

**Nottingham Express Transit
Chilwell Line**

**Report on Archaeological Site Investigations, Lenton
*For Review***

Client Report Number 241592/150/REP/007



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**SLR Consulting Limited, Aspect House, Aspect Business Park,
Bennerley Road, Nottingham NG6 8WR**



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Drawing 1 Trench locations

1.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Nottingham Express Transit proposes to construct two rapid transit routes in Nottingham, running between the city centre and Chilwell and Clifton respectively.

The Chilwell and Clifton routes have been the subject of a desk-based study (Brown & Kinsley 2004), later revised to take account of minor route alterations (Brown & Kinsley 2006). An Environmental Statement has been presented by ERM (ES2006), where Archaeology and Cultural Heritage was dealt with in Chapter 11. Since 2006 there has been no significant change in the route, but fuller details of construction are now available.

SLR have been informed by Mott MacDonald that a planning condition has been imposed on the scheme as follows:

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

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

The Environmental Statement submitted for the NET schemes (11.4.4; Table 11.2) identifies Lenton as an area of high archaeological potential where "any remains are likely to be of national significance because of their association with the Lenton Priory SAM [scheduled monument]". The extent of the area referred to is not closely defined, and the mitigation strategy area is based on the Lenton Lane Archaeological Constraints Area, approximately the area of the route within the loop of the modern river Leen. This area is centred on NGR 455200, 338800, at an altitude of about 26m OD.

To facilitate the drawing-up of the 'scheme to deal with any archaeological remains' at Lenton, SLR Consulting, in its role as archaeological consultant for the scheme, has been commissioned by Mott MacDonald to carry out archaeological site investigations (SLR 2009). The fieldwork was carried out in April 2009, and this document reports on the results.

SLR is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA): all work has been carried out according to IfA *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2008).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

All known archaeological information relating to the Lenton priory site is shown in Drawing 1.

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

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

Despite its importance, relatively little is known of the physical form of the priory site from archaeological excavations and discoveries. The most informative guide is that produced by Barnes 1987, based chiefly on historical sources. Following Barnes, the NET route, seen from east to west, would pass along Wilford Street through the northern and western parts of the priory precinct: after crossing the original course of the river Leen; then the priory workshops (the former Glasshouse Close), any surviving parts of the precinct wall and the postulated site of the Outer Gate of the priory; then along Abbey Street past or through the site of the priory Fair, the line of two walls recorded by Young possibly to be identified as the western outer precinct wall and an adjacent building, and near to the site of a mill constructed at the Priory's foundation on the west side of Abbey Street. At this latter location archaeological field evaluation in 1993 (WA1993) revealed an overburden of 0.8-1.0m thickness over a series of ditches roughly parallel and perpendicular to Abbey Street cut through a buried soil. The dateable features were medieval. At the west end of evaluation trench 2 the buried ground level dropped (presumably the now-buried 19th century and earlier course of the river Leen) and timber structures were preserved. The structures may well be related to the Priory's mill. The land between the former and existing courses of the Leen has been identified as the site of the mill pond.

Direct observations have therefore shown that structural remains of the Priory may be expected to survive very close to the surface even beneath the modern roads. Crossings of the former Leen may encounter infilled river channels and possible river-bank structures. The presence of the buried soil and the timber structures shows that the area west of Abbey Street has an exceptionally high archaeological potential.

The area south of Abbey Street and Gregory Street is scheduled monument no. 29987.

Overburden depths recorded in boreholes and window samples drilled on behalf of NET in the vicinity of the route are shown in drawings 025 and 026 in Appendix 1. West of AT1 WS41 and WS42 found alluvial thicknesses of 1.5-1.0.95m beneath 1.3 and 1.7m overburden respectively. Between AT1 and AT2, BH3205 recorded 1.4m of made ground over river terrace deposits while the directly-adjacent BH3105 and WS43 to the east recorded 1.8m of made ground over river terrace-deposits. East of AT2 WS3305 recorded 1.5m of made ground over a 0.7m thickness of alluvium. Adjacent to AT3, WS44 recorded 1.89m of made ground: this is surprisingly deep in the garden of a small 19th century terrace, and may be a localised intrusion.

In addition, geotechnical test-pits have been recorded during archaeological site investigations by Wessex Archaeology (WA1993, Pits 1 and 2; located on and to the east of AT1: see drawing TLI1). They recorded overburden of about 1.0m thickness; in the case of WA pit 1 it directly overlay the natural gravels while in WA pit 2 it overlay a 0.5m-thick layer of 'sand subsoil' and then the gravels. Pit 1 was on the line of proposed trench 1, and pit 2 was between proposed trenches 1 and 2. The only substantial open excavations in the vicinity have been 20m south-east of AT1 and beyond (described below). Of these, the nearest point to the AT1-AT2 axis (15m to the south) contained only 0.8m of overburden overlying archaeological features.

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

3.0 GENERAL APPROACH TO FIELDWORK

3.1 Aims and objectives

The aim of the site investigations has been to establish the extent and significance of any surviving archaeology within the identified areas of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the route at Lenton. This has enabled the creation of a 'scheme to deal with any archaeological remains' affected by the construction of the NET route at Lenton.

Work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation drawn up by SLR consulting (SLR 2009) and approved by the City Archaeologist in advance of implementation

3.2 Monitoring and Staffing

The City Archaeologist was be kept informed of the project timetable, and on invitation inspected all the trenches except AT5 which was entirely negative and immediately backfilled after recording.

The City Archaeologist is

Gordon Young (City of Nottingham)
City of Nottingham Archaeologist
Brewhouse Yard Museum
Castle Boulevard
Nottingham
NG7 1FB
Tel: 0115 915 3623

The work adhered to the *IfA Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). All archaeological fieldwork and reporting has been carried out by SLR staff with the exception of the pottery assessment providing the spot-dates for contexts, which has been carried out by Jane Young of the Jane Young Consultancy.

The destination museum has been contacted regarding the provision of an accession number, although one has not yet been provided.

The proposed destination museum is

Nottingham City Museums and Galleries
Ann Innscker
Brewhouse Yard Museum
Castle Boulevard
Nottingham
NG7 1FB
Tel: 0115 915 3600

An OASIS record has been initiated and will be completed along with the archive.

The initial machine excavation of overburden (supervised by SLR staff), provision of a secure and safe working environment, and reinstatement was provided by Nottingham City Council.

4.0 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Excavation

The trenches forming the NET site investigations were labelled AT (archaeological trench) 1 to AT5. Their layout is shown in Drawing 1.

Each excavation except AT1 commenced with the excavation of a small trench on the line of the proposed main trench to ensure that the full excavation was required, which proved to be the case in each instance.

Excavation then continued with removal of overburden using a mechanical excavator to break through hard surfaces and remove the topsoil or overburden, under archaeological supervision. The excavation depth was in each case carried down to the highest level potential of archaeological remains; in AT1, AT2 and AT4 this generally proved to be uncertain during machining so half of the trench was excavated to the natural terrace-deposits. AT3 was excavated entirely to terrace-deposits as they appeared to be overlain by garden soil and dumped deposits.

Trench sizes were normally 10x3m in plan but constraints required shortening of most of the AT1, AT3 and AT5.

SLR staff supervised the machine excavation of the trenches and cleaned and recorded the stratigraphic sequence within them. A sample of the archaeological features present was hand-excavated and recorded.

In the event no deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling and assessment were identified.

5.0 RESULTS

Results from each trench are described in the following sections. Deposits described as 'recent overburden' contained 19th century material or later. Spot dates in tables and drawings are expressed in century number, where E = early, M = mid and L = late.

AT1

The recent overburden consisted of surfacing materials over a thick layer of black silty sand. **101-107**. Beneath this was a 0.5m-thick homogenous brown pebbly silty sand deposit **109** capped by a less pebbly deposit **108**, possibly a buried soil, at 25.4-24.8m AOD. Terrace-deposits **110** lay at 24.6m AOD, beneath **109**. The brown silty sand deposit **109** produced only medieval or post-medieval tile. The terrace-deposits sloped slight down to the west, possibly indicating the proximity of the 19th century and earlier course of the river Leen. About 15m² of the terrace-deposit were hand-cleaned but no features cutting them were identified.

Figure 5-1
Trench AT1 on completion



Figure 5-2
Trench AT1: Main section

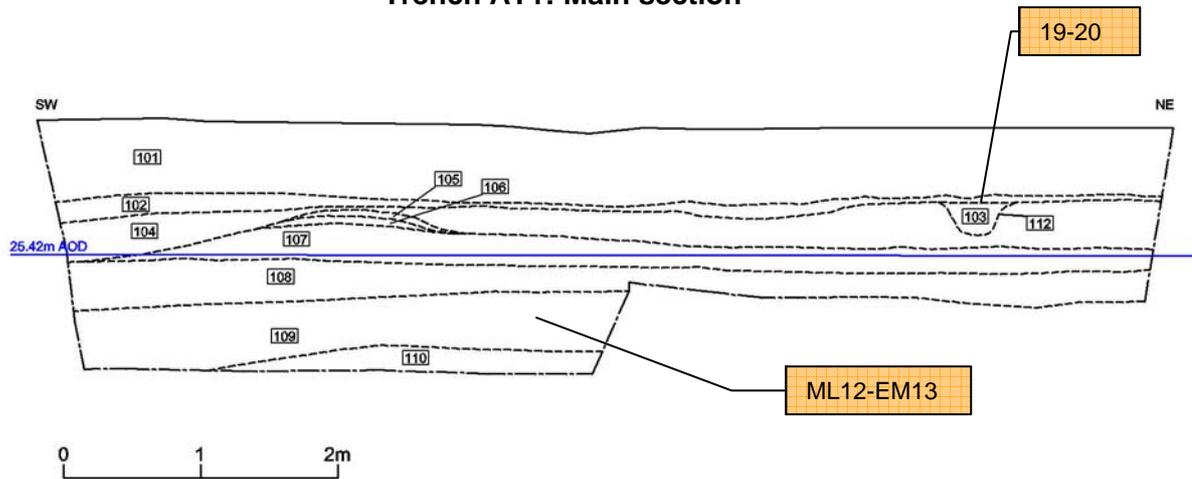


Table 5-1
Trench AT1: Summary of contexts and finds

Context	Description	Spot date
101	modern surfacing material of brick hardcore etc	
102	black grey gritty ash layer	
103	black silty sand fill of 112	19-20
104	black-brown silty loam	
105	yellow-brown sand	
106	charcoal / ash / clinker	
107	dark grey-brown silt and charcoal	
108	mid grey-brown silty loam with occasional pebbles and charcoal	
109	mid red-brown sand with pebbles and charcoal	ML12-EM13
110	mid red-brown sand with pebbles	
111	(not in main section) orange-brown gravelly clay	
112	small cut feature filled by 103	

AT2

The recent overburden was about 0.8m thick. Beneath this at the west end of the trench, a series of intersecting pits and interleaved deposits **203**, **204**, **206-211**, **213**, **214** of post-medieval date was found; these were removed during machining and recorded in section. They cut undated deposits **249**, **250**, overlying terrace-deposits **212** the top of which lay at 25.1m AOD.

At the east end of the trench, very clearly-defined sand-filled linear features **233**, **234**, about 25-30cm square in section, were found in a T-shaped configuration. They were not easy to interpret but most plausibly they may be seen as impressions left by timbers subsequently removed. The impressions had been backfilled with hard-packed sand and sandstone lumps. The care taken to reinstate the holes suggests preparation for a construction, but none was found in the excavation. Further post-medieval pits were found cutting these features and in the adjacent areas. The impressions overlay thick deposits **245**, **246**, **247** containing medieval or post-medieval roof tile, and some medieval green-glazed floor tile. The date of the sequence is uncertain due to a lack of closely dated material and the tiles although medieval may have been deposited in the post-medieval period.

Figure 5-3
Trench AT2 on completion

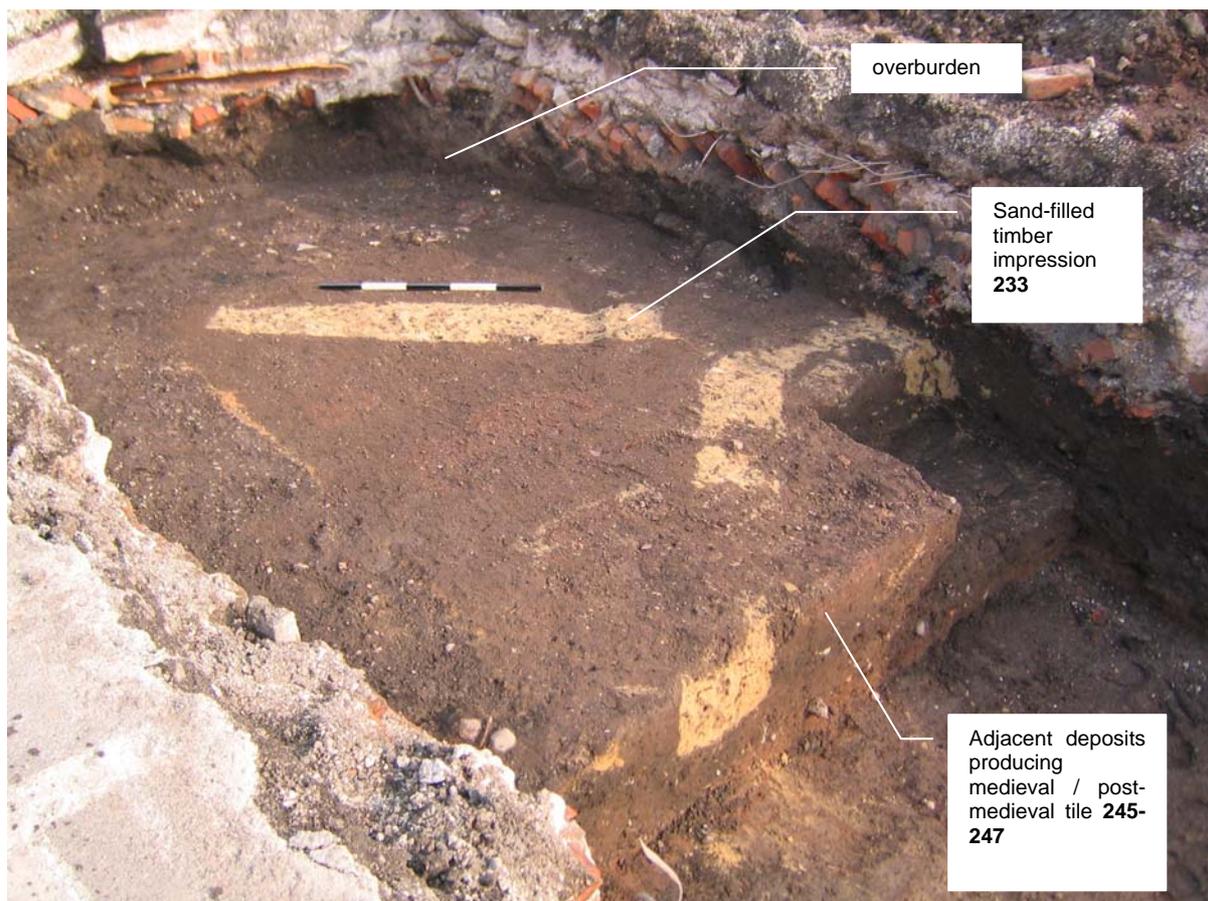


Figure 5-4
Trench AT2: section and plan

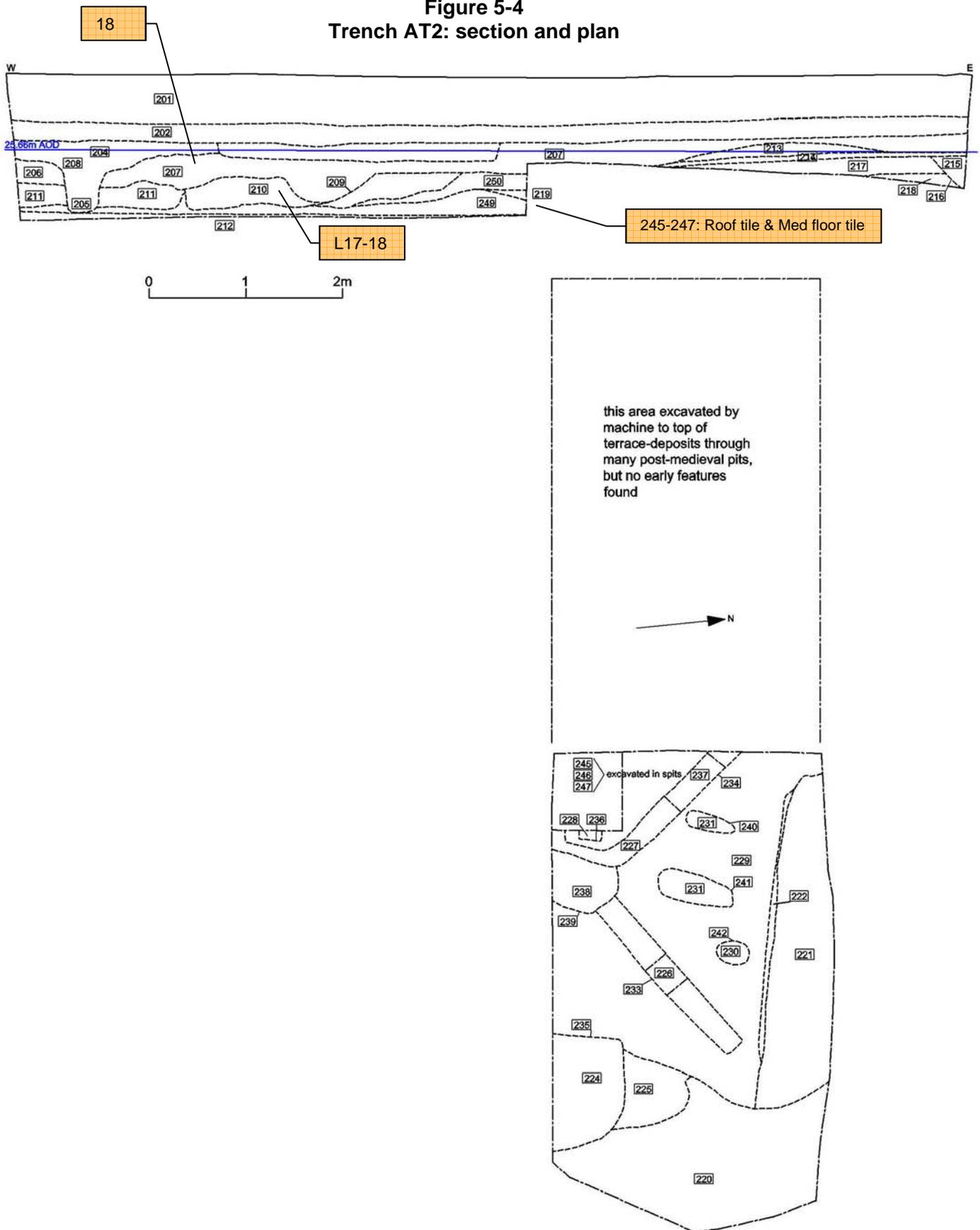


Table 5-2
Trench AT2: summary of contexts and finds

Context	Description	Spot date
201	modern overburden of tarmac, stone, service trenches	
202	brick set in sand and hardcore base	
203	clay sewer pipe	
204	silty sand with brick, mortar and sandstone fill of 208	
205	dark brown silty sand including modern mortar fill of 208	
206	mid brown sandy silt	
207	dark black-brown silty sand part of this layer fills 209	18
208	cut feature filled by 204, 205	
209	dished cut feature filled by 207	
210	dark grey-brown silty sand with pebbles	L17-18
211	mid grey-brown silty sand	
212	dark red-brown sand with occasional charcoal (terrace-deposits)	
213	mid grey-brown sand with coal and modern mortar	
214	thin layers of clean yellow sand	
215 / 222	dark brown sandy silt with ash (=222 on plan)	
216	cut feature filled by 215	
217 / 221	gravely sand with occasional brick/tile and coal (=221 on plan)	
218 / 223	dark brown sandy silt (=223 on plan)	
219	brick red clayey sand with charcoal	
220	not used	
224	mid grey-brown silty sand and pebbles with brick	
225	mid grey-brown sand with pebbles	
226	light yellow sand and sandstone fill of 233	
227	light yellow sand and sandstone fill of 234	
228	light yellow sand and sandstone fill of 236	
229	mid brown silty sand with mortar charcoal and sandstone	
230	mid red-brown silty sand with red mudstone inclusions fill of 242	
231	mid red-brown silty sand with red mudstone inclusions fill of 241	
232	mid red-brown silty sand with red mudstone inclusions fill of 240	
233	edge of timber impression	
234	edge of timber impression filled with 227	
235	edge of probable pit filled with 224	
236	edge of timber impression filled with 228	
237	oval pit filled with 238	
238	fill of 237	
239	not used	
240	oval pit filled with 232	
241	oval pit filled with 231	
242	oval pit filled with 230	
243	scoop will with 244 (not in main section)	
244	mid red-brown silty sand with red mudstone inclusions	
245	mid brown silt with charcoal flecks	Roof tile &
246	mid brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks	(med/pmed;
247	mid brown silty sand with pebbles	floor tile)
248	not used	
249	mid-brown silt and charcoal	
250	mid-brown silt and charcoal	

AT3

A 0.8m-thick layer of garden soil **303** overlay a stony, sandy deposit **308** largely truncated to the north-east and south-west by shallow features containing dark grey silty sand and charcoal **315-317**. The sandy stony deposit **308** contained late-medieval pottery and was also seen in the opposite section; the concentration of stones on its surface suggests that it may have been a drystone wall supporting a timber structure. It overlay terrace-deposits **309** at 24.8m AOD. The latter had three small pits or post-holes **305-307** cut into them, one of which contained medieval pottery.

Figure 5-5
Trench AT3 on completion



Figure 5-6
Trench AT3: detail of late-medieval deposit 308



Figure 5-7
Trench AT3: section and plan

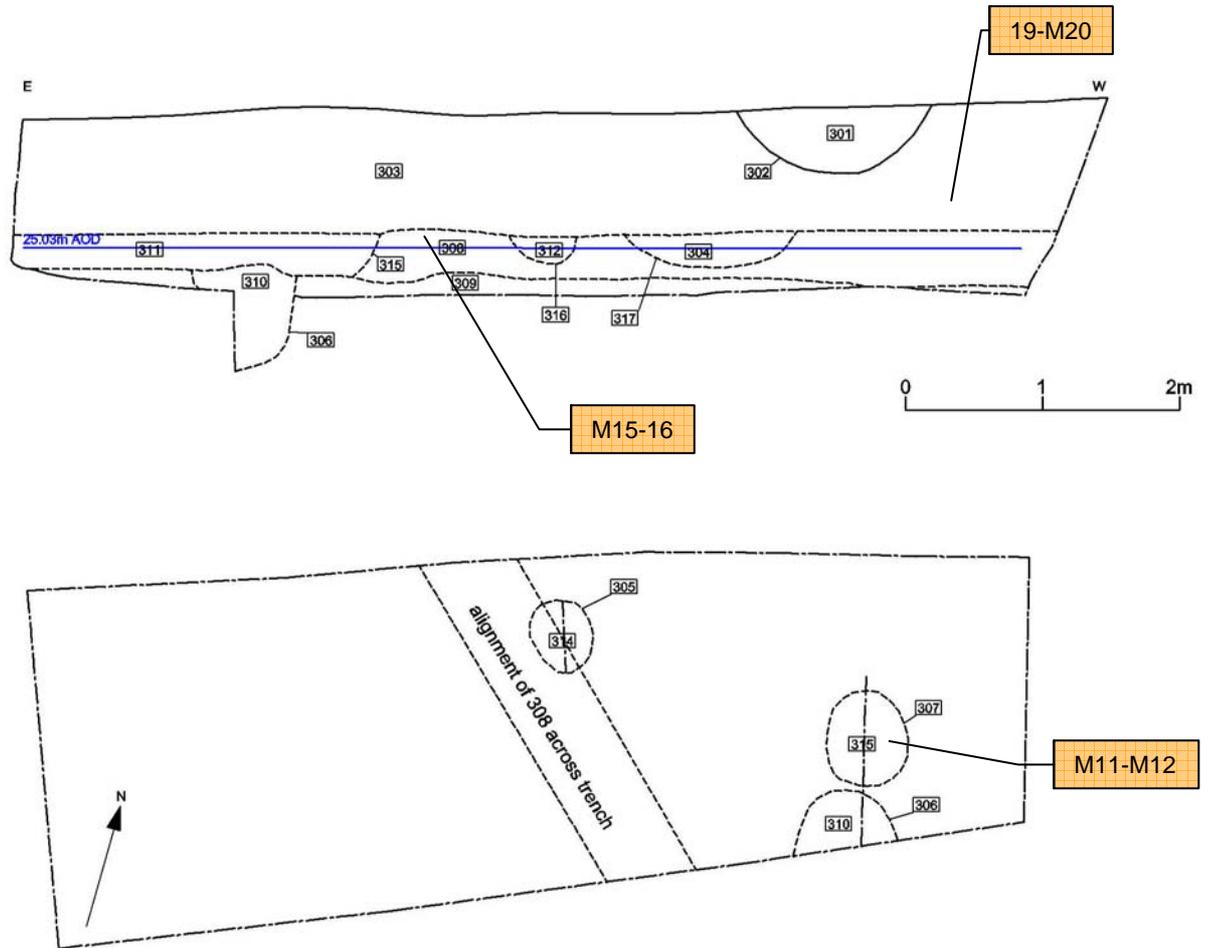


Table 5-3
Trench AT3: Summary of contexts and finds

Context	Description	Spot date
301	black silty loam fill of 302	20
302	small pit cut from surface filled by 301	
303	black brown sandy silty loam with small pebbles	19-M20
304	dark grey sandy silt with sparse charcoal and pebbles fill of 317	
305	small pit or posthole filled with 314	
306	small pit or posthole filled with 310, extending beyond main section	
307	small pit or posthole filled with 313	
308	mid-brown to light yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular sandstones up to 20cm	M15-16
309	mid red-brown sand with pebbles (terrace-deposits)	
310	light brown sand with moderate pebbles fill of 306	
311	dark grey sandy silt with sparse charcoal and pebbles fill of 315	
312	dark grey sandy silt with sparse charcoal and pebbles fill of 316	
313	light brown sand with moderate pebbles fill of 307	M11-M12
314	light brown sand with moderate pebbles fill of 305	
315	shallow flat-bottomed cut filled with 311	
316	shallow dished cut filled with 312	

AT4

A masonry wall was seen forming the lower courses of the boundary to the yard where the trench was located. The bonding mortar was a light pink in colour, in contrast to the that of the brickwork above, which was white, and itself of pre-Victorian character. This wall is on the postulated line of the priory precinct and may be of medieval date, on account of the use of stone. One stone appeared to contain some carved detail.

Figure 5-8
Masonry in wall adjacent to Trench AT4



Within the trench, A 0.4m-thick recent overburden **403, 404** overlay and abutted a wall **433, 435** of 2in brick on a sandstone footing and a sequence of early post-medieval deposits **405-407, 415-419**, at 25.3m AOD including one of coal. These overlay a flat gravel surface **408** which sealed a shallow north-south-orientated gully **432**, both of which produced medieval pottery. Three post-holes **429-431** were cut into this surface which also produced medieval pottery.

Figure 5-9
Trench AT4 on completion

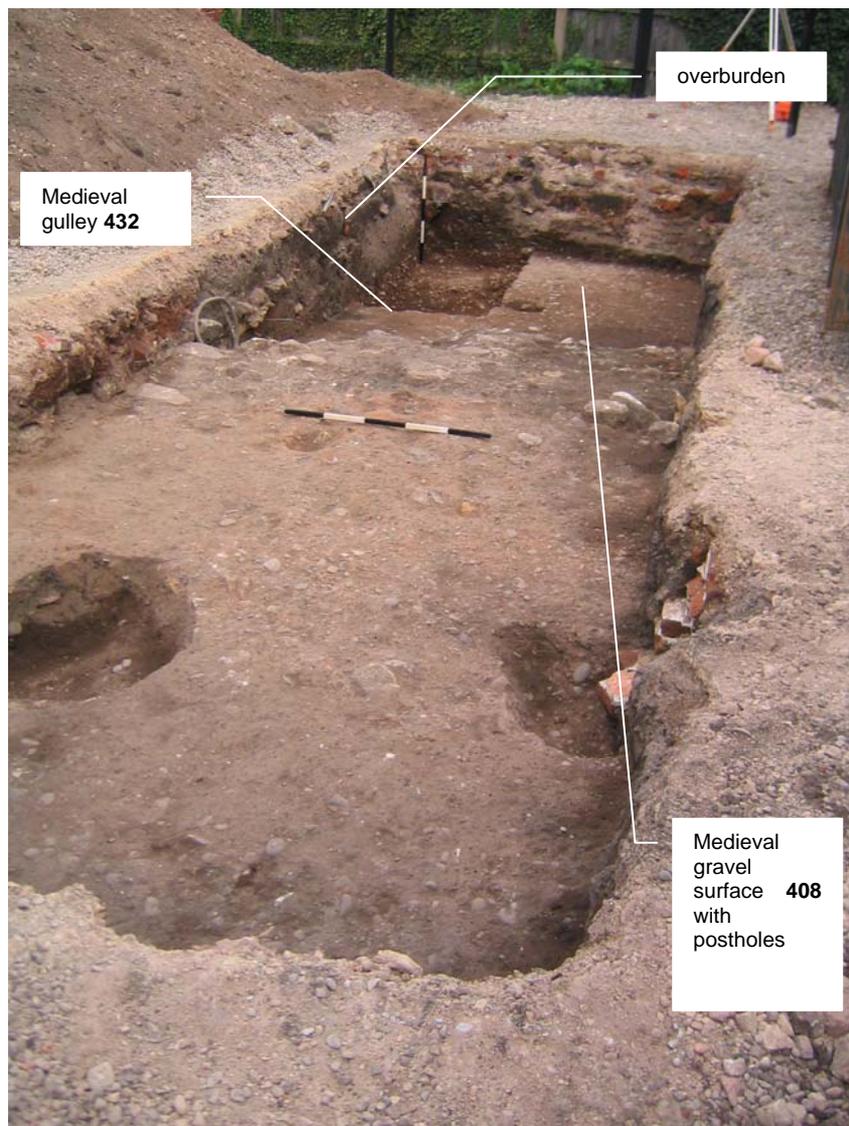


Figure 5-10
Trench AT4: section and plan

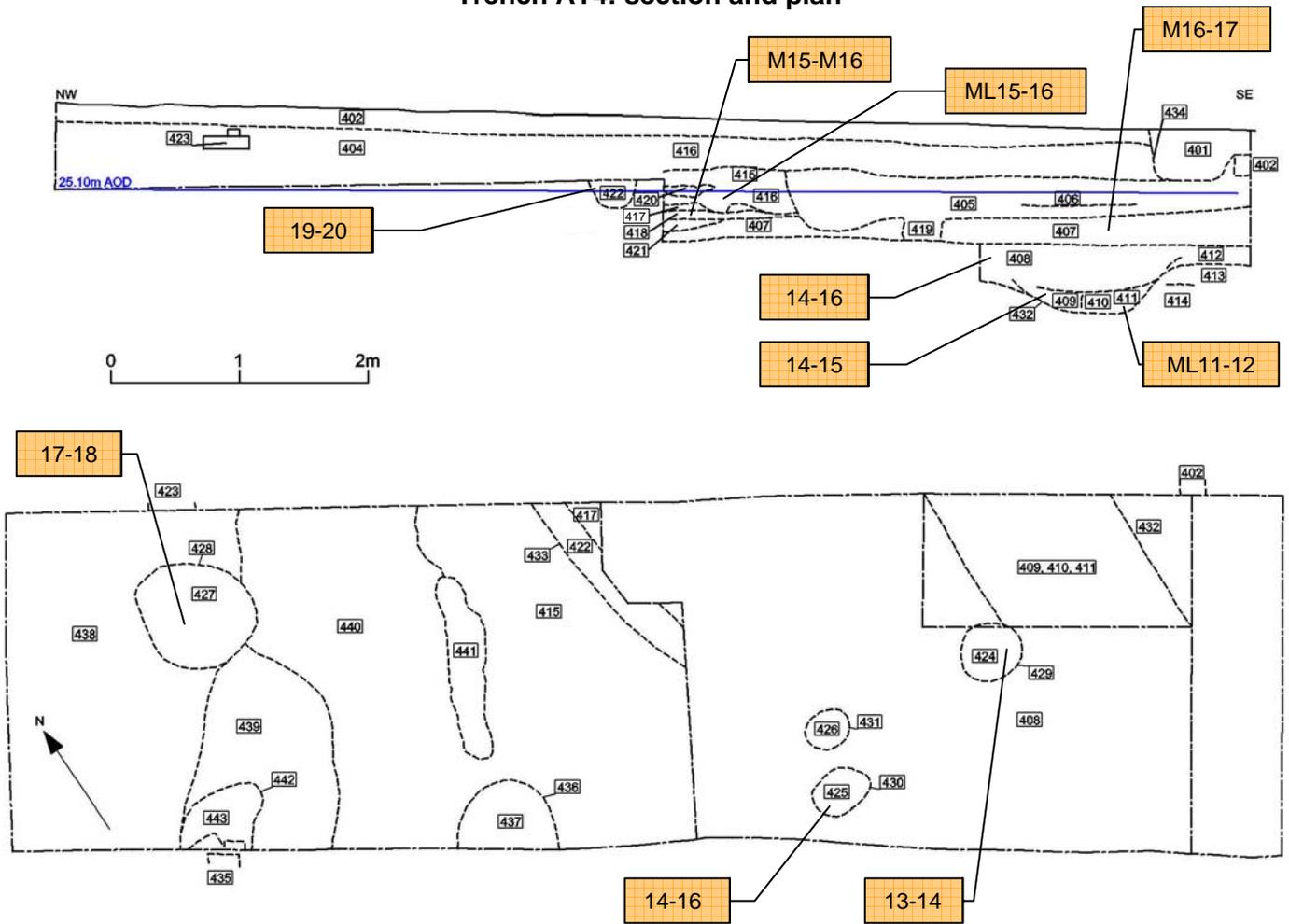


Table 5-4
Trench AT4: Summary of contexts and finds

Context	Description	Finds
401	fill including modern brick	
402	east-west orientated brick wall in 2in brick	
403	existing surface of gravel over roadstone	
404	dark grey sandy silt with abundant charcoal and sparse pebbles	
405	mid grey sandy silt frequent charcoal and moderate small pebbles	
406	mid yellow-brown sandy silt frequent charcoal and moderate small pebbles	
407	mid grey sandy silt moderate charcoal and frequent small pebbles	M16-17
408	mid grey-brown silty sand with abundant pebbles	14-16
409	mid-dark grey silty sand with abundant pebbles fill of 432	14-15
410	mid grey-brown sandy silt with clayey patches and olive green lenses fill of 432	
411	mid grey-brown medium sand with yellow lenses fill of 432	ML11-12
412	mid grey-brown sandy silt with yellow sand lenses and abundant pebbles	
413	as 412 with more yellow sand flecks (terrace-deposits)	
414	light red-brown coarse sand and pebbles (terrace-deposits)	
415	angular sandstone spread	
416	mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal	ML15-16
417	coal	
418	red-brown sand	M15-M16
419	loose dark grey silt fill of	
420	pale yellow sand	
421	red-brown sand and pebbles	
422	fill of pipe trench 433	19-20
423	wall footing of 2in brick on sandstone slab	
424	posthole fill	13-14
425	dark grey silt with occasional charcoal fill of 430	14-16
426	dark grey silt with occasional charcoal fill of 431	
427	dark grey silty sand fill of 428	17-18
428	circular pit filled with 427	
429	small circular pit or posthole filled with 424	
430	small circular pit or posthole filled with 425	
431	small circular pit or posthole filled with 426	
432	shallow north-south gully filled with 409-411	
433	linear intrusion containing lead pipe filled with 422	
434	not used	
435	wall footing of 2in brick	
436	small circular pit half beyond section edge filled with 437	
437	dark grey silty sand and large limestone and sandstone blocks, some possibly worked but left in situ	
438	dark grey silt with abundant charcoal like 405	
439	red brown sand and pebbles	
440	patches of red-brown sand and pebbles	
441	red-brown sand like 418	

AT5

This area was constrained to a roughly 4x2m footprint by the presence of trees and nearby buildings. It was occupied chiefly by a modern concrete-walled basement, leaving only a small area at the south end where earlier stratigraphy survived. This comprised turf and topsoil **501**, over a pitched brick surface **502**, over a dark grey silty sand over terrace-deposits **504**, the top of which lay at 24.25m AOD. Only a small area at the east end of the trench lay outside the basement area. This contained recent fill overlying terrace-deposits which may have been truncated. No other archaeologically-significant features were found.

Figure 5-11
Trench AT5 detail of preserved sequence



Table 5-5
Trench AT5: Summary of contexts and finds

Context	Description	Finds
501	turf and topsoil	None
502	pitched brick surface	None
503	dark grey sand clay with charcoal flecks	None
504	red-brown sand and gravel terrace-deposits	None
505	concrete basement	None

6.0 SUMMARY AND SYNTHESIS OF AVAILABLE DATA

The documentary evidence suggests that the NET route would pass through the western and northern parts of the priory precinct. The *Abbey Street* stretch would pass near to the postulated site of a mill constructed at the Priory's foundation, and through the site of the priory Fair. The outer precinct wall, of which some fabric survives above ground, lies on its formed its western boundary. The *Wilford Street* stretch would contain the postulated site of the outer gate of the priory, the priory workshops, any surviving parts of the eastern precinct wall and the pre-20th century course of the eastern branch of the river Leen.

On Abbey Street, boreholes and window samples suggest extensive alluvium of 1-1.5m thickness in the postulated mill pond, without and significant organic components, but the lack of features in trench AT1, together with the remoteness of the NET route from the site of the mill postulated by Barnes, suggests that timber structures and close-spaced features found in the 1992 trench 1 on the eastern edge of the Leen channel do not extend as far north as the NET route. AT2 contains extensive disturbance from later post-medieval activity, but earlier dumped material might contain significant artefacts.

AT3 and AT4, probably located within the site of the Fair, produced significant sequences of medieval and post-medieval deposits and features, 0.4 and 0.7m thick respectively, with cut features in the underlying terrace-deposits. Neighbouring areas are largely occupied by small 19th century buildings and must be more significantly disturbed by existing buildings and attendant underground utilities.

Existing pavement areas are likely to of low archaeological potential due to the present of existing utilities trenches.

Existing carriageway areas are generally little lower than the adjacent ground, and allowing for a formation level of say 500mm lower than the surface, there remains the potential for archaeological remains to be preserved beneath the carriageway. The high volume of traffic around the central has made it impractical to carry out site investigation in the carriageway, and the archaeological potential of these areas remain largely undemonstrated. The most significant find has been a masonry wall found in Lenton Lane but no information on depths was recorded in the published record.

Gregory Street and Lenton Lane were established before the first detailed mapping in 1609. A proportion of the existing carriageway may thus be devoid of features, though a wall identified as part of the priory outer gatehouse has been found at the west end of Lenton Lane. Abbey Street was probably established in the 18th century, but was straightened in the 19th century. and Abbey Bridge is of later 19th century date.

7.0 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINDINGS

The necessarily small proportion of the site investigated prevents detailed interpretation of results, and it was not the objective of the work to do so. However, the evidence recovered provides a small sample of what still exists below and above ground on the NET route, including detailed stratigraphic sequences of both in situ and redeposited deposits, structures and artefacts relating to the priory both during its occupation as a monastic establishment and afterwards. Evidence has been recovered for historic land-use, particularly in the form of timber buildings and possibly the upstanding remains of the stone priory boundary wall; the finds, particularly of pottery and bone, show the site's potential to provide important socio-economic data for the priory and its site.

8.0 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

The site's development is recorded in historic mapping in the 18th century to a degree, and with increasing detail through the 19th century. Archaeological deposits of this period are unlikely to contain much additional information of value.

The medieval and earlier post-medieval periods are not documented in any detail in historic mapping, and archaeological deposits and features are the only existing resource which can provide information of the site's development in this period. Lenton Priory has received only small-scale systematic archaeological investigation, and most of its layout is conjectural. The priory church site and an area to the north (which lie outside the area of construction of the route), are contained within scheduled monument no. 29987.

The areas to be affected by the route lie outside the designated area of the scheduled monument, but they are clearly related to the priory on the basis of proximity, and must be considered of national importance.

9.0 ARCHIVE INCLUDING FINDS

The archive will be compiled in accordance with any requirements of the destination museum. They will also follow the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992), where there is no conflict.

The archive will be fully indexed and contain:

- all field records including potentially
 - site notebooks/diaries
 - photographs and photograph record sheets
 - drawings
 - context records
 - artefacts, ecofacts and any other sample residues
 - original finds records
- all post-fieldwork records including potentially
 - records of conservation and radiographs taken
 - sample records
 - computer discs and printout
 - other records including
 - copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
 - contractor's survey reports (e.g. borehole, geophysical, documentary)
- report as circulated

Finds will be stored in a stable condition, appropriate containers, by prior agreement with the destination museum.

The finds, together with the master copy of the archive, will be deposited with the destination museum.

10.0 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING OF RESULTS

Within three months of completion of the fieldwork a detailed report will be completed. It will be sent in draft form to the client and to the curatorial archaeologist to allow comment and review to take place prior to formal submission.

It will contain at least:

- a non-technical summary
- the project's planning background, locational details, and geological and archaeological context
- the aims of the fieldwork and the methods employed
- the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered
- the nature and location of any subsoil deposits encountered
- the anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures across the sites, and an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed works
- suitable illustration in drawings and photographs, including a site location plan, a location plan of the monitoring locations, and where appropriate, larger-scale plans and sections of individual excavation areas and features
- specialist assessments of finds and environmental samples stating the range, quality and significance of the material with proposals for further detailed analysis where appropriate
- outline recommendations for sampling strategies during any further fieldwork stages of the project
- a list of the archive contents and details of the provision for its long-term storage, including any palaeoenvironmental samples taken
- the significance of the results in relation to the project aims, and any comments on further work required to complete the project.

There may be a further stage of finds or samples analysis prior to completion of the report and archive. Proposals for this further analysis will be made and with the agreement of the curatorial archaeologist and SLR, analysis will be carried out and included in the report.

11.0 COPYRIGHT

SLR will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* of 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that SLR hereby provide an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of such documents by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this Project Design.

12.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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SLR disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

13.0 REFERENCES

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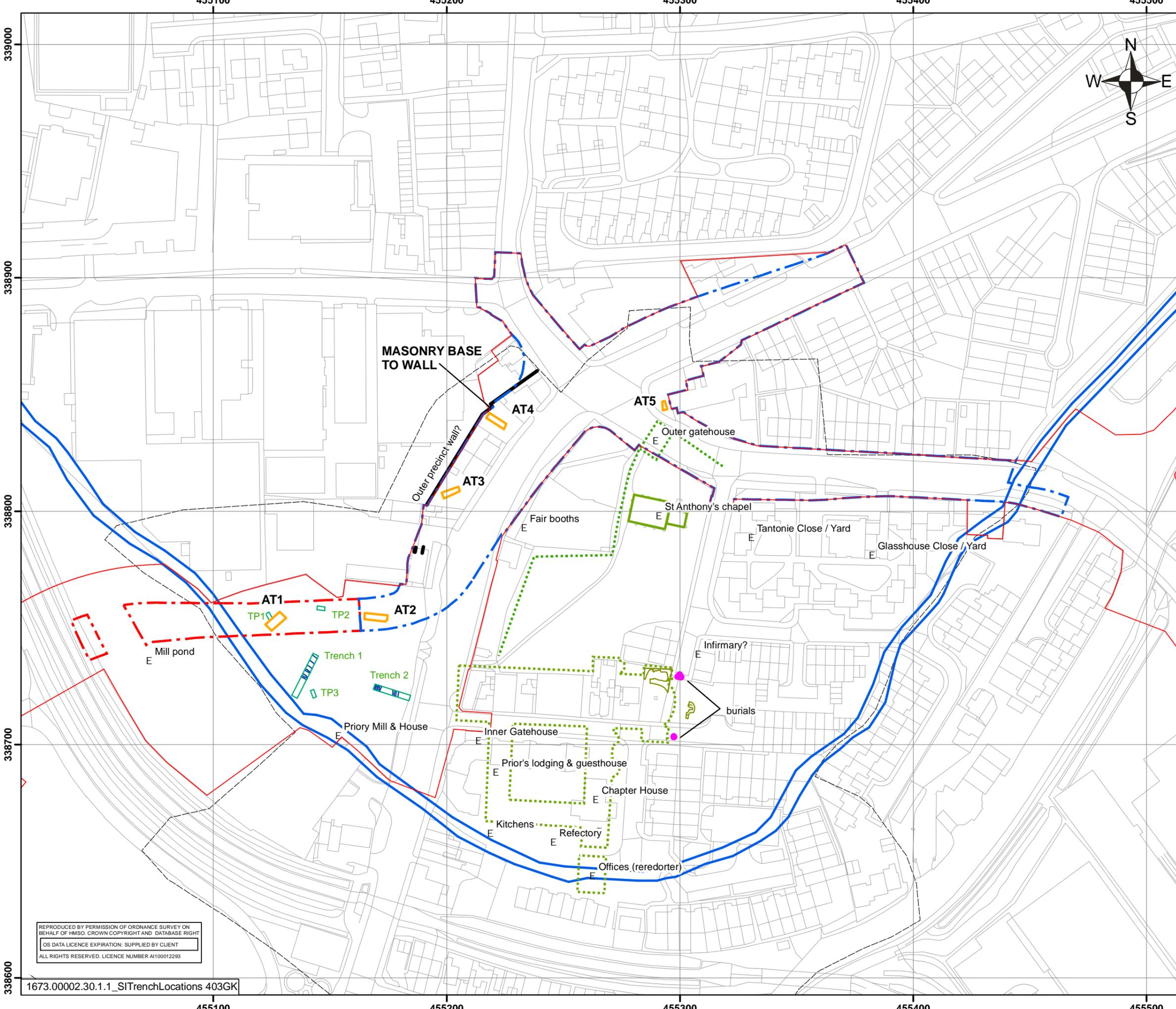
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NOTES
 1. Track-related excavation depths and planning data included for reference only and are not to be relied upon. See Mott MacDonald drawings in Appendix 1 for definitive construction and planning details.

- LEGEND**
- PLANNING BOUNDARY
 - GL-1.2m
 - 1.2-3.0m
 - SLR TRENCH (2009)
 - E ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES
 - BURIALS
 - CHAPEL OF St ANTHONY
 - CHURCH REMAINS
 - BUILDINGS (CONJECTURAL)
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES
 - R. LEEN IN 19th CENTURY
 - EVALUATION TRENCHES (1993)
 - EVALUATION FEATURES (1993)
 - GREGORY ESTATE BOUNDARY



SLR

7 WORNAL ROAD
 MENMARSH ROAD
 WORMINGHALL, AYLESBURY
 BUCKS, HP18 9JX
 T: 01844 337380
 F: 01844 337381
 www.slrconsulting.com

NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS TRANSIT
 CHILWELL LINE
 SITE INVESTIGATIONS LENTON
 TRENCH LOCATIONS

DRAWING 1

Scale 1:1,500 @ A3 Date MAY 2009

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