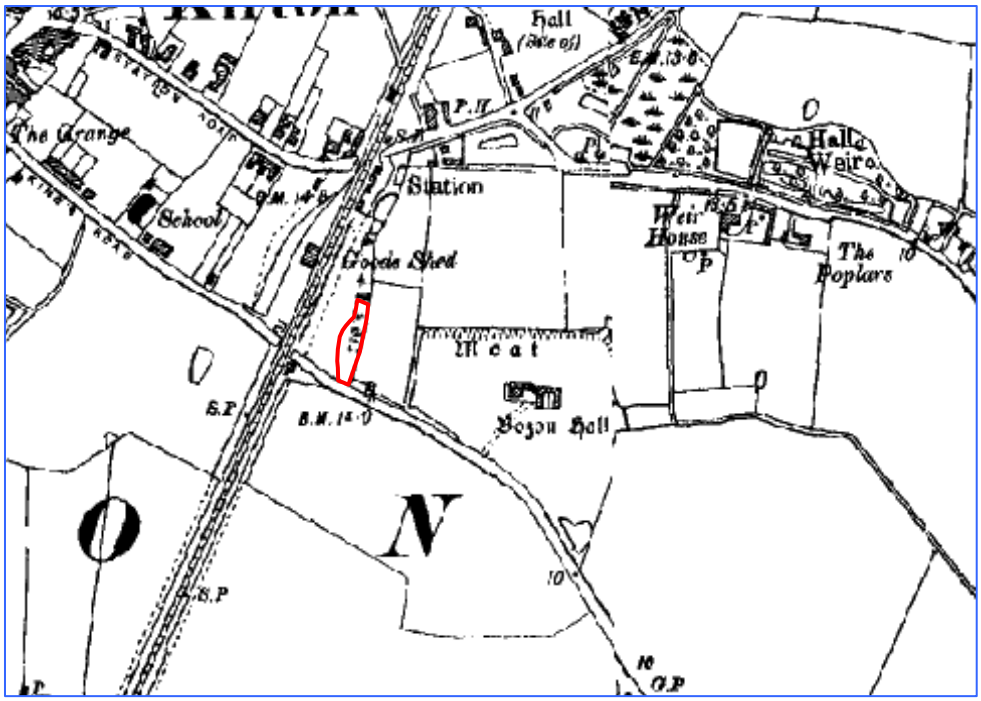
REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS:

THE OLD STATION YARD, WASH ROAD, KIRTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: B/06/0788/OUTL
NGR: TF 3091 3821
AAA Site Code: KIWS 08
LCCM Accession Number: 2008.58
OASIS Reference: allenarc1-46724



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Document Control

Element	Name	Date
Report prepared by:	Phil Chavasse and Chris Clay	05/08/2008
Report edited by:	Mark Allen	06/08/2008
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Cover image: 1906 Ordnance Survey map, with the site outlined in red

Summary

- An archaeological scheme of works was carried out during the groundworks for a new community building at Old Station Yard, Wash Road, Kirton in Lincolnshire.

- The site is situated to the south-east of the historic core of the medieval town, and a short distance to the west of Bozon Hall, a medieval moated manor, in an area where archaeological fieldwork has identified settlement evidence from at least the Late Saxon period.

- The foundation trenches exposed two probable ditches of Late Saxon date and an undated ditch sealed by a later soil horizon. The finds assemblage from the Saxon ditches indicated domestic activity close to the site. A further early modern feature was recorded cutting the former soil horizon, overlain by modern levelling deposits.

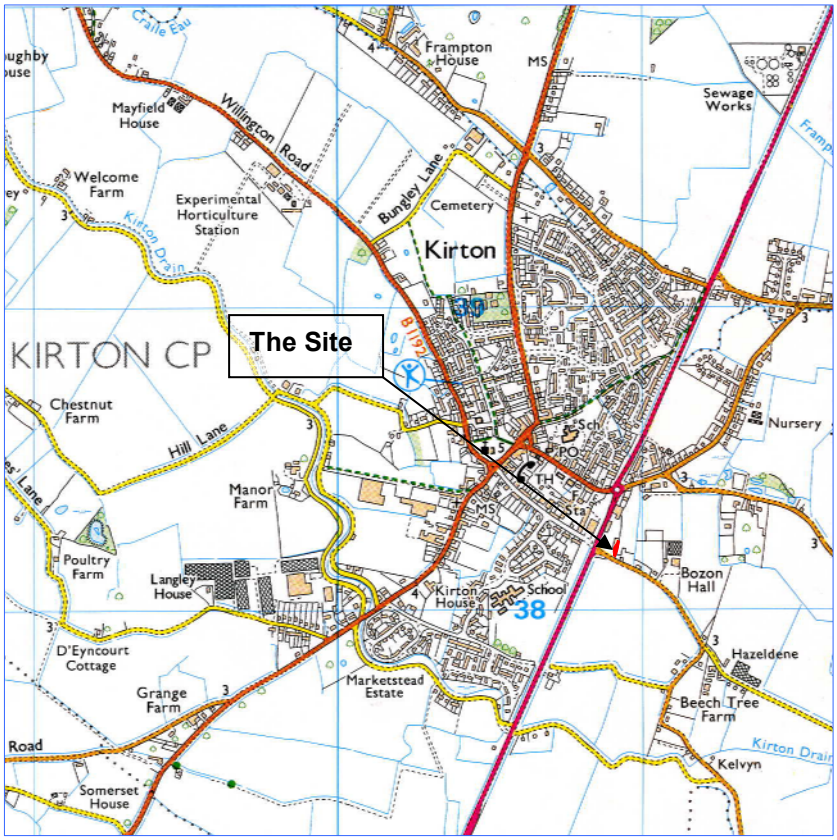

Figure 1: Location of site in red, at scale 1:25,000

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by the Gelder Group to carry out an archaeological scheme of works during the groundworks for a new community building on land off Wash Road, Kirton in Lincolnshire. The scheme of archaeological works was required to fulfil a planning condition issued by Boston Borough Council.

1.2 The site monitoring, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Department of the Environment 1990), the Institute of Field Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs'* (IFA 2001), procedures that are detailed in the Lincolnshire County Council publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC 1998), and a specification prepared by this company (Allen 2008).

1.3 The archive will be submitted to The Collection, Lincoln, within six months of the completion of the project, under the Lincolnshire County Council Museum Accession Number 2008.58.

2.0 Site location and description

2.1 Kirton is in the administrative district of Boston Borough, and is located approximately 6km south-west of central Boston and 46km south-east of Lincoln. The proposed development area comprises a block of land to the south-east of the village, on the east side of the A16 and north of Wash Road. The site centres on NGR TF 3091 3821.

2.2 The site lies at approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum in a fenland environment characterised by drift deposits of the Terrington Beds; with salt marsh tidal creek and river deposits laid down from the Romano-British period onwards, until large scale reclamation and drainage in the 17th and 18th centuries (British Geological Survey 1995).

3.0 Planning background

3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council in 2006 for the construction of a new community building at the Old Station Yard, Kirton (Planning Application Number B/06/0788/OUTL). The application was approved with conditions, including a programme of archaeological work comprising evaluation trenching to be undertaken prior to development commencing. Due to timescale issues this strategy was modified to involve the archaeological supervision of and monitoring of the excavation of the foundations for the new building and two soakaways.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

4.1 The proposed development area lies in an area of some archaeological interest. Excavations off Station Road, c.250m to the north-north-west, and off Wash Road, a similar distance to the south-south-east, identified settlement evidence and field boundaries of 10th to 12th century date, indicating a late Saxon origin for the town. Place name evidence suggests an important town with a church at this time, as it is derived from the Old English *cirice*, meaning church, and *tun*, meaning village (Cameron 1998 and Sawyer 1998).

4.2 At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 there were two main landowners, Count Alan and Guy of Craon, who gained land at the expense of two local inhabitants, Eadric and Aelfric respectively (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

4.3 Bozon Hall, a medieval moated manorial site (built c.1377), lies approximately 300m to the east. Archaeological fieldwork on the Hall site has shown that important settlement remains of late Saxon to post-medieval date extend southwards, and westwards in the direction of the site (South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist Comments, December 2006).

5.0 Methodology

5.1 The monitoring of the groundworks was carried out by Phil Chavasse over a period of three working days (18th, 21st and 22nd April 2008), assisted by Maria Piirainen on April 18th. The programme of works entailed archaeological monitoring and recording during the excavation of two new soakaways and the foundation trenches of the new building.

5.2 Machine excavation of the soakaways and foundation trenches was carried out using a tracked excavator fitted with a 1.0m wide toothless bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed under close archaeological supervision in spits not exceeding 0.1m in depth, until the first archaeologically significant horizon was exposed. Further excavation was carried out by hand. Archaeological features were sample excavated in order to determine their depth, profile, orientation and where possible, date and function.

5.3 A full written record of all archaeological features and deposits was made on standard Allen Archaeological Associates context sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at scales 1:50 and 1:20. A colour photographic record was also maintained, and selected shots have been included as an appendix to this report (Appendix 1).

6.0 Results

6.1 Foundation Trenches

6.1.1 The uppermost deposit on the site was a c.0.80m thick layer of modern overburden 100, containing frequent building rubble, which was associated with the demolition and levelling of the building that previously occupied the site. This sealed a levelling deposit for the former building, 101, comprising a yellow/brown sand, with frequent modern building rubble. The deposit was deepest towards the east side of the site, reflecting the natural slope of the underlying former ground surface.

6.1.2 The former ground surface, sealed by 101, was represented by a brown/grey sandy silt, 103, interpreted as a buried ploughsoil. It contained five sherds of early modern pottery, and was up to 0.5m deep. It sealed a natural deposit of yellow/brown silty sand, 105.

6.1.3 Former ground surface 103 was cut by a single feature, [102], exposed in the northern section of the foundation trenches. The excavated section was 0.7m wide and 0.55m deep, and was aligned broadly north – south with steep sides and a flat base. The ditch contained a fill of dark brown/grey sandy silt that produced a single pottery sherd and two fragments of ceramic building material, all of 19th/20th century date, as well as two fragments of animal bone. A continuation of the feature was not observed elsewhere in the foundation trenches, and it may therefore be an elongated pit, or a ditch which terminates within the footprint of the new building.

6.1.4 Former ground surface 103 sealed three further features, [106], [108] and [110], all exposed in the western section of the foundations. Feature [106] was only partially exposed, running on a north-east to south-west alignment across the north-west corner of the plot. It contained a brown/grey sandy silt, 107 that contained two sherds of Late Saxon pottery, one of which was abraded and had been burnt after breaking. Eleven fragments of fired clay were also recovered

from this context, some of which had organic impressions and may possibly be from a floor surface. The fill also contained four pieces of animal bone (three pig and one cattle bone fragment) and mussel and cockle shell fragments. A soil sample from the feature included further fired clay fragments, as well as occasional burnt cereal grains, charcoal, animal and fish bone and eggshell fragments, likely to reflect the accidental inwashing of domestic waste from the vicinity of the site rather than deliberate dumping.

6.1.5 South of [106], [108] ran on a broadly east to west alignment, and was 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill was a brown/grey sandy silt, 109 that contained one fragment of horse bone and two mussel shell fragments.

6.1.6 Feature [110] ran on a broadly west-north-west to east-south-east alignment approximately 3.5m south of [108]. It had moderately steep sides and a broad, slightly concave base, and contained a single natural silting deposit, 111. Two sherds of 9th/10th century pottery and three fragments of possible daub were recovered. A soil sample from 111 contained a similar assemblage to that in 107, with charcoal, burnt cereal grains, animal bone and eggshell fragments present.

6.1.7 Neither [108] nor [110] were observed elsewhere in the foundation trenches and therefore may be elongated pits or ditches that terminate within the plot. Due to the inclination of the natural ground surface across the site however, the eastern section of the footings did not extend below the sealed former ground surface 103. It is perhaps more likely therefore that the two features do extend further eastwards but were simply not exposed during the groundworks due to being deeper than the excavations.

6.2 Soakaway A

6.2.1 The soakaway was aligned north – south and measured 5m by 3m. It was excavated to a depth of 1m, with a 1m wide slot along its centre excavated to a total depth of 2m.

6.2.2 Three layers of modern hardcore, 200A, 200B and 200C, sealed a dark grey/brown sandy silt, 201 that was approximately 0.3m deep and represented the former ground surface exposed in the foundation trenches (see Section 6.1.2 above). This in turn sealed a c.1.0m depth of natural pale yellow/brown silty sand 202. At the base of the sequence was naturally formed dark grey alluvial silt, 203 which extended below the limit of excavation.

6.3 Soakaway B

6.3.1 Soakaway B had the same dimensions as Soakaway A. It exposed a considerable depth of mixed modern overburden, 300, approximately 1.6m deep and overlying the natural silty sand, 301.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

7.1 Two probable ditches of Late Saxon (9th/10th century) date were recorded on the site, sealed by a later topsoil. The topsoil also sealed a third undated ditch, which may also be of this date. The finds assemblage and soil samples suggested that domestic activity and the dumping of domestic waste was taking place nearby, although the interpretation of the palaeoenvironmental evidence was that the material was not being dumped directly into the features at this location, but was incorporated accidentally from elsewhere (Appendix 4). This accords well with the pottery evidence as all the fragments recovered were small and abraded. Possible structural evidence was also tentatively identified, in the form of fired clay fragments, representing possible daub and floor surfaces of former buildings.

7.2 Previous fieldwork in the area has identified settlement activity and field boundaries of Late Saxon date to the north and south of the site, and the results of this programme of fieldwork add to this body of evidence to suggest a significant Saxon settlement in Kirton developing in the 9th or 10th century. So far this evidence has only been recovered to the south-east of the current historic core of the town, suggesting that there may have been a shift of the focus of settlement in the early medieval period. The Domesday Book records two Norman landowners in the parish in 1086, both of whom acquired their lands from Saxon landowners, and it is possible that this shift in the core of settlement activity reflects the location of the two former manors, one close to the site, in the area of Bozon Hall and the second manor forming the nucleus of the modern town.

7.3 Later activity on the site was represented by a single possible ditch of 19th/20th century date cutting the buried ground surface. It is possible that this represents a linear boundary shown on the 1906 Ordnance Survey Map defining a small plot of possible woodland along the eastern site boundary (see cover). This feature was subsequently sealed by substantial levelling deposits associated with the former buildings that occupied the site.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

8.1 Due to time restrictions, the methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the development. It showed that in the area of the two soakaways the site had a limited archaeological potential, particularly Soakaway B, where a significant level of modern truncation was recorded. Saxon boundary features were recorded in the foundation trenches for the new building, although due to the nature of the slope of the formr ground surface it was not possible to fully investigate or expose the features.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank Gelder Group for this commission.

10.0 References

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11.0 Site archive

11.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeological Associates. It will be submitted to The Collection, Lincoln within six months, and can be accessed using the LCCM Accession Number 2008.58.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1: The development area, looking south-east

Plate 2: Shot taken looking south from the north-west corner of the foundation trenches, and showing sections through ditches [108] and [110]

Plate 3: Late Saxon feature [106] in north-west corner of foundation trenches, looking west

Plate 4: Late Saxon ditch [108], in the western half of the footings, looking west

Plate 5: East facing section of Soakaway A, looking west

Plate 6: West facing section of Soakaway B, looking north-east

Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay Assessment

By Anne Boyle

Post-Roman pottery

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Twelve sherds from ten vessels, weighing 66 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The pottery dates to the Late Saxon and Early Modern periods.

Condition
The pottery is highly fragmented and abraded, as indicated by the average sherd weight of five grams.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description
103	PEARL	Pearlware	Dish/ Bowl	1	1	8	Blue transfer print; floral design	Rim	
103	PEARL	Pearlware	?	1	1	2	Blue sponge design?	Base	Abraded
103	PORC	Porcelain	Cup	1	1	1	Gold banding on rim edge and body	Rim	
103	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Plate/Dish/ Bowl	1	1	6		Rim	Abraded
103	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Plate/Dish/ Bowl	2	1	12	Green transfer print; floral design; moulding	Rim	Scalloped rim
104	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Hollow	1	1	4		BS	
107	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	Bowl	1	1	7		BS	Abraded; leached internally; soot including over break
107	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	?	1	1	2		BS	?ID
111	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	Jar	2	1	13		Rim + neck	Same vessel?; soot and carbonised deposit
111	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	Jar	1	1	11		Rim	Internal and external soot and carbonised deposit

Provenance
The Late Saxon material was recovered from the fills of ditches [106] and [110]. The Early Modern material was recovered from ditch [102] and cultivation layer 103. The condition of the pottery suggests all the material has been re-deposited.

Range

The Late Saxon material is exclusively Lincoln Kiln-type Shelly ware (LKT). This ware type was widely traded and is known to occur on other sites in this area. Jars and bowls are the most common LKT forms. Carbonised deposits and soot suggest the Late Saxon vessels were used over a fire or hearth, probably for food preparation. The bowl sherd is internally leached, which is likely to be a result of domestic usage.

The Early Modern pottery consists of ware types typical of assemblages from this period and includes Pearlware, Whiteware and porcelain of 19th to 20th century date.

Potential

No further work is required on the material, although the Late Saxon material should be retained. The assemblage is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. The Early Modern material is suitable for discard.

Summary

A small assemblage of Late Saxon and Early Modern material was recovered from the site. The presence of the pottery suggests some activity of mid 9th-10th and 19th-20th century date occurring in the vicinity. The size of the assemblage inhibits interpretation, although it is likely that the pottery is associated with domestic activity.

Ceramic Building Material

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 83 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 2.

Condition
The ceramic building material was highly fragmented and consisted of flakes. The average fragment weight is 27 grams.

Results
Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
104	BRK	Brick	1	68	Handmade; strike marks; corner	19th
104	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	2	15	Probably brick; flakes	19th to 20th

Provenance
The ceramic building material is associated with ditch [102] which contained a single sherd of 19th to 20th century pottery.

Range
All three fragments are from early modern bricks.

Potential
The assemblage offer limited potential for further work. The material is suitable for discard.

Summary
A small assemblage of 19th to 20th century brick was recovered from the site.

Fired Clay

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 3.

Condition
The material is in varied condition, with smaller abraded fragments present alongside larger, fresher pieces. The average fragment weight is 160 grams.

Results
Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
107	Fine + fe; oxidised	11	146	Includes organic impressions; possibly from floor?
111	Fine; dull oxidised	3	14	Abraded; possible organic/lath impressions - daub?; soot

Provenance
Fired clay was recovered from ditches [106] and [110]. Late Saxon pottery came from the same fills, although this material is likely to be residual.

Range
Three fragments may be daub and appear to have lath impressions; the remained has organic impressions and may be from a floor, although flat surfaces are lacking on any of the fragments.

Potential
The assemblage has limited potential for further work. The fragments should be retained.

Summary
A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered which may indicate a structure was located in the vicinity of the site.

Spot Dating
The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
104	19th to 20th	Date on a single sherd
107	Mid 9th to 10th	
103	19th to 20th	
111	Mid 9th to 10th	

Abbreviations

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

References

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>
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Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment

Introduction

A total of 7 (149g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates at land off Wash Road, Kirton. A further 7 (15g) fragments of shell were also recovered. The remains were recovered from a modern ditch [102], 9th-10th century ditch [106] and undated ditch [108].

Results

The remains were generally of a good to moderate overall condition, averaging at grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

A single fragment of bone from ditch [102] displayed evidence of butchery, consistent with jointing of the carcass.

A fragment of bone recovered from ditch [106] displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. No evidence of burning or pathology was noted on any of the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weigh t	Comments
102	104	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	1	45	Sawn through the proximal end, large
		Unidentified	Unidentified	X	1	4	
106	107	Cattle	Metapodial	X	1	19	Unfused distal end
		Pig	Ulna	R	1	15	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
		Pig	Tooth	R	1	1	Lower incisor
		Pig	Mandible	R	1	7	Broken molar in occlusion
		Mussel	Shell	X	4	9	
		Cockle	Shell	X	1	4	
108	109	Equid	Phalanx I	R	1	58	GL=78, Bp=54, Bfp=50, SD=33, Bd=44, Bfd=41
		Mussel	Shell	X	2	3	

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site. The skeletal element present suggests the remains mainly represent butchery waste. Cockle and mussel shell were present in the assemblage, occurring naturally within the local area, but may generally represent food waste.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Appendix 4: Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Wash Road, Kirton, undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates, recorded features of Late Saxon and medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within two ditches of probable Late Saxon date.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Plant macrofossils, including barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains, grass (Poaceae) fruits and a sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet, are present at a low to moderate density within both assemblages. Preservation is generally poor, with most of the grains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Material within both flots is also heavily coated with mineral concretions, although this has not precluded the identification of any of the recorded specimens. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present, but not common. Both assemblages contain a range of other materials, including some probable dietary refuse in the form of bone fragments, fish bones and pieces of eggshell. Coal fragments are common within the assemblage from sample 1 (ditch [106]), although these are most likely to be intrusive from the overlying post-medieval cultivation layer (context [103]).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, both assemblages are consistent with material derived from low density scatters of domestic refuse, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the ditch fills.

Although the current assemblages contain insufficient material for quantification (i.e. <100 specimens), they do indicate that plant macrofossils are present within the archaeological horizon at Wash Lane. Plant macrofossil data from Late Saxon rural and/or proto-urban sites is scarce. Because of this, if further archaeological interventions are planned within this area of Kirton, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts which may be recorded. Samples should especially be taken from any waterlogged contexts, and as the latter may also be of importance for arthropod and pollen analysis, the relevant specialists for these disciplines should be consulted immediately.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Sample No.	**1**	**2**
Context No.	**107**	**111**
Cereals		
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	x
(rachis nodes)		x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xx
Herbs		
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x
Wetland plants		
Carex sp.		x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x
Mineralised root channels	x	xxx
Indet.culm nodes		x
Other materials		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x
Black tarry material	x	
Bone	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	xx	
Eggshell		x
Fish bone	xx xb	
Mineralised concretions		x
Small coal frags.	xx	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x
Vitrified material	x	
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens b = burnt

Appendix 5: Context Summary List

Foundation trenches

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose mid brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble up to 0.20m deep	Demolition material from previous building. Seals 101
101	Layer	Loose mid yellowish-brown sand with frequent hardcore containing modern brick rubble, up to 0.70m deep	Make up layer/levelling deposit for previous building. Sealed by 100
102	Cut	North-south aligned linear feature. Steep sides and flat base; width 0.70m, depth 0.55m.	Probable early modern ditch cutting layer 103. Contains 104
103	Layer	Friable mid brownish-grey fine silty sand. Slopes downwards from west to east	Buried former soil. Cut by 102
104	Fill	Friable dark brownish-grey fine sandy silt with rare charcoal/coke flecks	Sole fill of early modern ditch [102]
105	Layer	Friable mid brownish-yellow fine sandy silt	Natural sandy silt, cut by ditches [106], [108] and [110]; same as 202 and 301
106	Cut	North-east to south-west aligned feature in north-west corner of footings, with steep sides and a concave base; width at-least 0.95m, depth up to 0.52m	Late Saxon probable ditch, southern edge only exposed in footings; continues beyond limit of excavation. Contains 107
107	Fill	Mid brownish-grey fine sandy silt	Naturally deposited fill of ditch [106]; sealed by former soil 103
108	Cut	East to west aligned linear feature; steep sides and a shallow-concave base; width 1.8m, depth 0.55m.	Undated probable linear ditch. Cuts natural layer 105. Contains 109
109	Fill	Mid brownish-grey fine sandy silt	Naturally deposited fill of ditch [108]; sealed by former soil 103
110	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned linear feature crossing western north to south portion of footings; steep sides and a shallow-concave base; width 1.05m, depth 0.45m	Late Saxon probable linear ditch. Cuts natural layer 105
111	Fill	Mid brownish-grey fine sandy silt	Naturally deposited fill of ditch [110]; sealed by former soil 103

Soakaway A

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200a,bc	Layer	Hardcore and brick rubble over Trench 2; up to 0.56m deep	Modern consolidation of ground for site access, demolition material etc
201	Layer	Dark grey/brown sandy silt, depth c.0.3m	Buried former soil
202	Layer	Friable mid brownish-yellow fine silty sand over trench; depth 1.0m	Natural layer, same as 105 and 301
203	Layer	Firm/friable light brownish-grey fine sand. Extends beyond limit of excavation	Natural alluvial layer

Soakaway B

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Thick hardcore layer over Trench 2; c.1.6m deep	Modern make up for yard associated with previous building
301	Layer	Friable mid brownish-yellow fine silty sand. Extends beyond limit of excavation	Natural layer, same as 105 and 202

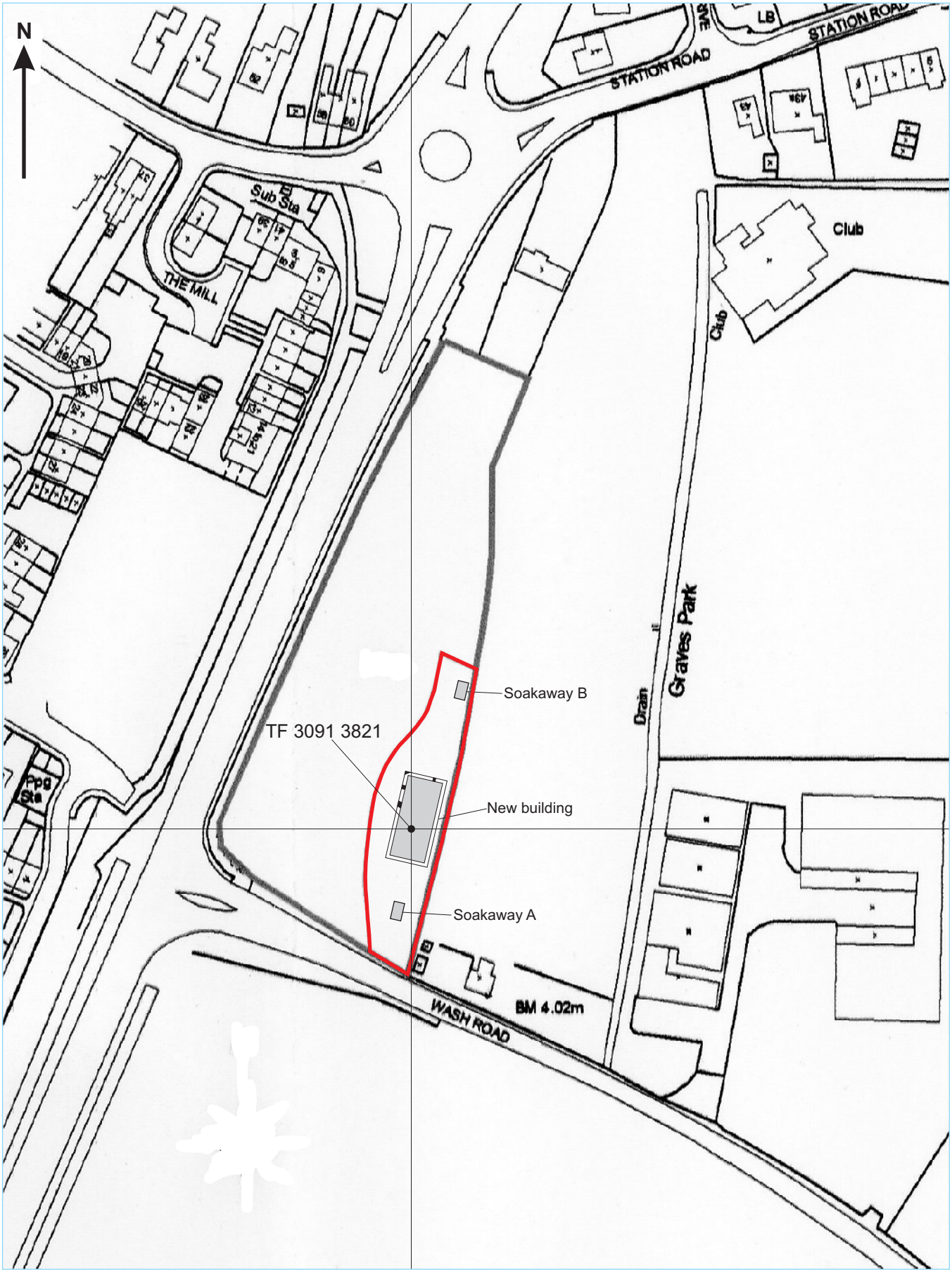

Figure 2: Site location at scale 1:1500, with the site outlined in red. The new building and soakaways are shaded grey, and archaeological features are shown in solid black

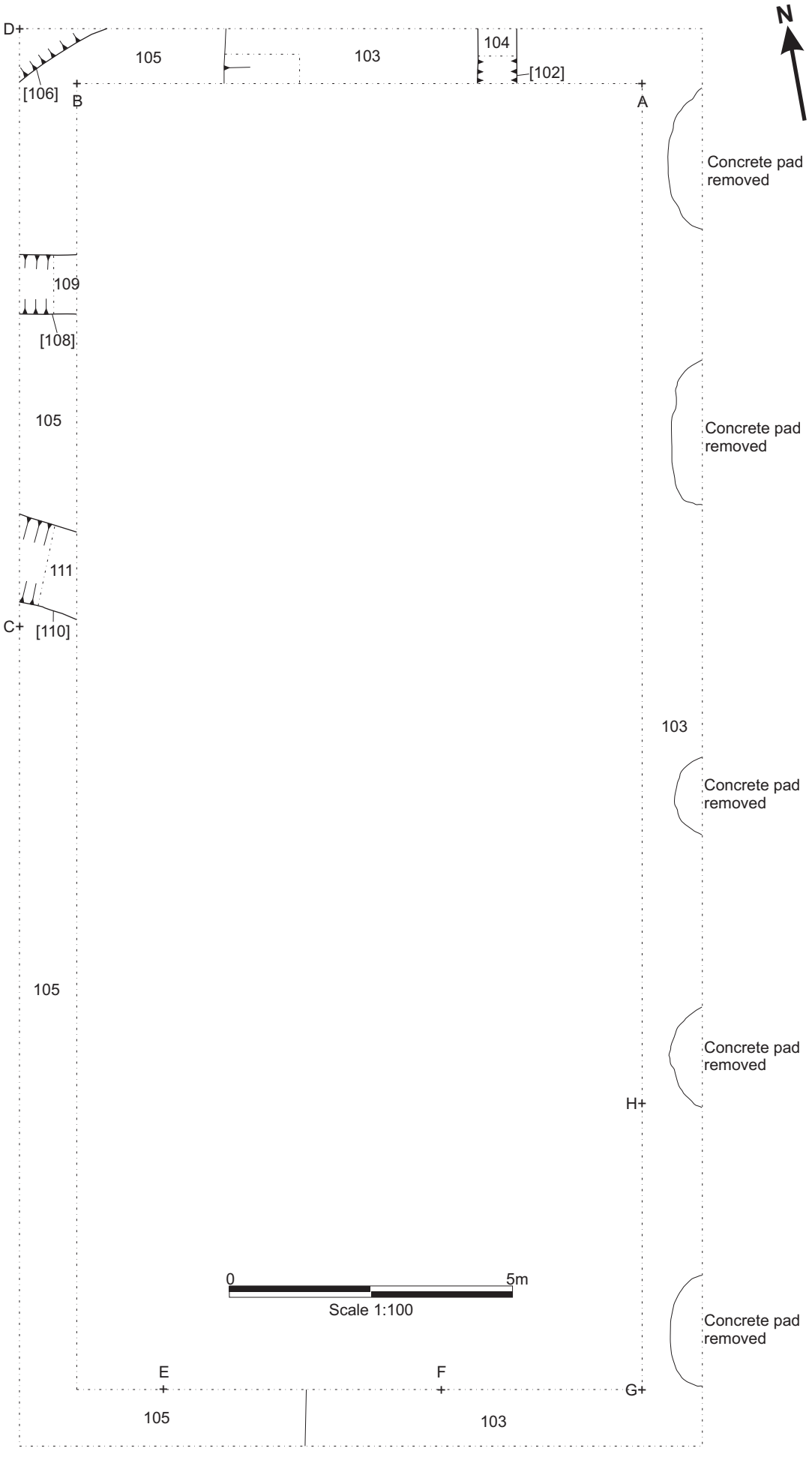

Figure 3: Plan of the foundation trenches of the new building at scale 1:100. Sections are shown on Figure 4

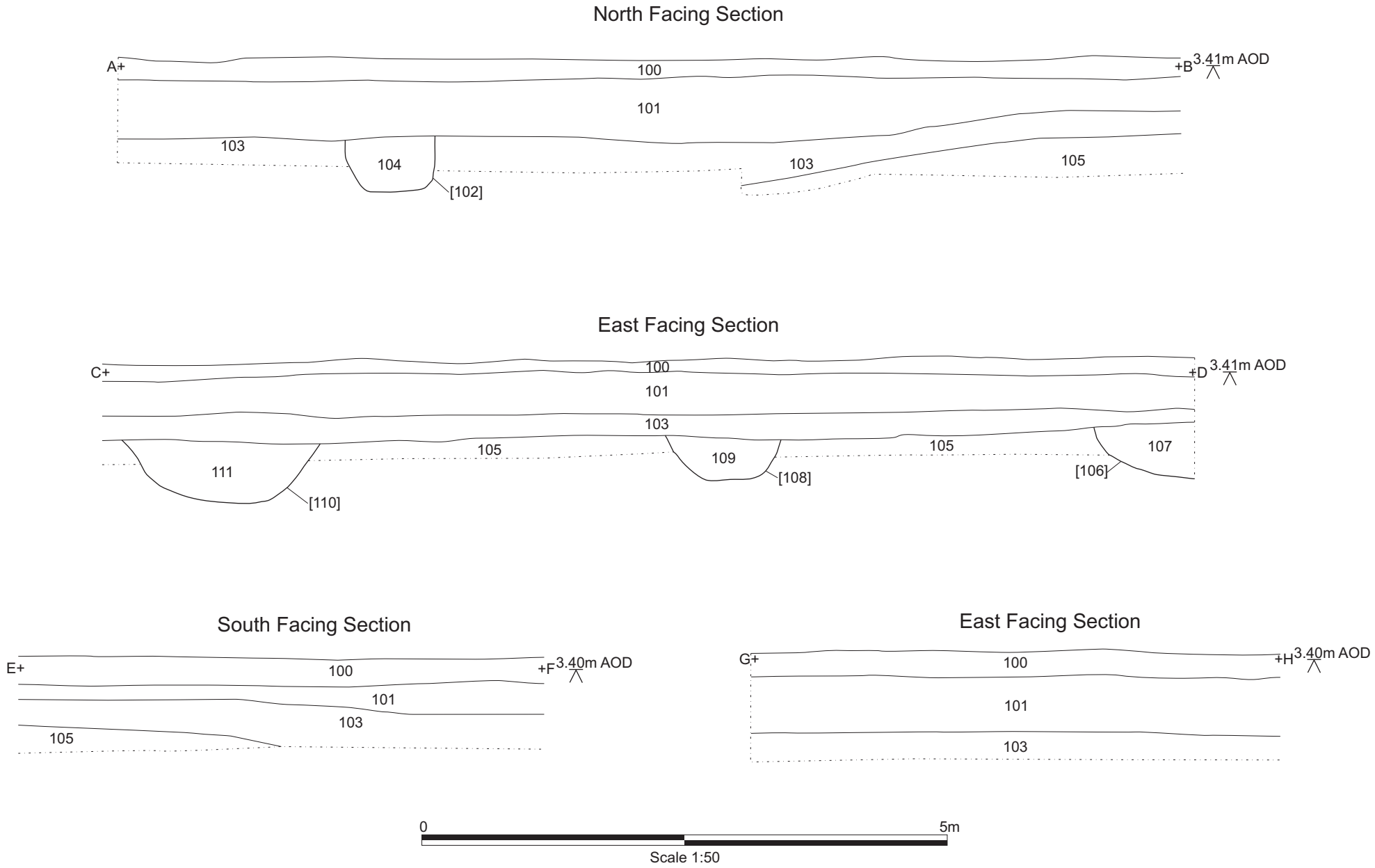

Figure 4: Sections showing archaeological features recorded in foundation trenches of new building at scale 1:50. Sections are located on Figure 3

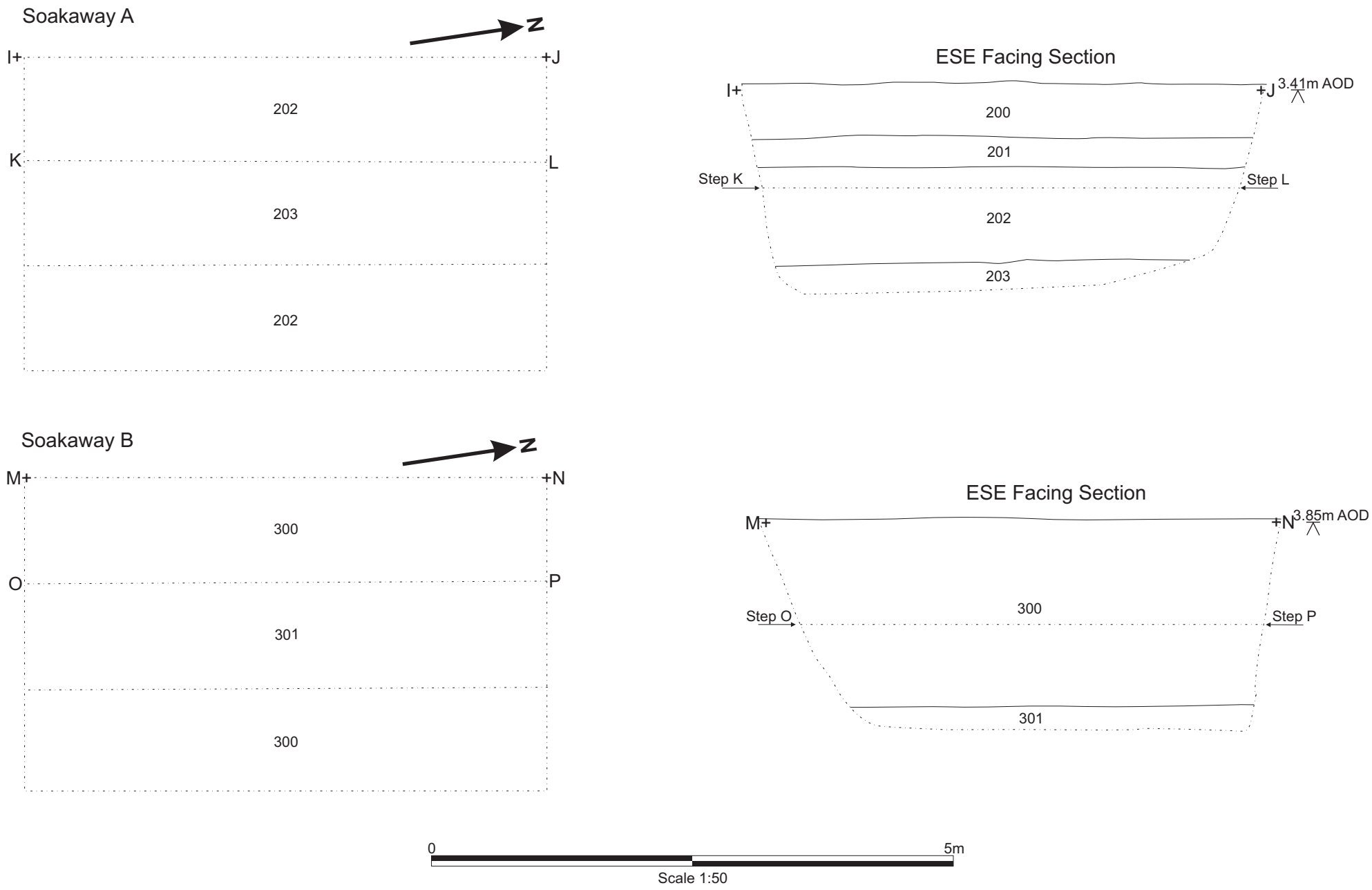

Figure 5: Plans and sections of Soakaways A and B at scale 1:50. Locations of soakaways shown on Figure 2