

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
Leicester Abbey:  
Third Season, Summer 2002**

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### **Summary**

*In August 2002, University of Leicester Archaeological Services supervised a third season training excavation at Leicester Abbey for second-year students of the School of Archaeological Studies, Leicester University. The work, directed by Richard Buckley and Steve Jones, comprised the examination of a series of trial trenches at Cavendish House, a mansion of 16th-early 17th century date, to supplement work undertaken there in 2000 and 2001, together with a trench at the presumed site of the abbey kitchen. The latter was located to target a complex of drains which appear on the surviving plans of the 1920s excavations. Although it was only a narrow trench, the results were very positive indicating good archaeological survival in this area in contrast with the evidence from previous seasons in the area of the chapter house. Two substantial, possibly 2m wide, walls were recorded at either end of the trench and would seem to represent the north and south walls of a large square structure located just to the south of the refectory. They appeared to be associated with floor levels and a considerable thickness of stratification. Some deposits proved to be of high potential for environmental remains, in particular, fish bone. In the centre of the trench was a small brick-lined oven, probably of the late 15th-early 16th century. The evidence, taken together with that from the 1920s excavation plan, would seem to confirm that this is the abbey kitchen, although further work would be required to establish its ground plan and dating. Further work was also undertaken this year at Cavendish House, with the aim of clarifying the plan and phasing of the post-Dissolution mansion and its medieval precursor – the abbey gatehouse. It was clear during the work that the site had been trenched before, perhaps in the 1930s, although no records survive. Despite these previous investigations, evidence survived for further walls and robbed foundations which have served to provide more resolution to the plan of this building in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The finds and archive will be lodged with Leicester City Museum Service under accession number A8.2000.*

### **1 Introduction**

**1.1** University of Leicester Archaeological Services supervised a third season of evaluative excavations at Leicester abbey for second-year students of the School of Archaeology and Ancient History between 19th August and 13 September 2002. The Abbey Grounds lie to the west of the River Soar (fig.1 and 2), and contain the excavated plan of Leicester Abbey, one of the wealthiest Augustinian houses in the country, together with the ruins of Cavendish House, a 16th-17th century mansion. The fieldwork this season, directed by Richard Buckley and Steve Jones, comprised the examination of a series of trial trenches on the south side of Cavendish House and a trench within the presumed area of the abbey kitchen to the south of the refectory. As in previous seasons, an important aspect of the work involved the presentation of the results of the project to the public and local interest groups. Temporary display boards were updated to take account of the results of work in 2000 and 2001, an open day was held on 8 September and a group from the Young Archaeologists Club was taken on a guided tour of the site.

**1.2** The project effectively grew out an extensive programme of non-intrusive research and assessment undertaken by ULAS for Leicester City Council in

1996-7 in support of its Heritage Lottery Fund application for the 'Abbey Park Restoration and Development Project'. This identified a series of research objectives for future fieldwork, the primary aim of which would be to ensure that any future proposals for the display and interpretation of the site would be based on accurate and up to date archaeological data. Although the HLF application was subsequently put on hold, it was decided to continue with a limited programme of fieldwork within the identified research framework, as part of a student training exercise. In this way, the work would act as a useful pilot study complementing later more extensive evaluative excavation. Since the site has statutory protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the overriding objective with the fieldwork proposal was to ensure that little or no damage was done to buried archaeological deposits. So far, three seasons of work have been undertaken in the summers of 2000, 2001 and 2002.

- 1.3** Abbey Park lies to the north of Leicester city centre in Abbey ward (SK 58 05, fig 1) at a height of between 52 and 55m above O.D. It is bisected by the River Soar and lies entirely within its floodplain. The geology is mainly alluvium and Mercia mudstone. The Abbey Grounds (fig. 2) lie to the west of the river and contain the boundary walls and laid-out foundations of Leicester Abbey together with the ruins of Cavendish House, a mansion of the 16th - early 17th century (SMR Ref. 50NE.BG). In the north-west corner – the site of Leicester Abbey – the otherwise flat terrain is relieved by a gravel terrace forming an area of slightly higher ground.

## **2 Archaeological Background**

- 2.1** Lying on a terrace of the River Soar, just to the north-west of the Roman and medieval walled town of Leicester, the site shows evidence for occupation from the prehistoric and Roman periods, but is known principally as the site of the medieval abbey. The abbey was founded in 1143 (or possibly 1139) by the second earl of Leicester and by the time of the Dissolution, comprised a substantial church with cloister surrounded by the usual ranges of monastic buildings, an infirmary, guest facilities, a gatehouse with lodgings, farm buildings and a mill. With the exception of the precinct walls and probably the gatehouse, the Abbey was so thoroughly demolished after the Dissolution that the precise location of the church and claustral buildings was lost until rediscovered through archaeological fieldwork in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 2.2** Although there had been minor excavations and chance finds in the 17th and 18th centuries, the first organised archaeological campaign was that led by George and Thomas Nevinson in 1845, when several trenches were cut, one of which revealed a tiled pavement in the east cloister walk. In 1923, a major programme of excavation commenced under the supervision of T.H. Fosbrooke, W.K. Bedingfield and R. Bedingfield. This was interrupted by Fosbrooke's death in 1925 and resumed in 1929 under W.K. Bedingfield, who by now was the architect for the Abbey Park extension scheme (Liddle 1997). The date of the commencement of the excavations is in itself interesting – one year after the discovery by Carter of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922, an event which surely must have provided some inspiration for the fieldwork, just as it proved to be a major influence on art and design of the period.

- 2.3** The excavations of the 1920s and early 1930s were undertaken as part of an overall scheme to transform the Abbey Grounds, then neglected and overgrown, into a public park, containing sports facilities and gardens. The excavation was the largest ever undertaken on the site, beginning as a series of exploratory trenches and finally expanding into a huge operation to uncover all the claustral buildings of the Abbey. The work was not completed until 1931, or possibly even a little later. . At the time, techniques of archaeological fieldwork were still developing and unfortunately the excavations were not carried out to modern standards. Few records survive, consisting only of a tracing of the original site plan and a few clippings from the local newspapers. The low walls on the site today were laid out by Bedingfield and reflect his interpretation of the plan of the abbey based on the excavations and, particularly in the case of the church, his knowledge of architecture. Recent analysis by Peter Liddle of the tracing of the site plan shows that Bedingfield was only able to recognise solid masonry and not robber trenches. Hence, his published and laid-out plan was essentially a 'join-the-dot' exercise and although most of it accurately reflects excavated wall lines, in some areas – particularly the chapter house, kitchen block, guest hall and possible brewhouses – it seems to be mainly supposition based on analogy with other sites. Liddle was of the opinion (1997, 31) that the present walls are likely to incorporate medieval fabric, but that it is impossible to distinguish between genuine and reconstructed masonry.
- 2.4** The work undertaken by ULAS in 1996, in support of the Heritage Lottery Fund application by Leicester City Council, included field survey of the abbey precinct walls, a building survey of Cavendish House and associated farm buildings and a geophysical survey of the entire grounds (by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for ULAS). In addition, a reappraisal of the accuracy of the foundation plan of the abbey, laid out with low walls after the 1930s excavations, was undertaken for ULAS by Peter Liddle of Leicestershire Museums.
- 2.5** The results of the assessment showed that the surviving precinct walls are substantially of medieval workmanship, and indicate two enclosures. The northern one, with stone walls, an outer gatehouse, interval and corner towers, enclosed the abbey buildings and perhaps dated from as early as the 13th century. The southern enclosure was probably added in the late 15th - 16th century, and includes the nationally important (but little known) Abbot Penny's wall of about 1500. This is of red brick, and bears diaper patterns including heraldic and other devices in contrasting blue brick. The survey indicated that the walls were further modified after the Dissolution, at the time that the mansion known as Cavendish House was built, with pseudo military features such as arrowslits, presumably to enhance the 'romantic ruins' as part of the garden layout.
- 2.6** Survey of Cavendish House indicated that rather more of the shell of this mansion survives than hitherto supposed, and has confirmed that it probably incorporated the remains of the main abbey gatehouse when it was built in the late 16th century, probably by the Hastings family. Further alterations took place in the early 17th century by the Cavendishes, and the building was destroyed by fire during the Civil War. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the

ruined shell was further reused for several different phases of farmhouse buildings.

- 2.7** Geophysical survey using earth-resistance was undertaken to evaluate the nature and extent of buried archaeological remains in the Abbey Grounds using a non-destructive technique. The results revealed parts of the plans of some buildings associated with the medieval abbey together with the location of medieval fishponds known from the William Senior map of the abbey of 1613.
- 2.8** The first season of evaluation was undertaken in July and August 2000, directed by Richard Buckley and Neil Finn. The work comprised the examination of a series of trial trenches within the east cloister and dormitory of the abbey and at Cavendish House (fig. 3). In addition, a programme of geophysical survey to supplement results gained from an extensive survey in 1997 was undertaken by Adrian Butler. The results of the trial trenching suggested that only destruction deposits were removed from the site during the large-scale excavations of the 1920s – 30s, leaving earlier deposits substantially intact, although most of the walls have probably been robbed (Buckley and Derrick 2001). The trench located in the eastern cloister walk revealed a substantial fragment of medieval tile pavement (previously uncovered in the 19th and 20th centuries), whilst two trenches within the dormitory located robber trenches confirming the line of its north and south walls, together with evidence for a stone-lined drain. A series of trenches within the footprint of Cavendish House revealed several phases of structural activity and provided confirmation of the theory that the building incorporated the medieval abbey gatehouse.
- 2.9** In July and August 2001, the second season of work, directed by Richard Buckley and James Meek, comprised the examination of a series of trial trenches within the Chapter House and eastern cloister walk of the abbey and again at Cavendish House. The trenches excavated within the Chapter House revealed destruction deposits of almost a metre depth within the south-east corner, also revealing the substantial footings for a wall, not corresponding with any laid out in the 1930s. No clear evidence for walls was revealed in other areas of the Chapter House, although the excavated evidence was particularly difficult to interpret. Within the footprint of Cavendish House five trenches were excavated, some of which linked smaller trenches examined during the 2000 season in an attempt to confirm wall alignments, and further substantiate the interpretations and phases of construction. The work strengthened the theory that the building incorporated the medieval abbey gatehouse within its structure. In particular, evidence emerged for the substantial polygonal towers flanking the arched gateway which appear on the 18th-century Buck Brothers engraving of the southern elevation. In addition, traces of further polygonal tower located at the postulated south-western corner of the medieval gatehouse was also revealed.

### **3 Project aims and methods**

#### **3.1 General Objectives**

- (i) To contribute towards a better understanding of the plan, layout and development of Leicester Abbey in its landscape setting since the 12th century.
- (ii) To inform the development of a research framework for Leicester Abbey.
- (iii) To promote public participation and enjoyment of the archaeological and historical resources of Leicester Abbey.
- (iv) To develop methods of archaeological research and provide training opportunities for archaeologists at the start of their careers.

#### **3.2 Aims of the trial trenching**

##### *3.2.1 Specific to the 2002 season*

- (i) To clarify the date, plan and stratigraphic sequence of the medieval abbey gatehouse believed to lie beneath Cavendish House.
- (ii) To clarify the construction/destruction dates and plan of the post medieval mansion, Cavendish House, and its relationship with the medieval gatehouse which preceded it.
- (iii) To investigate surviving evidence for post-Dissolution activity on the site.
- (iv) To enhance the results of the 2000 and 2001 seasons by evaluating areas between previous trenches
- (v) To clarify the plan and survival of archaeological levels within the presumed area of the abbey kitchen
- (vi) To identify the potential for the survival of organic deposits.

##### *3.2.2 General*

- i) To establish the nature, extent and depth of any archaeological deposits within the selected areas, whilst minimising damage to such deposits.
- ii) To establish a date range for any archaeological deposits located.
- iii) To define the state of preservation of these deposits, including the potential for the survival of environmental data.
- iv) To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- v) To clarify the date of reconstructed foundations

#### **3.3 Methodology**

- 3.3.1 Scheduled Monument Consent for the work was granted by the Department of Culture Media and Sport in accordance with the design specification submitted by ULAS. This specification provided detailed information on the areas to be examined and the methodologies to be adopted. The document was also approved by the City Archaeologist on behalf of Leicester City Council.



- 3.3.2 Requests for variations to the original areas selected for investigation were approved by DCMS, following advice from English Heritage.
- 3.3.3 The overriding objective with the programme of trial trenching was to avoid unnecessary damage to buried archaeological deposits. Eight trenches were examined within the two specified areas and overburden was removed by hand in all trenches. Archaeological deposits thus exposed were hand cleaned and recorded by plans and photographs (monochrome and colour transparency). Modern intrusions were removed by hand and limited sample excavation of some discrete archaeological features, such as robber trenches and pits, was undertaken sufficient to achieve the stated project aims. No archaeological deposits of post-medieval or earlier date were removed in their entirety.
- 3.3.4 Trenches were located using a Topcon GTS-212 electronic distance measurer linked to a Psion hand held data logger.
- 3.3.5 All work complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct*, followed its *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and adhered to Leicester City Council's *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicester*.

## 4 Results

### CAVENDISH HOUSE

#### 4.1 Trench 19 (Figures 9, 10. Plates 1-3)

Trench 19 was excavated to reveal further evidence of the medieval gatehouse structure.

##### 4.1.1 Upper Modern Layers

This trench was located to the centre of the area east of the surviving north-south range of Cavendish House. Following the removal of topsoil (c.0.1m deep) a compact, black gritty layer of hardcore (1902) (c.0.15m deep) was exposed, which sealed most of the trench. In the western extent of the trench, this layer was removed to reveal a mixed dark greyish-brown clayey sand layer (1903/1945) containing rubble and modern finds. This in turn was removed to expose an irregular cut [1904/1944] and this activity is likely to relate to backfill within a trench from Bedingfield's excavations in the 1930s. Unfortunately the latter had been excavated between surviving structural features, destroying stratigraphic relationships.

##### 4.1.2 Natural/Earliest Deposits -

The earliest deposit encountered within this area was a light orangey-greyish-brown sandy clay (1914/1928/1932/1936) visible at a depth of some c.0.4m below the surface and is likely to be a natural layer. Directly above this a number of undated features and layers were revealed which could relate to early activity, possibly medieval. Two orangey-brown silty sand layers (1913) and (1914) were exposed, truncated by an irregular shaped feature [1924], which contained the fills (1920), (1923) and (1923). A compact mid reddish-brown clay layer (1922), containing common small rounded pebbles was also

exposed in this vicinity and could relate to a surface. Other possibly earlier layers, revealed at similar depths included (1915), (1919) and (1935). These early deposits were recorded in plan, but not excavated.

#### 4.1.3 *Medieval Gatehouse (fig. 9)*

##### (i) *West wall of the gate hall and south wall of early gatehouse*

Evidence relating to the early phases of the medieval gatehouse was visible in the form of walls and robber trenches. In the east of the area, a section of east-west wall (1119), previously partially exposed in Trench 11 during the 2001 season of excavations (ULAS Report 2002-010), was further revealed to a total length of *c.*4.84m, but probably continuing further west beyond the limits of excavation. It measured *c.*1.04m wide, sitting for part of its length on a slightly wider foundation, and was constructed of mortared rubble with sandstone facings. The eastern end of the wall incorporated substantial irregular granite blocks and turned very slightly north, terminating with a butt end. The most likely interpretation for the latter is that it is the footing for a transverse arch within the gatehouse, as suggested by the Buck Brothers engraving of 1730. On the north side of this abutment, a linear feature (1956)[1957], *c.*3.5m long and *c.*0.7m wide containing dark orangey-brown sandy clay may represent the robbed remains of a continuation of the western wall of the gate hall to the north.

Running south from 1119, and almost certainly of the same build – at least as the postulated arch abutment – a short stretch of wall was exposed which represents a continuation south of the western carriageway wall. The north-south line of wall (1119) is crossed by the fragmentary remains of another east-west wall (1992) which was slightly more roughly faced, and robbed at its western extent, possibly by Bedingfield, and had been considerably truncated by a metal drainpipe trench (1908)[1909]. In addition, the 1930s trench had removed all stratigraphic relationships between this wall and adjacent deposits, so interpretation must remain tentative. Directly to the east, an east-west aligned linear robber trench [1961] was evident, some 4.13m in length, *c.*1.6m wide and may represent a continuation of wall (1992) to the east. A slot was excavated into this feature to a maximum depth of *c.*1m (see fig 10). The fills (1960), (1979-1990) consisted mainly of orangey-brown silty clay with some mortar and contained finds dating to the 12th to 15th century (See Appendix 1).

The extensive robbing of wall (1992) and robber trench [1961] suggest that it belongs to an earlier phase than (1119), and is possibly the south wall of the original gatehouse, probably removed in the later medieval period when the gatehouse was extended to the south and furnished with polygonal corner towers. The objection to this interpretation is that a fragment of wall footings (1992) survives at the crossing point with (1119), whereas one might expect it to have been destroyed when (1119) was constructed. Possible explanations for this are as follows:

a) During the robbing process, elements of the footings of wall (1992) were retained for the foundations of the north-south stretch of wall (1119) or

b) The north-south stretch of wall (1119) is contemporary with (1992), and the east-west stretch of (1119) represents a later remodelling when (1992) had been removed and the gatehouse was extended southwards. This theory is perhaps supported by the slightly different character of the east-west stretch of (1119): in particular the lack of granite blocks in its makeup and the presence of an offset foundation. If this interpretation is correct, it would suggest that the earliest identified phase of gatehouse had a south wall represented by (1992) and robbing (1960), with an archway set in about 1.5m to the north, represented by the abutment of (1119) and a possible robbed opposite number on the east side of the carriageway (See below).

In the absence of full excavation of these features and associated dating evidence, the precise sequence must remain unresolved.

**(ii)** *East gate hall wall*

A possible robber trench representing the east wall of the gate hall was identified as a linear feature, a minimum of 0.83m wide, containing the fill (1940), a greyish brown sandy loam layer. Context (1939), immediately to the west, consisting of medium-sized sandstone blocks within a mortar spread, may also be associated. Without excavation, interpretation of these features must remain tentative, but if they are indeed robbing, their irregular shape may indicate, as one would expect, that the eastern carriageway wall curved to the west and terminated in an arch abutment to match its opposite number. The continuation of this wall to the north may be represented by possible robber trench 85 encountered in trench 5 of the 2000 season (see Buckley and Meek 2001, fig 3).

**(iii)** *Carriageway*

In the central area of the trench, a layer of medium brownish orange sand (1951), c.0.1 m deep, containing fragments of sandstone and occasional granite rubble and a sherd of Stamford Ware of 1150+ overlay the robber trench (1960)[1961]. Directly above this a spread consisting of mid pinkish-brown medium sand and rubble (1948) was also excavated, which contained pottery of the 12th century. A cobbled surface (1905), c.0.1m deep, consisting of compact mid orangey brown silty sand and medium rounded pebbles overlay this context. Fragments of pottery dating from the early medieval period were retrieved from these layers. This cobbled surface could be associated with a carriageway in the centre of the medieval gatehouse.

**(iii)** *West wall of early gatehouse*

At the western extent the trench, a section of north-south orientated wall (1975), measuring 2.65m long and 1.36m wide, was also revealed. It adjoined (1119), but was of uncertain relationship to it. It consisted of granite and sandstone blocks and compact pale yellowish brown mortar. This may have formed the western north-south wall of the early medieval gatehouse structure and/or an internal division within the final phase of medieval gatehouse. Adjacent to the east side of this, a possible floor layer consisting of mid reddish-brown silty sand was visible (1968/same as 1985). Above this, two flagstones within pale yellowish brown mortar (1984) and an orangey brown silty sand layer (1934), containing a fragment of floor tile dating to the late medieval/early post medieval period were also exposed and were similar to

those noted in the 2001 season to the north, between the postulated north wall of the medieval gatehouse (1144) and the central portion of the surviving north wall of Cavendish House, presumed to be early 17th century (Buckley and Meek 2001, fig. 6). If the two were definitely linked, it would suggest that the flagstones represent an internal floor within the final phase of the post-Dissolution mansion.

**(iv)** *North wall of early gatehouse*

In the northern extent of the area, a small part of the robber trench of the north wall of the early gatehouse, [1144], exposed in previous seasons of work, was again revealed. To the south of it, was an east-west linear feature (1958)[1959], measuring some 1.08 wide, and running across the full width of the trench (2.5m). Its fill comprised compact dark greyish-brown coarse clayey sand containing small pebbles and mortar. It truncated a possibly natural mid-dark orange sand layer (1954), but its relationship with the robbed north-south wall (1956)[1957] was unclear. Of note is the fact that the southern edge of the feature apparently lines up with an edge identified in the 2001 season to the west. It is tempting to interpret it as an east-west robber trench, relating to a hitherto unidentified earlier phase of gatehouse. However, in the absence of excavation this interpretation must remain inconclusive.

**(v)** *Later Phases*

Running up to wall (1975), and apparently truncating it, was east-west orientated wall (2507), also picked up to the west in trench 25 (see below). This either relates to an internal division within the late medieval or early post-medieval structure or is associated with the late 18th-early 19th century farmhouse constructed in this part of the ruins of Cavendish House and shown on John Flower's engraving of 1826 (Buckley 1977, fig. 31) and photographs of the early 20th century (Courtney and Courtney 1995, 40). The latter suggests that this was a stone structure and it is assumed to have been demolished in the 1920s as part of the works to convert Abbey Grounds into a public park. To the south, the remains of wall (1980), measuring c.0.8m wide, were also visible, consisting of large sandstone blocks, bricks and mortar, abutting a section of wall similar to (1119), visible to the west. Adjoining it, another sandstone structure (1977) and an area of laid bricks within pinkish mortar (1976) were also visible, possibly forming a doorway. These features again probably relate to a late 18th or 19th century phase.

**(vi)** *Quarrying/ Modern Activity*

In the eastern part of the trench, layer (1983) contained a fragment of modern glass, and could be part of a feature truncating the east-west robber trench [1961]. The pit (1950)[1949] also contained modern finds which suggests modern disturbance or quarrying in this area.

Considerable modern intrusion had also occurred in the east of the trench from waste pipe trenches [1909],(1916), and [1947].

#### **4.2** *Trenches 18, 22, 23 and 24 (Figs. 6&7.)*

*The Crown Commissioners Survey of 1538 or 1539 talks of 'foure turrets of stone at the foure corners' of the gatehouse (Fox 1949, 21), and a polygonal*

*foundation probably representing the south-western turret was indeed located in trench 15 in 2001 (Buckley and Meek 2001). A curious foundation, apparently polygonal, was also noted in the basement of Cavendish House and thought to be a possible contender for the north-western turret.*

*With the aim of clarifying the location and form of the north-west and north-east turrets, trenches 23 and 18/24 respectively were examined in 2002. Although remains of earlier structural features were revealed, interpretation remains inconclusive.*

#### 4.2.1 Trenches 18 and 24

- i)** Trench 18 was located on the north side of the surviving wall of Cavendish House, at its eastern end where it joins the north-south approach wall. Trench 24 was excavated slightly to the south east, on the eastern side of the approach wall.
- ii)** An orange brown sandy clay was visible at the base of both trenches, with context (2404) (*c.*0.9m below the surface) in Trench 24, containing more common pebbles and slightly more brown in appearance. Both could be natural.
- iii)** Above this, rough limestone and mortar footings for the approach wall (1809) and the base or footings for the east-west wall of Cavendish House (1808) were clearly visible in Trench 18. These footings were set within construction trenches (1801)[1802] and (1805)[1806]. Context (1805) contained a fragment of medieval tile (Medieval Sandy Ware) and was truncated by a possible post hole/feature (1811)[1812].
- iii)** Situated just above the construction trenches in the south-eastern corner of Trench 18, a mortar spread (1807), *c.*0.2m deep was visible. This was excavated to expose an area of very rough limestone fragments, utilised as part of the footings (1809). This was the only possible evidence for an earlier structural feature in this area, suggesting a wall may have been robbed and the trench backfilled with fragments of rough limestone. Rough rubble work projecting slightly from the north face of the lower part of the east-west gatehouse wall (1808; fig, 7, section 37.01) certainly suggests that a structural feature once projected beyond the line of this wall, although its stratigraphic relationship with (1808) is unclear. In addition, there is insufficient evidence to indicate whether this feature might be the remains of the postulated corner turret, incorporated into wall (1808) at a later date or perhaps an earlier line of the haltway wall. In support of the latter is the fact that some 20m to the north, the haltway wall steps about 1m to the east which may suggest that this stretch was rebuilt at a later date, perhaps when the facade of the east-west range was remodelled. If this were the case, then the projected line of the original halt way wall would run through trench 18, lining up with the projecting rubble. It is also conceivable that both interpretations may in part be correct.
- iv)** Within the western extent of Trench 24, the join between the east-facing wall of Cavendish House (1808) and the abutting north-south approach wall (1809) was clearly visible. The former wall consisted of mostly squared, well-laid limestone blocks ranging from *c.*0.15m x *c.*0.5 to *c.*0.5 x 0.3m, bonded with

mortar. The approach wall also consisted of limestone blocks, mostly squared with some roughly faced, ranging from *c.*0.05m x *c.*0.2m to *c.*0.4m x *c.*0.2m and bonded with a slightly darker brown mortar. It also contained occasional inclusions of slate.

#### 4.2.2 Trench 23

- i) This was located on the north side of the surviving ruined east-west wall of Cavendish House, at its junction with the north-south range of what is now known as Abbey House. The trench was excavated to depth of *c.*1m. In the western half of the base of the trench, a light reddish-yellow coarse sand-filled north-south linear feature containing frequent mortar and sandstone fragments was visible. This also appeared to be associated with an area of fragments of rough sandstone in the footings of the east-west wall of Cavendish House (2304) and the north-south Abbey House wall (2305), suggesting an earlier north-south half-way wall may have been partially robbed and then utilised for footings. To the south, fragments of possible earlier wall lines in Trench 25 (2503) and Trench 21 (2122) may represent the west wall of the pre-Dissolution gatehouse in its final form, on the same alignment as this postulated earlier half-way wall.
- ii) Adjacent to this a mortar spread/layer (2307) was visible. These layers were sealed by further mortar rich layers (2301) and (2302).
- iii) No significant evidence for a polygonal tower was revealed.

#### 4.2.3 Trench 22

This was located in the south east of the area in the projected position of the south-eastern corner turret, and excavated to a maximum depth of *c.*1.3m. A dark mid-brownish sandy-clay spread/layer (2201) sealed the base of the trench, containing modern glass fragments. No significant archaeological evidence was visible. A number of unstratified fragments of post medieval or modern brick and tile were also retrieved from this trench suggesting that much of this area is likely to have been quarried or robbed, possibly part of the same disturbance seen in the western extent of Trench 19.

### 4.3 Trenches 21 and 25 (Figure 8)

These trenches were located in the western part of the site to clarify the location of the western gatehouse wall.

#### 4.3.1 Trench 21

- i) Trench 21 was located close to the south-eastern corner of the existing north-south range of Abbey House.
- ii) At the western extent of the trench, just below the modern topsoil, a slate drain cover, *c.*1.5m x *c.*0.8m serving a large modern brick drain or sump structure was exposed. South of the trench, in a slight north west- south east alignment, a metal water pipe (2111) and a ceramic service pipe (2112) were also

revealed. The fills of these construction trenches (2114) were removed and the cuts [2121] could be seen to have truncated a mid brown sandy layer (2120) containing mortar, sand and pebble fragments, revealed at a maximum depth of c.0.9m below the surface.

- iii) Above this, a layer of mortared rubble was visible (2122). Although this probably represents the remains of a structural feature, the trench was too small to confirm its form and alignment; hence there is insufficient evidence to associate it with any confidence with walls located in the other trenches. Part of it at least could relate to the west wall of the gatehouse, linking with the corner turret located in trench 15 to the south; alternatively, it could relate to an east-west wall.

#### 4.3.2 Trench 25

- i) This was situated to the north east of trench 21 adjacent to the east wall (2509) of the surviving north-south range of Abbey House. A rubble and mortar-rich layer (2503) was visible in the south eastern part of the trench, which could represent the robbed remains of the west wall of the gatehouse, its western edge truncated by the foundation trench for (2509) (see ii below). This robbing may be on a similar alignment to the possible earlier halt way wall identified in Trench 23 and could also be associated with the structural evidence in Trench 21. Above this an east west wall (2507), some 0.7m wide, was exposed, consisting of medium sandstone and occasional bricks within a pinkish-white and pale yellowish-brown mortar. This post-dated the postulated gatehouse west wall (2503), and in trench 19 to the east, it appeared to truncate a north-south foundation, (1975) interpreted as being part of the medieval gatehouse (see above). As suggested above, it would seem likely, in view of its position and thickness, that this wall is either an internal division in the post-medieval structure or is the south wall of the late 18th-early 19th century farmhouse constructed in this part of the site. Possible tumble from this wall was also visible as a spread (2508) to the north of the trench.
- ii) The construction trench (2504)[2505] for the present standing east wall of the north-south range of Abbey House (2509) was evident to have truncated (2503). This contained a light pinkish white mortar and common medium sandstone fragments. A construction trench (2511) of the southern extension wall of Cavendish House and its footings (2510) was also visible to have truncated (2503). The backfill (2511) contained mid greyish brown silty sand and occasional brick and sandstone fragments.
- iii) A cut containing a modern drainpipe (2501)[2502] was also visible to have truncated the southern extent of the trench.

#### 4.4 Discussion: medieval gatehouse and Cavendish House

- 4.4.1 Although the evaluative excavations within the area of Cavendish House were of a very limited nature, they have enabled the identification of a series of discrete phases of structural activity for which a relative chronology may be tentatively proposed.

*Phase 1:* The earliest structure encountered almost certainly relates to the medieval abbey gatehouse. This was probably originally of a simple form, comprising a central north-south gate hall some 2.5m (8.3ft) wide at its narrowest, flanked on either side by a range of rooms. Evidence for the north wall of this building (trenches 2, 5 11 and 19) consisted of an east-west robber trench, the substantial proportions of which would be consistent with monastic-period construction. This wall turns south, suggesting the position of the east wall (trench 2) whilst evidence was encountered in the 2002 season for the probable south wall (trench 19). Fragmentary evidence has also been revealed for the two north-south internal walls flanking the gate hall (trenches 4, 8, 11 and 19). The suggested position of the west wall is partly based upon symmetry about the gate hall, but also on the possible remains of a north – south wall in trench 25 in the 2002 season. Assuming this reconstruction is correct, it suggests a double pile building measuring externally some 12.87m east-west by 7.5m north-south. The north-south span of this building is clearly too great for a single roof, suggesting either a double pitch orientated east-west, and requiring intermediate east west supporting walls, or a tripartite arrangement of north-south roof lines, presenting gables to the north and south elevations.

Evidence from trenches 5 and 11 uncovered in the 2000 and 2001 seasons has been taken to suggest a central porch projecting some 2.26m (7.4 ft) from the north wall, relieving the otherwise flat facade. Without detailed stratigraphic data, it is not clear whether this is an original feature or an addition to the north wall of the early gatehouse. Certainly it would be unusual for a medieval gatehouse to be furnished with a porch of this type. In the absence of excavation to the west of this feature, and disturbance from a later cellar to the east, alternative interpretations are possible. For example, it may be that what survives today in fact represents the unrobbed portion of an east-west wall, just to the north of the robbed wall of the early gatehouse, with two short north south walls flanking the gate hall. Interestingly, the east-west part of this ‘porch’ feature coincides with the anticipated position of the north wall of the late medieval gatehouse (phase 2A), based upon symmetry about the central east-west internal wall and arch abutment. This theory needs to be tested with further evaluation.

The buttresses at the southern ends of the north-south walls flanking the gate hall of this phase postulated after the 2000 evaluation have now been reinterpreted and appear to relate to the phase 2A structure. The eastern one would seem to be part of the south wall of the building, whilst the western one relates to a north-south internal wall.

*Phase 2A: c. 1400-1500* (fig. 10B). The 1538 survey of the abbey describes the gatehouse as 'a square lodging on either side of the gatehouse in which are five chambers with chimneys and large glazed windows, the walls being of stone and covered with lead, and with four stone turrets at the corners of the same'. This description tallies very well with the pictorial representation of the eastern half of the south facade shown on the Buck brother's engraving. Here, there are at least three polygonal turrets and windows of a 16th-century form, suggesting that this is pre-Dissolution fabric, indicating an extension southwards, westwards and possibly eastwards and northwards of the original gatehouse to create lodgings of a high standard with heated rooms. It is quite



possible that the early structure was entirely demolished and the foundations robbed of their stone prior to the construction of this replacement gatehouse. On the engraving, the western and eastern turrets probably formed the corners of the building, which presented triple gables to both facades - perhaps a continuation of an earlier arrangement. Evidence relating to the southern façade of the building was clearly demonstrated within trenches 4, 12, 8, 14 and 15. This included the foundations of the polygonal towers flanking the gate hall within trenches 4 and 12, with evidence for the western arch abutment. Trench 14 showed the continuation of the east-west wall with a surviving sandstone plinth course, as first seen within trench 4. In trench 15 part of the south-western corner tower of this phase of building was revealed, the evidence suggesting a stair turret with access to a sunken or subterranean floor level, on the basis of a central void beneath the existing ground level. The excavated evidence suggests that the southern wall of the earlier medieval gatehouse was entirely replaced during this phase. The same may also be true of the north wall, depending on the interpretation of the remains of the possible porch. The centrally-placed east west wall appears to terminate in an arch abutment, suggesting an inner archway as shown on the Buck brothers engraving. It is assumed that this wall belongs to phase 2A, although it is not entirely clear whether any internal walls from the phase 1 structure were reused in this phase. It would seem likely that a pair of gates was hung at this point, opening southwards and folding back against the gate hall walls as at Thornton abbey, North Lincolnshire. The nature and position of the north wall of the gatehouse, together with its probable turrets remains uncertain. Trenches have so far failed to reveal any conclusive evidence for the latter, although the north wall itself could be the east-west stretch of wall currently interpreted as a porch (see above). Alternatively, the robbed wall of the phase 1 gatehouse was retained for the north wall of the phase 2A structure. and the character and position of co

*Phase 2B: c. late 16th century.* Constructed over the north-east corner of the phase 1 gatehouse was a rectangular cellar. The fact that foundation material of the north wall of the postulated medieval gatehouse survives at this junction suggests either that the robbing episodes post-date the construction of the cellar or that the wall was simply retained where convenient. Hence, the cellar would seem to represent the base of a wing projecting from the frontage of the pre-existing medieval gatehouse. This wall includes a partial wider offset visible on the northern façade, into which are set two small windows of earlier design than those above and may relate to this earlier eastern wing. It is conceivable that this was balanced by a similar wing on the west side, and a wider offset is indeed visible on the northern façade here also. Both of these offsets would suggest a later rebuild of the upper superstructure. On the basis of the accepted dating of flat splay mullion window forms (Smith 1997, 52), this might suggest post-Dissolution fabric of late-16th to early-17th century date. In depth and in the nature of its windows and the masons' marks upon them, the cellar is similar to that beneath the surviving north-south range of build and it is possible that the two are contemporary.

*Phase 3: c. early 17th century* (fig. 10C). In this phase, it is suggested that the northern facade of the building with its projecting medieval porch and later flanking wings, was flattened with the construction of a wall linking the two

wings together, creating one continuous frontage. The only evidence for this is from the surviving north wall itself, which appears both to abut the postulated flanking towers and to respect the line of the foundations of the suggested medieval porch.

The possible alternative interpretations proposed for the porch then raise the question of which walls were standing immediately before the construction of the linking facade wall in this phase.

If the north wall of the phase 1 gatehouse had a projecting porch and was utilised in phase 2 for the late medieval structure, it would seem likely that it continued also into the post-Dissolution period. The projecting towers of phase 2B were first added, and then later the central portion of the north wall and the porch were demolished in preparation for the construction of the linking facade. At the same time, the eastern cellar wing was rebuilt as a stair tower. Certainly, the west wall of the east stair tower seems to be narrower and aligned to one side of the west wall of the cellar, suggesting that the superstructure of the latter was demolished and rebuilt in a different form in this phase. If, on the other hand, the north wall of the possible porch is in fact the north wall of the late medieval gatehouse, it may have been retained when the flanking towers were added in phase 2B, creating a slight step in the façade of the building, amounting to no more than the thickness of a wall. This interpretation would seem to be the least sustainable and the question may be only be resolved by a further trench.

Corresponding with the position of the cellar in the eastern tower, there is an offset on the north face of the existing façade wall. On the eastern edge of this offset, the wider wall fabric ends in a jagged line, and beyond this the wall is rebuilt in the same plane as the narrower upper superstructure of the stair tower. Although it is conceivable that this may mark the former location of the north-eastern corner tower of the late medieval gatehouse – assuming the north wall of the 'porch' is in fact the north wall of the gatehouse – this was not borne out by the results of the trial trenching. Instead, as suggested above, the jagged line probably represents the point at which the half way wall joined the phase 2B cellar structure. The proportions of the windows in the present north facade at first floor and above would seem to suggest a date in the early 17th century for this phase, perhaps work undertaken by the Cavendish family from about 1610.

The extant large double chimney breast further west from the southern façade wall which appears on the 1730 Buck engraving, may also be of similar date to this rebuild phase, perhaps serving a kitchen complex. Evidence from trench 15 certainly suggests that this wall was a later addition built against the western edge of the south-western polygonal tower. The Buck engraving shows that the former gatehouse towers on the southern façade were retained in this later rebuild phase, when the additions to the east and west, including the double chimney breast, were constructed. There is no evidence to suggest that the corner towers were retained on the northern façade of the building, and with the erection of the stair tower on the eastern side, it would have necessitated the tower on this side to be removed, and hence it is most likely that the one on the western side would also have been demolished to create a symmetry within the fabric of the building.

## CLOISTRAL BUILDINGS

### 4.5 Trench 20 (Figures 10, 11. Plates 4-6)

*This was orientated approximately north-south, running southwards from the refectory with the aim of exposing evidence for the walls of the postulated kitchen and to determine the accuracy of wall alignments which appear on the 1920s excavation plan. An additional aim was to establish the effects of previous excavation on surviving stratification. (See Figure 4).*

#### 4.5.1 Upper Modern Layers

- i) Layers of topsoil (2000), c.0.14m deep and subsoil (2001), c.0.24m deep, were removed to reveal further evidence of the 1920s excavations.
- ii) At the north extent of the trench, a modern layer (2026), c.0.08m, consisting of dark orangey-brown sandy silt, containing mortar, small stones and brick fragments was excavated to expose a fill consisting of dark-grey sandy-silty clay (2041), within a linear cut [2042] c.0.98m deep, c.2.47m wide, containing large fragments of sandstone, slate, brick, tile and pottery of a modern date. At the south extent of the trench a similarly disturbed fill (2056) was also evident, within an irregular cut [2019], c.6.5m wide, and c.0.89m deep. Both fills were subsequently excavated and the features can be attributed to trenches from the 1920s excavations.
- iii) A considerable amount of worked stone, probably deriving from abbey buildings, was retrieved from (2056). (See Appendix 2)

#### 4.5.2 Medieval Floor/Occupation/Demolition Layers

At the base of trench [2042] a layer of mid orangey-brown silty clay (2070), thought to be natural, was exposed at a depth of c.0.75m below the surface. Above this a sequence of stratigraphy, was exposed (see S62:02). These layers (2057-2069) consisted mainly of reddish-brown and blackish-brown sandy clays and mortar deposits and could be associated with a sequence of floors, occupation and demolition.

#### 4.5.3 Kitchen Wall Remains

- i) *North Wall.* Remains of an east-west sandstone wall (2043), c.1.1m wide, consisting of large sandstone blocks (c.0.26m x c.0.16m) within orange brown mortar were also exposed in the base of [2042]. Above this a layer of orangey-brown sandy rubble (2050), was also visible. These contexts could be associated with remains of the north wall of the Abbey kitchen, partially robbed to a depth of 0.98m, with the deposit (2050) representing a rubble backfill. In the 1930s, Bedingfield appears to have removed some of this rubble to partially expose remains of the well-faced wall (2043).

- ii) *South Wall.* At the opposite end of the trench, the possible south wall of the kitchen, c.1.22m wide, was also evident, corresponding approximately with that shown on the 1920s excavation plan. This was exposed c.0.6m below the surface and visible as sandstone blocks c.0.4m x c.0.35m and c.0.14m deep (where visible) set within orangey-brown sandy mortar. Flush to the north and south of this, two possible construction layers (2035), c.0.4m wide and c.0.31m wide and (2036), consisting of orangey-brown sand were also evident. Layers (2012), (2016) and (2015), truncated by a narrow linear feature (2013)[2014], were also revealed just to the north of the wall, possibly relating to internal deposits within the kitchen. These contexts had been heavily truncated by Bedingfield's staggered trench cut [2019].

#### 4.5.4 *Oven*

Just south of the north wall a greyish-brown silty-sand layer (2007), c.0.08m deep, containing frequent charcoal was observed to overlie the sequence of layers (2057-2069). A similar layer (2008), containing less charcoal with fragments of animal and fish bone, was also visible further to the south of this area. This appeared to have been truncated by the shallow remains of a brick structure [2027](2028), c.1.23m wide, c.0.2m deep, one course wide, two to three courses deep. The base of the structure (2034) also consisted of brick, sealed by a compact pale yellow mortar layer (2033). Above this a dark greyish brown silty clay fill (2009), some 0.16m deep, containing brick, charcoal, pottery and a fragment of glass goblet dating to the mid 16th or early 17th century was exposed and partially excavated. Environmental samples from this deposit have revealed charred legumes, peas, fragments of peas or beans and barley and oat grains, consistent with domestic waste from a kitchen (Monckton forthcoming). The northern extent of the structure had been truncated by a robber pit [2030], c.0.24m deep and c.0.98m wide, which contained a mid orangish-brown medium sand fill (2029), containing common small fragments of brick, slate, stone and rubble. This feature could relate to an oven, partially robbed after disuse some time after the early 17th century. It was sealed by an orange and brown silty-sand layer (2010), c.0.05m deep, containing mortar and common fragments of slate, stone and occasional animal bone.

#### 4.5.5 *Misc. Layers/Features*

At the southernmost extent of the trench, a reddish brown sandy clay layer (2023) was visible some 0.68m below the surface. This was situated below a mixed orangey-brown mortar-rich layer (2020), which had been truncated by a small pit or feature [2022], c.0.6m wide, c.0.23m deep, containing a mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay fill (2021). This feature also appeared to truncate a dark-brown medium sand layer (2054), which contained mortar and common fragments of brick, slate and stone. Adjacent to this another layer or feature (2055) was also exposed consisting of dark greyish brown silty sand, containing fragments of rubble, animal bone, shell and pottery dating from the late medieval/early post medieval period.

#### 4.5.6 *Refectory Wall*

At the northern end of the trench the trench remains of a wall (2037) were revealed, consisting of squares sandstone blocks set within mortar which could relate to the true location of the southern wall of the refectory, reconstructed as a low wall in the 1930s slightly further to the north. Adjacent to this, a dark greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay layer (2052) was visible some 0.7m below the surface. Overlying this, a light orangey-brown mortar layer (2038), c.0.9m deep, possibly relating to a floor was also exposed.

#### 4.5.7 *Drain (post medieval/modern?)*

Later activity was also evident in this vicinity. A construction cut [2048] for a drainage structure was visible to truncate these layers and the rubble backfill of the robbed north kitchen wall (2050). The drain was excavated to reveal a base (2048), c.0.27m wide, at some 0.7m below the surface, constructed out of grey sandstone. Above this, the drain walls (2044) consisted of sandstone blocks, c.0.2m x c.0.2m x c.0.2m, capped with slate and were lined with reddish brown clay (2045). The structure was 0.6m wide in total and 0.3m deep. A layer of dark-brown sandy-silty clay (2039) also abutted the drain.

### 4.6 *Discussion of results from Trench 20*

#### 4.6.1 Although limited in extent, the results of this preliminary investigation of the presumed site of the abbey's kitchen block have indicated good survival of stratigraphy in this area, together with evidence for occupation continuing into the post-Dissolution period.

The 1920s excavation plan indicates that the south-eastern corner of the kitchen block was located at that time – the black lines indicating the presence of masonry rather than robbed walls. Drains running south from the kitchen are also recorded, joining other branches to feed into a larger drain to the south. The north wall of the structure does not appear to have been located at that time, so the results of 2002 have now provided a good indication of the size of the building, at least in its north-south dimension. Although stratified deposits were not examined in detail, it is clear that a sequence of substantial depth has survived earlier excavations and is of particular significance in view of the presence of environmental data, together with floors and demolition deposits. In addition, the presence of a later oven, dated to the mid 16th-17th century and a drain points to continuing occupation on the site in the post-medieval period. This is of particular interest, as the William Senior map of 1613 shows roofed structures in this area, together with 'ruynes' and it is tempting to suggest that parts of the cloistral ranges of the abbey – as well as the gatehouse – were retained in the post-Dissolution period. The function of such buildings remains uncertain, although it is possible that they performed a service function in connection with the post-Dissolution mansion, perhaps a brewhouse or bakehouse.

## 5 Conclusion

The evaluative excavations at Leicester Abbey in 2002 have again provided useful evidence in relation to the plan and phasing of the medieval gatehouse and its successor and some cloistral buildings to supplement the results from work in 2000 and 2001. At the outset of the project, it was decided to limit the scope of the investigations to removing modern overburden and intrusions to expose archaeological deposits and record them in plan. Excavation work was to be restricted to sample sections through significant deposits and discrete features with the aim of clarifying the sequence and dating, without causing unnecessary damage. The strategy appears to have paid off in providing experience of complex stratigraphy and associated recording strategies for undergraduate students without compromising the archaeology itself. Inevitably, this has meant that interpretation of the gatehouse/mansion structure is not as developed as it might have been, had full excavation proceeded, with many finer points of the plan and phasing remaining unresolved. The archaeology, however, remains *in situ* and has been characterised sufficiently within the area examined to inform future management strategies for this part of the monument. In terms of further work here, it is anticipated that one or two more small trenches will be examined to clarify the position of the north wall of the gatehouse, after which the results will be incorporated with those from the 1997 standing building survey and published. Undoubtedly more could be done to characterise the early 17th century mansion structure, particular the western extremity which no longer survives above ground, or the possible double staircase serving the principal elevation, but this is something for the future.

The strategy in relation to the large area of cloistral buildings has, so far, been one of dipping a toe in the water: a few small trenches to establish the extent of surviving stratification and the potential for future more focused investigations. Ultimately, the area is so large and complex that it is now important to select a specific structure for detailed examination rather than continuing with a scatter of small trial excavations over the whole site. This year, it was decided to investigate a preliminary trench across the site of the kitchen and the results have provided a tantalising sequence of well-preserved stratification, including some deposits which are potentially rich in environmental evidence, sample excavation of which would undoubtedly add considerably to our knowledge of the site. Hence, future seasons will concentrate on opening up larger areas to establish the complete plan of the kitchen and its relationship with the adjacent structures that it served: the refectory and perhaps the guest hall to the east.

**APPENDIX 1*****The pottery and other finds from excavations at Cavendish House and Leicester Abbey, Summer 2002. D. Sawday****The Pottery, Medieval Ridge Tile and Coarse Building Material.*

The one hundred and seventeen pottery sherds, weighing 3.648 kg, and the eleven fragments, 677 grams, of medieval ridge tile, recovered from the site, were examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999) (tables 1 and 2). Eleven fragments of glazed post medieval roof tile, weighing 902 grams, twenty one fragments of curved or flat post medieval roof tile, weighing 1.701 kg and sixteen fragments, weighing 3.224 kg, of coarse building material, including thirteen pieces of hand made brick, were also recorded. Most of this material was residual in disturbed contexts associated with previous archaeological investigations in the 19th and 20th centuries of the abbey and Cavendish House.

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	%	Weight Grams	%	Average Sherd Weight (Grams)
Late Saxon/Early Medieval					
ST1 – Developed Stamford ware	1		5		5.0
PM – Potters Marston	13		298		22.9
SP3 Splashed ware 3	2		12		6.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Medieval					
CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	6		145		24.1
CC2 – Chilvers Coton ware 2	4		47		11.7
CC5 – Chilvers Coton ware 5	6		950		158.0
MS2 – Medieval Sandy ware 2	1		9		9.0
MS – Medieval Sandy ware	2		133		66.5
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>
Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval					
MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	2		24		12.0
Cistercian ware/Midland Blackware	17		255		15.0
MY – Midland Yellow ware	6		464		116.0
EA1/2 – Earthenware 1/2	9		108		12.0
EA7 - Slipware	4		245		61.2
MAIII – Martincamp Stoneware	4		63		15.7
RH - Rhenish Stoneware	1		5		5.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>

<b>Late Saxon – Early Post Medieval Totals</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>2763</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>
Post Medieval/Modern					
EA2 – Earthenware 2	25		803		32.1
EA3 – Mottled ware	8		30		3.7
EA5 – Imitation Mottled ware	2		5		2.5
EA – Unclassified Earthenware	3		31		10.3
PO – Porcelain	1		16		16.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>39</b>		<b>885</b>		<b>22.6</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>117</b>		<b>3648</b>		

Table 1: The late Saxon and later pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers, and weight (grams).

However, some archaeological levels relating to the medieval gatehouse did survive, including a possible floor layer, context (1934) – which produced a sherd of very hard fired and very worn floor tile in the late medieval Midland Purple fabric, MP2, suggesting a later 14th or 15th century date. The back fill of the robber trench [1961], contexts (1960), (1979) and (1986), representing the south wall of the phase 1 gatehouse, produced ten sherds of pottery in Potters Marston and the Chilvers Coton fabrics CC1 and CC2 dating from the 12th or 13th to the 14th or 15th centuries. Single fragments of thirteenth century and later medieval ridge tile in CC1 and MP2 respectively, a piece of very worn, possibly 14th century, floor tile, a flat roof tile and four fragments of coarse building material, including a moulded brick, were also found in the trench. A terminal date in the 15th or early 16th century for the robbing has already been suggested by the documentary evidence for the construction of the second phase of the gatehouse, which had apparently been rebuilt by 1538 (Meek and Buckley 2002, 14-15).

A spread and make up layer, contexts (1951) and (1948), above the backfill of the robber trench contained residual fragments of the ‘developed’ copper glazed Stamford ware, fabric ST1, dating from *circa* 1150+ and the remains of one or two jugs in Potters Marston, probably also dating to the mid or later 12th century. The cobble surface (1905) above (1948) also contained a single fragment of later 11th or 12th century Potters Marston ware.

Fabric/Ware	Frag. Nos.	Weight Grams	Average Frag. Weight Grams
<i>Medieval</i>			
CC1 - Chilvers Coton ware 1	4	115	28.7
MS - Medieval Sandy ware	1	150	150.0



<i>Late Medieval</i>			
MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	5	332	66.4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>597</b>

Table 2: The medieval ridge tile totals by fabric, fragment numbers, and weight (grams).

Three sherds of late medieval Cistercian ware, fabric CW2, and a 16th century jug handle in Rhenish stoneware, were found in the layer or feature, context (2055). The only other significant archaeological context which produced pottery was the backfill of the oven in trench 20, layer (2009), which contained a rim fragment, weighing 232 grams, from a wide mouthed bowl in Midland Yellow ware, Woodfield form Obj (Woodfield 1984). This ware is dated generally from *circa* 1500 at Leicester, (Woodland 1981, 128), (Sawday 1989, 35), with a terminal date in the 18th century (Woodfield 1984). Part of a glass goblet dating from the mid 16th or 17th centuries was found in the same context, (see below).

The late Saxon and medieval pottery is generally typical of Leicester and its *environs* in terms of the range of fabrics and vessel forms present – the only exception being a multiple dish or bowl, apparently in the coarse Chilvers Coton fabric CC5, identified as fabric B at the kiln site (Mayes and Scott 1984). No parallels are known to date, but similar vessels have been dated from the mid 14th century in London. The ridge tile, like the pottery, is in a range of fabrics comparable to that found at the Austin Friars, Leicester (Woodland 1981) and elsewhere in the locality. The later medieval and early post medieval pottery, which includes fragments of Rhenish and French stoneware, dating from the 16th and 17th centuries respectively, is also typical of the region.

In spite of the dearth of archaeological contexts which have not been subject to modern disturbance, the large average sherd size of the early medieval, medieval and early post medieval pottery, suggests that here, as on the other recent ULAS excavations on the site, some undisturbed levels associated with the building and the occupation of the abbey, and Cavendish House, may survive relatively intact.

#### *The Medieval Floor Tile*

Five fragments of 14th-century inlaid floor tile were recovered from the excavations, four of whose designs have already been identified from Leicester Abbey, the remainder has not yet been identified. The remaining tiles were in a similar range of fabrics and probably also of 14th century date. Seven were monochrome – glazed a dark brown or greenish black - and another three had been glazed yellow over a transparent white slip. A further thirty five fragments were so worn that it was impossible to discern whether there were inlaid or monochrome. Only one of the latter came from a significant archaeological context, the backfill of the robber trench [1961].

#### *The Clay Pipe*

Thirty clay pipe fragments were recovered, the only item of interest being a bowl from an unstratified context with a spur in the form of a dog's head, possibly a spaniel. Whilst the profile of the bowl suggests a date of *circa* 1780 to 1820, (Higgins 1985, fig.5.86), similar zoomorphic spurs, notably a fish, have been dated *circa* 1860 to 1892 or even up to 1919 at Boston, and to *circa* 1880 to 1900 at Nottingham (Hammond 1982).

#### The Glass

The knobbed stem of a goblet, in the form of an inverted baluster, and dating from the mid 16th or the 17th centuries, was recovered from the backfill of the oven, context (2009), together with the Midland Yellow ware pottery vessel noted above. Willmott comments, 'The majority of high quality 16th century drinking vessels found on monastic sites can be attributed to occupation on the site after the dissolution', (Willmott 2002, 21, plate 7, fig.156.10.2). A Victorian glass bead occurred in context (1941).

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Site/Parish: Leicester Abbey & Cavendish House Accession No/ Doc Ref: A8 2000 (season 3)/leabbey4 Material: pottery, tile etc. Site Type: abbey/mansion	Submitter: S. Jones Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 19.11.02 Method of Recovery: excavation
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Context	fabric/ware	sherd nos.	weight grams	comments
<b>POTTERY</b>				
(1903)	MS – Unclassified Medieval Sandy ware	1	110	thick walled, flat base, burnt – medieval.
	MS	1	23	Bright apple green glaze, possibly a lobed or fluted dish (MPRG,1998), but rather thick walled - ?later medieval.
	CW2 – Cistercian ware 2	1	10	Later medieval.
	MY – Midland Yellow ware	1	62	Reduced, green glazed, early post medieval,
	EA1/2 - Earthenware 1/2	2	45	Partially oxidised
	EA2 – Earthenware 2	10	303	17th – 18th C.
	EA – Unclassified Earthenware	1	10	Post medieval or modern flower pot
(1905)	PM – Potters Marston	1	21	Probably late 11th/12th C
(1906)	CW2	1	14	Small ?cup/posset pot base with glaze run underneath, links with 1903
(1927)	?CC5 – Chilvers Coton ware 5	6	950	Shallow, straight sided multiple dish or bowl/condiment dish, possibly two circular dishes in all, form 5.3.5 (MPRG, 1998), dated from at least the mid 14th C in London – to the second quarter of the 17th C. in Hampshire (Pearce 1992, 38). CC5 – fabric B at Chilvers Coton is dated to the 13th or 14th centuries. An internally divided dish in Chilvers Coton fabric A (CC1) was recorded at Much Park, Street, Coventry (Wright 1982), but the latter is thin walled, and the compartments may be rectangular in shape.
(1943)	EA7	4	245	Wheel thrown bowl, fine sandy fabric, all surfaces covered with a red slip & some orange glaze on exterior., early post med.
(1948) layer	PM	6	80	Jug fragments, simple thickened rim and a stabbed strap handle, convex base, patchy reduction, sooting, possibly mid-later 12th C+
(1951)	ST1 - Developed Stamford ware	1	5	Copper green glaze, circa 1150+
(1952)	EA	1	10	?possibly an underfired modern stoneware
(1960)	PM	2	36	Sooted ext.

[1961]				
	CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	4	73	Green/yellow glazed etc.
	CC2 – Chilvers Coton ware 2	2	34	Brown glazed, 14th/15th C.+
(1979) [1961]	PM	1	37	Externally knife trimmed convex base
(1982/83)	SP3 – Splashed ware 3	2	12	Join, glazed
	EA1/2	5	27	
	EA2	3	57	
	EA	1	11	18th C.+
(1986) [1961]	PM	1	22	Sooted ext.
(2001)	PM	1	27	
subsoil	MS2	1	9	Green glazed
	CC2	2	13	Brown glazed
	MP2	1	10	
	CW/MB	5	87	
	EA1	2	36	
	EA2	3	80	
	EA3 – Mottled ware	3	9	
	EA5 – Imitation Mottled ware	2	5	
(2002) rubble	?MAIII – Martincamp type 3	1	11	c. 17th C.
(2004) rubble	PM	1	75	Thick walled base, with added clay at exterior basal angle, pattern of sooting (or reduction ext) may suggest pot stacked above fire
(2009) oven	MY	1	232	Wide mouthed bowl – Woodfield form Obj (Woodfield 1984)
(2041) [2042]	CC1	1	10	
Mod. Robber trench	CW2	3	78	Two ?cup bases
	CW/MB	1	25	
	MY	3	170	Bowl, form Nev?, and Lam (Woodfield 1984)
	EA2	1	38	
	MAIII	2	45	
	EA3	2	8	
(2055) ?lyer/f	CW2	3	22	
	RH – Rhenish Stoneware	1	5	Jug handle, 16th C+
T20 U/S	MP2	1	14	
	EA2	2	62	
	?MAII	1	7	
(2114)	CW2	1	12	
T19 U/S	?PO - Porcelain	1	16	Burnt handle - modern
T22 U/S	CW/MB	2	7	
	EA2	6	263	
	EA3	3	13	
U/S	CC1	1	62	Stabbed rod handle
<b>RIDGE TILE</b>				
(1805)	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1	150	
(1943)	CC1	1	55	

(1943)	MP2	1	50	Over fired CC1
(1943)	MP2	1	187	Fragment of a possible serpentine crest, dated from the later 14th C at the Austin Friars (Allin 1981, fig.17.14)
(1952)	MP2	1	37	
(1960) [1961]	CC1	1	10	
(1960)	MP2	1	20	
(1982)	MS	1	180	Possibly under fired Midland Purple
(2025) layer	MP2	1	38	
(2041)	CC1	1	25	
T20 U/S	CC1	1	25	
<b>GLAZED POST MED. ROOF TILE</b>				
(1943)	MS	10	825	
U/S	MS	1	77	
<b>POST MED CURVED/FLAT ROOF TILE</b>				
1943	EA	17	1292	
1960 [1961]	EA	1	160	
T21 U/S	EA	1	106	
T22 U/S	EA	2	143	
<b>BRICKS – HAND MADE/MOULDED</b>				
1903	EA - Earthenware	1	465	50mm (2 inches thick) – sand giving glazed appearance externally, oxidised sandy, grey core.
1903	EA	1	682	50 mm thick x 120 mm ( 4 ¾ inches) wide, oxidised, sandy, grey core.
1903	EA	1	290	42 mm ( 1 5/8 inches) thick, hard fired sandy fabric.
1943	EA	1	218	Oxidised sandy fabric
1943	EA	2	467	Coarse fabric, one 74 mm (approx. 3 inches wide)
(1960) [1961]	EA	1	170	Hand made, moulded brick, sandy fabric.
T22 U/S	EA	1	160	Hand made, moulded brick, circa 50mm (2 inches) thick, medium coarse fabric.
T22 U/S	EA	1	417	As above, circa 50mm (2 inches) thick, sandy fabric
U/S	EA	1	323	Medium coarse fabric
<b>CBM</b>				
1960 [1961]	EA	3	32	Misc. frags. 2 sandy, 1 moderately so.
<b>CLAY PIPE</b>				
1903	China Clay	4		stems
2001		21		Stems
2001		1		Bowl fragment
2004		1		stem
T19 topsoil, tarmac layer		1		Bowl, spur in the form of a dog's head, possibly a spaniel. Profile of bowl suggests date, circa 1780-1820, (Higgins 1985, fig.5.86). Similar zoomorphic spurs, although associated with later bowl forms, in

				this case representing a fish, have been found at Nottingham, possibly made at Grantham, and dated circa 1880-1900 (Hammond 1982, fig.22.142) and Boston, where dated circa 1860-1892 or possibly up to 1919, (Wells 1970, fig.2.14).
T21 (2114)		2		Clay pipe stems
MISC. Identified by M. Shaw				
T19 U/S	Ferrite rod	3		Electrical component, modern
<b>GLASS</b>				
1941		1		Glass bead
1951		1		Vessel glass
1952		1		Decorated vessel glass
1982/83		2		Vessel glass, including modern bottle rim
2009		1		Fragment of a goblet – a knobbed stem in the form of an inverted baluster, mid 16th – 17th C. 'The majority of high quality 16th century drinking vessels found on monastic sites can be attributed to occupation on the site after the dissolution.' (Willmott 2002, 21, plate 7, fig.156.10.2)
T22 U/S		5		Vessel glass, modern

## THE FLOOR TILE

Fabric: NO = Nottingham ware, WT = Wessex Type, MS2 = Medieval sandy ware 2, MS3 = Medieval Sandy ware 3, MS = Unclassified Medieval Sandy ware, MP2 = Midland Purple ware 2.

Design refs: E = Eames 1980, M & S = Eames in Mayes and Scott 1984, W = Whitcomb 1956

Dimensions: 'portrait' where applicable, width, height, thickness

Shape: S – Square.

<i>FLOOR TILE</i>							
<i>INLAID</i>							
Context	Fabric/ Type	Frag. Nos	Design No.	Max Dim. mm.	Shape	Bev	Comments: the four designs identified below have all been previously identified at Leicester Abbey (Whitcomb 1956).
(2002)	NO	1	W 120 E 1740	20	S	12	Corner, later 14th, cross keys.
(2002)	MS	1	W65 ?E1563	22	S	13	Worn, fairly fine sandy fabric with white clay streaks, design might suggest 14th C., (Whitcomb 1956, 16). ?Arms of Leicester Abbey.
(2002)	MS	1	?W18 ?E2185	23	S	-	Worn, fairly fine sandy fabric, ?Westminster type, ?early 14th C. ( <i>ibid</i> , 16), ?fleurs-de-

							lis.
U/S	?WT	1	-	17	S?	2-3	Worn, possibly identifiable, very sandy fabric, circular stabbing underneath, ?Wessex.
U/S	?MS	1	W83 E 1975, M&S 9	22	S	10	Design paralleled earlier 14th C at Chilvers Coton, but streaky dark red sandy fabric, two birds.
<i>MONOCHROME</i>							
Dark Brownish or Greenish Black							
(1943)	MS	2	-	18	-	-	Join, hard fired brick red sandy fabric, transparent lead glaze fired dark brownish black over body.
(1943)	MS	1	-	20	-	10	Fine red bodied with white clay streaks, fired dark brownish black under glaze as above.
(2025)	?NO	1	-	-	-	-	Worn black surfaces, white inclusions suggest may be Nottingham
(1903)	MS	1	-	125x1 25x20	S	?10	Worn, fine red sandy fabric, greenish glaze, stacking evidence on side of tile
U/S	MS	1	-	112x2 2	S	?10	Worn, red body, purple green glaze
U/S	MS	1	-	115x1 15x22	S	10	Pale red sandy fabric, possibly CC1, worm dark brown glaze. Stacking evidence on edge.
Yellow							
(2002)	MS	1	-	20	?	-	Fine red sandy body, white slip firing yellow under a transparent lead glaze.
U/S	MS	1	-	20	T	-	As above, tile broken into a triangle after firing.
U/S	?MS3	1	-	22	?	-	Coarse white sandy body, transparent lead glazed firing yellow
<i>WORN – INLAID OR MONO</i>							
1903	MS	1	-	20	-	-	Fragment
1934	MP2	1	-	22	-	20	Very hard fired
1943	MS	8	-	16	S		Very worn, some joins, fine sandy red fabric
1943	MS	3	-	135x2 3	S	15	Join, one tile, very worn
1943	MS	1	-	110x2 0	S	10	Very worn
1943	MS	1	-	116x3 0	S	10	Unusually thick tile, very worn
1943	MS	1	-	165x2 3	S	-	Unusually large tile, re-used, mortar on broken edge
1943	MS	7	-	27-17	-	-	Misc. fragments
1945 [1944]	?MS2	1	-	20	-	-	Coarse sandy pale pink/white fabric – possibly Chilvers

							Coton, upper surface worn, evidence of yellow glaze.
1951	MS	3	-	115x-	?S	-	joins
1951	MS	1	-	20	-	-	Fragment
1952	MS	1	-	-	-	-	Fragment
1979 [1961]	MS	1	-	17	-	-	Fragment
T22 U/S	MS	2	-	20	-	-	
T22 U/S	MS	3	-	15	-	-	



## Appendix 2

### *Abbey Park Trench 20 – Stone Retained from within Bedingfield Backfill (2056)*

*Tony Gnanaratuam*

1 – slab of oolitic limestone with raised broken lip along one edge, incomplete. Around 78mm thick with lip 72mm thick, 330mm+ x 340mm+. May be fragment of stone sarcophagus.

2 – Fragment of Danehills sandstone with a plain chamfered edge. The chamfered edge is very eroded suggesting an exposed external position. The upper surface has a square hole possible for a cramp, and a cruciform masons mark with the termini emphasised by shallow drilled holes. The possible cramp hole suggests that this was the upper surface of the block. The full thickness of the piece does not survive and it may have been more elaborate. This may have been either part of a string course or possibly the flat lintel for a feature such as a window, in which case it could be of later medieval date. However, the piece is too fragmentary to interpret fully.

3 – Block of rough squared Danehills sandstone. Outer face worked with diagonal parallel toolmarks 40mm+ in length.

4 – Block of Danehills sandstone around 100mm thick, 250mm wide and 240mm+ in length. Has plain chamfered edge.

5 – Mid grey laminated limestone around 46mm+ thick. Has convex rounded bevel along one edge, which is likely to have been exposed.

6 – Incomplete fragment of oolitic limestone, with lip along one edge. 68mm thick with lip 73mm thick, 180mm+ x 190mm+. May be fragment of stone sarcophagus.

7 – Fragment of brown limestone with no visible signs of working.

Overall, the assemblage was quite small. The two fragments of oolitic limestone (no 1 and 6) may have been stone sarcophagus fragments although they are quite thin, and this interpretation is very tentative. The similarity of the stone and dimensions suggests that they may be fragments of the same feature.

The fragment with a plain chamfer and masons mark (no 2) is of interest although not enough survives to determine the original form of the fragment. It is possible that it is of later medieval date although this is far from certain.

The other fragments were of relatively little archaeological significance, especially as these were residual and could not be related to any single structure.

**Appendix 3: Context List**

Context	Cut No	Category	Nature of deposit	Tr. No	Site	Notes
1800		Layer	Layer	18	Cavendish House	Mid reddish brown sandy clay visible to continue beneath (1801)[1802]
1801	1802	Foundation trench	Fill	18	Cavendish House	Fill of north-south gatehouse approach wall (1809) foundation trench [1802]
1802		Foundation trench	Cut	18	Cavendish House	Cut for above, truncating (1800)
1803		Layer	Layer	18	Cavendish House	Mid orange sandy clay layer at base of trench
1804		Spread	Fill/Layer	18	Cavendish House	Mid brown sand above (1803)
1805	1806	Foundation trench	Fill	18	Cavendish House	Fill of foundation trench [1806] for east-west gatehouse wall (1808)
1806		Foundation trench	Cut	18	Cavendish House	Cut for above, truncating (1800)
1807		Mortar spread	Layer	18	Cavendish House	Mortar spread overlying (1800), (1805)[1806] and (1811) in south east corner of trench
1808		Wall	Masonry	18	Cavendish House	East-west gatehouse wall
1809		Wall/footings	Masonry	18	Cavendish House	North-South approach wall. Rough sandstone footings.( remains of an earlier wall?) Masons mark 'Kirby' visible on two worked stones.
1810		Topsoil	Layer	18	Cavendish House	Modern Topsoil – dark greyish brown clayey silt
1811	1812	Post hole?	Fill	18	Cavendish House	Fill of possible post-hole truncating (1805)
1812		Post hole?	Cut	18	Cavendish House	Cut for above
1813	1814	Linear feaure?	Fill	18	Cavendish House	Fill of poorly defined linear feature aligned east-west truncating? (1803). Unexcavated.
1815		Linear feaure?	Cut	18	Cavendish House	Cut for above
1900		Modern Gravel Path	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Existing pink gravel path laid in 2001
1901		Topsoil	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Modern Topsoil; some laid 2001
1902		Compact Black Hardcore Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Black hardcore layer; very compact
1903	1904	Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Backfill of a trench from Bedingfield excavations in the 1930's. Modern finds disguardred.
1904		Bedingfield Trench Cut	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut for trench from Bedingfield excavations in the 1930's
1905		Layer/Surface	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Cobbled surface, overlying (1948), truncated by waste pipe [1947]
1906		Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Part of Bedingfield backfill within [1904]
1907		Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	As above. Below (1906)
1908	1909	Waste Pipe Fill	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill of modern metal waste pipe trench
1909		Waste Pipe Cut	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut of modern metal waste pipe trench
1910		Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Same as 2001 excavation context (1116), probably same as (1934)

## An Archaeological Evaluation at Leicester Abbey

1911		2001 Excavation Trench Backfill	Fill	19	Cavendish House	2001 excavation trench backfill
1912		Lens/Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Lens of sandy material between stones of wall (1119)
1913		Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Light orange brown silty sand layer at base of trench truncated by [1924]
1914		Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Mid orange brown silty sand layer at base of trench
1915		Layer/surface	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Small rounded pebbles within mortar
1916	1918	Waste Pipe	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill of waste pipe trench
1917		Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Yellow light brown mortar; not on plan
1918		Waste Pipe	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut of waste pipe trench
1919		Layer	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Light orangey brown sand, below (1915)
1920	1924	Layer/feature?	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Light greyish white clayey sandy silt layer/fill of feature?
1921		Layer?	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Layer?/patch of light orangey brown sandy silt overlying wall footings of wall (1119)
1922		Layer/surface?	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Quite compact layer, possible surface - mid red brown clayey sand containing common small rounded pebbles
1923		Layer/lens	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Patch of mid orange brown silty sand
1924		Layer/feature	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut for possible feature containing (1923), possibly also containing (1925) and truncates layer (1913)
1925	1924?	Layer/feature?	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Mid greenish yellow silty sand layer/fill of feature. Possibly within cut [1924]
1926		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Loose layer similar to (1907) and (1974); Bedingfield backfill?
1927		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Dark brown/ black sandy silt containing slag, occasional small stones, wood and pot. Not on plan. Probably modern.
1928	1904	Layer/ Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Layer at base of Bedingfield trench [1904], consisting of light orangey brown silty sand
1929		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Light orangey brown silty sand, similar to (1928)
1930		Floor surface?	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Light pinkish white mortar layer; possible small surviving area of floor surface within [1904]
1931		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Dark orangey brown silty sand containing common brick fragments; probably associated with post-civil war farmhouse phase
1932		Layer/natural?	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mid orangey brown silty sand layer at base of trench.
1933		Layer/natural?	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Similar to above.
1934		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Layer exposed in north west corner of where wall [1975] meets [1116], possibly same as (1116)/(1910). Overlies (1985).
1935		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Layer at base of Bedingfield trench, similar to (1928)
1936		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Layer at base of Bedingfield trench, consisting of compact orangey brown clayey sand
1937		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Yellow brown mixed sand and mortar layer in north of eastern extent of trench, truncated by [1904]
1938		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Same area as above. Dark brown sandy loam containing occasional fragments of stone, charcoal and bone
1939		Robber trench?	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Same area as above. Common medium- large sandstone blocks within a white/grey mortar spread. Remnants of a partially robbed north-south gatehouse wall?
1940		Robber trench?/Quarrying	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Same area as above. Dark greyish brown sandy loam. Part of robber trench (as above) or part of more robbing/quarrying?
1941	1942	2001 Excavation Trench Backfill	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Backfill from 2001 excavations (Trench 11)

## An Archaeological Evaluation at Leicester Abbey

1942		2001 Excavation Trench Cut	Cut	19	Cavendish House	2001 excavation (Trench 11) cut
1943		Layer/surface	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Similar to (1905)? Truncated by [1944]
1944		Bedingfield Trench Cut	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut for trench from Bedingfield excavations in the 1930's
1945	1944	Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Backfill within trench following Bedingfield excavations in the 1930's
1946		Waste Pipe	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill of waste pipe trench
1947		Waste Pipe	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut of waste pipe trench
1948		Rubble spread	Layer	19	Cavendish House	General rubble layer in eastern extent of trench. Overlies (1951) and related fills within gatehouse robber trench [1961].
1949	1950	Pit	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill of modern pit in south east extent of trench
1950		Pit	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Fill of modern pit in south east extent of trench
1951		Rubble Spread	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Lies beneath (1948) and just above related fills within gatehouse robber trench [1961]
1952		Surface?/modern quarrying	Layer	19	Cavendish House	On site recorded as possible surface/spread in eastern extent of trench. Pot fragment of modern date retained from fill suggests could be eastern edge of quarrying backfill in this vicinity?
1953		Spread/layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Spread/layer of brown sandy silt probably partially overlying (1951)
1954		Layer/natural?	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Orangey sandy layer, possibly natural, identified in north east extension of trench, truncated by Beddingfield trench [1904]
1955		Layer/rubble spread	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Same location as above. Possible remnants of wall rubble associated with north-south wall robber trench (1956)[1957]
1956	1957	Robber trench?	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill of possible north-south wall robber trench [1957].
1957		Robber trench?	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut of possible north-south wall robber trench. Relationship to-east-west robber trench (1958)[1959] uncertain.
1958	1959	Robber trench?	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill of possible east-west wall robber trench [1957]. Truncated by 2001 excavation Trench 11.
1959		Robber trench?	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut of possible east-west wall robber trench. Relationship to-north-south robber trench (1956)[1957] uncertain.
1960	1961	Robber trench	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Upper fill of east-west wall robber trench [1961]; lies beneath rubble spread(1948)
1961		Robber trench	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut of east-west wall robber trench. Wall appears to have been east extent of wall (1992) – which remained (partially) in situ to west. Removed as part of 16 <sup>th</sup> century gatehouse phase?
1962	1963	Pit	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill of pit truncating east extent of [1961].
1963		Pit	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut of pit truncating east extent of [1961].
1964		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Brownish orange sandy layer exposed in profile in eastern side of Bedingfield trench [1904]. Lies beneath (1966), (1965) and (1948)
1965		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mid brown clayey silt layer exposed in profile in eastern side of Bedingfield trench [1904]. Lies above (1964) and beneath (1948)
1966		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mid orangey brown clayey sand layer exposed in profile in eastern side of Bedingfield trench [1904]. Lies above (1964) and beneath (1948)
1967		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Layer of sandstone and mortar; possibly where walls (1975) and (1980) were truncated/ robbed to form a doorway during 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse phase?
1968		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mixed reddish brown silty sand layer situated just below flagstones (1984), flush with eastern side of north-south wall (1975) similar to/same as (1985)?
1969		Floor Layer?	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mortar layer, possible floor west side of (1975)

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1970		Floor Layer?	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mortar layer, possible floor west side of (1975)
1971		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Tumble/demolition layer just below (1974). Not on plan/section.
1972		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mortar deposit just below (1973), just north of east-west wall (1980). Visible in west facing section.
1973		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mortar rich sandy deposit lying just above (1972) and below (1974), north of east-west wall (1980). Visible in west facing section.
1974		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Loose/friable layer similar to (1907) and (1926); Bedingfield/modern disturbance.
1975		Wall	Masonry	19	Cavendish House	North-south wall, adjoining east-west wall (1119). Appeared to be truncated by later east-wall (2507)
1976		Floor/wall	Masonry	19	Cavendish House	Laid bricks within pinkish mortar; part of 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse phase?
1977		Wall	Masonry	19	Cavendish House	Part of a sandstone wall structure joining walls (1119) and (1980). Part of 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse phase?
1978		Wall	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Cut for east-west wall (2507), possibly truncating (1975)
1979	1961	Robber trench	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Fill within robber trench [1961], below 1960)
1980		Wall	Masonry	19	Cavendish House	East-west wall adjoining eastern corner of Cavendish House? Red brick and sandstone re used and added. Possible doorway/entrance visible at eastern limit (from 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse phase?)
1981		Spread	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Layer at east extent of trench, below (1962)[1963]
1982		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Layer at east extent of trench, below pit (1962)[1963]. Brownish orange sand.
1983		Layer	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Layer at east extent of trench, below pit (1962)[1963]. Mid brownish orange sand.
1984		Flagstones/Floor?		19	Cavendish House	Flagstones in north west corner of where wall [1975] meets [1116]. Floor? Below (1934). Above (1968) and (1985)
1985		Floor	Layer	19	Cavendish House	Mid orangish brown silty sand. Floor layer? Below flagstones (1984). Same as (1968)?
1986	1961	Robber Trench	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Charcoal layer within robber trench [1961]. Below (1979).
1987	1961	Robber Trench	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Mid pinkish green mortar rich fill within robber trench [1961]. Within (1960).
1988	1961	Robber Trench	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Mid orangey brown silty sand layer. Below (1986)
1989	1961	Robber Trench	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Dark orangey brown silty sand layer. Below (1988)
1990	1961	Robber Trench	Fill	19	Cavendish House	Dark brown silty sand layer. Below (1989)
1991		Layer	Cut	19	Cavendish House	Layer visible in north extent of S69:02 through robber trench [1961]. Similar to (1948), but darker and less mortar.
1992		Wall	Masonry	19	Cavendish House	East-west wall adjoining (1119). Part of early medieval gatehouse? Robbed to west (by Beddingfield). Robbed to the east as part of 16 <sup>th</sup> century gatehouse phase? [1961]
2000		Topsoil	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay
2001		Subsoil	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay. Frequent finds – many from c.1930s activity.
2002		Rubble Spread	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Abutting Abbey Ruins re construction. Some modern finds. Probably disturbed/laid in c.1930s.
2003	2042	Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Upper rubble backfill layer of Bedingfield Trench.
2004	2042	Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Upper backfill layer of Bedingfield Trench.
2005	2042	Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Upper backfill layer of Bedingfield Trench
2006		Feature?	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Modern feature at southern limit of [2042] truncating /above(2005).
2007		Spread	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Charcoal rich spread below (2026). Just above a floor layer?(2057)

## An Archaeological Evaluation at Leicester Abbey

<b>2008</b>		Spread	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	East of and similar to (2007) but more frequent mortar flecks and less charcoal.
<b>2009</b>	[2027]	Oven	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Dark greyish brown silty clay fill of oven within brick structure (2028)[2027]. Truncated by robber pit (2029)[2030]. Some modern disturbance at top of fill.
<b>2010</b>		Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Pinky/orangey brown fine silty sand layer abutting oven.
<b>2011</b>		Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Orange brown silty clay containing occasional brick fragments. Truncated by Bedingfield trench [2019], gradually sloping to south.
<b>2012</b>		Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Similar to and visible just south of (2011), but containing more frequent rubble. Also truncated by [2019].
<b>2013</b>	2014	Feature	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Red clayey fill of linear feature [2014].
<b>2014</b>		Feature	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Linear feature truncating (2015).
<b>2015</b>		Rubble	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Rubble and orange sand layer overlying (kitchen?) wall (2032).
<b>2016</b>		Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Dark yellowish brown clayey silt layer north of wall (2032), possibly just below or containing it.
<b>2017</b>	2019	Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Rubble within general backfill (2056).
<b>2018</b>	2019	Bedingfield Trench Backfill	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Rubble within general backfill (2056).
<b>2019</b>		Bedingfield Trench Cut	Cut	20	Abbey Ruins	In south extent of trench. Bedingfield may have possibly removed rubble from an earlier (16 <sup>th</sup> century?) robber trench to expose remains of in situ wall (2032).
<b>2020</b>		Floor Layer?	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Firm orange brown clay at south extent of trench truncated by [2019] /[2024]
<b>2021</b>	2022	Pit	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay fill of [2022]
<b>2022</b>		Pit	Cut	20	Abbey Ruins	Truncates (2020) and (2025)
<b>2023</b>		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Reddish brown sandy clay visible at base of pit [2022].
<b>2024</b>		Bedingfield Trench Cut	Cut	20	Abbey Ruins	Same as [2019]. Number given to cut to the south of trench.
<b>2025</b>		Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay layer above (2023). Contained modern plant pot?/recording confused with subsoil. Also above layers (2054) and (2055)
<b>2026</b>		Modern Layer?	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Layer visible just below subsoil (2001) at northern extent of trench. Overlies Bedingfield backfill (2041).
<b>2027</b>		Oven	Cut	20	Abbey Ruins	Construction cut for oven (2028). Truncates (2008)?
<b>2028</b>	2027	Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Brick wall structure for oven containing (2009).(One course wide).
<b>2029</b>	2030	Robber Pit	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Fill within 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century? robber pit which removed nearly 50% of oven fill and structure. Contained glass goblet stem?
<b>2030</b>		Robber Pit	Cut	20	Abbey Ruins	Cut for above.
<b>2031</b>		Mortar Spread	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Former modern path layer within (2002).
<b>2032</b>		Wall	Masonry	20	Abbey Ruins	South wall of kitchen?
<b>2033</b>		Mortar Spread	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Mortar spread above base of oven (2034) exposed following removal of robber pit [2030].
<b>2034</b>		Oven Floor	Masonry	20	Abbey Ruins	Brick floor of oven structure (2028).
<b>2035</b>		Construction Layer?	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Mortar rich construction (?) fill abutting south extent of wall (2032)
<b>2036</b>		Construction Layer?	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Dark orangey brown abutting north extent of wall (2032). Similar to above?
<b>2037</b>		Wall	Masonry	20	Abbey Ruins	South wall of refectory (relating to reconstructed Bedingfield wall)

## An Archaeological Evaluation at Leicester Abbey

2038		Mortar Layer/surface?	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Mortar layer visible just south of wall (2037) and drain (2044)[2048]. Floor/surface?
2039		Rubble Spread	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Rubble layer abutting/truncated by drain (2040)[2048]
2040		Rubble Spread	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Rubble layer overlying drain (2044)
2041	2042	Bedingfield trench backfill	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Backfill of a trench from Bedingfield excavations in the 1930's. Modern finds disguardred. Bedingfield appears to have removed most of the rubble (2050) from an earlier (16 <sup>th</sup> century?) robber trench to expose remains of wall (2043)
2042		Bedingfield trench cut	Cut	20	Abbey Ruins	Cut for above trench, which appears to have removed most of (16 <sup>th</sup> century?) robber trench backfill (2050).
2043		Wall	Masonry	20	Abbey Ruins	North wall of kitchen exposed in (2042)
2044	2048	Drain walls	Masonry	20	Abbey Ruins	One course deep of sandstone blocks, slate and clay capped . Base (2046). Clay capping/lining (2045).
2045		Clay lining/capping of drain	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Reddish brown clay situated on top of drain (2044)
2046	2048	Base of drain	Masonry	20	Abbey Ruins	Base of drain (2044), below fill (2047)
2047	2048	Drain	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Fill within drain.
2048		Drain	Cut	20	Abbey Ruins	Construction cut for drain (2044), truncating (2050).
2049	2048	Drain	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Fill within construction cut [2048], visible just below (2044)
2050		Robber Trench	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Rubble within an earlier (16 <sup>th</sup> century?) robber trench, partially removed and truncated by Bedingfield trench [2042]
2051		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Lens within Beddingfield backfill (2056)
2052		Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Dark brown sandy silty clay layer visible below (2038).
2053		Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Layer of 'Pre Bedingfield activity' not recorded in plan or section.
2054		Mortar Layer	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Mortar layer below (2025) at south of trench.
2055		Pit/Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Feature/layer also visible below (2025) containing late med/early post med pot.
2056	2019	Bedingfield trench backfill	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Number allocated for general backfill of Bedingfield trench [2019]
2057		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Demolition layer below (2007)
2058		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid red clay layer
2059		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Silty Black sand layer
2060		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid orangey brown silty clay layer
2061		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Black silty sand layer
2062		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid brown silty sand. Occasional mortar.
2063		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Black silty sand. Frequent charcoal.
2064		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Black silty sand. Frequent pebbles.
2065		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Yellow brown silty clay.
2066		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid red clay
2067		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Red clay
2068		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Orange sand/clay

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2069		Layer	Fill	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid orange brown clay
2070		Natural?	Layer	20	Abbey Ruins	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Natural?
2100		Topsoil	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Modern Topsoil
2101		Concrete	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Modern concrete support for fence post.
2102		Well capping	Masonry	21	Cavendish House	Slate capping for well/large drain
2103		Brick debris	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Loose bricks associated with well/drain structure
2104		Layer	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Modern layer overlying service pipe (2112)
2105		Fence post?/Uncertain	Feature	21	Cavendish House	Number allocated for modern post structure containing two metal pins– function uncertain. Possibly confused with (1907)
2106		Feature/layer	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Modern post-hole/feature truncating (2104)
2107		Fence post?/Uncertain	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Modern post structure containing two metal pins– function uncertain
2108		Fence post hole	Feature	21	Cavendish House	Post hole for (2107) containing dark brown loam
2109		Channel	Feature	21	Cavendish House	Number allocated for a depression observed in mortar, presumably in (2122)
2110		Brick debris	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Similar to (2103)
2111		Metal Pipe	Feature	21	Cavendish House	Modern metal pipe also seen on trench 19.
2112		Service Pipe	Feature	21	Cavendish House	Ceramic modern service pipe
2113		Bricks	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Brick lining of former drainage channel?
2114		Service Trench Fill	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Fill of trenches for modern service pipes (2111) and (2112)
2115		Layer	Fill	21	Cavendish House	Black silt visible below (2105) and (2106)
2116		Robbed wall debris	Fill	21	Cavendish House	Mortar rich layer at base of service pipe trench below (2113) and (2114). Within a linear cut [2121] – earlier robbing of wall (2122)?
2117		Sandstone block	Masonry	21	Cavendish House	Part of (2122)?
2118		Layer	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Red clay layer- possibly associated with base of (2122)?
2119		Not used				Not used
2120		Layer	Layer	21	Cavendish House	Mid brown silty sand layer containing mortar, pebbles and sandstone fragments. Visible below (2117).
2121		Linear Cut	Cut	21	Cavendish House	Linear cut – for drainage/service pipes?
2122		Wall	Masonry	21	Cavendish House	Part of north-south wall also visible in trench 25 (2503) and trench 23 (2306) Part of early 16 <sup>th</sup> century phase?
2200		Topsoil	Layer	22	Cavendish House	Modern topsoil. c.0.9m deep. Includes lenses/tipping lines– suggests quarrying also seen in east extent of trench 19.
2201		Spread/layer	Fill	22	Cavendish House	Light brown mortar rich spread. Modern finds. Truncated by/below (2204)
2202		Spread/layer	Fill	22	Cavendish House	Dark mid brownish sandy clay spread/layer visible to south east extent of trench. Above (2205)
2203		Spread/layer	Fill	22	Cavendish House	Mid brownish silty clay layer also above (2205)
2204		Spread/layer	Fill	22	Cavendish House	Mid reddish brown sandy clay layer containing frequent large stones. Above (2201).
2205		Spread/layer	Fill	22	Cavendish House	Visible at base of trench. No context sheet/description
2206		Spread/layer	Fill	22	Cavendish House	Visible at base of trench. No context sheet/description



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2300		Topsoil	Layer	23	Cavendish House	Modern topsoil.
2301		Mortar Spread	Layer	23	Cavendish House	Mortar layer above (2307)
2302		Rubble Spread	Fill	23	Cavendish House	Same as/similar to (2303) but with less mortar present.
2303		Rubble Spread	Fill	23	Cavendish House	Upper layer of robbed out footings of earlier north-south wall (relating to 2122?). Above (2306)
2304		Wall footings	Masonry	23	Cavendish House	Plinth/ chamfered footings of east-west gatehouse wall. Above (2306).
2305		Wall	Masonry	23	Cavendish House	East facing north-south wall of Cavendish house
2306		Wall footings	Masonry	23	Cavendish House	Remains of (robbed) north-south wall? Mainly mortar containing small stone frags.
2307		Mortar Spread	Layer	23	Cavendish House	Mortar layer below (2301)
2400		Wall	Masonry	24	Cavendish House	East facing north-south gatehouse wall
2401		Wall	Masonry	24	Cavendish House	(Western)North-south approach wall to gatehouse. Visible join to (2001).
2402		Topsoil	Layer	24	Cavendish House	Modern topsoil.
2403		Layer	Layer	24	Cavendish House	Dark yellowish brown silty clay
2404		Surface?	Layer	24	Cavendish House	Brownish orange silty clay visible at c.0.9m below surface. Below (2303). Frequent pebbles.
2500		Topsoil	Layer	25	Cavendish House	Modern topsoil.
2501		Pipe trench	Cut	25	Cavendish House	Cut for modern waste pipe trench
2502	2501	Pipe trench	Fill	25	Cavendish House	Fill of modern waste pipe trench
2503		Wall	Masonry	25	Cavendish House	Rubble associated with north-south wall also visible in trench 23 (2306) and trench 21 (2122)? Part of early 16 <sup>th</sup> century phase?
2504	2505	Construction Trench	Fill	25	Cavendish House	Mortar rich fill at bottom of construction trench [2505] for (north-south) Cavendish House wall (2510)
2505		Construction Trench	Cut	25	Cavendish House	Cut for above, truncating (2503)
2506		Feature? /Layer	Fill	25	Cavendish House	Possibly associated with (2501)[2502]
2507		Wall	Masonry	25	Cavendish House	East-west wall also visible to east in trench 19 adjoining, possibly truncating (1975) (see cut [1978]).
2508		Rubble	Layer	25	Cavendish House	Tumble from (2507)? Brick frags also present within fill suggest could be later. Farmhouse phase disturbance/demolition?
2509		Wall	Masonry	25	Cavendish House	North-south wall of Cavendish House
2510		Wall	Masonry	25	Cavendish House	South extension wall of Cavendish House
2511		Layer	Fill	25	Cavendish House	Backfill of construction trench for above?



Fig. 1: Location of Abbey Park

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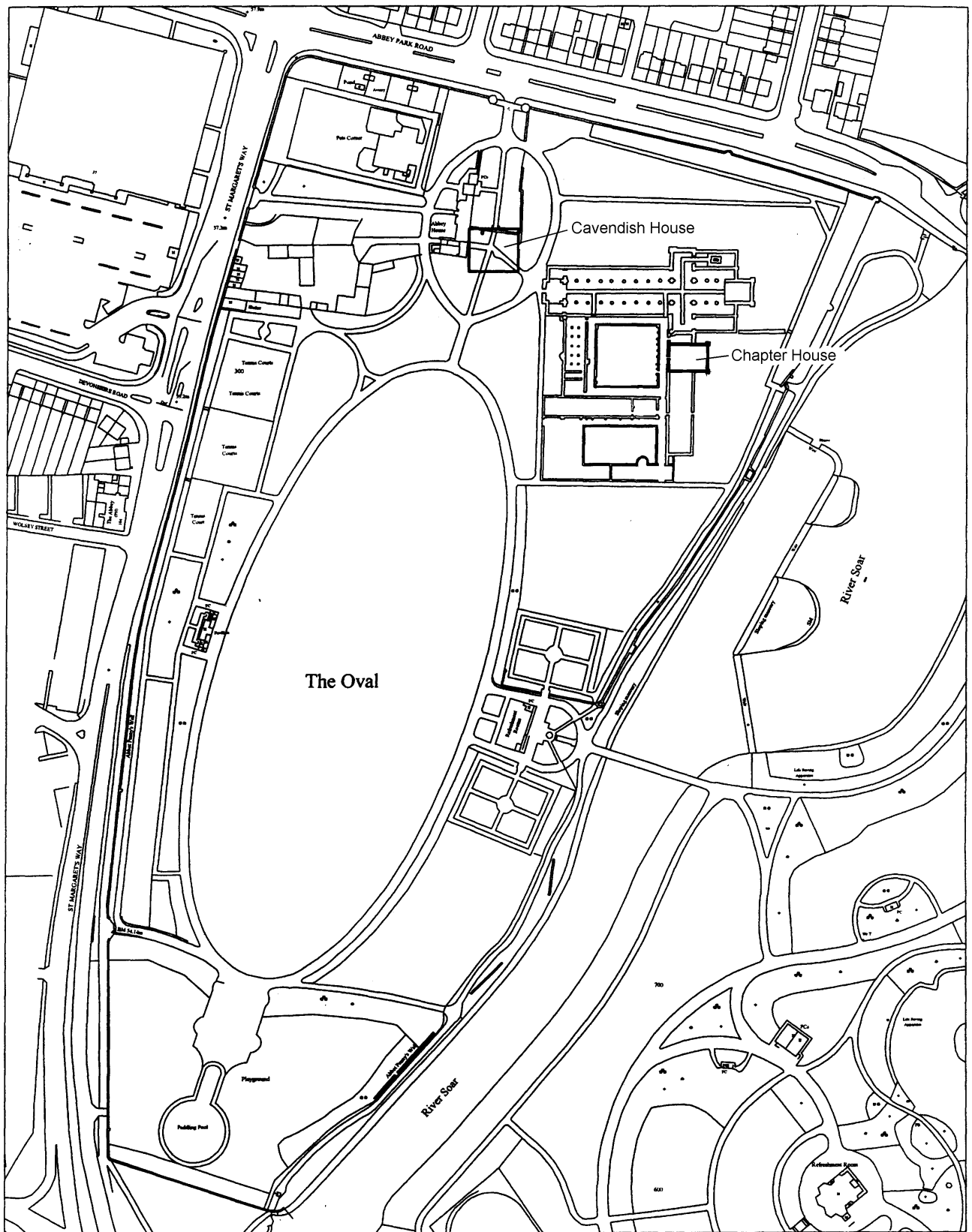


Fig. 2: Abbey Grounds

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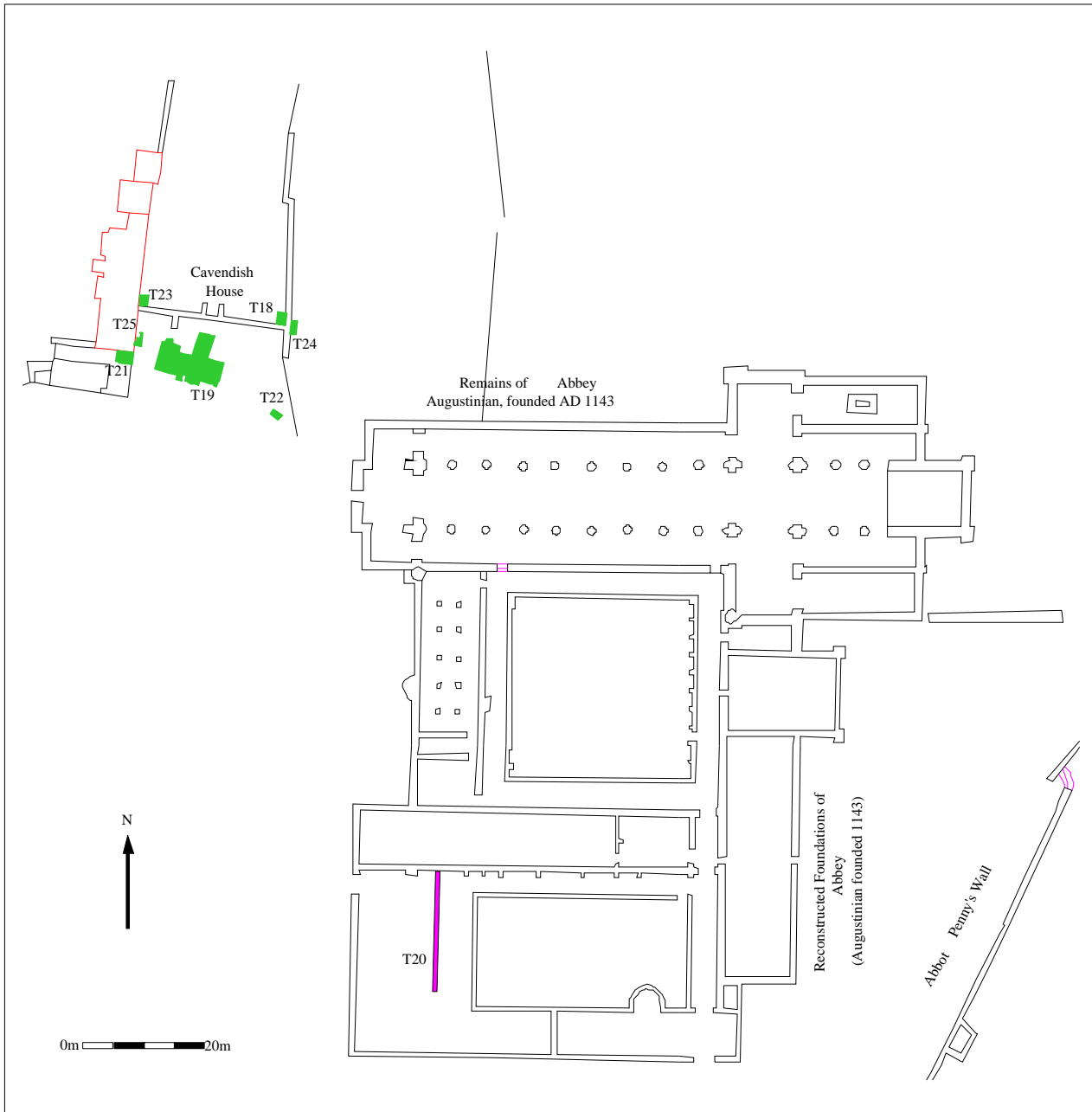
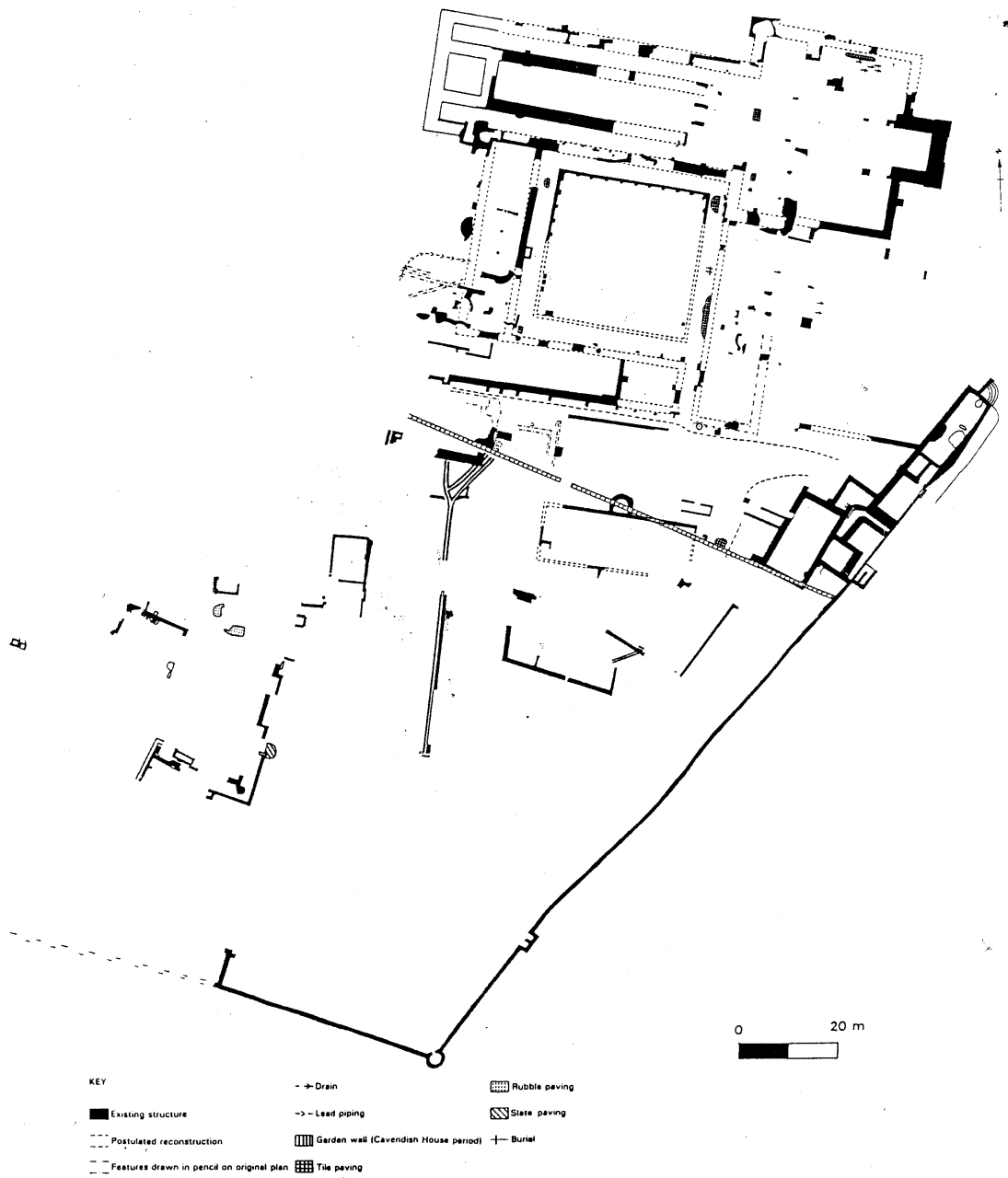


Figure 3 : Trench Locations Of 2002 Excavations Within Abbey Grounds



15. Composite plan of the results of Bedingfield's excavations (Leics. Museums).

Figure 4

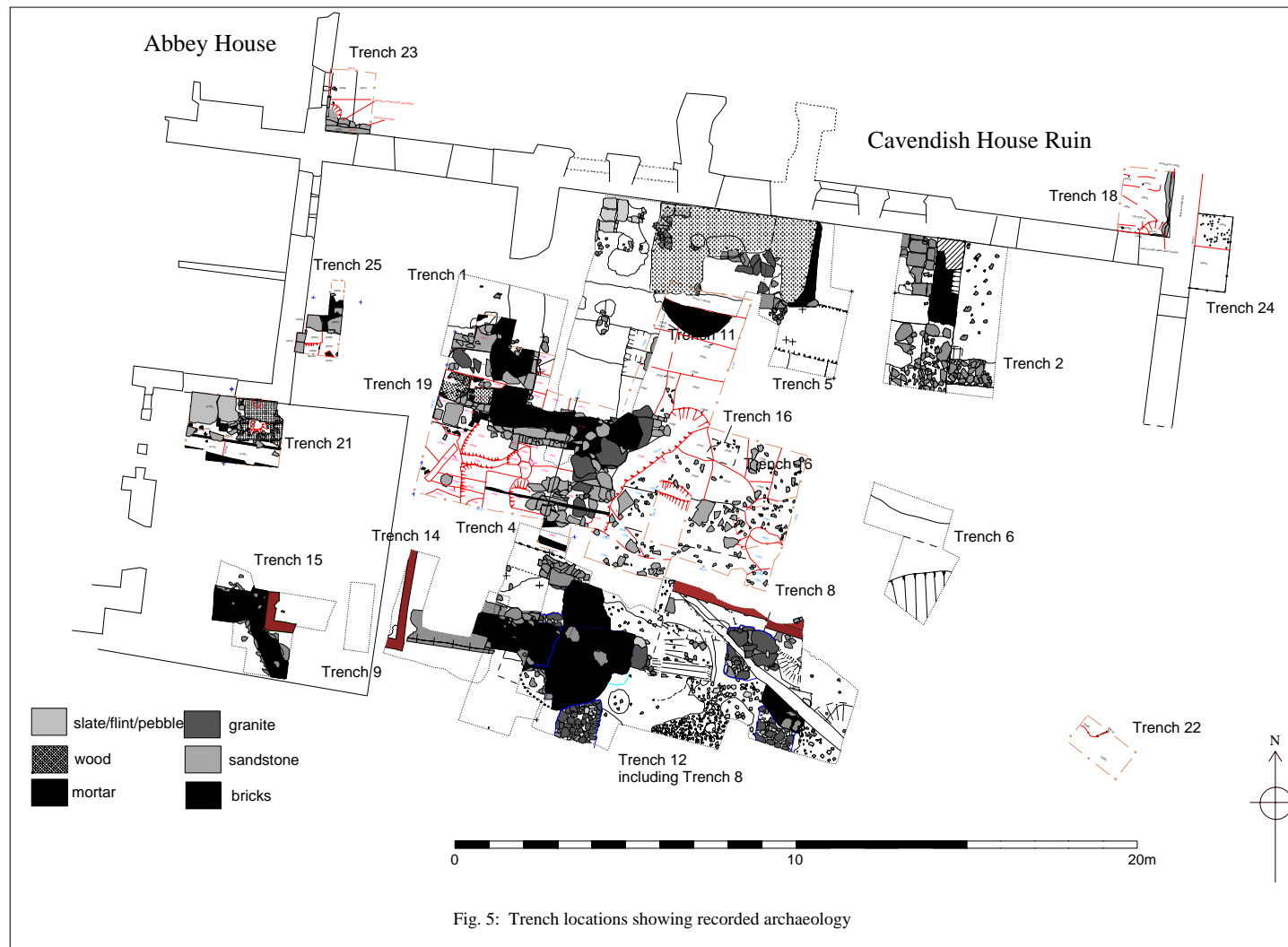


Fig. 5: Trench locations showing recorded archaeology

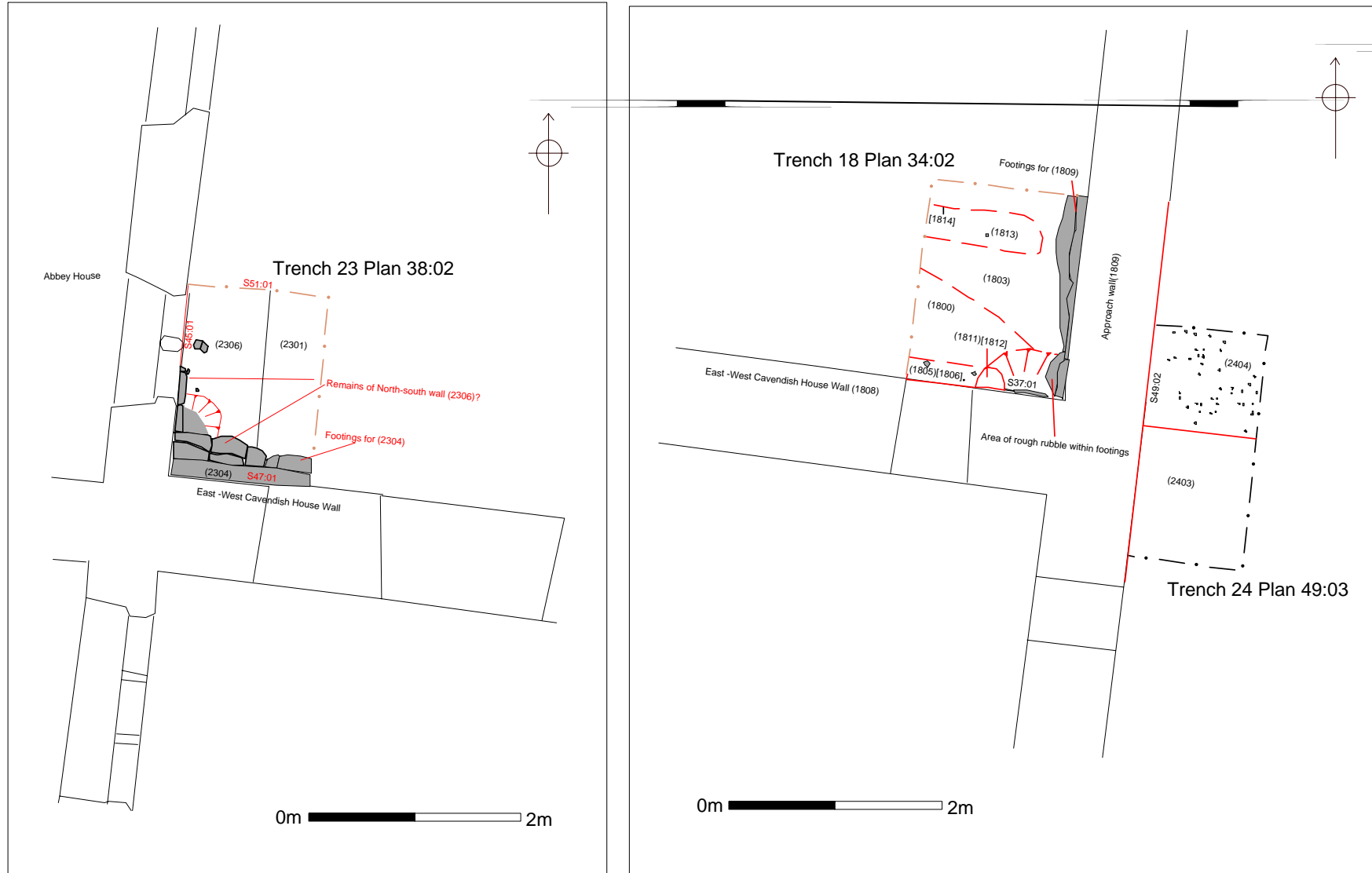


Figure 6: Recorded archaeology in Trenches 18, 24 and 23

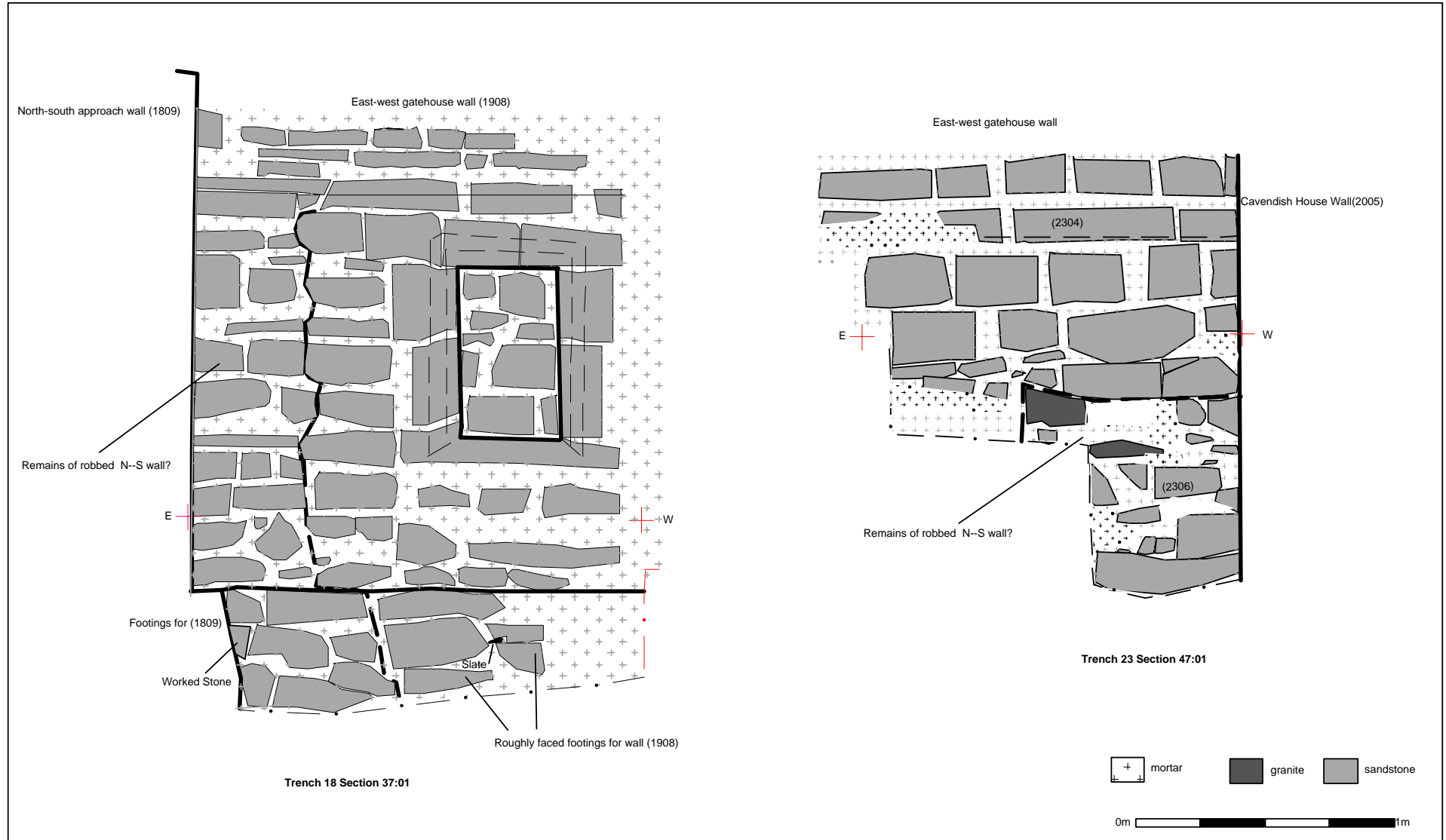


Figure 7: North Facing Elevations in Trench 18 and 23



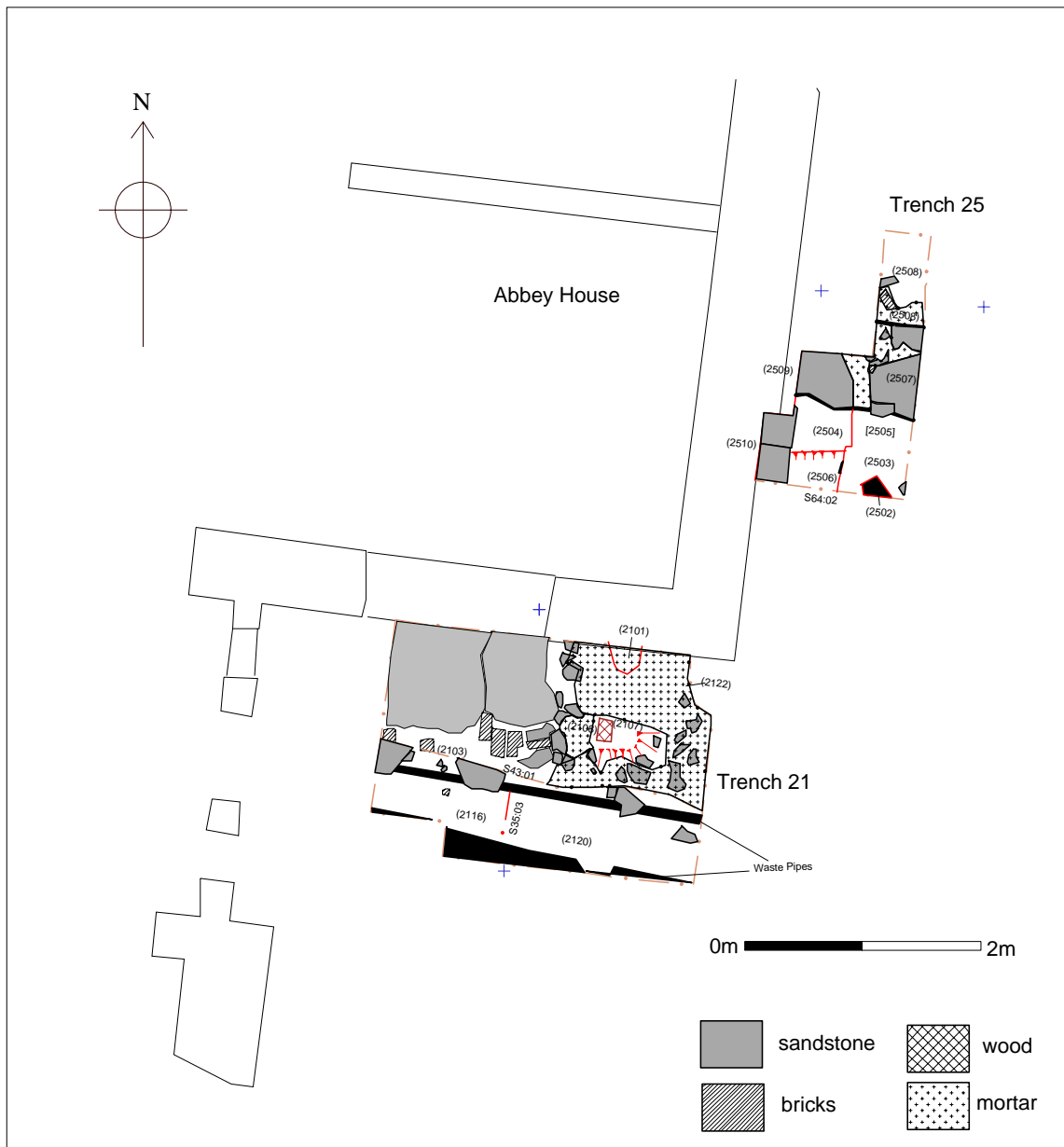


Figure 8: Recorded archaeology in Trench 21 and Trench 25

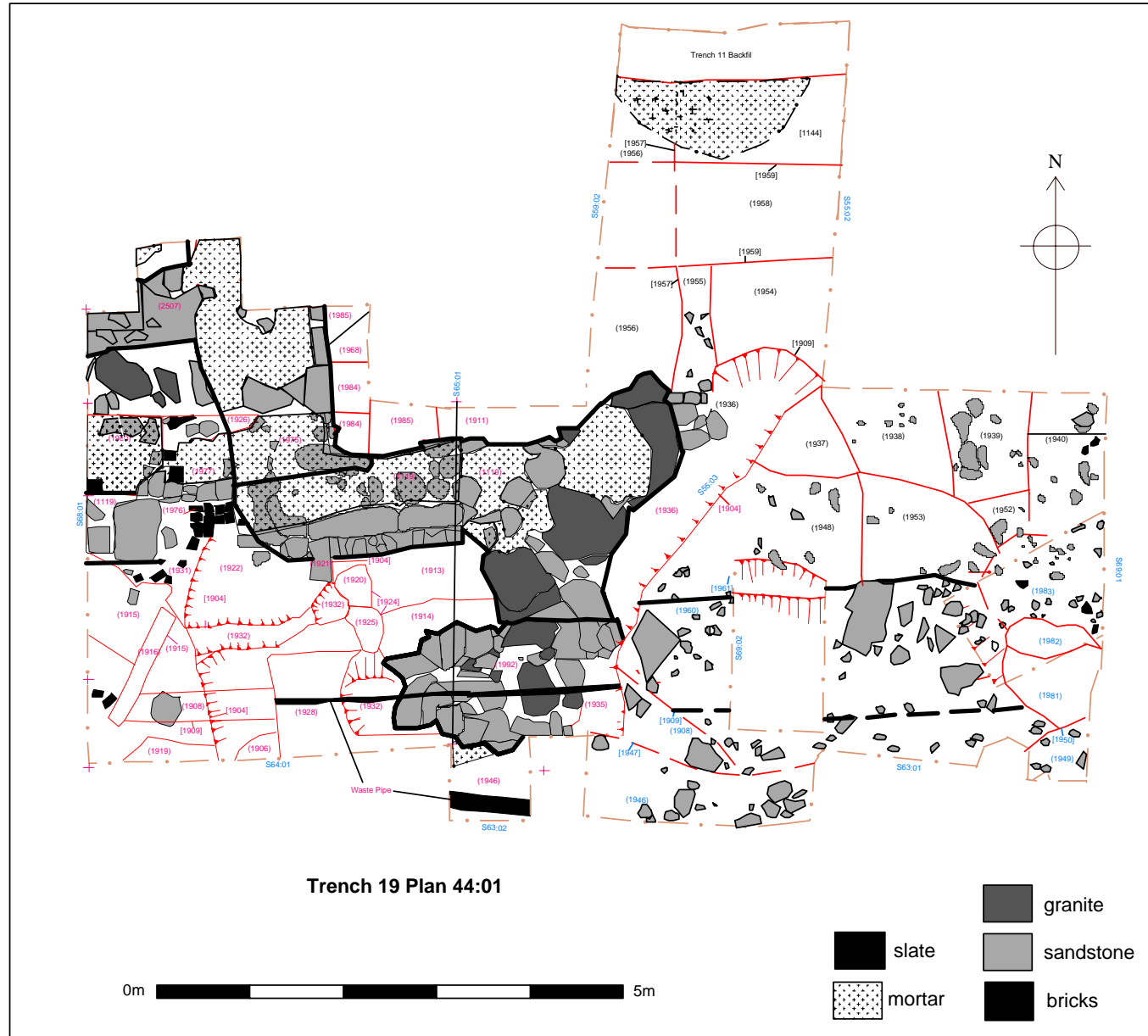


Figure 9: Recorded archaeology in Trench 19

# Phase 1



Fig. 10: Phase 1 gatehouse: preliminary interpretation of plan



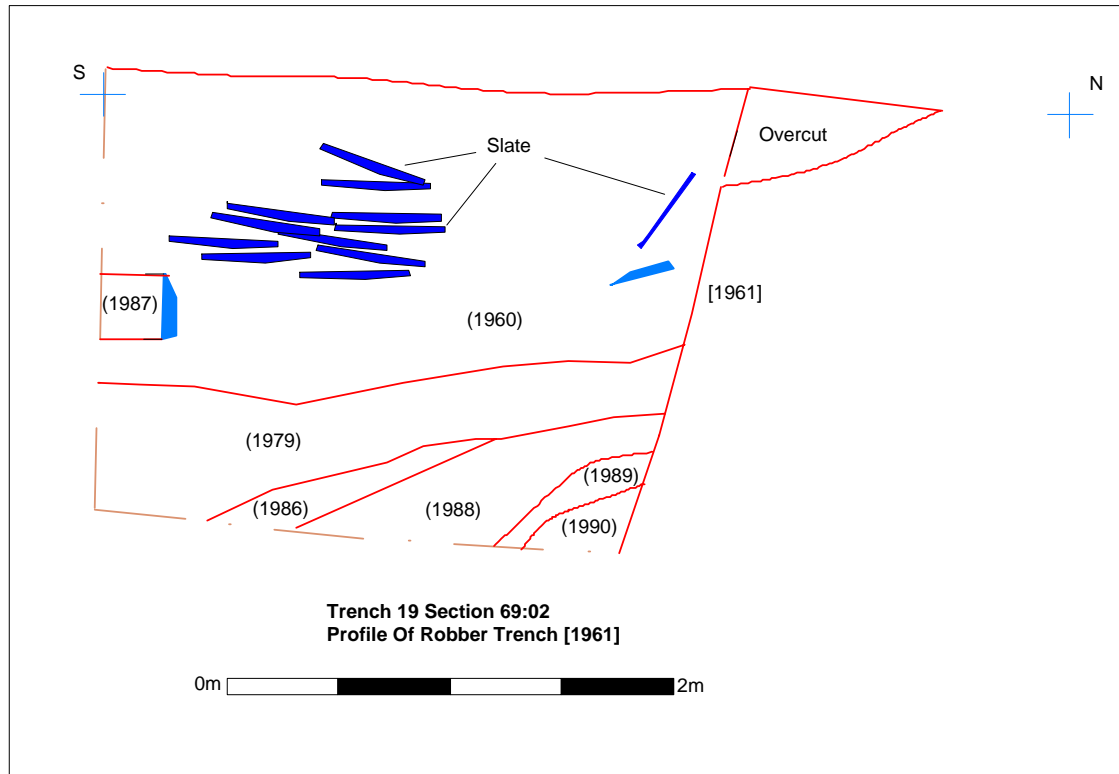
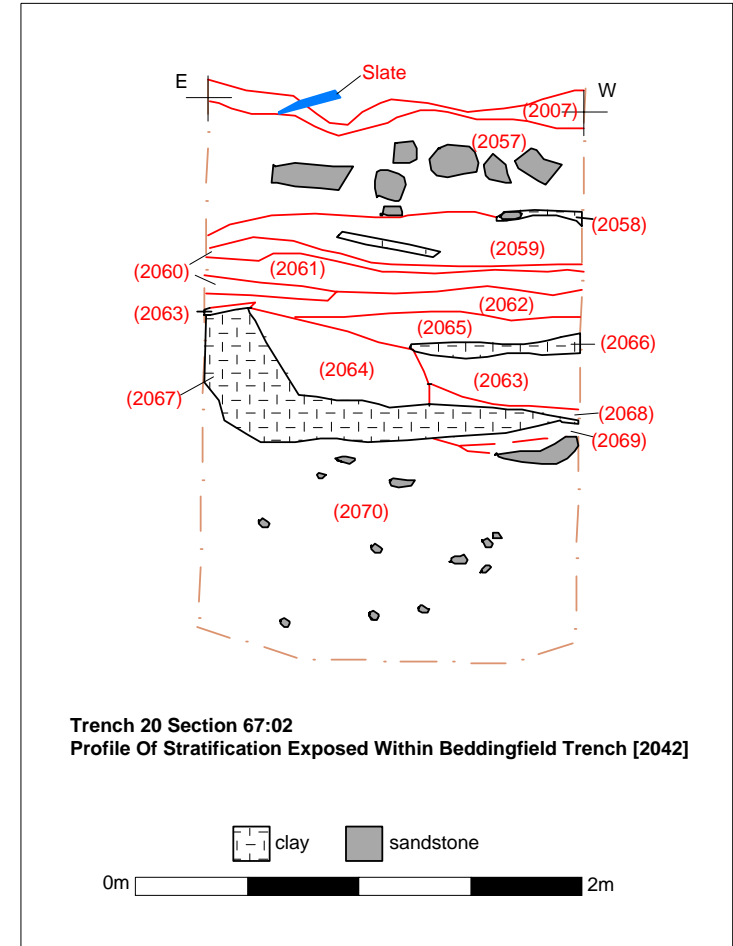


Figure 12: Sections 69:02 and 67:02







**Plate 1** : Students excavating remains of the medieval gatehouse in Trench 19  
(Looking south west)



**Plate 2** : Students excavating a slot through robber trench [1961] in the medieval gatehouse.



**Plate 3** : Remains of the medieval gatehouse looking east. In the foreground the brick and stonework relates to walls from the post civil war phase and later farm buildings.

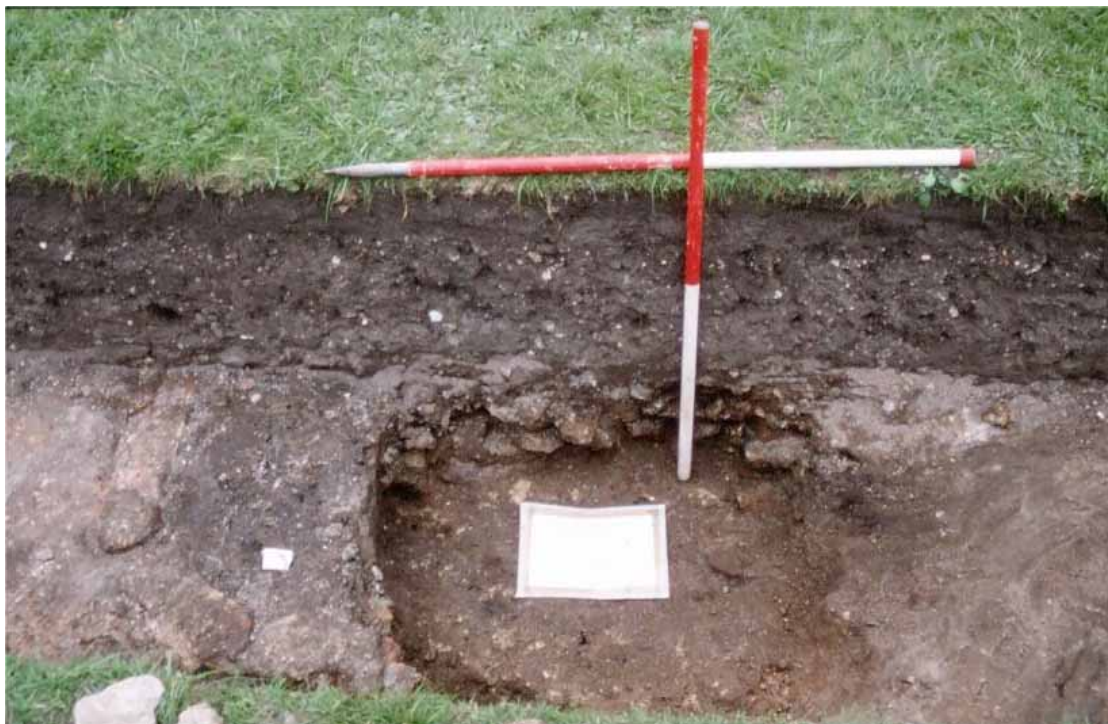


**Plate 4** : Section showing depth of surviving archaeological stratification in the kitchen area, including demolition and former floor layers.





**Plate 5 :** Exposed section of the north wall of the kitchen (2043), previously revealed by Bedingfield in the 1930s, but not included in the reconstruction.



**Plate 6 :** Remains of an oven (2028), exposed in the kitchen area.