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Appl. No. 8/58/92K/PA

**REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT 28 LOW STREET,
SHERBURN-IN-ELMET, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

SITE CODE: SHE'07

November 2007

By Chris Fern BA MA

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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Fern Archaeology on behalf of G & P Construction Ltd. in November 2007. The works, Application No. 8/58/92K/PA, comprised the development of three dwellings on a small 21m x 5m plot, located at the rear of 28 Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet (**Figure 1**).

The strip-trenches for the new development area revealed evidence of a buried soil (C1001) of late or post-medieval date, which overlaid and had truncated an earlier feature [C1004], identified as a probable ditch aligned NNW-SSE. Ditch C1004 contained pottery of late 12th- to 14th-century date, including 52 sherds from a single large glazed jug of *Northern Gritty Ware* (**Figures 2-5**).

SITE LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The site, a small plot measuring 21m x 5m, is located at the rear of 28 Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire (**Figure 1**). It is centered at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 4939 3357. Prior to development, the site was occupied by a lean-to building. The new development comprised the demolition of this structure and the erection of three small dwellings.

The land at this point rises steadily to the north, with an *Above Ordnance Datum* height of 12.5m shown on the road at the junction of Low Street and Orchard Cottages (**Figure 1b**).

The watching brief took place on 20th November 2007. A halt to active monitoring was called after this time upon completion of the excavation of the foundation strip-trenches, with the permission of North Yorkshire County Council, since it was deemed that the remaining shallow service trenches would not intrude into archaeological significant deposits.

The site code allocated is **SHE' 07**.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Sherburn-in-Elmet is a historic market town. Its name refers to its once primary position as the central *shire-burn* of the Kingdom of Elmet (Bogg 1904).

In the vicinity of the site is the Norman church of All Saints, adjacent to which is alleged to have been the palace of the Anglo-Saxon king, Athelstan (Ibid.).

Therefore, in view of the potential for archaeological remains relating to these periods, as well as the town's later formation, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section placed an archaeological watching brief condition on the development (**Appendix 3**).

The underlying upper geology of the area is glacial clay (**C1000**).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used was that directed by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) in their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief (**Appendix 3**). The standards established in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2) (English Heritage 1991) and in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*, issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), were followed throughout both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases. The archaeological contractor appointed for the project was Fern Archaeology. The supervising archaeologist for the duration was Chris Fern.

Topsoil and buried soils, of late post-medieval or modern date, within the foundation footprint were first removed under archaeological supervision using a small 360° mechanical digger (**Figure 4a**). Subsequently encountered archaeological deposits, layers and structures were cleaned, recorded, and where possible, sampled by hand excavation to define their character and date. Full records of each context (C) were kept on a hand-held computer using a single-context recording system and *Munsell Soil* classifications, which are detailed in **Appendix 1**. A full photographic record of the watching brief findings was made using colour digital photography (at 6 megapixel resolution). Archaeological features were, in addition, recorded using 35mm colour photography. Standing sections were recorded on *permatrace* at 1/10 and 1/20 scale, with plans drawn at 1/20 scale. One recorded plan and section has been reproduced here in a digitised format in **Figure 3**, with a selection of photographs shown in **Figure 4**. A record of ground levels was maintained throughout, relative to an established Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) of 0.00m, located on the pavement as indicated (**Figures 1b - 3**). No *Ordnance Datum Benchmark* could be located within the immediate vicinity.

In the post-excavation phase of work all finds were cleaned and organised as directed in the *First Aid for Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001). The small pottery assemblage has been expert-assessed by Alan Vince, the report of which is to be found in **Appendix 4**.

A full archive for the excavation is included in **Appendix 5**.

FIELDWORK RESULTS

The overlying stratigraphic sequence and archaeology encountered during the watching brief was recorded with a separate context (C) number for each discreet layer, cut, deposit and structure. The location of the archaeological feature encountered, Ditch C1004, is shown in **Figure 2**. A recorded section and plan of Ditch C1004 is illustrated in **Figure 3**. The context records are detailed in **Appendix 1**.

Due to the nature of the development, archaeological observations were limited to the foundation strip-trenches, since the site was not area-stripped.

Across the site the upper surface comprised a mix of concrete, hardcore and asphalt layers, (C1002) to a maximum depth of 0.40m (**Figure 3**). Below this was a layer of buried dark greyish-brown silty clay (C1001), to a maximum depth of 0.68m. This included flecks of charcoal and very occasional sherds of abraded medieval pottery and tile, as well as in one location a concentration of animal bone. This latter find may have been contained within a discrete feature, though none could be identified in the vertical section observed. The lack of material finds in this layer would suggest that it is not a cultivated plough-soil, but rather may have been a medieval or post-medieval 'garden' soil. Across the site, Layer C1001 overlaid the natural dark yellowish-brown clay (C1000), with one exception.

In the north-facing section of the longest N-S aligned strip-trench, sealed beneath Layer C1001, was the truncated and shallow remains of a probable ditch feature. Hand-excavation of the remains of this anomaly revealed it had been cut [C1004] into the natural clay and was backfilled with a dark greyish-brown silty clay (C1003) that was flecked with charcoal. Also contained within this fill was a small assemblage of medieval pottery that included mainly *Northern Gritty Wares*. In particular, the remains of a jug were represented by 52 sherds, which would date the fill of the ditch to the 13th-14th century (**Figure 5**). Although only a small section of this feature was revealed by the site works, it is suggested that it originally ran on a broadly N-S trajectory.

Two features were cut into Layer C1001. Viewed in section both C1007 and C1008 have narrow tapering profiles which may indicate that they are post-holes. Both were backfilled with a very dark grey silty clay and limestone rubble; Fill C1006 also included a sherd of *Blackware* pottery of 16th-19th century date. It is likely that both features are late post-medieval in date. Their association with Ditch C1004 may be coincidental, though equally it could indicate the continued maintenance of an established land boundary.

FINDS

All archaeological finds were hand-collected during excavation. The finds were excavated, have been cleaned, marked and packaged, in accordance with the *First Aid for Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001). A list of all the finds is to be found in **Appendix 2**. All finds have been retained for the archive.

The animal bone assemblage is too small to warrant further attention.

Of the 62 sherds of pottery, all but one date from the mid-11th to the 14th century. A detailed study is to be found in **Appendix 4**. Most of the sherds come from one *Northern Gritty Ware* jug with a purple-metallic glaze of the 13th-14th century, found at the base of Ditch C1004. This has been reconstructed and drawn (**Figure 5**).

INTERPRETATION

The following phased interpretation of the archaeology is suggested:

Phase N: (Natural) clay geology – C1000

Phase 1: (Medieval) 13th-14th century – C1003, C1004

Phase 2: (Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval) 16th-18th century? – C1001

Phase 3: (Post-Medieval) 19th century? – C1005-C1008

Phase M: (Modern) 19th-20th century – C1002

The earliest dated archaeology of Phase 1 comprises Ditch C1004, which the pottery dating indicates was in the process of being backfilled from 13th-14th centuries. However, the presence of residual *York Gritty Ware* sherds may indicate that occupation in the locality dates from the mid-11th century. This identification and dating may therefore indicate that this area of the town's inception dates from the time of the Norman Conquest. The very limited scale of the watching brief observations undertaken, however, must be borne in mind when drawing these conclusions.

Layer C1001 overlaid and had truncated Ditch C1004. Hence in Phase 2, from the later medieval to probably at least the early post-medieval period, it would seem that there was a build up of garden soils. The general lack of pottery from this context argues against night-soiling (manuring), which might be suspected to have accompanied cultivation of the soil.

Post-holes C1007 and C1008 were cut through C1001, and so must date to a period following the consolidation of this layer: Phase 3. They may represent evidence of the continued maintenance of a boundary, perhaps a wooden fence, at this point. A sherd of pottery recovered from one of the backfills suggests a date in the 18th or 19th century.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Fern Archaeology would like to thank in particular G & P Construction Ltd. for funding and supporting the excavation and post-excavation requirements of the archaeology. Thanks are also extended to the Heritage Section at North Yorkshire County Council for their consultation and support, and to Alan Vince and Kate Steane for the pottery assessment.

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APPENDIX 1: archaeological context descriptions

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Profile | Plan | Munsell Colour | Stratigraphic Relationship | Soil/Stone Type | Inclusions | Dimensions (cm) Length – Width – Depth | Date (period) | Phase |
|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------|--|--------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1000 | deposit | natural | layer | unseen | 10YR4.6 | <u>under:</u> C1001; <u>cut by:</u> C1004, C1008 | stiff-plastic clay | - | ** - ** - ** | NATURAL | N |
| 1001 | deposit | buried garden soil? | layer | unseen | 10YR4.2/4.3 | <u>under:</u> C1002; <u>over:</u> C1000, C1003, C1004; <u>cut by:</u> C1007, C1008 | plastic silty clay | gravel & pebble (limestone frags.), charcoal flecks, animal bone, pottery, tile | ** - ** - 68 | LATE MEDIEVAL/ EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL | 2 |
| 1002 | deposit | asphalt, concrete & hardcore | layer | unseen | - | <u>over:</u> C1001, C1005-8 | hard | brick frags. | ** - ** - 40 | MODERN | M |
| 1003 | deposit | ditch? fill | sloped | linear? | 10YR4.2 | <u>under:</u> C1001; <u>fill of:</u> C1004; <u>cut by:</u> C1008 | plastic & wet silty clay | gravel & pebble (limestone frags.), charcoal flecks, animal bone, pottery | ** - 206 - 29 | MEDIEVAL | 1 |
| 1004 | cut | ditch? cut | sloped | linear? | - | <u>under:</u> C1001; <u>fills:</u> C1003; <u>cut by:</u> C1008; <u>cuts:</u> C1000 | - | - | ** - 206 - 29 | MEDIEVAL | 1 |
| 1005 | deposit | posthole? fill | tapered | unseen | 10YR3.1 | <u>under:</u> C1002; <u>fill of:</u> C1007 | plastic & wet silty clay | pebbles & rubble, brick frags. | ** - 36 – 52 | LATE POST-MEDIEVAL | 3 |
| 1006 | deposit | posthole? fill | tapered | unseen | 10YR3.1 | <u>under:</u> C1002; <u>fill of:</u> C1008 | plastic & wet silty clay | pebbles & rubble, brick frags., pottery | ** - 56 – 72 | LATE POST-MEDIEVAL | 3 |
| 1007 | cut | posthole? cut | tapered | unseen | - | <u>under:</u> C1002; <u>fills:</u> C1005; <u>cuts:</u> C1001 | - | - | ** - 36 – 52 | LATE POST-MEDIEVAL | 3 |
| 1008 | cut | posthole? cut | tapered | unseen | - | <u>under:</u> C1002; <u>fills:</u> C1006; <u>cuts:</u> C1000, C1001, C1003, C1004 | - | - | ** - 36 – 52 | LATE POST-MEDIEVAL | 3 |

APPENDIX 2: archaeological finds

| Context | Find No. | Material | Type | quantity | Description | Date |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| 1001 | 1 | bone | animal | 15 frags. | 12 ribs; 3 long bone | medieval/post-medieval? |
| 1001 | 2 | ceramic | CBM: tile | 1 frag. | tile fragment | medieval/post-medieval? |
| 1001 | 3 | ceramic | pottery | 2 sherds | 2 body sherds from 2 <i>Northern Gritty ware</i> vessels | late 12 th - 14th century |
| 1003 | 4 | bone | animal | 1 frag. | 1 long bone | medieval |
| 1003 | 5 | ceramic | pottery | 52 sherds | 52 sherds from 1 <i>Northern Gritty ware</i> jar | late 12 th - 14th century |
| 1003 | 6 | ceramic | pottery | 7 sherds | 7 sherds from 7 other vessels; 2 <i>Northern Gritty ware</i> ; 4 <i>York Gritty Ware</i> ; 1 <i>Beverley-Type Ware</i> | mid-11 th -14 th century |
| 1006 | 7 | ceramic | pottery | 1 sherd. | 1 rim sherd from a <i>Blackware</i> vessel | 18 th -19 th century |

Finds Summary

| Find Type | Medieval (11 th -16 th century AD) | Post-Medieval (17 th -19 th century AD) | Total |
|--------------|--|---|-----------|
| animal bone | 16 | - | 16 |
| CBM | 1 | - | 1 |
| ceramic pot | 61 | 1 | 62 |
| Total | 78 | 1 | 79 |



**STANDARD WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI)
FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING ("WATCHING BRIEF")**

- 1 The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains which are:
 - a) affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent,
 - b) not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or
 - c) of limited importance or potential.The work should not require the construction programme or development to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some developers may give such a facility.
- 2 The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. The scheme does **not** comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation or similar agreement between the Developer and the Archaeologist.
- 3 The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service (archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk) at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
- 4 The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) should be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
- 5 Removal of overburden by machine should be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
- 6 Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 7 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological

remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.

- 8 Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
- 9 Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the County Archaeologist or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.
- 10 A summary report should be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features should be illustrated with conventionally-scaled plans, sections, and photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.
- 11 Copies of the summary report should be provided to the client(s), the County Heritage Section (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage. A licence should be granted to the accepting museum and the County Council to use the documentation arising from the work for its statutory functions and to give to third parties as an incidental to those functions.
- 12 Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the Archaeologist to notify the County Archaeology Service of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a summary report on the work.
- 13 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR) information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The Archaeologist should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 14 The County Archaeologist should be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence should be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs (coroners@dca.gsi.gov.uk), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

APPENDIX 4: Assessment of the Medieval and later Pottery from Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. By Alan Vince and Kate Steane

A small collection of medieval and later pottery was recovered from an archaeological watching brief at Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. The pottery is mostly of medieval date and probably dates to the 13th or 14th centuries with a small quantity of post-medieval or later pottery.

Description

Ceramic Building Material

A single fragment of flat roof tile was recovered. Given the proximity of Sherburn to Cawood (6 miles to the east), the site of a medieval tile industry known both through documentary sources and through archaeology, it is likely that this is the source of the tile.

Pottery

Medieval

Sixty-one sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, representing no more than 10 vessels and weighing 1.678 Kg in total (Table 1). Three wares were identified of which the earliest is York Gritty ware (YG). This ware was produced in West Yorkshire, probably at Potterton, which is documented through its placename as being a production site in the later 11th century. The ware is common in York from the mid 11th to the mid 13th centuries (Holdsworth 1995; Mainman 1990). The most common ware is Northern Gritty ware, which has a similar fabric to YG but is often slightly redder in colour and glazed. Vessels were often overfired, as is the case here, but this appears to be a standard feature of the ware rather than evidence for production nearby. Thin section and chemical analysis of a series of samples from Ingmanthorpe Manor, Wetherby, suggests that the ware was produced to the northwest of that site, perhaps close to Harrogate or Knaresborough (Vince 2004). Most of the sherds at Sherburn come from a glazed jug with a sagging base. A complete profile could probably be reconstructed and this should be illustrated. The third ware is represented by a single sherd from a glazed jug of Beverley-type ware. This fine orange-firing wheelthrown glazed ware is found extensively in the Vale of York and probably includes vessels produced at Beverley itself, 47 miles down river from Sherburn. However, analysis of samples from York suggests that there may have been daughter industries in the Vale of York, perhaps in the vicinity of York itself.

Table 1

| CNAME | NoSH | NoV | Weight |
|-------------|------|-----|--------|
| BEVO2B | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NGR | 56 | 5 | 1665 |
| YG | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Grand Total | 61 | 10 | 1678 |

Post-medieval or later

A single sherd of blackware of later 16th to 19th century date, was recovered. This ware type was produced in numerous centres throughout Yorkshire and the source of this example is unknown (Brears 1971).

Assessment

The finds were recovered from three contexts. Those from 1001 and 1003 could date from the later 12th to mid 14th centuries (there are no examples of Humberware from the site, which would undoubtedly have been present if activity had continued into the second half of the 14th century). The blackware sherd comes from context 1006.

Further work

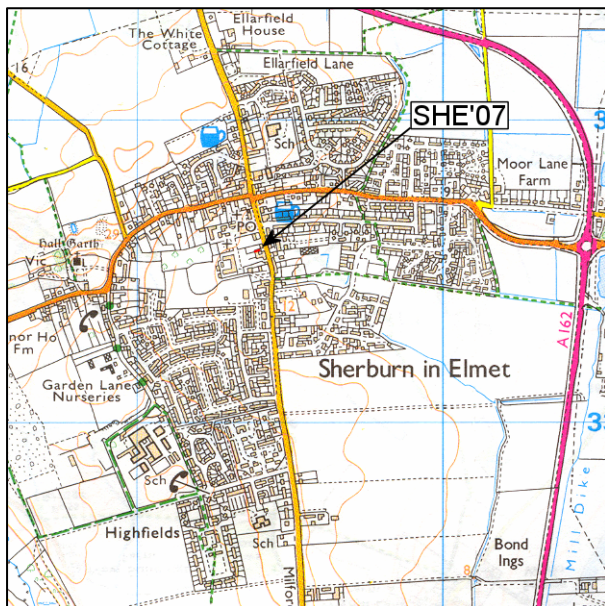
The Northern Gritty ware vessel from context 1003 should be reconstructed, illustrated and perhaps photographed because of its intrinsic interest.

Appendix 1

| REFNO | Action | Context | class | Cname | Form | Part | Nosh | NoV | Weight | Use |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|------|------|------|-----|--------|---------------|
| 2 | | 1001 | CBM | MTIL | FLAT | BS | 1 | 1 | 22 | |
| 3 | | 1001 | POTTERY | NGR | JAR | BS | 2 | 2 | 34 | |
| 7 | | 1006 | POTTERY | BL | PANC | R | 1 | 1 | 29 | WORN INT |
| 6 | | 1003 | POTTERY | NGR | JUG | BS | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| 6 | | 1003 | POTTERY | YG | JAR | BS | 3 | 3 | 5 | SOOTED EXT |
| 6 | | 1003 | POTTERY | YG | JAR | B | 1 | 1 | 7 | SOOTED EXT |
| 6 | | 1003 | POTTERY | BEVO2B | JUG | BS | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5 | DR | 1003 | POTTERY | NGR | JUG | BS | 52 | 1 | 1591 | |
| 6 | | 1003 | POTTERY | NGR | JAR | BS | 1 | 1 | 38 | WORN EXT |

APPENDIX 5: archive

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Project Location: | Rear of 28 Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet | | |
| Site Code: | SHE'07 | | |
| Description: | Material | Size | Quantity |
| colour negatives | film | 35mm | 10 |
| colour photo prints | photo paper | 6"x 4" | 16 |
| 6 x digital photos | CD | - | 1 |
| 2 x register of photos | paper | A4 | 2 |
| field drawing labeled FD1 | permatrace | A3 | 1 |
| finds | various | details in Appendix 2 | |
| client architectural site drawings | paper | A4 | 3 |
| letter to Chris Fern from G&P Construction: 07/12/07 | paper | A4 | 1 |
| 2 x OS Modern Sitemap | paper | A4 | 2 |
| anon. history of Elmet | paper | A4 | 1 |
| extract from E.Bogg 1904 ' Old Kingdom of Elmet' | paper | A4 | 1 |
| letter to Chris Fern from G&P Construction: 03/12/07 | paper | A4 | 1 |
| email correspondence: N. Boldrini to Chris Fern: 28/11/07 – 30/11/07 | paper | A4 | 3 |
| email correspondence: UCARC to Chris Fern 9/11/07 – 16/11/07. Also attached map | paper | A4 | 2 |
| email correspondence: Alan Vince to Chris Fern 24/11/07 | paper | A4 | 1 |
| draft drawings for medieval jug | paper | A3 (gridded) | 1 |
| Digital drawing of jug | paper | A4 | 1 |
| NYCC WSI Version 3.1 | paper | A4 | 2 |
| letter to G&P Construction from Chris Fern detailing post-excavation costs 27/11/07 | paper | A4 | 2 |
| copy of Appendix 1 | paper | A4 | 1 |
| copy of Figures 1-3 | paper | A4 | 3 |
| AVAC Report | paper | A4 | 3 |
| SHE' 07 report | paper | A4 | 23 |
| archive CD | CD | - | 2 |



a.

Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2007.
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b.

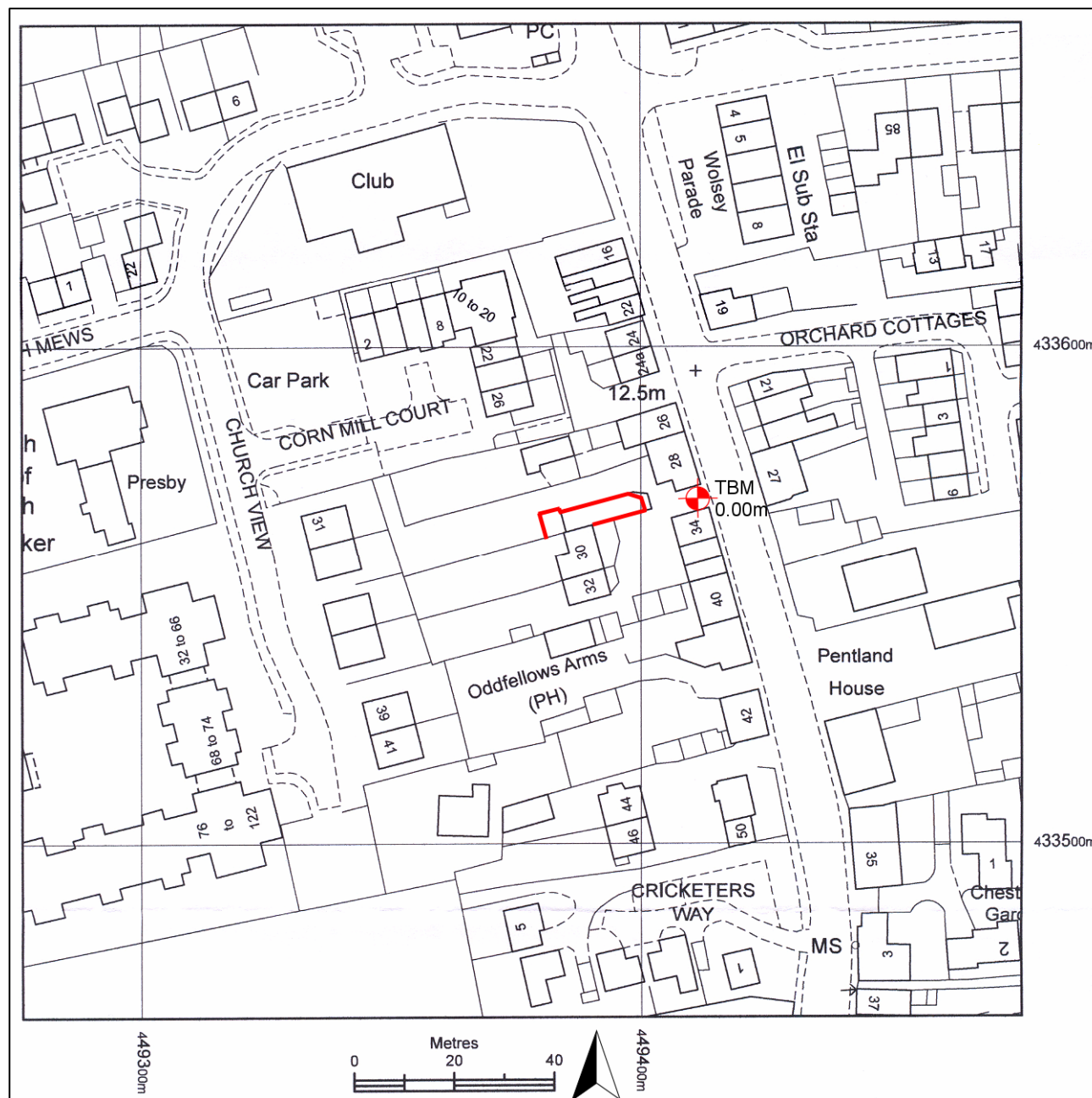


Figure 1a. Site location (Scale 1:25000); **b.** Location of monitored ground works, shown in red (Scale 1:1290)

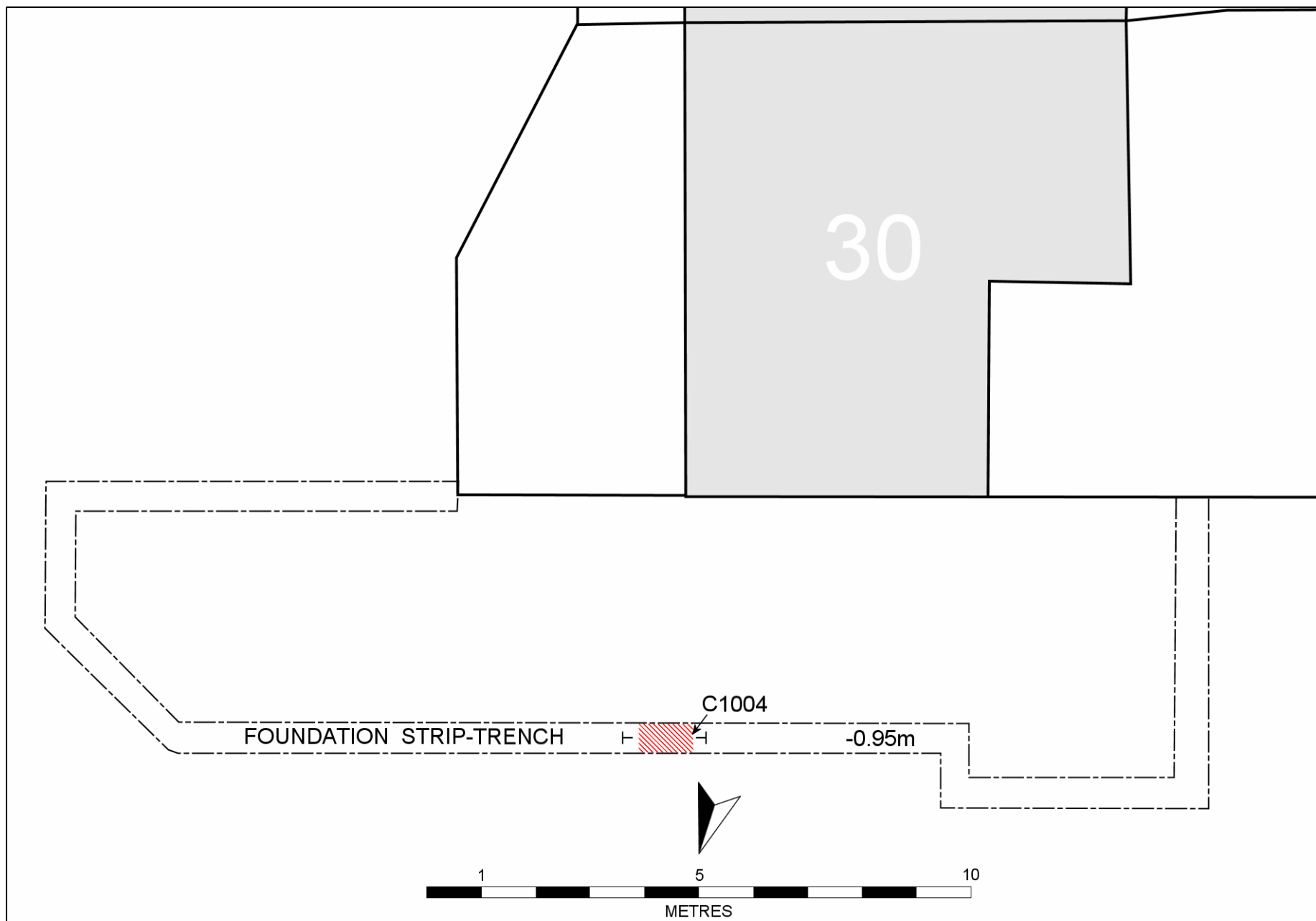


Figure 2. Location of recorded archaeology (Scale 1:100)

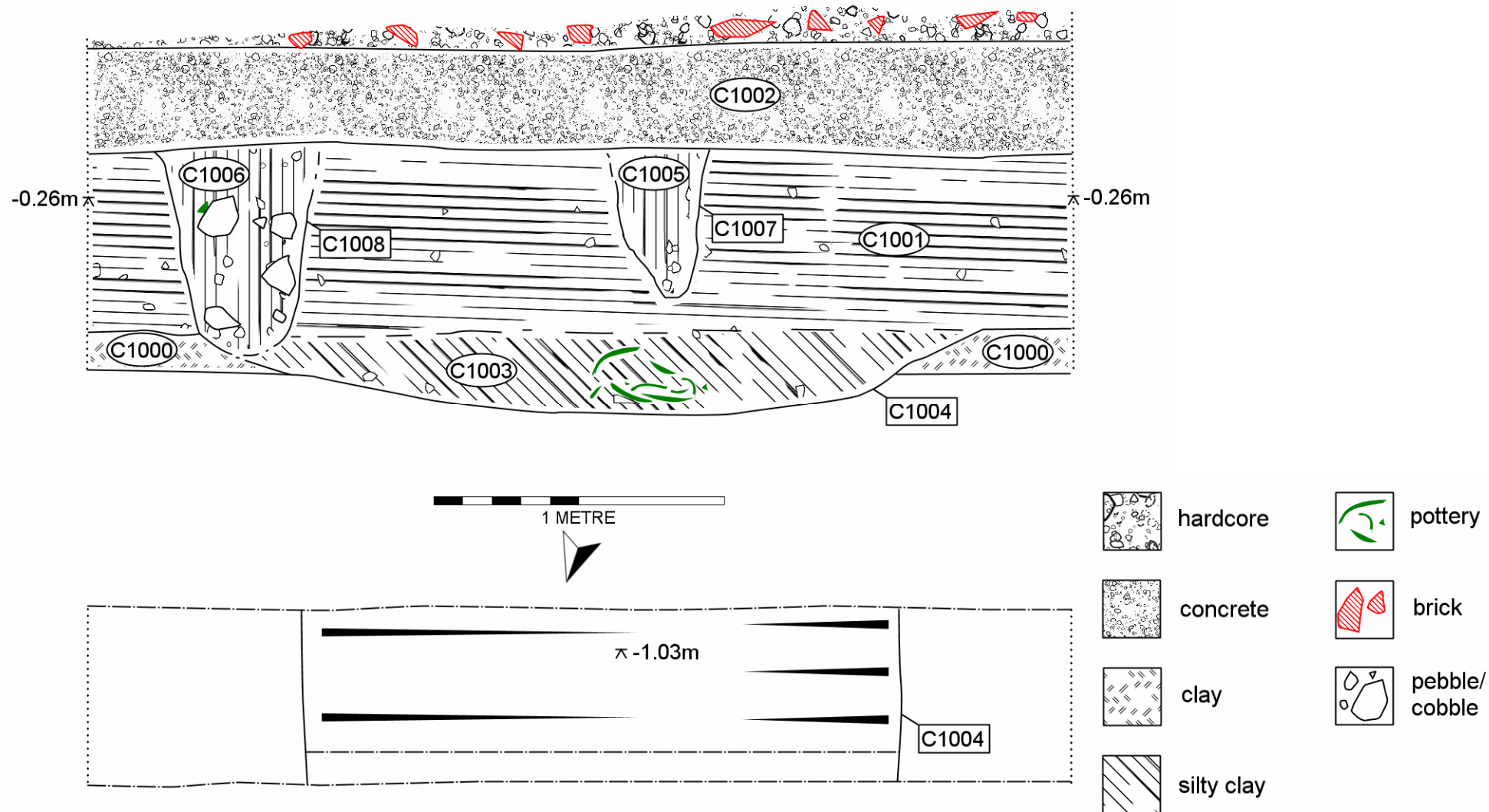


Figure 3. Section and Plan of Ditch C1004 (Scale 1:20)



a.



b.

Figure 4a. Site, looking east (scale-bars mark location of ditch C1004); **b.** Ditch C1004 (1m scale-bars)

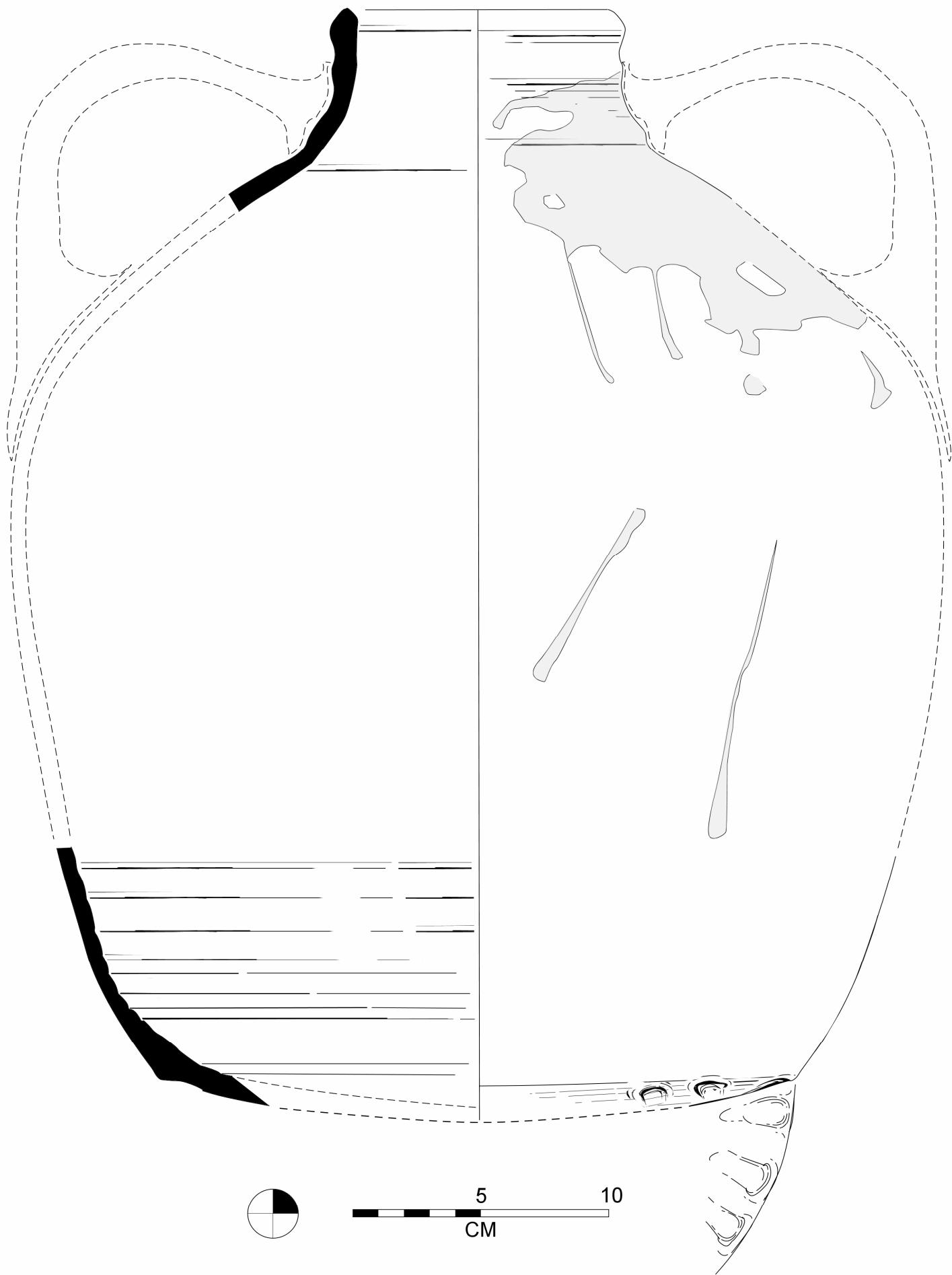


Figure 5. Medieval jug (Scale 1:2)