

A Watching Brief at the former Convent School, Queen Street, Scarborough

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**A Watching Brief
at the former Convent School,
Queen Street,
Scarborough**



Excavations in progress to reveal the Roman features in Trench One; December 1999

**Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society
Interim Report 33: 2000**

SUMMARY

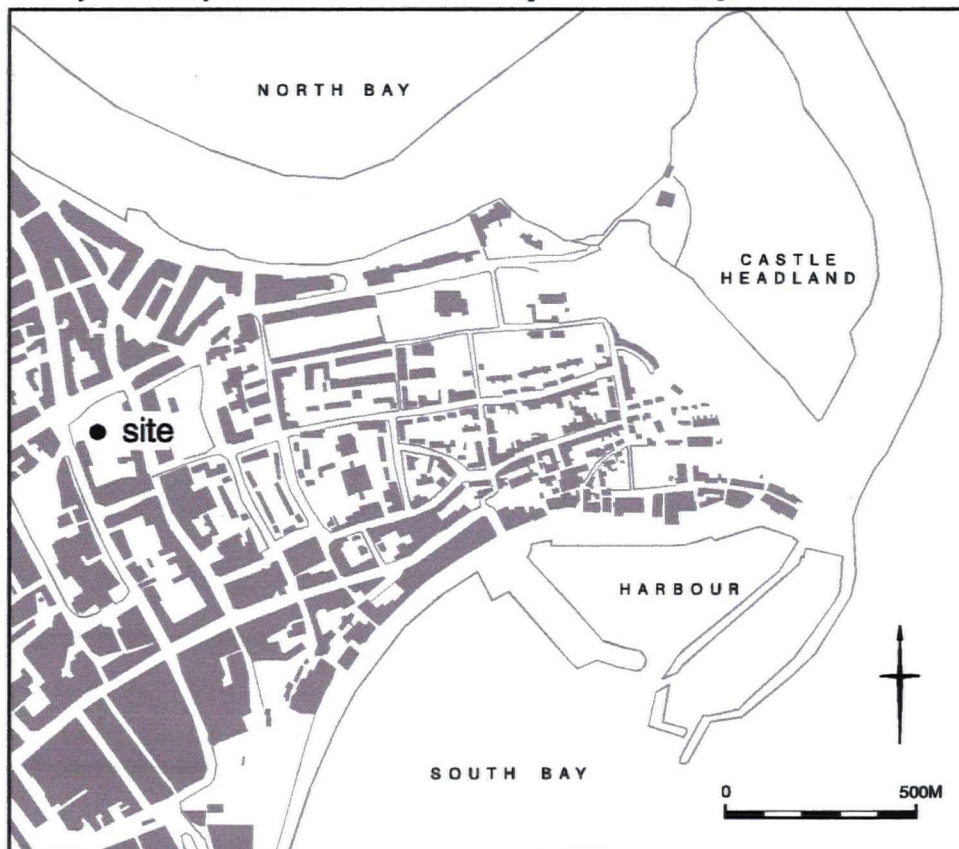
The fieldwork described in this report brings to an end a project of excavation and recording work on the site of the former Convent School in Queen Street, Scarborough which began in 1996 and which has added considerably to our understanding of the archaeology of this part of the historic town. The final stages of the project described in this report not only discovered more about the medieval defences but also uncovered traces of a hitherto unknown Roman settlement preserved beneath the upcast of the medieval town rampart. An unparalleled discovery for Scarborough, the Roman findings were featured in the local press and on regional television and radio through the kind efforts of the developers.

INTRODUCTION

Between September and December 1999 the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society undertook an archaeological watching brief at the site of the former Convent School in Queen Street, Scarborough (Figure 1). During this period the land was being developed for housing by S. Harrison Construction Ltd of Malton and the watching brief took place at their request following planning advice from the Heritage Section of North Yorkshire County Council. The fieldwork aimed to record any archaeological remains brought to light during the development. The archaeology of the site was reasonably well understood before building work began because of trial excavations in 1996 by the Society on behalf of the same developers.

The earlier excavations are the subject of two previous reports (Pearson 1996a and b).

The site is on the north-west edge of the medieval town (centred upon National Grid Reference 504250 488900) and stretches between the northern ends of Queen Street on the east and St Thomas Street on the west. A high boundary wall forms the north edge of the site and to the south are the grounds of Scarborough YMCA. The watching brief focussed on monitoring the groundworks prior to the construction of three blocks of terrace houses in the area of the former school playground. The Society's site code for the watching brief is STS99 and the finds and site archive are held by Scarborough Museum with the accession code of 2000.633.



*Figure 1:
The location of the
site*

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Convent School was established on the site in 1884 (Fieldhouse and Barrett 1973, 24), previous to which 18th and 19th century maps indicate the site was largely open ground used mainly as gardens (eg Cossins 1725, Wood 1828). Cossins' map shows that the town bowling green occupied the north-east quarter of the site in 1725. Going back further in time to the middle ages, the site lay within the boundaries of the town established in the second half of the twelfth century by King Henry II (Pearson 1996b, 2-3). The north boundary of the site is approximately on the line of the defences protecting the north side of the medieval town (Figure 2). Despite being within the defences, documentary evidence suggests the area of the site was probably only sparsely settled during the middle ages and was perhaps used mainly as pasture or for industrial purposes such as tanning. In the middle ages Castle Road, immediately to the north of the site, was the main route inland from the castle. However it may pre-date the construction of the medieval castle by at least 700 years since there is evidence that it was laid out in the late-Roman period as a road up to the 4th century signal station on the castle headland (Pearson 1987, 11).

There is no record of any archaeological excavations on the site before those undertaken by the Society in 1996, although previously medieval pot-

tery had been gathered from the area (Pearson 1987, gazetteer reference 13/2). The 1996 excavations established that the east half of the site was devoid of archaeological interest largely because of the extensive destruction caused by clay quarries of probable 18th century date (Trenches One, Four, Five and Six). Over most of the north-west quarter of the site, the ground had been built up to such an extent in the 18th and 19th centuries that medieval deposits consisting of featureless soil layers were buried by up to 1.6m of topsoil (Trench Two). Quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the south-west of the site (Trench Seven) suggesting medieval occupation took place in this area, a possibility supported by the fact that several medieval features were encountered in an adjacent trench in the grounds of the YMCA (Trench Three). However the most important discovery of the 1996 excavation campaign came from Trench Eight excavated against the north boundary wall at a point where the wall is largely constructed of squared stones. The excavation established that the stonework was most probably a section of the medieval town wall built in the late 15th century and below it was the truncated base of a clay rampart belonging to an earlier phase of defences. A layer of grey soil below the rampart represented the ground surface before the raising of the defences and this in turn rested on natural glacial clay.

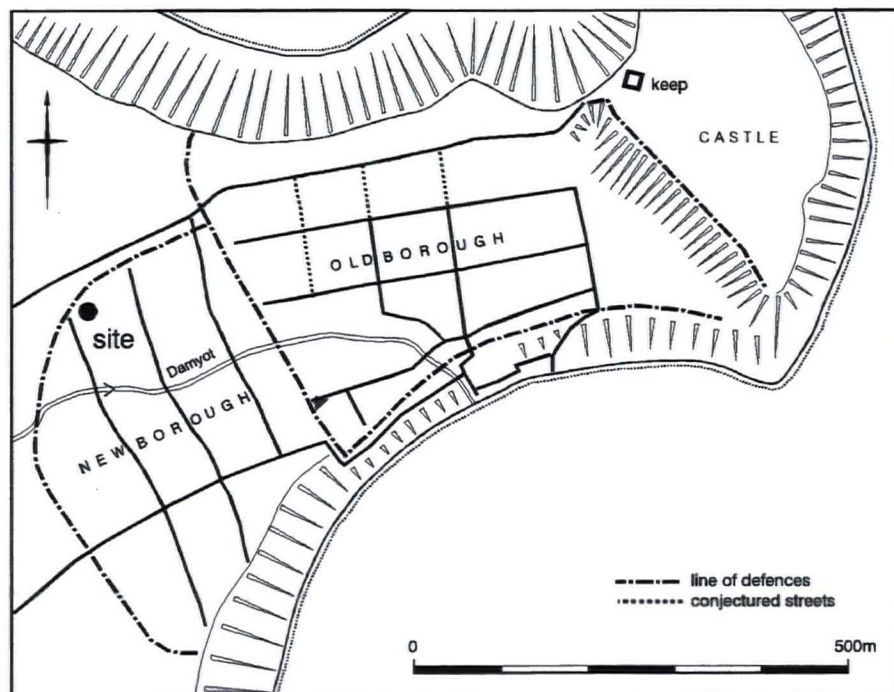


Figure 2:
Medieval Scarborough
showing the location of
the site

THE WATCHING BRIEF (Figure 3)

Work commenced on digging the foundations of the blocks of housing in September 1999 and periodic visits were made to the site to examine the machine-dug trenches for archaeological features.

BLOCK ONE

This block mostly occupied the site of a 1960s school block fronting onto Queen Street. The foundation trenches cut through featureless topsoil or a mixed layer of topsoil and brick rubble to a maximum depth of 2.0m. No features of interest were exposed; any medieval deposits having previously been removed either by clay quarrying in the 18th century or by the construction of the school block.

BLOCK TWO

The stratigraphy exposed by the foundations trenches for Block Two consisted of natural orange clay overlain by featureless soil which varied in thickness from 0.7m at the south end of the block to 0.4m at the north end. At the south-east corner of the block a lens of crumbled stone and sand was noticed at the junction between the soil and natural clay extending for 4m westwards and 1m northwards. No pottery was recovered from the feature to help determine its date.

A 'u' shaped gully was observed crossing the north half of the block for a distance of at least 2.6m in a north-south direction. The gully (F400) was up to 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep and cut both the natural clay and through a 0.2m depth of the overlying soil. The base of the gully was filled with a black silty soil up to 0.12m deep containing pieces of charcoal and fish bone and the occasional burnt stone. The upper fill of the feature was a much cleaner grey soil, similar

in appearance to the soil through which it cut. The only finds were two fragments of red brick. The gully may have been for drainage or a land division but its date is impossible to determine.

BLOCK THREE

Prior to the digging of the foundation trenches for Block Three, the ground level had been reduced across the area of the building to a depth of 0.6m. Some 10m from the east end of the block the clearance had brought the foundations of a north-south brick wall to the surface (F401), a feature which had earlier been observed in Trench One of the 1996 excavation (F111). The brick wall was probably 18th century in date and clearly marked a distinct change in stratigraphy. To the west of the wall the clearance had brought natural clay to the surface whilst to the east there was topsoil to a depth of at least 1.7m. Clearly, to the east of the wall the clay had been dug away in the past, probably to get material for brick making whilst to the west of the wall no quarrying had taken place and as a result the natural clay was much nearer to the surface.

On the north, the cleared ground extended beyond the edge of Block Three and on the north-west cut into the back of the medieval clay rampart. In cleaning the resulting section several features were observed below the level of the rampart cutting the natural clay surface and a large fragment of Roman pottery and part of a possible saddle quern was recovered from one of them. This find prompted the excavation of two trenches on the margin of the cleared area to more thoroughly investigate these features.

THE EXCAVATION (Figures 4 and 5)

TRENCH ONE (Figures 6-9)

Trench One measured 2.2m east-west and extended up to 1.8m northwards from the edge of the cleared area towards the north boundary of the site. It was immediately to the east of 1996 Trench Eight.

Phase One

Natural clay was encountered at around 37m OD

and was cut by two features. The first was a circular depression (F105) 0.6m in diameter with vertical sides up to 0.12m deep. Just over half of the feature survived, the remainder having been destroyed when the ground level was lowered prior to the digging of the foundations for Block Three. At the base of the feature was a flat stone overlain by a black silty soil containing abundant small fragments of charcoal and

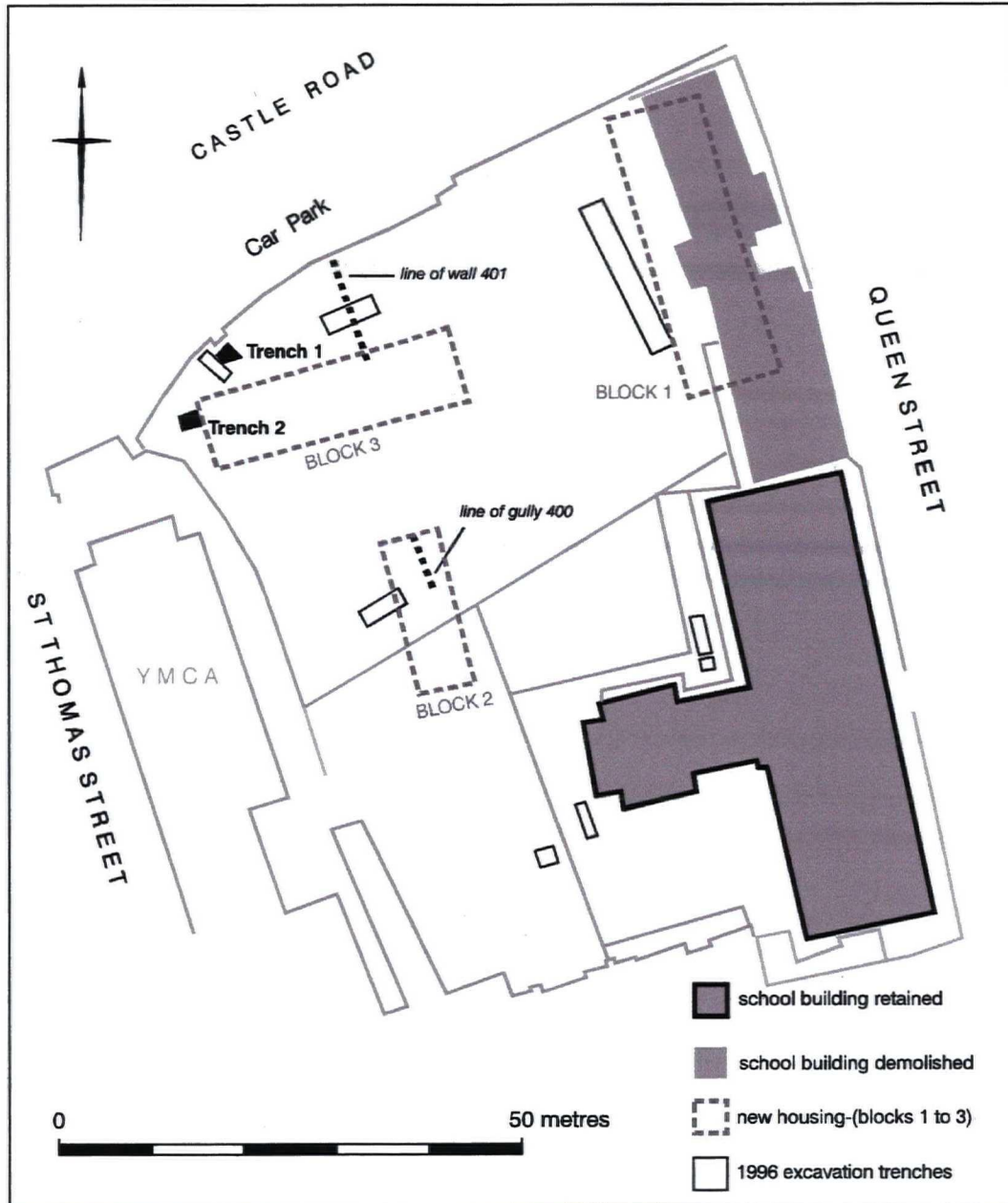


Figure 3: Former Convent School showing location of housing Blocks 1-3 and excavation trenches

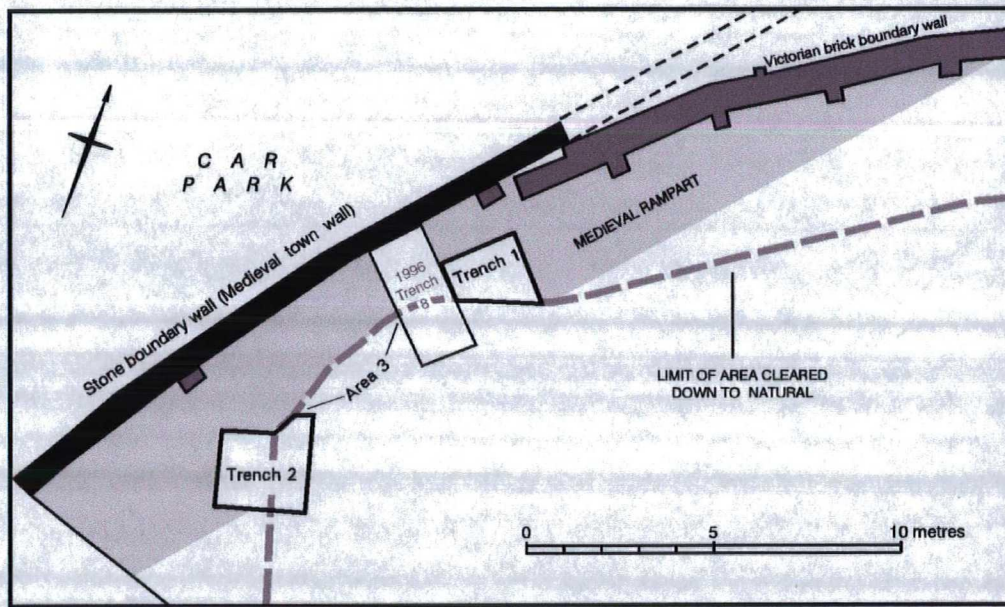


Figure 4:
Location of
Trenches One
and Two and
Area Three



Figure 5: View of the excavation area looking north-east showing edge of the cleared area. Trench Two is at the centre of the photograph. The wall in the background of the photograph is part of the medieval town wall with some stone work visible at its base. As a direct result of evidence from the excavation, the wall has been listed by the De-

small pieces of burnt clay (layer 106). A sample of this deposit was sent for examination by the Environmental Archaeology Unit at York University who discovered the charred material was cereal and oat chaff and some charred oat grains (see Appendix One).

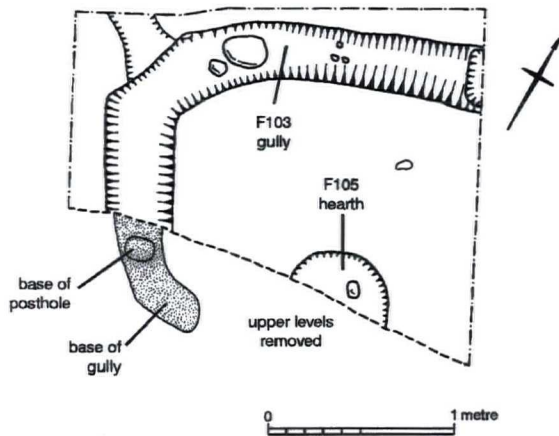


Figure 6: Plan of Trench One

The second feature cutting the natural clay surface was a 'u' shaped gully up to 0.2m deep and nearly 0.4m across (F103). The gully turned a virtual right angle within the trench, the north side continuing east beyond the confines of the trench and the west side continuing south into the cleared area where it had been severely truncated by the previous lowering of the ground level. Several small stones were found at the base of the feature as well as two slight hollows which could have been the base for

small upright timber posts. One of these hollows fell just within the east side of the trench whilst the second fell outside the trench and had been severely truncated by the ground clearance. The gully was filled with a grey clayey soil containing occasional charcoal flecks (layer 104), but examination of a sample by the Environmental Archaeology Unit failed to shed any more light on the contents of this deposit. A slight depression at the north-west angle of gully F103 could be the remains of a second gully running off to the north outside the confines of the trench.

Pottery from gully F103 was entirely Roman in date (see Appendix Two) and though no finds were recovered from the adjacent circular depression F105, the proximity of these two features and the fact that they both cut the natural surface suggests they could be contemporary and therefore both Roman in date. However, the purpose of these two features is not clear. The circular feature is probably a hearth, the carbonised cereal and oat chaff it contained possibly functioning as fuel kindling, though what purpose it fulfilled remains uncertain. The gully curving around the north and west sides of the hearth may be the remains of a shelter built for its protection

Phase Two

The Roman period features were overlain by a grey silty soil (layer 102) about 0.1m thick containing occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. This



Figure 7:
View of Trench
One looking north
showing gully
F103 and hearth
F105

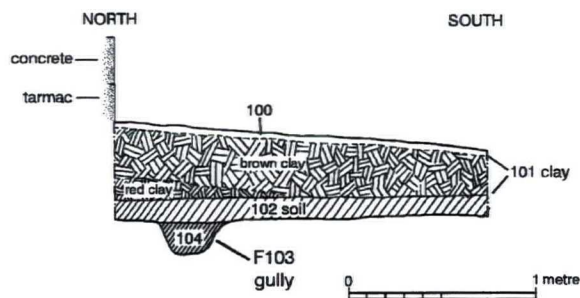


Figure 8: West facing section of Trench One

layer represents the gradual build up of topsoil after the end of the Roman period and contained mostly medieval pottery with some Roman sherds which had perhaps become mixed up in the layer through ploughing.

Phase Three

Overlying the soil layer was a deposit of compact brown and red-brown clay up to 0.4m deep (layer 101). This layer was the base of the medieval town rampart and it contained entirely medieval pottery. It was overlain by the tarmac surface of the playground which had earlier been removed by the contractors.

TRENCH TWO (Figures 10-13)

Trench Two measured 2.2m north-south and extended the same distance westwards from the edge of the cleared area. It was positioned at a point where the contractors in clearing back the area for the construction of Block Three had exposed several large stones resting on the natural clay surface. The subsequent excavation revealed a far more complex sequence of features than in Trench One.

Phase One

Resting on the natural clay surface was a lightly built wall foundation (F203) aligned north-south consisting of small stones and rounded cobbles in a matrix of brown puddled clay. To the south the feature made a right angled junction with a more substantial east-west aligned wall foundation (F202) consisting of a jumble of rounded stones and flat slabs also set in a matrix of puddled brown clay and based in a shallow trench 0.1m deep cut into the natural surface. One of the flat stones was half of a broken rotary quern-stone of probable Roman date.

The two walls are probably part of the foundations of a small structure, and given they incorporate the remains of a broken Roman quernstone, the structure could well be Roman in date.

Phase two

Overlying the possible Roman wall foundations was an orange/brown clayey soil (layer 206) overlain by a grey clayey soil containing charcoal flecks (layer 201). These deposits represent the gradual accumulation of soil following the end of Roman activity and apart from one small Roman sherd these two layers contained entirely medieval pottery. Cutting through these deposits were three gullies although they were only recognised as features after the removal of layers 201 and 206 when they were seen cutting the natural surface in the angle between the two Roman wall foundations. This was because the fill of the gullies was virtually indistinguishable from layers 201 and 206 through which they cut.

The earliest of the three was a shallow, slightly curving gully (F213) cut some 0.05m into the natural clay and filled with a clayey grey soil containing flecks of charcoal (layer 212). It was cut by the two later gullies; on the north (F211) and on the south (F215). The former cut up to 0.2m deep into the natural clay the latter only 0.1m. Gully F215 ap-

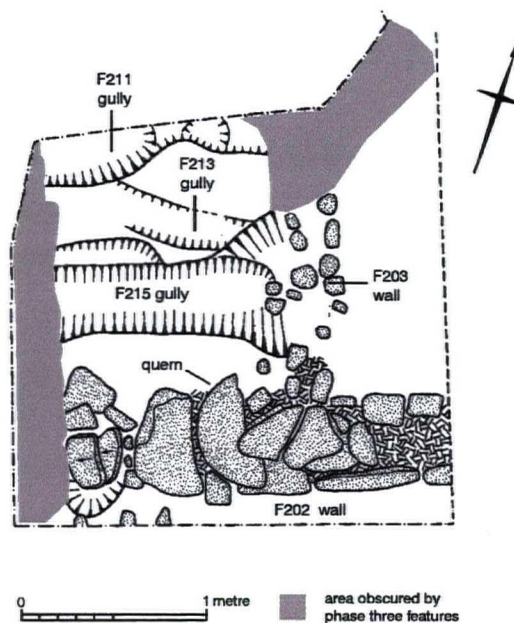


Figure 7: Plan of Trench Two showing Phase One and Two features



*Figure 10:
View of Trench
Two looking
west showing
walls F202 (left)
and F203 (fore-*

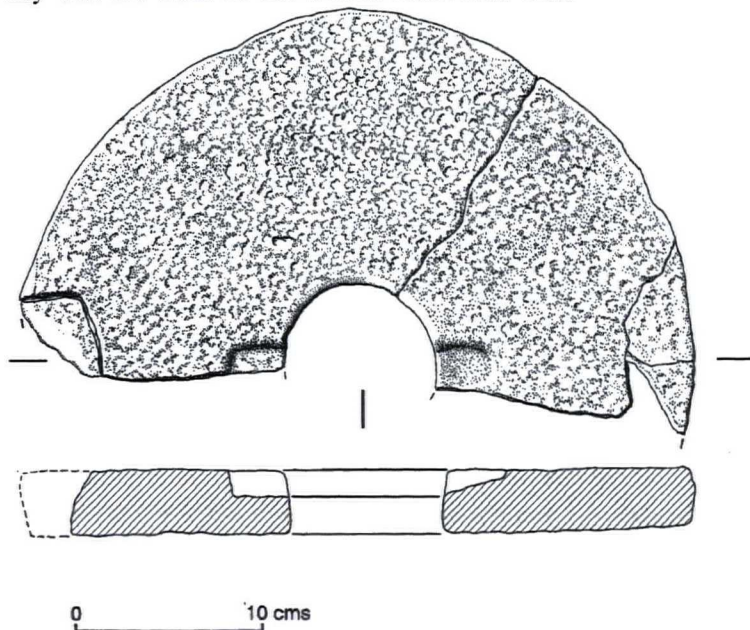
peared to cut across the line of the north-south wall foundations discussed above, although the relationship was not clear as this area had been disturbed by the contractors. Filling gully F211 was a layer of clayey grey soil (layer 210) similar in appearance to the fill of gully F213 whilst the fill of gully F215 was more complex with a base layer of grey clayey soil (layer 214) overlain by a similar soil (layer 209) containing two lenses of black organic material (layer 208).

The gullies contained some residual Roman pottery but the bulk of the sherds recovered were

medieval in date. Not surprisingly, given the limited area exposed, it is impossible to determine the purpose of these features.

Phase three

On the interface between layer 201 and layer 200 to be described below was a flimsy north-south wall of small roughly-squared stones (F207) running along the west edge of the trench and a line of massive stones (F204) at the north-east corner of the trench. Although very little of F204 was exposed in the excavation it appeared to be aligned north-east to



*Figure 11:
Broken Roman quernstone from wall F202.
Made from a hard-grained sandstone probably local to the Scarborough area.*

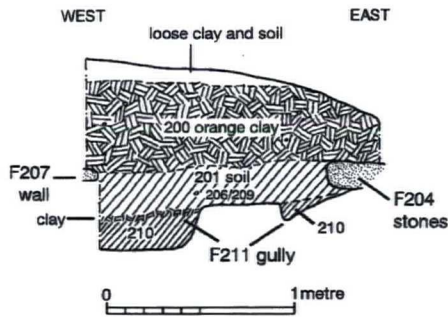


Figure 12:
South facing section of Trench Two

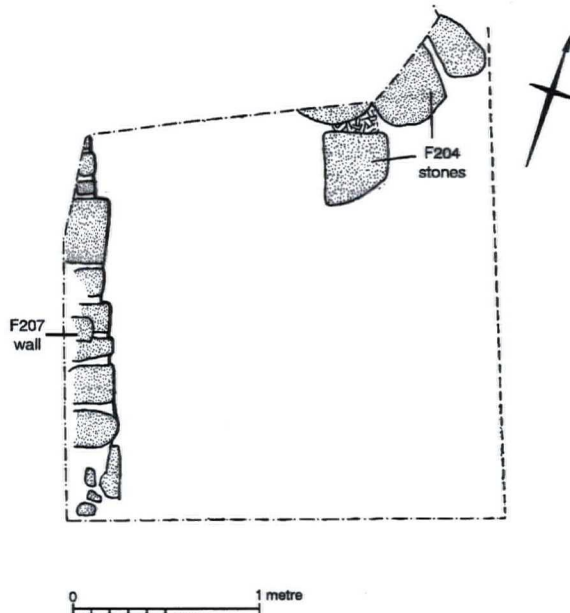


Figure 13: Plan of Trench Two showing
Phase Three features

south-west in approximately the same direction as the medieval defences suggesting it perhaps belonged to an episode in the construction of the town rampart. The other wall (F207) was only partially exposed along the west edge of the trench but was so

lightly constructed it was unlikely to have been the foundations of anything more than a light wooden structure or perhaps a property division.

Phase four

The uppermost deposit excavated in Trench Two was a compact layer of clay up to 0.5m deep containing small fragments of stone (layer 201). This was probably the edge of the medieval town rampart. Beyond it to the south the rampart material started to merge with a more soily clay (layer 205) representing possible medieval cultivation at the rear of the rampart. The tarmac playground surface overlying layers 201 and 205 had been removed by the contractors prior to the start of the excavation, leaving a layer of loose soil and clay.

Area Three

The edge of the contractor's excavation was trowelled clean for a distance of 4m between the sides of Trench Two and the backfill of 1996 Trench Eight to try and assess the nature of the archaeological deposits between these two trenches. Pottery recovered from trowelling the section was assigned to layer 300. After cleaning, the section showed that the natural clay surface was overlain by a deposit of grey silty soil around 0.1 to 0.2m thick (layer 301). It was dug into to recover artefacts. This deposit is equivalent to the soil layer 102 in Trench One and 201/206 in Trench Two and represents the gradual build up of soil over the Roman occupation remains. Entirely medieval pottery was recovered from this layer and no evidence was found for any underlying Roman features to complement those excavated in Trenches One and Two. Overlying the grey silty soil was the orange clay forming the base of the medieval rampart. This was not excavated beyond cleaning the exposed section.

DISCUSSION

Roman period

There are only a handful of Roman finds from the area of the medieval town which makes the discovery of the Roman artefacts and features described in this report all the more significant (Figure 14). The suggestion has been made that there was a Roman harbour in the South Bay with a road leading from it to the Castle Hill based largely on the results of several excavations in the mid 1970s (Farmer 1988, 126-128). Despite more recent excavations in the foreshore area nothing has come to light to substantiate these claims. A small number of Roman artefacts came to light during excavations along Castle Road in the 1960s including fragments of roof and flue tiles but these have never been published and their whereabouts are no longer known (Pearson 1987 gaz. refs. 10/2 and 12/1). Nevertheless, they are significant to the present site in view of the fact that the findspots were only around 100m to the east and were likewise in close proximity to Castle Road, the possible Roman route to the signal station on the Castle Headland.

The finds described in this report are sadly too few to build up a firm picture about the type of settlement which existed in this area in the Roman period. The pottery has yet to be analysed in detail but there are at least six different types present suggesting a relatively well-established settlement with access to centres of supply (Figure 15). The discovery of a rotary quern used primarily for the hand grinding of cereal crops and a possible fragment of saddle quern which would have fulfilled a similar purpose, suggests agricultural activity was taking place. This is also borne out by the discovery of chaff from the winnowing of cereal in one of the soil samples. Neither the stone foundations in Trench Two nor the gully and hearth in Trench One seem likely to have been very substantial structures and so any domestic accommodation must have lain elsewhere. The earlier discovery of Roman artefacts 100m to the east does hold out the possibility that the settlement extended over quite a wide area and the present site could quite easily be on its periphery.

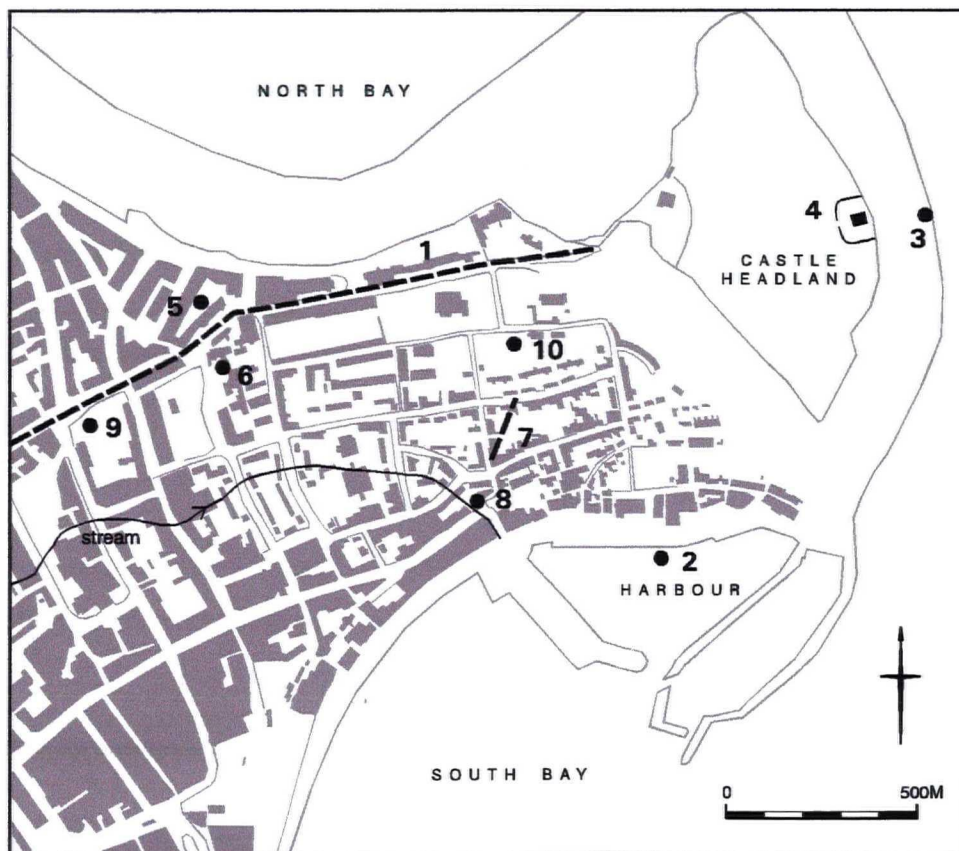


Figure 14:
The evidence for Roman Scarborough:
(1) Castle Road on possible line of Roman road. (2) Roman coins found in harbour prior to First World War. (3) Roman coins found in constructing the Marine Drive. (4) Roman signal station excavated 1921-25. (5) Roman pottery found in excavations in 1966. (6) Roman flue and roof tiles found in excavations in 1967. (7) Possible Roman road found in excavations in 1975. (8) Possible Roman harbour building found in excavations in 1976. (9) the present site. (10) Roman pottery sherd found in

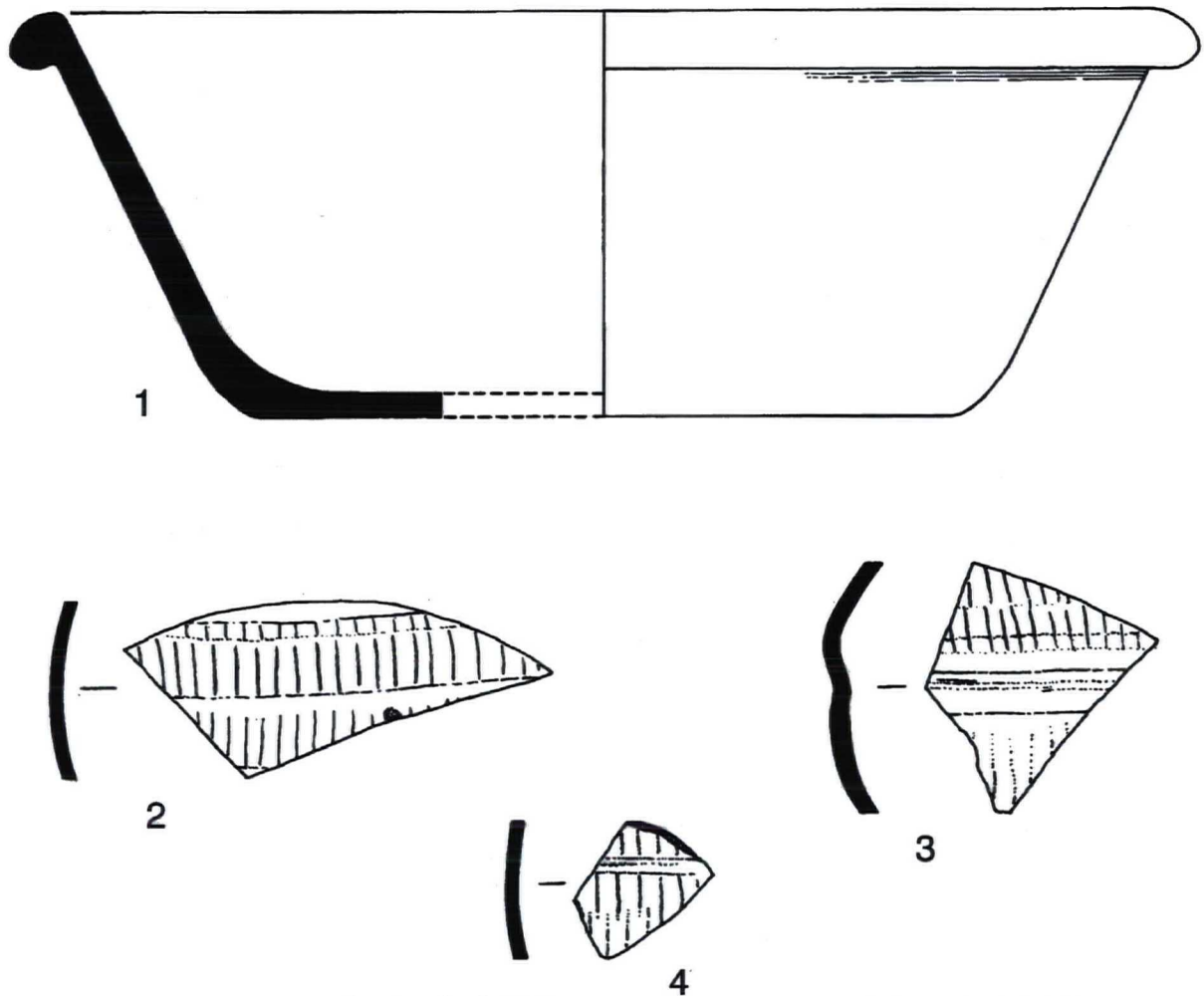


Figure 15: Selection of Roman pottery from fill of gully F103 (layer 104) in Trench One:- 1-black-ware bowl (half size)
2-4 - fragments of vessel in a fine, buff fabric with rouletted decoration (full size). Drawn by A. Charles

It may also be significant that the finds have been made in such close proximity to Castle Road, given that it could have a Roman ancestry as the route to the late 4th century signal station on the Castle Headland. The settlement could have spread out along the line of Castle Road, but this possibility needs to be treated with caution as the road is only thought to have been built to serve the signal station 30 years before the end of the Roman occupation. If the settlement sprang up along the line of the road this would make it very late in the Roman period. This date might be confirmed by dating the pottery from the site more closely or it may equally show that the settlement existed decades, if not centuries, before the road was built.

Medieval period

The 1996 excavation against the northern boundary wall (Trench Eight) interpreted the clay dump at the base of the wall as the remains of the medieval town rampart. The work described in this report has reinforced this interpretation since it has shown that the clay dump continues for a distance of at least 11m from Trench One in the east to Trench Two in the west. There is little else that a clay dump of this length and in this location is likely to be other than the base of the town rampart.

The quantity of medieval pottery recovered from the soil layer below the rampart calls into question

the likelihood that these defences were constructed early in the life of the medieval town (Pearson 1996b, 2-3). It had been thought that the defences, perhaps originally consisting of a rampart surmounted by a timber palisade, were from the 1160s soon after the town was first laid out. However the amount of pottery in the underlying soil layer suggests a prolonged period of occupation prior to the laying out of the rampart, making it unlikely that they can be as early as the 1160s. However this date is not invali-

dated for the entire defences as this particular section could be a later re-build.

Post-medieval

The watching brief has added little to knowledge about the post-medieval period on the site apart from confirming the existence of clay quarrying on the east of the site and the depth of soil build-up across the west half representing its prolonged use as gardens.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Staff of S. Harrison Construction Ltd are thanked for facilitating access to the site, in particular the contracts manager, Mike Tomlinson and the site manager John Mottock. Staff of the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit gave advice throughout the duration of the project. The excavation was undertaken at short notice and under difficult weather conditions by the following members of the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society:- Martin Bland, Alex Charles, Rachel Cubitt,

Chris Evans, Chris Hall, Rowena Haley, Dan Normandale and Trevor Pearson.

John Carrott of the Environmental Archaeology Unit at York University arranged for the analysis of the soil samples from the excavation and Ailsa Mainman of York Archaeological Trust confirmed the identification of the Roman pottery. The pottery drawings in the report are by Alex Charles, the remaining illustrations are by Trevor Pearson who is also the author of the report.

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APPENDIX ONE:

Evaluation of biological remains from excavations at the former Convent School, St Thomas Street, Scarborough(SAHS site code: STS99)

by Allan Hall, Harry Kenward, Stephen Rowland and John Carrott

Summary

Two sediment samples from deposits revealed by excavations at the former Convent School, St Thomas Street, Scarborough were submitted for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

The biological remains recovered were restricted to small amounts of charred and uncharred plant material (including oat) but these were too few and too poorly preserved to be of interpretative value.

No further work is recommended on the current material.

Keywords: former Convent School; St Thomas Street; Scarborough; North Yorkshire; evaluation; Roman; plant remains; charred plant remains

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Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society at the site of the former Convent School, St Thomas Street, Scarborough, in 1999.

Two sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992) from two contexts were recovered from the deposits. One layer (104) produced exclusively Roman pottery and the other (106) was thought to be contemporaneous with this (based on stratigraphic position as no dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit).

Both of the samples were submitted to the EAU for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

Methods

The submitted sediment samples were inspected in the laboratory and their lithologies recorded using a standard *pro forma*. Both samples were processed, following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986), for recovery of plant and invertebrate macrofossils.

Plant macrofossils were examined from the residues and flots resulting from processing. The residues were also examined for other biological and artefactual remains.

Table 1 shows a list of the submitted samples and notes on their treatment.

Results

The results are presented in context number order (sample numbers have been derived from the context numbers for internal record keeping purposes). Archaeological information, provided by the excavator, is presented in square brackets.

Context 104 [Fill of a shallow gully (F103) cut into natural clay. The feature produced exclusively Roman period pottery. The gully was sealed below a soil horizon previously sampled by the EAU (Sample 800601/T, Hall *et al.* 1996) which was itself sealed below a clay dump interpreted as the base of the medieval town rampart]

Sample 10401 (1 kg processed to 300 microns with paraffin flotation)

Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly (working soft and sticky and slightly plastic when wetted), clay silt.

The subsample yielded a moderate-sized residue of concreted (iron-rich, ?pan-like) sediment and a trace of charcoal (to 5 mm in maximum dimension, including traces of coniferous charcoal to 2 mm). On testing with dilute hydrochloric acid, the concretions were found to be non-calcareous and rich in sand; no eggs of intestinal parasites were observed. The tiny flot contained a trace of fine charcoal. No invertebrate remains were recovered.

Context 106 [Fill of a circular feature 0.6m in diameter and cut 0.12m into the natural clay (F105). No pottery was found in this feature though as it was within 1.0m of gully F103, and in the same stratigraphic position, it is likely to be contemporary].

Sample 10601 (1 kg processed to 300 microns with paraffin flotation)

Moist, mid to dark grey to black, soft to crumbly (working plastic), ?slightly silty clay with clasts (10-20 mm) of light to mid brown, soft clay. Fine charcoal (with larger fragments to 10 mm) was abundant (and probably responsible for the dark colour of most of the matrix) and stones (2 to 6 mm) were present in the sample.

The small residue consisted of granular black sediment, mostly charcoal and other burnt material; the tiny flot contained spicular charcoal (perhaps largely cereal chaff) and uncharred oat (*Avena*) 'bran', as well as charred oat grains and chaff. Amongst the larger fragments were some spikelets clearly recognisable as wild oat, *A. fatua* L. There were also some other cereal grains and a few weed seeds. No invertebrate remains were recovered.

Discussion and statement of potential

The remains recovered from the samples were too few and too poorly preserved to be of interpretative value. However, should further excavation reveal deposits with obvious concentrations of charred plant, or other bioarchaeological remains, then an effort should be made to sample and examine them.

Recommendations

No further work on the samples considered in this report is recommended.

Retention and disposal

The current material need not be retained.

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.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Trevor Pearson of Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society for providing the material and the archaeological information, and to English Heritage for allowing AH to contribute to this report.

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APPENDIX TWO: FINDS CATALOGUE

Pottery sorted by context showing weight in grams (Wt) and number (No) of sherds by fabric type

Trench One

CONTEXT	WEIGHT	Tile		Scarb. Ware		Staxton		Stoneware		Unident. Med		Roman	
		Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No
100	20									20	3		
101	60			55	9					5	1		
102	620			120	23	110	6			270	47	120	7
104	290											290	10

Trench Two

CONTEXT	WEIGHT	Tile		Scarb. Ware		Staxton		Stoneware		Unident. Med		Roman	
		Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No
200	50				1					50	7		
201	90					90	6						
202	15	15	1										
205	80			80	1								
206	130	10	1	60	3	50	8			10	1		1
209	390	260	2			10	2			100	12	20	2
210	40					5	1			35	3		
212	10									10	2		1
214	45					5	1			30	3	10	1

Area Three

CONTEXT	WEIGHT	Tile		Scarb. Ware		Staxton		Stoneware		Unident. Med		Roman	
		Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No
300	100									3	100		
301	50			5	1					45	4		

Feature 400

CONTEXT	WEIGHT	Tile		Scarb. Ware		Staxton		Stoneware		Unident. Med		Roman	
		Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No
400	120	120	2										

Bone sorted by context showing number and weight (in grams) of bones present in Trench One (left) and Trench Two (right)

LAYER	NUMBER	WEIGHT
101	2	10
102	23	160
109	5	50

LAYER	NUMBER	WEIGHT
200	2	30
201	15	220
206	4	30
214	2	15

Small finds sorted by context showing material, number of items and identification

context	material	no of items	identification
102	iron	2	corroded object
102	flint	2	flake
206	stone	1	quern
206	iron	1	corroded object
214	iron	1	corroded object
300	iron	1	slag
unstratified	stone	1	saddle quern?

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- Report No 2 (1988) 18-22 ST SEPULCHRE ST: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
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