

10.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
3000	Fill: Frequent brick and tile, mortar and red sandstone fragments, occasional sub-rounded to rounded cobbles and pottery, mammal bone, glass. Fill of [3001].	2.15 x 0.70m	>0.33m
3001	Cut: Rectangular, vertical-sided cut with a flat base.	2.15 x 0.70m	>0.33m
3002	Fill: Mid greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional angular limestone fragments and sub-rounded to rounded pebbles, very occasional CBM and mortar flecks, rare charcoal flecks. Fill of [3003].	>2.85 x c.4.00m	>0.34m
3003	Cut: Linear, moderate to steep, convex-sided cut with a concave base.	13.60 x 4.90 - 5.90m	1.36m
3004	Fill: Dark red sandstone rubble with occasional medium to large sub-rounded cobbles. Fill of [3013]	c.10.00 x 1.19m	0.46m
3005	Wall: Northeast-southwest aligned, trench-built wall foundation comprising regular-coursed, rough-hewn, red sandstone blocks (400 x 280 x 120mm to 200 x 160 x 130mm) bonded with whitish brown sand lime mortar containing frequent gravel. The wall had been severely truncated by a modern manhole for a significant proportion of its surviving length. Fill of [3006]	c.4.50 x 0.47m	0.66m
3006	Cut: Linear, vertical-sided cut with a flat base. The foundation trench for wall [3005].	c.4.50 x 0.47m	0.66m
3007	Fill: Limestone and mortar fragments in a light yellowish brown sandy silt matrix containing occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments. Fill of [3008].	2.70 x 1.00 – 3.50m	0.36m
3008	Cut: 'T'-shaped, steep-sided cut with a flat base.	2.70 x 1.00 – 3.50m	0.36m
3009	Deposit: Dark brownish grey to dark yellowish brown sandy silt containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles, moderate mortar and coal flecks and small fragments, occasional CBM and sandstone fragments. Dump deposits varying in composition and inclusion frequency across the site. Equivalent to layers [1005] to [1006] and [2003] to [2006] of the evaluation 98EV06	Site	0.60 - 0.85m
3010	Surface: Layer of York stone flagstones bedded on sand overlying a layer of concrete. Contemporary ground surface. Equivalent to layers [1000] to [1003] and [2000] to [2002] of the evaluation 98EV06.	Site	0.15 – 0.25m
3011	Drain: Trench built, constructed of red brick (240 x 110 x 55mm) in no distinct bond and bonded with mortar. Covered with limestone slabs (660 x 450 x 100mm). The structure had no base and contained 0.10 - 0.15m of black sludge. Interpreted as a modern sewer. Fill of [3012].	5.40 x 0.49m	0.45m
3012	Cut: Linear, vertical-sided cut with a flat base. Foundation cut for modern sewer [3011].	5.40 x 0.49m	0.45m
3013	Cut: Linear, steep-sided cut with a flat base.	c.10.00m x 1.19m	0.77m
3014	Fill: Mid reddish brown silty sand containing very frequent sub-rounded to angular pebbles and very occasional fragments of brownish yellow limestone. The deposit appears to form the uppermost fill of cut [3004]. Only seen in section.	0.88m wide	0.28m
3015	Foundation and surface: Modern tiled surface laid on a concrete raft spanning two northwest – southeast aligned brick foundations based on concrete plinths.	2.08m NE - SW	1.20m
3016	Layer: Dark greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent angular gravel and occasional coal fragments. Only seen in section.	0.90m wide	0.20m
3017	Fill: Dark yellowish brown silty sand containing very occasional sub-rounded to rounded pebbles (<40mm) and charcoal flecks and pottery. Fill of [3021].	5.40m x 0.90m	0.25 - 0.28m
3018	Fill: Mid greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and rare angular pebbles. Fill of [3019].	0.34m diameter	0.24m
3019	Cut: Circular, moderate-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.34m diameter	0.24m
3020	Fill: Mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles (25 – 90mm) and pottery, animal bone and metal. Fill of [3021].	5.90 x 1.08m	0.36m
3021	Cut: Linear, moderate, concave-sided cut with a concave base.	13.60 x 1.80m	0.81m
3022	Fill: Dark greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent small rounded to sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks and occasional mortar flecks. Fill of [3023].	0.25m diameter	0.11m

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
3023	Cut: Sub-circular, steep-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.25m diameter	0.11m
3024	Fill: Dark grey/black ash and cinders. Fill of [3025].	0.85 x 0.30m	>0.30m
3025	Cut: Rectangular, steep to vertical-sided cut with a flat base.	0.85 x 0.30m	>0.30m
3026	Fill: Mid reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles (<80mm) and flecks and small red sandstone fragments, very occasional charcoal flecks and very rare flecks and small mortar fragments. Fill of [3003].	>2.80 x c.1.60m	0.20m
3027	Fill: Mid brown slightly sandy clay silt containing moderate sub-rounded to angular pebbles (6 – 120mm) and occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments and pottery, bone and metal. Fill of [3003].	13.60 x 5.40m	0.65 - 0.78m
3028	Fill: Dark brownish grey clayey silt containing frequent angular pebbles and charcoal flecks. Fill of [3029].	0.29 x 0.22m	0.11m
3029	Cut: Sub-circular, moderate, concave-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.29 x 0.22m	0.11m
3030	Fill: Mid reddish brown silty sand containing frequent mortar flecks and fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional sub-angular to angular pebbles. Fill of [3032].	1.25m diameter	c.0.16m
3031	Surface: Circular surface of red unfrosted brick (270 x 130 x 45mm) bonded with mortar. Fill of [3032].	1.10 x 0.95m	45mm
3032	Cut: Sub-circular, irregular-sided cut with a flat base. ?Pit.	1.25m diameter	c.0.16m
3033	Fill: Mid brownish grey sand and gravel containing 15-20% sub-rounded to rounded pebbles and pottery. Fill of [3033].	1.00 and 1.50 x 2.25m	c.0.17m
3034	Fill: Dark brownish black clayey sandy silt containing 20% charcoal flecks and fragments. Fill of [3003].	3.80 x 0.90m	0.24m
3035	Fill: Mid reddish brown silty sand containing moderate small and medium rounded pebbles. Fill of [3021].	1.50 x 0.31m	70mm
3036	Deposit: Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt containing frequent angular gravel (<20mm) and moderate angular to sub-rounded pebbles (<100mm). Natural.	Site	>0.20m
3037	Fill: Mid reddish brown clayey silty sand containing occasional sub-angular to angular pebbles and angular gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of [3038].	0.24m diameter	0.38m
3038	Cut: Circular, vertical-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.24m diameter	0.38m
3039	Fill: Removed by machine/cleaning. Contained a stone postpad at the base. Fill of [3040].	0.30 x 0.25m	60mm
3040	Cut: Sub-circular, moderate-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.30 x 0.25m	60mm
3041	Fill: Dark bluish brown clay and silty sand containing occasional charcoal flecks and fragments. The fill contained 'pockets' of silty sand and clay. Fill of [3042].	0.17 x 0.12m	70mm
3042	Cut: Oval, concave-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.17 x 0.12m	70mm
3043	Fill: Mid brownish grey sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks and rare sub-angular pebbles. Fill of [3044].	0.23m diameter	0.14m
3044	Cut: Circular, steep-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.23m diameter	0.14m
3045	Fill: Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [3046].	0.28m diameter	0.25m
3046	Cut: Incomplete, circular, steep-sided cut with a concave base. The cut was almost completely removed by the machine therefore the dimensions are based on the remains visible in the section. Posthole.	0.28m diameter	0.25m
3047	Cut: Semi-circular depression in the natural. The fill had been removed during cleaning/machining. Possibly the base of a posthole/postpipe.	0.15 x 0.10m	30mm
3048	Cut: Sub-circular depression in the natural. The fill had been removed during cleaning/machining. Possibly the base of a posthole/postpipe.	0.10m x 90mm	40mm
3049	Deposit: Mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional small and medium rounded to angular pebbles and occasional lenses of peagrit. Natural.	c.6.50 x 0.66m	0.20m
3050	?Drain: Constructed of orange red unfrosted brick (230 x 110 x 50mm) in no distinct bond and bonded with mortar. Possibly a drain or soakaway associated with wall foundation [3005]. Fill of [3051].	0.55 x 0.40m	0.44m
3051	Cut: Incomplete, ?square, vertical-sided cut with flat base. Only one side of the cut was visible in the edge of the excavation.	0.55 x 0.40m	0.44m
3052	Wall: Trench-built foundation comprising red unfrosted brick (230 x 110 x 50mm) in no distinct bond and bonded with mortar. The two basal courses of bricks were laid on edge. Fill of [3053].	1.10m NW-SE	0.40m

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
3053	Cut: Incomplete, linear, vertical-sided cut with a flat base. Foundation trench for wall foundation [3052].	1.10m NW-SE	0.40m
3054	Fill: Mid yellowish brown sand containing occasional mortar flecks and small rounded pebbles. Fill of [3021].	2.40 x 0.80	60mm
3055	Fill: Mid brown silt sand containing moderate small and medium rounded and angular pebbles. Fill of [3021].	2.40 x 1.75m	0.19 - 0.32m
3056	Fill: Mid brownish yellow clayey sand silt with no inclusions. Fill of [3021].	1.00 x 1.58m	30mm - 0.11m
3057	Fill: Mid brown sand silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Fill of [3021].	1.00 x 1.36m	10-70mm
3058	Fill: Mid brown sand silt containing moderate small and medium rounded and angular limestone pebbles. Fill of [3021].	1.00 x 1.41m	10mm - 0.10m
3059	Fill: Mid brownish red clayey silt containing no inclusions. Fill of [3021].	1.00 x 1.12m	10-20mm
3060	Fill: Mid yellowish brown sand silt containing moderate small and medium rounded and angular limestone pebbles. Fill of [3021].	1.00 x 1.10m	10mm - 0.27m
3061	Layer: Light yellowish grey mortar foundation layer for brick surface [3031]. Fill of [3032].	1.10 x 0.95m	50 - 70mm
3062	Surface: Single layer of sub-rounded to sub-angular cobbles (80 – 180mm). Same as [1004] in evaluation 98EV06.	2.60 x 0.50m	0.10m
3063	Wall: Trench-built foundation comprising red unfrogged brick (230 x 110 x 50mm) in no distinct bond and bonded with mortar. The basal course of bricks was laid on edge. Fill of [3064]	c1.00m x 0.42m	0.45m
3064	Cut: Incomplete, linear, vertical-sided cut with a flat base. Foundation trench for [3063]	c.1.00m x 0.42m	0.45m
3065	Cut: circular, moderate-sided cut with a concave base. Posthole.	0.27m diameter	50mm
3066	Fill: Mid greyish brown sandy silt containing rare angular pebbles. Fill of [3065]	0.27m diameter	50mm

11.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index

11.1 Drawing Register

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Southwest-facing section 2, ditch [3003] and ditch [3021]	1:10	6/5/99	MGH
2	Northeast-facing section 3 and ditch [3003]	1:10	5/5/99	MGH
3	Ditch [3003]	EDM	20/4/99 and 6/5/99	MGH
4	Ditch [3021]	EDM	20/4/99 and 7/5/99	MGH
5	Postholes [3023], [3028], [3038], [3040], [3042], [3044], [3046], [3047]	EDM	7/5/99	MGH
6	Limits of excavation	EDM	5/5/99	MGH
7	Cut [3008], postholes [3019] and [3065], drain [3011], wall [3005] and drain [3050]	EDM	6/5/99	MGH
8	Cut [3032] and brick base [3031]	EDM	5/5/99	MGH

11.2 Photographic Register

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
Film #1/090499/1300				
11 → 13	Working shot of excavation area during initial machine strip	not used	16/04/99	DT
14 → 16	Working shot of excavation area during initial machine strip	not used	16/04/99	DT
17 → 19	Working shot of excavation area during initial machine strip	not used	16/04/99	DT
20 → 22	Ditch [3003] following initial clean-up	2 x 2m	23/04/99	DT
23 → 25	Ditch [3003] following initial clean-up	2 x 2m	23/04/99	DT
26 → 28	Modern brick foundation [3015] and wall foundation [3004]	2m	23/04/99	DT
29 → 31	Ditch [3021] and part of ditch [3003]	2m	28/04/99	MGH
32 → 36	Excavation area following successive machining	2 x 2m	29/04/99	MGH
Film # 1/160499/1000				
3 → 5	Site working conditions	not used	19/04/99	DT
6 → 7	Site working conditions	not used	20/04/99	DT
8 → 9	Building contractors' trench	not used	20/04/99	DT
10 → 11	Site working conditions	not used	20/04/99	DT
12 → 13	Site working conditions	not used	21/04/99	DT
14 → 15	Site working conditions	not used	21/04/99	DT
17 → 18	Excavation area during successive machining	not used	26/04/99	DT
20 → 21	Flagstones [1007]	0.5m, 1m	26/04/99	DT
22 → 23	Flagstones [1007] and part of ditch [3021]			
Film # 1/290499/????				
2 → 4	Brick surface [3031] and cut [3032]	0.5m	29/04/99	MGH
5 → 7	Cut [3032]	0.5m	30/04/99	MGH
8 → 11	Ditch [3003]	2m	04/05/99	MGH
12 → 14	ditch [3021]	0.5m	05/05/99	DT
15 → 17	Southeast-facing section 1(I)	2m	05/05/99	DT
18 → 20	Southeast-facing section 1(II)	2m	05/05/99	DT
21 → 23	Southeast-facing section 1(III)	2m	05/05/99	DT
24 → 26	Southeast-facing section 1(IV)	2m	05/05/99	DT
27 → 29	Ditch [3021]	2m	05/05/99	MGH

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
30 → 32	Wall foundation [3005]	0.5m	05/05/99	DT
33 → 36	Brick foundation [3052]	0.5m	05/05/99	DT
37	Record shot of wall foundation [3005]	0.5m	05/05/99	DT
Film # 1/06/05/99/1000				
1 → 3	Southwest-facing section 2(I)	2m	06/05/99	DT
4 → 6	Southwest-facing section 2(II)	2m	06/05/99	DT
7 → 9	Southwest-facing section 2(III)	2m	06/05/99	DT
10 → 12	Ditch [3003]	2 x 2m	06/05/99	DT
13 → 15	Southeast-facing section 1: Brick wall foundation [3062]	0.5m	06/05/99	DT

11.3 Bulk Finds Catalogue

Context	Description
1007	Clay Tobacco Pipe, 1 sherd
3000	Black-glazed ware, 3 sherds bowl
3000	Pan tile (T18)
3000	Pan tile (T19)
3000	Pan tile
3000	Peg tile (T16)
3000	Brick (T56)
3000	Brick (T59)
3000	Bottle glass, 13 fragments
3002	Humberware, 3 sherds drinking jug
3002	Humberware, 1 sherd jug
3002	Humberware, 14 sherds jug
3002	Humberware, 2 sherds jug
3002	Humberware, 1 sherd jug
3002	Midlands Purple ware
3002	North Yorkshire Whiteware – fine, 2 sherds jug
3002	North Yorkshire Whiteware – gritty, 2 sherds jug
3002	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd jug
3002	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 2 sherd jug
3002	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd jug
3002	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd jug
3002	Scarborough ware, 1 sherd jug
3002	Yorkshire gritty ware, 2 sherds jar
3002	Yorkshire gritty ware, 2 sherds jar
3002	Yorkshire gritty ware, 1 sherd jar
3002	Plain tile (T19)
3002	Stone roof tile (T15)
3002	Mammal bones
3002	Slag
3005	Black-glazed ware, 1 sherd bowl
3005	Black-glazed ware, 1 sherd butter pot
3005	Modern whiteware, 1 sherd ?chamber pot
3017	East Yorkshire Orangewares, 1 sherd jug
3017	North Yorkshire Whiteware – gritty, 1 sherd jug
3018	Sandstone and coal-tempered glazed ware, 1 sherd jar
3018	North Yorkshire Whiteware – gritty, 1 sherd jug
3020	Yorkshire gritty ware, 6 sherds jar

Context	Description
3020	Yorkshire gritty ware, 3 sherds jar
3020	?Flower pot/?water pipe (T18)
3020	Mammal bones
3020	Amphibian bones
3027	East Yorkshire Orngewares, 1 sherd jug
3027	Humberware, 1 sherd drinking jug
3027	Humberware, 2 sherds jug
3027	Humberware, 2 sherds jug
3027	Humberware, 10 sherds jug
3027	Humberware, 1 sherd jug
3027	Humberware, 1 sherd jug
3027	Humberware, 1 sherd jug
3027	Sandstone and coal-tempered glazed ware, 5 sherds cauldron
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – fine, 1 sherd jar
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – fine, 1 sherd jar
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – fine, 13 sherds jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – fine, 1 sherd jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – gritty, 2 sherds jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – gritty, 1 sherd jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 3 sherds jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 3 sherds jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 3 sherds jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 3 sherds jug
3027	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd jug
3027	Yorkshire gritty ware, 1 sherd jar
3027	Yorkshire gritty ware, 2 sherds jar
3027	Plain tile
3027	Mammal bones
3027	Amphibian bones
3027	Fish bones
3027	Slag
3031	Brick (T43)
3031	Brick 9T47)
3033	East Yorkshire Orngewares, 1 sherd jug
3033	Sandstone and coal-tempered glazed ware, 2 sherds jug
3033	Sandstone and coal-tempered glazed ware, 3 sherds jug
3033	Sandstone and coal-tempered glazed ware, 1 sherd jug
3033	North Yorkshire Whiteware – fine, 3 sherds jug
3033	North Yorkshire Whiteware – fine, 1 sherd jug
3033	North Yorkshire Whiteware – gritty, 2 sherds jug
3033	North Yorkshire Whiteware – gritty, 1 sherd jug
3033	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd bowl
3033	North Yorkshire Whiteware – calcareous inclusions, 1 sherd jug
3033	Yorkshire gritty ware, 1 sherd jar
3033	Plain Tile (T14)
3033	Plain Tile (T13)
3034	Drain (T16)
3034	Mammal bones
3034	Fish bones
3052	Brick (T63)
3052	Brick (T53)

Context	Description
3052	Brick (T59)
3055	Mammal bones
U/S	Coal Measures whiteware, 1 sherd jug
U/S	Humberware, 1 sherd jug
U/S	Humberware, 1 sherd jug
U/S	London Post-medieval Redware, 1 sherd deep bowl
U/S	Yorkshire gritty ware, 1 sherd jar
U/S	Yorkshire gritty ware, 3 sherds jar

11.4 *Small Finds Catalogue*

Context	Description	Object No.
3020	Iron arrowhead, medieval	RF 1
1007	Iron rod	RF 2
3034	Iron nail	RF 3
3027	Iron strip	RF 4
3002	Iron stake	RF 5
3002	Iron binding or reinforcement piece	RF 6
3027	Iron staple or curved bar	RF 7

12.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pottery Assessment Report, The Crown Hotel, Boroughbridge

Alan Vince¹.

12.1 Introduction

The excavation produced sherds of medieval and later pottery. The pottery can be divided into three groups, based on date and, partly, stratigraphy. The earliest pottery found is of late 11th or 12th century date and is mainly from the fill of a single ditch. The next assemblage found is of 14th century date, possibly dating towards the middle of the century. This material too came from a ditch fill, forming a moderately large assemblage. Finally, there is a small quantity of post-medieval and early modern pottery, none of which is well stratified.

12.2 Description

All items were recorded to common name and form level and any significant details of manufacture, decoration or use were recorded as comments. Quantification was by sherd/fragment count alone and the data was entered into a MS Access 7 database.

12.2.1 Medieval

Late 11th/12th century

Only one context produced solely pottery of this date: [3020]. The deposit produced nine unabraded sherds which probably date between the late 11th and late 12th centuries.

Wares

Only one ware was present, a white-firing, coarse-gritted wheelthrown ware. Pottery of this type has been given a number of names, one of the earliest being Northern Gritty ware. In York it is termed Gritty Ware and in East Yorkshire is termed Pimply Ware. At York, the ware is present at the Minster by the time the Norman church was being built in the 1080s (Holdsworth, Jane 1995 6.2 Post-Roman Pottery, in Phillips, D & Heywood, B Excavations at York Minster Volume I, HMSO, 468-480). However, it is not present in the mid 11th century at Coppergate (Mainman 1990). It therefore seems to be a conquest period or slightly later introduction. A slightly later introduction date was suggested by Le Patourel based on evidence from Kirkstall Abbey and Pontefract Priory.

The Boroughbridge sherds all have a similar fabric with the following characteristics:

- Fragments of coarse-grained sandstone with light iron-staining on the grains, which are otherwise only loosely cemented.
- Fragments of white and red-firing laminated clay, some (of both colours) highly micaceous. The muscovite flakes are sometimes up to 1.0mm across, although mainly much smaller.

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- Variegated clay with lenses of both redder and whiter clay.
- Sparse rounded fragments of ferruginous sandstone with grains up to 0.3mm across and a microcrystalline haematite cement.

Forms

The vessels are all jars, used for cooking. All sherds have some evidence for external sooting. The vessel shape is probably cylindrical with a slight constriction at the rim. All the rims are squared.

Mid 14th century

The medieval pottery in contexts [3002], [3017], [3018], [3027] and [3033] is probably all of the same date and contains a similar range of wares. Dating is provided by a number of types which are likely to be of late 13th to 14th century date together with a smaller number of types which have a mid 14th to 15th century date range. If this assemblage represents material used over a short period of time, rather than representing a longer occupation span, then it must date to the middle of the 14th century, when 'late medieval' types such as Humber Ware and forms such as Low Countries style 'cauldrons' and unglazed 'drinking jugs' were starting to be used whilst wares such as Scarborough ware and Brandsby ware were still in use.

Wares

These deposits produced a few sherds of gritty ware, similar to those found in the earlier ditch but with some having a redder colour and thicker walls. The most common fabric, however, was a fine whiteware, usually with a copper-stained glaze (NYWWF). Sandy, green-glazed whitewares were the next most common type (NYWWS). Gritty whitewares, similar in texture to the earlier gritty wares, were also present (NYWWG).

Humber wares (HUM), with a fine sand temper were the next more common ware. These could be divided into two groups - those with oxidized fabrics and those with reduced fabrics (some of which had a light grey or oxidized outer margin and surface).

A coarse textured glazed ware, not recognised previous by the author, contained rounded fragments of a medium-grained sandstone and fragments of coal (MISC SXKW). The body is red-firing but all the examples present had reduced cores.

Finally, a few examples of regional imports were present: East Yorkshire Orangeware, probably produced at Beverley (EYO); Midlands Purple ware (MP) and Scarborough ware (SCAR).

Forms

Jugs were the most common form present. Three sizes of vessel were present; large jugs, represented mainly by their large strap handles (in Humber ware and sandy whiteware); medium-sized jugs were the most common jug form, although very few occurred as large

enough fragments to determine their precise form. Decoration consisted of horizontal grooved lines, horizontal combed lines, horizontal wavy lines and horizontal roller-stamping (four examples, all in sandy green-glazed whiteware). Only one example of applied decoration was present, an iron-rich pellet on a fine whiteware fabric. One of the Humber ware vessels was covered externally with a white slip under a green glaze. Small, unglazed 'drinking jugs' were present in Humber ware and Midlands Purple ware.

Jars, nearly all with traces of use in cooking in the form of soot or internal deposits, were found in three fabrics: gritty ware, fine whiteware and the coarse-textured glazed ware. A body sherd of sandy whiteware was identified as coming from a bowl, but might have been from the lower part of an internally-glazed jar. All but two of the coarse-textured glazed ware sherds probably came from two-handled cooking pots or cauldrons, copying the Low Countries Redware form.

12.2.2 *Post-medieval*

Post-medieval pottery was present in contexts [3000] and [3005]. A brown-glazed tobacco pipe tip was present in context [1007]. Only six sherds were recovered from these deposits and a further post-medieval sherd was unstratified. The stratified material is likely to be of 19th-century date, based on the refined whiteware but could be 18th century if this sherd was intrusive or has been mis-identified.

Wares

Three wares were present: Black-glazed ware, a red earthenware (unstratified) and a refined whiteware.

The black-glazed ware consists of five sherds varying considerably in colour and texture. All, however, were produced using Coal Measure clays, in which light-firing and red-firing clays were poorly mixed. The glaze colour seems to have been achieved by applying a plain lead glaze over a thin red, iron-rich slip. Dribbles on some vessels show that this slip was applied as a liquid.

Vessels of this type were produced in Staffordshire and Derbyshire (Ticknall) but the source of these Boroughbridge examples is probably somewhere in West Yorkshire. Black-glazed wares of this type were produced throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, probably continuing into the 19th century.

The red earthenware has a silty textured fabric, akin to Ryedale ware, but with a redder colour. The vessel has a copper-stained green glaze which is poorly applied. It is possible that the vessel comes from the Hambleton Hills area, which produced redwares as well as whitewares. Its appearance suggests a 16th or 17th century date.

The refined whiteware has a similar fabric to Creamware and Pearl ware but its glaze lacks the slight iron staining of Creamware and the cobalt blue tinge of Pearl ware. It is therefore likely to be a 19th century white ware.

Forms

Four forms are present. Large pancheons and cylindrical 'butter pots' (black-glazed ware), a deep bowl (red earthenware) and a closed form, perhaps a chamber pot (whiteware).

12.3 Acknowledgements

The illustrations are the work of Zoë Pattinson. I am grateful to Jane Young for commenting on the assemblages.

12.4 Bibliography

Mainman, A J 1990 Anglo-Scandinavian Pottery from Coppergate The Archaeology of York 16/5

12.4 Appendix 3A: List of Fabric Codes used in catalogue

cname	full name	period	Vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	pmed	5
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	med	1
EYO	East Yorkshire Orangewares	med	3
HUM	Humberware	med	15
MISC SXKW	Unknown sandstone and coal-tempered glazed ware	nk	7
MP	Midlands Purple ware	pmed	1
NYWWF	North Yorkshire Whiteware - fine	med	22
NYWWG	North Yorkshire Whiteware - gritty	med	9
NYWWS	North Yorkshire Whiteware - calcareous inclusions	med	20
PMR	London Post-medieval Redware	pmed	1
SCAR	Scarborough ware	med	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	emod	1
YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	sn-emed	20

12.5 Appendix 3B: Catalogue of ceramic finds

Context	cname	Form	Sherds	Vessels	Action	Description
1007	CTP	TIP	1	1		BROWN GLAZED
3000	BL	BOWL	3	3		
3002	HUM	DJ	3	1		UNGLAZED BALUSTER BASE;CF HOLME-ON-COPPER GLAZE?
3002	HUM	JUG	1	1		SAGGING BASE;COPPER GLAZED
3002	HUM	JUG	2	1		SAGGING BASE;PLAIN GLAZED
3002	HUM	JUG	1	1		WHITE SLIPPED EXT;COPPER GLAZE; HORIZ
3002	MP	DJ	2	1		GREY SURFACE;OXID CORE;VARIAGATED
3002	NYWWF	JUG	2	2		COPPER GLAZED
3002	NYWWG	JUG	2	2		COPPER GLAZED
3002	NYWWS	JUG	1	1		
3002	NYWWS	JUG	2	2		COPPER GLAZED
3002	NYWWS	JUG	1	1		RIBBED STRAP;COPPER GLAZED
3002	NYWWS	JUG	1	1		RSD;COPPER GLAZED
3002	SCAR	JUG	1	1		NARROW-NECKED VESSEL WITH THUMBING
3002	YG	JAR	2	2		
3002	YG	JAR	2	1		SANDY TEXTURE;GLOBULAR FORM
3002	YG	JAR	1	1		SOOTED
3005	BL	BOWL	1	1		
3005	BL	BUTT	1	1		
3005	WHITE	CHP?	1	1		
3017	EYO	JUG	1	1		
3017	NYWWG	JUG	1	1		
3018	MISC	JAR	1	1		
3018	NYWWG	JUG	1	1		
3020	YG	JAR	6	6		SOOTED
3020	YG	JAR	3	3	DR	SQUARED RIM
3027	EYO	JUG	1	1		WAVY COMBING
3027	HUM	DJ	1	1		ROD;THUMBING EITHER SIDE OF R/H
3027	HUM	JUG	2	2		
3027	HUM	JUG	2	1		COPPER GLAZE
3027	HUM	JUG	10	1		FLAT TOPPED RIM;PULLED SPOUT;RIBBED
3027	HUM	JUG	1	1		OVA;L/STRAP HANDLE
3027	HUM	JUG	1	1		RIBBED STRAP HANDLE
3027	HUM	JUG	1	1		SAGGING

Context	cname	Form	Sherds	Vessels	Action	Description
3027	MISC	CAUL	5	5		
3027	NYWWF	JAR	1	1		COPPER GLAZED INT;SOOTED
3027	NYWWF	JAR	1	1		SOOTED
3027	NYWWF	JUG	13	13		COPPER GLAZED
3027	NYWWF	JUG	1	1		COPPER GLAZED;COMBED HORIZ
3027	NYWWG	JUG	2	2		COPPER GLAZED
3027	NYWWG	JUG	1	1		SPLASH GLAZED
3027	NYWWS	JUG	3	3		COPPER GLAZED
3027	NYWWS	JUG	3	3		PLAIN GLAZED
3027	NYWWS	JUG	1	1		RIBBED ROD;COPPER GLAZED
3027	NYWWS	JUG	3	1		ROD B/H JOIN;COPPER GLAZED
3027	NYWWS	JUG	1	1		ROD;CENTRAL GROOVED;COPPER GLAZED
3027	NYWWS	JUG	3	3		RSD;COPPER GLAZED
3027	NYWWS	JUG	1	1		SQUARED RIM;RIBBED NECK
3027	YG	JAR	1	1		INT DEPO;SOOTED
3027	YG	JAR	2	2		SOOTED;REDDISH FABRIC
3033	EYO	JUG	1	1		
3033	MISC	JUG	2	1		THUMBED
3033	MISC	CAUL	3	1		
3033	MISC	JUG	1	1		
3033	NYWWF	JUG	3	3		COPPER GLAZE
3033	NYWWF	JUG	1	1		PLAIN GLAZE;FE PELLET
3033	NYWWG	JUG	2	1		
3033	NYWWG	JUG	1	1		COPPER GLAZE
3033	NYWWS	BOWL	1	1		COPPER GLAZE;SOOTED EXT
3033	NYWWS	JUG	1	1		THUMBED;COPPER GLAZE
3033	YG	JAR	1	1		REDDISH FABRIC
U/S	CMW	JUG	1	1		SMALL RIBBED ROD HANDLE;COPPER GLAZE
U/S	HUM	JUG	1	1		
U/S	HUM	JUG	1	1		WAVY HORIZ LINE
U/S	PMR	DEEP	1	1		COPPER GLAZED INT
U/S	YG	JAR	1	1		REDDISH FABRIC;WHITE SLIPPED INT;SOOTED
U/S	YG	JAR	3	2		SOOTED

13.0 Appendix 4 ~ Ceramic Building Material Assessment, The Crown Hotel.

S Garside-Neville²

13.1 Introduction

A small sample of brick and tile was submitted for examination.

13.2 Medieval Material

Two bricks in the sample are probably medieval date. The bricks are from context [3031], and have dimensions and characteristics that in nearby York would mark them as being 14th – 15th century in date. The bricks are considerably narrower, broader and longer than the rest of the sample. The bricks also have lightly indented borders. Unlike examples from York, which are thought to have been used as infill for timber-framed buildings, these are slop moulded (where the brick mould was wetted, rather than sanded, before throwing in the clay) and they also show signs of a turning mark (where the brick was levered off the moulding table). However, it is still possible that these bricks were used as infill for a timber framed building.

There are examples of plain roofing tile (which can be peg or nib tile) which may be medieval or post medieval in date. There is one example of the method of suspension, and this has a diamond shaped peghole, which was probably centrally placed toward the top of the tile.

13.3 Post medieval material

The bulk of the sample is post medieval in date. It comprises of slop moulded bricks of varying sizes and dates. One of the bricks is a three-quarter bat, which was broken to size to make up the dimensions in a wall.

Pan tile is present. This type of roofing can occur as early as the 17th century, however, the examples here show signs of mechanised production and are likely to be no earlier than the 18th century in date.

Context [3020] has a fragment of thrown material which could be some sort of piping, or possibly a flower pot fragment. There is also fairly modern land drain from Context [3034].

13.4 Conclusion

Ceramic building material is prone to reuse which may account for the presence of medieval bricks in this sample. As there had been a medieval manor on the site prior to the coaching inn, it would not be unreasonable to suggest that the bricks were reused from the manor in the building of the inn. Though these bricks were perhaps originally used for a timber-framed building infill, it would not stop them from being used in an all brick wall at a later date.

² Brick and Tile Services,

The other bricks range from the 17th - 19th century in date, and have various fabrics, showing varied brick sources for the area. Plain roofing tile was used from the medieval period onward, with pantile replacing it during the post medieval period.

It is recommended that this sample retained for further study, particularly as the building materials of Boroughbridge have not been studied in any depth.

13.5 Context Listing

Context	Form/s	Date range	Spot Date
3000	Pan (T18, reused)	18th+	18th+
3000	Pan (T19, cat paw print)	17th+	
3000	Pan (silty fabric)	17th+	
3000	Peg (T16, Diamond peghole 10mm across)		
3000	Brick (L233B106T59, burnt, slop moulded, very rough)	17th-18th	
3000	Brick (B106T56, slop moulded)	16th-18th	
3002	Plain (T19)	13th+	13th+
3002	Stone roof tile (B185T15, circular nailhole 9mm across, limestone)	13th+	
3020	?Flower pot/?water pipe (T18, wheel-thrown)	?18th+	18th+
3027	Plain	13th+	13th+
3031	Brick (L263B134T43, slop moulded, fine sanding on top and lower surface)	14th-15th	14th-15th
3031	Brick (L270B132T47, turning mark, fine sanding on lower surface, slop moulded, indented border)	14th-15th	
3033	Plain (T14, sooted)	13th+	13th+
3033	Plain (T13)	13th+	
3034	?Drain (T16, bore of c80mm)	19th+	19th+
3052	Brick (L234B114T63, slop moulded)	17th-19th	17th-19th
3052	Brick (B115T53, slop moulded, neatly broken - three-quarter bat)	17th-19th	
3052	Brick (B116T59, slop moulded, rough, grass on lower surface)	17th+19th	

14.0 Appendix 5 ~ The metalwork

Jane Cowgill

14.1 Summary

A medieval arrow head was found in ditch [3021]. Ditch [3003] produced four iron artefacts and slag indicative of smithing. The slag may suggest the production of large structural elements rather than horse shoes and nails perhaps indicating the presence of a general blacksmith, rather than a specialist farrier. The small amount of hammer scale suggests that the smithy itself was at some distance from the ditch whilst material enclosed in the slag show that coal with some charcoal was used as the fuel. A single rod was recovered from a post-medieval context.

14.2 Background.

An evaluation was conducted at the Crown Hotel by On-Site Archaeology. Features of early medieval and late medieval date were found together with a scatter of post-medieval artefacts.

14.3 Recording Methodology.

The seven iron objects were identified with the aid of X-Radiographic plates HARGM:9553 1 – 3.1999. The identifications form the Registered Finds catalogue below.

A total of 1415g of slag was submitted for recording (total of 12 pieces). The slag was washed when necessary with a toothbrush, dried and identified solely on morphological grounds by visual examination, sometimes with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. It was recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets and this information was entered directly into Table 1 below. A note of probable fuel type has been recorded when fragments were incorporated within the slag. Any soil in the bags that contained the slag was checked with a magnet for evidence of hammerscale.

14.4 The Registered Finds.

The ironwork is in poor condition and most pieces are fairly blurred on the X-Radiographs.

14.4.1 Ditch [3021]

Context [3020], RF1, IRON ARROWHEAD, MEDIEVAL.

Socketed shaft with probably a triangular head without barbs. The most common multi-purpose medieval type. Condition poor and broken into two pieces. Surviving measurements: length 78mm, width 23mm, maximum socket diameter 10mm.

14.4.2 Ditch [3003]

Context [3034], RF3, IRON NAIL

Hand made with ?oval head. Length 50mm.

Context [3027], RF4, IRON STRIP
Length 55mm, width 19mm, thickness 1mm.

Context [3002], RF5, IRON STAKE
Tapers towards one end, section unclear. Incomplete length 85mm.

Context [3002], RF6, IRON –
Binding or reinforcement piece. Incomplete length 96mm, width 18mm, thickness 18mm.

Context [3027], RF7, IRON –
Staple or curved bar corroded onto or incorporated within a piece of iron smithing slag.
Length of iron (from X-Radiograph) c. 45mm, width c. 20mm. Weight 73g.

14.5 *The Slags.*

All of the assemblage was generated by iron smithing, the production of iron artefacts from bar iron or old (recycled) iron. The pieces are large and unusually dense considering that the main fuel was coal (with some, but smaller amounts of, charcoal). The 14th century was the period when coal became much more commonly used as fuel for iron smithing. Coal slags tend to be light, frothy and rather smaller than these pieces. The single piece from context [3002] is in fresh condition and has suffered very little weathering and does not resemble in condition or form those pieces from the main group from context [3027]. This latter assemblage may have suffered from weathering while on the ground surface and/or from an aggressive post-depositional process because many of the pieces are encrusted with corrosion products and some are, or appear to be, abraded.

The size of the pieces and density of the slag suggests that the pieces from context [3027] were probably not produced by a farrier working at the Inn, although it is impossible to definitely determine the products of a smith from the slags generated. Large pieces of slag may indicate that a large piece of iron was being worked upon at high temperatures, perhaps structural fittings. Little hammerscale was noted amongst the soil washed from the [3027] slags so the presence of a smithy at the site cannot be postulated.

Table 1, The Slag Catalogue.

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Fuel	Comments
3002	HB	1	123g	Coal/Charcoal	Fresh condition; 52x70x25mm
3027	SSL	2	39g	Coal/Charcoal	V Dense; encrusted
3027	HB	1	222g	Coal/Charcoal	Encrusted; 85x70x45mm
3027	HB	1	37g	Coal/Charcoal	Totally encrusted and abraded?
3027	HB	3	369g	Coal/Charcoal	Extremely dense
3027	HB	1	150g	Coal/Charcoal	Dense, encrusted and abraded
3027	HB	2	261g	Coal/Charcoal	Encrusted and abraded
3027	HB	1	214g	Coal/Charcoal	Totally encrusted - only visible in break

HB = hearth bottom; SSL = smithing slag lump.

14.5.1 *Post-medieval contexts*

Context [1007], RF2, IRON ROD

Indeterminate form, one end splayed? Length 50mm.

14.6 *Recommendations.*

No further work is required on these assemblages.

15.0 Appendix 6 ~ Glass, The Crown Hotel, Boroughbridge

*Alan Vince*³

Thirteen fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from context [3000]. They vary widely in appearance, mainly in the degree of weathering and in colour. Two fragments, a neck and base, are particularly highly weathered and are consistent with being from a wide, squat bottle of the types used in the late 17th and early 18th centuries (the so-called 'onion' and 'mallet' forms). The remainder, however, are free-blown tall wine bottles with single string rims. Such bottles, with diameters of c.95mm, are typical of the mid 18th to early 19th centuries. A late 18th century date is likely for the assemblage.

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16.0 Appendix 7 ~ Environmental Assessment, The Crown Hotel, Boroughbridge

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16.1 Summary

Three sediment samples and a single box of bone were submitted for assessment, and all were examined. Organic remains were scarce in all three samples; no insect remains were recovered and charred cereal grains and weed seeds were the only plant remains present.

A very small vertebrate assemblage was recovered (63 fragments of which 28 were identifiable to species), consisting entirely of the remains of domestic species. Biometrical data was recorded and could be used as part of a synthetic project with other material of this date.

KEYWORDS: CROWN HOTEL; BOROUGHBRIDGE; NORTH YORKSHIRE; MEDIEVAL; VERTEBRATE REMAINS; PLANT REMAINS; ASSESSMENT.

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16.2 Introduction

An evaluation excavation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology during May 1999 at The Crown Hotel, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 3962 6687). Three sediment samples and a single box of hand-collected bone (approximately 10 litres) were presented for assessment. The samples and vertebrate remains were recovered from contexts associated with two ditches. Pottery spot dates indicated a mid 14th century date for most contexts, the exceptions being contexts [3000] (dated 17th – 18th century) and [3020] (11th – 12th century).

16.3 Methods

16.3.1 Sediment samples

The material was initially inspected in the laboratory and described using a standard *pro forma*. A 2kg subsample of each of the three (*sensu* Dobney *et al* 1992) samples was processed as a 'GBA' sample for the recovery of invertebrate remains and plant macrofossils following procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986).

Flots and residues were examined for the remains of plants and insects.

16.3.2 Vertebrate remains

For the vertebrate remains, data were recorded electronically directly into a series of tables using a purpose-built input system and *Paradox* software. For each context, subjective records were made of the state of preservation, colour of the fragments, and the appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Additionally, semi-quantitative information was recorded concerning fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breakage.

Where possible, fragments were identified to species or species group, using the reference collection at the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York. Fragments not identifiable to species were grouped into categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid) and medium-sized mammal (assumed to be caprovid, pig or small cervid).

Measurements for mammals were taken (where appropriate) according to the system of von den Driesch (1976), with additional measurements following those outlined by Dobney *et al.* (forthcoming).

Total numbers of fragments by species were recorded, together with the number of measurable fragments and those yielding ageing information. As well as counts of fragments, total weights were recorded for all identifiable and unidentifiable categories.

16.4 Results

16.4.1 Sediment samples

Table 1 gives a list of the samples, the action taken and the retention/disposal requirements. In this section the material is discussed in chronological order. Archaeological information is given in square brackets after the sample number.

Context [3020], Sample 2/T

Fill of ditch [3021], 11th/12th century. Moist, mid brown, soft (working soft), clay silty sand with stones (2-60 mm), pot and charcoal present.

The small washover consisted of charcoal (to 10 mm), with traces of charred cereal grains (?oats, cf. *Avena*, and ?barley, cf. *Hordeum*). The single charred achene of corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, is likely to have been a crop contaminant, whilst the well-preserved uncharred fruits of dandelion (*Taraxacum*) must be modern. No insect remains were recovered. The small residue consisted chiefly of sand and stones (as for sample 1) with pottery, and bone present. Two mammal bone fragments and two amphibian pelvis (too broken for identification to species) were recovered.

Context [3027], Sample 1/T

Fill of ditch [3003], mid 14th century. Moist, mid brown (with orangish patches), soft slightly sticky (working soft to slightly plastic), slightly sandy clay silt, with stones (6-60 mm), white flecks and pot present. Modern seedlings were also noted.

The very small washover comprised only a little fine (<10 mm) charcoal, with traces of charred cereals, including one tentatively identified wheat (*Triticum*) grain, and of small (<3 mm) charred legume seeds (probably a crop contaminant). The well-preserved uncharred dandelion fruits and uncharred elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds are no doubt post-depositional in origin. No insect remains were recovered. The small residue consisted chiefly of sand and stones with ?slag, and bone present. Nine unidentifiable scraps of bone were recovered and these included six mammal, one amphibian and two fish fragments.

Context [3034], Sample 3/T

Upper fill of ditch [3003], seals 14th century deposit [3027]. Just moist, mid to dark brown (darker and paler in places), crumbly to soft (working soft), sandy silt with some lumps coated with fine and rotted charcoal, small lumps of orangish and buff coloured sediment (more sandy). In addition, rotted mortar, brick/tile, coal, charcoal (mostly very rotted) and mammal bone were present.

The small washover consisted largely of a few tens of rather poorly preserved (puffed and often eroded) charred cereal grains of which all but one appeared to be bread/club wheat, *Triticum aestivo-compactum*; there was one tentatively identified grain of barley (*Hordeum*). The only other identifiable plant remains were a single charred seed of the cornfield weed corn

gromwell, *Buglossoides arvensis*, likely to have been a contaminant of the cereals. No insect remains were recovered.

The moderate-sized residue consisted chiefly of sand, stones, brick/tile, coal and cinders. Charcoal, bone and shell were present. A total of 27 bone fragments was recovered, of which nine were unidentifiable mammal bone fragments, the rest being fish, including several pieces of fish scales. Small pieces of mussel shell were also noted.

16.4.2 *Hand-collected vertebrate remains*

Vertebrate remains were recorded from all six contexts submitted for assessment. Overall preservation was described as fair, except for contexts [3027] and [3055] which also contained well preserved fragments. Angularity (appearance of broken surfaces) was mostly noted as battered or spiky. Colour was recorded as variable, ranging from fawn to brown.

The degree of fragmentation of the bones was moderate, most fragments being between 5 and 20 cm in largest dimension. Dog gnawing and fresh breakage were evident on 0-50% of fragments in most contexts. Burnt fragments were noted in context [3020] only. Butchery was recorded on more than 10% of fragments in all contexts.

A total of 63 fragments (weighing 1914 g) was recovered, of which 28 (weighing 1174 g) were identifiable to species (Table 2). Species present included cattle (10 fragments), caprovid (6), pig (5), horse (2), dog (4), and a single cat bone. One juvenile cattle bone was noted, together with nine measurable adult bones (measurements in Table 3).

A range of skeletal elements was represented for all species, but insufficient fragments were recovered for any specific waste disposal patterns to be recognised.

16.5 *Discussion and statement of potential*

16.5.1 *Sediment samples*

The few, and mostly rather poorly preserved ancient biological remains are of very little interpretative value.

16.5.2 *Vertebrate remains*

The vertebrate remains from the Crown Hotel amounted to a very small assemblage, on which no further work is recommended. However, as the material is tightly dated, the measurements could be usefully incorporated into a synthetic project, bringing together many small medieval assemblages from the region.

16.6 Recommendations

16.6.1 Sediment samples

It is not likely to be profitable to carry out any further work on this material, though other deposits from the area to be excavated may yield further evidence for cereals or other crops, which should be sought.

16.6.2 Vertebrate remains

No further work is recommended on the current vertebrate material.

16.7 Retention and disposal

The present sediment sample material is not worth retaining in the long term. The vertebrate remains should be retained for the present.

16.8 Archive

All material is currently stored in the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

16.9 Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Nicky Pearson of *On-Site Archaeology* for supplying the material and archaeological information and to English Heritage for allowing AH to work on this material.

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Table 1. List of samples from The Crown Hotel, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.

Context	Sample	Action taken	Retention/disposal
3020	2/T	2kg sieved to 300 m after being soaked, washover sieved to 300 m, residue dried	Need not be retained.
3027	1/T	2kg sieved to 300 m after being soaked, washover sieved to 300 m, residue dried	Need not be retained.
3034	3/T	2kg sieved to 300 m after being soaked, paraffin flotation carried out, residue dried	Need not be retained.

Table 2. Vertebrate remains from The Crown Hotel, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.

Species	No. juvenile	No. measurable	Total no. fragments	Weight (g)	
Dog	<i>Canis f. domestic</i>	-	2	4	99.2
Cat	<i>Felis f. domestic</i>	-	-	1	1.7
Horse	<i>Equus f. domestic</i>	-	-	2	238.0
Pig	<i>Sus f. domestic</i>	-	2	5	117.4
Cow	<i>Bos f. domestic</i>	1	2	10	685.8
Sheep/goat	Caprovid	-	3	6	31.6
Subtotal		1	9	28	1173.7
Large mammal		-	-	23	663.3
Medium-sized mammal		-	-	12	77.3
Subtotal		-	-	35	740.6
Total		1	9	63	1914.3

Table 3. Measurements of vertebrate remains from The Crown Hotel, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.

Context	Date	Species	Element	Side	Measurements			
3002	mid 14th C	Cow	Calcaneum	r	Gl=115.85	BS=34.90	C=24.60	C+D=42.71
3002	mid 14th C	Cow	Metatarsal	l	Bp=52.38	Dp=49.61		
3027	mid 14th C	Dog	Tibia	r	Gl=201.15	SD=15.21	Bd=24.54	Dd=17.39
3055	?14th C	Dog	Tibia	l	Gl=137.64	SD=7.75	Bd=14.93	Dd=10.53
3002	mid 14th C	Pig	Radius	r	Bp=30.25	SD=19.21		
3027	mid 14th C	Pig	Humerus	l	BT=32.34	HTC=20.99		
3002	mid 14th C	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	l	Bp=22.22	Dp=14.95		
3002	mid 14th C	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	l	Gl=107.98	Bp=21.41	Dp=16.65	SD=12.89
3027	mid 14th C	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	l	Bp=18.94	Dp=18.92	SD=10.15	

17.0 Appendix 8 ~ Written Scheme of Investigation

Nick Pearson

The Excavation Program

- 17.1 An archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area was undertaken by *On-Site Archaeology* in August 1998, the results of which are reported on in OSA report No:98EV06.
- 17.2 The results of that evaluation exercise indicate that deposits of (late) medieval date are present on this site within the footprint of the proposed swimming pool. It is difficult to be certain as to the nature of this material on the basis of the small size of the sample area excavated. The presence, however, of the deliberately laid flagstones in Trench 1, and the fact that in both trenches deposits of (late) medieval date contained considerable amounts of building demolition material, would indicate the likely proximity of a well constructed structure. The archaeological evidence therefore corroborates the previous indications that the site may be the location of a medieval manor house, perhaps of some considerable size, status and longevity.
- 17.3 It is clear from the results of this evaluation exercise that deposits of medieval date are sealed by material, which is modern in origin. In Trench 1, deposits clearly of (late) medieval date were encountered at approximately 1.0m below the level of the current stone flagged patio area. In Trench 2 it is less easy to give a precise depth, but no finds of modern date were found below the possible flood deposit, 0.60m below ground level (BGL).
- It is clear therefore that should any development take place on this site, that the topmost 0.60m to 1.00m could be removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Beneath that level it would be appropriate to hand clean the revealed surface. Should medieval features and deposits be found to exist at this level, as is suggested by this evaluation exercise, in order to satisfy planning requirements it will be necessary to remove such deposits down to the base level of the development threat by more appropriate archaeological methods, i.e. hand excavation.
- 17.4 The base level of the excavation necessary to construct the swimming pool has yet to be finalised by the design team.

Objectives

- 17.5 The objectives of this excavation are: -
- 17.5.1 To recover, where possible, evidence relating to prehistoric occupation of the area.
- 17.5.2 To determine the presence or absence of Roman, Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian occupation of the site.
- 17.5.3 To determine the nature of medieval occupation of the site, with particular reference to the potential presence of the medieval manorial complex and should it be present its structural sequence.

Excavation Methodology

- 17.6 The on-site examination will consist of the following work:

- 17.6.1 The excavation area will comprise an area measuring 12m x 8m spanning the footprint of the proposed swimming pool. Deposits will initially be removed by JCB under archaeological supervision down to a depth of 0.60m BGL. Depending on what is uncovered excavation may then proceed by machine to a depth of 1.00m. At that depth the area will be hand cleaned to determine the nature of the archaeological material present. Thereafter excavation will be entirely by hand unless it can be shown that the material present does not require detailed examination.
- 17.6.2 Whilst machine excavation is being undertaken the project team may consist of a single archaeologist. It is envisaged that a team of three will be required when the excavation reaches the 0.60m to 1.00m level. Thereafter a team of two to four trained archaeologists will be required, depending on the nature of the detailed hand excavation that may be required.
- 17.7 Archaeological recording will comprise: -
- 17.7.1 the trench location and section profiles will be recorded, even if archaeological remains are not present.
- 17.7.2 archaeological deposits will be recorded (surveyed, drawn, described, photographed, etc.) following standard *On-Site Archaeology* procedures.
- 17.7.3 all records will be indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for consistency;
- 17.7.4 all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the excavation will be packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete;
- 17.8 The details and processes outlined in 4.1- 4.2 will produce the following output as an archive report:
- 17.8.1 plan of site showing position of trenches;
- 17.8.2 portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts;
- 17.8.3 an interpretation of the structural sequence;
- 17.8.4 an interpretation of the archaeological and research potential of the remainder of the site.
- 17.8.5 In addition the report will contain the following elements: -
- non-technical summary
 - introductory statements
 - aim and objectives
 - method statement
 - objective summary of results
 - interpretation and conclusions
 - supporting illustrations and interpretative drawings
 - supporting data
 - references

- 17.8.6 The archive will be curated following the guidance provided in the ‘Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections’, Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992.
- The site archive (paper, drawn, photo, digital and material) will be checked and cross-referenced before completion of the field work. The archive will include:-
 - copies of correspondence
 - survey reports
 - site notebook / diaries
 - original photographic records
 - site drawings
 - original context records
 - artefacts cleaned where appropriate and packed
 - ecofacts and other sample residues
 - original finds records
 - original sample records
 - original skeleton records
 - original specialist reports
 - index or database and printout
 - a summary of the nature / quality of the various classes of data collected.
- 17.9 allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of a synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and research potential of the site in a form such as is used in *Medieval Britain and Ireland* in *Medieval Archaeology*.
- 17.10 *On-Site Archaeology* will demonstrate by providing CV’s that the staff appointed to direct, supervise, and work on this project have relevant experience of working both on complex urban sites and the complex archives which they produce.
- 17.11 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The suitable level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the project results, but as a minimum the basic requirements of Appendix 7.1 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) will be met.
- 17.11.1 The publication report will contain the following information:
- the research objectives as expressed in the project design.
 - circumstances and organisation of the work and the date at which it was undertaken
 - identity of the individual / organisation by whom the work was undertaken
 - summary account of the results of the project
 - summary of the contents of the project archive, where it is housed and how it may be

consulted

17.11.2 The report on the fieldwork will additionally give:

- the national grid reference
- the parish

17.11.3 Report-writing criteria

When writing up the results of this project, consideration will be given to the following:

- the report will appropriately reflect the importance of the results of the project and deal adequately with the site's social, political, and historical context
- the interpretation of the site will be justified by the evidence presented. Ambiguities in the data base will be discussed, and where more than one interpretation is possible the alternatives will be presented
- the report will present information about what was found in a well balanced logical, accessible, and structured way. It will be immediately intelligible to and usable by those who know nothing about the site
- the extent to which the objectives of the project have been fulfilled will be discussed, including a critical assessment of the methodologies employed
- the report will be written clearly and concisely, and will make appropriate, consistent, and economical use of other methods of data presentation: e.g. tables, plans, or photographs
- specialist reports and their supporting data will be carefully chosen and given their proper value. Specialist contributors will be involved in or informed of editorial decisions affecting the presentation of their work in print
- all the constituent parts (text, figures, photos, and specialist reports) will cross-refer adequately. Readers will be able to find their way around the report without difficulty
- attention will be drawn to areas of future study potential which it has not been possible to explore fully within the limits of the agreed project design

17.11.4 Production criteria

Consideration will be given in producing figures and typescript to any notes for authors supplied by the appropriate publishing body. As part of the process of producing the report draft consideration will be given to the following:

- word-processing will be competently done and output checked by the contributor responsible for the original work.
- good quality clear prints of half tones and colour negatives for colour plates will be selected at an early stage in the preparation of the report draft and will be available to the editor with the rest of the report draft
- the presentation of line drawings and tables will be discussed and agreed at an early stage in report preparation, and the art work will be available to the editor at the same time as the report draft
- figure, table, and photograph captions will be drafted at an early stage.

- the bibliography will be complete. checked, integrate all contributors' bibliographic contributions, observe BSI, and use conventions compatible with the house style of the publishing body
- errors are the responsibility of the authors and will so far as possible be identified and rectified before the editorial processes begin
- text supplied to the editors will incorporate all revision necessary as a consequence of internal and external refereeing. It will be established with the publishing body at an early stage in the production processes what their refereeing requirements are. If these differ from those of the sponsors, any incompatibility will be resolved at an early stage
- the format and presentation of the material will be agreed with the editors at an early stage.
- in-house editing by the project team will only be done after consultation with the publishing body and will take due consideration of the style and format of the published report
- indexing will be carried out by a professional trained in that field