

A Desk-Based Assessment, Trial Trench Excavation and Site Investigation on Land off Abbey Street, Lenton, Nottingham



For Vivid Homes Ltd

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Vivid Homes to carry out a desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation on two sites prior to their development for housing. These are the site of the former Priory Mission Hall on Priory Street (centred at SK 55247 38723) and undeveloped land on the eastern side of Abbey Street (SK 55220 38756).
- The proposed development area (PDA) is located within the Lenton Priory Archaeological Constraint Area, which represents the area of the medieval Lenton Priory. The Archaeological Constraint Area recognises the potential for surviving archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.
- The area of the Scheduled Monument of Lenton Priory lies immediately to the east of the Abbey Street PDA and immediately to the north of the Priory Mission Hall PDA.
- Desk-based assessment and previous excavations in the surrounding area indicated that remains of medieval, post-medieval and modern date were very highly likely to be present within the PDAs. Trial trench 4 and the test pits demonstrated that archaeology of these dates was present.
- Medieval features included a possible boundary ditch, possible graves, pits and a probable column base within the nave. The potential for survival of medieval archaeology in other areas of both sites is thus considered to be very high and development work on site will lead to destruction of these remains. The recovery of medieval remains would be of national significance, given the scheduled status of Lenton Priory and the potential for gaining a better understanding of the extent of the Priory and its layout.
- Post-medieval features included a bank, two possible boundary walls, pits and other layers. The potential for survival of post-medieval archaeology in other areas of both sites is thus considered to be very high and development work on site will lead to destruction of these remains. Any findings of the post-medieval period could be of local significance, allowing a better understanding of the use of the area during this period.
- Modern features included ditches, walls and an articulated cattle skeleton. The potential for survival of modern (19th and 20th centuries) archaeology in other areas of both sites is thus considered to be very high and development work on the site will lead to destruction of these remains. Any findings of the modern period could be of local significance, allowing a better understanding of the use of the area during this period.
- Based on these findings, we would recommend early contact with the Nottingham City Archaeologists with regards to this development, as further archaeological mitigation is likely to be required in relation to this scheme.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by Vivid Homes to carry out desk-based assessment and an archaeological field evaluation on two sites in Lenton, Nottingham, prior to the development of the sites for housing. These are the site of the former Priory Mission Hall on Priory Street (centred at SK 55247 38723) and undeveloped land on the eastern side of Abbey Street (SK 55220 38756).
- 1.2 The proposed development area is located within the Lenton Priory Archaeological Constraint Area, which represents the area of the medieval Lenton Priory. The Archaeological Constraint Area recognises the potential for surviving archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.
- 1.3 The area of the Scheduled Monument of Lenton Priory extends into a small area of the site immediately east of Abbey Street. It was anticipated that other remains of this nationally important medieval priory survive within the footprints of both the Abbey Street and Priory Mission Hall sites. For this reason, Scheduled Monument Consent was undertaken prior to undertaking the investigation.
- 1.4 The archaeological field evaluation consisted of trial trench excavation of the land east of Abbey Street and the investigation of holes which had been excavated within the former Priory Mission Hall on Priory Street. The work was required to be undertaken prior to determination of the planning application in order to inform the City Archaeologist (Nottingham City Council) and Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Historic England) of the character, condition and extent of archaeological remains and how they may be affected by any development proposals. A planning application has yet to be submitted.
- 1.5 The work was carried out on the 20th and 24th February 2017.

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The Abbey Street site is bounded to the west by Abbey Street itself, Lenton Priory Park to the east and housing/commercial premises to the north and south. The Priory Street site is bounded to the north by Lenton Priory Park, to the south by Priory Street and to the west and east by housing/commercial premises (including the Boat Public House to the east).
- 2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Survey shows that the site is situated on bedrock of Lenton Sandstone (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The natural superficial geology is a sandy gravel.

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Background

- 3.1 Lenton Priory is widely believed to have been founded in 1106-7 and abandoned by the monks two years after the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538 (Barnes 1987). Despite the fact that there is very little physical above-ground evidence for the priory, it was one of the wealthiest monastic houses in the country, noted for the size and magnificence of its church. Documentary evidence and excavations surrounding the only upstanding

parts of the priory complex (namely the Chapel of St Anthony, a small portion of the wall of the nave and a pier from the apse of the conventual church) have informed us of where the outer and inner precinct may have been located (Beilby 1966). Medieval and post-medieval texts suggest that an annual eight-day fair was held within the outer precinct of the priory (Grieg 1992). The fair is reported as containing booths with penthouses used by the merchants and their families 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).

Designated Heritage Assets

3.2 Desk-based assessment of land to the north of the PDAs, at the former Red Cross site, demonstrated that there are no Designated Heritage Assets within either the Abbey Street or Priory Mission Hall sites (Linington 2016). However, there are 8 designated heritage assets within the immediate vicinity (within 125m) of the Abbey Street and Priory Mission Hall sites. These consist of 7 listed buildings (designated under the Listed Buildings Act 1990) and one Scheduled Ancient Monument. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields or Conservation Areas lie within the study area.

3.3 All the listed buildings comprise Grade II listings. Grade II listed buildings are nationally important and of special interest; 92% of all listed buildings are in this class. The list is as follows:

- **Priory Church Of St Anthony (DNU 247/ LB 1247622)**
- **Churchyard Wall And Gates To North And East Of Priory Church (DNU 729/ LB 1270800)**
- **Chest Tomb 50 Metres South West Of Priory Church (DNU 248/LB 1247623)**
- **Sarcophagus 50 Metres South West Of Priory Church (DNU 249/ LB 1247624)**
- **Base Of Pier At Lenton Priory Ruins (DNU 442/LB 1255056)**
- **Fragment Of North Aisle Wall And North Transept Of Lenton Priory Ruins (DNU 408/ LB 1254980)**
- **Wright Family Vault 100 Metres South West Of Priory Church (DNU 730/LB 1270801)**

3.4 The Priory Church Of St Anthony (DNU 247/ LB 1247622), located approximately 60m to the northeast of the abbey Street PDA is the former Chapel of the Hospital of St Anthony of Lenton Priory, and is now a church. While the chancel dates to the 12th century, the majority of the structure dates to a rebuild in 1883.

3.5 The Churchyard Wall And Gates To North And East Of Priory Church (DNU 729/ LB 1270800) is located around 125m east of the Abbey Street PDA. This coarse stone wall was constructed in 1811 and forms the northern and eastern perimeter of the graveyard associated with the Priory Church of Anthony.

3.6 The Chest Tomb 50 Metres South West Of Priory Church (DNU 248/LB 1247623) dates to 1816, and is around 40m east of the Abbey Street PDA. It is made of ashlar, with slate inscribed tablets dedicated to Anne Browne Milnes, and in 1817 to Herbert Foxcroft.

3.7 The Base of a Pier at Lenton Priory Ruins (DNU 442/LB 1255056), 50m east of the Priory Mission Hall PDA, is suggested to have formed part of the eastern ambulatory of the

church of Lenton Priory. The column is round and made of ashlar, with a chamfered base and rubble core. Recent work conducted by TPA suggests that it is not in situ (Davies & Flintoft 2015).

- 3.8 The only known surviving Fragment Of North Aisle Wall And North Transept Of Lenton Priory Ruins (DNU 408/ LB 1254980), 10m east of the Priory Mission Hall PDA and 10m south east of the Abbey Street PDA, is dated to the early 12th century, and was consolidated during the 19th century. It is constructed of coursed squared stone, random rubble and ashlar and has a chamfered ashlar coping, dating to the early 19th century. The wall is approximately 30m long with 2 corners defining the north and west walls of the transept.
- 3.9 The Wright Family Vault 100 Metres South West Of Priory Church (DNU 730/LB 1270801), immediately to the south of the Abbey Street PDA, is a family vault dated 1828. The vault contains various members of the Wright family of Lenton Hall. It is constructed of a rectangular ashlar slab with sloping top, and inscribed slate tablet to the north.
- 3.10 The single Scheduled Ancient Monument is Lenton Priory (ID 1019675), covering land immediately adjoining both PDAs. Although Priory Mission Hall is not within the scheduled area, it was constructed immediately on top of the nave of the priory church, whilst the Abbey Street site potentially sits just outside the Inner Precinct of the Priory, but within the Outer Precinct. The buried and standing remains of Lenton Priory and its associated buildings are well-preserved and provide a rare example of a Cluniac monastery in this part of the country.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 3.11 Within the 250m study area, the Nottingham City HER records 12 non-designated heritage assets (Fig. 5). However, some of these heritage assets have no physical form (i.e. they are documentary references or denote former buildings that have now been removed from the study area).
- 3.12 The non-designated heritage assets can be broken down by period and type to give a crude impression of the main phases of human activity (or at least the exploration of these phases of human activity) in the study area:

Prehistoric - Roman
 - 3.13 There are no Prehistoric or Roman assets within the study area.
 - 3.14 The lack of records from these periods may be a reflection of the large amount of later truncation undertaken within the vicinity of the PDA, and not the lack of activity relating to these periods.

Early Medieval (410-1066)

- 3.15 There are no early medieval heritage assets within the study area.
- 3.16 The earliest concentrated settlement in Nottingham can be traced to the 7th to 9th centuries (Young 1982; 1985). Settlement activity is likely to be centred on the core of Nottingham where a fortified settlement may have been situated in the late Anglo-Saxon period.
- 3.17 Recent finds of late Anglo-Saxon (9th -11th centuries) pottery within St Anthony's Churchyard do, however, suggest the presence of some form of Early Medieval presence within the area, predating Lenton Priory (Davies & Flintoft 2015).
- 3.18 The dearth of early medieval evidence within the study area reflects its location outside the historic early medieval core of Nottingham, which lies to the west of the PDA.

Medieval (1067 -1450 AD)

- 3.19 The majority of non-designated heritage assets within the study area relate to the medieval period and more specifically to the Cluniac priory and associated fair. One of these, MNU793, covers the area of the Abbey Street PDA. Medieval and post-medieval texts suggest that an annual eight-day Lenton Fair (MNU793) was held within the outer precinct of the priory (Grieg 1992). The fair is reported as containing booths with penthouses used by the merchants and their families both to sell goods from and to lodge in. The other medieval non-designated assets around the PDAs are listed below.

General HER ref.	Record Type	Name	Monument Type	Period
MNU791	MON	Lenton Priory	Priory	Undated
MNU793	MON	Lenton Fair	Fair	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MNU828	MON	Possible boundary wall at Friary Street, Lenton	Boundary Wall?	Undated
MNU829	MON	Lenton Priory burial ground	Cemetery	-
MNU859	BLD	St Anthony's Church, Lenton	Church	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MNU897	MON	St Anthony's burial ground, Lenton	Cemetery	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MNU917	BLD	The White Hart Inn, Lenton	Gaol	Mid 19 th Century (1842 AD to 1842 AD)

Post-Medieval to Modern

- 3.20 Two post-medieval or modern undesignated heritage assets are located within the study area.
- 3.21 A post-medieval Building on Abbey Street (MNU830) is recorded 144m, south-west of the PDA. Two walls, believed to be the remains of a post-medieval building, were recorded during a watching brief. The eastern structure was very substantial and was constructed of 4 courses of masonry. A second 'probable wall' was encountered 3.45m west of the first wall and was of similar construction. It is believed that the walls represent a post-medieval building, which utilised the earlier precinct wall.
- 3.22 A small brick building to the rear of The White Hart Inn (MNU917), located on the opposite side of Gregory Street to the PDA, is recorded as being used as a prison in 1842.

Archaeological Background

- 3.23 In 2012-2013 TPA undertook an archaeological evaluation and excavation of a 500m² area on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street, due to the NET2 tramworks. This revealed 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).
- 3.24 Further work carried out by TPA in 2013 due to the excavation of a cable trench running west-east along Priory Street and then north into the scheduled area of Old Church Street exposed masonry associated with the Priory structure itself (Hobson and Flintoft 2013). These consisted of stonework running the entire length of the Priory Street trench, complete with fittings and entranceways which 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 may also represent an apsidal end of the conventual church.
- 3.25 In June 2013, as part of a Council for British Archaeology's 'Festival of Archaeology' open day, Nottingham City Council commissioned and funded a geophysical survey in the five green areas surrounding the priory and the Chapel of St. Anthony. The work was undertaken by TPA and 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 (Flintoft and Davies 2013).
- 3.26 In 2015 a trench evaluation of Lenton Priory, comprising the excavation of seven trenches within the green areas surrounding the site, provided a wealth of new information concerning the layout, state of preservation and use of space within the conventual church and the inner/outer precinct.
- 3.27 In land immediately to the east and adjoining the Abbey Street PDA was Trench 9 which also abutted the property boundary. This uncovered a north to south aligned medieval wall that was suggested to potentially represent the western boundary wall of the inner precinct of the priory.
- 3.28 Trench 7, 25m to the northwest of the Abbey Street PDA, identified a complex sequence of intercutting features, including numerous pits and ditches, with a sequence of activity extending from the 14th to 19th centuries. The stratigraphic sequence was very similar to the market/fair site excavated to the north west of Abbey Street in 2012-13 (Flintoft and Davies 2013) suggesting that similar medieval and early post-medieval trade activities were occurring in this area, which was probably within the Outer Precinct. Further significant finds in Trench 7 included a 15th – 17th century cobbled surface and, beneath this, an east to west aligned medieval wall that may well represent the northern boundary wall of the inner precinct.
- 3.29 Trench 6 investigated the current Church boundary wall to the west. This wall was found to cut a layer that overlaid a pit containing 16th – 17th century finds and it can be concluded that the wall was relatively modern and has no relation to the priory church or its precinct.
- 3.30 Trenches 4 and 5 were situated on land immediately abutting the Priory Mission Hall PDA, at the southern extent of the churchyard of St Anthony's. These revealed medieval layers and confirmed that the churchyard wall was rebuilt upon the medieval north wall of the main priory church. Both trenches revealed north facing external buttresses of the main priory church. Trenches 4 and 5 also confirmed that there were no built structures (e.g. a northern cloister) abutting the northern exterior of the conventual church, suggesting that the inner precinct (which later became the churchyard) was perhaps

always reserved as an open area from the medieval period onwards. Significant residual finds included three sherds of late Anglo-Saxon pottery.

- 3.31 To the east of the Priory Mission Hall PDA, in the Boat Inn public house garden, Trench 3 successfully identified the original flagged floor level of the priory church (heavily robbed), a pier base and some possible choir stalls that re-used earlier medieval masonry. This trench also established that the north wall of the Boat Inn pub garden was indeed the internal face of the medieval north wall of the main priory church, although the extant wall had been rebuilt, probably in the 19th century. A significant assemblage of architectural stone, dominated by twelfth century pieces, was recovered and there was also some evidence for the post-medieval re-use of the priory nave.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 This section sets out some of the overarching principles and relevant research questions for the archaeological evaluation of the land off Abbey Street, Lenton.

General Principles

- 4.2 The archaeological enquiry is being carried out as a response to a threat to the resource (the development). Consistent with national guidelines and accepted archaeological practice, ensuring preservation of archaeology *in situ* should be the general principle governing the approach to investigation.

- 4.3 The overarching aim of the proposed archaeological mitigation is to record heritage assets contained within the development area before they are lost or damaged during the development, and to advance our understanding of the significance of these assets.

General Objectives and Research Agenda

- 4.4 A number of relevant research questions can be identified within the *Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012). The relevant questions are listed below, and related to the regional research priorities:

Early Medieval

- *Can spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and status of settlements be defined more precisely?*

High Medieval

- *Can we shed further light upon the commercial roles of fairs, markets, ports and other trading centres?*
- *How can we refine our understanding of local and regional architectural styles, including sculptured stonework, decorations and monuments?*
- *Can we develop a typological classification of buildings associated with medieval industrial and commercial activities and can we identify sub-regional and chronological patterning?*

5 Methodology

5.1 Trial Trench Evaluation, east of Abbey Street

5.1.1 The archaeological trial trench evaluation consisted of excavation of the land east of Abbey Street.

5.1.2 The evaluation of the site immediately east of Abbey Street consisted of a single trench 25m long and 1.5m wide. The trench aimed to establish whether substantial structural remains consistent with a Cloister or other buildings associated with the Priory exist in this area. It was also to allow features interpreted as enclosure ditches, which are postulated to extend into the site, to be investigated. The location of the trench was selected in consultation with the City Archaeologist and the Regional Inspector for Ancient Monuments.

5.1.4 Based upon previous excavations in the area (see section 2 above), the potential for surviving archaeological remains in this area was high. Features which share some level of morphological and functional similarities to the excavation conducted as part of the NET2 project were considered likely to be identified.

5.1.4 Any structural remains or cut features which were identified were cleaned and characterised through excavation where necessary to obtain datable material and an understanding of the levels of preservation. This characterisation also included an attempt to contribute to the overall research aims. Once a feature was characterised, no further excavation was conducted. This was to ensure that the sub-surface archaeology was preserved *in situ* as much as possible without unnecessary disturbance through excavation.

5.1.5 Upon completion of the evaluation, the trench was to be backfilled but not reinstated to its former condition.

5.2 Holes within the Priory Mission Hall

5.2.1 A number of holes had been excavated within the Priory Mission Hall. It was necessary to undertake further archaeological investigation of these holes which required their enlargement of into test pits and subsequent full recording. This was carried out to provide a greater understanding of the character, extent and condition of the deposits - and potentially structural remains - upon which the Hall is constructed.

5.2.2 Given the location of this investigation within the nave of the Conventual Church, the potential for the identification of structural archaeological remains of national importance was very high.

5.2.3 The holes were located using a Total Station and a suite of photographs was taken. At least one profile of each hole was hand drawn, with a focus on those profiles displaying significant structural remains.

6 Results

6.1 Trial Trench Evaluation, east of Abbey Street

Medieval (11th-15th centuries)

- 6.1.1 The deepest archaeological level reached was (0444), a brownish-orange sand up to 0.6m thick, directly overlying natural (0434) near the centre of the trench. It was observed running for around 4.5m along the western edge of the trench and continued through to the eastern-facing trench edge. This deposit did not produce any finds, but potentially represents a medieval surface.
- 6.1.2 Directly overlying this was (0405), a light grey sandy silt deposit most likely representing a surface or a levelling deposit. It contained a single sherd of Cistercian ware, providing a date of around AD 1450-1540.
- 6.1.3 Both layers were then cut by two east - west aligned features [0418] and [0420], which had near vertical sides and flat bases and were 1.2m deep, clipping through the top of the natural at their bases. The fills of both of these features, (0419) and (0421) were light grey sandy silts. Given the dimensions, shape and alignment of these features, they may have been grave cuts. However, the features were not fully excavated and no human bone was observed, although shortly to the south another feature containing human remains was uncovered (Cut [0422], see below). Nonetheless, it is possible that these features were not graves, but rather two features of indeterminate character. Due to their stratigraphic position, they have been assigned to this phase, but could potentially be later.
- 6.1.4 Around 1m to the north of these graves, a wide ditch [0443] also cut through (0444), (0405) and the natural (0434). This was orientated on a roughly west/north west to east/south east alignment and was around 3m wide and up to 0.8m deep. It had a single fill, (0403), which was a loose, grey silty clay which produced 4 sherds of a Nottingham reduced green glazed jug produced between the late 13th to 15th centuries, and Midland Purple Ware, dated to the 14th-16th century.
- 6.1.5 This feature is on a different alignment from the rest of the suggested Priory layout but may correspond to one of the similarly-aligned features revealed by geophysical survey in 2013, which have been suggested to potentially have pre-Priory origins. The pottery recovered from the feature disputes this interpretation, however, and it appears that the ditch may have formed some kind of boundary for burials, as its alignment broadly fits with those of the burials that lie to the south of it.
- 6.1.6 Around 5.5m from the northern end of the trench was a sub-oval pit. It was 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep, part of which was observed in the west-facing section. It was U-shaped with steep, slightly concave sides and a flat base and contained a single, light grey silty fill but no finds.
- 6.1.7 At the southern end of the trench, layer (0446) was a light-brown silt which may have formed a levelling deposit and potential bedding layer. Cutting through this layer, medieval layers (0405) and (0444), and into natural, was either a pit or grave cut [0422], which was 1 – 1.4m in width and 1.2m deep. It contained a single fill (0423), a dark brown gravelly sand containing a sherd of coarse orange sandy ware, probably 14th - 15th century in date. Human remains were observed within this feature, including part(s) of a skull and long bones, although they did not appear to be in articulation.

Post-medieval (16th-18th centuries)

- 6.1.5 Directly overlying the medieval graves and part of the possible boundary ditch was (0438), a greenish grey silty clay which was 4m wide and between 0.1m and 0.6m deep.

It possibly represents some form of bank running on a broadly east-west alignment. It produced no finds.

- 6.1.6 This bank was overlain on its northern side by two silty clay layers: (0404), a reddish orange deposit, which was also covered by (0406), which was light brown in colour. Neither deposit produced finds. To the north of these layers was a greyish yellow sandy clay layer (0413), which contained a sherd of Midland Purple Ware dating from the 14th to 16th centuries. Through this was cut sub-oval pit [0414], which had a u-shaped profile, with steep, concave sides. It was 0.62m in diameter and contained a single fill, (0415), a dark grey sandy silt fill, which contained tile and brick.
- 6.1.7 Passing to the west of this pit, wall (0417) entered the trench at the western side and ran diagonally across it on a south-west to north-east alignment, reaching the eastern edge of the trench at its northern extent. It was made up of very roughly-worked sandstone slabs (up to 0.5 in size) along with tile fragments, and was over a metre wide. It was contained within a clay matrix (0428), itself within foundation cut [0416]. A layer maintained to the west of (0417), (0401), possibly represented backfill after a robbing event, although no related cut was visible. It contained five sherds of pottery, providing a probable 16th century date. A layer to the east of (0417) was (0402), which produced residual 15th century pottery and a sherd of 18th century pottery.
- 6.1.8 The wall truncated layers of clay, (0429) and (0433) and small, subcircular pit [0410]. This pit was 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep, with a dark grey silty fill containing 20% charcoal and a sherd of Cistercian ware, dating from c.AD 1450-1540.
- 6.1.9 Near the point at which wall (0417) entered the trench was upstanding wall (0426), constructed of stone and brick, and running on a broadly east-west alignment.

Modern (19th-21st century)

- 6.1.10 Two modern ditches ran across the trench on an east-west alignment, both cutting (0445) and topsoil (0400). Ditch [0441] was near the southern end of the trench and was U-shaped with a concave base. It was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. Its single fill (0442) was a black silt which contained no finds. Around 14m to the north of this was [0439], a narrow (0.4m wide) but deep (1.2m) ditch with vertical sides and a flat bottom. It also cut through bank (0438) and the edge of grave [0420]. It had a similar fill to ditch [0441] and possibly served as a foundation trench for a wall.
- 6.1.11 Cutting into pit [0422] and through subsoil (0445) was a large pit, [0408]. It was 1.2m wide and 1.2m deep, and appears to have been excavated in order to dispose of a cattle carcass. The fill (0409) around this skeleton was a dark greyish brown clayey silt which contained a sherd of 14th-16th century pottery and a sherd of 16th to early 17th century pottery, although these are considered to be residual.
- 6.1.12 Another pit was uncovered at the southern edge of the trench, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It was at least 2m wide and 1.2m deep and cut into subsoil (0445).

6.2 Holes within the Priory Mission Hall

Medieval/Post-medieval

- 6.2.1 Pit 1 was 1m by 1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. It contained two deposits, the lower of which was (0101), a previously undisturbed mid yellowish brown silty sand which contained a sherd of mid 17th century pottery, as well as a 14th-16th century sherd, the latter likely being residual, perhaps from lower layers.

6.2.2 Pit 2 was approximately 0.7m by 1.2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. It contained two deposits, (0200) and (0201). Deposit (0200) partly overlaid (0201) and was a compact light yellowish brown gravelly sand. This may have formed some sort of foundation for a building but, given that only a small part of it was revealed, its extent and nature are unclear. Although it produced no finds, it may be associated with the Priory Church.

6.2.3 Pit 3 was 0.7m by 1.2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. It contained two deposits: (0301), a dark brown silty sand material representing loose soil at the bottom of the pit, and (0300), a firm yellow gravelly sand with over 40% sub-rounded stones. The nature of this material and its location on the same alignment as a column found in Trench 3 of the 2015 excavations, indicate that this may represent part of the Priory church nave, likely part of a supporting column. The recovery of part a worked stone that formed part of a pier or archway (see Worked Stone report below) from (0300) may confirm this. This context also contained a sherd of Midland Yellow ware pottery, dating from AD 1550 to the late 17th century, which may be intrusive or may be associated with the demolition of the Priory following the Dissolution.

Modern

6.2.4 The other deposit in Pit 1 was (0100), a loose dark brown-grey sand silt, representing disturbed and redeposited topsoil below the floor of Priory Hall, which contained no finds. The other deposit in Pit 2 was (0201), a loose dark blackish grey sandy silt which contained three fragments of modern CBM and may have been associated with the modern wall next to it.

Undated

6.2.2 Pit 2 was approximately 0.7m by 1.2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. It contained two deposits: (0201), a loose dark blackish grey sandy silt which may have been associated with the modern wall next to it and partly above it, and (0201), a compact light yellowish brown gravelly sand. Deposit (0201) contained three fragments of CBM.

7 The Finds

7.1 A total of 409 finds were recovered from the trial trench excavation and site investigation on land off Abbey Street, Lenton, Nottingham. A quantification of these finds can be seen in Table 1 below and Appendix B.

Material	Quantity
Bone	226
CBM	124
Metal	15
Pot	25
Slate	4

Stone	15
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Table 1: Quantification of finds

7.2 Pottery

By Alison Wilson and Lee Elliott

7.2.1 A total of 25 fragments of pottery weighing 572g were recovered from the trial trench excavation and site investigation on land off Abbey Street, Lenton, Nottingham. The pottery was examined both visually and using a 10x hand lens. The assemblage was quantified by number of sherds and weight, and the resulting archive was entered into an Excel database. A complete list of the pottery can be found in Appendix 2.

Trench 01

7.2.2 Context (0101) contained two sherds of pottery: one sherd of Midland Purple Ware (ACA), a coarse earthenware fired at a high temperature causing a characteristic dark purple to red colour, produced in the 14th - 16th century; and a small sherd from a red bodied slipware plate with a pie crust rim (ACB) dateable to the mid 17th century.

Trench 03

7.2.3 Context (0300) contained just one rim sherd of Midland Yellow Ware, a cream/white fabric with a yellow glaze on both the inner and outer surfaces (AAE). The earliest appearance of this ware has been dated to c. 1500 at the site of Austin Friars, Leicester (Woodland 1981, 128). However, the more typical period of use appears to be between 1550 - 1650 with production probably continuing throughout the 17th century.

Trench 04

7.2.4 Context (0401) contained 5 sherds of pottery: 4 sherds of Midland Purple Ware (ABM, ABN, ABO, ABU), and the rim of a Cistercian Ware cup (ABV). Possible sources for the production of Cistercian ware include Chilvers Coton and Ticknall. Production at Chilvers Coton was attributed to the late 14th century onwards, while at the Austin Friars site in Leicester, the date range for the presence of Cistercian ware, which largely resembled that produced at Ticknall, was later, c.1450-1540 (Spavold & Brown, 2005).

7.2.5 Context (0402) contained 3 pottery sherds, all post-medieval in date. The assemblage included a handle from a Cistercian ware cup (AAJ), a highly abraded body fragment from a light-bodied gritty ware (AAG), probably produced in the 15th century and the remaining piece was a small sherd of white salt glazed stoneware (AAF). Production of white salt-glazed stoneware ran from 1720 - 1790, with peak production running from c.1740 - 1780 (Elliott & Wilson, 2015).

7.2.6 Context (0403) contained 8 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the late 13th to the 16th century. The assemblage contained 4 sherds of a Nottingham reduced green glazed jug with waved decoration (AAB, AAC), probably manufactured between the late 13th and early 15th centuries. The remaining 4 sherds were from Midland Purple Ware vessels (AAA, AAE, AAN, ABL).

7.2.7 Context (0405) contained one sherd of Cistercian Ware (ABH).

7.2.8 Context (0409) contained 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery: 1 large fragment of Midland Purple Ware (AAY), and an early Coarse Earthenware body sherd (AAS) with an internal black glaze, produced in the 16th to early 17th century.

- 7.2.9 Context (0411) contained 1 sherd of Cistercian Ware (ABX).
- 7.2.10 Context (0413) contained 1 Midland Purple Ware rim (AAP).
- 7.2.11 Context (0423) contained 1 sherd of a coarse orange sandy ware, probably 14th - 15th century in date.

Discussion

- 7.2.12 The pottery from the archaeological trench evaluation and site investigation on land off Abbey Street, Lenton, Nottingham, reflects assemblages found elsewhere in Nottingham. It is comprised largely of pottery of a post-medieval date, with the exception of 4 sherds of late 13th - early 15th medieval reduced ware, all likely to be from the same vessel, found in context (0403). There is no material dating to the 12th and earlier 13th centuries, the pottery representing a typical late medieval/early post-medieval assemblage dating largely to the 15th and 16th centuries, with continuity running from the late 13th through to the 17th century.

7.3 Worked Stone

By Lee Elliott and Kris Poole

- 7.3.1 All fragments of stone recovered were unworked, small fragments, with the exception of one piece, retrieved from context (0300) (Plates 10-12). It was approximately 25cm across at its widest point, by 20cm high and 25cm deep. In cross section, it had a rounded, slightly asymmetrical, elliptical shape, with a flat surface at the back and on the top and bottom. The rounded surface had clear tool marks but had also been whitewashed. The rear of the stone was roughly worked, whilst the joint surfaces at the top and bottom were covered in mortar (making it impossible to see any masons' marks). The stone is likely to have been part of a composite pier or archway and is medieval in date. It is potentially Romanesque and so may date from the earliest years of the priory, although this not certain. The carved face of the stone also has signs of deliberate chipping, potentially during the process of demolishing the priory.

7.4 Animal Bone

By Marius Ilie

Introduction

- 7.4.1 An assemblage of 226 animal bone specimens was recovered from a plot of land off Abbey Street, Lenton, Nottingham, of which 28 were unstratified. Of these, 71% (N=141) were recovered from an individual cow burial [0408]. The remaining 29% of the assemblage (57 specimens) are distributed among 7 different contexts. With the exception of the cow burial [0408], almost all osteological specimens are fragmentary. The material was assessed to determine its potential to contribute to our understanding of the site. The small size of the assemblage makes it almost impossible to draw any significant conclusions about the use of animals on site.

Materials and Methods

- 7.4.2 All osteological material was excavated manually from 7 different contexts, with 1 specimen being unstratified (not discussed). Each bone was examined macroscopically and weighed and taxa were identified according to morphological features (Schmid 1972). 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 deer, dog), small mammal (cat, rodents, mustelids) and bird. A total of 165 specimens were anatomically identifiable. Fragments under 20 mm or lacking any diagnostic areas needed for identification, which could not be assigned to a size

category, were only counted approximately. The total weight of unidentified fragments is 191g.

- 7.4.3 Minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated using the diagnostic zone method. Butchery marks were identified by type and recorded. Age at death was determined based on the level of wear on the molars and epiphyseal fusion where available. No sexually dimorphic traits were present in any of the specimens, making determination of sex impossible. The distinction between sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) was attempted where diagnostic features were present using the criteria of Payne (1985) and Halstead *et al.* (2002) for teeth. Distinction of the postcranial anatomical elements was attempted using a combination of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). No goat specimens have been identified, but all specimens have been recorded as Ovis/Capra. This reflects the uncertainty regarding the results of the above mentioned methods, due to the poor preservation of the material. A complete inventory of the material is available in Appendix 3.

Results

Overall assemblage

- 7.4.4 Bone preservation was generally very good for most of the assemblage, with the cow specimens recovered from context (0409) particularly well preserved. No signs of gnawing were present. The following analysis discusses the remaining 29% of the assemblage. Table 2 shows number of specimens and species distribution according to context. Of the 9 contexts, only (0402) and (0403) have yielded more than 10 specimens, while the cow burial (0409) represents 71% of the assemblage.

Context	N.A	Bos taurus	Ovis/Capra	Gallus gallus
0401	7	0	0	0
0402	10	1	2	2
0403	7	3	4	0
0405	1	3	0	0
0406	9	0	0	0
0409	0	169	0	0
0413	0	0	2	0
0419	6	0	0	0

Table 2: Taxon distribution according to context

- 7.4.5 Overall taxa distribution can be seen in Table 3. Mammal bone fragments make up 96% of the assemblage, with the remaining 4% represented by birds. More than three quarters (83%) of specimens (N=165) could be identified according to taxon. Of the accurately identifiable specimens, 12% (N=8) were cattle, 14% (N=8) sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra) (table 2). Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*) was represented by 2 specimens (4%). The remaining 70% of specimens (N=40) is taxonomically unidentifiable. Fig. 3 shows the distribution of specimens (including the unidentified ones) according to size. Almost three quarters of the assemblage (70%, N=40) is comprised of large mammals. Medium

mammals make up 26% (N=15), while birds make up 2% (N=2). MNI is 1 for all taxa across the site.

Size category	N	%	Weight (g)
Bos taurus	8*	12.3	353
Ovis/Capra	8	14.0	156
Gallus gallus	2	3.5	1
N.A	40	70.2	816
Total	57	100.0	1326

Table 3: Distribution according to taxon

*Articulated cow skeleton found in (0409) counted as 1. Partial skeleton was actually represented by 67 anatomically identifiable specimens, 30 skull fragments and 13 anatomically unidentifiable fragments.

7.4.6 Age at death was calculated based on mandibular tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion stage. Appendix 3 shows the age at death for each specimen (when determinable) in the "age" column. Context (0402) contained one sheep/goat specimen aged 3 to 4 years old, while context (0413) yielded one specimen of sheep/goat indicating an age at death of 1.5 - 2 years old. An adult cow specimen was recovered from context (0403).

7.4.7 In terms of butchery, 10% (N=6) of the bones show chopping or cutting marks. With the exception of a sheep/goat humerus presenting a cut mark, all other butchery marks are chop marks on cattle bones.

Cow burial [0408]

7.4.8 A cow burial [0408] with a single fill (0409) was identified in the southern half of the trench. Fill (0409) contained a complete articulated skeleton, of which the hindquarters were outside the limit of excavation. The full inventory of the recovered skeleton can be seen in Appendix 3. The skeleton consisted of 67 identifiable specimens, 30 skull fragments and 13 anatomically unidentifiable fragments. Based on epiphyseal fusion and dental attrition rates, an age at death of under 3.5 years old was assigned. No butchery marks or pathologies have been identified. Based on the depth of the burial cut, together with associated material discovered from fill (0409), the burial is modern.

Discussion & Conclusions

7.4.9 Notwithstanding cow burial [0408], the assemblage is too small to offer up any conclusions on its own. The largest sub-samples come from the fill of a Medieval boundary ditch (0403) and a Post-Medieval surface (0402), yielding cow, sheep and domestic fowl remains. The absence of pig and horse remains could be due to the very small nature of the excavation and remains otherwise difficult to interpret. It should be noted however that an assemblage recovered from the site of Lenton Priory in the immediate vicinity of the current excavation (Davies and Flintoft 2015) was also distinctive by its complete lack of pig specimens. One clue to the nature of animal husbandry on site might be offered by two specimens, one of a cow pelvis and a sheep/goat radius, which presented significant osteophitic growth around the articular surfaces. This could be a sign of animals being kept until an old age, indicative of livestock keeping geared towards milk and wool production as opposed to slaughtering

young animals for meat. If this is indeed the case, the absence of pigs, which yield no secondary products but only meat, could be explained.

- 7.4.10 Based on the presence of all anatomical elements being articulated and a lack of butchery marks, burial [0408] seems likely to contain an animal that died from illness at a young age (under 3.5 years), with the carcass disposed of entirely.
- 7.3.11 Trent & Peak Archaeology have conducted previous investigations in the immediate vicinity of the site, on what was the site of Lenton Priory. When analysing that assemblage we recommended that any faunal remains recovered from future excavation should be integrated with the Lenton Priory assemblage (Davies and Flintoft 2005: 44-45). Given the overall high levels of preservation of both the current assemblage and the Lenton Priory one, it seems likely that any future archaeological work is likely to increase the size of the overall Lenton bone assemblage, which will contribute to further understanding of Lenton through the ages. We therefore stand by our initial recommendation of joining the two assemblages together, as well as with any future faunal remains recovered from the environs of Lenton Priory.

8 Conclusion

Statement of Potential and Significance

- 8.1 The Desk-Based Assessment and previous archaeological work in the area indicated the presence of medieval, post-medieval and modern activity in the immediate vicinity of the PDAs. The DBA indicated that the likelihood of remains of medieval and post-medieval date being present within the PDAs was very high. The trial trench evaluation on the Abbey Street site and investigation of holes within Priory Mission Hall have confirmed the presence of archaeology of these periods. This includes remains contemporary with the Priory and the use of the land in the periods after the Dissolution, which potentially is further evidence for fair activities already identified immediately to the east and on the other side of Abbey Street, through previous excavations.

Medieval

- 8.2 Late medieval activity is represented by the possible boundary ditch, the burials, pit and possible bedding layer in Trench 4 and the probable column base in Test Pit 3. Despite the construction of Priory Mission Hall, the findings from work on the site indicate the survival of in-situ medieval archaeology within the site, less than a metre below the surface. This is in line with findings from Trench 3 during the 2015 excavations.
- 8.3 The potential for survival of medieval archaeology in other areas of both sites is thus considered to be very high and development work on the site will lead to destruction of these remains. The recovery of medieval remains would be of national significance, given the scheduled status of Lenton Priory and the potential for gaining a better understanding of the extent of the Priory and its layout.
- 8.4 Within the Abbey Street PDA, the medieval archaeology present there has considerable potential to shed light on the sequence of activity in this area and its relation to the use of space around the priory during the medieval period. The locations of the ditch and burials are interesting in light of the discovery of what was thought to be the inner precinct wall to the east in the 2015 excavations. It is possible that there was a reordering of space late in the history of the active Priory, given the dating of the pottery from the ditch fill and the layer (0405), cut through by the burials. The role of pit [0422] to the south of these features is also unclear. In particular, it is extremely likely that

further burials will be uncovered, which, depending on the building proposals, may need to be excavated and removed, requiring a Ministry of Justice licence and specialist study. However, the lack of dark humic and artefact rich levels discovered in Trench 7 of the 2015 excavations indicate that the medieval/post-medieval market/fair may not have extended into this area, in contrast to previous suggestions.

- 8.5 The probable *in-situ* remains at Priory Mission Hall would provide valuable information about the layout of the Priory church, its construction and its use following the Dissolution.

Post-medieval

- 8.6 Post-medieval activity is represented by the bank, various silty layers, pit [0414] and walls (0417) and (0426). The potential for survival of medieval archaeology in other areas of both sites is thus considered to be very high and development work on site will lead to destruction of these remains. Any findings of the post-medieval period could be of local significance, allowing a better understanding of the use of the area during this period.

- 8.7 Wall (0417) appears to be aligned with Abbey Street and may represent a boundary between the roadway and the land beyond, erected at some point following the Dissolution. Running roughly perpendicular to this was wall (0426), which may join with wall (0417) although the relationship was not clear within the trial trench. Bank (0435) seems to be parallel to this wall, albeit further south, and so may be related to it. Further investigation of these features is highly likely to provide information on the use of space within this area during the post-medieval period and changing land use and space in the centuries after the Dissolution.

Modern

- 8.8 This period was represented by ditches and pits in Trench 4 and deposits within Test Pits 1-3. The potential for survival of modern (19th and 20th centuries) archaeology in other areas of both sites is thus considered to be very high and development work on site will lead to destruction of these remains. Any findings of the modern period could be of local significance, allowing a better understanding of the use of the area during this period.

- 8.9 These remains will inform on land use in the 19th and 20th century and the changing character and use of this area of Nottingham.

Recommendations

- 8.10 We would recommend early contact with the Nottingham City Archaeologists with regards to this development, as further archaeological mitigation is likely to be required in relation to this scheme.

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Appendix 1: Context Records

Context	Feature type	Description	Phase
0100	Deposit	Dark brown grey sand silt under Priory Hall floor	Modern
0101	Deposit	Mid yellow brown silt sand	Post-medieval
0200	Deposit	Light brownish yellow gravelly sand, same as (0300), potential foundation deposit for building	Post-medieval
0201	Deposit	Dark blackish grey sandy silt next to modern wall	Post-medieval
0300	Deposit	Yellow gravelly sand, same as (0200), potential foundation deposit for building	Medieval?
0301	Deposit	Trampled and loose at bottom go Pit 3	Modern
0400	Layer	Topsoil	Modern
0401	Layer	Light orange silty clay with charcoal and round pebbles	Post-medieval
0402	Layer	Dark orange brown silty clay	Post-medieval
0403	Fill	Grey silty clay fill of [0443]	Medieval
0404	Layer	Reddish orange silty clay layer overlying potential bank material (0438)	Post-medieval
0405	Surface/deposit	Light grey sandy silt surface/levelling deposit	Medieval
0406	Layer	Light brownish grey silty clay layer overlying potential bank material (0438)	Post-medieval
0407	Drain	Sandstone and limestone wall, same as 0417	Post-medieval
0408	Cut	Pit dug for modern cow burial	Modern
0409	Fill	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt fill of [0408]. Contained an articulated cattle skeleton	Modern
0410	Cut	Small subcircular pit truncated by wall cut [0416]	Undated

0411	Fill	Dark grey silt fill of pit [0410]	Undated
0412	Drain	Dark grey brown silty clay used as bonding material to set stone of 0407	Post-medieval
0413	Layer	Grey yellow sandy clay cut into by [0416]	Post-medieval
0414	Cut	Sub-oval pit	Post-medieval
0415	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt fill of [0414]	Post-medieval
0416	Cut	Foundation cut for wall (0417)	Post-medieval
0417	Wall	Stone wall running NE-SW	Post-medieval
0418	Cut	Possible grave	Medieval
0419	Fill	Light grey sandy silt fill of [0418]	Medieval
0420	Cut	Possible grave	Medieval
0421	Fill	Light grey sandy silt fill of [0420]	Medieval
0422	Cut	Pit or possible grave cut	Post-medieval
0423	Fill	Dark brown gravelly sand fill of [0422]	Post-medieval
0424	Cut	Sub-oval pit	Medieval
0425	Fill	Light grey silt fill of [0424]	Medieval
0426	Wall	Stone and brick wall	Post-medieval
0427	Mortar	Mortar used for wall [0428]	Post-medieval
0428	Fill	Greyish-brown silty clay fill of wall cut [0416]	Post-medieval
0429	Band/Layer	Thin grey clay band truncated by [0416]	Undated
0430	Band/Layer	Thin red clay layer/band east of [0416], truncated by [0410]	Undated
0431	Band/Layer	Thin band of yellow clay, east of [0416]	Undated
0432	Band/layer	Very thin dark grey clayey silt layer truncated by [0416]	Post-medieval
0433	Layer	Thin clay layer truncated by [0416]	Undated
0434	Layer	Natural sandy gravel across trench	-
0435	Cut	Foundation cut for wall (0426)	Post-medieval
0436	Fill	Greyish black sandy silt fill of wall cut [0435]	Post-medieval

0437	Layer	Subsoil	Modern
0438	Bank	Greenish grey silty clay, possible bank material	Medieval
0439	Cut	Modern E-W orientated ditch	Modern
0440	Fill	Black silt fill of [0439]	Modern
0441	Cut	Modern E-W orientated ditch	Modern
0442	Fill	Black silt fill of [0441]	Modern
0443	Cut	Boundary ditch	Medieval
0444	Surface	Possible medieval surface	Medieval
0445	Layer	Subsoil over southern half of the trench	Modern
0446	Deposit	Light-brown silt levelling deposit, potential bedding layer	Medieval
0447	Cut	Pit	Modern
0448	Fill	Fill of [0447]	Modern

Appendix 2: List of Pottery

Site Code	Find Code	Material	Object	Period	Context	Trench	Count	Weight(g)
ASL	ACA	Pot	Body, brown internal glaze	P/M	0101	01	1	43
ASL	ACB	Pot	Body, slip ware	P/M	0101	01	1	3
ASL	AAE	Pot	Rim, Midland Yellow	P/M	0300	03	1	19
ASL	ABM	Pot	Rim, Midland Purple	P/M	0401	04	1	57
ASL	ABN	Pot	Body, glaze traces	P/M	0401	04	1	26
ASL	ABO	Pot	Body, Midland Purple	P/M	0401	04	1	20
ASL	ABU	Pot	Rim, Midland Purple	P/M	0401	04	1	61
ASL	ABV	Pot	Rim, Cistercian Ware	P/M	0401	04	1	2
ASL	AAF	Pot	Body	P/M	0402	04	1	6
ASL	AAG	Pot	Body	P/M	0402	04	1	17
ASL	AAJ	Pot	Handle, Cistercian ware	P/M	0402	04	1	4
ASL	AAB	Pot	Body, green glaze	Med	0403	04	2	13
ASL	AAC	Pot	Body, brown/green glaze, incised decoration	Med	0403	04	2	41
ASL	AAD	Pot	Body, Midland Purple	P/M	0403	04	1	24
ASL	AAN	Pot	Body, Midland Purple	P/M	0403	04	1	14
ASL	ABL	Pot	Base	P/M	0403	04	1	70
ASL	AAA	Pot	Body, Midland Purple	P/M	0403	04	1	41
ASL	ABH	Pot	Base, Cistercian ware	P/M	0405	04	1	28
ASL	AAS	Pot	Base, coarse earthenware, black internal glaze	P/M	0409	04	1	48
ASL	ABX	Pot	Body, Cistercian Ware	P/M	00411	04	1	6
ASL	AAP	Pot	Rim, Midland Purple	P/M	0413	04	1	23
ASL	AAO	Pot	Body	P/M	0423	04	1	6

Appendix 3: List of Animal Bones

Find code	Context	Anatomic. Elem.	N	Taxon	Size cat.	Weight (g)	Butchery	Age	Preservation
AAH	0402	Tibia	1	Ovis/capra	2	23	0		2
AAH	0402	Scapula	1	Bos/equus	1	19	0		2
AAH	0402	Frag.	2	N.A	1	12	0		2
AAH	0402	Frag.	2	N.A	2	3	0		2
AAH	0402	Carpo - metacarpus	1	Gallus gallus	4	0.5	0		1
AAY	0403	Metacarpal	1	Ovis/capra	2	20	0		2
AAY	0403	Pelvis	1	Bos taurus	1	58	0		2
AAY	0403	Pelvis	1	Ovis/capra	2	29	0		2
AAY	0403	Rib	1	N.A	1	24	0		2
AAY	0403	Frag.	2	N.A	1	71	0		3
ACK	0402	M3	1	Ovis/capra	2	6	0	3-4 y.o	1
ACK	0402	Humerus	1	Gallus gallus	4	0.5	0		1
ACK	0402	Sacrum vertebra	1	N.A	1	22	0		4
ACK	0402	Frag.	4	N.A	1	24	0		3
ACK	0402	Tibia	1	N.A	2	8	0		3
ABI	0401	Frag.	4	N.A	1	25	0		3
ABI	0401	Vertebra	1	N.A	1	9	0		2
ABI	0401	Rib	1	N.A	2	4	0		2
ABI	0401	Rib	1	N.A	2	6	0		2
ABS	0419	Femur	1	N.A	1	8	0		3
ABS	0419	Frag.	5	N.A	1	14	0		3
ABE	0403	M1	1	Bos taurus	1	16	0	adult	2
ABE	0403	Tibia	1	N.A	2	15	0		3
ABE	0403	Frag.	1	N.A	1	6	0		3
ACX	0405	Scapula	1	Bos taurus	1	92	0		3

ACX	0405	Femur	1	Bos taurus	1	73	0	2
ACX	0405	Rib	1	Bos taurus	1	8	2	3
ACX	0405	Frag.	1	N.A	1	7	0	4
ACW	0403	Radius	1	Ovis/capra	2	27	0	3
ACW	0403	Humerus	1	Ovis/capra	2	19	1	3
ACW	0403	Frag.	1	N.A	1	26	2	3
ACW	0403	Pelvis	1	N.A	2	12	0	2
ABT	0413	Vertebra	1	Ovis/capra	2	16	0	2
ABT	0413	Tibia	1	Ovis/capra	2	16	0	1.5-2 y.o
ABK	0403	Pelvis	1	Bos taurus	1	106	0	3
ACV	0406	Rib	1	N.A	1	35	0	1
ACV	0406	Rib	1	N.A	1	45	0	1
ACV	0406	Rib	1	N.A	1	10	0	1
ACV	0406	Vertebra	1	N.A	1	49	0	3
ACV	0406	Vertebra	1	N.A	1	16	0	2
ACV	0406	Femur	1	N.A	1	69	2	2
ACV	0406	Femur	1	N.A	1	172	2	2
ACV	0406	Humerus	1	N.A	1	82	2	3
ACV	0406	Vertebra	1	N.A	1	42	0	1

Appendix 4: Plates

Plate 1: Southeast-facing section of Test Pit 1, post-excitation



Plate 2: South-facing section of Test Pit 2, post-excitation



Plate 3: South-facing section of Test Pit 3, showing probable fragment of Priory nave column base



Plate 4: Ditch [0443], west-facing section



Plate 5: Pit [0422], west-facing section



Plate 6: Northern end of Trench 4, looking south. Wall (0417) is visible diagonally crossing the trench and wall (0426) can be seen at the top of the picture.



Plate 7: Wall (0417), post-excitation



Plate 8: South-facing section of pit [410]



Plate 9: View of articulated cattle burial (0408)



Plate 10: View of worked stone from (0300), showing curved surface, with tooling marks, white wash and later chipping evident

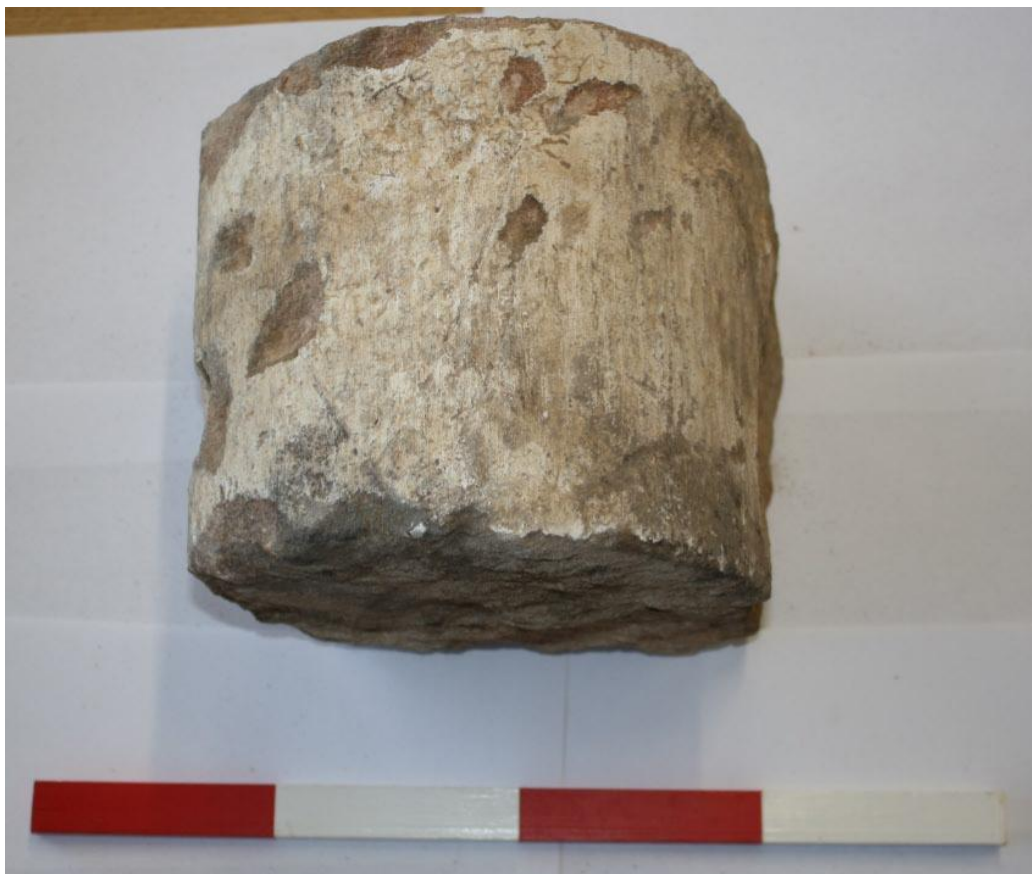


Plate 11: View of worked stone from (0300), showing a joint surface, coated with mortar



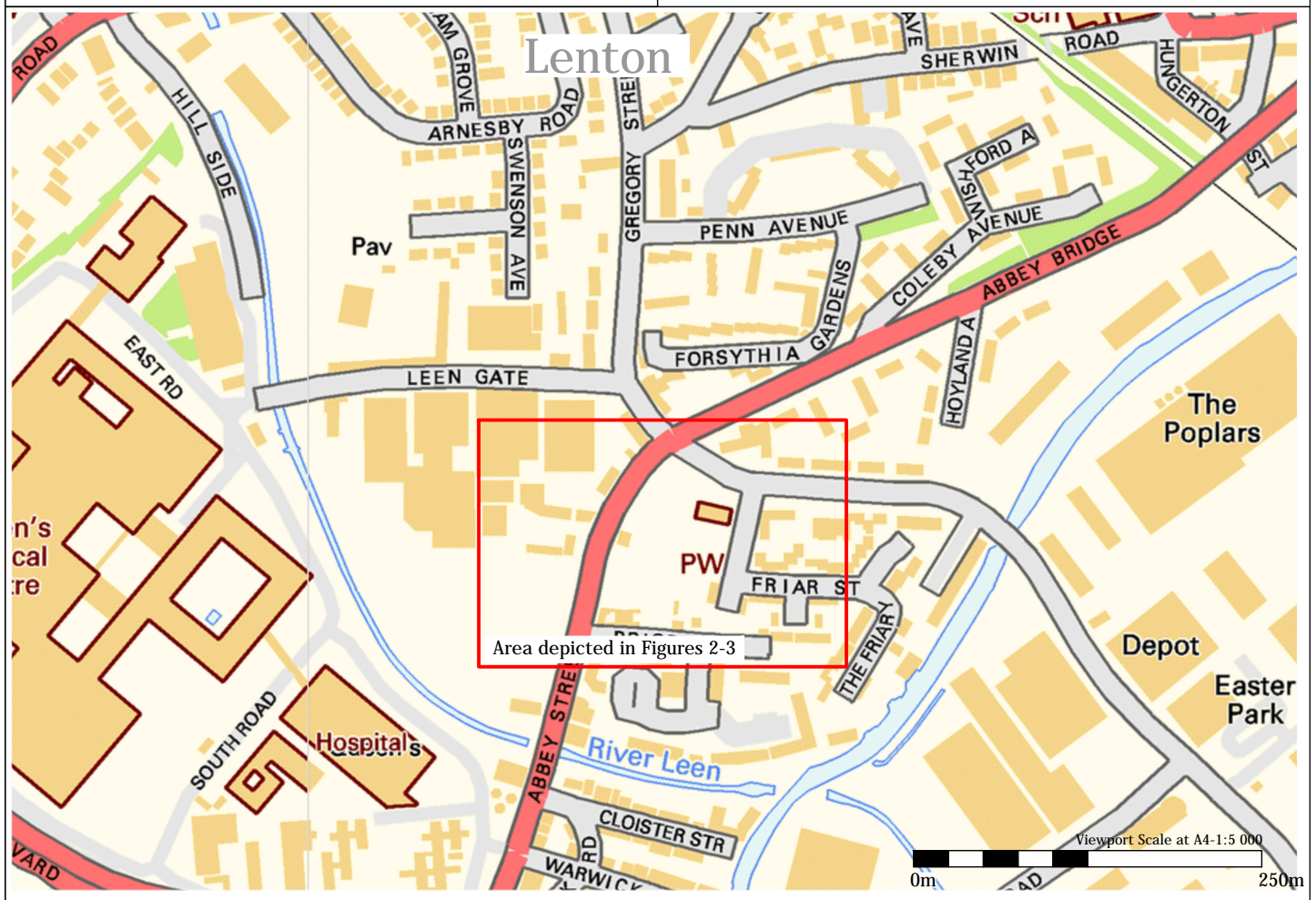
Plate 12: View of worked stone from (0300), showing rough-cut rear surface



Appendix 5: Figures



Scale at A4- 1:50 000



Viewport Scale at A4-1:5 000



ASL Abbey Road, Lenton
Figure 1 Location Map
Scale at A4-varies



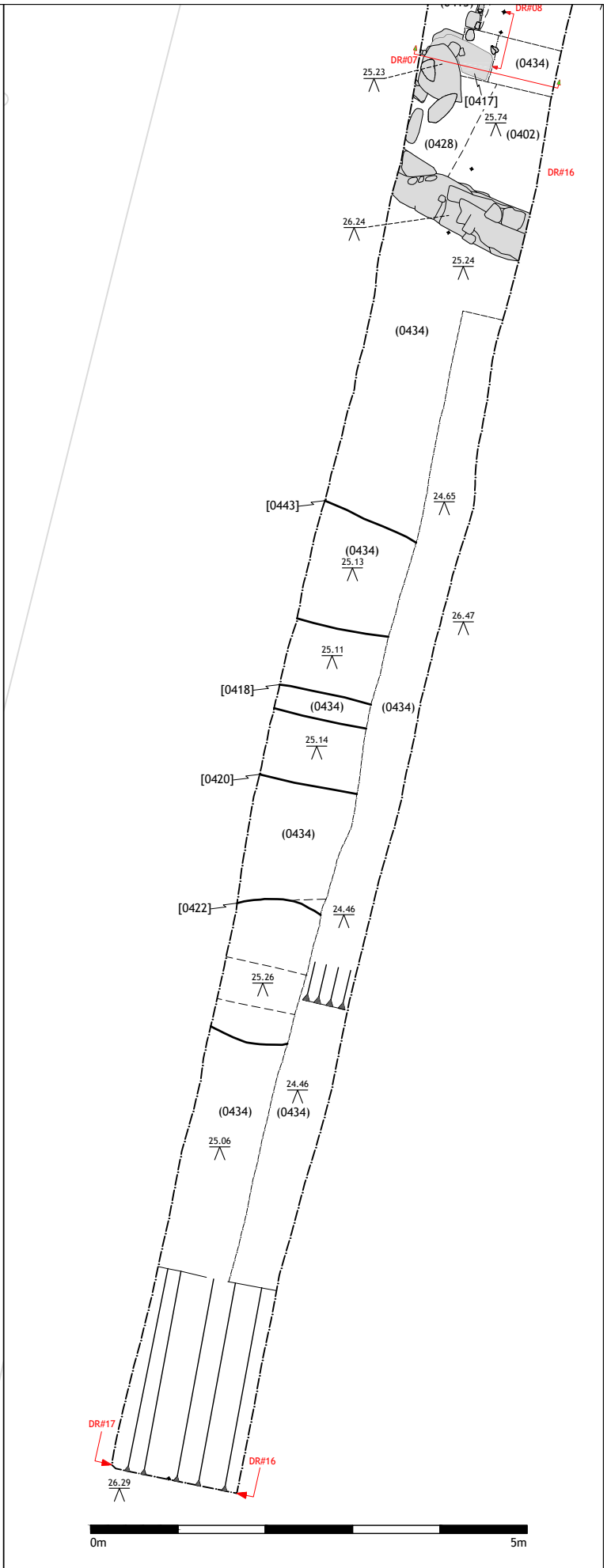
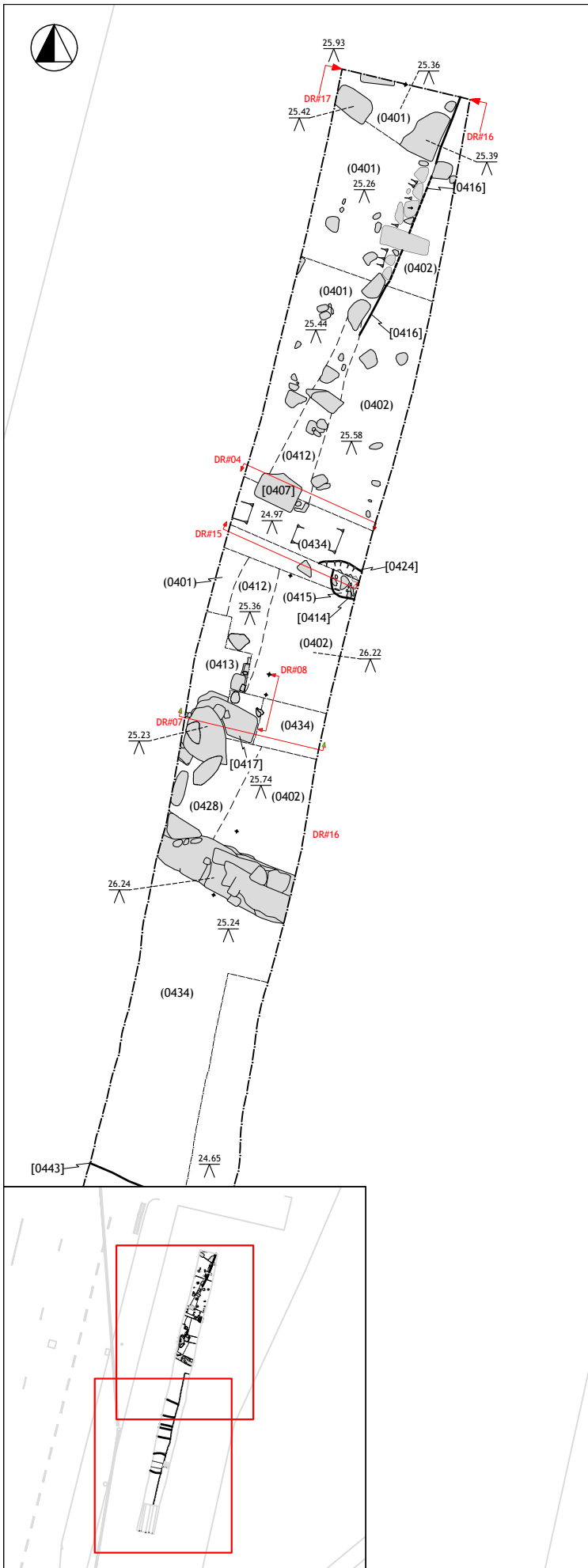
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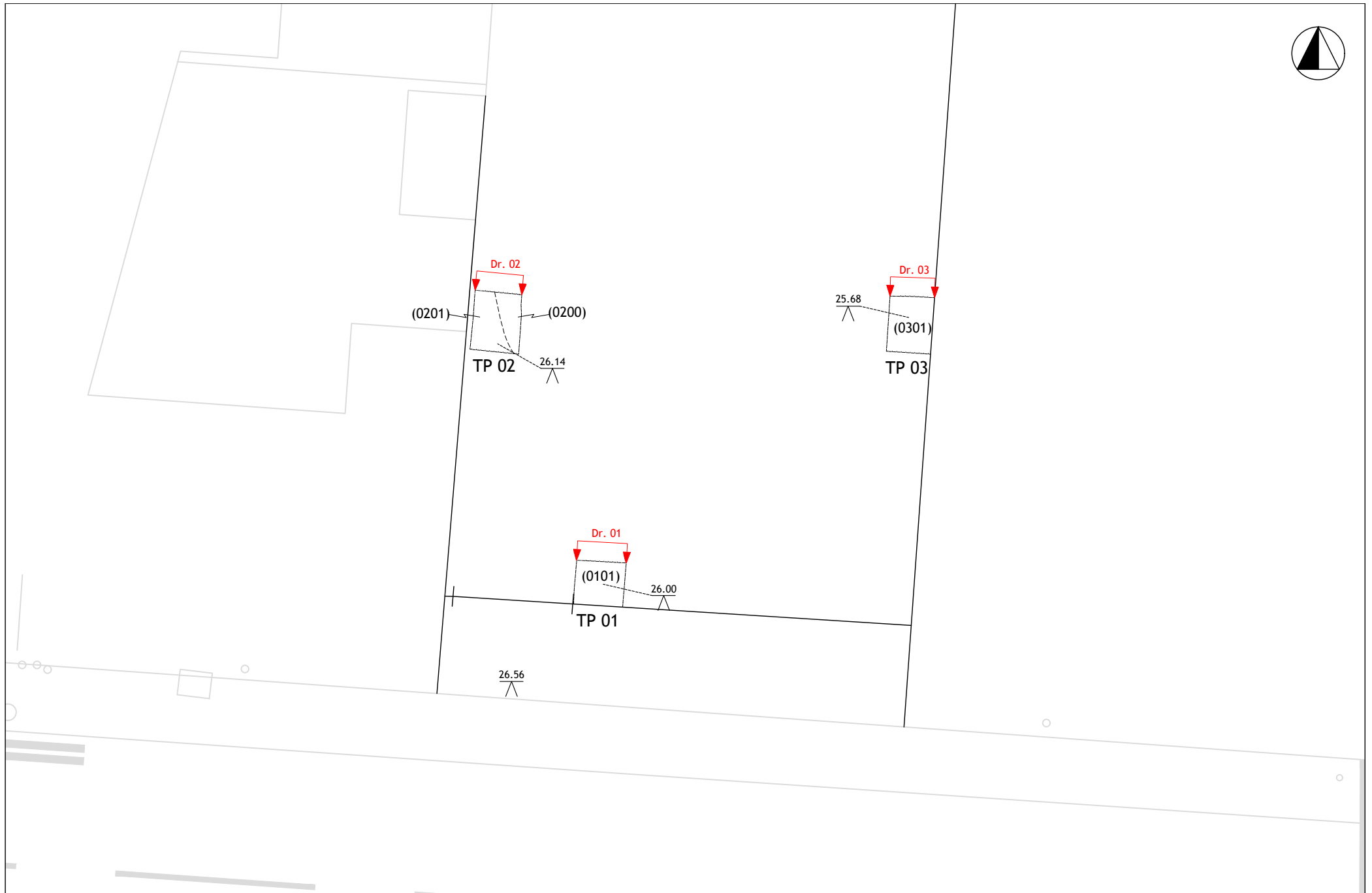
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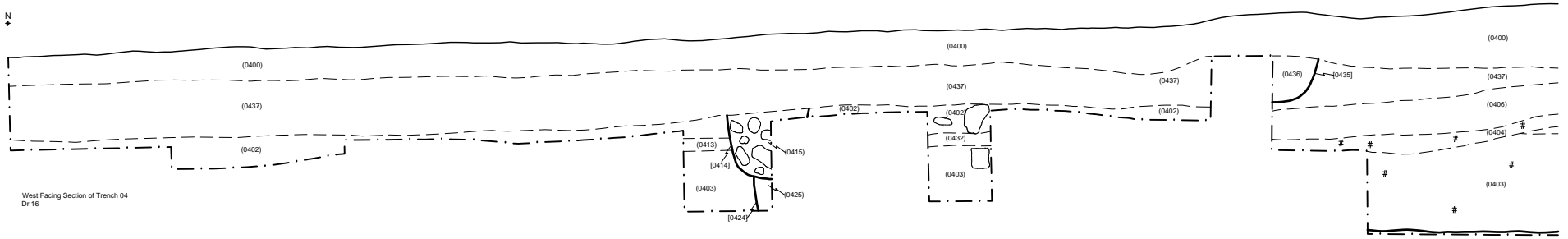


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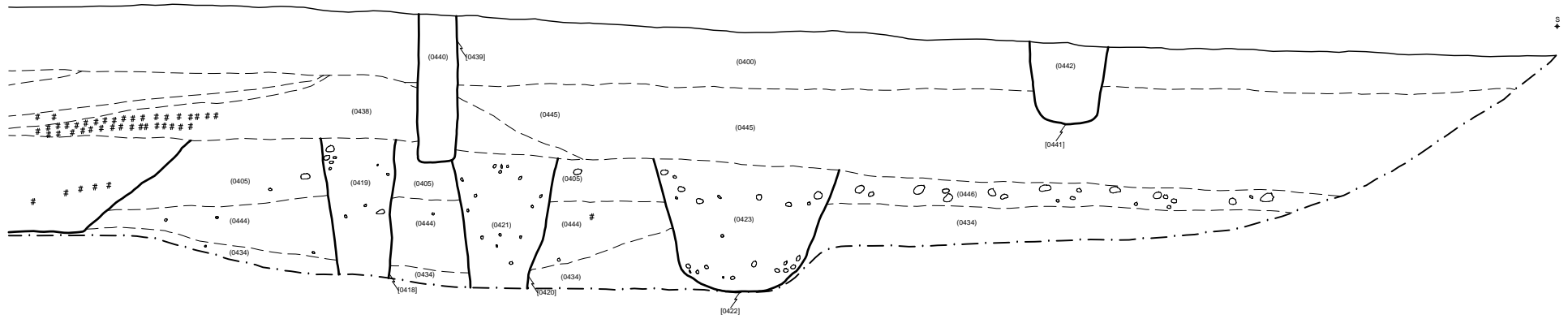
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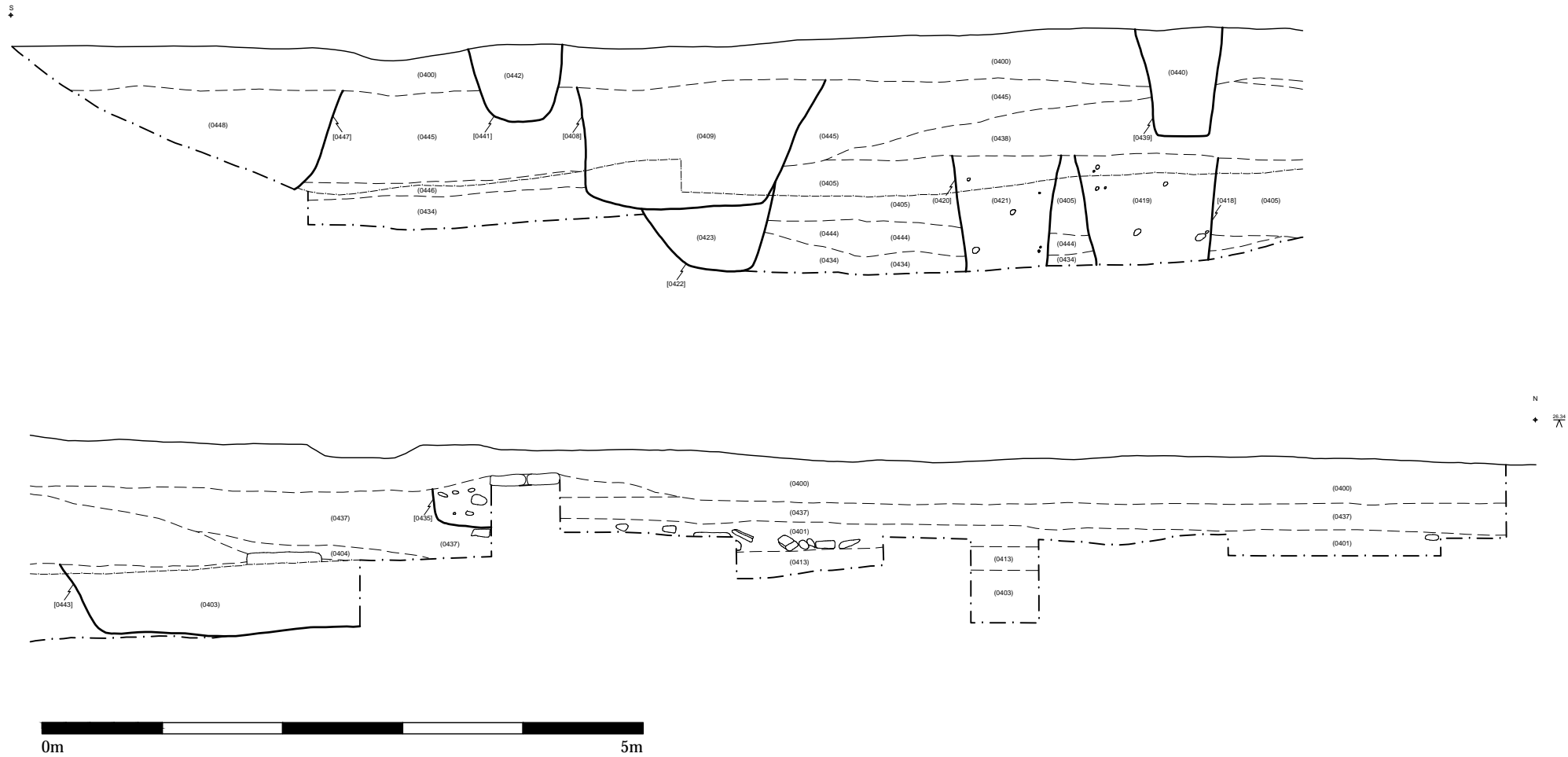


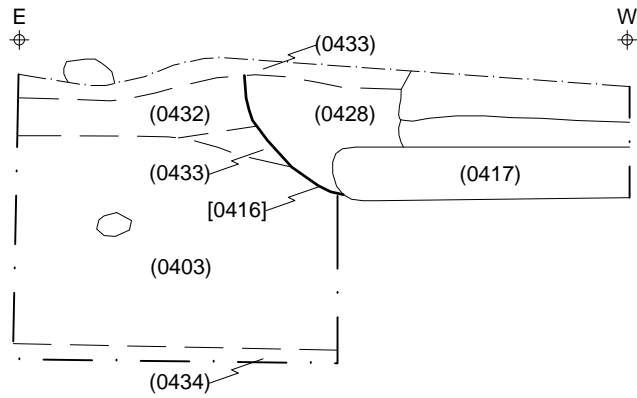




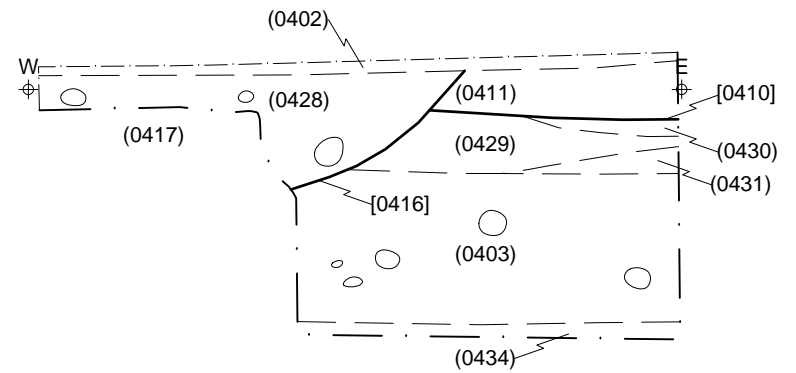
West Facing Section of Trench D4
Dr 16



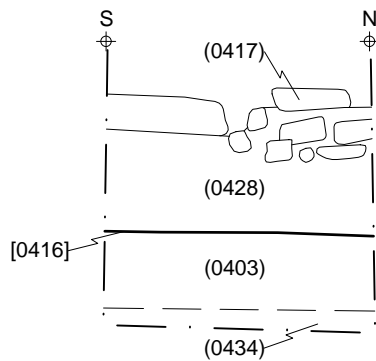




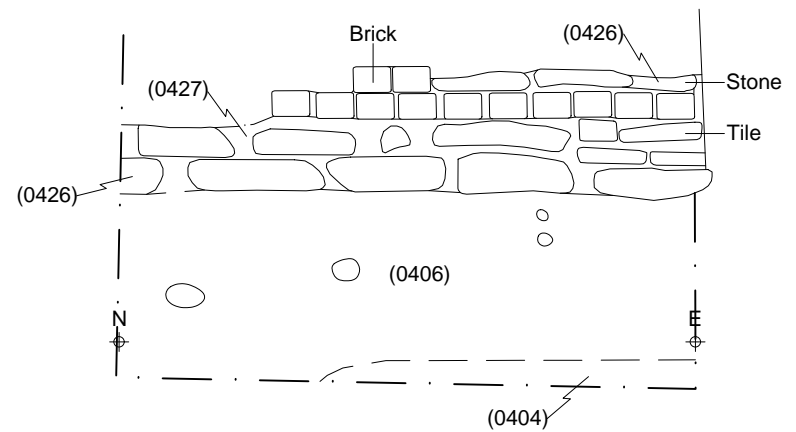
Dr. 07 North Facing Section of [0416]



Dr. 11 South Facing Section of [0416]

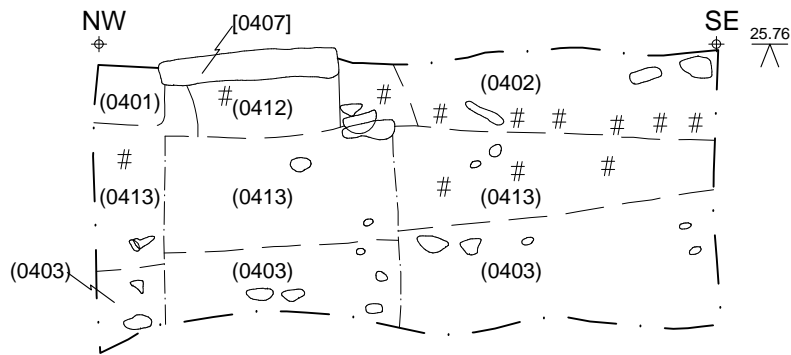


Dr. 08 East Facing Section of [0416] and (0417)

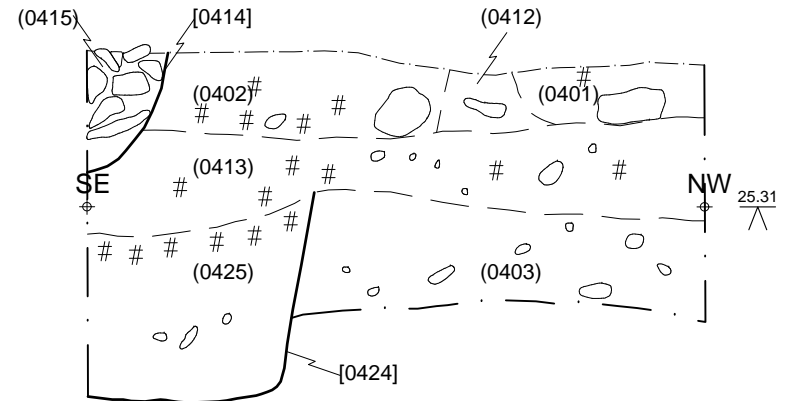


Dr. 09 South Facing Section of (0426)

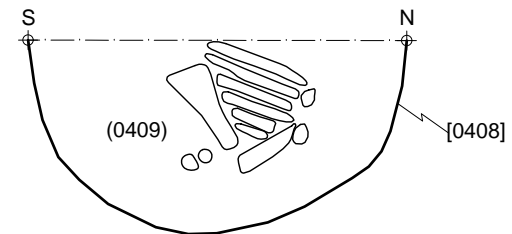




Dr. 04 South Facing of [0407]

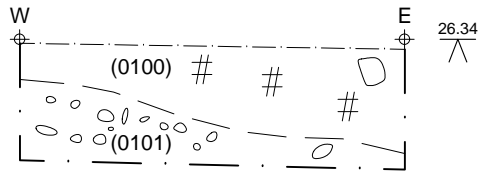


Dr. 15 North East Facing Section of [0414] and [0424]

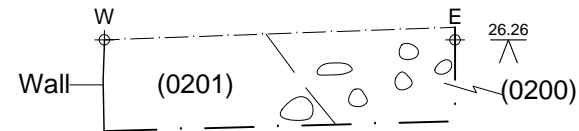


Dr. 10 Mid Ex Plan of [0408]

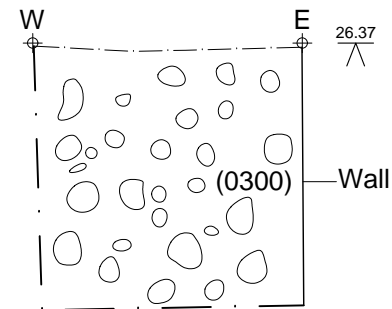




Dr. 01 South Facing Representative Section of TP 01



Dr. 02 South Facing Representative Section of TP 02



Dr. 03 South Facing Representative Section of TP 03

