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BACK LANE

BOROUGHBRIDGE

NORTH YORKSHIRE

SE 39707 66766

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

FOR

MERLIN HOMES

JULY 1995

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Parish	6064
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Kevin John Cale

July 1995

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**BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
JULY 1995**

INTRODUCTION

In July 1995 Mr.W.Branch of Merlin Homes instructed Kevin John Cale, Archaeological Consultant, to maintain an archaeological Watching Brief on ground disturbance associated with the proposed residential development on Back Lane, Boroughbridge.

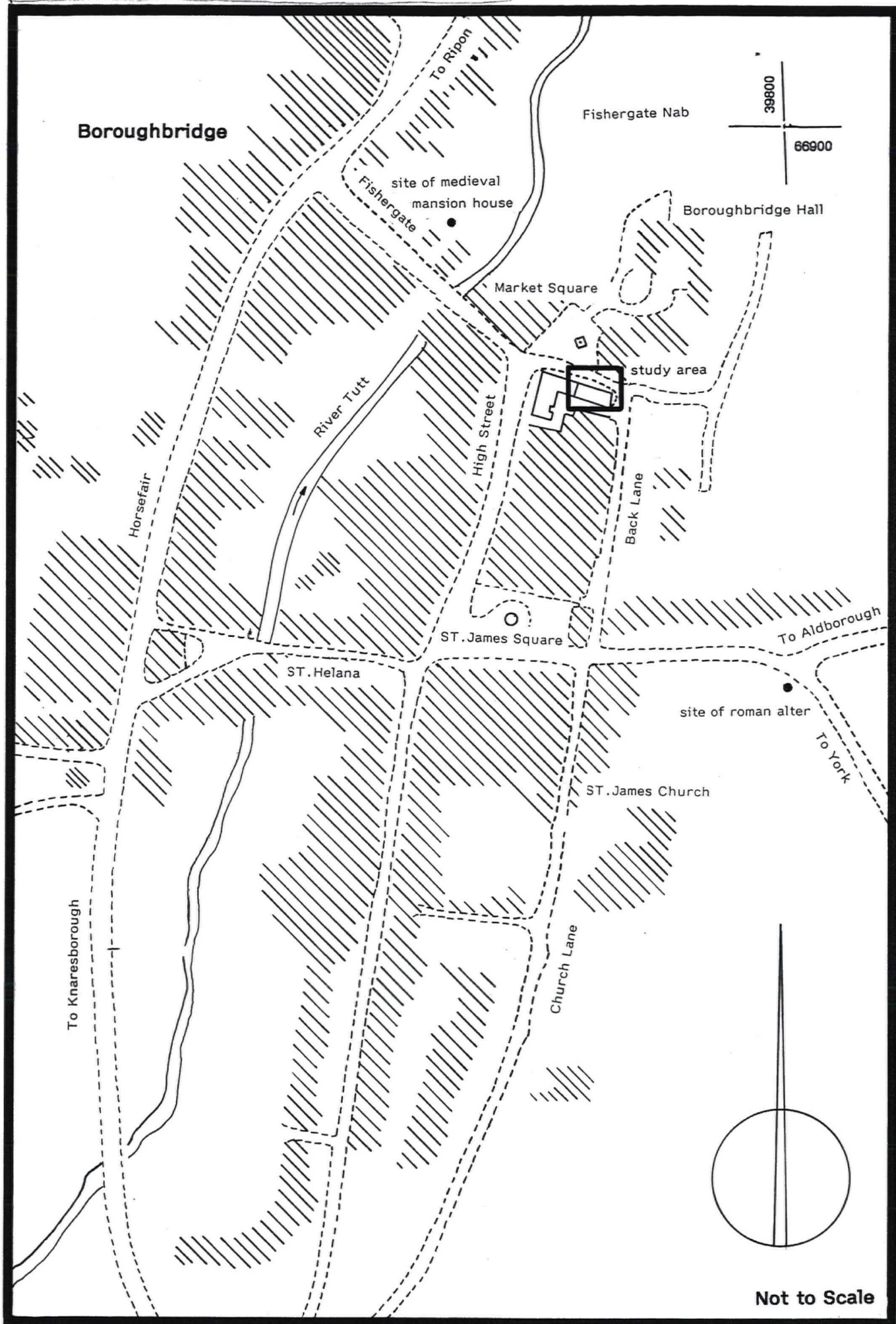
Ms.V.Fiorato, Archaeological Officer, North Yorkshire County Council's Planning Department had informed Mr.W.Branch, that the proposed works were to be undertaken within an archaeologically sensitive location within the Designated Conservation Area that surrounds the market town of Boroughbridge, and as such it would be necessary to engage the services of an archaeologist to maintain an watching brief on the proposed ground disturbance.

The desk top study indicated that the site was situated on the fringe of the medieval market town, the site, therefore, had a potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits relating to 12th century property parcels.

A site inspection that was made immediately prior to the commencement of works and following the recent demolition and site clearance works indicated that the ground levels within the study area appeared to have been heavily disturbed by the previous development of the site. From a rapid survey of the surviving fabric of this former building that includes the east facing gable of the adjoining property and a small number of outbuildings that are situated to the rear of the study area it would appear that the recently demolished structure had been built during the late 18th century.

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION PLAN



SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Boroughbridge

The market town of Boroughbridge is located on the western fringe of the Vale of York, on the banks of the River Ure. This nucleated settlement is situated at 18 metres above sea level on a gentle slope that rises from the southern bank of the River Ure. The settlement is located within the gently undulating, rural landscape of the parish of Boroughbridge.

The town is situated approximately 6 miles to the south east of the city of Ripon via the B6265 and 7 miles to the north east of Knaresborough via the A6055. The settlement is located to the immediate east of the A1, London to Edinburgh highway.

The settlement is made up of three parallel streets known as Horsfair, High Street and Back Lane, this street pattern compartmentalise four areas of urban development and three market places. The town is contained to the north by the River Ure and is bisected by the sinuous tributary known as the River Tutt. The town is transected by the Great North Road, this thoroughfare was the main London to Edinburgh road prior to the construction of the existing line of the A1, the road originally passed through the centre of the town along the line of the street known as Horsefair crossing the River Ure at Borough Bridge.

Back Lane

The development site is situated on the north eastern fringe of the built up area of the market town on the lower slopes of the area of rising ground to the south, the site is situated at 14 metres above sea level.

The site is located within the inside corner of the westward return of Back Street, opposite the trapezoid shaped market place which is situated to the immediate north and supports the large sandstone gate pillars that mark the entrance to Boroughbridge Hall.

To the south and rear of the site are located an intense complex of brick built outbuildings that are juxtaposed around sub-rectangular open yard areas. This complex of ancillary buildings are situated to the rear of those properties and shops that face onto Boroughbridge High Street and are accessed from the narrow service road known as Back Street.

The Study Area

The sub-rectangular shaped study area is presently a site in transition, until recently the site supported the eastern extent of a large terrace structure, this brick built building has been demolished down to it's foundation levels, and this has also included the removal of all former floor surfaces. The greater part of the demolition rubble has been cleared from the site with the salvaged brickwork being stored along the northern boundary of the site. The site is relatively level, rising only slightly towards the south west.

The study area is presently contained to the west by the recently exposed eastern gable of the late 18th century brick built terrace that continues westwards towards the High Street and then dog-legs to the south. This two storey structure is rendered with twin brick stacks and is roofed with reconstituted tile on it's northern aspect with the original fired clay pan-tiles on it's southern aspect. This rectilinear terrace has a small cobbled yard area to the rear, the yard supports a small number of contemporary outbuildings.

This complex of outbuildings defines the southern extent of the site. To the south east this complex consists of a large two storey brick built warehouse with arched fenestration. The structure is in an advanced state of disrepair with no roof and a small number of mature elderberry trees growing within the building. To the south west the outbuildings consist of a small, single storey brick built structure with a corrugated asbestos roof, the building would appear to have been partitioned into three small rooms that were accessed by three ground floor entrances. This structure has been utilised as a privy and a coal house.

To the east the site is contained by a brick built yard wall, with a gateway to afford vehicular access to the site from the south east. The wall measures 1.7 metres in height and has been constructed out of 19th century hand made bricks, it is possible that the wall may have been originally capped with sandstone block-work, a single fragment of which remains in-situ butting against the northern pier of the gateway, elsewhere it would appear that these have been removed prior to the construction of lean-to outbuilding, that has since been demolished. The gateway is situated approximately 3.5 metres west of Back Lane and is clearly marked with twin brick columns that have each been capped with a large pyramidal shaped fragment of dressed sandstone.

To the north the site is presently open onto the narrow footway that runs parallel and adjacent to the westward return of Back Lane.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Boroughbridge and the immediate environs

The Prehistoric Period:

The Devils Arrows prehistoric monument is situated to the west of Boroughbridge and on the fringe of the existing settlement.

This stone row consisting of three grit stone monoliths is approximately 170 metres long. According to the Tudor antiquarian John Leyland, there was formerly a fourth orthostat, it is believed that this was broken up in the 17th century and used in the foundations of the nearby bridge.

There have been a number of small scale excavations around the bases of the standing stones though these have contributed nothing to providing a date for their erection. With the exception of a quantity of flints found some 270 metres east of the central stone and some others found from around the stones themselves there is no record of any evidence of other activities which might be associated with these monoliths.

Recent archaeological landscapes studies commissioned in advance of the major programme of road improvements of the A1 motorway, would indicate that the fields to the immediate west of this road were well populated in the late prehistoric period. The area of limestone would appear to have supported complexes of small farmsteads and accompanying field systems that may have been occupied into the Early Iron age period. From a recent programme of fieldwalking it would appear there are concentrations of flint scatters to the west and north of Boroughbridge with little similar activity to the south.

The Roman Period:

Boroughbridge is situated centrally between two main centres of Roman occupation, the Roman town Isurium Brigantum, Aldborough and the Roecliffe Military Complex.

The Roecliffe Military complex was only recently discovered during archaeological excavations in advance of the improvements to the A1 motorway. A square shaped fort was identified with double ditches and a box rampart together with evidence of an extramural settlement. The eight acre fort site would appear to have been constructed during the Flavian period in order to guard and police an east/west road crossing of the River Ure.

It is suspected that the Roecliffe Fort was occupied for only a relatively short period of time (possibly for only 15 years) and was later superseded by the development of the Aldborough fort, Isurium Brigantum which was situated on the line of the principal roman road artery into the north, Dere Street. The line of Dere street forded the River Ure to the east of Boroughbridge at Milby.

The Medieval Period:

The settlement of Boroughbridge was the 44th New Town to be established by the Normans during the early 12th century. It is evident from a charter of Newburgh Priory that the settlement was well established by 1145.

The present market town still bears the tell-tale signs of a Norman establishment, with a sub-rectangular area of development with three market areas and a centrally located church, serviced by a rectilinear arrangement of roads.

There is no mention of pre Norman settlement on the site, and it is likely that the site began to develop shortly before 1115 when significant changes were made in land ownership and administration within the region. It was during this period that the already well established, neighbouring settlement of Aldborough was transferred to the Honour of Knaresborough becoming at the same time a Compact Lordship that also included the settlements of Milby, Grafton, Dunsforth and Boroughbridge.

The settlement was favourably located at the crossroads of passing land based and waterborne traffic.

The River Port of Boroughbridge had by the late 12th Century become well established and prosperous, benefiting directly from the east - west trade axis between the Pennines and the Vale of York and beyond to the coastal port of Hull. During this period Boroughbridge was situated at the head of the Ouse navigation system and was ideally located to supply the market towns of Knaresborough and Ripon together with the large ecclesiastical establishments within the hinterland.

By the 14th century a Charter of King Edward 1st confirmed that the Rivers Ure and Ouse as far as the city of York were the property of the Lords of Aldborough and Boroughbridge and that they were entitled to exact a toll on all river traffic. The trade being handled by the port included outgoing lead from Nidderdale and Wensleydale together with linen from Knaresborough, imports included wines and spices from the continent and timber from York.

Boroughbridge was ideally located to benefit from the passing road traffic, provisions for which were actively encouraged during the 12th century by the construction of the "Pons Bulgi" the bridge of the borough to the immediate north of the town, and by so doing the ancient ford across the River Ure that was situated downstream at Milby was superseded and thereafter the majority of road traffic was redirected through the town. This through traffic stimulated the growth and success of fairs and markets that were regularly held within the three market places within the town. It is known that during this period the economy of this community was diverse and as well as agriculture which supported at least two corn mills and one fulling mill, fishing and butter manufacture supplemented the towns economy.

During 1318 Yorkshire was invaded by the Scots, and Boroughbridge along with the other market towns of Northallerton and Knaresborough were attacked, plundered and burnt during these incursions. It was as result of the ensuing border politics that lead to the uprisings of Thomas Earl of Lancaster and his eventual defeat and capture at the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. The site of the battle field is situated on the banks of the River Ure at Milby the ford and beneath the bridge at Boroughbridge.

By the later medieval period the settlement was experiencing an economic boom due to the increased waterborne trade in exporting linen that was manufactured in Knaresborough to York and beyond, and due to the increased road traffic passing through and stopping off in the town. The latter generated work in the towns Inns and coach houses, together with growth of the smithying industry and related off-shoots associated with the maintenance and repairing of carts and wagons and the shoeing of livestock.

In 1562 the earlier medieval wooden bridge across the Ure was rebuilt in sandstone.

It was during this same period that Boroughbridge became a centre of refuge for the post reformation Catholics within the area. It is reputed that the Tankard family of Boroughbridge Mansion House hosted a meeting of the Council of the North in 1569.

The Post Medieval Period:

The town continued to develop and prosper as a result of the increased, passing road traffic, Boroughbridge was a convenient stopping off point on the main herding route between Scotland and the Smithfield market. But it was during this period that the port of Boroughbridge began to decline with the majority of waterborne imports and exports being re-directed through Milby Wharfe which was situated downstream from the town on the northern banks of the Ure.

In 1644 it is reputed that Prince Rupert's Royalist Army billeted within the town on their journey to engage the Parliamentarians at York.

During 1680 work commenced on the construction of Boroughbridge Hall, this large Jacobean building was the home of the Wilkinson family. The hall is situated within open grounds to the immediate north of the town and access to the property is gained through the market place.

The 18th and 19th centuries:

During the mid 18th Century an Act of Parliament was passed that sanctioned the transport, by water, of goods into Ripon via the Ure and a length of recently constructed canal. The growth of the flax industry in Ripon during the early 19th century lead to the importing of large quantities of Baltic Flax via the Ure/Ouse watercourse. These imports effectively eclipsed the port at Boroughbridge and marked it's decline.

The improvements to the regional and national road networks during this period continued to inject the towns economy, the continued development and success of which is reflected in the requirement to rebuild the Ure Bridge in 1785.

The Site

The site lies within the rectangular area enclosed by the medieval road network it would therefore seem highly probable that the site would have been developed during the medieval period. The sites close proximity to the northern market place and the High Street would make it a valued property parcel, allowing that the ground conditions were suitable for development.

In 1846 the site is depicted on a Tithe Map of the locality, it would appear that the eastern extent of the site was open space that formed part of a large "T" shaped yard area that was accessed through the gateway from the south eastern corner of the site.

I have been reliably informed that the recently demolished building had previously functioned as the town's abattoir.

METHODOLOGY

The development site lies within the Conservation Area of Boroughbridge and within an area of the town that may well have been developed during the medieval period, and it was considered that the proposed foundation trench excavations would have impact on any surviving archaeological features or deposits, the development would therefore require an archaeological provision incorporating into the scheme of works.

It was therefore recommended by the Deputy Archaeological Officer, North Yorkshire County Council that an archaeologist should be engaged to oversee and monitor the proposed ground disturbance within the study area.

The watching brief condition makes provision for an archaeologist to be present on site, to witness the excavation processes, allowing the archaeologist a reasonable length of time to satisfactorily record any archaeology encountered.

THE BRIEF OF WORKS

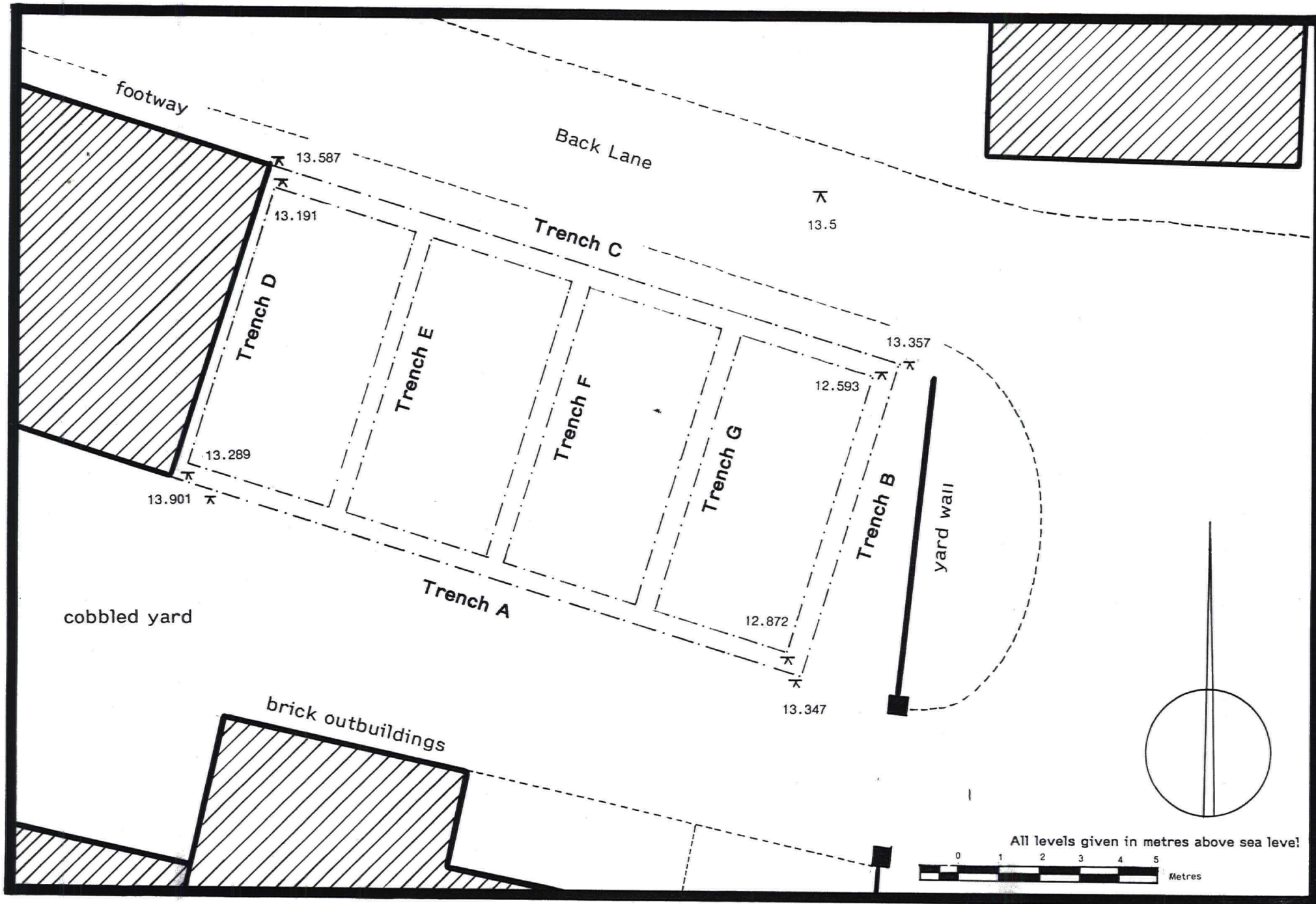
It was agreed that the works would be conducted in a single phase, which would require an archaeologist to be in attendance.

This would involve the machine excavation of the strip foundation trenches following the demolition of the existing buildings and the clearance of the site. All but one of the foundation trench's would be excavated by machine, the exception to this would be the trench at the western extent of the site (Trench D) this would be hand excavated due to it's close proximity to the eastern gable of the adjacent property.

The ground disturbance was due to commence on Monday 24th July 1995. Unfortunately as the archaeologist was appointed immediately prior to the commencement of these works there was no opportunity to make an inspection of the buildings that formerly occupied the site.

FIGURE 2

SITE PLAN



SUMMARY OF WATCHING BRIEF

The watching brief commenced on Monday 24th July 1995 and the commission had been completed by the close of works on the same day.

From the inspection of the excavated trench sections it was noted that there had been a high level of disturbance associated with the foundation trench's associated with the former structure, however, it was noted that the south western and western extent of the site was devoid of archaeological features, deposits and finds, with the natural sub soil deposits being identified at 13.289 metres above sea level. These natural ground levels were falling away to the north and east on a relatively steep gradient, it was noted that the ground levels in this area had been artificially made up, it would appear that this had been achieved with deposition of two distinct layers.

The initial phase of development recognised on the site involved the importing of a large quantity of pink-orange clay that was deposited along the southern extent of the site during the late medieval period, within the upper surface of this context a relatively large quantity of water worn cobbles had been imbedded to form a cobble floor, upon this surface a relatively large quantity of fired clay roof tiles were identified, these fragments had been subjected to burning.

Both the clay and cobble layers terminated, abruptly, within the central area of the site, with the ground levels to north being made up with a medium grey brown coloured loamy clay, this layer increased in depth to the north, unfortunately the base of this layer was not identified, it's surface had been cut and disturbed by at least two broad, shallow pit-like excavations that had been backfilled in a single action with a large quantity of broken and charred fragments of fired clay roof tile.

These archaeological deposits were situated relatively close to the surface of the recent post demolition levels.

PLATE 1



**General shot of study area on the completion
of trench excavations, facing north west.**

PLATE 2



**General shot of study area on the completion
of trench excavations, facing south east.**

EXCAVATION RECORD

TRENCH A

Type: machine excavation
Class: foundation trench
NGR: SE 39705 66765

Planform: linear
Profile: flat bottom U
Aligned: west north west

Length: 16 metres
Width: 60 cm
Depth: 110 cm

Context Nos: 1000 - 1005
Fig Nos: 2
Plate No: 1,2
Film/Frame No: 1/10,11,13,19,20

Comments:

The foundation trench was excavated at the southern extent of the site, running parallel and adjacent to the cobbled accessway to the yard areas to the rear of the former properties. The trench fell on a very gentle gradient from the west.

The stratigraphy identified within the sections of the trench had been previously cut and displaced by a relatively high level of recent disturbance resulting from the excavation of foundation trenches for the former building and by the installation of foul water drains.

The natural subsoil was identified within the base of the trench at 13.289 metres above sea level and it would appear that prior to the development of the site the ground level sloped on a relatively gentle gradient towards the north and east. The earliest identified period of occupancy was exposed in the south facing section of the trench at it's eastern extent. This involved the deposition of imported clays in order to rectify the sloping ground levels prior to the laying of a level cobble floor surface, that was encountered at 13.360 metres above sea level.

Two sherds of late medieval pottery was recovered from the layer of sandy clay, together with a small assemblage of contemporary fired clay roof tile that was recovered from the surface of a cobble layer.

TRENCH B

Type: machine excavation
Class: foundation trench
NGR: SE 39715 66765

Planform: linear
Profile: flat bottom U
Aligned: north north east

Length: 7.6 metres
Width: 60 cm
Depth: 65 cm

Context Nos: 2000 - 2004
Fig Nos: 2
Plate No: 1,2,3,4
Film/Frame No: 1/12,17,18,19,20

Comments:

The foundation trench was excavated at the eastern extent of the site, the excavation did not run parallel to the adjacent brick built yard wall. The trench fell on a very gentle gradient from the south.

The upper levels of stratigraphy identified within the sections of the trench had been disturbed during the landscaping of the site prior to the construction of the former building, during the 18th century.

The natural subsoil was not identified within this trench, and it would appear that existing ground levels can be attributed to the deposition of a large quantity of loamy clay during what is suspected to be the late medieval period, unfortunately no finds were recovered from this context to accurately date its arrival on site, however, a broad pit like excavation was identified within the opposing sections of the northern end of the trench, the pit had been backfilled with a high quantity of fired clay roof tiles, these of a similar fabric to those from a late medieval context within Trench A. Furthermore it would appear that these tiles had been subjected to an intense heat, this may indicate that the late medieval building was damaged or destroyed by fire.



Detail shot of Trench B depicting a shallow pit that is backfilled with late medieval fired clay roof tiles.



TRENCH C

Type: machine excavation
Class: foundation trench
NGR: SE 39712 66772

Planform: linear
Profile: flat bottom U
Aligned: west north west

Length: 16 metres
Width: 60 cm
Depth: 70 cm

Context Nos: 3000 - 3001
Fig Nos: 2
Plate No: 1,2
Film/Frame No: 1/19,20

Comments:

The foundation trench was excavated at the northern extent of the site, running parallel and adjacent to the concrete footway and the westward return of Back Street. The trench fell on a very gentle gradient from the west.

The stratigraphy identified within the sections of the trench had been heavily disturbed during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the former building.

The natural subsoil was not identified within the excavation and it would appear that there was a considerable depth of made up ground situated within the northern extent of the site, this largely consisted of a loamy clay, a context that has elsewhere been identified as a late medieval deposit.

No features of archaeological interest were identified within this trench.

No archaeological finds were recovered from this excavation.

TRENCH D

Type: hand excavation
Class: foundation trench
NGR: SE 39697 66771

Planform: linear
Profile: flat bottom U
Aligned: north north east

Length: 7.6 metres
Width: 50 cm
Depth: 48 cm

Context Nos: 4000 - 4001
Fig Nos: 2
Plate No: 1
Film/Frame No: 1/6,7,19,20

Comments:

This foundation trench had been excavated prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site, the trench was situated at the western extent of the site, immediately adjacent to the existing building. The trench had been excavated by hand so as to minimise the risk of disturbance to the foundations of the adjacent property. The foundations of this structure were exposed at 13.200 metres above sea level, and were revealed in the east facing section of the trench, the foundations consisted of up to three courses of bonded brickwork situated upon roughly worked sandstone fragments and large water worn cobbles. The trench fell on a very gentle gradient from the west.

The stratigraphy identified within the trench had been previously cut and displaced by a high level of recent disturbance resulting from the excavation of the foundation trench for the existing building.

The natural subsoil was identified within the base of the southern extent of the trench at 13.289 metres above sea level, the layer would appear to fall away relatively steeply towards the north, where the ground levels are made up with the recently deposited clayey sand and rubbles.

TRENCH E

Type: machine excavation
Class: foundation trench
NGR: SE 39701 66771

Planform: linear
Profile: flat bottom U
Aligned: north north east

Length: 7.6 metres
Width: 60 cm
Depth: 64 cm

Context Nos: 5000 - 5002
Fig Nos: 2
Plate No: 1,2
Film/Frame No: 1/11,12,19,20

Comments:

The foundation trench was excavated to the west of centre of the site, connecting Trench A with Trench C. The trench fell on a very gentle gradient from the south.

The stratigraphy identified within the sections of the trench had been previously displaced by a relatively high level of recent disturbance associated with the levelling of the site prior to the construction of the former building.

The natural subsoil was identified within the base of the southern extent of the trench at 13.122 metres above sea level, this layer of sand falls away to the north, where the ground levels had been brought up with the deposition of loamy clay, a layer that has been identified as being late medieval in origin.

No features of archaeological interest were identified within this trench.

No archaeological finds were recovered from this excavation.

TRENCH F

Type: machine excavation
Class: foundation trench
NGR: SE 39705 66766

Planform: linear
Profile: flat bottom U
Aligned: north north east

Length: 7.6 metres
Width: 60 cm
Depth: 62 cm

Context Nos: 6000 - 6002
Fig Nos: 2
Plate No: 1,2
Film/Frame No: 1/14,19,20

Comments:

The foundation trench was excavated within the centre of the site, connecting Trench A with Trench C. The trench fell on a very gentle gradient from the south.

The stratigraphy identified within the sections of the trench had been previously displaced by a relatively high level of recent disturbance associated with the levelling of the site prior to the construction of the former building.

The natural subsoil was identified within the base of the southern extent of the trench at 12.994 metres above sea level, this layer of sand falls away to the north, above which a late medieval layer of sandy clay had been deposited, this layer also slopes gently downwards to the north where the ground levels have been made up with a loamy clay deposit, a layer that has also been identified as being late medieval in origin.

No features of archaeological interest were identified within this trench.

No archaeological finds were recovered from this excavation.

TRENCH G

Type: machine excavation
Class: foundation trench
NGR: SE 39708 66767

Planform: linear
Profile: flat bottom U
Aligned: north north east

Length: 7.6 metres
Width: 60 cm
Depth: 62 cm

Context Nos: 7000 - 7004
Fig Nos: 2
Plate No: 1,2
Film/Frame No: 1/15,16,19,20

Comments:

The foundation trench was excavated within the east of centre of the site, connecting Trench A with Trench C. The trench fell on a very gentle gradient from the south.

The stratigraphy identified within the sections of the trench had been previously displaced by a relatively high level of recent disturbance associated with the levelling of the site prior to the construction of the former building.

The natural subsoil was identified within the base of the southern extent of the trench at 12.902 metres above sea level, this layer of sand falls away to the north, above which a late medieval layer of sandy clay has been deposited this layer also slopes gently downwards to the north where the ground levels have been made up with a loamy clay deposit, a layer that has also been identified as being late medieval in origin.

Within the central section of the trench a broad pit like excavation was identified within the opposing sections, the pit was similar in form, size and content to that previously identified within Trench B, this shallow feature had also been backfilled with a high quantity of late medieval, fired clay roof tiles. These artifacts were comparable to those found elsewhere across the site in that the tiles had been subjected to an intense heat, this may indicate that the late medieval building was damaged or destroyed by fire.

CONCLUSION

The recent archaeological watching brief conducted by Mr. K.J. Cale on behalf of Mr. W. Branch, Merlin Homes at Back Street, Boroughbridge has provided a useful although relatively general chronological development of this property parcel.

The watching brief identified two main phases of activity on the site.

The earliest known activity involved the importing of clays during the late medieval period in what would appear to have been an attempt to make up grounds that were naturally sloping towards the low lying grounds adjacent to the River Ure. The site has until recently been prone to seasonal flooding, the raising of ground levels would therefore help to alleviate this problem.

The relatively level clay platform supported what may have been a timber built building with a fired clay tile roof, and cobble yard area to the rear. The building was later destroyed by fire and the site was cleared of any debris and this may have involved the excavation and backfilling of shallow pits. The exact date of this site clearance can not be accurately determined.

The site was then re-developed in the 18th Century, during which period it would appear the former brick built building was erected on the western extent of the site, as with the previous development this building complex incorporated a cobble yard area to the rear. Access to the rear of the property was via the surviving gateway at the south east corner of the site. It would appear that sometime after the mid 19th century a lean-to structure with a pant tile roof was erected between the eastern elevation of the building and the yard wall in the north eastern corner of the site. It is possible that the brick built building that occupied the property parcel during this period was utilised at some point in time as an abattoir.

A small quantity of finds were recovered during the watching brief, this included a small assemblage of late medieval pottery together with a sample of the large quantity of late medieval fired clay roof tile.

In the light of the results obtained from the recent archaeological watching brief on this site, it is considered that any further ground disturbance within the immediate area should receive further archaeological input.

Kevin John Cale
July 1995

APPENDIX A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH A YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 1000 COORDS 3970S, 6676S LEVEL 13. / 901
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE LINEAR PROFILE GENTLY SLOPING
 LONG 19 METRES WIDE 5 METRES DEEP/HIGH 12 cm.
 METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL COBBLES COLOUR — MUNSELL —

INCLUSIONS —
 DESCRIPTION A COBBLE LAYER IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SOUTHERN
EXTENT OF THE STUDY AREA, PRESENTLY IN USE AS A
COBBLED ACCESWAY TO THE REAR OF THOSE PROPERTIES
THAT FRONT ONTO THE HIGH STREET AND BACK STREET.
THE COBBLES WERE DISTURBED AND REVEALED IN THE
NORTH FACING SECTION OF THE TRENCH. THE SURFACE
SLOPES DOWN ON A GENTLE GRADIENT FROM WEST TO EAST.

CONTEXT 2 N.

BELOW — SEALED BY —
 SAME AS — PART OF —
 BUTTS — GROUPED WITH —
 ABOVE 1001 SEALS —
 CUTS — CUT BY —
 FILL OF — FILLED BY —

POT N. METAL N. BONE N. STONE N. FLINT N. ORGANIC N. OTHER N. SAMPLE N.

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A MODERN COBBLE YARD AREA TO THE SOUTH
OF THE STUDY AREA.

PLAN NOS 2 SECTION NOS —
 PHOTOS 1/10, 11, 13, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH A. YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 1001 COORDS 39709 66765 LEVEL 13. / 781
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB RECTANGULAR PROFILE GENTLY SLOPING
 LONG 16 METRES WIDE 60 cm DEEP/HIGH 58 cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/2

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLE, COBBLE, BRICK FRAGMENTS, TILE, ROOT, LIME

DESCRIPTION THIS LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED ACROSS THAT AREA OF THE
STUDY AREA THAT WAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE (NOW DEMOLISHED)
BRICK BUILDING. THE LAYER HAD A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT
WAS EXTREMELY DRY AND HIGHLY FRIABLE, HOWEVER THE LAYER WAS
DOMINATED BY THE INCLUSIONS, THAT WERE LARGELY MADE UP
BY BUILDING/DEMOLITION RUBBLES. THE FINDS RECOVERED FROM
THIS LAYER WERE ALL 19TH CENTURY AND MODERN IN ORIGIN.

CONTEXT 2 N.

BELOW 1000 SEALED BY

SAME AS 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE 1002, 1004, 1005 SEALS

CUTS CUT BY MODERN FOUL WATER DRAINS

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL Y BONE Y STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION 18TH CENTURY BUILDERS RUBBLE THAT WAS SPREAD
ACROSS THE SITE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORMER BRICK BUILDING.

PLAN NOS 2 SECTION NOS —

PHOTOS 1/10, 11, 13, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24 07 95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH A. YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 1002 COORDS 3970S/6676S LEVEL 13. / 201
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB RECTANGULAR PROFILE GENTLY SLOPING
 LONG 9 metres WIDE 60 cm. DEEP/HIGH 21 cm.
 METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL SAND COLOUR ORANGE YELLOW BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/3

INCLUSIONS OCCASIONAL FLECKS OF CHARCOAL AND LIME FLECKING.

DESCRIPTION A RELATIVELY PURE, INCLUSION FREE LAYER OF FINELY GRAINED SAND THAT WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE BASE OF THE EXCAVATION AT THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE STUDY AREA. THE LAYER WAS WELL COMPACTED AND WAS FOUND TO BE RELATIVELY MOIST. THE FILL ON A GENTLE GRADIENT TO THE EAST. THE SOIL HAD BEEN DISCOLOURED AT TWO POINTS ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE TRENCH, THIS WOULD APPEAR TO CORRELATE WITH TWO SALT GRAZED FOUL WATER DRAINS.

CONTEXT 2 N..

BELOW 1001, 1003 SEALED BY _____
 SAME AS 4001, 5001 PART OF _____
 BUTTS _____ GROUPED WITH _____
 ABOVE _____ SEALS _____
 CUTS _____ CUT BY _____
 FILL OF _____ FILLED BY _____

POT N. METAL N. BONE N. STONE N. FLINT N. ORGANIC N. OTHER N. SAMPLE N.

CLASS/INTERPRETATION THE NATURAL SUB SOIL IDENTIFIED IN THE BASE OF THE TRENCH, IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THIS IS AN ALLUVIAL DEPOSIT.

PLAN NOS — SECTION NOS —
 PHOTOS 1/10, 11, 13, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24 07 95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH A YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 1003 COORDS 39710 / 66764 LEVEL 13. / 220
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE WEDGE
 LONG 3.8 metres WIDE 60 cm DEEP/HIGH 52 cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE

SOIL SANDY CLAY COLOUR PINK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 5YR 4/4

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLES, SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, ROOT ACTION

DESCRIPTION A HIGHLY PLASTIC AND WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF CLAY THAT WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE EASTERN EXTENT OF THE TRENCH. THE LAYER CONTAINED A MODERATE QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS AND A SINGLE SHELF OF LATE MEDIEVAL POTTERY WAS RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE OPPOSING SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH AND APPEARED TO RISE GRADUALLY FROM THE WEST BEFORE LEVELLING OUT FOR 2 METRES AND THEN GRADUALLY SLOPING DOWNWARDS TO THE EAST. FROM THE

CONTEXT 2 4

BELOW 1001, 1004, 1005 SEALED BY

SAME AS 2002, 6001 PART OF

BUTTS 1002 GROUPED WITH

ABOVE SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF MADE UP GROUND IMPORTED AND DEPOSITED ON THE SITE DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

PLAN N^{OS} SECTION N^{OS}

PHOTOS 1/10, 11, 13, 19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24 07 95

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH A. YEAR 1995

CONTEXT 1003

CONTINUATION SHEET 1/1

DESCRIPTION

INSPECTION OF THE STRATIGRAPHY IDENTIFIED IN THE ADJOINING TRENCHES (TRENCH F AND G). THE LAYER ALSO SLOPES DOWNWARDS TOWARDS THE NORTH. A LAYER OF COBBLES, CONTEXT 1004 WERE FOUND IMBEDDED WITHIN THE UPPER SURFACE OF THIS CLAY LAYER. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE LAYER MAY HAVE BEEN IMPORTED ONTO THE SITE TO RAISE THE GROUND LEVELS PRIOR TO THE LAYING OF A COBBLE SURFACE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH A YEAR 1995
CONTEXT 1004 COORDS 39710/66764 LEVEL 13. / 340
TYPE LAYER SHAPE LINEAR PROFILE —
LONG 2 METRES. WIDE 60 cm. DEEP/HIGH 12 cm.
METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
SOIL COBBLE COLOUR — MUNSELL —

INCLUSIONS —

DESCRIPTION A COBBLE LAYER IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE EASTERN
EXTENT OF THE STUDY AREA. THE SURFACE WAS IDENTIFIED
IN THE OPPOSING SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH AT 16 cm BENEATH
THE EXISTING GROUND LEVEL. THE COBBLES WERE HEAVILY
IMBEDDED WITHIN THE CLAY LAYER, CONTEXT 1003. UPON THE
SURFACE OF THESE COBBLES A SMALL QUANTITY OF LATE MEDIEVAL
FIRE CLAY ROOF TILES WERE IDENTIFIED AND RECOVERED.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 1001 SEALED BY —
SAME AS — PART OF —
BUTTS — GROUPED WITH —
ABOVE 1003 SEALS —
CUTS — CUT BY —
FILL OF — FILLED BY —

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER Y SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A SURVIVING AREA OF A LATE MEDIEVAL COBBLED
YARD AREA.

PLAN N^{OS} — SECTION N^{OS} —
PHOTOS 1/10, 11, 13, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24 07 95.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH A YEAR 1995
CONTEXT 1005 COORDS 39711/66764 LEVEL 13./350
TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE —
LONG 2.2 metres. WIDE 60 cm. DEEP/HIGH 44 cm.

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE.
SOIL LOAMY CLAY COLOUR MEDIUM GREY BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 3/2

INCLUSIONS SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, WATER WORN PEBBLE/COBBLE, ROOT, CHARCOAL.

DESCRIPTION A RELATIVELY WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF LOAMY CLAY
WITH A HIGH QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS THAT WERE WELL MIXED THROUGHOUT
THE MATRIX. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE EASTERN
EXTENT OF THE EXCAVATION WHERE IT WOULD APPEAR TO MAKE UP
GROUND LEVELS EQUATING WITH THE LAYER OF SANDY CLAY, CONTEXT
1003 TO THE IMMEDIATE WEST, IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THESE TWO
LAYERS ARE CONTEMPORARY WITH EACH OTHER. NO FINDS WERE RECOVERED FROM
THIS LAYER.

CONTEXT 2 N.

BELOW 1001 SEALED BY —
SAME AS 2001, 3001, 5002, 6002 PART OF —
BUTTS — GROUPED WITH —
ABOVE 1003 SEALS —
CUTS — CUT BY —
FILL OF — FILLED BY —

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF CLAY IMPORTED ONTO THE SITE TO MAKE
UP GROUND LEVELS DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

PLAN NOS — SECTION NOS —
PHOTOS 1/10, 11, 13, 19, 20.

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH B. YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 2000 COORDS 39715, 66765 LEVEL 13. / 350
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE —
 LONG 7.6 metres. WIDE 60cm. DEEP/HIGH 14 cm.

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10 YR 4/2

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLE, COBBLE, BRICK FRAGMENTS, TILE, ROOT, LIME

DESCRIPTION A LAYER IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE AREA OF THE STUDY AREA THAT WAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE (NOW DEMOLISHED) BRICK BUILDING. THE LAYER HAD A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT WAS EXTREMELY DRY AND HIGHLY FRAGILE. HOWEVER THE LAYER WAS DOMINATED BY THE INCLUSIONS THAT WERE LARGELY MADE UP BY BUILDING/DEMOLITION RUBBLES. THE FINDS RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER WERE ALL 19TH CENTURY AND MODERN IN ORIGIN.

CONTEXT 2 N.

BELOW SEALED BY

SAME AS 1001, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE 2001, 2004 SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL N BONE Y STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION 18TH CENTURY BUILDERS RUBBLE THAT WAS SPREAD ACROSS THE SITE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORMER BRICK BUILDING

PLAN NOS 2. SECTION NOS —

PHOTOS 1/12, 17, 18, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24 07 95.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH YEAR 1995

CONTEXT ~~2001~~ COORDS 391S/6676S LEVEL 13. 210

TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE —

LONG 6.8 METRES. WIDE 60cm. DEEP/HIGH 50cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE

SOIL LOAMY CLAY COLOUR MEDIUM GREY BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 3/2

INCLUSIONS SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, WATER WORN PEBBLE/COBBLE, ROOT, CHARCOAL

DESCRIPTION A WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF LOAMY CLAY WITH A HIGH QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS THAT WERE WELL MIXED THROUGHOUT THE MATRIX. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE NORTHERN EXTENT OF THE EXCAVATION WHERE IT WOULD APPEAR TO MAKE UP GROUND LEVELS EQUATING WITH THE LEVEL OF THE SURFACE OF THE SANDY CLAY, CONTEXT 2002 TO THE WEST. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THESE TWO LAYERS ARE CONTEMPORARY. NO FINDS WERE RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW ~~2000~~ SEALED BY

SAME AS 100S, 3001, 6002, 5002, 7002 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE ~~2002~~ SEALS

CUTS CUT BY ~~2003~~

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF CLAY IMPORTED ON TO THE SITE TO MAKE UP THE GROUND LEVELS DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

PLAN NOS SECTION NOS

PHOTOS 1/12, 17, 18, 19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHERIDGE AREA TRENCH B YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 2002 COORDS LEVEL 13. / 047
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE SLOPING
 LONG 80cm WIDE 60cm DEEP/HIGH 38cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL SANDY CLAY COLOUR PINK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 5YR 4/4

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLES, SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, ROOT ACTION

DESCRIPTION A HIGHLY PLASTIC AND WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF CLAY THAT WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN EXTENT OF THE TRENCH, THE LAYER CONTAINED A MODERATE QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE CROSSING SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH AND APPEARED TO SLOPE ON A RELATIVELY STEEP ANGLE SLOPE DOWNWARDS TOWARDS THE NORTH. UNLIKE THE SIMILAR LAYER, CONTEXT 1003 IDENTIFIED WITHIN TRENCH A, THE LAYER WAS NOT IMBEDDED WITH A COBBLE LAYER.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 2001, 2000 SEALED BY
 SAME AS 1003, 6001 PART OF
 BUTTS GROUPED WITH
 ABOVE SEALS
 CUTS CUT BY
 FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF MADE UP GROUND IMPORTED AND DEPOSITED ON THE SITE DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

PLAN NOS SECTION NOS
 PHOTOS 1/12, 17, 18, 19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH B YEAR 1995
CONTEXT 2003 COORDS 39715/66765 LEVEL 12.97.0
TYPE CUT SHAPE — PROFILE BROAD/SHALLOW U SHAPE
LONG 3.8 metres WIDE 60 cm DEEP/HIGH 28 cm
METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
SOIL — COLOUR — MUNSELL —

CONCLUSIONS —
DESCRIPTION A BROAD SHALLOW PIT LIKE EXCAVATION IDENTIFIED WITHIN
THE OPPOSING SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH, THE CUT HAD BEEN
EXCAVATED INTO WHAT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A LATE
MEDIEVAL DEPOSIT, CONTEXT 2001. THE CUT HAS BEEN
BACKFILLED WITH A SINGLE FILL THAT CONSISTS OF A CLAYEY
SAND MATRIX THAT CONTAINS A VERY HIGH QUANTITY OF LATE
MEDIEVAL FIRED CLAY ROOF TILE.

CONTEXT 2 N.

BELOW — SEALED BY —
SAME AS — PART OF —
BUTTS — GROUPED WITH —
ABOVE — SEALS —
CUTS 2001 CUT BY —
FILL OF — FILLED BY 2004

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A POST MEDIEVAL PIT-LIKE EXCAVATION WITHIN
WHICH LATE MEDIEVAL DEMOLITION MATERIAL HAS BEEN DEPOSITED.

PLAN NOS — SECTION NOS —
PHOTOS 1/12, 17, 18, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24.07.95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH B YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 2004 COORDS 39715/66765 LEVEL 12./970
 TYPE FILL SHAPE — PROFILE BROAD/SHALLOW U SHAPE
 LONG 3.8 METRES. WIDE 60cm. DEEP/HIGH 28cm.

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE.

SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK PINK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10 YR/4/2

INCLUSIONS FIRE CLAY ROOF TILE, CHARCOAL, LIME FLECKS.

DESCRIPTION THE SINGLE FIL OF A SHALLOW PIT LIKE EXCAVATION

CUT INTO THE LATE MEDIEVAL CLAY DEPOSIT, CONTEXT 2001.

THE FIL CONSISTS OF A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX WITH AN
EXTREMELY HIGH QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS. THESE ARE DOMINATED
BY LARGE FRAGMENTS OF BROKEN FIRE CLAY ROOF TILES TOGETHER
WITH A HIGH QUANTITY OF CHARCOAL AND LIME FLECKING. THE ROOF
TILE IS LATE MEDIEVAL IN ORIGIN.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 2000 SEALED BY

SAME AS PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF 2003 FILLED BY

POT Y. METAL N. BONE N. STONE N. FLINT N. ORGANIC N. OTHER Y. SAMPLE N.

CLASS/INTERPRETATION THE DEMOLITION RUBBLE OF THE LATE MEDIEVAL
PROPERTY THAT WAS SITUATED IN THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF THE SITE.

PLAN NOS SECTION NOS

PHOTOS 1/12, 17, 18, 19, 20.

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BROUGHBRIDGE AREA TRENCH YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 3000 COORDS 39712/66772 LEVEL 13/400
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE GENTLY SLOPING
 LONG 16 metres WIDE 60m DEEP/HIGH 58cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/2

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLE, COBBLE, BRICK FRAGMENTS, TILE, ROOT, LIME

DESCRIPTION A LAYER IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE ENTIRE STUDY AREA THAT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE NOW DEMOLISHED BRICK BUILDING. THE LAYER HAD A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT WAS EXTREMELY DRY AND HIGHLY FRAGILE. THE LAYER WAS DOMINATED BY INCLUSIONS THAT WERE LARGEY MADE UP OF BUILDING AND DEMOLITION RUBBLES. THE FINDS RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER WERE AN 19TH CENTURY AND MODERN IN ORIGIN. THE LAYER GENTLY SLOPED DOWNWARDS FROM WEST TO EAST.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW SEALED BY

SAME AS 1001, 2000, 4000, 5000, 6000 PART OF 7000

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE 3001 SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL Y BONE Y STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER Y SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION 18TH CENTURY BUILDERS RUBBLE THAT WAS SPREAD ACROSS THE SITE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORMER BRICK BUILDING.

PLAN NOS 2 SECTION NOS —

PHOTOS 1/19, 0

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240794

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BROUGHBRIDGE AREA TRENCH C. YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 3001 COORDS 39712/66772 LEVEL 12./820
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE —
 LONG 16 metres WIDE 60 cm. DEEP/HIGH 12 cm.

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL LOAMY CLAY COLOUR MEDIUM GREY BROWN MUNSELL 10YR3/2

INCLUSIONS SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, WATER WORN PEBBLE/COBBLE, ROOT.

DESCRIPTION A WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF LOAMY CLAY WITH A HIGH QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS THAT WERE WELL MIXED THROUGHOUT THE MATRIX. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED ALONG THE FULL LENGTH OF THE TRENCH, FROM ITS IDENTIFICATION ACROSS THE SITE IT WOULD APPEAR TO MAKE UP GROUND LEVELS. NO FINDS WERE RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 3000 SEALED BY

SAME AS 1005, 2001, 5002, 6002 PART OF 7002

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF CLAY IMPORTED ON TO THE SITE TO MAKE UP THE GROUND LEVELS DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

PLAN N^{OS} SECTION N^{OS}

PHOTOS 1/19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHS BRIDGE AREA TRENCH D YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 4000 COORDS 39697, 66771 LEVEL 13. / 700
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE SLOPING
 LONG 7.6 metres WIDE 50cm. DEEP/HIGH 15cm

METHOD HAND. CONDITIONS THE TRENCH EXCAVATION WAS NOT MONITORED.

SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/2

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLE, COBBLE, BRICK FRAGMENTS, TILE, ROOT, LIME.

DESCRIPTION A LAYER IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE STUDY AREA. THE LAYER HAD A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT WAS EXTREMELY DRY AND HIGHLY FRAGILE. HOWEVER THE LAYER WAS DOMINATED BY THE INCLUSIONS THAT WERE LARGELY MADE UP BY BUILDING/DEMOLITION RUBBLES. THE FINDS RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER WERE AN 19TH CENTURY AND MODERN IN ORIGIN. THE LAYER SLOPED DOWNWARDS ON A GENTLE GRADIENT FROM THE SOUTH TO NORTH.

CONTEXT 2 N.

BELOW SEALED BY

SAME AS 1001, 2000, 3000, 5000, 6000, 7000 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE 4001 SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL Y BONE Y STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER Y SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION 18TH CENTURY BUILDERS RUBBLE THAT WAS SPREAD ACROSS THE SITE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORMER BRICK BUILDING.

PLAN NOS 2 SECTION NOS —

PHOTOS 1/6, 7, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH D YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 4001 COORDS 39697/66771 LEVEL 13 / SS0
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE SLOPING
 LONG 7 metres WIDE 50cm DEEP/HIGH 33cm
 METHOD HAND CONDITIONS THE TRENCH EXCAVATION WAS NOT MONITORED
 SOIL SAND COLOUR ORANGE YELLOW BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/3

INCLUSIONS OCCASIONAL FLECKS OF CHARCOAL AND LIME FLECKING

DESCRIPTION A RELATIVELY PURE, INCLUSION FREE LAYER OF FINELY GRAINED SAND THAT WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE BASE OF THE EXCAVATION AT THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL AREA OF THE TRENCH. THE LAYER WAS WELL COMPACTED AND FOUND TO BE RELATIVELY MOIST. THE SLOPED DOWNWARDS ON A GENTLE GRADIENT FROM SOUTH TO NORTH. NO FINDS WERE IDENTIFIED WITHIN THIS LAYER.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 4000 SEALED BY
 SAME AS 1002, 5001 PART OF
 BUTTS GROUPED WITH
 ABOVE SEALS
 CUTS CUT BY
 FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION THE NATURAL SUBSOIL IDENTIFIED IN THE BASE OF THE TRENCH, IT IS SUSPECTED THAT IT IS AN ALLUVIAL DEPOSIT.

PLAN N^{OS} SECTION N^{OS}

PHOTOS 1/6, 7, 19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

ITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH E YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT S000 COORDS 39701 / 66771 LEVEL 13. 400
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE SLOPING
 LONG 7.6 metres WIDE 60cm DEEP/HIGH 28cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/2

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLE, COBBLE, BRICK FRAGMENTS, TILE, ROOT, LIME,

DESCRIPTION A LAYER IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE STUDY AREA. THE LAYER
HAD A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT WAS EXTREMELY DRY AND HIGHLY
FRIABLE. THE LAYER WAS DOMINATED BY THE INCLUSIONS THAT WERE
LARGELY MADE UP OF BUILDING/DEMOLITION RUBBLES. THE FINDS
RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER WERE ALL 19TH CENTURY AND MODERN IN
ORIGIN. THE LAYER SLOPED DOWNWARDS ON A GENTLE GRADIENT FROM THE
SOUTH WEST TO THE NORTH EAST.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW SEALED BY

SAME AS 2000, 001, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE S001, S002 SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL Y BONE Y STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER Y SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION 18TH CENTURY BUILDERS RUBBLE THAT WAS SPREAD
ACROSS THE SITE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORMER BRICK BUILDING.

PLAN NOS 2 SECTION NOS —

PHOTOS 1/11, 12, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH E YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT S001 COORDS 39701/66771 LEVEL 13.120
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE SLOPING
 LONG 2.5 metres WIDE 60cm DEEP/HIGH 36 cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL SAND COLOUR ORANGE YELLOW BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/3

INCLUSIONS OCCASIONAL FLECKS OF CHARCOAL AND LIME FLECKING

DESCRIPTION A RELATIVELY PURE, INCLUSION FREE LAYER OF FINELY GRAINED SAND THAT WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE BASE OF EXCAVATION AT THE SOUTHERN EXTENT OF THE TRENCH. THE LAYER SLOPED DOWNWARDS ON A RELATIVELY STEEP GRADIENT FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH. THE LAYER WAS WELL COMPACTED AND FOUND TO BE RELATIVELY MOIST. NO FINDS WERE IDENTIFIED WITHIN THIS LAYER.

CONTEXT 2 N.

BELOW S000, S002 SEALED BY

SAME AS 1002, 4001 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION THE NATURAL SUBSOIL IDENTIFIED IN THE BASE OF THE TRENCH. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT IT IS AN ALLUVIAL DEPOSIT.

PLAN NOS SECTION NOS

PHOTOS 1/11, 12, 19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24 07 95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BROUGHSDORGE AREA TRENCH E YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT S002 COORDS 39401/66771 LEVEL 13. / 120
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUBRECTANGULAR PROFILE —
 LONG 5.1 METRES. WIDE 60cm. DEEP/HIGH 30cm.
 METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL LOAMY CLAY COLOUR MEDIUM GREY BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 3/2
 INCLUSIONS SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, WATER WORN PEBBLE/Cobble, ROOT, CHARCOAL
 DESCRIPTION A RELATIVELEY WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF LOAMY CLAY WITH
A HIGH QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS THAT WERE WELL MIXED THROUGHOUT
THE MATRIX. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE NORTHEAST
EXTENT OF THE EXCAVATION WHERE IT WOULD APPEAR TO MAKE UP GROUND
LEVELS EQUATING WITH THE MAXIMUM UPPER SURFACE OF THE
NATURAL SUBSOIL. NO FINDS WERE RECOVERED FROM THIS
LAYER.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW S000 SEALED BY —
 SAME AS 2001, 1005, 3001, 6002 PART OF —
 BUTTS — GROUPED WITH —
 ABOVE S001 SEALS —
 CUTS — CUT BY —
 FILL OF — FILLED BY —
 POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF CLAY IMPORTED ON TO THE SITE
TO MAKE UP GROUND LEVELS DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

PLAN NOS — SECTION NOS —
 PHOTOS 1/11, 12, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH F YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 6000 COORDS 3970566766 LEVEL 13. / 450
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE SLOPING
 LONG 7.6 METRES WIDE 60cm DEEP/HIGH 24cm
 METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/2
 INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLE, COBBLE, BRICK FRAGMENTS, TILE, ROOT, LIME
 DESCRIPTION A LAYER IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE AREA OF THE STUDY AREA
THAT WAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE (NOW DEMOLISHED) BRICK BUILDING.
THE LAYER HAD A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT WAS EXTREMELY DRY AND
HIGHLY FRAGILE, THE LAYER WAS DOMINATED BY THE INCLUSIONS THAT WERE
LARGELY MADE UP BY BUILDING/DEMOLITION RUBBISH. THE FINDS RECOVERED
FROM THIS LAYER WERE ALL 19TH CENTURY AND MODERN IN ORIGIN

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW SEALED BY
 SAME AS 1001, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 7000 PART OF
 BUTTS GROUPED WITH
 ABOVE 6001 SEALS
 CUTS CUT BY
 FILL OF FILLED BY
 POT Y METAL Y BONE Y STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION 18TH CENTURY BUILDERS RUBBISH THAT WERE SPREAD
ACROSS THE SITE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORMER BRICK BUILDING.

PLAN NOS 2 SECTION NOS
 PHOTOS 1/14, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/94

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH F YEAR 1995

CONTEXT 6001 COORDS 3970S / 66766 LEVEL 13 / 210

TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE WEDGE

LONG 180 cm WIDE 60 cm DEEP/HIGH 36 cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE

SOIL SANDY CLAY COLOUR PINK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 5YR 4/4

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLES, SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, ROST ACTION

DESCRIPTION A HIGHLY PLASTIC AND WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF CLAY THAT WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN EXTENT OF THE TRENCH. THE

LAYER CONTAINED A MODERATE QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS, AND FROM THIS LAYER WITHIN TRENCH A, A SHELF OF LATE MEDIEVAL POTTERY WAS

RECOVERED. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE OPPOSING SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH, AND SLOPED ON A RELATIVELY STEEP SIDE, DOWNWARDS, TO

THE NORTH, WHERE THE LEVELS HAVE BEEN MADE UP BY THE LOAM CLAY, CONTEXT 6002.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 6000, 6002 SEALED BY

SAME AS 2002, 1003 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF MADE UP GROUND IMPORTED AND DEPOSITED ON THE SITE DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

PLAN NOS SECTION NOS

PHOTOS ✓ 14, 19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BAOLLANS BOROUGH BRIDGE AREA TRENCH F YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 6002 COORDS 3970S, 66766 LEVEL 13. / 200
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE —
 LONG 5.8 metres WIDE 60cm DEEP/HIGH 38cm
 METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL LOAMY CLAY COLOUR MEDIUM GREY BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 3/2
 INCLUSIONS SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, WATER WORN PEBBLES/CORALS, ROOT, CHARCOAL
 DESCRIPTION A WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF LOAMY CLAY WITH A HIGH
QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS THAT WERE WELL MIXED THROUGHOUT THE MATRIX.
THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE NORTHERN EXTENT OF
THE EXCAVATION WHERE IT WOULD APPEAR TO MAKE UP GROUND LEVELS TO
EQUATE WITH THE UPPER LEVELS OF THE SANDY CLAY, CONTEXT 6001.
IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THESE TWO LAYERS ARE CONTEMPORARY. NO
FINDS WERE RECOVERED FROM THIS LAYER.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 6000 SEALED BY —
 SAME AS 1005, 3001, 2001, 5002 PART OF —
 BUTTS — GROUPED WITH —
 ABOVE 6001 SEALS —
 CUTS — CUT BY —
 FILL OF — FILLED BY —
 POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF CLAY IMPORTED ON TO THE SITE TO
MAKE UP GROUND LEVELS DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

PLAN NOS — SECTION NOS —
 PHOTOS 1/14, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHERIDGE AREA TRENCH G YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 7000 COORDS 39708/66767 LEVEL 13 / 350
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUB-RECTANGULAR PROFILE —
 LONG 7.6 metres WIDE 60cm DEEP/HIGH 18 cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/2

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLES/COBBLE, Brick FRAGMENTS, TILE, ROOT, LIME

DESCRIPTION A LAYER IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE STUDY AREA, THE LAYER HAD
HAD A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT WAS EXTREMELY DRY AND HIGHLY FRAGILE.
THE LAYER CONTAINED A HIGH QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS THAT WERE DOMINATED
BY WATER WORN COBBLES, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THESE MAY HAVE BEEN DISPLACED
FROM A COBBLE FLOOR SURFACE, THE CONTINUATION OF THE LAYER 100 THAT WAS
IDENTIFIED TO THE IMMEDIATE SOUTH WITHIN TRENCH A. ALTHOUGH NO EVIDENCE
COULD BE FOUND TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS IN THE SECTIONS.

CONTEXT 2 .N

BELOW SEALED BY

SAME AS 1001, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE 7001, 7002, 7004 SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL Y BONE Y STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION 13TH CENTURY BUILDERS RUBBLE THAT WAS SPREAD
ACROSS THE SITE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORMER BRICK BUILDING.

PLAN N^{OS} 2 SECTION N^{OS} —

PHOTOS 1/15, 16, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH G. YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 7001 COORDS 39712 66761 LEVEL 13. / 170
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUBRECTANGULAR PROFILE WEDGE
 LONG 1.2 metres WIDE 60 cm. DEEP/HIGH 44 cm.

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL SANDY CLAY COLOUR PINK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 5YR 4/4

INCLUSIONS WATER WORN PEBBLES, SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, ROOT ACTION

DESCRIPTION A HIGHLY PLASTIC AND WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF CLAY THAT WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN EXTENT OF THE TRENCH. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED IN BOTH SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH AND FELL AWAY TO THE NORTH ON A RELATIVELY STEEP ANGLE OF SLOPE. WITHIN TRENCH A, THE LAYER SUPPORTED A COBBLE FLOOR SURFACE, NO EVIDENCE OF THE LAYER COULD BE IDENTIFIED WITHIN TRENCH G. ALTHOUGH THE LAYER ABOVE, CONTEXT 7000 CONTAINED A HIGH QUANTITY OF COBBLES.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 7000 SEALED BY

SAME AS 1003, 2002, 6001 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPE WITH

ABOVE SEALS

CUTS CUT BY

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT Y METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE A

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF MADE UP GROUND IMPORTED AND DEPOSITED ON THE SITE DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

PLAN NOS SECTION NOS

PHOTOS 1/15, 16, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24.07.95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBRIDGE AREA TRENCH G YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 7002 COORDS 39708/66767 LEVEL 13. / 200
 TYPE LAYER SHAPE SUBRECTANGULAR PROFILE —
 LONG S.S. meters WIDE 60 cm DEEP/HIGH 48 cm

METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL LOAMY CLAY COLOUR MEDIUM GREY BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 3/2

INCLUSIONS SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS, WATER WORN PEBBLE/COBBLE, ROOT, CHARCOAL

DESCRIPTION A WELL COMPACTED LAYER OF LOAMY CLAY WITH A HIGH

QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS THAT WERE WELL MIXED THROUGHOUT THE

MATRIX. THE LAYER WAS IDENTIFIED TOWARDS THE NORTHERN EXTENT

OF THE EXCAVATION WHERE IT WOULD APPEAR TO MAKE UP GROUND LEVELS

EQUATING WITH THE UPPER LEVELS OF SANDY CLAY, CONTEXT 7001, IT

IS SUSPECTED THAT THESE TWO LAYERS ARE CONTEMPORARY WITH EACH OTHER. THE

LAYER HAD BEEN CUT BY A SHALLOW PIT LIKE EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL WITH

LATE MEDIEVAL FIRED CLAY ROOF TILE.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 7000 SEALED BY

SAME AS 1005, 2001, 5002, 6002 PART OF

BUTTS GROUPED WITH

ABOVE 7001 SEALS

CUTS CUT BY 7003

FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A LAYER OF CLAY IMPORTED ONTO THE SITE TO

MAKE UP GROUND LEVELS DURING THE LATE MEDIEVAL.

PLAN NOS SECTION NOS

PHOTOS 1/15, 16, 19, 20

DUG BY SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHTON BRIDGE AREA TRENCH G YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 7003 COORDS 39708, 66767 LEVEL 13. / 200
 TYPE CUT SHAPE — PROFILE BROAD SHALLOW U SHAPE
 LONG 2.4 metres WIDE 60 cm. DEEP/HIGH 24 cm.
 METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL — COLOUR — MUNSELL —

INCLUSIONS —
 DESCRIPTION A BROAD SHALLOW Pit LIKE EXCAVATION IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE
OPPOSING SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH, THE CUT HAD BEEN EXCAVATED
INTO WHAT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A LATE MEDIEVAL DEPOSIT,
CONTEXT 7002. THE CUT WHICH IS SIMILAR IN EVERY RESPECT TO
A Pit LIKE EXCAVATION IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE ADJACENT TRENCH, CONTEXT 2003.
THE CUT IS FILLED WITH A CLAYEY SAND MATRIX THAT CONTAINS A VERY HIGH
QUANTITY OF LATE MEDIEVAL FIRED CLAY ROOF TILE.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW SEALED BY
 SAME AS PART OF
 BUTTS GROUPED WITH
 ABOVE SEALS
 CUTS 7002 CUT BY
 FILL OF FILLED BY

POT N METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION A POST MEDIEVAL Pit LIKE EXCAVATION WITHIN WHICH LATE
MEDIEVAL DEMOLITION MATERIAL HAS BEEN DEPOSITED.

PLAN NOS — SECTION NOS —
 PHOTOS 1/15, 16, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 24/7/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT SHEET 1

SITE NAME BACK LANE, BOROUGHBIDGE AREA TRENCH G YEAR 1995
 CONTEXT 7004 COORDS 39708, 66767 LEVEL 13, 200
 TYPE FILL SHAPE — PROFILE BROAD SHALLOW U SHAPE
 LONG 2.4 METERS WIDE 60cm DEEP/HIGH 24cm
 METHOD MACHINE CONDITIONS FINE, DRY, SUNSHINE
 SOIL CLAYEY SAND COLOUR DARK PINK ORANGE BROWN MUNSELL 10YR 4/2
 INCLUSIONS FIRE CLAY ROOF TILE, CHARCOAL, LIME FLECKS
 DESCRIPTION THE SINGLE FILL OF A SHALLOW PIT LIKE EXCAVATION,
CONTEXT 7003, CUT INTO THE DATE MEDIEVAL CLAY DEPOSIT,
CONTEXT 7002. THE FILL CONSISTS OF CLAYEY SAND MATRIX WITH
AN EXTREMELY HIGH QUANTITY OF INCLUSIONS. THESE ARE DOMINATED
BY LARGE FRAGMENTS OF BROKEN FIRE CLAY ROOF TILES TOGETHER
WITH A HIGH QUANTITY OF CHARCOAL AND LIME FLECKING, THE ROOF
TILE IS LATE MEDIEVAL IN ORIGIN.

CONTEXT 2 N

BELOW 7000 SEALED BY _____
 SAME AS _____ PART OF _____
 BUTTS _____ GROUPED WITH _____
 ABOVE _____ SEALS _____
 CUTS _____ CUT BY _____
 FILL OF 7003 FILLED BY _____
 POT Y METAL N BONE N STONE N FLINT N ORGANIC N OTHER N SAMPLE N

CLASS/INTERPRETATION THE DEMOLITION RUBBLE OF THE LATE MEDIEVAL
PROPERTY THAT WAS SITUATED IN THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF THE SITE.

PLAN NOS — SECTION NOS —
 PHOTOS 1/15, 16, 19, 20

DUG BY — SUPERVISOR KJC DATED 240795