

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND OFF FERRY BOAT LANE, MEXBOROUGH, SOUTH YORKSHIRE



On behalf of Mr L Chesman
Chesman Decorators Ltd

CS Archaeology
June 2012

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The Site's National Grid Reference (NGR): SK4806 9970

Project Number: 101

Oasis Reference Code: csarchae1-129000

Planning Application No: 12/00364/FUL

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Report June 2012

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1:	Written Scheme of Investigation
2:	Archive Inventory

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report follows on from an archaeological appraisal that highlighted the presence of potentially significant archaeology within the Proposed Development Area (PDA).
- 0.2 Potential archaeology came in the form of a timber and stone manor house, which was home to the Savile family up until the early 19th century when it was demolished to facilitate construction of the Doncaster and Sheffield canal. Before demolition the manor house had become a parsonage. Accounts of its demolition and the building of the current parsonage (c.1833) are noted in the appraisal.
- 0.3 This evaluation has sampled the site for any potential impacts to significant archaeological deposits which the proposed development might cause. The result of the evaluation has recorded the levels of made ground above areas of truncation. This activity, occurred in the 20th century, during the construction of tennis courts and the building of a block of residential flats.
- 0.4 One feature, an east-west ditch was revealed but excavation failed to recover any dating evidence for it.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This evaluation follows on from a site appraisal (CS Archaeology 2012). Ferry Boat Lane is located east of Mexborough Church.
- 1.2 This report has been commissioned by Lee Chesman (Chesman Decorators Ltd) as a condition on planning consent (App No. 12/00364/FUL) to redevelop the PDA for a single residential dwelling. The PDA abutts the lower end of Ferry Boat Lane, Mexborough, South Yorkshire.
- 1.3 Mexborough is situated between Doncaster (10kms east) and Rotherham (7.9 kms southwest). Joseph Hunter (1829, 390) describes Mexborough as lying south of Adwick extending '*eastwards to the point where meet the Dearne and Don*'.
- 1.4 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is represented by a rectangular plot of sloping land (0.26 Ha) within the non-civil parish of Doncaster District but historically the PDA lay within the parish of Mexborough. The PDA lies within Mexborough's historic core (**Figure 1**).
- 1.5 This report is in response and supports planning application (App. No. 11/00836/FUL), which allows for a record of the building prior to any alterations.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which could be disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works within the site.
- 2.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of potential buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This has generally been carried out according to the agreed specification in Appendix 1, section 3. Due to precarious ground conditions, design changes and negative archaeological results the size of trench 3 was reduced by 50%.
- 3.2 No environmental sampling was undertaken.
- 3.3 Digital Photographs of the evaluation were taken and their positions are recorded in Appendix 2: **Figure 4**.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 This evaluation employed strategically placed trenches in order to fully sample potential impacts to the archaeology (Figure 2). It was calculated that the southern half of the PDA contained the buried remains of the Saviles manor house. This site was designed to be left in situ and the evaluation trenches were set to sample the surrounding area for related features.
- 4.2 Three trenches were excavated (Figure 2):
- Trench 1 (12 x 2m) examined the area beneath the proposed house;
 - Trench 2 (6x 2m) examined the area beneath the proposed coach house;
 - Trench 3 (4 x 2m) examined the area to the eastern boundary of the PDA beneath the proposed planting.
- 4.3 Trench 1 was opened from the south and immediately truncated remains of the road associated with the recent block of flats. Its stratigraphy was limited to the tarmac road surface and associated levelling deposits [109]. The underlying natural was reached 2.5m below the surface (Plate 1), with c.2m of rubble [106] above. The rubble layer [106] represented a 20th century levelling deposit associated with the road [109] and the modern block of flats. As the excavation moved north the natural [105] rose by 0.5m and then gradually rose to 1m below the surface at the north end of the trench. The sharp rise in the natural is thought by the author to represent the terracing of the site for the tennis courts which are referred to on the ordnance survey maps of 1930 (CS Archaeology 2012). The supposed grass courts are still evident as buried soils (contexts [103 & 107]). Structural remains [108], a concrete strip foundation and a concrete encased drain, were truncated and correlate with the southern wall of the block of flats (Plate 2).
- 4.4 Trench 2 was excavated from the east and, as with trench 1, it was characterised by levelling deposit, but these were multi-layered, 1.6m deep (contexts [201-205]: Plate 3). Beneath these deposits lay a buried soil [206] and subsoil [207] which were reduced by the excavator until a east-west linear feature was revealed [201]. Excavation of this feature did not recover any dating evidence, but it was well defined, asymmetrical in section suggesting that it had been excavated from the south (Plate 4). The absence of any artefactual material suggests a pre post medieval date and potentially pre-settlement.
- 4.5 Trench 3 was excavated from the south to investigate potential impacts from the proposed planting. A change to the proposed design has now negated the need for substantial planting in this area. The excavations revealed considerable overburden in the form of a substantial rubble and slag deposits [301-304a] 2m deep (Plate 5). Due to the unstable nature of the trench sections and the depths >2.2m, the trench was observed from the sides. Below this overburden was disturbed subsoil into which one feature [309] containing animal bone had been excavated (Plate 6). The context was sampled from the surface by the excavator who managed to retrieve a sample of bone. This proved to be animal, probably from dog, though the species could not be proved conclusively.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 No significant archaeology was revealed and the potential for archaeology, because of the major site truncation during the early 20th century is considerably reduced.
- 5.2 As noted in the site appraisal, evidence for the remains of the manor house were encountered during the excavation of the main sewer in the 1880s, prior to the early 20th century site reduction. The main sewer was not encountered but it is believed to lie between trenches 2 & 3 (Figures 2 & 2a). The nature and extent of these manorial remains could not be established due to the limits of the evaluation.

6 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 6.1 No further work is recommended.

7 REFERENCES

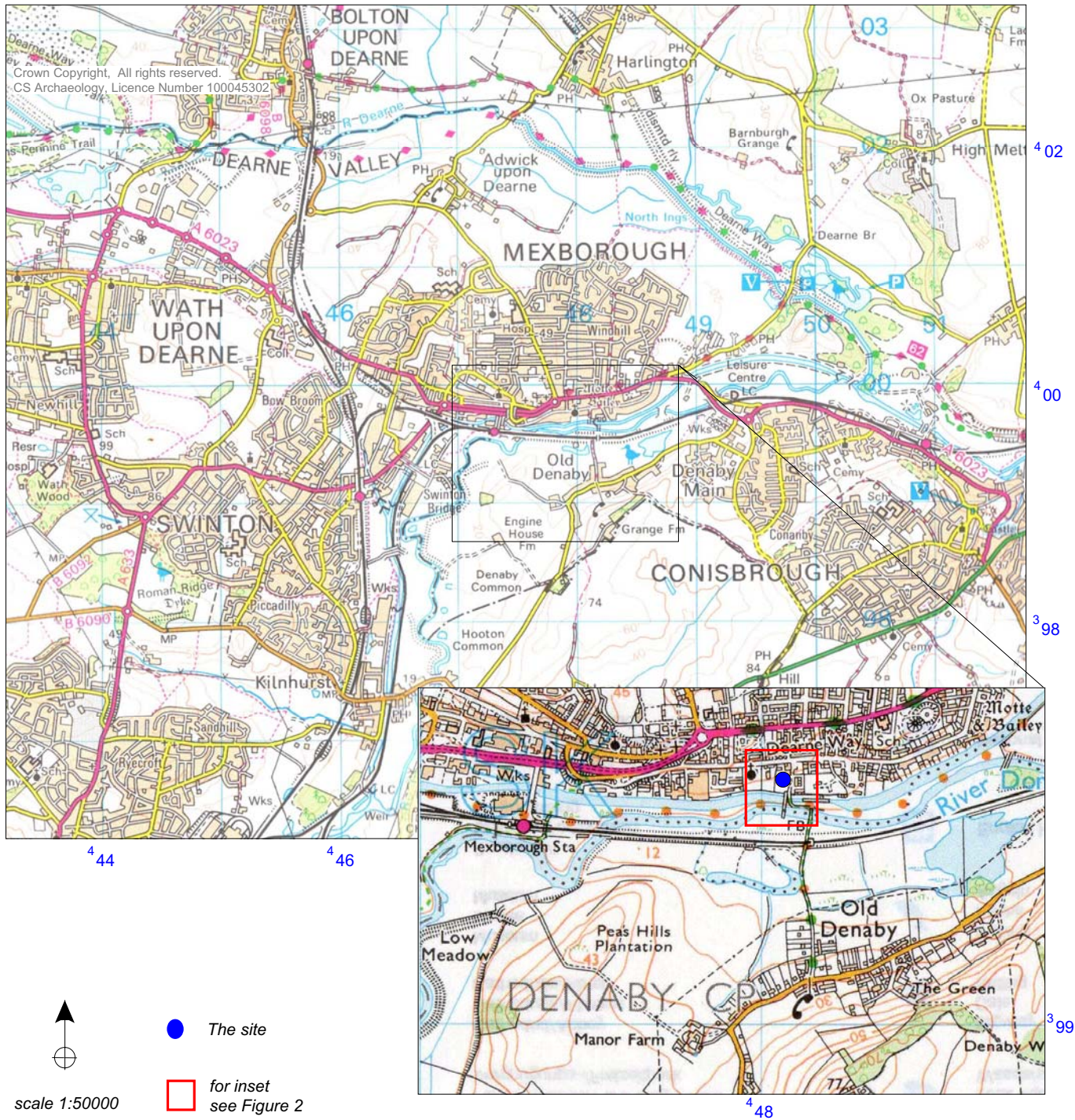
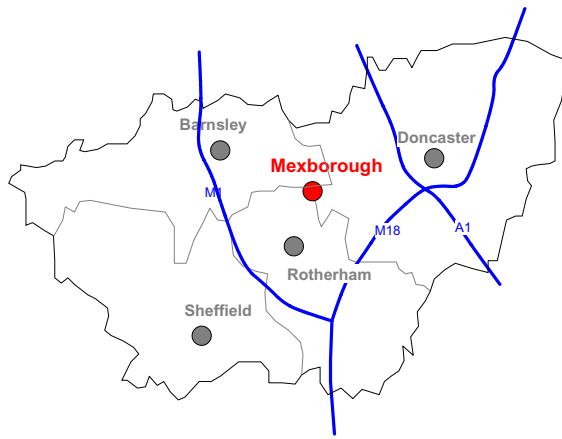
7.1 **Bibliographic References**

CS Archaeology 2012, *An Archaeological Appraisal of Land off Ferry Boat Lane, Mexborough, South Yorkshire, unpublished client report*

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr L Chesman for commissioning this report and to Mr A Lines for his help and advice on the archaeological approach.

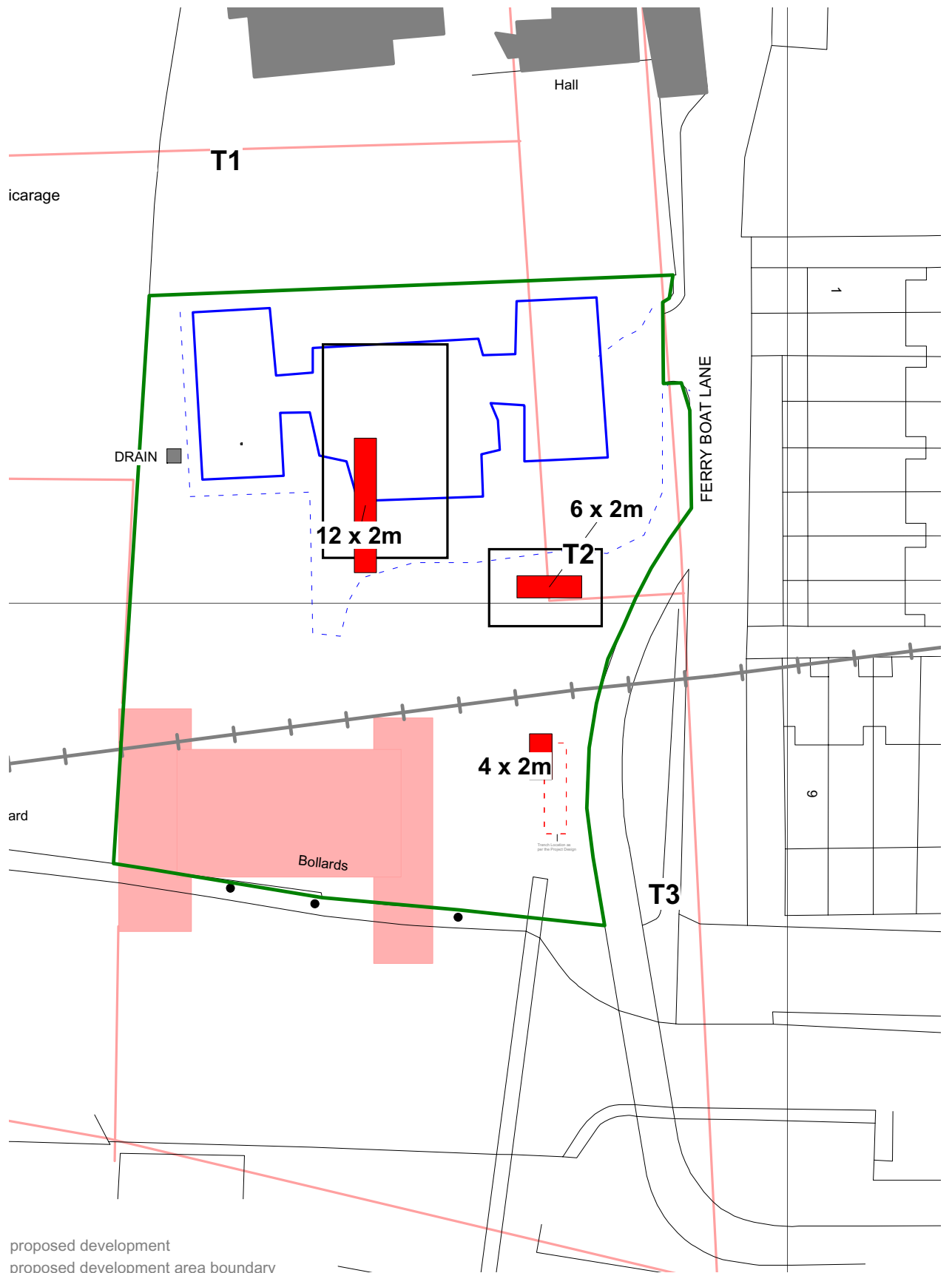
FIGURES



An Archaeological Evaluation
of Land off Ferry Boat Lane,
Mexborough, South Yorkshire

Figure 1: Location Map

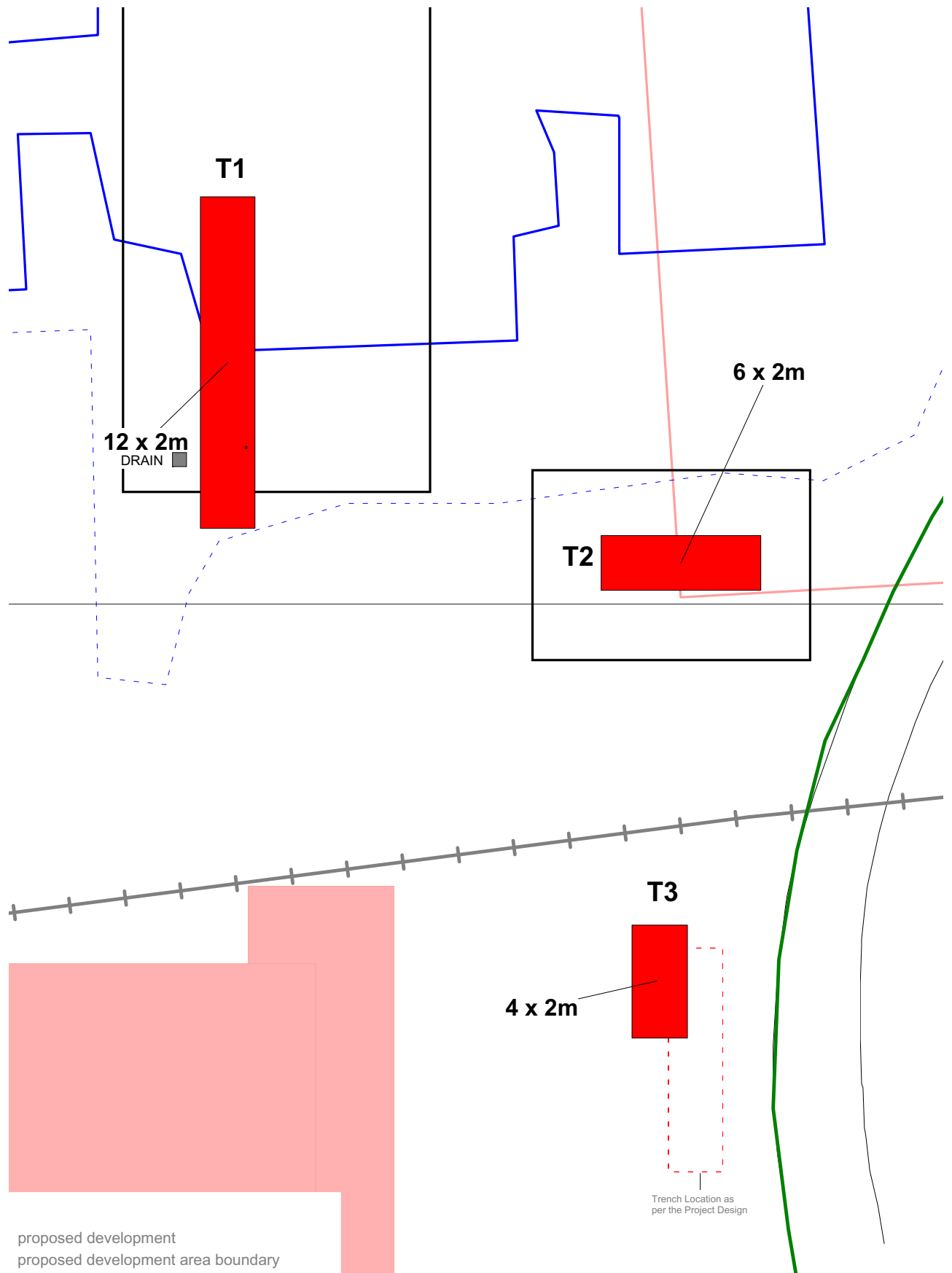
CS Archaeology
June 2012



- proposed development
- proposed development area boundary
- modern block of flats c. 1967-90
- hard standing c. 1967-90
- main drain, first phase of excavation c. 1884
- historic buildings c.1778
- existing buildings
- proposed evaluation trenches

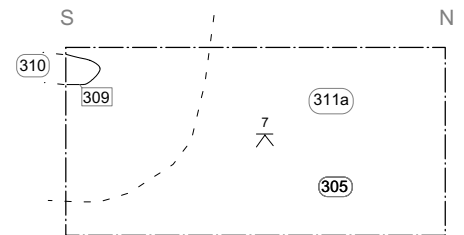
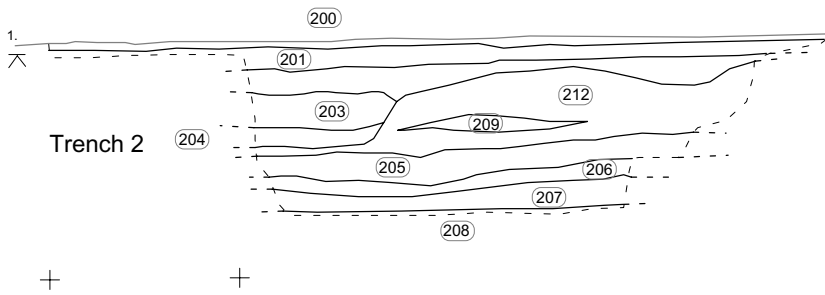
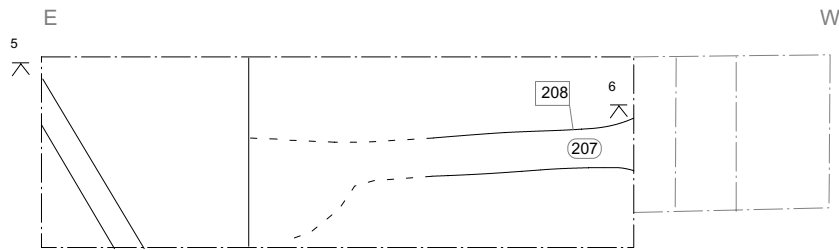
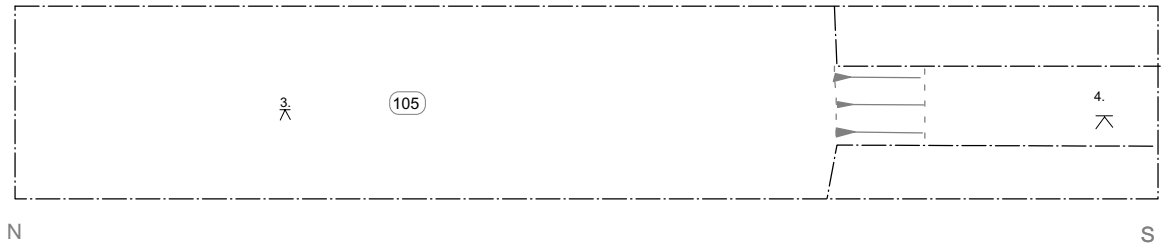
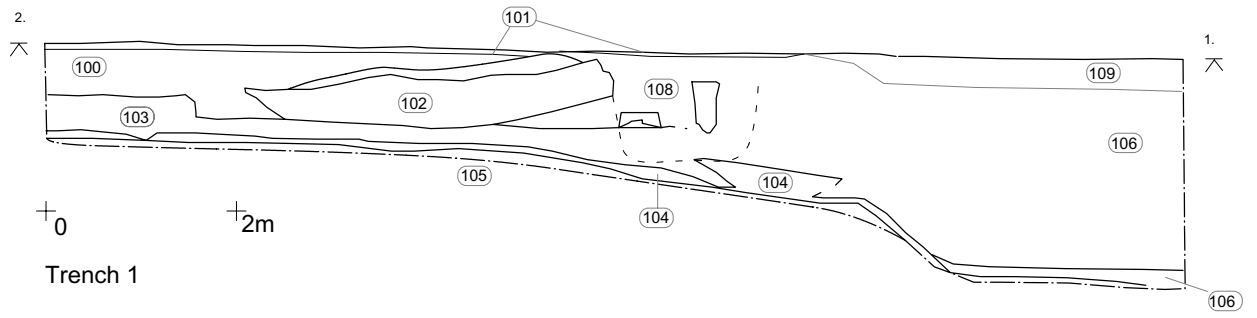


scale 1:500

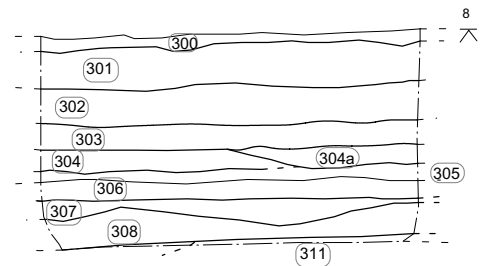


- proposed development
- proposed development area boundary
- modern block of flats c. 1967-90
- hard standing c. 1967-90
- main drain, first phase of excavation c. 1884
- historic buildings c.1778
- existing buildings
- proposed evaluation trenches

scale 1:200

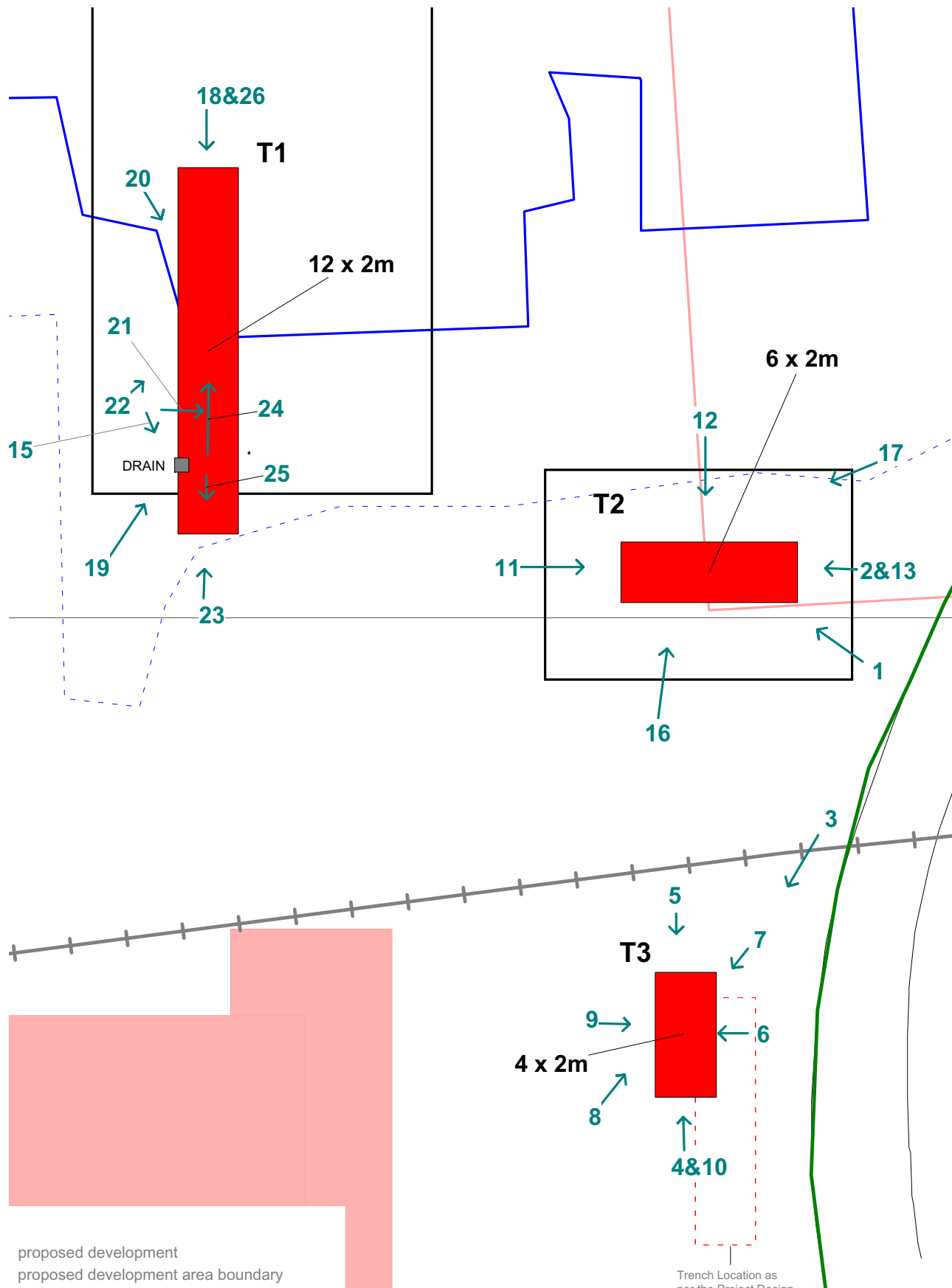


Trench 3



- Levels AOD (metres)
1. 18.36
 2. 18.57
 3. 17.47
 4. 15.96
 5. 18.41
 6. 15.18
 7. 17.16
 8. 17.48





- proposed development
- proposed development area boundary
- modern block of flats c. 1967-90
- hard standing c. 1967-90
- main drain, first phase of excavation c. 1884
- historic buildings c.1778
- existing buildings
- proposed evaluation trenches

Trench Location as per the Project Design



not to scale

PLATES



Plate 1, 25: post-excavation view (southern end of trench 1), looking south



Plate 2, 33: oblique post-ex view of the west facing section), looking south



Plate 3, 15: post excavation view of the north facing section, looking south



Plate 4, 20: Post-excitation view of ditch [210], looking west



Plate 5, 20: pre-excitation view of trench 3, looking southwest



Plate 6, 7: post-excitation view of the east facing section, looking west

**PROJECT DESIGN
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND
OFF FERRY BOAT LANE, MEXBOROUGH,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

CS Archaeology

June 2012

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response to a condition, placed on planning consent (App No. 12/00364/FUL, Condition 14) for the erection of detached house and garage on approx 0.26ha of land.
- 0.2 This PD proposes that an archaeological appraisal is implemented to record any potential archaeological information and any site history in advance of construction, to help inform future archaeological management of the Proposed Development Area's (PDA).
- 0.3 This evaluation follows on from an archaeological appraisal of the site (CS Archaeology 2012) and will evaluate areas of potential archaeological significance across the Proposed Development Area (PDA) in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the archaeological resource.
- 0.4 The results from the evaluation will provide a detailed assessment of the PDAs archaeological resource.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land at Ferry Boat Lane
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Ferry Boat Lane, Mexborough (**Figure 1**)
- 1.1.3 *Status:* No statutory designations, but the PDA does lie within Mexborough's Historic Core
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SK4806 9970
- 1.1.5 *Area of site (hectares):* c. 0.26

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 During the Anglo-Saxon period Mexborough formed one of a series of defensible burghs. In the 11th century the Normans developed these defenses into Motte and Bailey castles and Mexborough Castle (375 NE of the PDA) again formed a series of similar defences across South Yorkshire. Mexborough's castle overlooked the important crossing of the River Don at Strafford Sands and was associated with Conisborough Castle which was developed during the 1170s (Hey 1979).
- 1.2.2 Mexborough's church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is much restored but is believed to date to the Late Norman/early medieval period. The church contains a Late Anglo-Saxon cross shaft (Ryder P F 1982). The exact layout of the medieval settlement is known but settlement between the castle and the church is likely, and the PDA lies 90m WSW of the church.
- 1.2.3 Historically Mexborough was a small village. It recorded that in 1801 the population was 417, this had expanded to over 10,000 by 1901. This dramatic increase in correlates with Mexborough's industrial expansion which principally involved western urban expansion of the village in what became known as 'New Mexborough' (CS Archaeology 2011).
- 1.2.4 Mexborough's economy was based around coal mining, quarrying, brickworks and the production of ceramics. This period heralded considerable change and growth for Mexborough, particularly from the mid 18th century. The catalyst for this change was an improvement in communications across South Yorkshire (Sheffield and Doncaster). This was provided by the canal and the branch turnpike road (ibid).
- 1.2.5 A traveller on the canal reported that at Mexborough there was a community of 10,000 engaged in making railway wheels, glass bottles and grindstones for Sheffield, and further noted that the grindstone deposits were nearly as valuable as the coal (ibid).
- 1.2.6 Potteries were established alongside the canal at Swinton and Mexborough during the early 19th century. And by the late 19th century Mexborough became a strategically important railway junction. In 1840 the North Midland Railway from Derby to Leeds opened with a station at Swinton. Passengers from Doncaster had to travel via coach or canal 'aquabus' until a direct line was established 8 years later (ibid).
- 1.2.5 The PDA lies at the southern end of Ferry Boat Lane. The earliest detailed depiction of the PDA is in 1854 where the PDA is depicted as an orchard associated with the Rectory. It appears that the PDA was never developed until the later 20th century when a block of flats was built across the northern half of the PDA. The southern boundary of the PDA delineates the boundary of the Sheffield-Doncaster canal.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This PD represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate and enable an assessment of the impact of the development proposals on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with local plan policies and the National Planning Policy PPS5. This PD has been written in response to a condition placed on the planning application Ref. 12/00364/FUL Cond. 14 for archaeological mitigation. This condition requires further archaeological work in the form of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching.
- 1.3.2 Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council is the Local Planning Authority, who will be advised by SYAS (Mr A Lines).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which could be disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks within the site.
- 2.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of potential buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

- 3.1.1 It is proposed to carry out an evaluation of the PDA with strategically placed trenches in order to fully sample the archaeological resource (Figure 1). It has been estimated that the southern half of the PDA contains the buried remains of a manor house, belonging to the Savile family, and dates to at least the 16th century (CSA 2012). The site of the manor house is not going to be directly affected by the proposed works and but the surrounding areas are to be assessed for related features.
- 3.1.2 It is therefore proposed to open three trenches (Figure 1):
- Trench 1 (12 x 2m) will examine the area beneath the proposed house;
 - Trench 2 (6x 2m) will examine the area beneath the proposed coach house;
 - Trench 3 (8 x 2m) will examine the area to the eastern boundary of the PDA beneath the proposed planting.
- 3.1.3 The project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.4 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plan examination and a hand held scanner.
- 3.1.5 The overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation will be used extremely judiciously, under constant archaeological supervision down to the top of the archaeological deposits (if present)

or the top of the sub-soil. The topsoil will be kept separate from the subsoil. Thereafter, hand excavation of any archaeological deposits will be carried out.

- 3.1.6 Archaeological investigation will be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil the evaluation objectives. Sondages or slit trench will be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration will be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation.
- 3.1.7 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left in situ. The coroner's office will be informed and they will probably engage the police who will be advised by an appropriate forensic/archaeological specialist, to ascertain if the remains are recent? If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, this will comply with the relevant Department of Constitutional Affairs and relevant regulations.
- 3.1.8 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scale plans and sections. Each trench will be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. All trenches will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. One representative long section will be produced, at an appropriate scale. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 3.1.9 All anthropomorphic features will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.
- 3.1.10 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.11 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.
- 3.1.12 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (SYAS). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.
- 3.1.13 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.
- 3.1.14 Analysis of the samples will be carried out by a suitably qualified subcontractor who will adhere to the sampling strategy.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

- 3.2.1 For palaeoenvironmental research different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample;
- i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;
 - ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 50-60 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;
 - iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).
- 3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.
- 3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 50-60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant soil context as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.
- 3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the intention to fully excavated all trenches to natural stratigraphy. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded.
- 3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Site Monitoring

- 3.3.1 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the evaluation. A minimum of one week's notice of the start of the field work will be given by CS Archaeology to the SYAS so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.
- 3.3.2 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be inspected when field work is near completion, but before any trenches have been backfilled.

3.4 Health and Safety

- 3.4.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (SYAS).

3.5 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation will be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.6.2 The report will integrate and update the results of the site appraisal.
- 3.6.3 The evaluation report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.4 The evaluation report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.
- 3.6.5 If required the results of the palaeo-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the evaluation report.
- 3.6.6 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.
- 3.6.7 A copy of this report will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

- 3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted to:
- The client, Mr L Chesman;
 - SYAS Sites and Monuments Record in both hard and digital formats.
- 3.7.2 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, will be prepared and submitted in digital format (word/jpg >300dpi), for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Doncaster Museums Service. The document 'Transfer of Archaeological Archives to South Yorkshire Museums' will be completed and sent to the relevant museum prior to commencement of the evaluation works.

3.9 Publicity

3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

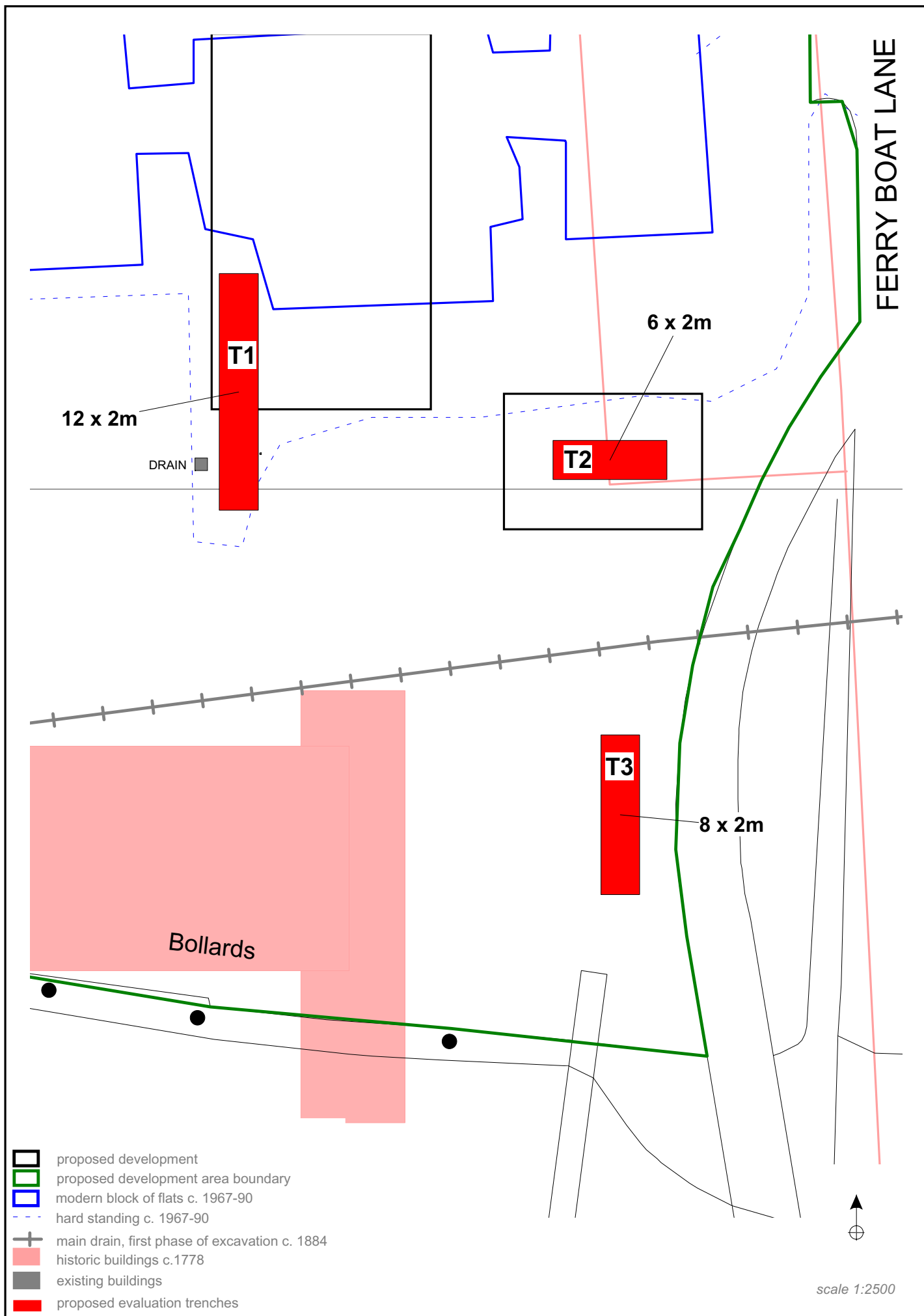
3.9.2 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

3.10 References

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Bayley J, Dungworth D and Paynter S | 2001 <i>Archaeometalurgy</i> , Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage |
| CS Archaeology | 2012, <i>Archaeological Appraisal of Land off Ferry Boat Lane, Mexborough, South Yorkshire</i> , unpublished client report |
| English Heritage | 1991 <i>Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)</i> |
| English Heritage | 2002 <i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation [2002/01]</i> |
| Institute of Archaeologists | 2001 <i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations</i> |
| Watkinson and D & Neal V | 1998 <i>First Aid for Finds</i> (3 rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. |

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APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER, Digital @ 12 Mega-pixels

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	Looking
1	1-2		TR2	Preliminary view	NW
2	3		TR2	Initial excavations	W
3	4		TR3	Pre-excavation	SW
4	5	5	TR3	Pre-excavation	N
5	6		TR3	Post-excavation of the north facing section	S
6	7-8	6	TR3	Post-excavation view of the east facing section	W
7	9		TR3	Oblique post-excavation view	SW
8	10		TR3	Oblique post-excavation view	NE
9	11		TR3	Oblique post-excavation view of the west facing section	E
10	12		TR3	General view of the south facing section	N
11	13-14		TR2	Post-excavation view	E
12	15-16	3	TR2	Post excavation view of the north facing section	S
13	17		TR2	View of the trench with linear anomaly [210]	W
14	18		TR1	Preliminary view (pre-excavation)	NE
15	19		TR1	Preliminary view (pre-excavation)	SE
16	20-25	4	TR2	Post-excavation view of ditch [210]	W
17	26-27		TR2	General view	W
18	28-29		TR1	Post-excavation view	S
19	30		TR1	Post-excavation view	NE
20	31		TR1	Post-excavation view	SE
21	32		TR1	Post-excavation view of the west facing section	E
22	33	2	TR1	Oblique post-ex view of the west facing section	NE
23	34		TR1	Post-excavation view	N
24	35		TR1	Post excavation view (northern end of trench)	N
25	36	1	TR1	Post excavation view (southern end of trench)	S
26	37		TR1	Post excavation view (southern end of trench)	S

2: Context Register

Context No.	Description
100	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey silty loam, top soil, up to 0.15m deep. Lies above [101]
101	<i>Deposit:</i> reddish brown silty clay. Lies below [100] above [102]
102	<i>Deposit:</i> buff clayey sandstone, representing a redeposited natural, 0.5m deep. Lies below [101] above [103]
103	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey sandy silt. Lies below [100] above [102]
104	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown silty clay, sub-soil. Lies below [103] above [105]
105	<i>Deposit (Natural):</i> buff sandy clay with frequent sandstone
106	<i>Deposit:</i> rubble fill, mass levelling deposit. Below [100] above [107]
107	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey sandy silt, buried soil. Below [100] above [105]
108	<i>Deposit:</i> Concrete pipe and wall foundations. Contemporary with [100]
109	<i>Deposit:</i> tarmac and associated levelling up to 0.15m deep. Lies above [106] southern end of the trench
200	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey silty loam, top soil, up to 0.15m deep. Lies above [201]
201	<i>Deposit:</i> modern crushed rubble (brick and concrete), 0.22m deep. Lies below [200] above [202]
202	<i>Deposit:</i> consolidated rubble with slag lumps up to 0.15m diam. Lies below [201] above [203]
203	<i>Deposit:</i> blue grey shaley clay industrial slag, 0.4m deep. Lies below [202] above [204]
204	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey loamy silt, 0.25m deep. Lies below [203] and above [209]
205	<i>Deposit:</i> buff clayey sandstone, representing a redeposited natural, 0.25m deep
206	<i>Deposit:</i> grey silty loam, representing a buried soil, up to 0.16m deep
207	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown silty clay
208	<i>Natural:</i> buff clayey sandstone. Below all.
209	<i>Deposit:</i> lenses of dark grey topsoil within redeposited natural, 0.25m deep.
210	<i>Cut:</i> linear cut approximately 0.4m wide well defined to the east fades out in the western trench. Represents an apparent east-west ditch.
211	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown silty clay with tabular sandstone up to 15% deposited inclined by 30-40 degs. Total absence of artefactual material suggesting pre post medieval date
212	<i>Deposit:</i> redeposited top soil, contains [209], lies below [202] above [205]
300	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey silty loam, top soil, up to 0.15m deep. Lies above [301]
301	<i>Deposit:</i> modern rubble levelling deposit in a mid brown sandy silt matrix, up to 0.5m deep. Lies below [300] and above [302].
302	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown sandy silt with 60% modern brick rubble with ironwork (shovel) inclusions, 0.4m deep. Lies above [303] beneath [302].
303	<i>Deposit:</i> distinct blue grey shaley clay, with inclusions of steel work
304	<i>Deposit:</i> grey silty sand, a clinker interleaved with red brick deposit [304a], which was apparently tipped in from the north, 0.25m deep. Lies above [305] and below [303].
305	<i>Deposit:</i> mid brown fine cinder deposit 0.1m deep, Lies above [306], below [304& 304a].
306	<i>Deposit:</i> grey silty sand, an industrial waste-clinker, up to 0.2m deep. Lies below [305] above [307].
307	<i>Deposit:</i> buff clayey sandstone, representing a redeposited natural, 0.6m deep. Lies above [308], below [306].
308	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown sandy silt (subsoil) with dark grey lenses of charcoal rich loam, 0.45m deep. This deposit represents a disturbed soil horizon
309	<i>Cut:</i> oval cut containing [310].
310	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown sandy silt, very similar to [308].contains animal bone; 1 dog femur identified.
311	<i>Natural:</i> pale yellow clayey sandstone. Below all.