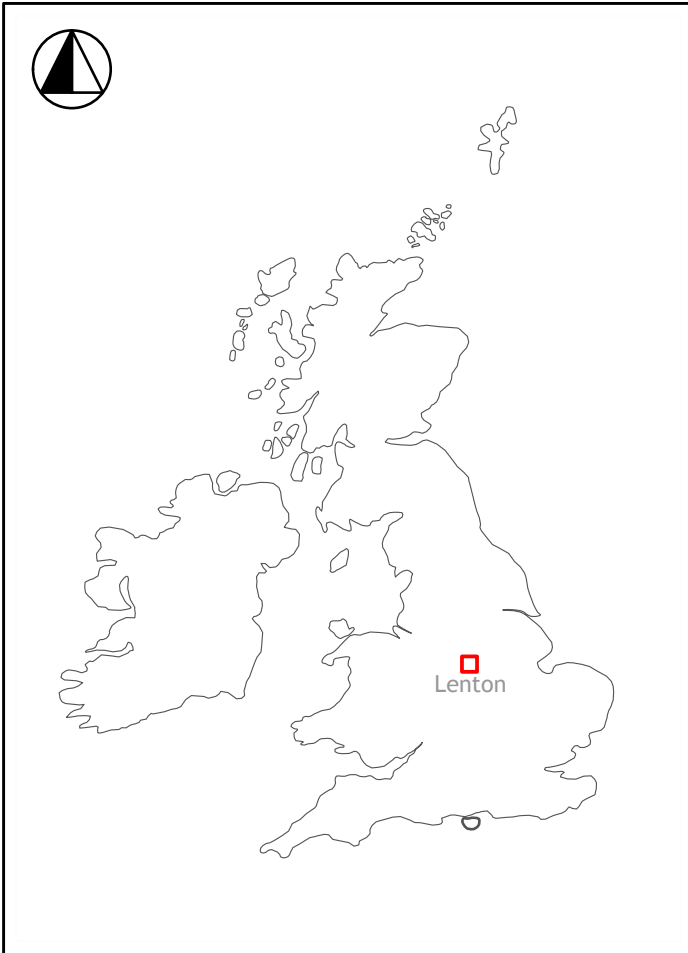



Plate 22: Plan of Trench 04, showing potential surface [0402] prior to its removal within northwest end. Looking northwest. (L. Binns 2017)



Plate 23: Stonework found near to the site during NET2 works Looking southeast. (TPA 2012)

Figures




LGS2
Figure 1
Scale at A4-varies

31 Gregory Street, Lenton
Location Map

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

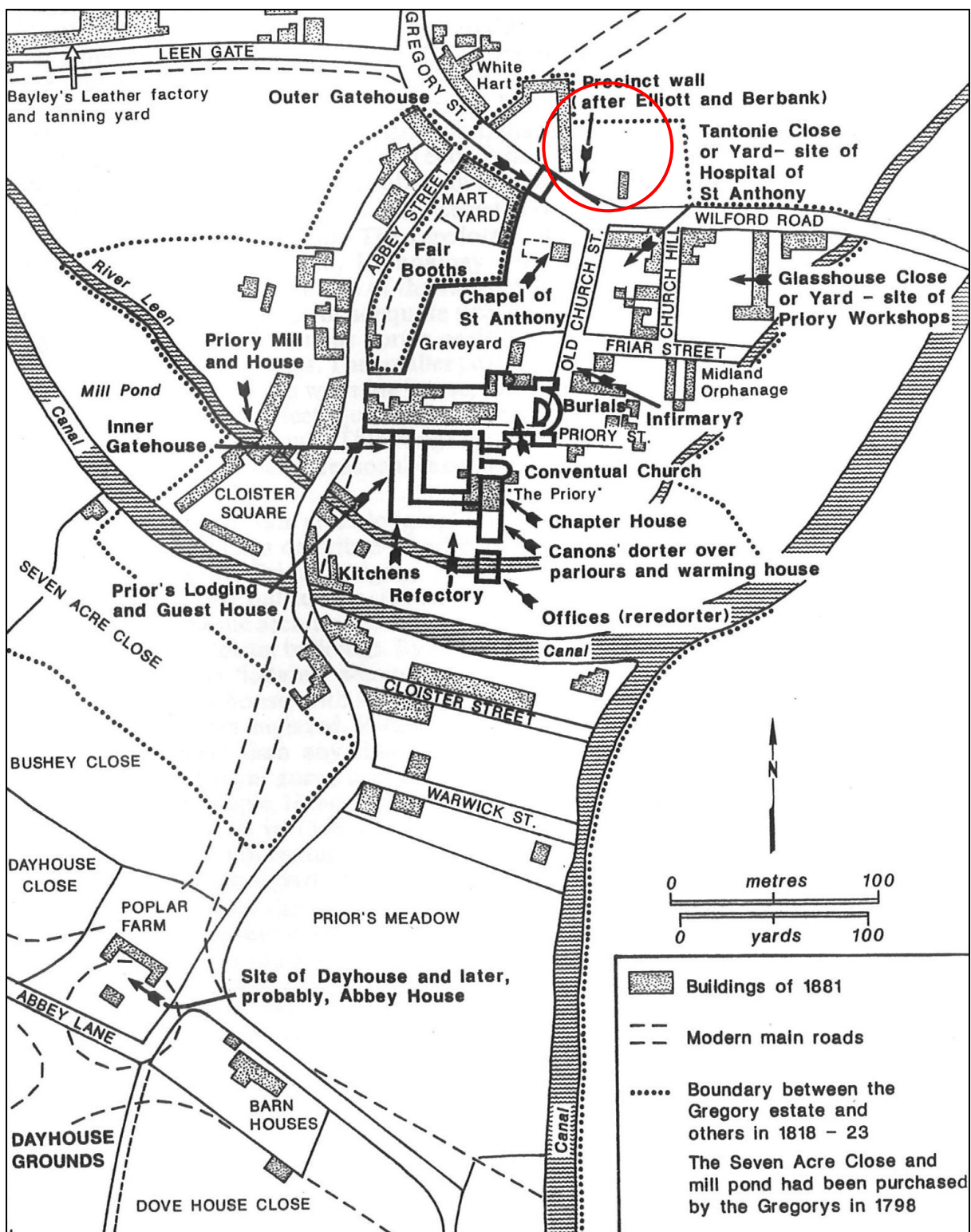


Figure 2: Lenton Priory - Conjectural Reconstruction of Medieval Plan. The site is located with the red circle. The outer gatehouse and precinct wall (after Elliott and Berbank 1952) is thought to be south of the site. Not to scale. After Barnes (1987)

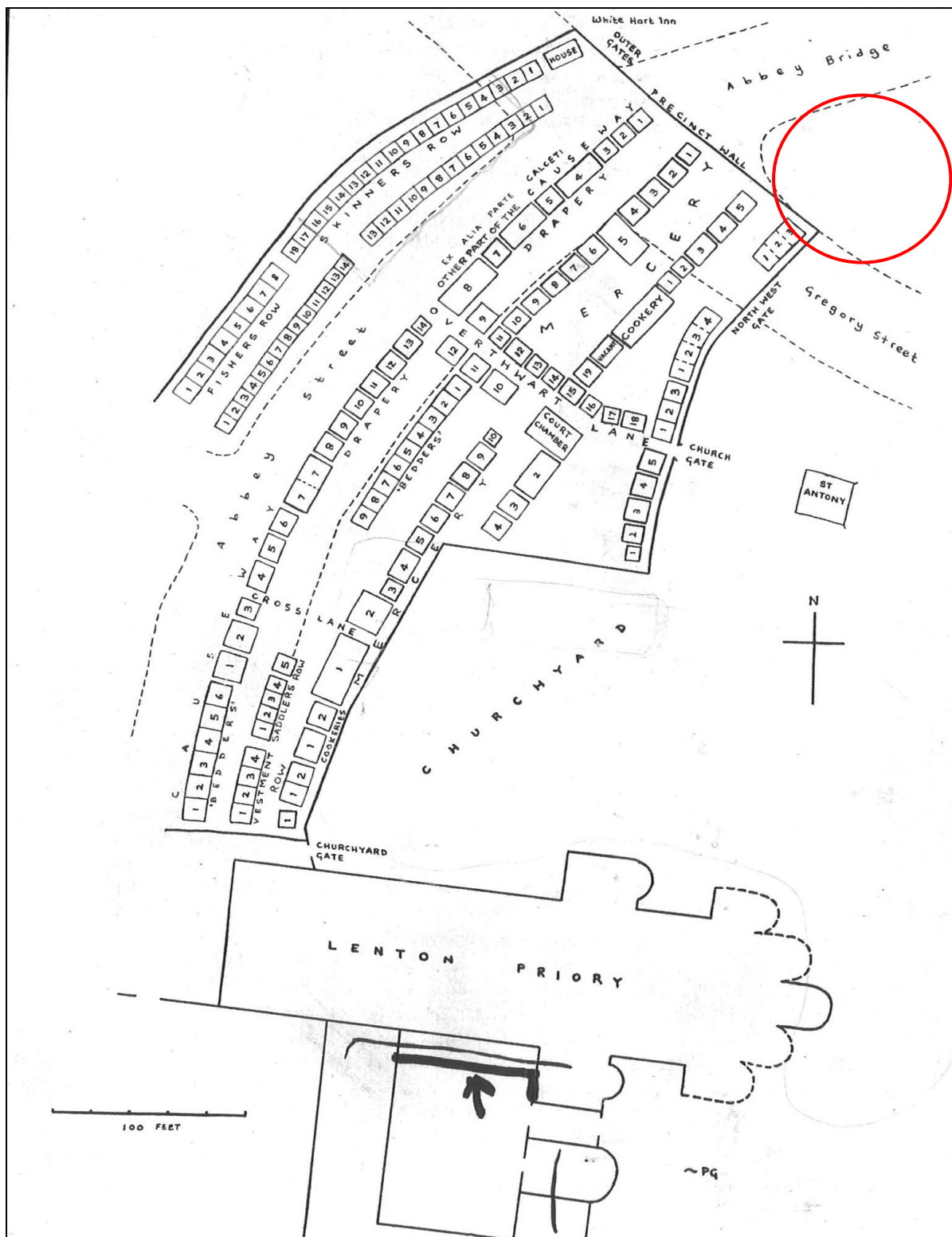


Figure 3: Layout of Lenton fairground: conjectural plan. The site is located with the red circle. The precinct wall is shown here to be crossing Abbey Street and running slightly south of the site. Not to scale. After Grieg (1992)

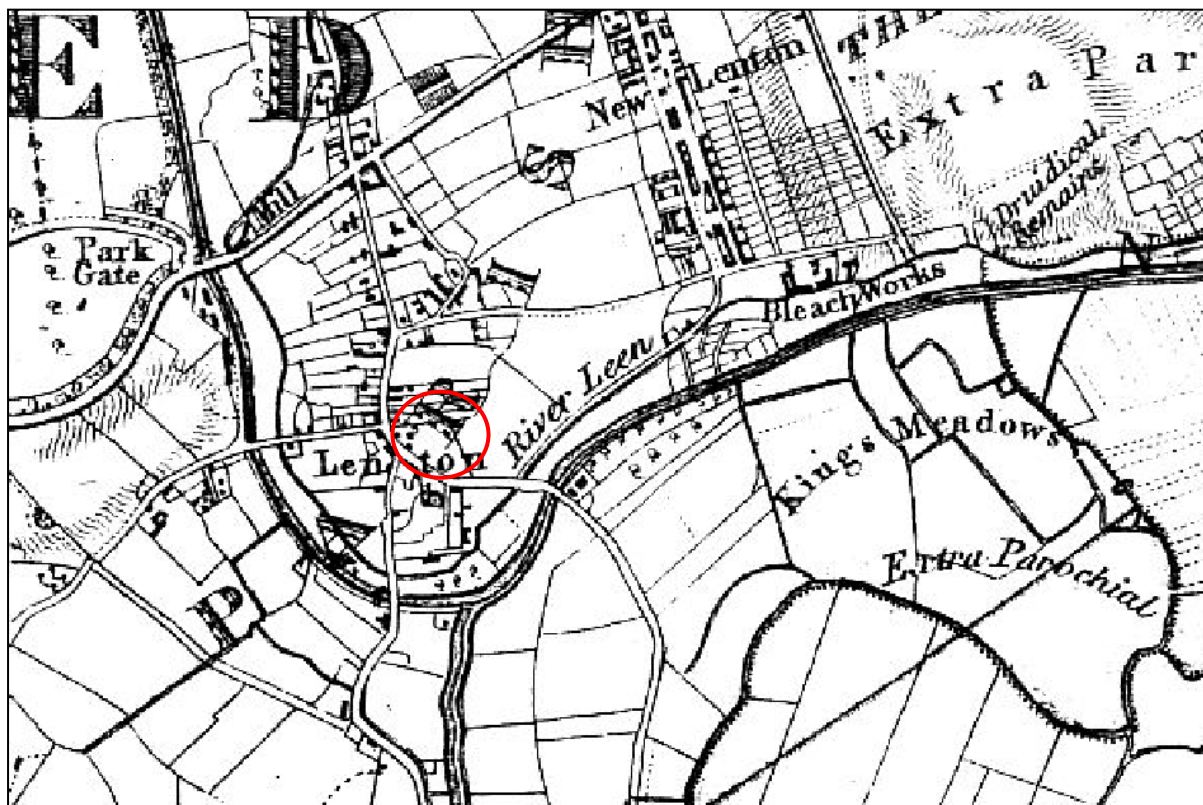


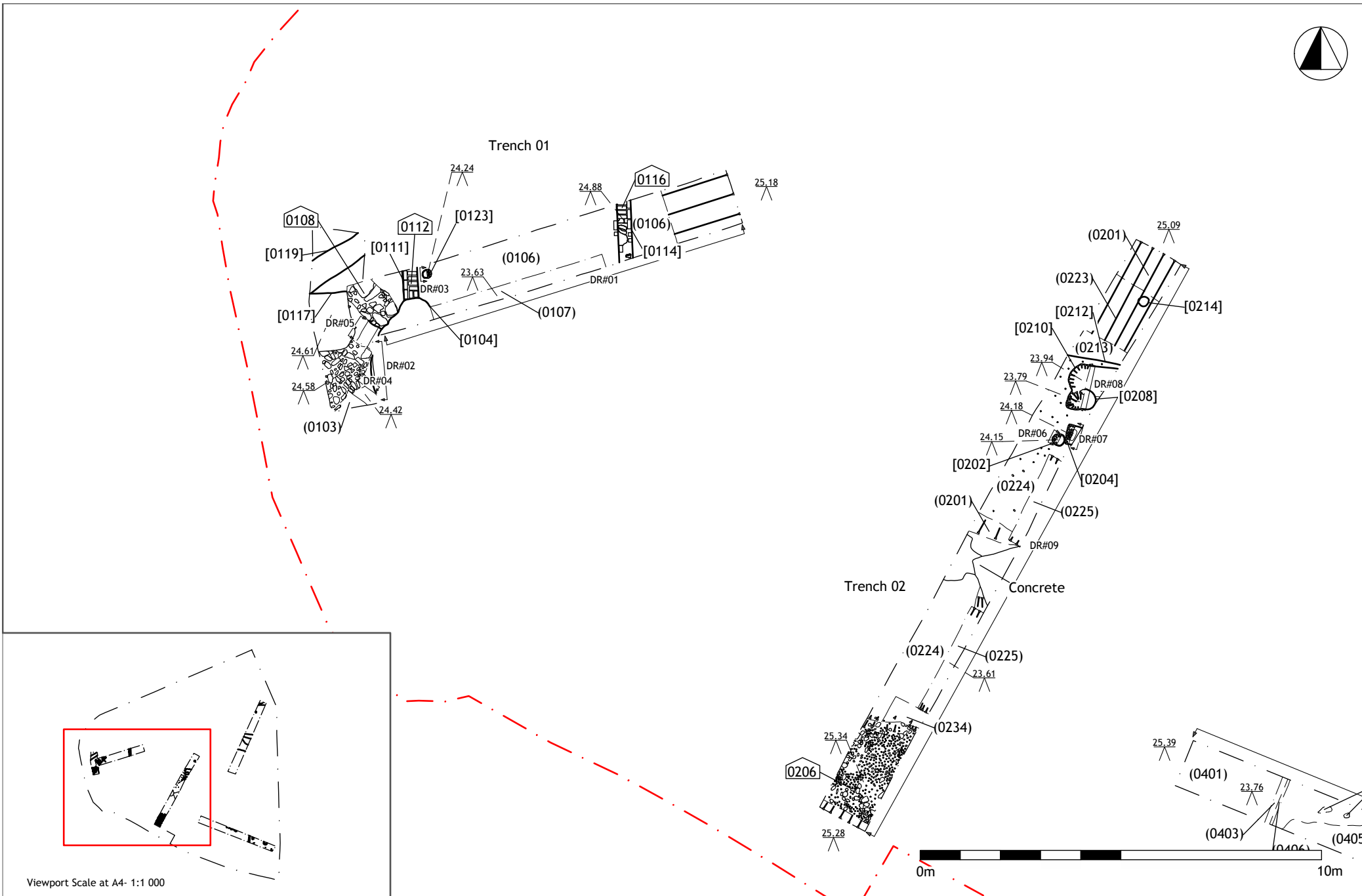
Figure 4: Sanderson's map of 1835, showing Lenton town and the presence of a few buildings on the Gregory Street site. The site is located with the red circle. Not to scale.



Figure 5: First edition OS map of 1880, showing Old Lenton and the open space to the east of the site and a line of buildings to the west. The site is located with the red circle. Not to scale.



Figure 6: OS map of 1947, showing Lenton and the open space to the east of the site and the garage building to the west. The site is located with the red circle. Not to scale.

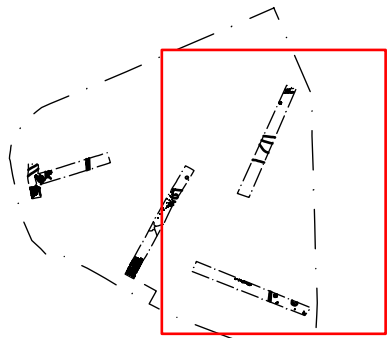


Viewport Scale at A4- 1:1 000

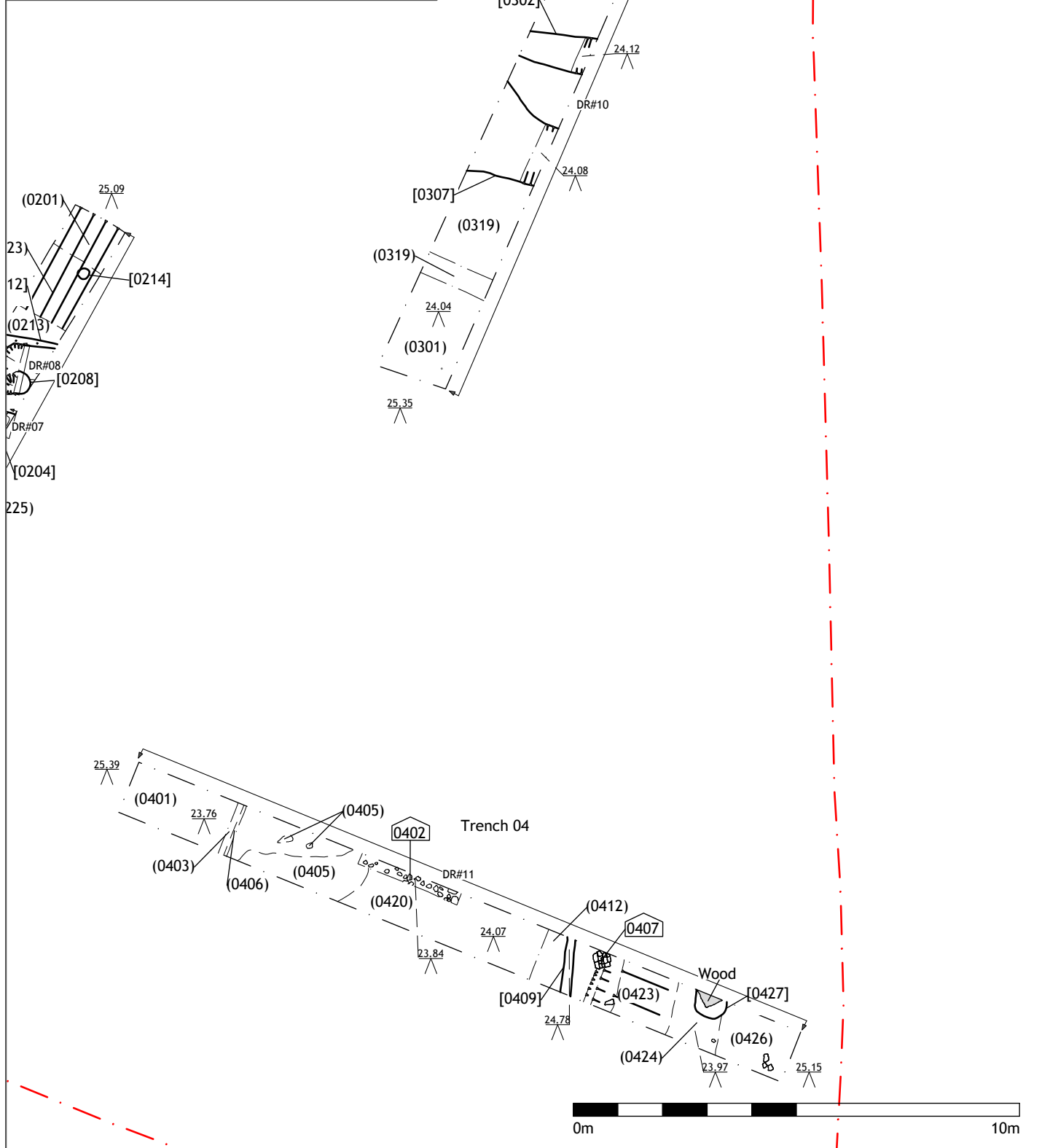


LGS2
Figure 7
Scale at A4 - 1:125

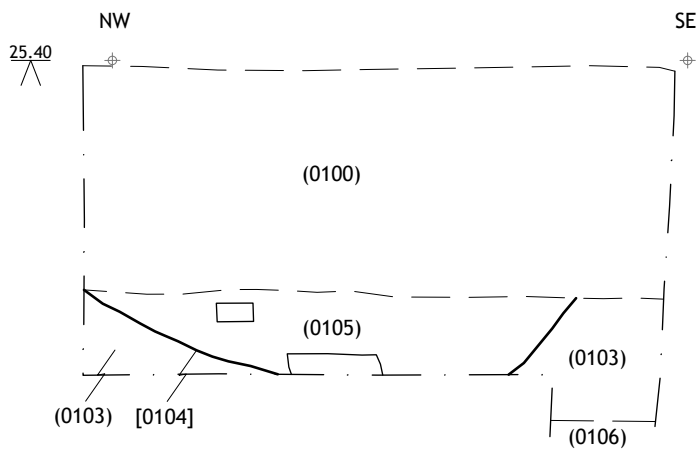
31 Gregory Street, Lenton
Site Plan, West



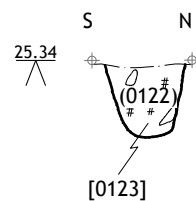
Viewport Scale at A4- 1:1 000



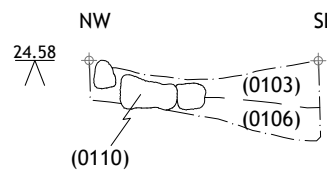
DR#02
South West Facing Section of [0104]



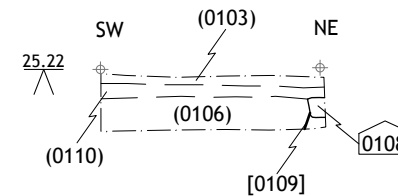
DR#03
East Facing Section of [0123]



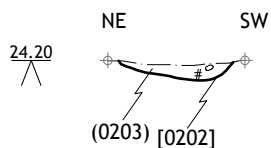
DR#04
Southwest Facing Section of (0110)



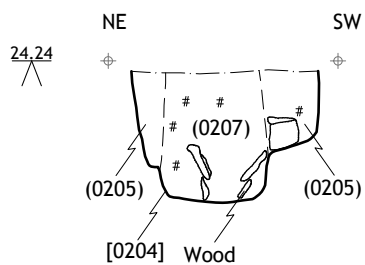
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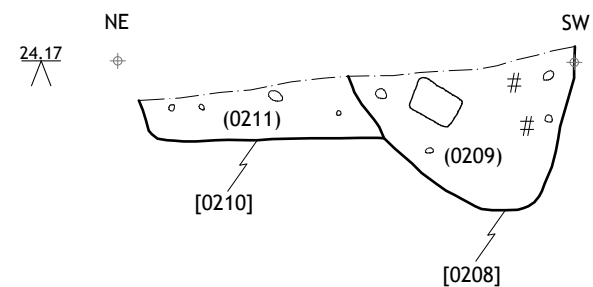
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Northwest Facing Section of [0202]



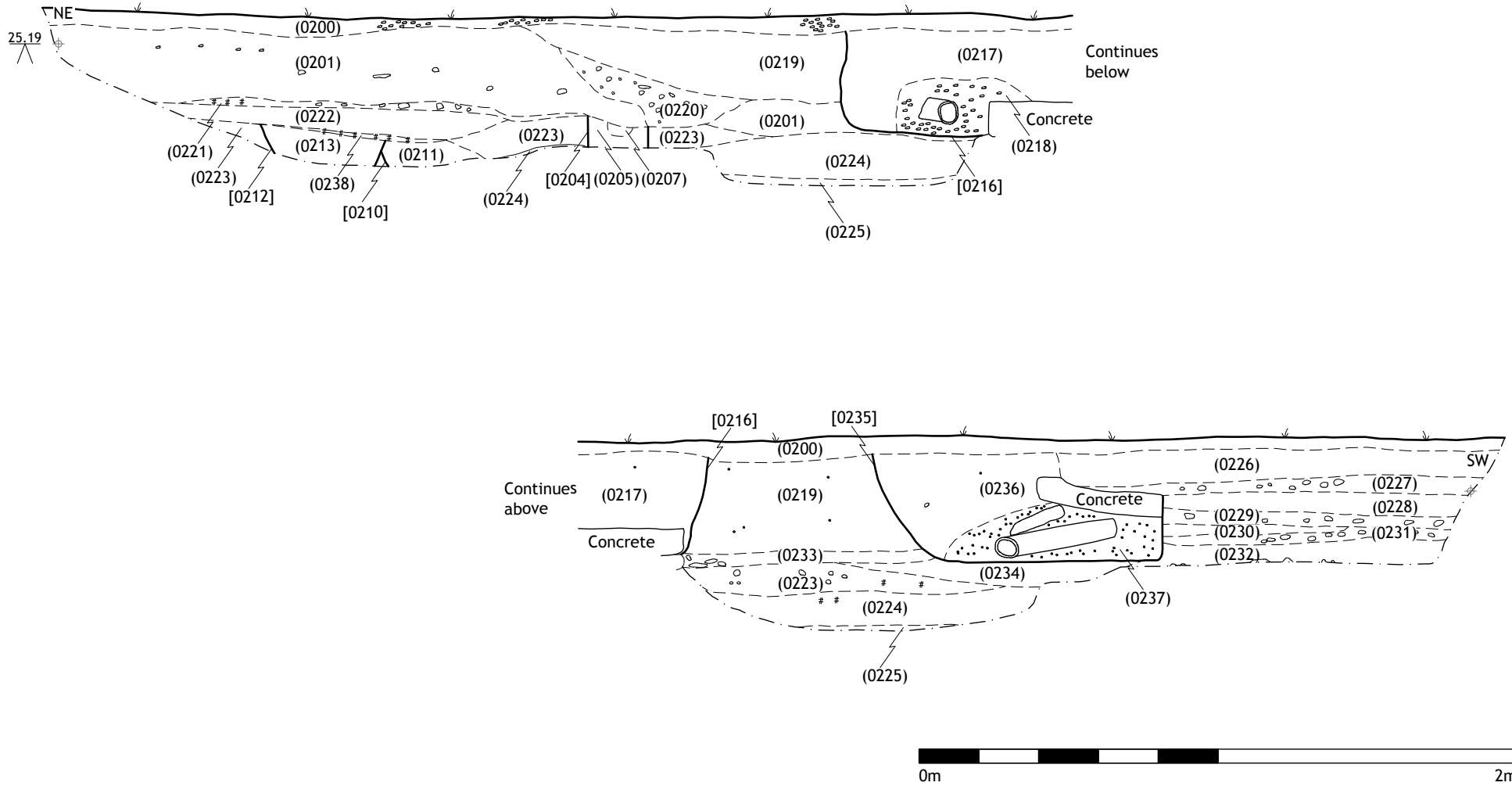
DR#07
Northwest Facing Section of [0204]



DR#08
Northwest Facing Section of [0208] and [0210]



DR#09
Northwest Facing Section of Trench 02



DR#11
 Southwest Facing Section of Trench 04

