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St Oswalds School
Fulford
York
North Yorkshire

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Archaeological Assessment Report

Interim Report

June 2005

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SE 6110 4945

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Archaeological Assessment Report

Non-technical Summary

An Archaeological Excavation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at St. Oswald's School, York, from January to March 2005. The excavation was undertaken in advance of re-development of the school and the erection of new school buildings.

Five broad phases of archaeological activity were identified by the Evaluation:-

***Phase 1 (Prehistoric)** activity was characterised by a small residual assemblage of flint artefacts. No associated features were identified.*

***Phase 2 (Romano-British)** activity took the form of a series of field boundaries, ditches associated features and finds. Excavation showed that the ditch evolved in complexity over time, and the pottery assemblage suggested that the system was in use from the mid 2nd century onwards. A large number of Romano-British coins, coin fragments and coin-moulds were recovered from one of the field ditches. This finds are thought to relate to coin-forging and are of national significance.*

***Phase 3 (Medieval)** activity was characterised by a complex of plough-scars and furrows that ran from east to west. These features indicate that the site formed part of the medieval open-field system of the village of Fulford.*

***Phase 4 (Post-medieval)** activity consisted of a number of pits and other features. The Post-medieval finds assemblage was unusual in that it contained a number of pistol and musket balls. These may relate to Civil War activity in the vicinity of the site.*

***Phase 5** activity consisted of a number of modern post-holes and other features that were of minimal archaeological significance.*

1. Introduction

1.1 An Archaeological Excavation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at St Oswald's School, Fulford, York, between January and March 2005. The work was undertaken in advance of the re-development of the school and the erection of new school buildings (Planning Ref. No. 03/00369/GRG3).

1.2 All work was funded by York Schools PFI.

1.3 The project was assigned the Yorkshire Museum site code YORYM 2004.507.

1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site lies in the village of Fulford, 2.5km to the south of the walled centre of the City of York, at SE 61110 4945 (Fig.1). The site is bounded to the north by Heslington Lane, to the west by School Lane, to the east by residential properties and to the south by open land (Fig. 2).

2.2 The site lies within the boundary of the unsurveyed urban sprawl of York and, consequently, no soil survey information is available for the site (Mackney 1983).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Prehistoric settlement in the Vale of York is attested by the analysis of plant pollen. This indicates that the small-scale clearance of woodland for pasture took place during the Neolithic period. There is evidence that more extensive forest clearance

occurred during the later Bronze Age and Iron Age, leading to the emergence of a pastoral landscape interspersed with mixed oak and pine woodland. Remnants of the ancient landscape, including relict field systems, enclosures and circular buildings, have been identified by cropmarks. Although no Square Barrows have been located at Fulford, they are known at Naburn, Dunnington, Hopgrove, Riccall and Skipwith Common (Stead, 1979).

3.2 Fieldwalking and excavations at Germany Beck, Fulford (to the south-east of the current site) have revealed evidence of Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age activity in the form of a dispersed flint and ceramic assemblage (MAP 2005).

3.3 In the Romano-British period, farmsteads and field systems were developed in York's hinterland in response to the economic stimulus created by the legionary fort and its associated *colonia*. A road leading to the south-eastern gate of the fort of *Eboracum* (Roman Road 1, RCHME 1962) approached York from the south-east. Its route is represented by the modern parish boundary and visible remains have been noted on the golf course at Heslington

3.4 Geophysical survey and excavations at Germany Beck, Fulford, revealed a brickwork pattern of field boundaries that were dated by associated pottery to the 2nd century. There was also evidence of a second period of activity in the later 4th century. These field systems appear to have been abandoned by the 5th century AD.

3.5 The rapid expansion of York in the 10th century had a symbiotic effect in the growth of rural settlement. Documentary place-name evidence suggests that the settlements of Escrick and Riccall, for example, were established in the pre-Conquest period. Similarly, the establishment of pre-Conquest churches at Gate Fulford (St Oswalds) and Skipwith (St Helens) suggests that these settlements were already in existence at this time. In support of this, a pre-Conquest structure was located underneath St Oswalds church in 1981 by York Archaeological Trust and the shaft of a churchyard cross of late 10th or early 11th century date was identified within the north wall of its nave. Recent excavation in Selby has confirmed that the town is of pre-Conquest date. The A19 road from Selby to York probably dates to this period and incorporates many of the above-named villages in its route.

3.6 In the 1086 Domesday Survey (Faull and Stinson eds. 1986), Gate Fulford consisted of a single estate of 10 carucates, held by Count Alan of Britanny; although in fact the Count held 2 ploughs in desmesne, with another 2 ploughs being held between six villagers. There were also 20 acres of meadow. The value of the estate in 1086 was 16/- a 20% reduction from the 20/- that it was worth under Morcar's ownership before the Conquest.

3.7 Although the Domesday Survey shows that Gate and Water Fulford (*Fuletorp/Foleforde-* foul, dirty ford) were separate estates, the prefixes 'Gate' or 'Water' are not actually recorded in the original Domesday document, but are instead interpolations made by the translator. The prefix '*Water*' is first recorded in the 12th century, referring to its location on the banks of the Ouse. The prefix '*Gate*' first appears in the 16th century referring to the high road between York and Selby. Prior to this date, the village was known as Over Fulford (*Ulteriori* Fulford in the 12th century, and *Overfolforth* in the 1366 Patent Rolls).

3.8 In circa 1100 Gate Fulford was given by Count Stephen of Britanny to St Mary's Abbey, York, along with a carucate and three bovates in Water Fulford. The Abbey retained the manor of Gate Fulford until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in circa 1540.

3.9 In the 16th century Water Fulford belonged to the Earl of Rutland who sold it to John Redmayne. In 1702 Water Fulford merged with Gate Fulford.

3.10 The 1745 estate map of Gate Fulford shows the settlement to consist of two rows of regular tofts (rectangular plots of land), each of which contain a farmhouse and its outbuildings. The tofts are aligned along a village street, with access to the rear via Back Lane. The current site is shown as farmland. (Fig. 3).

3.11 The First edition Ordnance survey map of 1853 shows a national school on the western side of Back Lane, opposite the site of the current development. The current site is shown as enclosed fields (Fig. 4). The 1889 Ordnance survey map (Fig. 5) shows a similar layout, as does the 1909 map (Fig.6).

3.12 The 1929 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7) shows a newly-developed complex of school buildings situated in the north of the current site, together with residential properties fronting Heslington Lane and Fulfordgate to the north and east. The 1938 map shows a similar arrangement, with the open part of the site marked as 'sports ground' (Fig. 8). Additional school buildings that have encroached upon the sports ground are shown on the 1956 and 1988 maps (Figs. 9 & 10).

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aim of the Excavation was to record the archaeological features and their sequence within the areas affected by the proposed development, and to assess the archaeological significance of the site.

5. Methodology

5.1 The archaeological excavations targeted those locations where the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological record was likely to be most severe. In consequence, the excavation area was of a somewhat unusual shape that reflected the footprint of the proposed new buildings (Figs. 2, 11). The archaeological excavations took place in three stages and the total area of the site that was investigated was approximately 0.36 Ha.

5.2 The removal of topsoil and modern overburden was undertaken by a back-acting mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. Following the removal of the overburden, archaeological deposits and features were identified, cleaned, recorded and hand-excavated by the archaeological field team.

5.3 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).

5.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

5.5 The full extent of archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at scales of 1:50 and 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10.

5.6 A photographic record was prepared of all the archaeological features encountered during the evaluation. This comprised 35mm colour print, slide and monochrome film (Appendix 4).

5.7 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis. Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

6. Results

6.1 Phase 1: Prehistoric

6.1.1 The evidence for Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site consisted of a lithic assemblage of ten worked flints that were recovered during the excavation (Appendices 8 & 9). The assemblage dated to the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age. However, all the flints were residual artefacts that were recovered from the fills of later features and no associated features of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were identified.

6.2 Phase 2: Romano-British

6.2.1 Phase 2A (Fig. 12)

The earliest features identified in Area 1 were four pit cuts of sub-oval plan that were situated close to one other (contexts 1112, 1113, 1132, 1134). These features varied from 0.40m to 0.80m in diameter and survived to a depth of approximately 0.10m.

Cuts 1112, 1113, 1132 and 1134 were each filled by similar deposits of silty clay (contexts 1103, 1104, 1131 and 1133 respectively). Pit Cuts 1112,1113, 1132 and 1134 were situated approximately 14.0m to the north of a short linear feature (Ditch A), one of a complex of four ditches (Ditches A, B, C and D) that formed the remainder of Phase 2A activity.

Ditch A

Ditch A ran in a northerly direction from the southern boundary of Area 1 for approximately 5.0m. Two segments were excavated through the feature (Cuts 1128, 1051, Fig. 16, Pl.1). These showed the ditch to be approximately 1.60m wide, with a moderately-sloping V-shaped profile. Ditch A was 0.55m (13.82m AOD) deep to the south, but was only 0.36m (13.76m AOD) deep at its northern end. The feature was filled by a single deposit of sandy silt (context 1050=1127). Deposit 1050/1127 contained sherds of Romano-British pottery of late 2nd to 3rd century date (Appendix 2).

Ditch B

Pit Fill Deposits 1103, 1104, 1131 and 1133 were truncated by a substantial linear feature (Ditch B). Ditch B ran in a westerly direction for approximately 9.0m and then turned in a northerly direction to form a continuation of Ditch A.

Whilst it is likely that Ditch B was a later feature that had been grafted on to the line of Ditch A, this was not conclusively demonstrated in any of the excavated segments and the similarity between the fills of the two features suggests that they were of broadly contemporary date. This is highlighted by the date range of the pottery recovered from the fills of Ditch B (see below), which is similar to that of the finds from Ditch A.

Ditch B was examined in eight excavated segments (contexts 1017, 1019, 1024, 1040, 1111, 1130, 1136, 1193, Fig. 16 Pls. 2 & 3). The excavated segments showed Ditch B to have a moderate to steeply-sloping V-shaped profile, a depth of 0.45m-0.55m and a maximum width of 1.60m. Segment Cuts 1019, 1040, 1111, 1130, 1136 and 1193 each contained a single fill deposit of silty clay (contexts 1018, 1039, 1102, 1129, 1135 and 1192 respectively). Segment Cuts 1017 and 1024 each contained a 0.20m

deep basal fill of silty clay (contexts 1016, 1025=1026) and an upper fill deposit of silty sand (contexts, 1010, 1023). Deposits 1010, 1016, 1018, 1023, 1039, 1102 and 1135 all contained sherds of Romano-British pottery, with an overall date ranging from the mid 2nd century to the early 3rd century (Appendix 2). Deposit 1010 also contained a glass vessel fragment (Small Find No. 4).

Ditch C

A third linear feature was situated approximately 10m to the east of Ditch B, which was on a parallel alignment (Ditch C). Ditch C was approximately 36m in length. The northern end of the feature was obscured by later truncation, whilst, to the south, the ditch ended in a club-shaped terminal.

Three segments were excavated through Ditch C (contexts 1171, 1166, 1046, Fig. 16). These showed the feature to have a maximum width of 0.70m and a U-shaped profile. Ditch C was 0.28m deep (13.70m AOD) at its northern limit, but became progressively shallower towards the south and was only 0.10m deep (14. 08m AOD) at Terminal Cut 1046.

Each of the excavated segments showed Ditch C to be filled by a single deposit of silty clay (contexts 1170, 1165, 1045). Sherds of late 2nd to early 3rd century Romano-British pottery were recovered from Fill Deposit 1165 (Appendix 2).

Several features were located within the area defined by Ditch B to the west and Ditch C to the east. To the north, a narrow L-shaped gully appeared to butt Ditch C to form a small rectangular three-sided feature that enclosed an area of approximately 6.0 m^2. Two segments were excavated across this feature (contexts 1153, 1155, Fig. 16). These showed the gully to be a 0.30m wide, 0.06m cut of U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from the silty clay fill deposit (contexts 1152, 1154). Whilst the positioning and alignment of Gully 1153/1155 strongly suggests that it was contemporary with Ditch C, the stratigraphic relationship between the two features was completely obscured by later truncation.

Situated within the enclosure formed by Gully 1153/1155 and Ditch C was a large pit cut of sub-circular plan and bowl-shaped profile (context 1141, Fig. 16). Cut 1141

had a diameter of 1.80m and had been excavated to a depth of 0.50m (13.43m AOD). The feature was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 1114) that contained a sherd of 2nd century pottery (Appendix 2).

A second gully was located to the south between Ditches B and C. Two segments were excavated through this feature (contexts 1064, 1110, Fig. 16). Gully Cut 1064/1110 was aligned north to south and was 7.0m in length. The width of the feature varied from 0.60m to 0.90m. The gully was of U-shaped profile and was 0.18m deep. Both segments contained a uniform sandy clay fill (contexts 1063, 1109). Sherds of 2nd century Romano-British pottery were recovered from Deposit 1109 (Appendix 2).

Situated immediately to the west of Ditch C was a sub-oval pit cut of concave profile (context 1094, Fig. X). Pit Cut 1094 1.20m long, 0.80m wide and was filled by a deposit of silty sand (context 1093).

Ditch D

Ditch D was located in the north-western corner of Area 1. The feature ran from west to east and was truncated at both ends by later features. A 6.0m length of the feature survived intact.

Three segments were excavated through Ditch D (contexts 1197, 1143, 1189, Fig. 16, Pl. 5). The feature was of flat-bottomed, U-shaped profile, with a maximum width of 1.0m and a maximum depth of 0.35m (14.34m AOD). Ditch D was filled by a single deposit of silt (contexts 1188, 1142, 1206=1207). Sherds of early 3rd century Romano-British pottery were recovered from Fill Deposits 1142 and 1206 (Appendix 2).

A large pit was situated immediately to the north of Ditch D (context 1145, Fig. 16, Pl. 4). Cut 1145 was of irregular plan and measured 1.0m x 0.95m x 0.26m in depth. The pit had a steeply-sloping U-shaped profile and was excavated to a depth of 13.91m AOD. Cut 1145 was filled by a single deposit of silty that contained pottery sherds of broad Romano-British date (context 1144, Appendix 2).

At the western limit of the site was an amorphous feature that was partially obscured by a later ditch. A segment excavated through this feature showed it to consist of a broad, flat-bottomed V-shaped cut (context 1140, Fig. 16) that was in excess of 1.0m in width and 0.52m (13.47m AOD) in depth. Cut 1140 was filled by a deposit of sandy silt (context 1139). No finds were recovered from Deposit 1139 to aid interpretation, but it is likely that Cut 1140 represented the remnants of either a north-south aligned ditch or part of a large circular pit.

Another Phase 2A feature was located to the east of Ditch D. (context 1211, Fig.16). This proved to be a pit cut of sub-circular plan that was filled by a single deposit of silty sand (context 1210). Pit Cut 1211 was 0.70m in diameter and 0.15m deep. A fragment of ceramic building material was recovered from Fill Deposit 1210.

Situated to the northeast of Pit Cut 1211 were four sub-circular postholes of similar size (contexts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, Fig. 16, Pl. 6). The postholes had an approximate diameter of 0.50m and were filled by similar deposits of silt (contexts 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073). Posthole Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072 and 1074 were clearly associated with one another and appeared to define the corners of a rectangle with sides approximately 2.50m in length.

Situated approximately 38.0m to the northwest of the structure represented by Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072 and 1074 was a truncated ditch cut that ran on a north-south alignment (context 3126, Fig. 16). Ditch Cut 3126 was only identified in one segment excavation and was of flat-bottomed, vertical sided profile, with a maximum width of 1.0m and a depth of 0.60m (13.67m AOD). The feature was filled by a single deposit of silty clay (context 3125).

A 2.0m long gully survived to the south of Cut 3126 (context 3122). However, the relationship between the two features was obscured by later truncation. Gully Cut 3122 was 0.50m wide, 0.22m deep and had a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 3121).

Situated approximately 5m to the south of Cut 3122 was a narrow gully of U-shaped profile and L-shaped plan (context 3063, Fig. 19). A 2.0m length of Cut 3063 was

exposed in a segment excavation. The feature proved to be 0.60m wide, 0.12m deep and was filled by a deposit of clay (context 3062).

Gully Fill Deposit 3062 was truncated by a linear feature that ran in an easterly direction across the site. Two segments were excavated across this feature, which proved to be a ditch of V-shaped profile (contexts 3097, 3135 Fig. 17). The ditch was best-preserved towards the west of the site, where it had a maximum width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.44m (14.08m AOD). Both the excavated segments contained a single homogenous deposit of silty clay (contexts 3134, 3096).

Ditch 3135/3097 was truncated by a shallow bowl-shaped cut (context 3101). Cut 3101 measured 1.10m x 0.65m x 0.05m and was filled by a sterile silt clay (context 3100). Fill Deposit 3100 was truncated by a second, similar feature (context 3103) Cut 3103 also contained a sterile fill (context 3102).

Fill Deposit 3102 was truncated to the south by shallow circular cut (context 3095) Cut 3095 was 0.30m in diameter and was filled by silty sand (context 3094). Deposit 3094 contained 250 fragments (31g) of burnt bone of probable human origin and probably represented the remains of a truncated Romano-British cremation burial (Appendix 10).

6.2.2 Phase 2B (Fig. 13)

Ditch E

Ditches B, C and D and Pit Cut 1211 were truncated by a large linear feature that ran from west to east (Ditch E).

Five segments were excavated through Ditch E (contexts 1196, 1209, 1191, 1173, 1187, Fig. 16, Pls. 7, 8 & 9). The ditch had a maximum width of 2.70m, a maximum depth of 0.70m (13.30m AOD) and a flat-bottomed, V-shaped profile. Segment Cuts 1173, 1187, 1191 and 1209 each contained a single fill deposit of silty clay (contexts 1172, 1186, 1190 and 1186 respectively. In contrast, Segment Cut 1196 contained a stratified sequence of four silty clay fill deposits (contexts 1205, 1204, 1203, 1202). The ditch profile was somewhat irregular at this point and this, plus the location of

Deposits 1205 and 1204 along the southern edge of the ditch, suggests that this sequence of fills may represent the localised collapse and slumping of the ditch cut.

Sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from Fill Deposits 1172, 1186, 1190, 1202 and 1205. The pottery assemblage derived from these contexts was consistent with a 2nd century or later date (Appendix 2).

Ditch F

Deposit 1139 was truncated by a substantial north-south linear feature that was situated immediately to the west (Ditch F). Ditch F was approximately 22.0m in length. A segment excavated through the feature showed Ditch F to be a 2.80m wide, 1.05m deep (12.99m AOD) steeply-sloping, concave-based cut (context 1137, Fig. 16 Pl. 10). Ditch Cut 1137 was filled by a 0.18m deep basal fill of sandy silt (context 1124). Deposit 1124 was sealed by a 0.42m deep secondary fill of silty clay (context 1119). Deposit 1119 was in turn sealed by a 0.18m deep deposit of silty clay (context 1101). Above this deposit was another 0.18m deep fill deposit of sandy silt (context 1138). Deposit 1138 was sealed by a 0.48m deep upper fill of clayey silt (context 1100).

Gully 1153/1155 was truncated by a bowl-shaped pit cut of sub-oval plan (context 1095) that obscured the relationship between the gully and Ditch C The feature measured 1.06m x 0.76m and was 0.08m deep. Pit Cut 1095 was filled by a single deposit of silty clay (context 1091).

A second feature truncated Gully 1153/1155 at its eastern extremity (context 1151, Fig. 16). Cut 1151 was a 0.40m diameter sub-circular posthole that was filled by a single deposit of sandy silt (context 1150).

Pit Fill Deposit 1093 was truncated by a large pit cut of amorphous plan. Two segments were excavated through the feature (contexts 1085, 1149, Fig. 16, Pl. 11). These showed the feature to be a 5.50m long, 2.60m wide, 0.90m deep cut of bowl-shaped profile. A sequence of four silty fill deposits were identified in Segment Cut 1085 (contexts 1092, 1059, 1058, 1057) whilst a similar sequence of three deposits were identified in Segment Cut 1149 (contexts 1148, 1147, 1146). Sherds of Romano-

British pottery were recovered from deposits 1146, 1147, 1059, 1058 and 1057. The combined assemblage was consistent with a later 2nd to early 3rd century date (Appendix 2).

Gully Fill Deposit 1109 was truncated by a pit cut of sub-oval plan and bowl-shaped profile (context 1121). Pit Cut 1121 was 1.0m long, 0.60m wide and was filled by a deposit of silty sand (context 1120).

Ditch G

Fill Deposits 3125 and 3121 were truncated by a later linear feature (Ditch G). Ditch G ran in a southerly direction from the northern limit of Area 3 for approximately 30.0m before turning in a westerly direction. Four segments were excavated through this feature (contexts 3077, 3120, 3110, 3131, Fig. 17). These showed the ditch to be a maximum of 2.10m wide, 0.63m deep and to have a V-shaped profile. Two fill deposits were observed in each of the three segments; a silty clay basal fill (contexts 3076, 3119, 3109, 3130) and an upper fill of silt (contexts 3075, 3118, 3108, 3129). Romano-British pottery of uncertain date was recovered from Deposit 3118 (Appendix 2).

6.2.3 Phase 2C (Fig. 14)

Ditch Fill Deposit 1100 was truncated by a shallow post-hole cut of sub-circular plan (context 1089, Fig. 17). Cut 1089 measured 0.41m in diameter, 0.12m in depth, and was filled by a single deposit of sandy silt (context 1088).

Deposit 1088 was sealed by a 0.10m deep deposit of silty clay (context 1082). Deposit 1082 was in turn truncated by a second sub-circular posthole (context 1081). Posthole Cut 1081 measured 0.40m in diameter, 0.10m in depth, and was filled by a single deposit of silty clay (context 1080).

Deposit 1080 was sealed by a spread of silty material that was situated at an elevation of approximately 14.46m AOD (context 1047). Deposit 1047 formed the foundation for a sub-circular deposit of cobbles and silt (context 1056). Deposit 1056 measured 0.87m x 0.56m and consisted of densely-packed sub-angular cobbles that were

approximately 0.20m x 0.20m x 0.20m in size. Situated immediately to the east of Deposit 1056 was a 0.47m diameter sub-circular posthole (context 1053). It is likely that the two features were contemporary and originally formed part of the same structure. Cut 1053 was filled by single deposit of silt (context 1052).

Ditch H

Ditch E was truncated by a linear feature that ran in a southerly direction to converge with Ditch A at the southern end of Area 1 (Ditch H). Five segments were excavated through the feature. At the intersection with Ditch E, Ditch H ended in a 0.44m wide, 0.14m deep terminal cut of rounded plan (context 1185, Fig. 16). Terminal Cut 1185 was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 1184). The remaining segments (contexts 1049, 1126, 1022 and 1079, Fig. 16) showed that the ditch became progressively wider to the south, with a maximum width of 1.30m and a maximum depth of 0.38m (13.74m AOD). A single silty clay fill deposit was identified in each segment (contexts 1048, 1125, 1021, 1078). A sherd of probable early 3rd century Romano-British pottery was recovered from Deposit 1021 (Appendix 2).

Ditch I

Ditch G was truncated by a later ditch (Ditch I). This feature ran westwards from the eastern trench baulk for approximately 17.0m before intersecting with Ditch G. The ditch then curved towards the south before cutting Ditch G for a second time. Three segments were excavated through Ditch I (contexts 3051, 3085, 3133, Fig. 17, Pl. 12). The feature survived to a maximum depth of 0.65m (13.75m AOD) and width of 2.0m. Ditch I had a stepped V-shaped profile and a flat base.

At the northern intersection with Ditch G, Ditch I contained a single fill of silt (context 3032) and the ditch itself (context 3133) was relatively shallow (0.27m, 14.36m AOD). The ditch became progressively wider and deeper towards the south, and the sequence of fill deposits became correspondingly more complex; Ditch Segment Cut 3051 contained a stratified sequence of four silty fills (contexts 3113, 3050, 3059, 3003), whilst Segment Cut 3085 contained a similar sequence of three deposits (contexts 3112, 3084, 3083). Pottery sherds were recovered from Deposit 3113 (Appendix 2).

A series of three small stakeholes were situated immediately to the east of Cut 3085 (contexts 3054, 3056, 3058, Fig. 17). Each stakehole was approximately 0.08m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. The features were each filled by a deposit of silty clay (contexts 3053, 3055, 3057) and were arranged so as to form an easterly linear alignment 0.30m in length.

6.2.4 Phase 2D (Fig 15)

Ditch J

Ditches D, F and H were truncated by a large linear feature (Ditch J). Ditch J ran for approximately 10.0m in a north-easterly direction from the south-western corner of the excavation area to intersect with Ditch H. The feature then ran on the same alignment as Ditch H for a distance of approximately 17.0m before turning sharply to the north-west to respect the alignment of Ditch E.

Six segments were excavated through Ditch J (contexts 1055, 1062, 1087, 1195, 1216, Fig. 17). The feature had a moderately-sloping, V-shaped profile, with a maximum width of 1.50m and a maximum depth of 0.48m (13.94m AOD). Ditch Segment Cuts 1055 and 1087 each contained a single fill of sandy silt (contexts 1054, 1086). In the remaining segments, a basal fill of sandy silt could be discerned (contexts 1061, 1213, 1212, 1215). This deposit was sealed by an upper fill of silty clay (contexts 1060, 1200, 1194, 1214). Romano-British pottery dating from the late 2nd to early 3rd century was recovered from Deposits 1054, 1060, 1086, 1200, 1213 and 1215 (Appendix 2).

Deposit 1215 contained a cache of over fifty clay coin moulds, many of which were complete, and a number of associated coins (Small Find Nos. 14 - 68). The material appeared to have been deposited within the ditch in a single episode and is discussed more fully in section 7.2 below.

Ditch J was truncated by a 4.0m long linear feature that ran from south to north (context 1199/1183, Fig. 17, Pl. 13). Gully 1991/1183 ran on a parallel course to Ditch H and appeared to seal the apparent entranceway formed by ditches E and J. The feature was filled by a deposit of silty sand (context 1192/1198).

A 2.50m long, 0.50m wide linear feature was identified at the southern limit of the excavation, to the east of Ditch J. The feature ran on a northerly direction and two excavated segments (contexts 1167, 1169, Fig. 17) showed in to be a shallow (0.05m deep) gully of U-shaped profile. Gully 1167/1169 was filled by a deposit of silty clay (contexts 1157, 1168) and, whilst no finds were recovered during the excavation, it is likely that the feature represented a sub-division of the Romano-British ditch system similar to Gully 1154/110 or Ditch C.

Ditch I was truncated by a large pit cut of sub-circular plan (context 3052). Cut 3052 was approximately 4.0m in diameter, 0.10m (14.34m AOD) in depth and had a shallow concave profile. It was filled by a single deposit of silt (context 3049).

The excavation of Segment Cut 3110 demonstrated that Ditch G had been truncated by a later feature that ran on a parallel alignment immediately to the west (context 3041) Cut 3041 was 0.60m deep (13.99m AOD), 2.20m wide and had a V-shaped profile very similar to Ditch G. The feature was filled by a sequence of three silty clay deposits (contexts 3107, 3040, 3106).

Further to the south, Ditch I (Cut 3085) and Stakeholes 3054, 3056 and 3058 were also truncated by a later feature (context 3111) Cut 3111 was 2.0m wide, 0.50m deep, with a V-shaped profile and a flat base. It was filled by a deposit of silt (context 3082).

Whilst it was not possible to discern the extent of Cuts 3111 and 3041 at the surface level of the excavation, it is likely that the two contexts represented parts of the same feature, namely a localised re-cut of the junction formed by Ditches G and I.

6.3 Phase 3: Medieval (Fig. 18)

Ditch F was truncated by a rectangular pit cut (context 1164). Cut 1164 was 1.80m long, 0.80m wide and 0.46m deep (13.62m AOD). The pit contained the skeleton of a cow (context 1163) and was backfilled by a deposit of silty clay (context 1162)

Deposit 1162 contained sherds of 15th–16th century pottery and a residual flint (Appendix 2).

Medieval furrows

Ditch Cut 3041/3011 was truncated by a furrow cut (contexts 3081, 3115, 3039, Fig. 19). At its widest point, the furrow was 1.10m wide and 0.12m deep. Each of the excavated segments contained a single sandy clay fill (contexts 3114, 3080, 3038).

Furrow 3081/3119/3039 was truncated by a later furrow cut of similar dimensions that was situated immediately to the south (context 3117). Cut 3117 was only identified in section and was filled by sandy silt (context 3116).

Ditches G and I were truncated by a furrow cut that again followed an east-west alignment (contexts 3079, 3093). Furrow Cut 3079/3093 had a maximum width of 1.60m, a depth of 0.22m and was filled by a deposit of silt (context 3092).

A fourth furrow was situated towards the centre of the site (context 3105, Fig. 19). Furrow Cut 3105 was 0.75m wide, 0.06m deep and ran for approximately 15.0m. The feature was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 3104).

A 4.0m wide linear feature was situated approximately 12.0m to the south of Furrow 3105 (context 3014, Fig. Y). Cut 3014 proved to be a 0.20m deep furrow that was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 3013). Deposit 3013 was in turn truncated by a 2.0m wide 17.0m long linear feature (context 3008, Fig. 19) that contained two silty fill deposits (contexts 3007, 3006).

A segment excavation in the centre of Area 3 revealed two further furrow cuts or plough-scars (contexts 3067, 3069, Fig. 19) that were filled by deposits of silt (contexts 3066, 3068). Cut 3067 was 1.0m wide and 0.15m deep, whilst Cut 3069 had a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.04m. The two continued into Area 2, where Cut 3069 was recorded as Cut 2012. Cut 3067 bifurcated to form two well-defined furrows (contexts 2014, 2016) each of which contained a silty fill deposit (contexts 2013, 2015).

A similar plough-scar feature was identified at the southern end of the site. Here, two well-defined plough-scars (contexts 1118, 1116, Fig. 19, Pl. 14) merged to form a single amorphous feature 3.0m in length and 0.60m in width (context 1106). Plough-scar 1118/1116/1106 was filled by silty clay (context 1117/1115/1077). A probable continuation of this feature to the east (context 1042) truncated Ditches A and B. Plough-scar 1042 was filled by silty clay (context 1041).

A second plough-scar or furrow was situated 2.0m to the north of Cut 1116 (context 1020). Furrow Cut 1020 had a maximum width of 1.20m and was filled by a silty deposit (context 1011). The feature was approximately 10.0m in length and truncated Ditches A, B, F, H and J.

Another linear feature was situated to the east of Cut 3014 (context 2010, Fig. 19). Cut 2010 proved to be a 0.60m wide furrow cut that was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 2009). The feature was traced for a length of approximately 10.0m.

Deposit 2009 was truncated by a sub-circular pit cut (context 2008). Pit Cut 2008 had a diameter of 2.0m, a steeply-sloping, flat-based profile, and was 0.45m deep. The feature was filled with a deposit of silt that contained pottery sherds of medieval date (context 2007, Appendix 2).

6.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval (Fig. 20)

Ditch 3097/3135 was truncated by a broad, shallow furrow that was examined in three segments (contexts 3005, 3042, 3136). Each segment was filled by a similar deposit of silty sand (contexts 2004, 3060, 3137). Sherds of 16th to 17th century pottery were recovered from Deposit 3004 (Appendix 2).

Furrow 3042/3005/3136 was truncated to the south by a broad plough-scar that was aligned east-west (context 3061) Plough-scar 3061 was 3.0m wide, 0.18m deep and ran for a length of 14.0m. The feature was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 3037).

A probable continuation of Plough-scar 3061 was identified to the east of the site (context 2002, Fig. 21). Plough-scar 2002 was 0.60m wide and was filled by a deposit of sandy silt (context 2003).

Deposit 3037 was truncated by a posthole cut of sub-circular plan (context 3065) This feature was 0.42m in diameter, 0.22m deep and was filled by a deposit of sandy silt (context 3064).

Fill Deposit 3064 was truncated by a shallow feature of rectangular plan (context 3044). Cut 3044 was a vertical-sided, flat-based feature that was 5.20m long and 1.50m wide. The feature was 0.12m deep and was filled by a deposit of sandy silt (context 3043).

A second sub-rectangular feature was located at the southern limit of the site (context 1180, Fig. 21) Pit Cut 1180 was 2.20m wide and 0.07m deep. A 1.80m length of the feature survived in situ, the northern half of the pit having been truncated during topsoil-stripping. Cut 1180 was filled by a deposit of silty clay that contained a fragment of clay pipe stem, part of an iron horse shoe and three lead musket or pistol balls (context 1159, Appendix 2).

Situated to the west of Cut 1180 was a severely truncated oval feature that measured 0.80m x 0.40m x 0.07m (context 1005). Pit Cut 1005 was filled by a deposit of silty clay that contained sherds of clay pipe, a fragment of iron and three lead musket or pistol balls (context 1004, Appendix 2).

To the south-east of Cut 1005 was a final sub-rectangular feature (context 1160, Fig. 21, Pl. 16). Cut 1160 was again very shallow (0.01m) and was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 1156).

Fill Deposit 1159 was truncated by a 2.20m long, 0.34m wide gully (context 1175/1177). Gully Cut 1175/1177 was 0.04m deep and was filled by a deposit of silty clay (context 1174/1176). Deposit 1174/1176 was truncated by a 0.34m diameter posthole cut (context 1179) that was filled by a deposit of silt (context 1178).

6.5 Phase 5: Modern (Figs. 22, 23)

Overlying the Phase 2-4 features were a series of modern (i.e. 19th-20th century) features. None of these were of any particular historical or archaeological significance and therefore it is not proposed to discuss them in any great detail; further information regarding the size, morphology, fill characteristics and datum levels of these modern features can be obtained by consulting the relevant drawings and appendices.

In general, the modern features tended to be postholes of either sub-circular or sub-rectangular. Many of the postholes appeared to form linear alignments and were almost certainly the remains of fence-lines. Posthole Cuts 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036 and 1038 formed one such alignment at the northern limit of Area 1, whilst a second alignment, was represented by Posthole Cuts 3016, 3018, 3020 and 3034. Posthole Cuts 3010, 3012, 3032, 3030 and 3036 appeared to form an L-shaped alignment, whilst, at the southern extremity of the site, Cuts 1181, 1007 and 1009 also appeared to form a linear alignment. There were also a number of postholes that did not appear to form any obvious alignments (Cuts 1076, 1003, 1064, 1084, 1123, 3021, 3022, 3028, 3026, 3024, 3091).

One small feature that was not a posthole was Cut 1044. This was a narrow gully or plough-scar that truncated the upper fill of Ditch B to the south. A similar feature (context 1096) truncated Ditch B to the north.

Two features of amorphous plan were identified in Area 3. The larger feature had an overall length of 4.50m and width of 1.70m. Two segments were excavated through the feature (contexts 3087, 3099). Both exhibited an irregular profile, with a maximum depth of 0.43m, and both were filled by sterile silty sand (contexts 3086, 3098). Deposit 3086/3098 was truncated by a 0.40m diameter, 0.08m deep posthole cut (context 3089) that contained a deposit of sterile sandy silt (context 3088).

The second amorphous feature was situated 20m to the south of Cut 3087/3099 and had an overall length of 2.40m and a width of 1.20m. Two segments were excavated through the feature and these showed it to have an irregular profile and a maximum depth of 0.28m (contexts 3046, 3048). Again, the feature was filled by a deposit of

sterile sandy silt (contexts 3045, 3047). Fill Deposit 3045/3047 was truncated by a shallow modern posthole cut of sub-rectangular plan (context 3024).

A final modern feature, this time of linear plan, was situated immediately to the south of Posthole Alignment 1030-1036. Two segments were excavated through this feature (contexts 1013, 1015, Fig. 23). These showed it to be 1.50m wide, 0.15m deep and filled by a deposit of sandy silt (contexts 1012, 1014). Cut 1013/1015 was originally thought to be a furrow. However, the feature corresponds exactly with a field boundary that is shown on the 1889 map (Fig. 5) but which is not present on the 1853 map (Fig. 4). It is therefore clear that the feature represents a field boundary of 19th century date.

The Phase 2 to 5 features were sealed by a silty subsoil deposit that extended over the entire excavation area (contexts, 1001, 2001, 3003). The topsoil was itself truncated by several very late (i.e. 20th century) features (contexts 1003, 1076, 1077, 3128) that were not of any particular interest. These very late features were sealed by a layer of turf and topsoil that extended across the site (context 1000).

7. Discussion

7.1 Phase 1: Prehistoric

Whilst the lithic finds assemblage hinted at prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, the finds were not associated with any prehistoric features and so the nature of activity of this date remains obscure. The lack of any evidence for prehistoric settlement suggests that the finds may relate to transient or seasonal occupation, for example by hunters exploiting marshland resources.

7.2 Phase 2: Romano-British

The excavation revealed clear evidence of a Romano-British boundary ditch system that evolved in complexity over time. The ceramics assemblage suggests that this system evolved from the mid 2nd century onwards and was probably abandoned or allowed to fall into disrepair during the later 3rd century.

With the exception of several pits (for example, Cut 1411) and a single four-post structure (contexts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074), the Romano-British features consisted almost entirely of boundary ditches and there was no clear evidence (for example, hearths, hut circles, buildings etc.) of Romano-British settlement within the excavation area. Nevertheless, the amount of pottery recovered during the excavation suggests that a settlement of some kind must be located in the immediate vicinity of the site. This conclusion is also supported by the Ceramic Building Materials Specialist Report, which considers that the Romano-British tile and brick assemblage probably originated from a nearby building (Appendix 6).

As far as can be ascertained from the limited extent of the excavation area, the areas enclosed by the boundary ditch system were relatively small (for example, the distance between Ditches E and I was approximately 55m, whilst to the south of Ditch E there was evidence of elaborate sub-division). This pattern suggests a pastoral, rather than arable, farming regime and it has been suggested that these small, enclosed fields may represent horse corrals. If so, a possible reason for corralls of this type would be to accommodate animals attached to the legionary fortress garrison at York (Swann, pers. comm.).

Of particular importance in terms of Phase 2 activity on the site are the coins and coin-moulds recovered from the fill of Ditch J. These finds have been identified as evidence of illegal moneying- the forgery of the contemporary Romano-British coinage then in circulation. Despite severe penalties, the forgery of coinage was endemic in the Roman empire. Evidence of the practice in Britain is known from sites in Colchester, Dorchester, Lincoln, London, Silchester, Coygan, Caerleon and Sprotborough (Boon 1998 p. 102).

The simplest method of forgery was by casting in moulds taken from the original coinage (ibid.). The Fulford moulds appear to be of a type known as pile-moulds. These consist of a series of small, circular, two-part moulds that are arranged in stacks. Three stacks are then placed close together, so that molten metal introduced into the void at the centre of the stacks runs into each mould via a small opening (Fig. 24).

The presence of the coin-moulds and associated coins within the ditch is interesting. As already mentioned coin-forging was subject to severe penalties, which in some cases included crucifixion (ibid.). Given this fact, it is highly likely that the Fulford material was deposited within the ditch in one episode in a hurried attempt to avoid detection.

7.3 Phase 3: Medieval

Medieval activity on the site was characterised by a series of east-west plough-scars and furrows that truncated and obscured the underling Romano-British features. The furrows provided firm evidence of medieval cultivation and confirmed that the site once formed part of the medieval field system of Gate Fulford.

7.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval

The post-medieval activity identified during the excavation was entirely consistent with a continuing agricultural regime on the site. The most interesting features associated with this phase were three shallow pits, two of which contained musket or pistol ammunition. Further unstratifed lead shot was recovered during a metal-detector survey (Appendix 2). Whilst it is tempting to equate these features and their associated finds with Civil War activity, they may represent truncated shooting butts that were used for wildfowling or target practice.

8. Conclusion

The excavation revealed evidence of archaeological activity that dated from the prehistoric period to the present day. Of particular importance was the evidence of Romano-British activity, which took the form of a system of field boundary ditches that dated to the mid 2nd century.

The archaeological evidence recovered during the excavation suggests that a Romano-British settlement may be located in the immediate vicinity of the site. Given the importance of the current site in terms of the archaeology of York, it follows that

the likely presence of this settlement should be taken into account, and a suitable mitigation strategy formulated, in advance of further development in the vicinity of the site.

The most spectacular find of the excavation was the series of forged coins and coin moulds recovered from the fill of Ditch J. This find has few parallels and is of undoubted national and regional significance. It is also the only major find of its type from York and, for this reason, the publication of a full specialist analysis of these finds, including a catalogue, description and date-range, is deemed essential.

9. Bibliography

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Mackney (ed.) 1983	Soil Survey of England and Wales
MAP 2005	Fulford: Historic Landscape Appraisal

10. List of Contributors

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Report Nigel Cavanagh

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Pottery	M.R. Stephens (Medieval and Post-medieval) P A Ware (Roman)
Ceramic Building Material	J. Tibbles
Animal Bone	Palaeoecological Research Services
Environmental Sampling	Palaeoecological Research Services

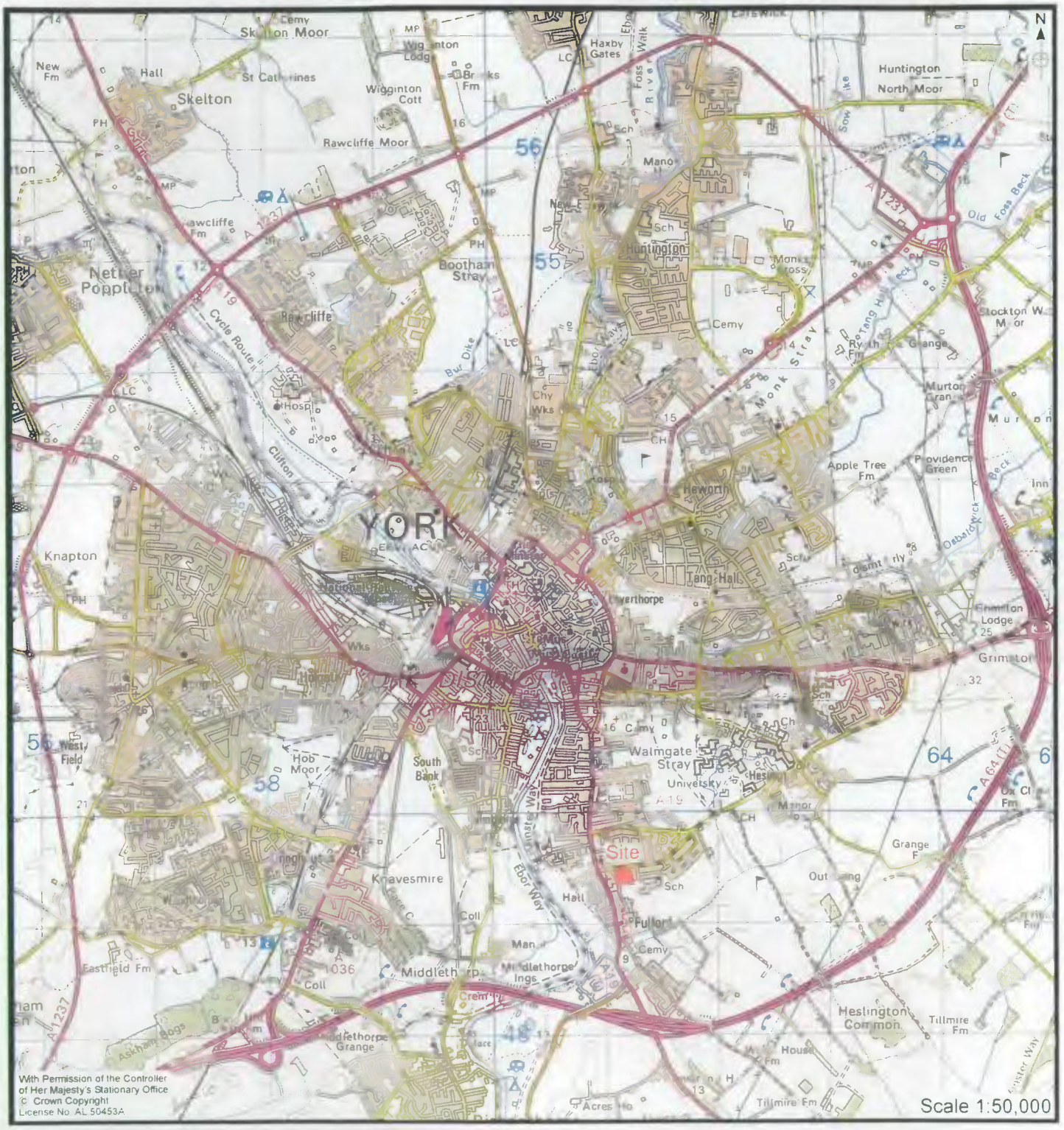

Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Area of Excavation

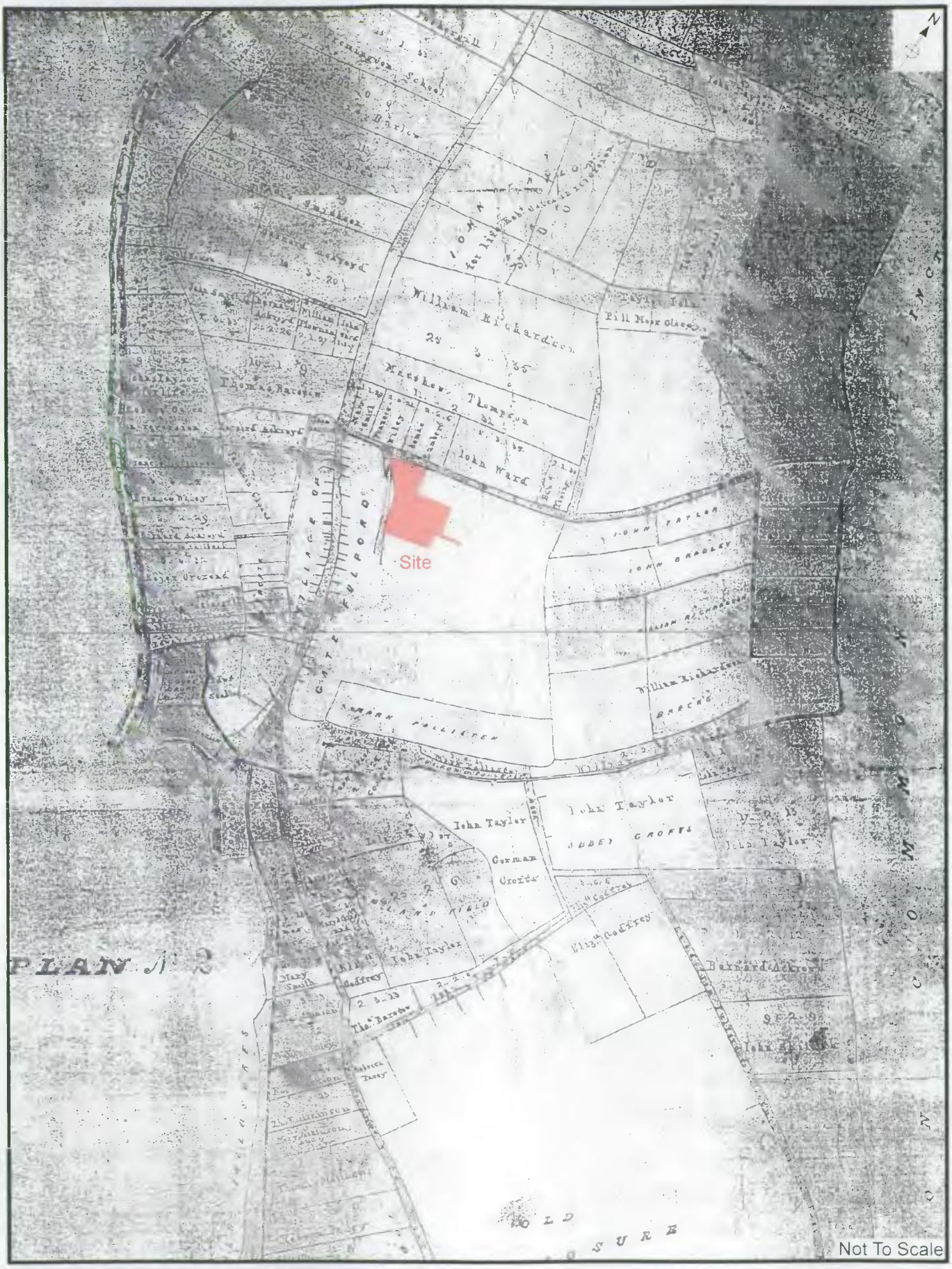

Figure 3. Extract from the 1745 Map of Fulford

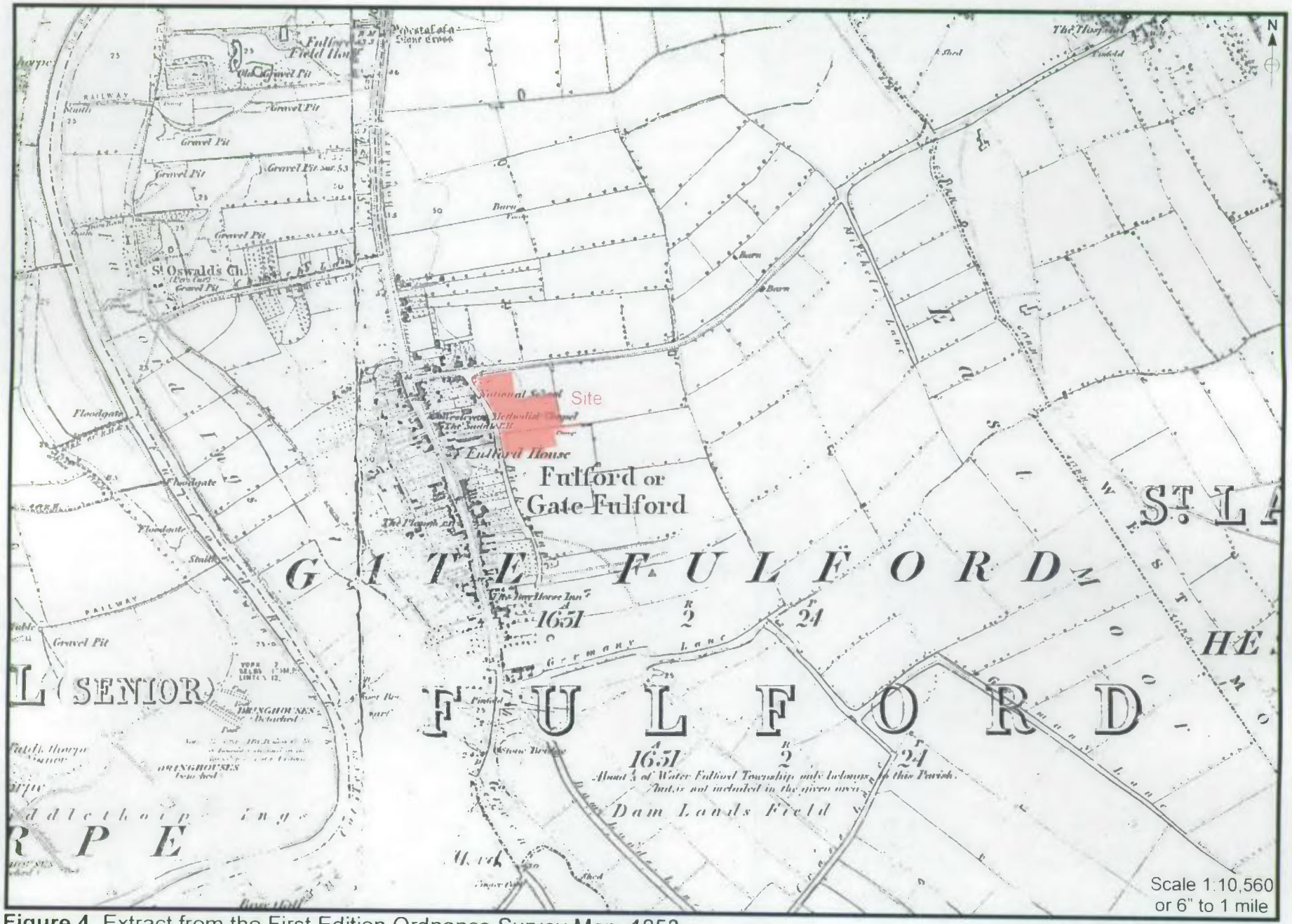

Figure 4. Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1853

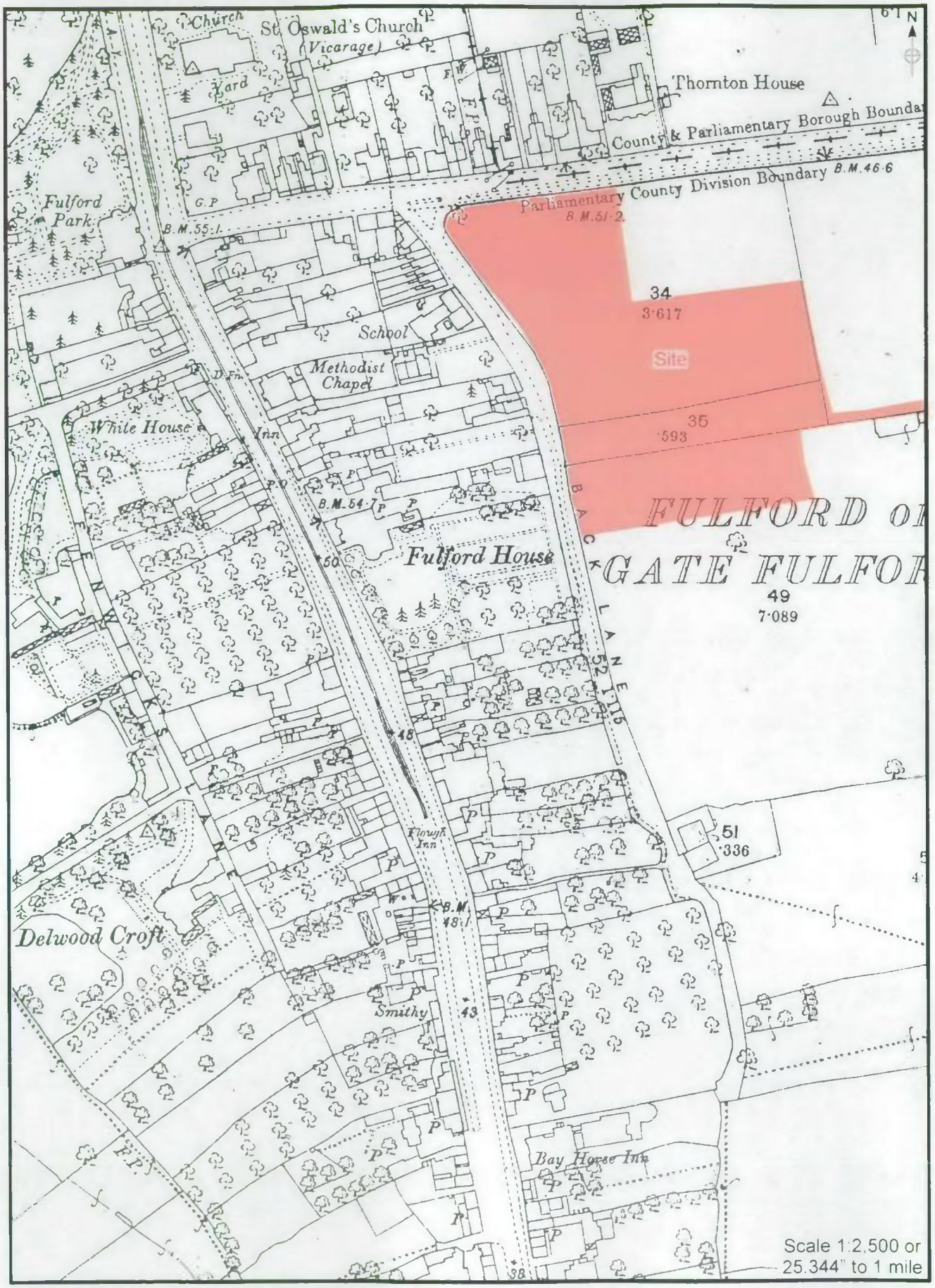

Figure 5. Extract From the Ordnance Survey Map, 1889

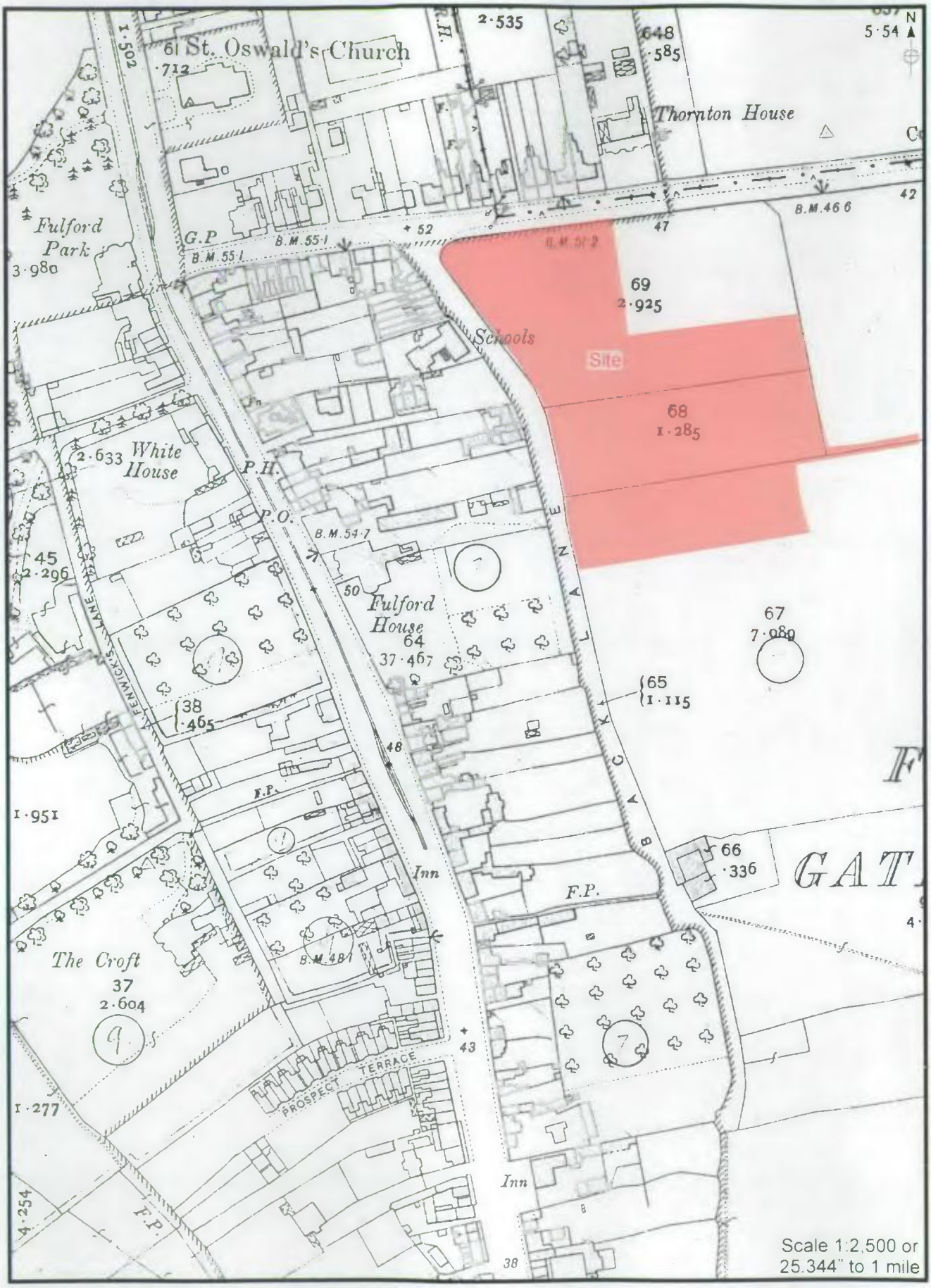

Figure 6. Extract From the Ordnance Survey Map, 1909

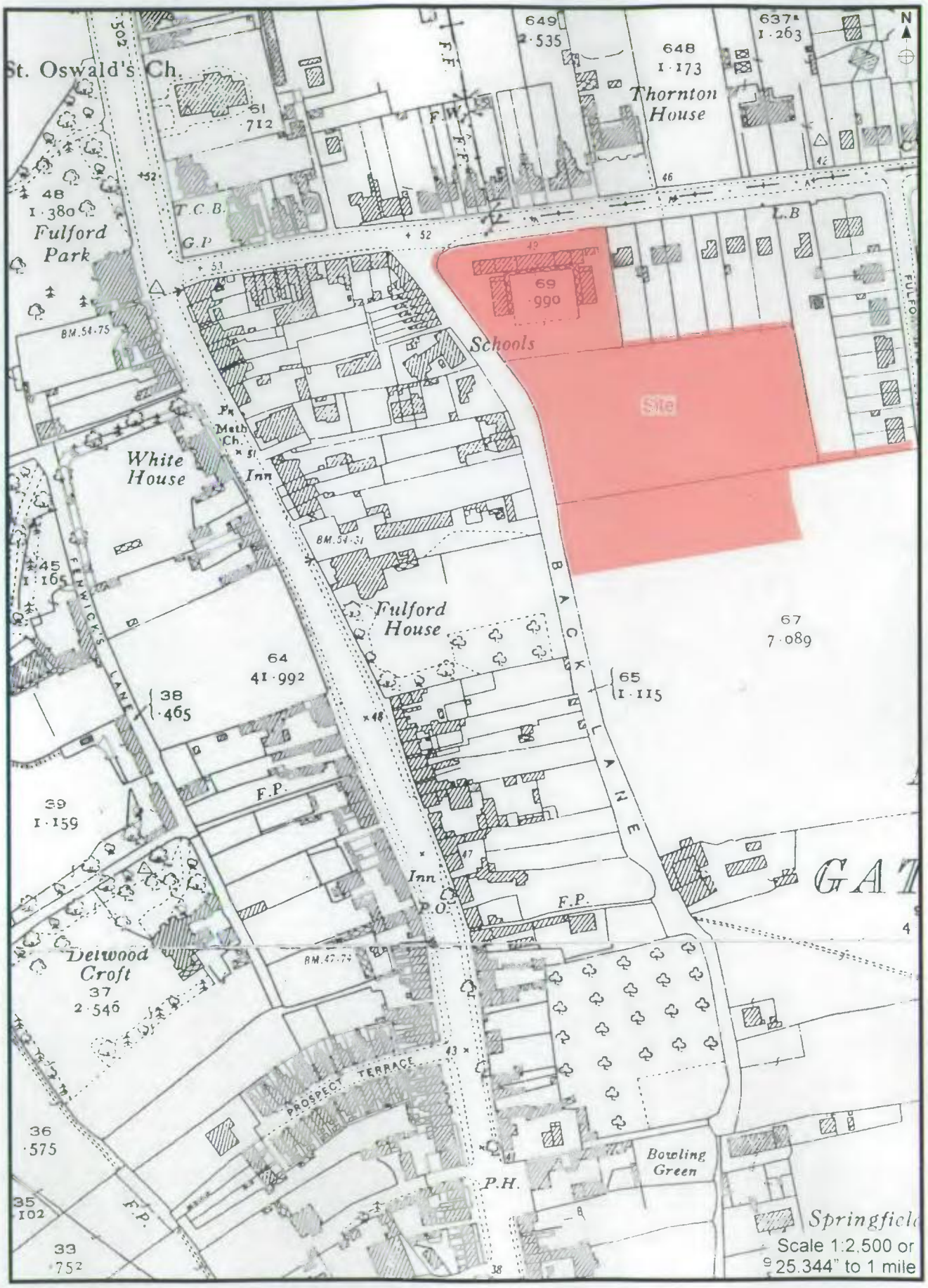

Figure 7. Extract From the Ordnance Survey Map, 1929

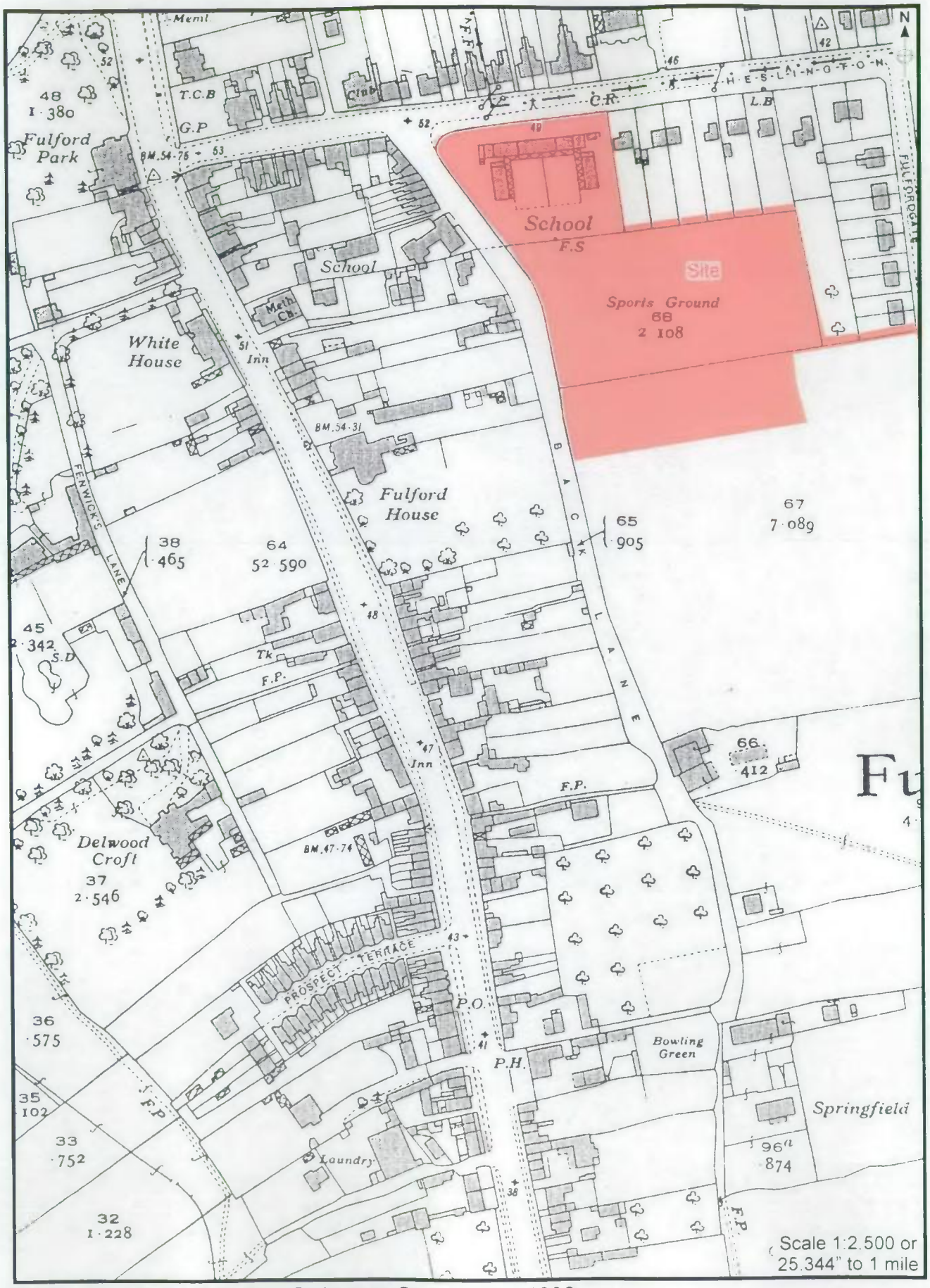

Figure 8. Extract From the Ordnance Survey Map 1938

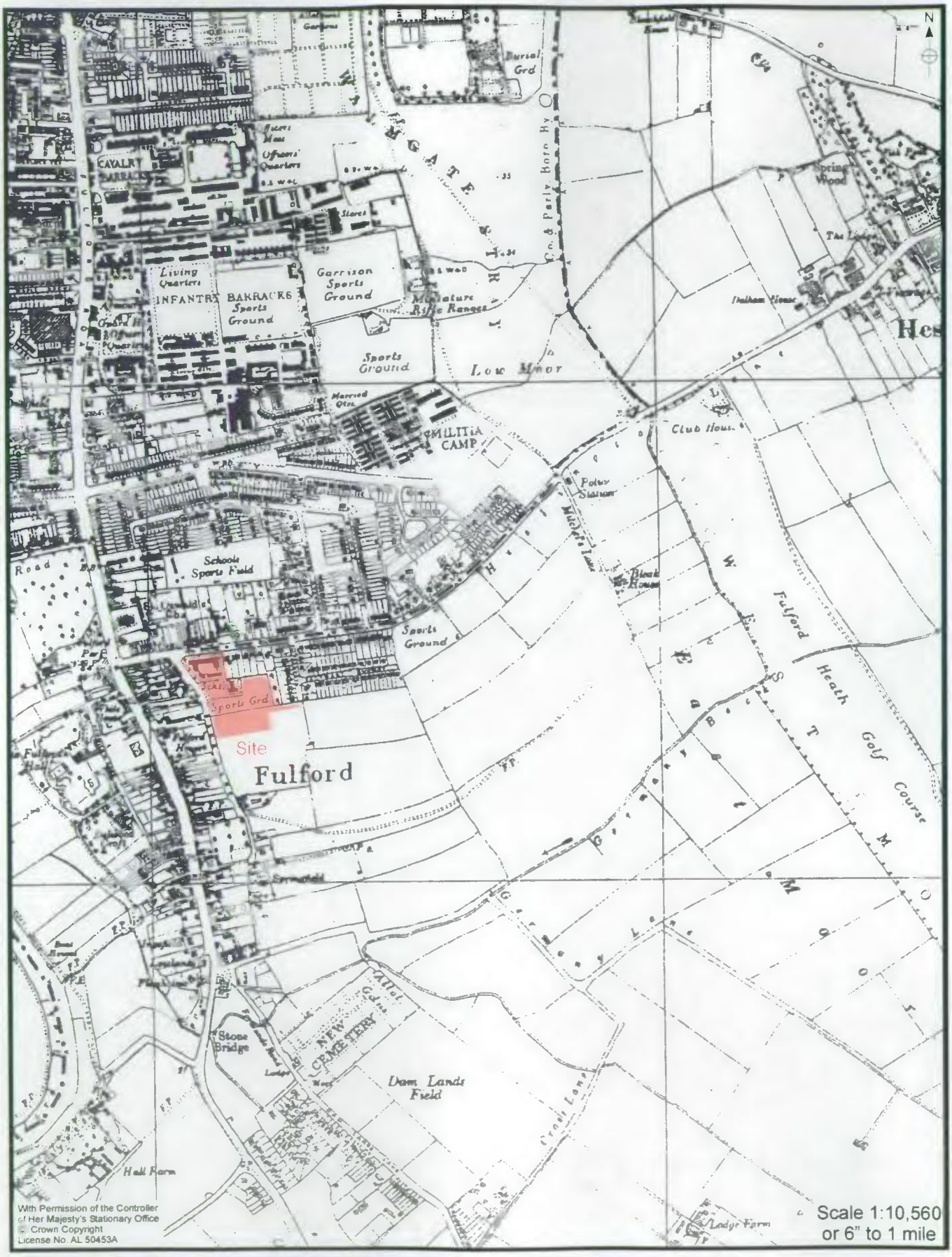

Figure 9. Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map, 1956

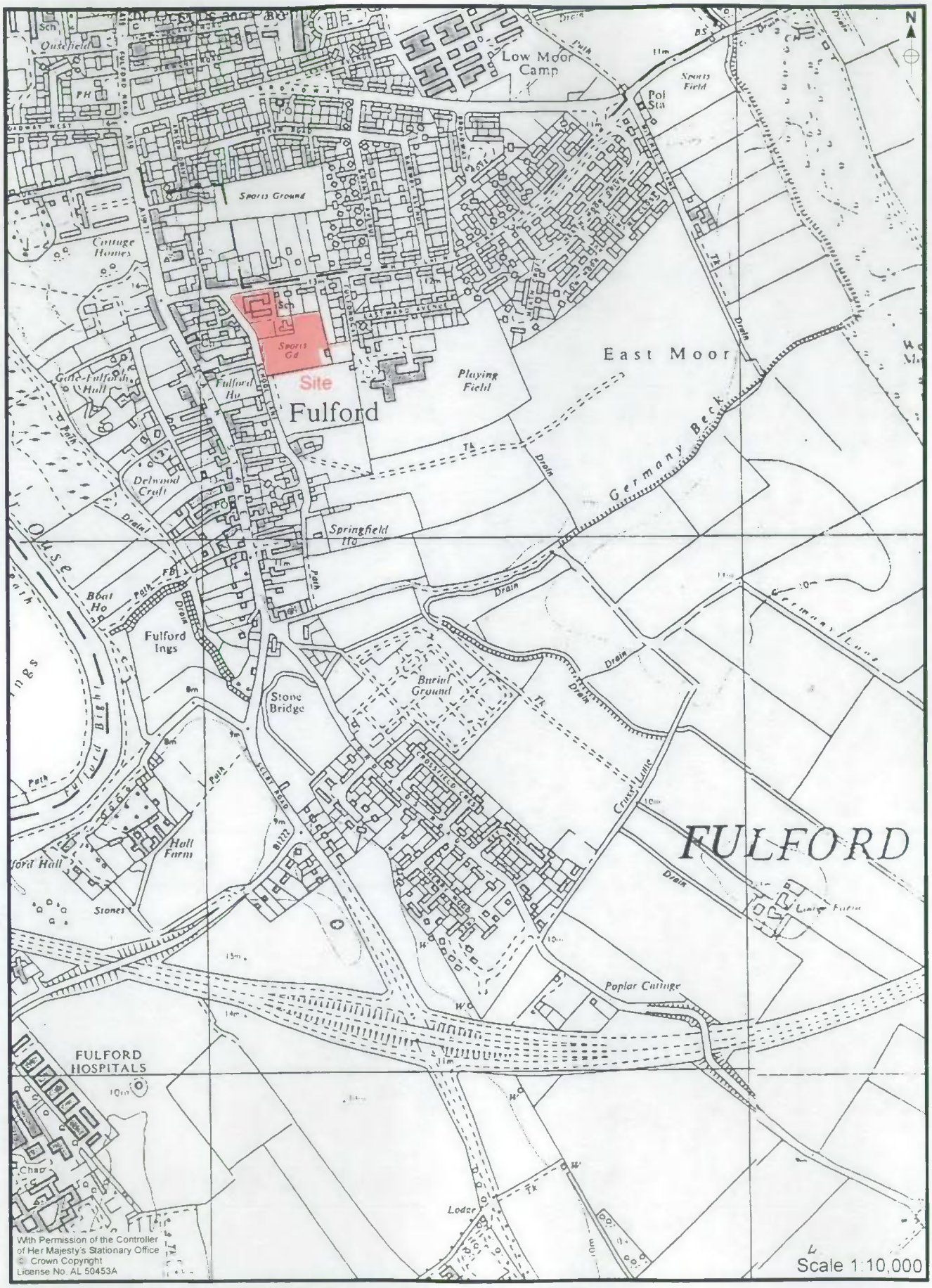

Figure 10. Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map, 1988

Figure 11. Excavation Area over Proposed Development Plan

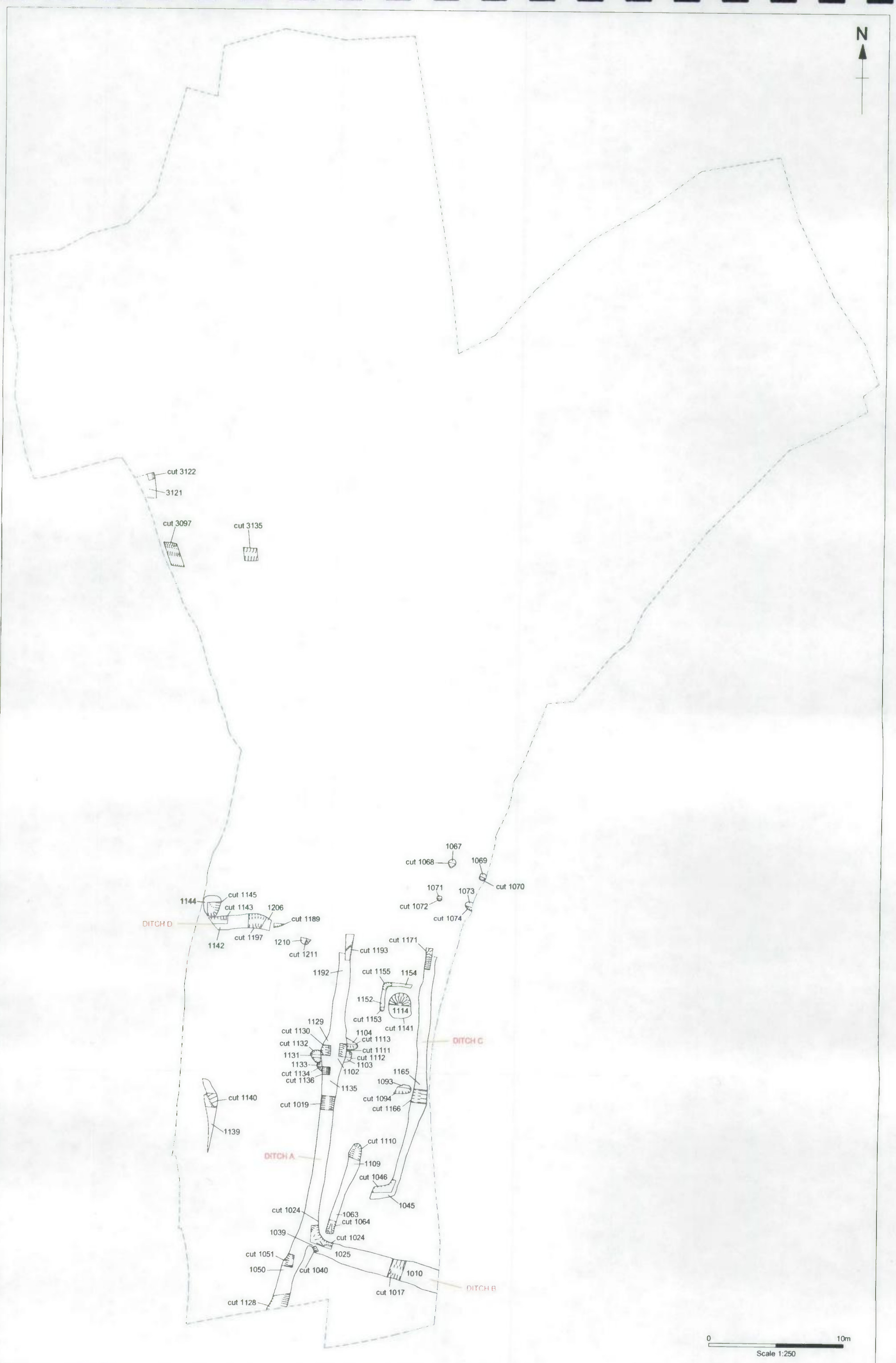

Figure 12. Plan of Phase 2A Features

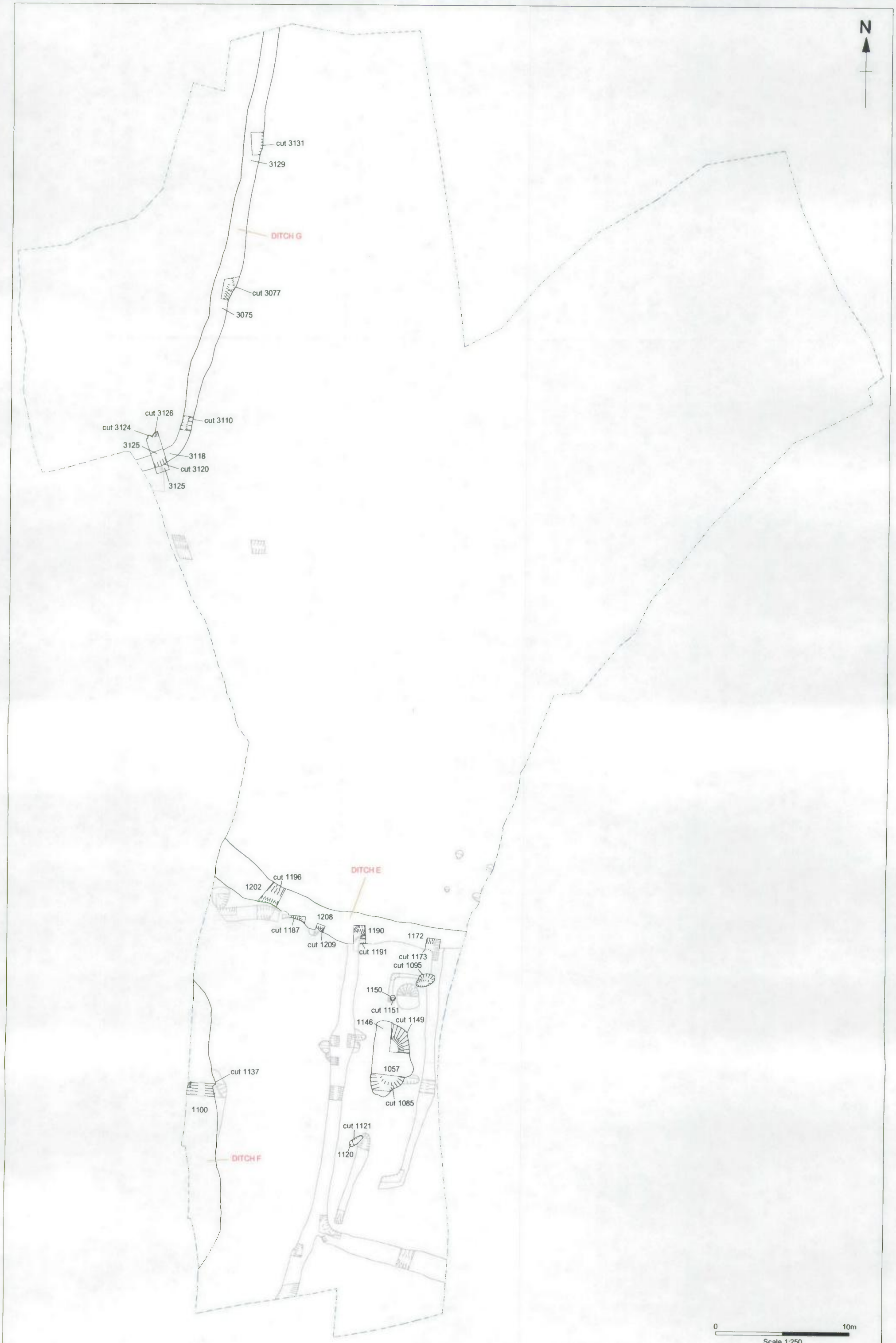

Figure 13. Plan of Phase 2B Features

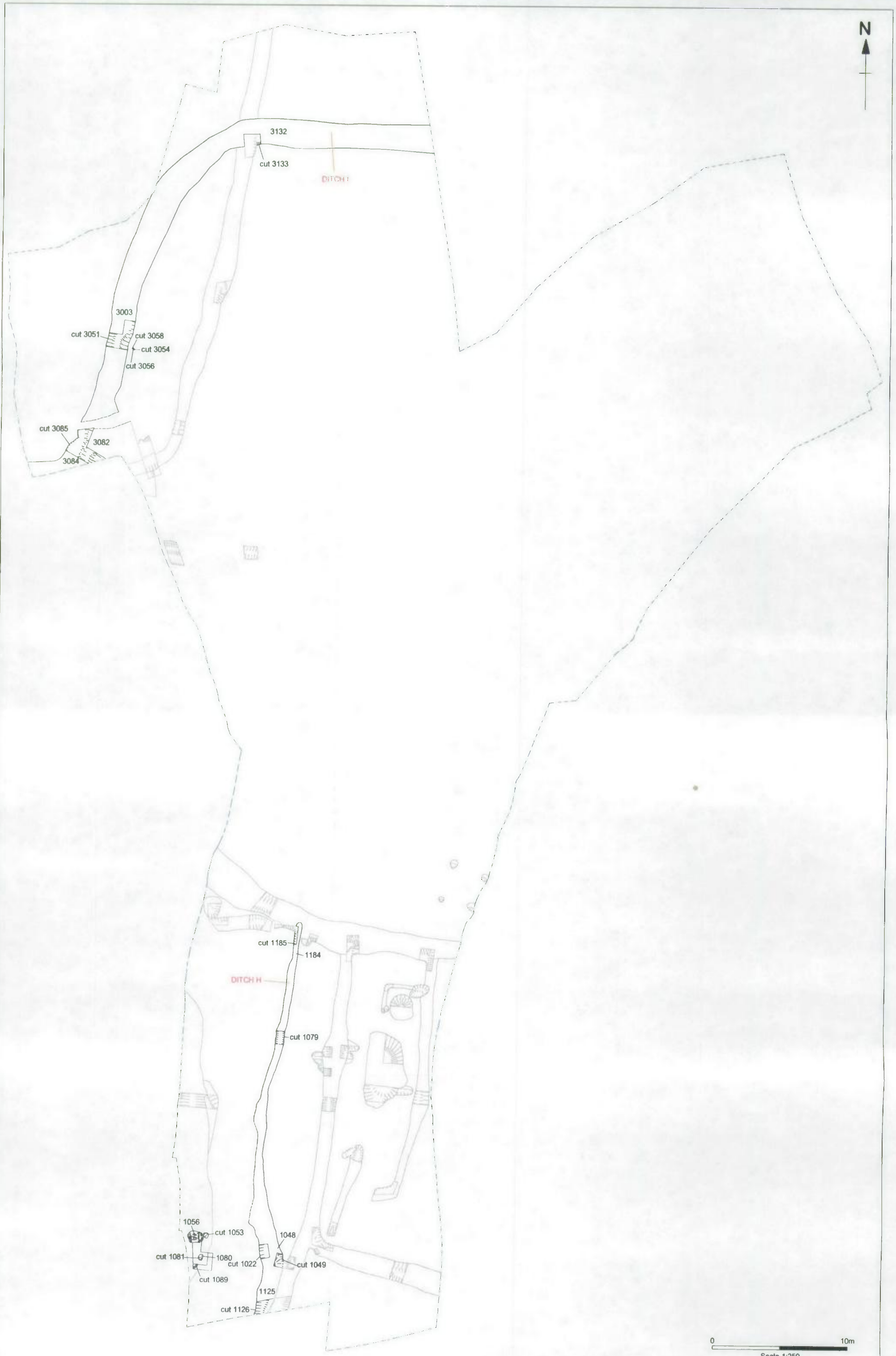

Figure 14. Plan of Phase 2C Features

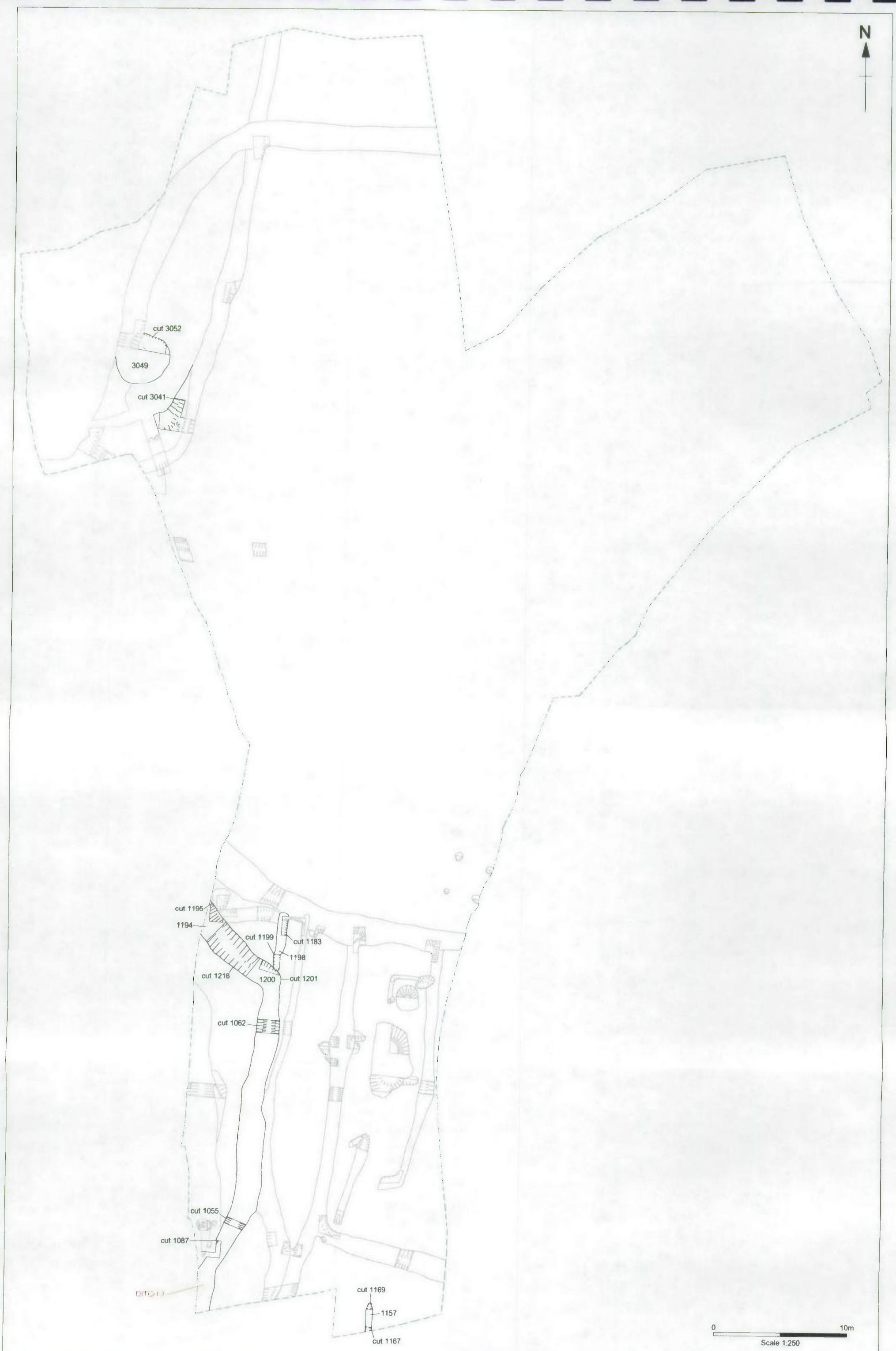

Figure 15. Plan of Phase 2D Features

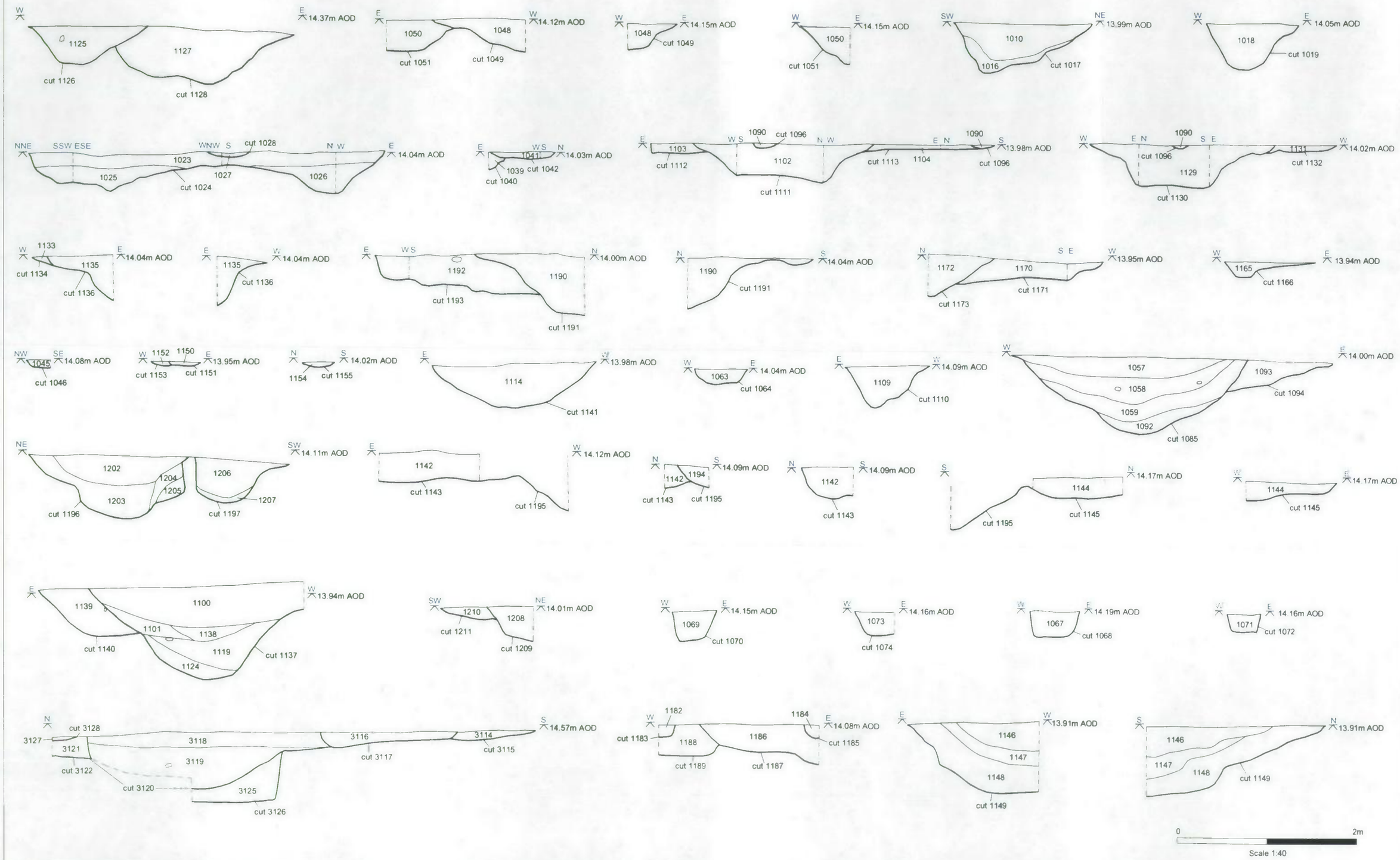

Figure 16. Phase 2 Sections

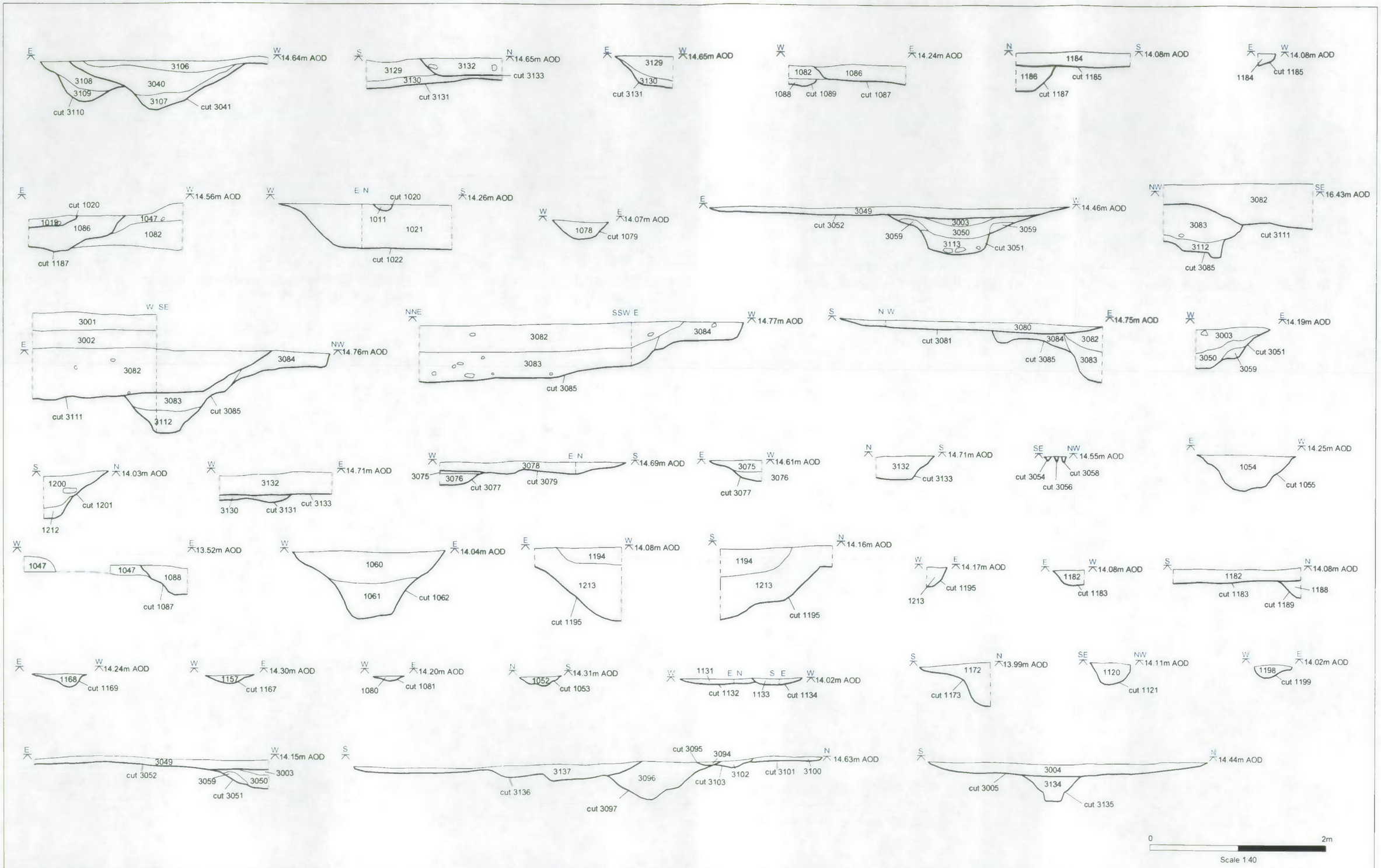

Figure 17. Phase 2 Sections

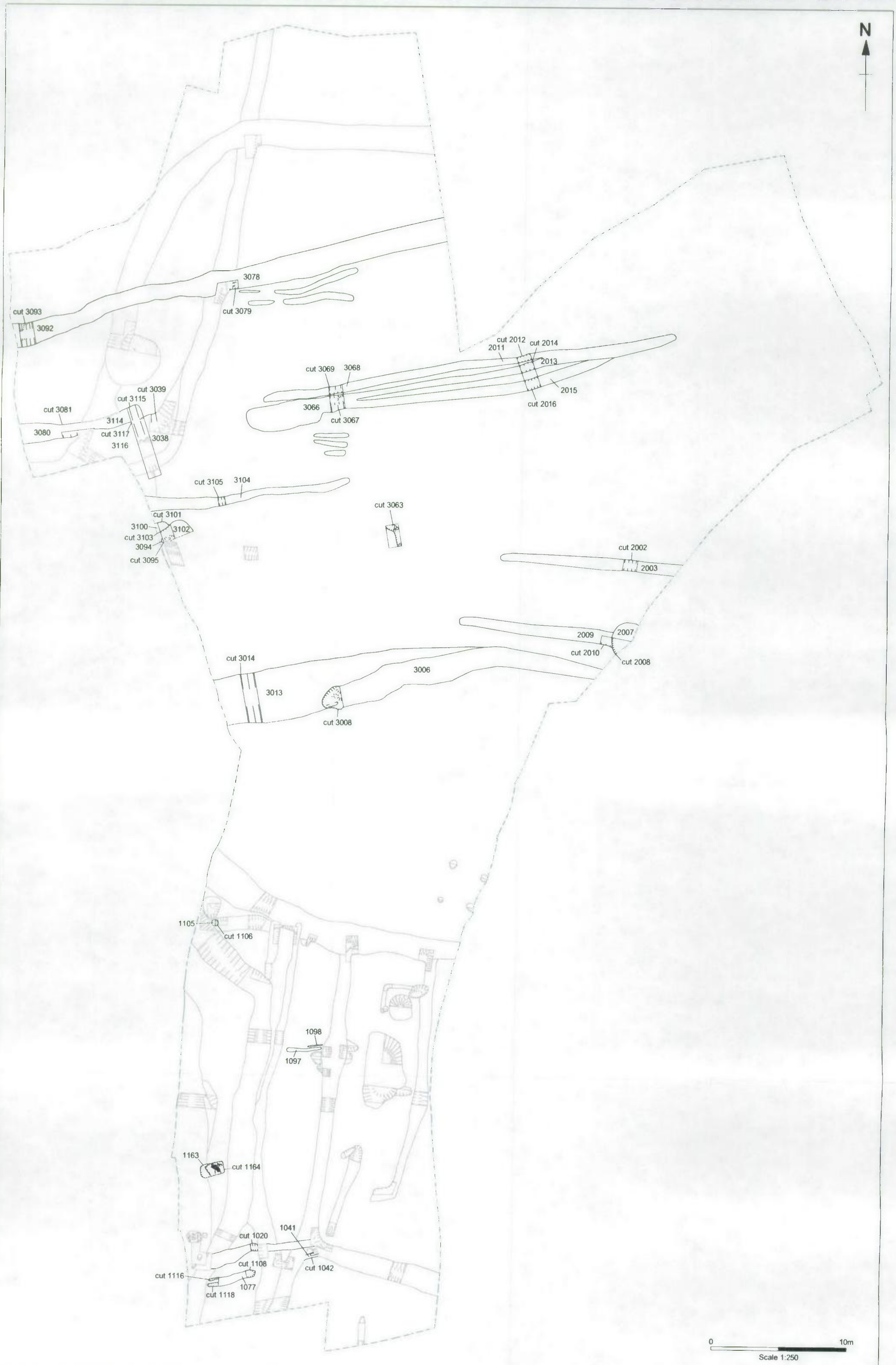

Figure 18. Plan of Phase 3 Features

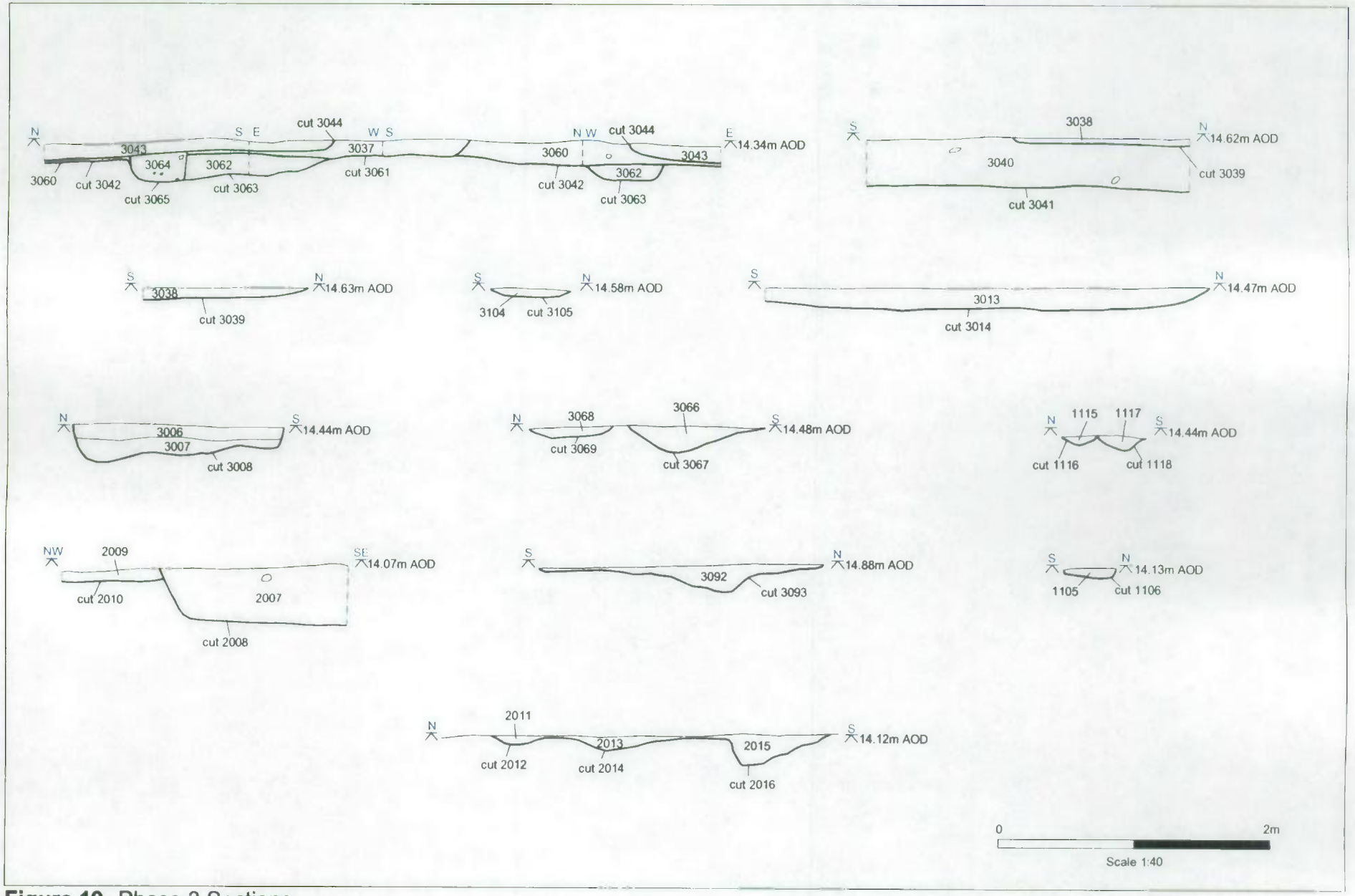

Figure 19. Phase 3 Sections

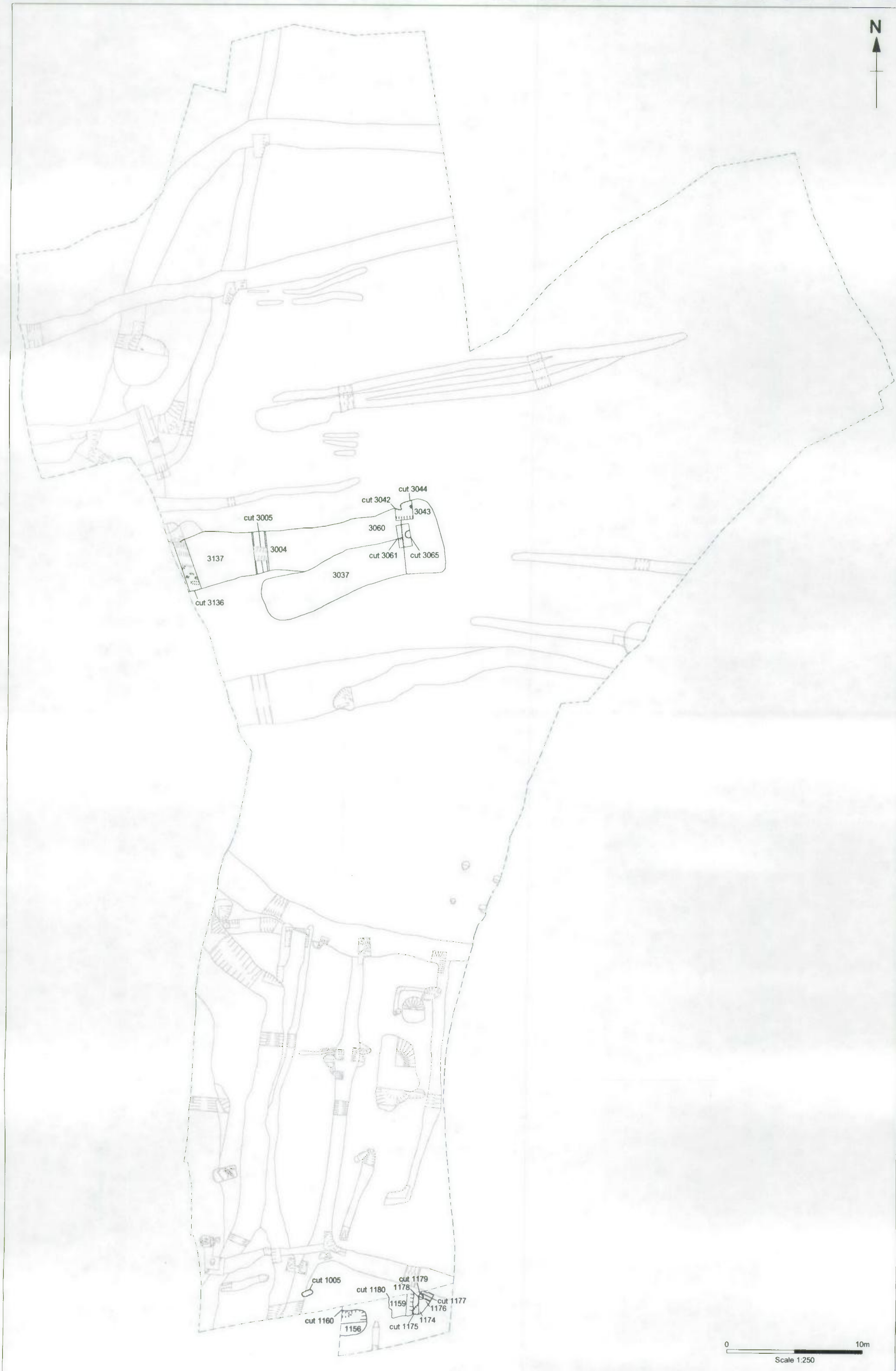

Figure 20. Plan of Phase 4 Features

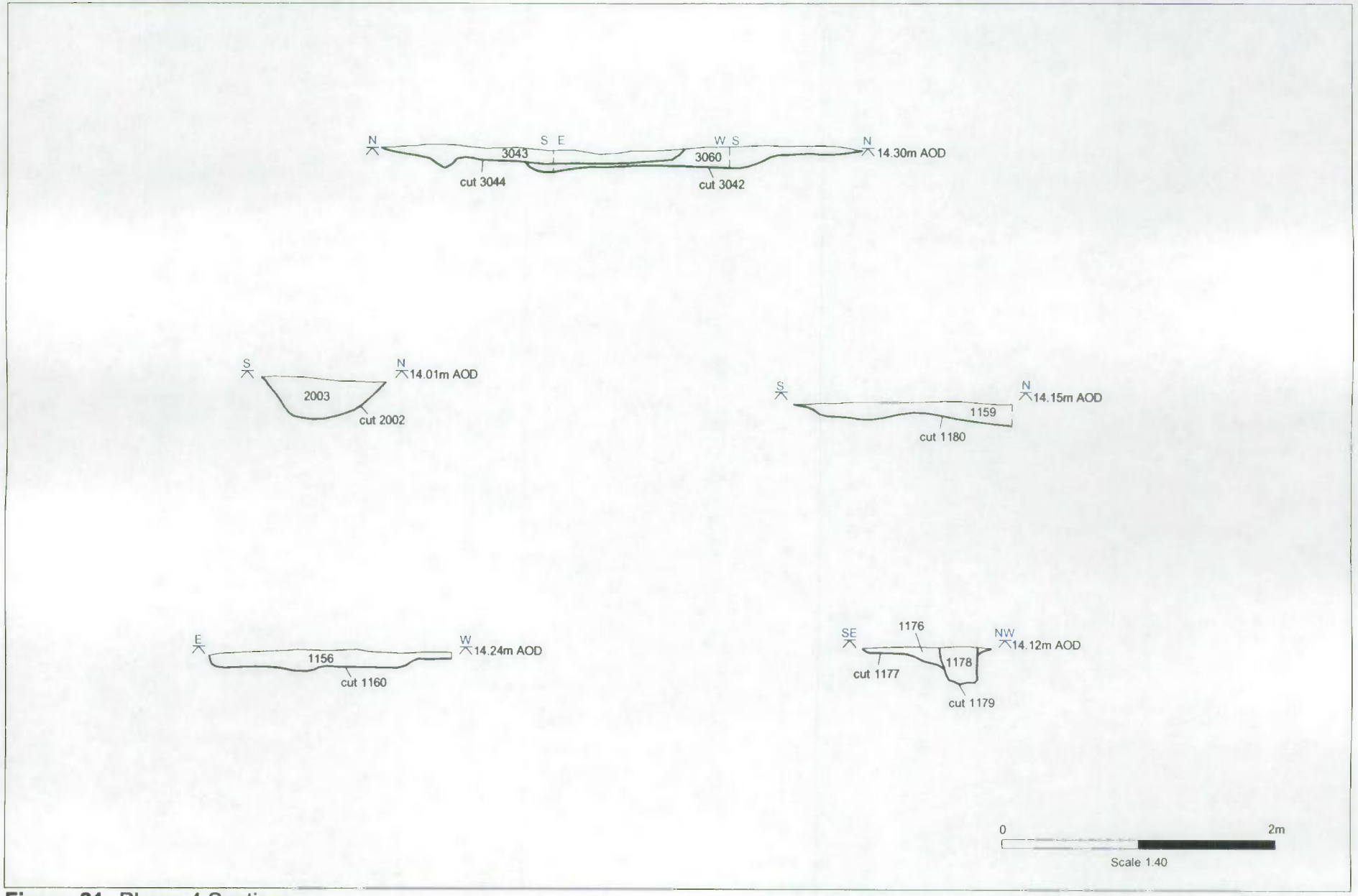

Figure 21. Phase 4 Sections

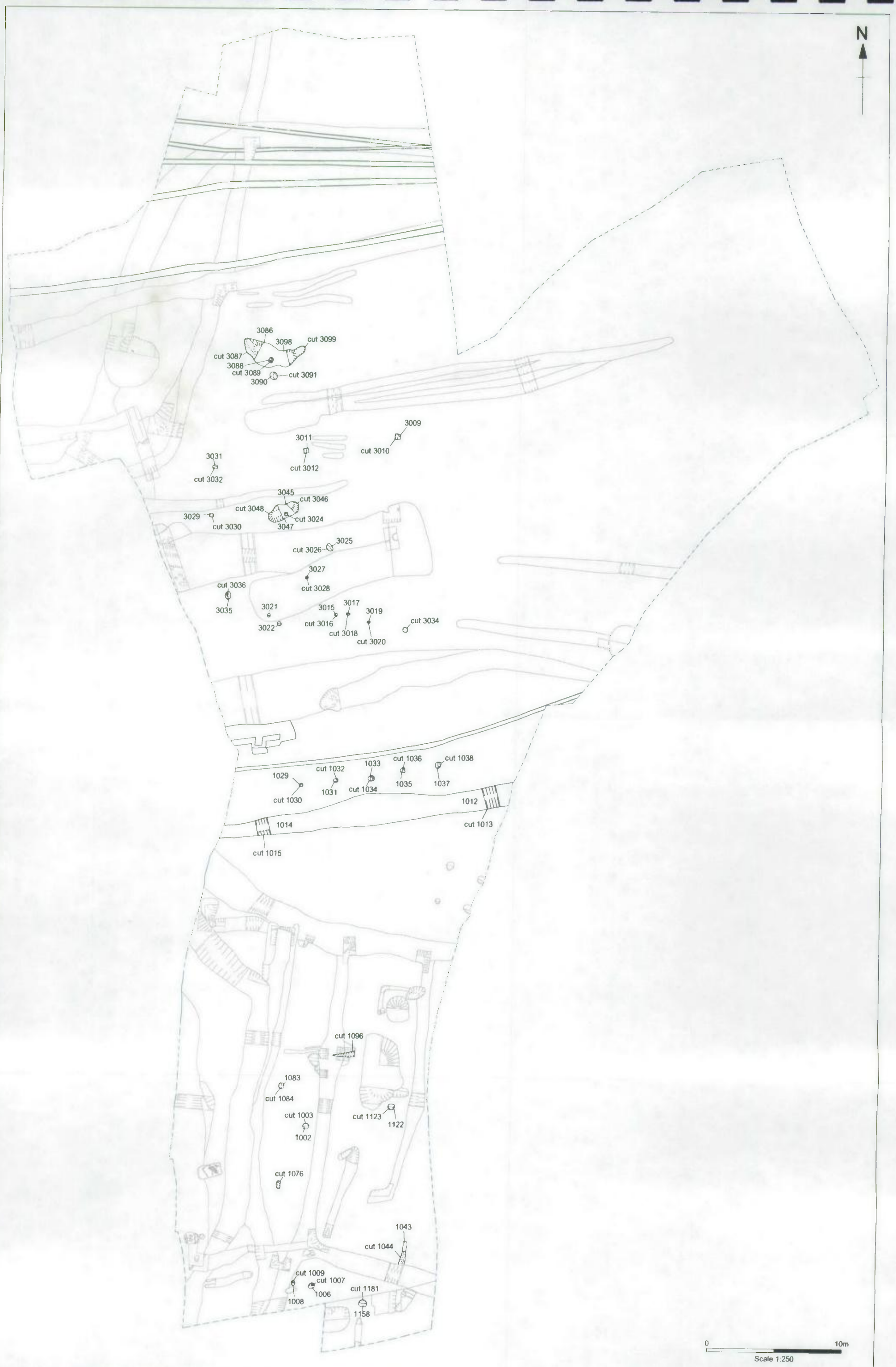

Figure 22. Plan of Phase 5 Features

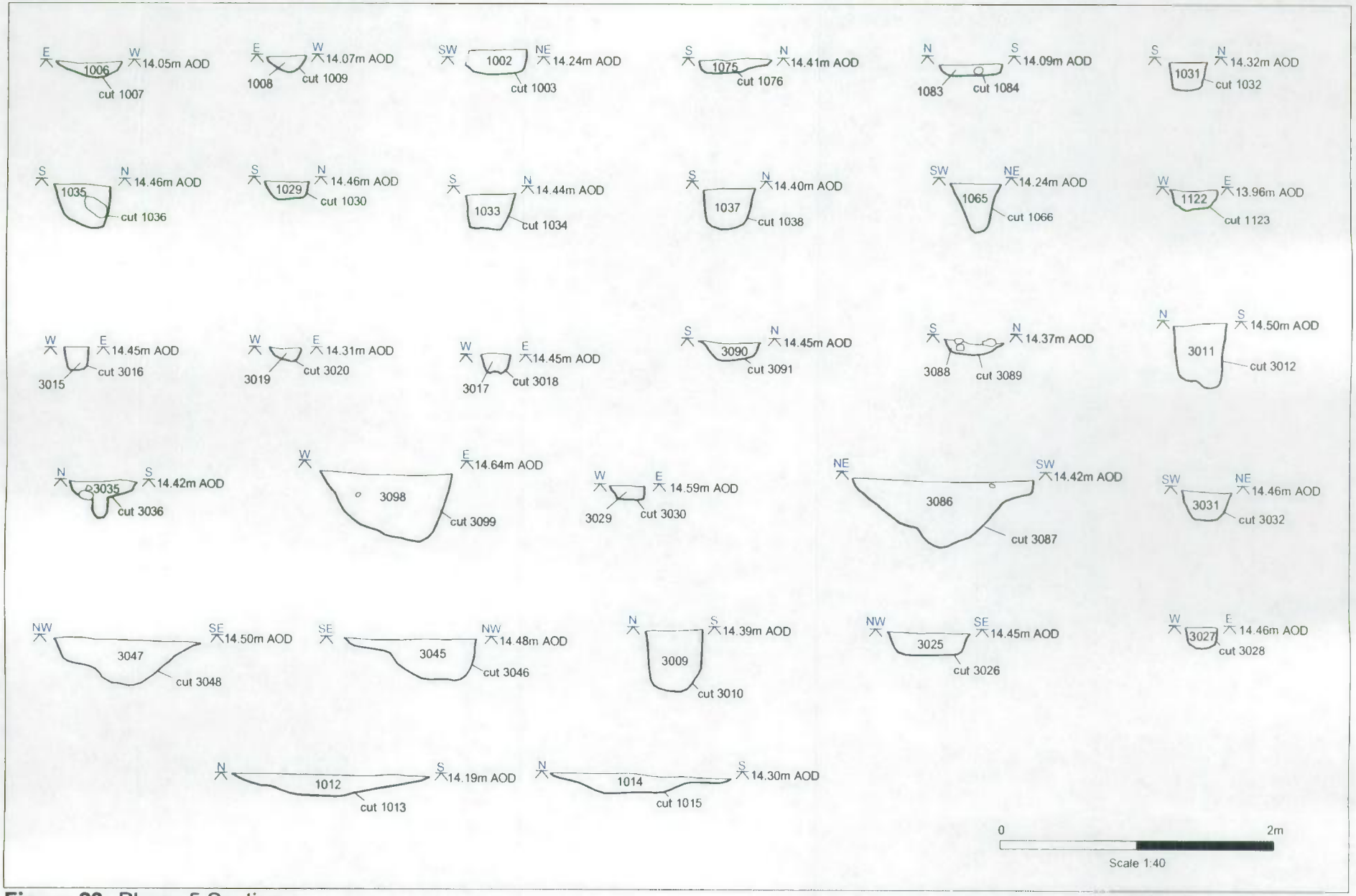

Figure 23. Phase 5 Sections

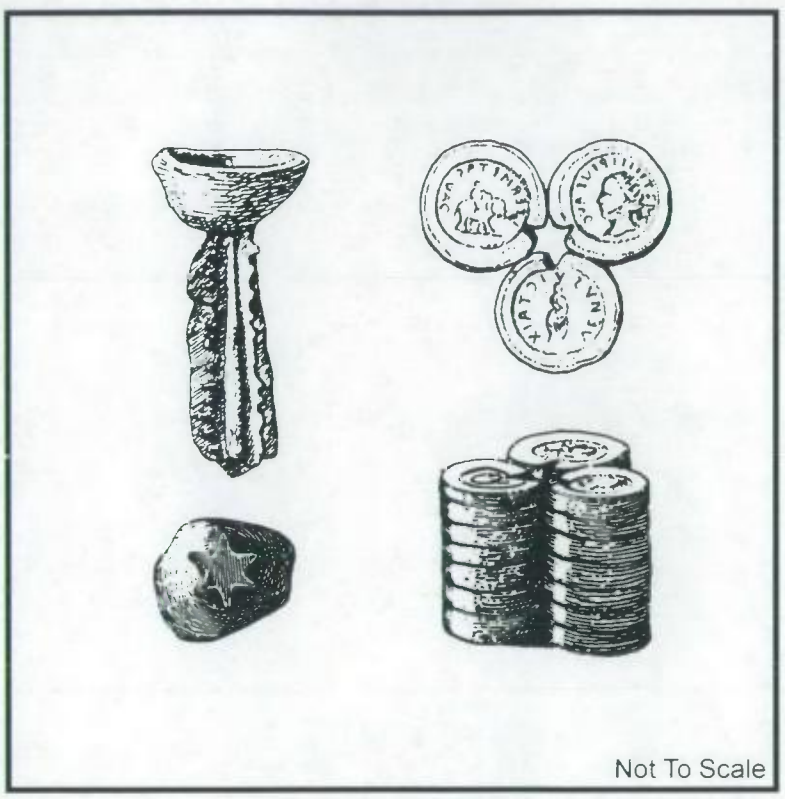

Figure 24. Coin Pile-Moulds (After Behrens) (Reproduced from Boon 1988, 109)

Plate 1. Ditch A: Cut 1128 (Right) and Ditch H: Cut 1126 (Left). Facing North

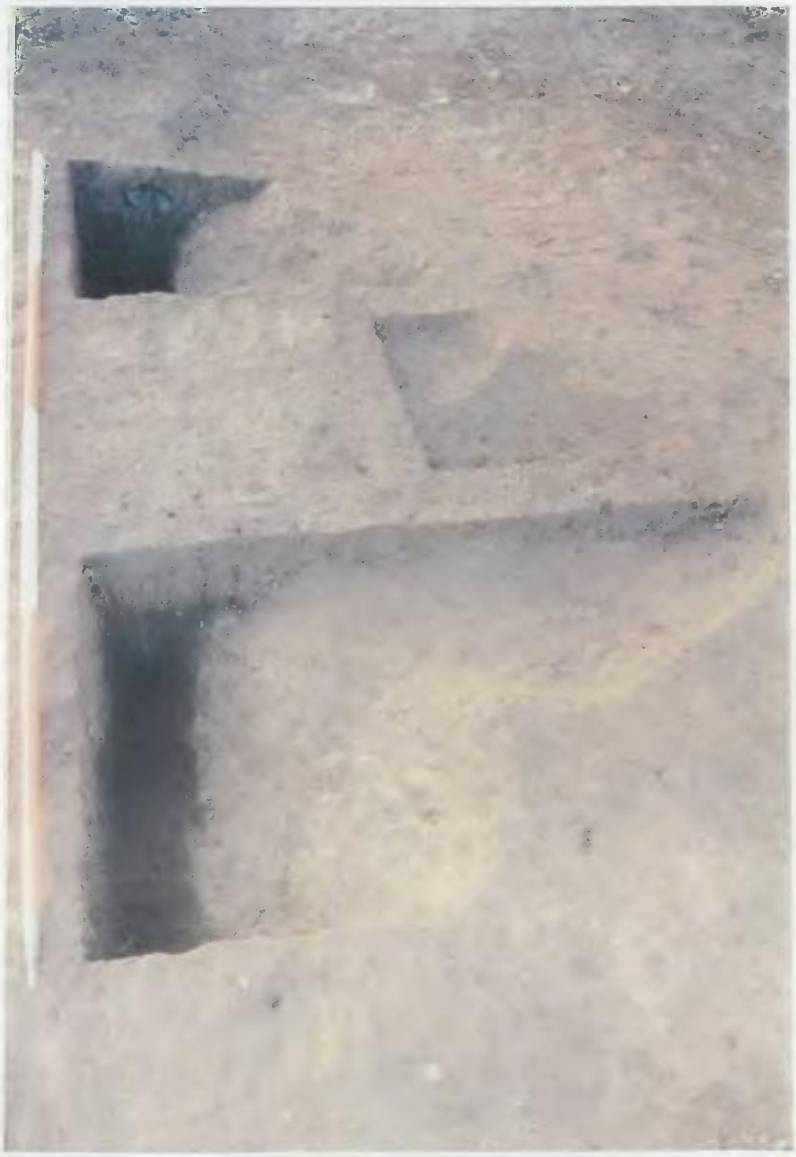

Plate 2. Ditch B: Cuts 1130 and 1136. Pit Cuts 1132 and 1134. Facing South

Plate 3. Ditch B: Cut 1111 and Pit Cuts 1112 and 1113. Facing South

Plate 4. Ditch D: Cut 1197 (Right) and Ditch E: Cut 1196 (Left). Facing East

Plate 5. Ditch D: Cut 1143 (Left) and Pit Cut 1145 (Right). Facing West

Plate 6. Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072 and 1074. Facing North

Plate 7. Ditch C: Cut 1171 (Right) and Ditch E: Cut 1173 (Left). Facing East

Plate 8. Ditch E: Cut 1209 and Pit Cut 1211. Facing West

Plate 9. Ditch B: Cut 1193 (Left) and Ditch E: Cut 1191 (Right). Facing West

Plate 10. Ditch F: Cut 1137. Facing South

Plate 11. Pit Cut 1149. Facing South West

Plate 12. Ditch I: Cut 3051. Facing North

Plate 13. Ditch J: Cut 1201 (Left) and Gully 1199/1183. Facing West

Plate 14. Plough Scars 1118, 1116. Facing East

Plate 15. Ditch Cut 3005. Facing West

Plate 16. Pit Cut 1160. Facing West

APPENDIX 1

St Oswald's School Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Context Listings

Context	Description
	Area 1
1000	Deposit; 10YR 3/2; clay silt; Topsoil
1001	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; sandy clay silt; Subsoil
1002	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clayey silt; fill of 1003
1003	Cut; Pit filled by 1002
1004	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1005
1005	Cut; Pit filled by 1004
1006	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1007
1007	Cut; Post hole filled by 1006
1008	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1009
1009	Cut; Post hole filled by 1008
1010	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1017, same as 1023, 1039, 1161
1011	Deposit; 10YR 5/2; sandy clay; fill of 1020, same as 1027
1012	Deposit; 10YR 5/2; sandy clay; fill of 1013
1013	Cut; Furrow segment filled by 1012
1014	Deposit; 10YR 5/4; silt; fill of 1015
1015	Cut; Furrow segment filled by 1014
1016	Deposit; 10YR 5/4; silt; fill of 1017, same as 1025, 1026
1017	Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1010, 1016
1018	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clayey silt; fill of 1019
1019	Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1018
1020	Cut; Linear feature segment filled by 1011, same as 1028
1021	Deposit; 10YR 6/2; silt; fill of 1022, same as 1125
1022	Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1021
1023	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1028, same as 1010, 1039, 1161
1024	Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1025, 1026, same as 1017, 1040
1025	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1024, same as 1016, 1026
1026	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1024, same as 1016, 1025
1027	Deposit; 10YR 4/4; sandy clay; fill of 1028, same as 1011
1028	Cut; Linear feature segment filled by 1027, same as 1020
1029	Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of 1030
1030	Cut; Post hole filled by 1029
1031	Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of 1032
1032	Cut; Post hole filled by 1031
1033	Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of 1034
1034	Cut; Post hole filled by 1033
1035	Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of 1036
1036	Cut; Post hole filled by 1035
1037	Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of 1038
1038	Cut; Post hole filled by 1037
1039	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clayey silt; fill of 1040, same as 1010, 1023, 1161
1040	Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1039, same as 1024, 1017
1041	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1042
1042	Cut; Gully segment filled by 1041
1043	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silty sandy clay; fill of 1044
1044	Cut; Gully segment filled by 1043
1045	Deposit; 10YR 6/2; silty clay; fill of 1046
1046	Cut; Gully segment filled by 1045
1047	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; sandy silt,
1048	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand; fill of 1049
1049	Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1048, same as 1022, 1126
1050	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand; fill of 1051, same as 1127

1051 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1050, same as 1128
1052 Deposit; 10YR 8/6; clay; fill of 1053
1053 Cut; Post hole filled by 1052
1054 Deposit; 10YR 5/4; sandy silt; fill of 1055, same as 1086
1055 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1054, same as 1087
1056 Structure, cobbled surface
1057 Deposit; 10YR 5/4; silty sandy clay; same as 1146
1058 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty sandy clay; fill of 1085
1059 Deposit; 10YR 6/4; silty clay; fill of 1085
1060 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of 1062, same as 1200
1061 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clay silt; fill of 1062
1062 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1060, 1061, same as 1201
1063 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1064
1064 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1063
1065 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of 1066
1066 Cut; Post hole filled by 1065
1067 Deposit; 10YR 7/1; silt; fill of 1068
1068 Cut; Post hole filled by 1067
1069 Deposit; 10YR 6/2; silt; fill of 1070
1070 Cut; Post hole filled by 1069
1071 Deposit; 10YR 6/2; silt; fill of 1072
1072 Cut; Post hole filled by 1071
1073 Deposit; 10YR 6/2; silt; fill of 1074
1074 Cut; Post hole filled by 1073
1075 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand; fill of 1076
1076 Cut; tree bowl filled by 1075
1077 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand
1078 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty clay; fill of 1079
1079 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1078
1080 Deposit; 10YR 6/4; clay; fill of 1081
1081 Cut; Post hole filled by 1080
1082 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; clayey silt
1083 Deposit; 10YR 3/3; clay silt; fill of 1084
1084 Cut; Post hole filled by 1083
1085 Cut; Pit filled by 1057, 1058, 1059, 1092, same as 1149
1086 Deposit; 10YR 5/4; sandy silt; fill of 1087, same as 1054
1087 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1086, same as 1055
1088 Deposit; 10YR 6/2; sandy silt; fill of 1089
1089 Cut; Post hole filled by 1088
1090 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; clayey sand; fill of 1096
1091 Deposit; 10YR 6/3; clay; fill of 1095
1092 Deposit; 10YR 6/3; silty sand; fill of 1085
1093 Deposit; 10YR 5/4; silty clay; fill of 1094
1094 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1093
1095 Cut; Pit filled by 1091
1096 Cut; Plough scar segment filled by 1090
1097 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand; not excavated
1098 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand; not excavated
1099 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silt; not excavated
1100 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of 1137
1101 Deposit; 10YR 4/4; silty clay; fill of 1137
1102 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clay; fill of 1111, same as 1129, 1135
1103 Deposit; 10YR 4/4; sandy clay; fill of 1112
1104 Deposit; 10YR 4/4; sandy clay; fill of 1113
1105 Deposit; 10YR 3/2; sandy clay; fill of 1106
1106 Cut; Post hole filled by 1105
1107 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; clayey silt; fill of 1108, same as 1115, 1117
1108 Cut; Plough mark segments filled by 1107, same as 1116, 1118
1109 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty sandy clay; fill of 1110
1110 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1009

1111 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1102, same as 1130, 1136
1112 Cut; Pit filled by 1103
1113 Cut; Pit filled by 1104
1114 Deposit; 10YR 3/2; clay; fill of 1141
1115 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; clayey silt; fill of 1116, same as 1107
1116 Cut; Plough mark segment filled by 1115, same as 1108
1117 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; clayey silt; fill of 1118, same as 1107
1118 Cut; Plough mark segment filled by 1117, same as 1108
1119 Deposit; 7.5YR 4/2; sandy clay; fill of 1137
1120 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; sandy clay; fill of 1121
1121 Cut; Pit filled by 1120
1122 Deposit; 10YR 5/1; silty sandy clay; fill of 1123
1123 Cut; Post hole filled by 1122
1124 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay silt; fill of 1137
1125 Deposit; 10YR 6/2; clayey silt; fill of 1126, same as 1021
1126 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1125, same as 1049, 1022
1127 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; clayey silt; fill of 1128, same as 1050
1128 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1127, same as 1051
1129 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clay; fill of 1130, same as 1102, 1135
1130 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1129, same as 1111, 1136
1131 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silty sand; fill of 1132
1132 Cut; Pit filled by 1131
1133 Deposit; 10YR 4/4; sand; fill of 1134
1134 Cut; Pit filled by 1133
1135 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clay; fill of 1136, same as 1129, 1102
1136 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1135, same as 1111, 1130
1137 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1100, 1101, 1119, 1124, 1138
1138 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clayey silt; fill of 1137
1139 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; sandy silt; fill of 1140
1140 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1139
1141 Cut; Pit filled by 1114
1142 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of 1143
1143 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1142
1144 Deposit; 10YR 7/2; silt; fill of 1145
1145 Cut; Pit filled by 1144
1146 Deposit; 10YR 5/4; silty sandy clay; fill of 1149, same as 1057
1147 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty sandy clay; fill of 1149, same as 1058
1148 Deposit; 10YR 6/4; silty clay; fill of 1149, same as 1059
1149 Cut; Pit filled by 1146, 1147, 1148, same as 1085
1150 Deposit; 10YR 3/4; sandy clay; fill of 1151
1151 Cut; Post hole filled by 1150
1152 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand; fill of 1153, same as 1154
1153 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1152, same as 1155
1154 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey sand; fill of 1155, same as 1152
1155 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1154, same as 1153
1156 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; clayey sand; fill of 1160
1157 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of 1167, same as 1168
1158 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of 1181
1159 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of 1180
1160 Cut; Pit filled by 1156
1161 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty sandy clay; not excavated, same as 1010
1162 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clayey silt; fill of 1164
1163 Skeleton Animal
1164 Cut; Grave containing animal skeleton 1163, filled by 1162
1165 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silt clay; fill of 1166
1166 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1165
1167 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1157, same as 1169
1168 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of 1169, same as 1157
1169 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1168, same as 1167
1170 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1171

1171 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1170
1172 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 1173
1173 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1172
1174 Deposit; 10YR 6/1; clayey silt; fill of 1175, same as 1176
1175 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1174, same as 1177
1176 Deposit; 10YR 6/1; clayey silt; fill of 1177, same as 1174
1177 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1176, same as 1175
1178 Deposit; 10YR 6/1; silt; fill of 1179
1179 Cut; Post hole filled by 1178
1180 Cut; Curving linear feature segment filled by 1159
1181 Cut; Post hole filled by 1158
1182 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey silt; fill of 1183, same as 1198
1183 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1182, same as 1199
1184 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey silt; fill of 1185
1185 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1184
1186 Deposit; 7.5YR 4/3; sandy clay silt; fill of 1187
1187 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1186
1188 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey silt; fill of 1189
1189 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1188
1190 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey silt; fill of 1191
1191 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1190
1192 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey silt; fill of 1191
1193 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1192
1194 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of 1195
1195 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1194
1196 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205
1197 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1206, 1207
1198 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clayey silt; fill of 1199, same as 1182
1199 Cut; Gully segment filled by 1198, same as 1183
1200 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of 1201, same as 1060
1201 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1200, 1212
1202 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty sandy clay; fill of 1196
1203 Deposit; 10YR 6/4; silty clay; fill of 1196
1204 Deposit; 10YR 6/4; clay; fill of 1196
1205 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of 1196
1206 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty sandy clay; fill of 1196
1207 Deposit; 10YR 5/2; silty sandy clay; fill of 1197
1208 Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silty clay; fill of 1209
1209 Cut; Ditch segment filled by 1208, same as 1191
1210 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 1211
1211 Cut; Pit filled by 1210
1212 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; sandy silt; basal fill of 1201
1213 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; clay silt; basal fill of 1195
1214 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; clay silt; upper fill of 1216
1215 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; clay silt; basal fill of 1216
1216 Cut; ditch segment filled by 1214, 1215

Area 2

2000 Deposit; topsoil
2001 Deposit; subsoil
2002 Cut; ditch filled by 2003
2003 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty sand; fill of 2002
2004 Cut; furrow filled by 2005
2005 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of 2004
2006 Number not assigned
2007 Deposit; 10YR 5/4; silty sand; fill of 2008
2008 Cut; pit filled by 2007
2009 Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of 2010
2010 Cut; furrow filled by 2009
2011 Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty sand; fill of 2012

2012	Cut; ditch filled by 2011
2013	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty sand; fill of 2014
2014	Cut; ditch filled by 2013
2015	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty sand; fill of 2014
2016	Cut; ditch filled by 2015

Area 3

3000	Deposit; tarmac surface
3001	Deposit; modern hardcore
3002	Deposit; subsoil
3003	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silt; upper fill of 3051
3004	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty sand; fill of 3005
3005	Cut; ditch filled by 3004
3006	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; sandy silt;upper fill of 3008
3007	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy silt;lower fill of 3008
3008	Cut; ditch filled by 3006, 3007
3009	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3010
3010	Cut; posthole filled by 3009
3011	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3012
3012	Cut; posthole filled by 3011
3013	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of 3014
3014	Cut; furrow filled by 3013
3015	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3016
3016	Cut; posthole filled by 3015
3017	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3018
3018	Cut; posthole filled by 3017
3019	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3020
3020	Cut; posthole filled by 3019
3021	Number not assigned
3022	Number not assigned
3023	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3024
3024	Cut; posthole filled by 3023
3025	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3026
3026	Cut; posthole filled by 3025
3027	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3028
3028	Cut; posthole filled by 3027
3029	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3030
3030	Cut; posthole filled by 3029
3031	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3032
3032	Cut; posthole filled by 3031
3033	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3034
3034	Cut; posthole filled by 3033
3035	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3036
3036	Cut; posthole filled by 3035
3037	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3061
3038	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3039
3039	Cut; furrow filled by 3038
3040	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3041
3041	Cut; ditch filled by 3040, 3106, 3107
3042	Cut; furrow filled by 3060
3043	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3044
3044	Cut; pit filled by 3043
3045	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3046
3046	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3045
3047	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3048
3048	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3047
3049	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3052
3050	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3051
3051	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3003, 3050, 3059
3052	Cut; pit filled by 3049

3053	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3054
3054	Cut; posthole filled by 3053
3055	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3056
3056	Cut; posthole filled by 3055
3057	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3058
3058	Cut; posthole filled by 3057
3059	Deposit; 10YR 6/4;sand; fill of 3051
3060	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3042
3061	Cut; furrow filled by 3037
3062	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; clay; fill of 3063
3063	Cut; ditch filled by 3062
3064	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3065
3065	Cut; posthole filled by 3064
3066	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3067
3067	Cut; furrow filled by 3066
3068	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3069
3069	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3068
3070	Number not assigned
3071	Number not assigned
3072	Number not assigned
3073	Number not assigned
3074	Number not assigned
3075	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3077
3076	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silty clay; fill of 3077
3077	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3075, 3076
3078	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3079
3079	Cut; furrow filled by 3078
3080	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3081
3081	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3080
3082	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silt; fill of 3111
3083	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silt; basal fill of 3085
3084	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silt;upper fill of 3085
3085	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3084, 3085
3086	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3087
3087	Cut; pit filled by 3086
3088	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3089
3089	Cut; posthole filled by 3088
3090	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3091
3091	Cut; posthole filled by 3090
3092	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3093
3093	Cut; furrow filled by 3092
3094	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silt; fill of 3095
3095	Cut; posthole filled by 3094
3096	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 3097
3097	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3096
3098	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3099
3099	Cut; pit filled by 3098
3100	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silty clay; fill of 3101
3101	Cut; pit filled by 3100
3102	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silty clay; fill of 3103
3103	Cut; pit filled by 3102
3104	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3105
3105	Cut; furrow filled by 3104
3106	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3041
3107	Deposit; 10YR 4/4; silty clay; fill of 3041
3108	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3110
3109	Deposit; 10YR 4/4; silty clay; fill of 3110
3110	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3108, 3109
3111	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3082
3112	Deposit; 10YR 4/4; silty clay; fill of 3085

3113	Deposit; 10YR 4/4; silty clay; fill of 3051
3114	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3115
3115	Cut; furrow filled by 3114
3116	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3117
3117	Cut; furrow filled by 3116
3118	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silty clay; upper fill of 3120
3119	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty clay; lower fill of 3120
3120	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3118, 3119
3121	Deposit; 10YR 4/4; silty clay; fill of 3122
3122	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3121
3123	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; clay; fill of 3124
3124	Cut; pit filled by 3123
3125	Deposit; 10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of 3126
3126	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3125
3127	Deposit; 10YR 4/4; silty clay; fill of 3128
3128	Cut; pit filled by 3127
3129	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; silt; upper fill of 3131
3130	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty clay; lower fill of 3131
3131	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3129, 3130
3132	Deposit; 10YR 4/2; silty clay; fill of 3133
3133	Cut; ditch segment filled by 3132
3134	Deposit; 10YR 4/3; sandy clay; fill of 3135 (=3096)
3135	Cut; ditch filled by 3134; same as 3097
3136	Cut; furrow filled by 3137; same as 3005
3137	Deposit; 10YR 4/6; silty sand; fill of 3136 (=3004)

APPENDIX 2

St. Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Finds Catalogue

Context No:	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
1002	CBM	3	fragments	9	Medieval
1004	Clay Pipe	2	stem fragments	3	Post-medieval
1010	Pottery	8	7 body sherds 1 rim & base	122	2nd half of C2nd
1012	Pottery	2	1 body sherd 1 base sherd	20	Roman
1014	CBM	1	fragment	40	
1016	Pottery	11	9 body sherds 2 rim sherds	86	late C2nd/early C3rd
	CBM	1	fragment	122	
	Flint	1	core trimming flake	27	
1017	Pottery	1	body sherd	54	C14/15th
		1	base sherd		
1018	Pottery	14	13 body sherds 1 rim sherd	116	mid C2nd +
	Slag	1	piece	12	
1021	Pottery	1	rim sherd	78	?early C3rd
	Flint	1	flake	1	
1023	Pottery	3	body sherds	19	C2nd +
	CBM	4	fragments	788	

1033	CBM	1	fragment	2	Medieval
1037	Pottery	3	2 body sherds 1 rim sherd	44	C2nd +
	CBM	3	fragments	69	
1039	Pottery	4	2 body sherds 1rim & base sherd 1 rim sherd	68	early C3rd
1047	Pottery	13	1 rim sherd 9 body sherds 4 rim sherds	962	2nd half of C2nd +
1050	Pottery	4	3 body sherds 1 handle	53	?C3rd
	CBM	1	fragment	31	
1051	Pottery	1	lid serd	1	Roman
1054	Pottery	1	body sherd	384	Roman
1057	Pottery	11	10 body sherds 1 base sherd	90	2nd half of C2nd +
	CBM	1	fragment	3	
	Slag	3	pieces	225	
	Flint	1	SF 6. Core trimming flake	1	
1058	Pottery	26	16 body sherds 4 rim sherds 5 base sherds 1 handle	302	2nd half of C2nd +K134
	Slag	12	pieces	1904	
	Iron	4	nail fragments	42	
1059	Pottery	11	9 body sherds 1 rim sherd 1 base sherd	218	C2nd
	Slag	1	piece	527	

	Animal Bone	1	fragment	3	
1060	Pottery	7	body sherds	32	C2nd +
	Flint	1	core trimming flake	7	
1086	CBM	2	fragments	14	
1099	CBM	1	fragments	5	Medieval
1100	Pottery	29	21 body sherds 6 rim sherds 2 base sherds		early C3rd
	Iron	1	object fragments	9	
	Flint	2	blade x 2	13	
1101	Pottery	23	15 body sherds 3 rim sherds 5 base sherds	272	? Late C2nd+
1102	Pottery	4	body sherds	119	? Late C2nd+
1103	Pottery	4	3 body sherds 1 rim sherd	15	Roman
	CBM	2	fragments	116	
1105	CBM	1	fragment	2	Medieval
1109	Pottery	16	1 base sherd	645	C2nd
	Animal Bone	3	teeth caps	6	
	CBM	2	fragments	45	
1114	Pottery	1	Stamped handle	633	C2nd
1119	Pottery	40	35 body sherds 3 rim sherds 2 base sherds	1138	Late C2nd+
	Animal Bone	3	fragments	44	
	Slag	2	pieces	863	

1120	Pottery	2	body sherd	12	Roman
1122	Pottery	1	body sherd	8	Roman
1124	Pottery	64	44 body sherds 12 rim sherds 8 base sherds	1592	Late Hadrianic/early Antonine 150AD
1127	Pottery	1	body sherd	11	? Late C2nd+
	CBM	2	fragments	1198	
1135	Pottery	1	body sherd	8	early C3rd
1141	Pottery	3	2 body sherds 1 rim sherd	43	Roman
	CBM	2	fragments	154	
1142	Pottery	5	4 body sherd 1 rim sherd & base sherd	42	early C3rd
	CBM	2	fragments	47	
	Stone	1	sling shot	10	
1143	Pottery	2	1 rim sherd 1 base sherd	69	2nd half of C2nd
	Animal Bone	50+	fragments in a bad state	2718	
1144	Pottery	1	base sherd	9	Roman
1146	Pottery	14	12 body sherds 2 rim sherds	149	early C3rd +
	CBM	1	fragment	81	
1147	Pottery	19	15 body sherds 6 rim sherds	216	early C3rd +
	CBM	1	fragment	14	
	Slag	4	pieces	566	
1148	Pottery	1	base sherd	15	2nd half of C2nd
	CBM	2	fragments	324	

1156	Animal Bone	2	fragments	2	
1159	Iron	1	horseshoe fragment	194	
	Lead	3	shot	76	
	Clay Pipe	1	stem fragment	3	
1162	Pottery	5	3 body sherd 2 rim sherd	62	C15/16th
	CBM	3	fragments	86	
	Flint	1	flake	9	
1165	Pottery	1	body sherd	104	late C2nd/early C3rd
1170	Flint	1	SF 11	1	
1172	Pottery	3	2 body sherds 1 rim sherd	32	C2nd +
	CBM	3	fragments	57	
1186	CBM	1	fragment	62	
1190	Pottery	3	body sherd	14	Roman
1194	Pottery	2	1 body sherd 1 rim sherd	5	C2nd +
1200	Pottery	2	1 body sherd 1 base sherd	55	C2nd +
1202	Pottery	3	body sherds	4	C2nd +
	CBM	1	fragment	17	
1203	Pottery	6	5 body sherds 1 rim sherd	28	late C2nd +
	CBM	1	fragment	117	
	Slag	1	piece	111	
1205	Pottery	6	body sherds	18	C2nd

	CBM	1	fragments	137	
1206	Pottery	1	body sherd	4	Roman
1213	Pottery	3	1 body sherd 2 rim sherds	288	late C2nd
	CBM	1	fragment	42	
1215	Pottery	37	27 body sherds 5 rim sherds 5 base sherds	373	early C3rd
	CBM	6	fragments	1214	
	Daub/loom weight	4	fragments	157	
	Slag	5	pieces	169	
	Flint	1	Broad flake	6	
	SF Nos. 14-68	54	Coin Moulds		
2001	Flint	1	Utilised flake	6	Late Neo/EBA
2007	Pottery	1	1 base sherd	92	Medieval
	CBM	11	fragments	298	
2013	Pottery	1	base sherd	27	Roman
	CBM	1	fragment	26	
3004	Pottery	5	3 body sherds 1 rim sherd 1 base sherd	229	C16/17th
	CBM	2	fragments	172	
3006	Animal Bone	1	fragments	8	
	CBM	13	fragments	395	
	Iron	1	object fragment	12	
3007	Animal Bone	3	fragments	14	
	CBM	1	fragment	43	
3009	Pottery	1	base sherd	15	C17/18th

3013	Pottery	2	body sherd	4	C14th
	CBM	4	fragments	41	
3024	CBM	2	fragments	14	
3025	Pottery	1	base sherd	11	C14/15th
	CBM	3	fragments	13	
3027	Pottery	2	body sherds	5	C19/20th
	CBM	1	fragment	9	
3029	CBM	1	fragment	647	
3033	CBM	1	fragment	23	
	Glass	1	marble	6	
3038	Pottery	1	base sherd	32	C2nd
3040	CBM	2	fragments	3	
3068	Pottery	3	2 body sherds 1 rim sherd	36	C12/13th
3082	CBM	1	fragment	178	
3092	CBM	3	fragments	32	
3113	Pottery	2	handle	280	
3118	Pottery	2	1 body sherd 1 rim sherd	12	Roman
3119	CBM	4	fragments	113	? Medieval
U/S	Lead	5	pistol/musket shot	146	
etal Detecting		1	?weight	118	

U/S	Lead	5	shot	146
Metal Detecting		1	?weight	118

APPENDIX 3

St Oswald's School Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Drawing Archive Listing

No.	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1030n
2	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1025n
3	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1020n
4	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1000n
5	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1000n
6	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1000n
7	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1025n
8	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/995n
9	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1000n
10	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1000n
11	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/995n
12	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1020n
13	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1010n
14	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1005n
15	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1025n
16	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1010n
17	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1020n
18	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1005n
19	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1025n
20	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1010n
21	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1010n
22	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1020n
23	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1010n
24	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1025n
25	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1015n
26	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1015n
27	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1015n
28	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1020n
29	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1015n
30	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1015n
31	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1025n
32	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1030n
33	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1030n
34	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1030n
35	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1020n
36	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1035n
37	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1040n
38	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1030n
39	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1020n
40	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1015e/1035n
41	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1035n
42	Number not assigned		
43	Number not assigned		
44	Number not assigned		
45	Number not assigned		
46	Number not assigned		
47	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1020e/1040n
48	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1020e/1045n
49	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1035n

50	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1010e/1040n
51	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1035n
52	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1040n
53	1:10	Section	SE-facing section contexts 1002/1003
54	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1005e/1000n
55	1:10	Section	Cut 1007
56	1:10	Section	Cut 1009
57	1:10	Section	South-facing section contexts 1018/1019
58	Number not assigned		
59	1:10	Section	West-facing section context 1015
60	1:10	Section	North-facing section contexts 1013
61	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 1017
62	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cut 1022
63	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1005e/1005n
64	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cut 1027
65	1:10	Section	Cut 1024
66	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1000e/1000n
67	1:10	Section	Cuts 1040, 1042
68	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 1030
69	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 1032
70	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 1034
71	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 1036
72	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 1038
73	1:10	Section	SW-facing section context 1044
74	1:10	Section	SW-facing section context 1046
75	1:10	Section	Cut 1049
76	1:10	Section	Cut 1051
77	1:10	Section	Ditch intersection Cuts 1049, 1051
78	1:10	Section	Cut 1044
79	1:10	Section	Cut 1055
80	1:10	Section	Cut 1076
81	1:10	Section	Cut 1053
82	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 995e/1000n
83	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 1062
84	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 1079
85	1:10	Section	SE-facing section context 1066
86	1:10	Section	South-facing section context 1068
87	1:10	Section	SW-facing section context 1070
88	1:10	Section	SW-facing section context 1072
89	1:10	Section	SW-facing section context 1074
90	1:10	Section	West-facing section context 1084
91	1:20	Plan	Contexts 1062, 1079, 1084
92	1:20	Plan	Contexts 1090, 1097, 1098
93	1:20	Plan	Contexts 1096
94	1:20	Plan	Cut 1087
95	1:20	Plan	Cut 1095
96	1:10	Section	Context 1081
97	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cut 1087
98	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 1087
99	1:10	Section	East-facing section Context 1099
100	1:10	Section	Context 1106
101	1:10	Section	South-facing section contexts 1085, 1094
102	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cut 1110
103	1:10	Section	Contexts 1096, 1111, 1112, 1113
104	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cut 1121
105	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 1123

106	1:10	Section	Cuts 1130, 1132
107	1:10	Section	Cuts 1132, 1134
108	1:10	Section	Cuts 1134, 1136
109	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cuts 1137, 1146
110	1:10	Section	Cut 1136
111	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1005e/1015n
112	1:10	Section	Cuts 1118, 1116
113	1:10	Section	Cut 1141
114	1:20	Plan	Cut 1128
115	1:10	Section	Cuts 1126, 1128
116	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1010e/1020n
117	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 1149
118	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cut 1149
119	1:10	Section	Cuts 1151, 1153
120	1:10	Section	Cut 1155
121	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1010e/995n
122	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1015e/995n
123	1:20	Plan	Animal skeleton 1143
124	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1010e/1025n
125	1:10	Section	Cut 1173
126	1:10	Section	Cuts 1173, 1171
127	1:20	Plan	Cut 1164
128	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cut 1169
129	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 1167
130	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 1160
131	1:10	Section	South-facing section contexts 1177, 1178
132	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 1180
133	1:10	Section	North-facing section contexts 1182, 1183
134	1:10	Section	East-facing section contexts 1182, 1183, 1188, 1189
135	1:10	Section	Contexts 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189
136	1:10	Section	Contexts 1185, 1187
137	1:10	Section	Cuts 1191, 1193
138	1:10	Section	Cuts 1143, 1145
139	1:10	Section	Cuts 1191, 1193
140	1:10	Section	Cut 1191
141	1:10	Section	Cuts 1196, 1197
142	1:10	Section	Cuts 1209, 1211
143	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1213
144	1:10	Section	NW-facing section Cut 1201
145	1:20	Plan	Cuts 1295, 1143
146	1:10	Section	Cuts 1199
147	1:10	Section	Cut 1143
148	1:10	Section	Cuts 1143, 1195
149	1:10	Section	Cuts 1143, 1195
150	1:10	Section	Cuts 1143, 1195
151	1:10	Section	Cut 1145
152	1:10	Section	Cut 1195
153	1:10	Section	Cut 1195
154	1:10	Section	Cut 1195
155	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 985e/1070n
156	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 985e/1065n
157	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1055n
158	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1055n
159	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1050n
160	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 990e/1065n
161	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 990e/1070n

162	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 980e/1070n
163	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 980e/1065n
164	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1065n
165	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 980e/1045n
166	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 990e/1055n
167	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1000n
168	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1000n
169	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1070n
170	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1070n
171	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1065n
172	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1040n
173	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1000e/1045n
174	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1040n
175	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1045n
176	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 995e/1050n
177	1:10	Section	Cut 2005
178	1:20	Plan	Cut 3008
179	1:10	Section	Cut 3008
180	1:10	Section	West-facing section Cut 3010
181	1:10	Section	West-facing section Cut 3012
182	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1000e/1045n
183	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 985e/1060n
184	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 980e/1055n
185	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 980e/1060n
186	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 990e/1060n
187	1:10	Section	Cut 3014
188	1:10	Section	Cut 3016
189	1:10	Section	Cut 3018
190	1:10	Section	Cut 3020
191	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1040n
192	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1045n
193	1:20	Plan	Cut 3010
194	Number not assigned		
195	1:10	Section	SW-facing section Cut 3026
196	1:10	Section	West-facing section Cut 3026
197	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 3030
198	1:10	Section	South-facing section Cut 3028
199	1:10	Section	SW-facing section Cut 3032
200	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1000e/1050n
201	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 1000e/1055n
202	1:10	Section	Contexts 3042, 3044
203	1:10	Section	Contexts 3042, 3065, 3063, 3061
204	1:10	Section	NE-facing section Cut 3046
205	1:10	Section	NW-facing section Cut 3048
206	1:10	Section	Cut 3051
207	1:10	Section	Cut 3052
208	1:10	Section	Cuts 3054, 3065, 3058
209	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex plan grid 1005e/1055n
210	1:10	Section	Cuts 3069, 3067
211	1:10	Section	Cuts 3039, 3041
212	1:10	Section	Cut 3039
213	1:10	Section	Cuts 3085, 3086
214	1:10	Section	Cut 3085
215	1:10	Section	Cut 3085
216	1:10	Section	Cut 3085
217	1:10	Section	Cut 3081

218	1:10	Section	Cuts 3081, 3085
219	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 3091
220	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 3089
221	1:10	Section	SE-facing section Cut 3087
222	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 985e/1055n
223	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 985e/1050n
224	1:10	Section	Contexts 3097, 3095, 3103, 3101
225	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 3099
226	1:10	Section	East-facing section Cut 3093
227	1:20	Plan	Cuts 3011, 3085
228	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cuts 3011, 3085
229	1:10	Section	SW-facing section Cuts 3011, 3085
230	1:10	Section	North-facing section Cuts 3041, 3110
231	1:20	Plan	Cuts 3041, 3110
232	1:10	Section	Cut 3051
233	1:50	Plan	Phase 3 area 975e/1070n
234	1:50	Plan	Phase 3 area 990e/1070n
235	1:10	Section	Cut 3105
236	1:10	Section	Cuts 3126, 3120
237	1:20	Plan	Cuts 3126, 3120
238	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan grid 990e/1080n
239	1:10	Section	Cut 3133
240	1:10	Section	Cuts 3131, 3133
241	1:10	Section	Cuts 3131, 3133
242	1:10	Section	Cut 3131
243	1:10	Section	Cuts 2008, 2010
244	1:10	Section	Cuts 2012, 2014, 2016
245	1:20	Plan	Cuts 2012, 2014, 2016
246	1:20	Plan	Cuts 2008, 2010
247	1:10	Section	Cut 2002
248	1:20	Plan	Cut 2002
249	1:10	Section	Cut 2004

APPENDIX 4

St Oswald's School Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Photographic Archive

Film 715: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
6	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North
7	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North
8	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North-west
9	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North-west
10	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	South-east
11	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	South-east
12	Cut 1017	1 x 1m	North-west
13	Cut 1017	1 x 1m	North-west
14	Cuts 1018, 1019	1 x 1m	North
15	Cuts 1018, 1019	1 x 1m	North
16	Cut 1024	1 x 1m	South
17	Cut 1024	1 x 1m	South
18	Cuts 1040, 1042	1 x 0.5m	East
19	Cuts 1040, 1042	1 x 0.5m	East
20	Cut 1044	1 x 0.3m	North
21	Cut 1044	1 x 0.3m	North
22	Cut 1046	1 x 0.5m	North
23	Cut 1046	1 x 0.5m	North
24	Cuts 1049, 1051	1 x 1m	South
25	Cuts 1049, 1051	1 x 1m	South
26	Cut 1055	1 x 1m	South-west
27	Cut 1055	1 x 1m	South-west
28	Cut 1064	1 x 0.5m	North-east
29	Cut 1064	1 x 0.5m	North-east
30	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
31	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
32	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
33	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
34	Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074	2 x 2m	North
35	Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074	2 x 2m	North
36	Cuts 1078, 1079	1 x 0.5m	South
37	Cuts 1078, 1079	1 x 0.5m	South

Film 727: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
6	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North
7	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North
8	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North-west
9	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	North-west
10	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	South-east
11	Pre-excavation view of site	2 x 2m	South-east
12	Contexts 3005, 3007, 3009	1 x 1m	South
13	Contexts 3005, 3007, 3009	1 x 1m	South
14	Cut 1017	1 x 1m	North-west
15	Cut 1017	1 x 1m	North-west
16	Cuts 1018, 1019	1 x 1m	North
17	Cuts 1018, 1019	1 x 1m	North
18	Cut 1022	1 x 1m	North
19	Cut 1022	1 x 1m	North
20	Cut 1020	1 x 1m	West
21	Cut 1024	1 x 1m	South
22	Cut 1024	1 x 1m	South
23	Cuts 1040, 1042	1 x 0.5m	East
24	Cuts 1040, 1042	1 x 0.5m	East
25	Cut 1044	1 x 0.3m	North
26	Cut 1044	1 x 0.3m	North
27	Cut 1046	1 x 0.5m	North
28	Cut 1046	1 x 0.5m	North
29	Cuts 1049, 1051	1 x 1m	South
30	Cuts 1049, 1051	1 x 1m	South
31	Cut 1055	1 x 1m	South-west
32	Cut 1055	1 x 1m	South-west
33	Cut 1064	1 x 0.5m	North-east

34	Cut 1064	1 x 0.5m	North-east
35	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
36	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East

Film 736: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
2	Cuts 1018, 1019	1 x 1m	North
3	Cuts 1018, 1019	1 x 1m	North
4	Cut 1022	1 x 1m	North
5	Cut 1022	1 x 1m	North
6	Cut 1020	1 x 1m	West
7	Cut 1024	1 x 1m	South
8	Cut 1024	1 x 1m	South
9	Cuts 1040, 1042	1 x 0.5m	East
10	Cuts 1040, 1042	1 x 0.5m	East
11	Cut 1044	1 x 0.3m	North
12	Cut 1044	1 x 0.3m	North
13	Cut 1046	1 x 0.5m	North
14	Cut 1046	1 x 0.5m	North
15	Cuts 1049, 1051	1 x 1m	South
16	Cuts 1049, 1051	1 x 1m	South
17	Cut 1055	1 x 1m	South-west
18	Cut 1055	1 x 1m	South-west
19	Cut 1064	1 x 0.5m	North-east
20	Cut 1064	1 x 0.5m	North-east
21	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
22	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
23	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
24	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
25	Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074	2 x 2m	North
26	Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074	2 x 2m	North
27	Cuts 1078, 1079	1 x 0.5m	South
28	Cuts 1078, 1079	1 x 0.5m	South
29	Cut 1076	1 x 0.5m	East
30	Cut 1076	1 x 0.5m	East
31	Cut 1085	1 x 2m	North
32	Cut 1085	1 x 2m	North
33	Cut 1095	1 x 0.5m	East
34	Cut 1095	1 x 0.5m	East
35	Post-ex view grid 1000e/1000n	2 x 1m	North
36	Post-ex view grid 1000e/1000n	2 x 1m	North
37	Cut 1106	1 x 0.5m	West

Film 735: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut 1076	1 x 0.5m	East
3	Cut 1076	1 x 0.5m	East
4	Cut 1085	1 x 2m	North
5	Cut 1085	1 x 2m	North
6	Cut 1095	1 x 0.5m	East
7	Cut 1095	1 x 0.5m	East
8	Post-ex view grid 1000e/1000n	2 x 1m	North
9	Post-ex view grid 1000e/1000n	2 x 1m	North
10	Cut 1106	1 x 0.5m	West
11	Cut 1106	1 x 0.5m	West
12	Cut 1087	1 x 0.5m	North
13	Cut 1087	1 x 0.5m	North
14	Cut 1081	1 x 0.5m	North
15	Cut 1081	1 x 0.5m	North
16	Contexts 1056, 1053	1 x 0.5m	South
17	Contexts 1056, 1053	1 x 0.5m	South
18	Cut 1110	1 x 1m	South
19	Cut 1110	1 x 1m	South
20	Cuts 1111, 1112, 1113	1 x 1m	South
21	Cuts 1111, 1112, 1113	1 x 1m	South
22	Contexts 1118, 1116	1 x 2m	East
23	Contexts 1118, 1116	1 x 2m	East
24	Context 1121	1 x 0.5m	North-west

25	Context 1121	1 x 0.5m	North-west
26	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	South
27	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	South
28	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	North
29	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	North
30	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	North
31	Cut 1137	1 x 2m	South
32	Cut 1137	1 x 2m	South
33	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	East
34	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	East
35	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	North
36	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	North
37	Cut 1141	1 x 1m	South
38	Cut 1141	1 x 1m	South

Film 737: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut 1053	1 x 0.5m	East
3	Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074	2 x 2m	North
4	Cuts 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074	2 x 2m	North
5	Cuts 1078, 1079	1 x 0.5m	South
6	Cuts 1078, 1079	1 x 0.5m	South
7	Cut 1076	1 x 0.5m	East
8	Cut 1076	1 x 0.5m	East
9	Cut 1085	1 x 2m	North
10	Cut 1085	1 x 2m	North
11	Cut 1095	1 x 0.5m	East
12	Cut 1095	1 x 0.5m	East
13	Post-ex view grid 1000e/1000n	2 x 1m	North
14	Post-ex view grid 1000e/1000n	2 x 1m	North
15	Cut 1106	1 x 0.5m	West
16	Cut 1106	1 x 0.5m	West
17	Cut 1087	1 x 0.5m	North
18	Cut 1087	1 x 0.5m	North
19	Cut 1081	1 x 0.5m	North
20	Cut 1081	1 x 0.5m	North
21	Contexts 1056, 1053	1 x 0.5m	South
22	Contexts 1056, 1053	1 x 0.5m	South
23	Cut 1110	1 x 1m	South
24	Cut 1110	1 x 1m	South
25	Cuts 1111, 1112, 1113	1 x 1m	South
26	Cuts 1111, 1112, 1113	1 x 1m	South
27	Contexts 1118, 1116	1 x 2m	East
28	Contexts 1118, 1116	1 x 2m	East
29	Context 1121	1 x 0.5m	North-west
30	Context 1121	1 x 0.5m	North-west
31	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	South
32	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	South
33	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	North
34	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	North
35	Cut 1137	1 x 2m	South
36	Cut 1137	1 x 2m	South
37	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	East

Film 738: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	East
3	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	East
4	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	North
5	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	North
6	Cut 1141	1 x 1m	South
7	Cut 1141	1 x 1m	South
8	Cuts 1143, 1145	2 x 1m	East
9	Cuts 1143, 1145	2 x 1m	East
10	Cut 1149	2 x 2m	South-west
11	Cut 1149	2 x 2m	South-west
12	General view of extension area	2 x 2m	West

13	General view of extension area	2 x 2m	West
14	Contexts 1151, 1153, 1155	1 x 1m	North
15	Contexts 1151, 1153, 1155	1 x 1m	North
16	Cut 1160	1 x 1m	West
17	Cut 1160	1 x 1m	West
18	Cut 1166	1 x 1m	North
19	Cut 1166	1 x 1m	North
20	Animal Skeleton 1163, Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
21	Animal Skeleton 1163, Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
22	Cuts 1171, 1173	1 x 1m	East
23	Cuts 1171, 1173	1 x 1m	East
24	Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
25	Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
26	Cuts 1167, 1169	1 x 1m	South-west
27	Cuts 1167, 1169	1 x 1m	South-west
28	Post-ex view area 1019e/995n	1 x 1m	East
29	Post-ex view area 1019e/995n	1 x 1m	East
30	Contexts 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189	1 x 2m	North
31	Contexts 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189	1 x 2m	North
32	Cuts 1191, 1193	1 x 2m	West
33	Cuts 1191, 1193	1 x 2m	West
34	Cut 1213	1 x 0.5m	West
35	Cut 1213	1 x 0.5m	West
36	Cuts 1196, 1197	1 x 2m	South-east
37	Cuts 1196, 1197	1 x 2m	South-east

Film 740: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut 1106	1 x 0.5m	West
3	Cut 1087	1 x 0.5m	North
4	Cut 1087	1 x 0.5m	North
5	Cut 1081	1 x 0.5m	North
6	Cut 1081	1 x 0.5m	North
7	Contexts 1056, 1053	1 x 0.5m	South
8	Contexts 1056, 1053	1 x 0.5m	South
9	Cut 1110	1 x 1m	South
10	Cut 1110	1 x 1m	South
11	Cuts 1111, 1112, 1113	1 x 1m	South
12	Cuts 1111, 1112, 1113	1 x 1m	South
13	Contexts 1118, 1116	1 x 2m	East
14	Contexts 1118, 1116	1 x 2m	East
15	Context 1121	1 x 0.5m	North-west
16	Context 1121	1 x 0.5m	North-west
17	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	South
18	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	South
19	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	North
20	Cuts 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136	1 x 2m	North
21	Cut 1137	1 x 2m	South
22	Cut 1137	1 x 2m	South
23	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	East
24	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	East
25	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	North
26	Cuts 1126, 1128	1 x 2m	North
27	Cut 1141	1 x 1m	South
28	Cut 1141	1 x 1m	South
29	Cuts 1143, 1145	2 x 1m	East
30	Cuts 1143, 1145	2 x 1m	East
31	Cut 1149	2 x 2m	South-west
32	Cut 1149	2 x 2m	South-west
33	General view of extension area	2 x 2m	West
34	General view of extension area	2 x 2m	West
35	Contexts 1151, 1153, 1155	1 x 1m	North
36	Contexts 1151, 1153, 1155	1 x 1m	North
37	Cut 1160	1 x 1m	West

Film 739: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A

2	Cuts 1143, 1145	2 x 1m	East
3	Cuts 1143, 1145	2 x 1m	East
4	Cut 1149	2 x 2m	South-west
5	Cut 1149	2 x 2m	South-west
6	General view of extension area	2 x 2m	West
7	General view of extension area	2 x 2m	West
8	Contexts 1151, 1153, 1155	1 x 1m	North
9	Contexts 1151, 1153, 1155	1 x 1m	North
10	Cut 1160	1 x 1m	West
11	Cut 1160	1 x 1m	West
12	Cut 1166	1 x 1m	North
13	Cut 1166	1 x 1m	North
14	Animal Skeleton 1163, Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
15	Animal Skeleton 1163, Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
16	Cuts 1167, 1169	1 x 1m	South-west
17	Cuts 1167, 1169	1 x 1m	South-west
18	Cuts 1171, 1173	1 x 1m	East
19	Cuts 1171, 1173	1 x 1m	East
20	Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
21	Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
22	Post-ex view area 1019e/995n	1 x 1m	East
23	Post-ex view area 1019e/995n	1 x 1m	East
24	Contexts 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189	1 x 2m	North
25	Contexts 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189	1 x 2m	North
26	Cuts 1191, 1193	1 x 2m	West
27	Cuts 1191, 1193	1 x 2m	West
28	Cut 1213	1 x 0.5m	West
29	Cut 1213	1 x 0.5m	West
30	Cuts 1196, 1197	1 x 2m	South-east
31	Cuts 1196, 1197	1 x 2m	South-east
32	Cuts 1199, 1201	1 x 1m	North-west
33	Cuts 1199, 1201	1 x 1m	North-west
34	Cuts 1209, 1211	1 x 1m	North-west
35	Cuts 1209, 1211	1 x 1m	North-west
36	Cut 1195	2 x 1m	West
37	Cut 1195	2 x 1m	West

Film 749: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut 1166	1 x 1m	North
3	Cut 1166	1 x 1m	North
4	Animal Skeleton 1163, Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
5	Animal Skeleton 1163, Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
6	Cuts 1167, 1169	1 x 1m	South-west
7	Cuts 1167, 1169	1 x 1m	South-west
8	Cuts 1171, 1173	1 x 1m	East
9	Cuts 1171, 1173	1 x 1m	East
10	Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
11	Cut 1164	1 x 1m	North
12	Post-ex view area 1019e/995n	1 x 1m	East
13	Post-ex view area 1019e/995n	1 x 1m	East
14	Contexts 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189	1 x 2m	North
15	Contexts 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189	1 x 2m	North
16	Cuts 1191, 1193	1 x 2m	West
17	Cuts 1191, 1193	1 x 2m	West
18	Cut 1213	1 x 0.5m	West
19	Cut 1213	1 x 0.5m	West
20	Cuts 1196, 1197	1 x 2m	South-east
21	Cuts 1196, 1197	1 x 2m	South-east
22	Cuts 1199, 1201	1 x 1m	North-west
23	Cuts 1199, 1201	1 x 1m	North-west
24	Cuts 1209, 1211	1 x 1m	North-west
25	Cuts 1209, 1211	1 x 1m	North-west
26	Cut 1195	2 x 1m	West
27	Cut 1195	2 x 1m	West
28	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North
29	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North
30	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North-west
31	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North-west
32	Cut 3005	1 x 2m	West

33	Cut 3005	1 x 2m	West
34	Cut 3008	1 x 1m	East
35	Cut 3008	1 x 1m	East
36	Cut 3014	1 x 2m	West
37	Cut 3014	1 x 2m	West

Film 746: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cuts 1199, 1201	1 x 1m	North-west
3	Cuts 1199, 1201	1 x 1m	North-west
4	Cuts 1209, 1211	1 x 1m	North-west
5	Cuts 1209, 1211	1 x 1m	North-west
6	Cut 1195	2 x 1m	West
7	Cut 1195	2 x 1m	West
8	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North
9	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North
10	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North-west
11	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North-west
12	Cut 3005	1 x 2m	West
13	Cut 3005	1 x 2m	West
14	Cut 3008	1 x 1m	East
15	Cut 3008	1 x 1m	East
16	Cut 3014	1 x 2m	West
17	Cut 3014	1 x 2m	West
18	Cuts 3016, 3018, 3020	1 x 2m	North-east
19	Cuts 3016, 3018, 3020	1 x 2m	North-east
20	Cuts 3042, 3044	1 x 1m	South
21	Cuts 3042, 3044	1 x 1m	South
22	Cut 3046	1 x 1m	South-west
23	Cut 3046	1 x 1m	South-west
24	Cut 3048	1 x 1m	East
25	Cut 3048	1 x 1m	East
26	Cuts 3039, 3041	1 x 2m	North-east
27	Cuts 3039, 3041	1 x 2m	North-east
28	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
29	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
30	Cut 3052	1 x 1m	North
31	Cut 3052	1 x 1m	North
32	Cuts 3056, 3058, 3054	1 x 1m	East
33	Cuts 3056, 3058, 3054	1 x 1m	East
34	Cuts 3042, 3061, 3063	1 x 1m	East
35	Cuts 3042, 3061, 3063	1 x 1m	East
36	Cuts 3066, 3069	1 x 2m	East
37	Cuts 3066, 3069	1 x 2m	East

Film 748: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North
2	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North
3	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North-west
4	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	North-west
5	Cut 3005	1 x 2m	West
6	Cut 3005	1 x 2m	West
7	Cut 3008	1 x 1m	East
8	Cut 3008	1 x 1m	East
9	Cut 3014	1 x 2m	West
10	Cut 3014	1 x 2m	West
11	Cuts 3016, 3018, 3020	1 x 2m	North-east
12	Cuts 3016, 3018, 3020	1 x 2m	North-east
13	Cuts 3042, 3044	1 x 1m	South
14	Cuts 3042, 3044	1 x 1m	South
15	Cut 3046	1 x 1m	South-west
16	Cut 3046	1 x 1m	South-west
17	Cut 3048	1 x 1m	East
18	Cut 3048	1 x 1m	East
19	Cuts 3039, 3041	1 x 2m	North-east
20	Cuts 3039, 3041	1 x 2m	North-east
21	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North

22	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
23	Cut 3052	1 x 1m	North
24	Cut 3052	1 x 1m	North
25	Cuts 3056, 3058, 3054	1 x 1m	East
26	Cuts 3056, 3058, 3054	1 x 1m	East
27	Cuts 3042, 3061, 3063	1 x 1m	East
28	Cuts 3042, 3061, 3063	1 x 1m	East
29	Cuts 3066, 3069	1 x 2m	East
30	Cuts 3066, 3069	1 x 2m	East
31	Cuts 3077, 3079	2 x 1m	North
32	Cuts 3077, 3079	2 x 1m	North
33	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	East
34	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	East
35	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	North
36	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	North

Film 745: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cuts 3077, 3079	2 x 1m	North
3	Cuts 3077, 3079	2 x 1m	North
4	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	East
5	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	East
6	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	North
7	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	North
8	Cuts 3089, 3091	1 x 2m	East
9	Cuts 3089, 3091	1 x 2m	East
10	Cut 3087	1 x 1m	South-east
11	Cut 3087	1 x 1m	South-east
12	View of western limit Phase 1 area	N/A	West
13	View of western limit Phase 1 area	N/A	West
14	Cut 3093	1 x 2m	West
15	Cut 3093	1 x 2m	West
16	Cut 3097	2 x 1m	South-west
17	Cut 3097	2 x 1m	South-west
18	Cut 3099	1 x 1m	West
19	Cut 3099	1 x 1m	West
20	Cut 3105	1 x 0.40m	West
21	Cut 3105	1 x 0.40m	West
22	Cut 3041	1 x 2m	South-west
23	Cut 3041	1 x 2m	South-west
24	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	South-west
25	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	South-west
26	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	North-east
27	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	North-east
28	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
29	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
30	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	East
31	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	East
32	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
33	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
34	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	West
35	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	West
36	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	South
37	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	South

Film 730: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Misfire		
3	Cuts 3016, 3018, 3020	1 x 2m	North-east
4	Cuts 3016, 3018, 3020	1 x 2m	North-east
5	Cuts 3042, 3044	1 x 1m	South
6	Cuts 3042, 3044	1 x 1m	South
7	Cut 3046	1 x 1m	South-west
8	Cut 3046	1 x 1m	South-west
9	Cut 3048	1 x 1m	East
10	Cut 3048	1 x 1m	East
11	Cuts 3039, 3041	1 x 2m	North-east

12	Cuts 3039, 3041	1 x 2m	North-east
13	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
14	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
15	Cut 3052	1 x 1m	North
16	Cut 3052	1 x 1m	North
17	Cuts 3042, 3061, 3063	1 x 1m	East
18	Cuts 3042, 3061, 3063	1 x 1m	East
19	Cuts 3067, 3069	1 x 2m	East
20	Cuts 3067, 3069	1 x 2m	East
21	Cuts 3077, 3079	2 x 1m	North
22	Cuts 3077, 3079	2 x 1m	North
23	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	East
24	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	East
25	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	North
26	Cuts 3081, 3085	1 x 2m	North
27	Cuts 3089, 3091	1 x 2m	East
28	Cuts 3089, 3091	1 x 2m	East
29	Cut 3087	1 x 1m	South-east
30	Cut 3087	1 x 1m	South-east
31	Cut 3093	1 x 2m	West
32	Cut 3093	1 x 2m	West
33	Cut 3097	2 x 1m	South-west
34	Cut 3097	2 x 1m	South-west
35	Cut 3099	1 x 1m	West
36	Cut 3099	1 x 1m	West

Film 747: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cuts 3089, 3091	1 x 2m	East
3	Cuts 3089, 3091	1 x 2m	East
4	Cut 3087	1 x 1m	South-east
5	Cut 3087	1 x 1m	South-east
6	Cut 3093	1 x 2m	West
7	Cut 3093	1 x 2m	West
8	Cut 3097	2 x 1m	South-west
9	Cut 3097	2 x 1m	South-west
10	Cut 3099	1 x 1m	West
11	Cut 3099	1 x 1m	West
12	Cut 3105	1 x 0.40m	West
13	Cut 3105	1 x 0.40m	West
14	Cut 3041	1 x 2m	South-west
15	Cut 3041	1 x 2m	South-west
16	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	South-west
17	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	South-west
18	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	North-east
19	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	North-east
20	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
21	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
22	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	East
23	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	East
24	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
25	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
26	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	West
27	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	West
28	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	South
29	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	South
30	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
31	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
32	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
33	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
34	View of furrows in Area 2	1 x 2m	East
35	View of furrows in Area 2	1 x 2m	East
36	Cuts 3126, 3120	1 x 2m	North

Film 765: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut 3105	1 x 0.40m	West

3	Cut 3105	1 x 0.40m	West
4	Cut 3041	1 x 2m	South-west
5	Cut 3041	1 x 2m	South-west
6	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	South-west
7	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	South-west
8	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	North-east
9	Cuts 3111, 3085	1 x 2m	North-east
10	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
11	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
12	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	East
13	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	East
14	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
15	Cut 3051	1 x 1m	North
16	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	West
17	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	West
18	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	South
19	Overall view Phase 3 area	2 x 2m	South
20	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
21	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
22	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
23	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
24	View of furrows in Area 2	1 x 2m	East
25	View of furrows in Area 2	1 x 2m	East
26	Cuts 3126, 3120	1 x 2m	North
27	Cuts 3126, 3120	1 x 2m	North
28	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
29	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
30	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
31	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
32	Cuts 2004, 2006	1 x 1m	South-east
33	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	West
34	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	West
35	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	North
36	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	North

Film 764: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
3	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
4	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
5	General view of Phase 2 area	2 x 2m	West
6	View of furrows in Area 2	1 x 2m	East
7	View of furrows in Area 2	1 x 2m	East
8	Cuts 3126, 3120	1 x 2m	North
9	Cuts 3126, 3120	1 x 2m	North
10	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
11	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
12	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
13	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
14	Cuts 2004, 2006	1 x 1m	South-east
15	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	West
16	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	West
17	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	North
18	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	North

Film 767: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	ID shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
3	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
4	Cut 2002	1 x 1m	East
5	Cuts 2004, 2006	1 x 1m	South-east
6	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	West
7	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	West
8	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	North
9	Cuts 3131, 3133	2 x 1m	North

APPENDIX 5

St Oswald's School Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Environmental Sample Listing

Sample No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
1	1002	Fill of post-med feature 1003	GBA	1
2	1063	Burnt fill of gully 1064	GBA	2
3	1075	Burnt fill of gully 1076	GBA	1
4	1077	Burnt deposit	GBA1	1
5	1021	Fill of ditch 1022	GBA	1
6	1054	Fill of ditch 1055	GBA	1
7	1114	Fill of Pit 1141	GBA	1
8	1120	Fill of Pit 1121	GBA	1
9	1124	Fill of Ditch 1137	GBA	2
10	3080	Fill of Ditch 3081	GBA	1
11	3094	Fill of 3095	GBA	2
12	3113	Fill of Ditch 3051	GBA	1
13	3090	Fill of Posthole 3091	GBA	1
14	1058	Fill of Pit 1085- industrial residue	GBA	2
15	1215	Ditch fill deposit	GBA	1

Appendix 6

St. Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Ceramic Building Materials Report

The Ceramic and other Building Materials From Fulford School York

YORYM.2004.507

J.Tibbles
BA (Hons); AIFA

S.E Tibbles
Cert. Arch, Dip Arch

Report No 2066

April 2005

Contents

Summary

The Romano-British assemblage indicates buildings and/or structures within the vicinity of the evaluation. It is likely that the assemblage represents residual elements of these building/structures.

The majority of the post-Roman assemblage was comprised of ceramic flat and ridge tile, both known to be in manufacture by the late 12th/13th century in the region. Only four fragments of brick, all of medieval manufacture, were within the assemblage.

None of the assemblage appeared to represent demolition material in situ or building foundation and is probably the results of casual deposition, post-packing and dumping.

Due to its small size, the potential of the ceramic building material is limited. However, it does provide evidence of Romano-British activity within the area of Fulford School.

The Ceramic Building Material.

Introduction & Methodology

A visual scan of the building material assemblage recorded a total of 69 fragments weighing 2238grams of medieval/post medieval material and of 41 fragments of Romano-British material with a total weight of 4536g. Examples of brick and tile were recovered from twenty contexts, and a fabric colour range of Red (10R/5/6) to Yellowish Red (5YR/5/6).

It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. The dating of ceramic building material can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature.

Bricks and tiles alone cannot provide a firm date because of their re-usable nature but it is possible to date types of brick and roof tile by their earliest occurrence within dated contexts. The identification of new brick or tile types would supplement the existing regional typology and there is potential for comparison with CBM assemblages from elsewhere in the region. The presence or absence of hip and ridge tile suggests a variety of roof forms.

The assemblage was examined using a x15 magnification lens were applicable to aid dating, though fabric analysis was not undertaken as was considered beyond the scope of this assessment. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric (were applicable) was recorded and catalogued accordingly and a Munsell colour code has been incorporated where appropriate. The presence of the original surfaces was also taken into consideration to aid identification

The Assemblage

Of the identifiable assemblage, 38% of the fragments were of Romano-British forms and/or fabrics. The remainder comprised of daub, mortar and ceramic building materials of medieval date.

Table 1: Assemblage analysis

	Fragments	**Weight gms**
Brick	4	685
Flat roof tile	25	955
Ridge tile	3	123
Non-identifiable CBM	30	280
Pot	3	80
Pot/CBM	3	70
Romano-British	41	4536
Total	**109 No**	**6729 gms**

The Medieval Assemblage

The majority of the assemblage comprised of medieval brick and roof tile.

Bricks
Only four fragments of brick were identified within the assemblage all non-diagnostic. Fabrics suggest a probable medieval date.

Flat roof tile
Twenty-five fragments of flat roof tile were identified all displaying thickness only with no other diagnostic qualities. Thicknesses ranged between 9-15mm. Fabrics could be divided into two types: A hard red (10R/5/6) homogenous fabric with little or no inclusions and a hard fired weak red (10R/5/4) with frequent quartzite.

Ridge tiles
Only three fragments of ridge tile were identified within the assemblage of which none were complete. One heavily abraded fragment from ditch fill 3006 displayed remnants of an applied crest. Examples of crested ridge tiles have been recorded from late 12th century deposits at Beverley (Tibbles 2001) and 13th century deposits at York.

Unidentifiable by form
Thirty ceramic brick/tile fragments within the assemblage could not be identified by form but were provisionally identified as being of medieval or post-medieval fabrics.

Miscellaneous
Three fragments of pottery were provisionally identified. A further three fragments could not be differentiated between pottery or building material.

4. The Medieval Assemblage Discussion

The diversity of brick/tile colour and size caused during manufacture must be allowed for when making comparisons with typologies. Bricks within the assemblage, with one possible exception from context 3029 were all from late medieval/post-medieval contexts. All the fragments were non-diagnostic and were identified on manufacturing techniques, fabrics and general characteristics. None of the assemblage appeared to represent demolition material in situ or building foundation and is probably the results of casual deposition, post-packing and dumping.

The majority of the assemblage is of ceramic roofing tile. The range recorded showed two different roof tile types flat tile and ridge tile. Both roof tiles are known to be in manufacture by the late 12th/13th century in the region and the small assemblage recovered is likely to represent casual deposition, post packing and dumping. None of the assemblage displayed any diagnostic traits other then thickness therefore preventing any detailed comparisons with other typologies.

The Romano-British Assemblage

Two forms of ceramic building material were identified, brick and tile. Of the assemblage, 24% was not identifiable by form. This material included fragments of Romano-British fabric, examples of possible later material (medieval) and pottery (see below for details).

Form	No of Fragments	Weight
Bessales/?	7	1300g
Pedales	1	625g
Brick?	6	420g
Tegulae	3	980g
Imbrex/*Ridge?*	1	160g
***Brick*/Tegulae?**	2	510g
Tile	11	330g
Not Identifiable	7	56g
Not Identifiable/Pot	3	155g
Total	**41**	**4536**

Bricks: *Bessales* were the smallest of the Roman bricks, with an average dimension of 198mm square, equivalent to 8 Roman inches or *unicae* (Brodribb 1987, 34). They were mainly used to construct hypocaust pillars (*pilae*), but they were used in other aspects of building construction such as archways and flooring. *Pedales* – used mostly used for the base or capping of the *pilae* – were around 297mm square, conforming to one square Roman foot (*ibid.* 36).

A total of sixteen examples of Romano-British brick were recovered, with a combined weight of 2855g. Two types were identified, *bessales* (7) and *pedales* (1).

Bessales

The seven *bessales* noted within the assemblage, were recovered from six contexts; ditch fills (1023) (1127) (1203) (1215) and pit fills (1146) and (1148). The *bessales* had a thickness range between 30mm to 40mm and a total weight of 1300g.

Although no diagnostic features such as two complete dimensions or signatures were noted, three fragments from (1146) and (1148) displayed 'pitting' on the upper surfaces. Although 'rain pitting'; which can occur while the bricks are at the green stage, laid out to dry before firing, is considered rare (Betts 1990, 170), it is likely that the pitting on the three examples of *bessales* is a result of exposure to rain fall during manufacture.

It is here that it should be noted that inter-contextual joins were also recorded within the fragments from (1146) and (1148). This may suggest rapid deposition post

breakage, as indicated by the crisp appearance of the broken surfaces, and/or later disturbance of the pit. The joining *bessales* had a thickness of 30mm, with patches of knife trimming/smoothing from manufacture on the lower surfaces.

Pedales

The fill (1023) of ditch [1017] produced one fragment of *pedalis*, with a weight of 625g. Bearing a thickness of 50mm, the fragment displayed no diagnostic features. Although original surfaces were abraded, post-breakage burning/heat Discoloration was noted.

Bessales/Tegulae

Two fragments from ditch fills (1023) and (1127) could not be securely categorised as *bessales*. Taking into consideration the thickness of some examples of *tegulae* (see below), these fragments may be *tegulae* or *bessales*, bearing a thickness of >28mm. The combined weight of these fragments was 510g.

The fragment recovered from (1127) was considered diagnostic. The upper surface displayed four scored lines in a 'cross-hatch' pattern, though this was not continued across the whole of the surface. This may be interpreted as graffiti, however scored bricks have been noted at Beverley, (Evans 1992, 217) and Castleford (Betts 1998, 228) and may represent a keying element. Two paw prints, identified as dog, were also noted. These impressions were made post-scoring.

Unidentifiable

The remaining six fragments (weight 420g) were not identifiable by type. Heat discoloration was noted on fragments recovered from a post hole fill (1037) and pit fill (1103). What is worthy of note is the discoloration appeared to be particularly evident on one surface. This may indicate use within a smaller structure such as a hearth. The fragments had a thickness range of >25mm to >35mm.

Roof Tiles: *Tegulae* are the fundamental building material in the construction of the roof. They have particular features in the form of flanges on one face and upper and lower cutaways which were required to allow the tile to slot into each other (ibid 16). *Tegulae* were set with the flanged surface uppermost and *imbrices* were used to overlap the two adjoining flanges to produce a solid roof.

Two forms of roof tile were identified within the assemblage, *tegulae* from (1215) the basal fill of ditch segment [1216] and *imbrex*/ridge? recovered from (3082) the fill of ditch segment (3111).

Tegulae

The three fragments of *tegulae* had a combined weight of 980g and a thickness range of 18mm to 36mm. All examples were diagnostic and displayed means of suspension in the form of finger-smoothed flanges, Types 2, 6a and 11 (Tibbles 2002). The

flanges were broken in antiquity. Post-breakage burning was noted on the flanged surface of two tiles and the underside of the remaining *tegula.*

Imbrex/Ridge.
One fragment, with a weight of 160g, was tentatively identified as *imbrex*/ridge? A tapering thickness of 17mm to 23mm was recorded. All surfaces were abraded.

Tile

Although unidentifiable by type, eleven fragments of ceramic building material recovered from nine contexts; (1014) (1023) (1050) (1114) (1142) (1172) (1202) (1215) and (3119), were provisionally identified as tile. With a total weight of 330g, the tile bore a thickness range of 13mm to 35mm. Surfaces and breaks were abraded. Industrial residue? (ferrous-based?) was noted on one fragment from ditch fill (1142). This may be attributed to residue within the composition of the context? (i.e. ironstone inclusions?). Heat discoloration was noted on two fragments recovered from ditch fill (1023) and pit fill (1114).

The fragment recovered from (1014) fill of furrow is possibly medieval in date.

Unidentifiable Ceramic Building Material

Ten fragments were recovered from eight contexts with a combined weight of 211g. The fragments were unidentifiable by form however, three; from pit fills (1103) (1114) and ditch fill (1186) were indicative of pottery.

Pit fill (1057) produced one fragment of ceramic building material that displayed evidence of high temperature heat exposure, in the form of one surface with a 'cinder-like/vesicular' appearance. This may possibly be the result of metal-working? processes undertaken on or within the vicinity of the evaluation.

Discussion

There is a noticeable paucity of diagnostic features and other forms such as box-flue tiles, *pedales, and tegulae bipedales,* within the assemblage. The majority of the material (67.5%) displayed abraded surfaces and as a result, the interpretation and potential of the material is limited.

The site information provided places the ceramic building material within non-structural features: ditch fills, post holes and pits. The material recovered from the post hole fills may represent post packing.

Evidence of heat exposure and/or post-breakage burning was noted on seventeen fragments (42.5%). This may be an indication of re-use within the construction of lesser structures such as hearths metalworking furnaces or small kilns, all subjected to high temperatures. However, it may be considered that the burning/heat exposure may

have occurred at the original source, possibly during the course of demolition. The presence of crisp breaks suggests little disturbance by later activity.

Although there is limited evidence for structural features from the information provided, overall, the assemblage indicates buildings and/or structures incorporating ceramic building material within their construction, within the vicinity of the evaluation. It is likely that the assemblage represents residual elements of said building/structures.

Due to its small size, the potential of the ceramic building material is limited. However, it does provide evidence of Romano-British activity within the area of Fulford School.

Recommendations

This material has the potential to further our understanding of the manufacture and distribution of ceramic building material within the Romano-British period around York and its environs. Following this analysis, a sample of the Romano-British brick and tile fragments and fabrics should be retained, the joining *bessalis* fragments and the three *tegulae* should be illustrated and a specialist to confirm the identification of the sherds of pottery. A selective discard policy should then be implemented prior to deposition within the appropriate museum.

If no further work is to be undertaken the findings could be summarised in a short note in a regional journal. However, should future work be undertaken on this site it is recommended that this assessment and any future analysis be incorporated and published accordingly.

Appendix 7

St. Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Metalworking Debris Report

ASSESSEMENT OF THE METALWORKING DEBRIS FROM FULFORD, YORK.

Scourtis M ., Swiss, A., and McDonnell, G.
Ancient Metallurgy Research Group, Department of Archaeological Sciences, Bradford University.

For MAP Consultancy

May 2005

ASSESSEMENT OF THE METALWORKING DEBRIS FROM FULFORD, YORK.

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1 Introduction

This report presents a visual examination and morphological classification of the slags recovered during excavations at Fulford, York. In general, assemblages of metalworking residues can be divided into four categories, with the slags being divided into three broad groups, with the fourth group encompassing any metallic artefacts. The first group includes the diagnostic ferrous material, which can be attributed to a particular industrial process; these comprise ores and the ironworking slags, i.e. smelting and smithing slags. The second group, are the diagnostic non-ferrous slags which can be attributed to a particular industrial process; these comprise the crucibles, moulds, metal spills etc. Thirdly, the non-diagnostic slags, could have been generated by a number of different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g. hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association. The fourth group contains any metallic items. This could include stock bar, off-cuts, casting sprue, finished items, or perhaps items needing repair.

2 Methodology Statement

The slags from each context were examined and assigned to one of the slag groups. Each type within a context was weighed and counted. The residue classifications are defined below.

2.1 Diagnostic Ferrous Slags and Residues

The types of residue recovered from the Fulford excavation are described below.

Hearth Bottom (HB) - a plano-convex accumulation of iron silicate slag formed in the smithing hearth, which can come in a range of sizes.

Smithing Slag (SSL) - randomly shaped pieces of iron silicate slag generated by the smithing process.

2.2 Diagnostic Non-Ferrous Slags and Residues

Non-Ferrous slag – (Non Fe Slag) silicate slag with evidence of copper alloy corrosion. Indicative of copper alloy working in the same hearth as iron smithing. It is not evidence (on morphological criteria) of copper smelting. Copper alloy droplets being incorporated into iron smithing slags.

2.3 Non-Diagnostic Slags and Residues

Hearth or Furnace Lining (Vitrified Lining) - the clay lining of an industrial hearth, furnace or kiln that has a vitrified or slag-attacked face. It is not possible to distinguish between furnace and hearth lining. Also it is difficult to distinguish between lining used in ferrous and non-ferrous hearths, unless there is a distinctive elemental signature, (e.g. presence of Cu, Zn etc)

2.4 Metal Artefacts

Iron Objects (Fe Obj) – material identified as iron objects.

3 Results

An assemblage of 4482g of metalworking slag was examined, classified and weighed. The detailed results are given in Table 1 with a summary in Table 2.

Context Number	Description	Lumps or Fragments	Weight (Grams)
1059	HB 10x8x5	1	521
1018	HL, slagged	1	11
1057	SSL	2 Frags	220
1057	HL	1 Frag	5
1058	HB 90*90*50 mm	1	447
1058	HB 110*80*50 mm	1	403
1058	HB 90*70*35 mm	1	245
1058	HB 95*60*50 mm	1	240
1058	SSL	5 Frags	83
1058	HB 90*50*30 mm	1	140
1058	Stone	1	175
1119	HB 95*80*40 mm	1	473
1119	HB 120*95*50 mm	1	388
1147	HB 100*90*60 mm	1	353
1147	HB 80*50*30 mm	1	148
1147	HL	1	27
1147	Fe obj	1	23
1203	SSL	1	108
1215	SSL	1 lump+ 5 Frags	146
No Context	SSL	5	176
No Context	HL	3	44
No Context	Fe	2	88
No Context	Cu alloy metal/waste	3 Frags	18
Total			4482

TABLE 1 Listing of Residues by Context

Context	HB	SSL	Stone	HL	Fe Obj	Cu debris	Total
1018				11			11
1057		220		5			225
1058	1475	83	175				1733
1059	521						521
1119	861						861
1147	501			27	23		551
1203		108					108
1215		146					146
no context		176		44	88	18	326
TOTALS	3358	733	175	87	111	18	4482

TABLE 2 Totals for each Context

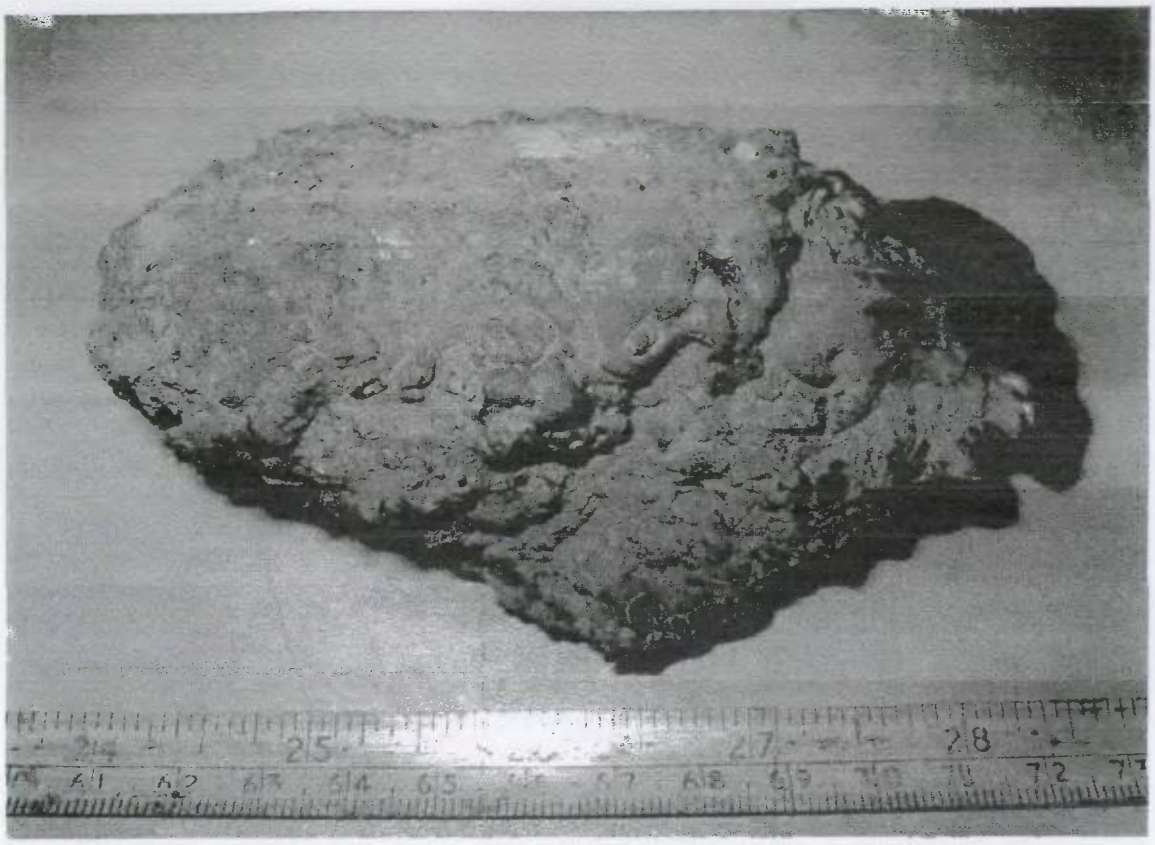

Figure 1.1 Example of untypical hearth bottom with evidence of liquid slag.

Figure 1.2 More typical example of a Fulford Hearth Bottom but still lacking the upper surface concave shape most commonly found in samples of this type

4 Discussion:

The assemblage analysed consisted of various smithing material including hearth bottoms (HB) and smithing slag lumps (SSL). The smithing slag is quite typical: small with many charcoal impressions/inclusions and an agglomerated and very viscous morphology.

The Hearth Bottoms are slightly different from the classic type as they all lack the distinctive concave upper surface (Figure 1.2). The Fulford examples have a distinct convex upper surface. Nonetheless their overall shape and presence of charcoal impressions/inclusions and entrapped hammerscale make them unmistakable examples of hearth bottoms.

It is interesting to note that some samples of HB analysed presents a very liquid surface which is odd when referring to this kind of sample, in particular one example from Context 1058 (Figure 1.1) . Three heavily corroded iron artefacts were present in the assemblage. The assemblage includes a few fragments of hearth lining(HL)

Copper alloy metal/waste has also been identified although from the unstratified 'no-context' material.

The assemblage represents smithing activity. However it is distinguished by the dominance of hearth bottoms (HB's). Normally hearth bottoms form circa 30% of an assemblage, by weight. In this case they dominate the assemblage both by weight and number. This is usually interpreted as evidence that the slag has been used as dump

material/hard core, i.e. the larger lumps, i.e. hearth bottoms being preferentially selected.

There is nothing diagnostic within the slag assemblage that would enable any date to be proposed for the assemblage. There are no distinct chronological variations in smithing slag morphology or chemistry.

5 Conclusion

The Fulford slag assemblage is a small assemblage derived from iron smithing, the dominance of hearth bottoms would suggest this is dumped material, rather than evidence of smithing activity on site.

6 Further Work

1) Cu alloy would benefit from XRF analysis to determine composition
2) Fe objects would benefit from being X-radiographed
3) Soil samples should be checked for the presence of hammerscale.

APPENDIX 8

St. Oswald's School Fulford
YORYM 2004.507
Flint Assessment

T Manby

1. Introduction:

1.1 The assemblage composition and incidence is given in Table 1.

1.2 The material comprises 10 struck pieces of flint (81.0g) from nine separate contexts. Eight pieces were recovered from Area 1 and a single piece from Area 2. Only one piece had been broken (SF 11, context 1170), that had been broken on the proximal end. Damage was also observed on SF 69, context 2001. Despite this breakage, all of the material is in a predominately fresh to very fresh state. Edge attrition is limited and the material does not appear to have been subjected to any great deal of post-depositional damage. Traces of burning were observed on a single piece from context 1100. The assemblage suggests that flint was being worked in close proximity to the site as represented by the high incidence of trimming flakes.

2. Reduction Sequence, Technology & Raw Material:

2.1 The majority of the assemblage has been manufactured from till-derived flint. Of interest is the high incidence of chestnut-coloured flint, of which three examples are present in the assemblage. This type of flint also occurs in assemblages recovered from previous work in the Fulford area at Monks Cross and Catton.

Six of the pieces represented core-trimming flakes with the tool component of the assemblage being dominated by blades. Hard-hammer technology appears to be dominant. The pieces from secondary stages of lithic reduction have only limited cortication. No cores were recovered from the excavation.

3. Chronology:

3.1 The tools are consistent with the regions later Neolithic and early Bronze Age assemblages. The rest of the debitage could be of any date. This small assemblage is similar in type and character to that found during the previous excavations and fieldwalking (MAP 1997, 2003).

4. The Archaeological Potential of the Assemblage:

4.1 The assemblage is too small for any detailed assumptions to be made. The raw material is consistent with that obtainable from coastal till resources, although the clay and gravel deposits of the York and Escrick moraines also form a likely source of raw material. One piece from context 1016 is from a Wolds Lower Chalk origin.

5. Catalogue of Lithics

The individual record number refers to the flint archive only. None of the pieces warrant illustration.

5.1 Core-trimming flake. Record 1. Context 1057. Small Find 6.

Slight damage on proximal end. Bulb scar. Olive grey, till flint. Weight: 1.2g. Length: 28mm. Width: 17mm. Thickness: 2mm.

5.2 Broad blade. Record 2. Context 1170. Small Find 11.

Damage to proximal and distal. No secondary working. Bulb scar. Chestnut (honey coloured) till flint. Weight: 1.1g. Length: 26.3mm. Width: 14.5mm. Thickness: 2.1mm.

5.3 Core-trimming flake. Record 3. Context 1016.

Light grey Wolds flint. Weight: 26.3g. Length: 46.5mm. Width: 37.3mm. Thickness: 11.2mm.

5.4 Flake. Record 4. Context 1022.

Light olive-brown, till flint. Weight: 0.4g. Length: 26.5mm. Width: 17.2mm. Thickness: 1.9mm.

5.5 Core-trimming flake. Record 5. Context 1060.

Chestnut till flint. Weight: 7.3g. Length: 31.4mm. Width: 25.2mm. Thickness: 10.2mm.

5.6 Blade. Record 6. Context 1100.

Calcined. Bulb scars and corticated. Light olive grey, till flint. Weight: 3.3g. Length: 31.5mm. Width: 17.2mm. Thickness: 8.1mm.

5.7 Blade. Record 7. Context 1100.

Edge utilisation. Bulb scar. Corticated. Chestnut, till flint. Weight: 9.4g. Length: 55.5mm. Width: 18.2mm. Thickness: 16.9mm.

5.8 Flake. Record 8. Context 1162.

Bulb scar. Corticated. Dark olive grey, till flint. Weight: 6.2g. Length: 31.3mm. Width: 28.4mm. Thickness: 9.1mm.

5.9 Irregular broad flake. Record 9. Context 1215.

Bulb scar. Corticated. Dark olive grey, till flint. Weight: 7.4g. Length: 33.5mm. Width: 28.6mm. Thickness: 8.2mm.

5.10 Utilised flake. Record 10. Context 2001. SF. 69

Bulb scars. Secondary retouch on left and right ventrals at an angle of 45 degrees. Proximal end damaged. Dark olive grey, till flint. Weight: 6.6g. Length: 42.6mm. Width: 20.3mm. Thickness: 8.3 mm.

APPENDIX 9

St Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Flint table

Flint ID	Total Number	Number Broken	Edge-Use	Context No.														
					1016	1022	1057	1060	1100	1162	1170	1215	2001					
Cores																		
Core Rejuvenation Flakes																		
Chippings																		
Flakes	6				1	1	1	1		1		1						
Retouched																		
Edge Retouched			1															
Scrapers																		
Blades	4	2							2		1		1					
Total = 10		**2**	**1**		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**					

Appendix 10

St. Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Environmental Sample Report

Palaeoecology Research Services

Evaluation of biological remains from excavations at St Oswald's School, Fulford, York (site code: 2004.507)

PRS **2005/67**

Palaeoecology Research Services PRS **2005/67**

Evaluation of biological remains from excavations at St Oswald's School, Fulford, York (site code: 2004.507)

by

Juliet Mant, Örni Akeret, John Carrott, Stewart Gardner and Deborah Jaques

Summary

Fifteen sediment samples and one box of hand-collected bone, recovered from deposits encountered during excavations at St Oswald's School, Fulford, York, were submitted for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential. A variety of cut features of Romano-British and medieval to early modern date were revealed.

Subsamples from five of the deposits were processed for the evaluation and a sixth was visually examined. All of the processed subsamples produced charred seeds or fruits (including a few cereal grains), but only in very small numbers. No invertebrate remains were recovered. The sixth sample also contained charred plant remains in the form of fine and very fragile fragments of charcoal. Burnt bone from two of the samples (Contexts 1075 and 3094) was probably human bone, material from Context 3094 perhaps representing a cremation.

A small assemblage of rather variably preserved vertebrate remains was recovered by hand-collection. This material was largely of major domestic animals and probably represents the disposal of a mix of butchery waste and domestic refuse.

No further study of the current material is warranted, with the exception of the burnt bone from the samples which should be examined in more detail.

KEYWORDS: ST OSWALD'S SCHOOL; FULFORD; YORK; ROMANO-BRITISH; MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL; EARLY MODERN; PLANT REMAINS; CHARRED PLANT REMAINS; CHARRED GRAIN; VERTEBRATE REMAINS; BURNT ?HUMAN BONE

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2 June 2005

Evaluation of biological remains from excavations at St Oswald's School, Fulford, York (site code: 2004.507)

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (MAP) at St Oswald's School, Fulford, York, during late 2004 and early 2005.

The excavations revealed a variety of cut features including ditches, pits and post holes of Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and early modern date.

Fifteen bulk sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992) and one box of hand-collected bone were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd (PRS), County Durham, for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

Methods

Sediment samples

The sediment samples were inspected in the laboratory. Five were selected for processing and their lithologies were recorded using a standard *pro forma*. Subsamples of these were processed, following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980), for recovery of plant and invertebrate macrofossils. The subsamples were disaggregated in water for at least 24 hours before processing and their volumes recorded in a waterlogged state. A sixth sample was re-examined more closely as a 'SPOT' (*sensu* Dobney *et al. op. cit.*) sample.

The washovers and residues resulting from processing were examined for plant and invertebrate macrofossils. The remains were recorded briefly by 'scanning' using a low-power microscope (where appropriate), identifiable taxa and other components being listed on paper. The residues were primarily mineral in nature and were dried prior to examination. Nomenclature for plant taxa follows Stace (1997).

Hand-collected vertebrate remains

For the hand-collected vertebrate remains, data were entered directly into a series of tables using a purpose built input system and *Paradox* software. Subjective records were made concerning the state of preservation, colour of the fragments and appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Additional information, such as fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breaks, was noted, where applicable.

Where possible, fragments were identified to species or species group using the PRS modern comparative reference collection. Fragments that could not be identified to species were described as the 'unidentified' fraction. Within this fraction, fragments were grouped into a number of categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid), medium-sized mammal (assumed to be caprovid, pig or small cervid) and completely unidentifiable.

Results

Sediment samples

The results of the investigations are presented in context number order. Archaeological information, provided by the excavator, is given in square brackets. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the remaining volume of unprocessed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample numbers.

All of the plant remains present were charred.

No invertebrate remains were recovered from the samples.

Context 1002 [fill of post-medieval cut feature 1003]
Sample 1/T (3 kg/2.7 litres processed to 300 microns with washover; approximately 3 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly clay silt (locally much more clay), with stones (over 60 mm), rotted ?charcoal, modern rootlets and a live spider present.

The rather large washover (~150 ml) from this sample consisted mainly of charcoal. There were a few cereal grains, among them naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L./*T. durum* Desf./*T. turgidum* L.). One large seed of the pea family (Fabaceae) was either pea or vetch (*Lathyrus/Pisum/Vicia*).

The very small residue (dry weight 0.27 kg) was mostly of sand and stones (to 28 mm), with traces of brick/tile (to 15 mm, 2 g) and coal (to 6 mm, <1 g). There were also small black flecks of material which could have been further tiny coal fragments or fine charcoal. This sample produced only two unidentified fragments of burnt bone (<1 g). Both were white in colour and less than 10 mm in maximum dimension.

Context 1075 [burnt fill of gully 1076]
Sample 3/T (3 kg/2.8 litres processed to 300 microns with washover; approximately 4 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, mid grey-brown to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), slightly clay silt, with stones (6 to 20 mm), rotted ?charcoal and modern rootlets and arthropods present.

The large washover (~185 ml) contained a few grains of naked wheat, seeds of orache (*Atriplex*) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata* L.), but mostly consisted of charcoal.

The very small residue (dry weight 0.27 kg) was of sand and stones (to 20 mm), with traces of brick/tile (to 23 mm, 3 g), ?iron-rich concretions (to 30 mm, 15 g), coal/charcoal/cinder (to 12 mm, 2 g) and unidentified burnt bone (1 g). Eighteen fragments of well preserved burnt bone (2 g) were also recovered from this sample. The fragments were mainly white in colour, some having a bluish tinge; one fragment was partly black. Some fresh breakage damage was evident. Although none could be identified, the texture of the fragments suggested that they may represent human bone.

Context 1077 [burnt deposit]
Sample 4/SPOT (visual examination only)

The sample was a moist, mid grey-brown, crumbly (working soft), ?ashy, slightly sandy silt, with flecks of black material common. A closer examination (microscopic) of some of the flecks revealed them to be small pieces of very rotted (and very fragile) charcoal (occasionally to 5 mm, but mostly to 2 mm).

Context 1120 [single fill of pit 1121]
Sample 8/T (3 kg/2.5 litres processed to 300 microns with washover; approximately 5 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, stiff to crumbly (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt (locally more clay), with stones (20 to 60 mm), ?charcoal and modern rootlets present.

Other than charcoal, the small washover (~15 ml) from this sample contained a small number of grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum distichon* L./*H. vulgare* L.), achenes of knotweed (*Persicaria*), seeds of fat-hen (*Chenopodium album* L.) and caryopses of representatives of the grass family (Poaceae).

The very small residue (dry weight 0.24 kg) was mostly sand and stones (to 30 mm, but most to 12 mm), brick/tile (to 25 mm, 4 g) and coal (to 15 mm, 2 g).

Context 3082 [upper fill of linear feature – sample taken at junction with furrow 3081]
Sample 10/T (3 kg/2.2 litres processed to 300 microns with washover; approximately 5 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light grey-brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly (working plastic), silty clay (locally more silty), with a little ?charcoal/?cinder present.

The minute washover (1 or 2 ml) produced a single cereal grain, that was too poorly preserved to be identified more precisely.

The very small residue (dry weight 0.34 kg) was of sand and stones (to 28 mm), with a little brick/tile (to 5 mm, <1 g) and coal/cinder (to 3 mm, <1 g).

Context 3094 [fill of shallow post hole 3095]
Sample 11/T (3 kg/2.3 litres processed to 300 microns with washover; approximately 2 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light to mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft),

slightly clay silt (locally more clay), with stones (20 to 60 mm), ?charcoal and burnt mammal bone present.

The very small washover (~13 ml) from this sample consisted mainly of charcoal. Only a few other plant remains were present including one seed of fat-hen, two achenes of knotweed, one seed of ribwort plantain, one caryopsis of annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua* L.), two achenes of dock (*Rumex*) and an achene of scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Sch. Bip.).

The very small residue (dry weight 0.36 kg) was of sand and stones (to 55 mm, but most to 10 mm), with a little ?coal/charcoal (to 5 mm, <1 g) and burnt bone. The last comprised approximately 250 fragments of burnt bone (31 g), many of which were less than 10 mm in maximum dimension, but a few were slightly larger (to 30 mm). Evidence of fresh breakage was apparent throughout the assemblage and none of the fragments appeared to have rounded or eroded edges. Most fragments were white in colour, with a slight bluish tinge evident on one side. These remains included skull and tooth root fragments which were almost certainly human. There were also a few shaft fragments, which may also be human bone but the absence of distinctive morphological characteristics renders identification of these fragments problematic. These remains may represent a cremation.

Hand-collected vertebrate remains

In total, 225 fragments of bone were recovered from seven deposits, for which dating evidence, where available, indicated the Roman period. Table 1 details the remains by context.

Most of the assemblage (213 fragments) was recovered from a single deposit (Context 1143), and was very poorly preserved. The remains that could be identified were of horse and cattle, and much of the unidentified material was grouped into the 'large mammal' category.

A brief examination suggested that the horse remains were all part of one skeleton. A left and right humerus and radius appeared to belong to the same animal and three phalanges and a metapodial may represent part of the same forelimb. Isolated horse teeth from this deposit also belonged to a single individual, although the fragile skull bones had not survived.

Evidence from the cattle remains was less conclusive. A right humerus and radius both appeared to belong to a small individual and it is possible that the fragments of tibia and astragalus present were also related. Again, the isolated teeth were from a single animal. The bones, however, were very fragmented and their association can only be tentatively asserted.

Material recovered from other deposits was fairly well preserved and remains of cattle, horse and pig were identified. Several burnt fragments were recovered including a cattle pelvis, which had been butchered, and fragments of both large and medium-sized mammal.

Discussion and statement of potential

Sediment samples

All of the processed subsamples produced charred 'seeds' or fruits, but only in very small numbers. Little information could be gleaned regarding food plants or the site environment. A small number of cereal grains were found, together with some weeds of arable fields or waste places, but it would appear that domestic activities that might result in the charring of plants did not take place in the immediate vicinity of the sampled features. Biological remains in the sixth sample were restricted to fine, very fragile charcoal fragments of no interpretative value.

The burnt vertebrate remains recovered from Context 1002 were of no interpretative value and do not warrant further investigation. The material from Contexts 1075 and 3094 should be examined further, however. If the remains are confirmed as being human bone, then the interpretation and date of these deposits may alter radically.

Hand-collected vertebrate remains

Excavations at St. Oswald's School, Fulford, produced a small assemblage of vertebrate remains. Unfortunately, the largest concentration of remains (from a Roman deposit, Context 1143) was poorly preserved and little archaeological or zooarchaeological information could be obtained from these bones. Although any future excavations in the vicinity are quite likely to recover bone, it may be in a similar poor state of preservation. Furthermore, tighter dating of the deposits would be needed for the remains to be of value in any synthetic studies of the area.

Recommendations

No further study of the plant remains and hand-collected animal bone is warranted. However, the burnt bone from the samples should be investigated further and any remaining sediment from these samples should be processed. In addition, other samples should be reviewed in the light of the presence of possible cremations in the area excavated.

Retention and disposal

The remaining unprocessed sediment samples, remains recovered from the evaluation subsamples and the hand-collected vertebrate assemblage should be retained for the present.

Archive

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 8, Dabble Duck Industrial Estate, Shildon, County Durham), along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Paula Ware and Anne Finney, of MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, for providing the material and the archaeological information.

References

Dobney, K., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. (1992). A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* **9** (for 1991), 24-6.

Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G. (1980). A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Science and Archaeology* **22**, 3-15.

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Table 1. Hand-collected vertebrate remains from St Oswald's School, Fulford, York, by context.

Context	Date	Preservation	No. of fragments	Notes
1059	Roman	Fair	1	Burnt fragment of large mammal shaft
1109	Roman	Good	3	Three pig molar fragments, unworn
1119	Roman	Fair	3	Burnt cattle pelvis, butchered around the acetabulum. Two fragments of burnt large mammal shaft
1143	Roman	Poor, lot of fresh breaks	213	Very fragile. Possible part horse and cattle skeletons. Many small fragments from large mammal bones. One fragment of medium-sized mammal shaft
1156	Undated	Fair, some fresh breaks	1	Burnt medium-sized mammal shaft
3006	Undated	Fair, some fresh breaks	1	Horse upper tooth fragment
3007	Undated	Fair, some fresh breaks	3	Fragment of large mammal shaft

Appendix 11

St. Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Small Finds Catalogue

S.F. No.	Area	Context	Coordinates East	Coordinates North	Metre AOD	Type
1	1	1004	1007.00	1001.00	14.08	Lead pistol ball
2	1	1004	1007.20	1000.10	14.08	Iron knife balde
3	1	1004	1007.20	1000.90	14.08	Lead pistol ball
4	1	1010	1014.30	1003.30	13.88	Glass fragment
5	1	1057	1010.85	1015.90	13.89	Glass fragment
6	1	1057	1011.75	1014.97	14.06	Flint flake
7	1	1102	1009.00	1018.50	13.89	Iron object
8	1	1102	1008.80	1019.00	13.91	Iron object
9	1	1119	1012.40	1019.60	13.9	Iron object
10	1	1124	1013.00	1019.70	13.9	Glass fragment
11	1	1170	1015.00	1026.00	13.71	Flint blade
12	1	1190	1010.00	1027.00	14.06	Flint flake
13	1	1214	999.50	1023.60	13.55	Flint blade
14	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
15	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
16	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
17	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
18	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
19	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
20	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
21	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
22	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
23	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
24	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
25	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
26	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
27	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
28	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould

29	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
30	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
31	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
32	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
33	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
34	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
35	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
36	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
37	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
38	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
39	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
40	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
41	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
42	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
43	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
44	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
45	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
46	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
47	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
48	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
49	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
50	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
51	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
52	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
53	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
54	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
55	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
56	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
57	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
58	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
59	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
60	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
61	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
62	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
63	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
64	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould

65	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
66	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
67	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
68	1	1215	1000.00	1024.00	13.15	Coin Mould
69						

Appendix 13

St. Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Conservation Report

YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
For Excavation and Research Ltd

CONSERVATION LABORATORY ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR SELECTED RECORDED FINDS (EXCLUDING THE COIN MOULDS AND RELATED FINDS FROM THE SAME SITE).

SITE NAME/CODE: St Oswalds Primary School, Fulford , York

REPORT BY: Erica Paterson

REPORT FOR: Anne Finney, MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

DATE: 03/06/2005

1. Introduction

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) to produce a stable site archive. This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of 18 recorded finds. The fired clay coin moulds and associated coins are to be assessed separately and will be in a separate forthcoming report. Standard YAT procedures were followed and one X-ray plate was produced. The assessments of each find are presented in the tables in Appendix 1. The condition of the material is summarised here and indicators of preservation are noted. The potential of the assemblage for further research is discussed, and recommendations made for possible investigative conservation and long term storage.

2. Condition Assessment Summary

2.1 Metals

a. iron

The general condition of the iron is fair to poor, with the majority of objects having undergone considerable corrosion of the metal core. This has caused the formation of bulky corrosion crusts which totally obscure any surviving surface detail in most cases. Some objects are brittle, with several fresh breaks visible. No signs of active corrosion suggests that these objects are stable in their current desiccated environment and suitable for long-term storage.

b. lead alloy

The lead alloy finds were all lead shot apart from one conical lead weight (un-stratified). They are mainly in a good stable condition suitable for long term

storage. The surfaces are generally smooth, retaining good surface detail in a cream-coloured corrosion layer.

2.2 Non-metals
The glass was in good condition, being mainly clear uncorroded vessel glass. One find (RF10) was packed wet but was stable enough to be allowed to air dry after rinsing.

3. Statement of Potential

3.1 Indicators of preservation
The poor condition of the iron finds is indicative of a damp well-aerated burial environment aggressive to the survival of metal finds.

3.2 Potential for further investigative conservation
Three iron objects may be selected by a finds researcher for further investigative conservation for research purposes. These are Recorded Find (RF) numbers 2, 8 and 9. Details are in Appendix 1. RF8 may have traces of non-ferrous plating, and may merit XRF analysis to identify the metal used.

4. Recommendations

a. Packaging on arrival at the lab
The metal finds arrived in desiccated storage using a sealed plastic tub and silica gel sachets. Sufficient silica gel had been used (400g) and the indicator strip was completely blue. The finds were packed in grip-top bags with jiffy foam supports inside the bags to act as physical protection for each object. The Majority of bags were labelled on white write-on panels. Where white panelled bags were not used the ink had started to rub off. However, all labelling information has been retained on a tyvek label inside each bag. The glass arrived wet-packed in small sealed plastic tubs to retain moisture, and inside individual grip-top plastic bags padded with jiffy foam.

b Long Term Storage
All recorded finds assessed are suitable for long term storage in their current packaging. All materials used are archive stable and acid-free. Desiccated environments will need to be maintained, (Knight, 1990).

5. Resource Requirements

Until the finds have been seen by a researcher and research design for the analysis phase is formulated, the exact cost of the work cannot be specified. The sums below give a general guide to the costs that are likely to be incurred. Additional work may be required if objects are selected for drawing, photography or display, this is not

storage. The surfaces are generally smooth, retaining good surface detail in a cream-coloured corrosion layer.

2.2 Non-metals
The glass was in good condition, being mainly clear uncorroded vessel glass. One find (RF10) was packed wet but was stable enough to be allowed to air dry after rinsing.

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5. Resource Requirements

Until the finds have been seen by a researcher and research design for the analysis phase is formulated, the exact cost of the work cannot be specified. The sums below give a general guide to the costs that are likely to be incurred. Additional work may be required if objects are selected for drawing, photography or display, this is not routinely included below:

Investigative conservation	N/A	£225
Conservation report		£100
Administration		£50
Materials (air abrasive powder, nozzles etc.)		£ 10
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (excluding V.A.T)		£385

References:

English Heritage, Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991.

Knight, B., 'A Review of the Corrosion of Iron from Terrestrial Sites and the Problem of Post-Excavation Corrosion'. The Conservator No. 14, pp 37-43, 1990.

Appendix 1.

Recorded find No.	Context No.	Description	Assessment
1	1004	1 Lead shot	One lead shot in good condition. Covered in a patchy layer of mid brown soil above a fairly smooth cream-coloured lead corrosion surface. Flattened slightly on one side from impact. Stable and suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <35% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
2	1004	Iron blade in 4 fragments	Two fragments of a blade, one narrowing into a tang, and two fragments of narrow strip, possibly part of the tang, but no obvious joins visible at this stage. In poor condition; the X-ray indicates that very little if any metal core survives and no magnetic response was detected. Surfaces are covered in a thick corrosion crust made up of mid brown sandy soil combined with orange and brown iron corrosion products. The narrowing fragment of blade and the two other possible tang fragments have traces of mineralised wood aligned along their length. The other blade fragment has a few patches of randomly aligned mineralised ?plant remains visible at one end under magnification. Stable with no signs of active corrosion. Suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <15% RH. A finds researcher may recommend further investigative conservation to reveal a section of the blade and tang for research purposes.
3	1004	1 lead shot	One lead shot in good condition. Covered in a patchy layer of mid brown soil above a fairly smooth cream to pale brown-coloured lead corrosion surface. Disrupted by some pitting, and a dent from impact on one side. Traces of a slightly raised 'seam' is visible running around the centre. Stable and suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <35% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
4	1010	Glass fragment	Thick fragment of thick greenish blue glass in good condition. Dry and covered in small patches of mid brown sandy soil. One side has considerable conchoidal fracturing, although small areas of original surface are very smooth only fine surface scratches. The other side is very flat but covered in tiny 'dimples', (possibly blown into a mould?). This surface is heavily scratched. Numerous slightly elongated and parallel air bubbles are visible within the body of the glass. Two 'swirls' are visible also within the body of

			the glass, (made up of lots of minute air bubbles visible under magnification). The glass is stable and suitable for long term storage without further conservation treatment.
5	1057	Glass fragment	Thick fragment of thick very pale green glass in good condition. Dry and covered in small patches of mid brown sandy soil. Chipped and broken edges. Both surfaces are smooth with only fine surface scratches. Numerous very elongated and parallel air bubbles are visible within the body of the glass. The glass is stable and suitable for long term storage without further conservation treatment.
7	1102	Iron fragment	One fragment of iron in poor condition; the X-ray indicates that very little if any metal core survives and no magnetic response was detected. The surface is covered in a thick corrosion crust made up of pale brown sandy soil combined with orange and brown iron corrosion products. Stable with no sign of active corrosion. Suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <15% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
8	1102	Iron fragment	One fragment of iron in poor condition; the X-ray indicates that very little if any metal core survives, although a magnetic response was detected in one corner where part of the corrosion crust had chipped off. The X-ray image is unusual, with a crazed pattern of cracking visible, as well as bright white lines around the perimeter which can be an indication of white metal plating. The surface is covered in a thin corrosion crust made up of pale brown sandy soil combined with orange and brown iron corrosion products. Some small spots of green ?copper corrosion products are also visible under magnification where the surface has chipped off. Stable with no sign of active corrosion. Suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <15% RH. A finds researcher may recommend further investigative conservation to reveal any possible non-ferrous plating for XRF analysis.
9	1119	4 iron fragments	A rectangular-section iron bar in poor condition; the X-ray indicates that patchy survival of the metal core, and no magnetic response was detected. Fragile with four fresh breaks. The surfaces are covered in a thick corrosion crust made up of pale brown sandy soil combined with powdery bright orange and dark brown iron corrosion products. One of the fresh breaks has possible signs of 'weeping' corrosion although all fragments appear to be stable now with no sign of active corrosion. Suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <15% RH. A finds researcher may recommend further investigative conservation in order to help identify this object.
10	1124	7 glass vessel fragments	Seven fragments of pale bluish green vessel glass in good condition. Wet-packed in a sealed plastic box and wrapped in jiffy foam. Relatively clean, with all edges chipped and broken. The surfaces

			are very smooth and uncorroded, and have a very thin pattern of flowing 'elongated bubbles' visible under magnification. Actual bubbles, mainly small and circular, although some larger and elongated are visible within the body of the glass under magnification. Some internal cracking is visible. The largest fragment has several specs of impurity in the outer surface. The fragments were rinsed in reverse-osmosis water and allowed to air dry. The glass is stable and suitable for long term storage without further conservation treatment.
-	1058	4 Iron nail fragments	Four iron nails/fragments in poor condition; the X-ray indicates that complete mineralisation of the metal core, and no magnetic response was detected. One fresh break visible. The surfaces are covered in a thick corrosion crust made up of pale brown sandy soil combined with powdery bright orange and dark brown iron corrosion products. All fragments appear to be stable with no sign of active corrosion. Suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <15% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
-	1100	Iron fragment	Heavily corroded iron fragment in poor condition; the X-ray image suggests that complete mineralisation of the metal core, and no magnetic response was detected. One fresh break visible. The surfaces are covered in a thick corrosion crust made up of mid brown sandy soil combined with fragments of black ?charcoal and orange and dark brown iron corrosion products. Stable with no sign of active corrosion. Suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <15% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
-	1159	Iron horseshoe fragment	Iron horseshoe fragment in fair condition; the X-ray image suggests partial survival of the metal core. Three rectangular holes are visible on the X-ray. The surfaces are covered in a thick corrosion crust made up of mid brown sandy soil combined with orange and brown iron corrosion products. Stable with no sign of active corrosion. Suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <15% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
-	1159	3 Lead shot	Three lead shot in good condition. Appear to have been cleaned. Two have smooth cream-coloured lead corrosion surfaces, and the third one has a smooth pale tan-coloured surface which had flaked off in some areas to a greyish powdery layer. All three have flattened surfaces in one area from impact. Traces of a slightly raised 'seam' is visible on all three running around the centres. All stable and suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <35% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
-	2013	Glass fragment	A fragment of very pale green vessel glass in good condition. Dry with a few tiny patches of dark brown soil. Chipped and broken edges. The inside surface is very smooth whilst the outside is

			scratched and covered in fine micro-pitting, giving is a semi-opaque appearance. A few tiny elongated air bubbles are visible within the body of the glass under magnification. An extremely thin iridescent corrosion layer has formed on both surfaces. The glass is stable and suitable for long term storage without further conservation treatment.
-	3006	Iron fragment	Labelled as 'Fe object'. X-ray and microscope examination identified this as a hollow iron concretion and not an artefact. No further treatment recommended – Discard?
-	3019	Glass marble	Marble of dark blue glass with a white swirl, in fair condition. Dry and covered in a thin layer of mid brown sandy soil. Chipped in some areas, and with a pitted, semi-opaque surface. A few small air bubbles are visible within the body of the glass. Stable and suitable for long term storage without further conservation treatment.
-	U/S	Lead weight	Metal-detected find. Cone-shaped lead weight in good condition. Perforation runs from top to base. Appears to have been cleaned. Slightly pitted and eroded cream-coloured lead corrosion surface, which is powdery in some areas, flaking off to reveal a dark grey metal core. Stable and suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <35% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.
-	U/S	5 lead shot	Metal- detected finds. Five lead shot in good condition. All appear to have been cleaned. All five have smooth cream-coloured lead corrosion surfaces, some slightly pitted and powdery. Three have obviously flattened surfaces in one area from impact. Three have definite traces of a slightly raised 'seam' is visible running around the centres. All stable and suitable for long term storage in desiccated conditions <35% RH. No further conservation treatment recommended.

Appendix 14

St. Oswald's School, Fulford YORYM 2004.507

Project Specification

ST OSWALD'S SCHOOL FULFORD, YORK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION: EXCAVATION

Directorate of Development and Environmental Services
Planning and Sustainable Development

6 February 2004

1.0 PROGRAMME OF WORK

1.1 In general terms this specification follows the guidelines set out by English Heritage in 1991 (English Heritage, 1991, 4-12 (hereafter MAP 2), figure 1). The programme of work is divided into three phases so as to allow accurate costing of the project: phase 1, excavation; phase 2, assessment; phase 3, analysis and publication. It is suggested that at this stage, the Contractor should estimate the costs of phases 1 and 2 only. A provisional sum based on the advice of the successful contractor and City of York Council's Archaeologist and English Heritage should be set aside by the client to cover the costs of phase 3. In addition, the contractor should cost for a watching brief on all other groundworks.

1.2 The Contractor will be required to demonstrate by providing CV's that the staff appointed to direct, supervise, and work on this project have relevant experience of working both on complex urban sites and the complex archives which they produce.

1.3 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.

1.4 The Contractor must use a computer-based recording and retrieval system. The recording system must be based on single context recording and planning. Paper forms may be used to gather the data but this must be entered onto computer, and the final record must take the form of a computer database. The Contractor must have the written approval of City of York Council for the recording system which it wishes to use on this site.

1.5 The Contractor must submit a full project design and schedule of works which it develops from this scheme of investigation to City of York Council for written approval prior.

Planning Background

1.6 Outline planning permission has been granted to construct a new school and library services at St Oswald's, School Lane, Fulford York with associated car and cycle parking, access and landscaping followed by the demolition of the existing school (ref no 03/00369/GRG3).

1.7 Condition 11 on the planning consent requires an archaeological excavation, subsequent programme of research and publication an archaeological watching brief. This Scheme of Investigation defines the work which will be required in order to discharge the condition.

Archaeological Background

1.8 St Oswald's Church of England School lies at NGR SE 6110 4945. The site consists of school buildings, playground areas and playing fields. Ground level is at about 14m AOD. This site lies outside the Area of Archaeological Importance and in an area which has produced significant prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits. No part of the application site lies within or adjacent to a scheduled ancient monument. There are no listed buidings on this site

1.9 The site lies some 2.5km south of the historic core of the City of York, and some 100m east of Fulford village, a former medieval village now subsumed within York. The SMR and recent work at the adjacent site of Germany Beck indicate an extensive late-prehistoric and Romano-British landscape. There appears to be no evidence for earlier, perhaps Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary features on the Germany Beck site although the finds assemblage suggest the possibility of such activity. The Germany Beck site also produced an interesting assemblage of Roman pottery.

1.10 An archaeological evaluation of the site has been undertaken by On-Site Archaeology (OSA) in December 2002. The work concentrated on the playing fields in order to limit the impact of the works on the day to day running of the school. Six trenches were excavated.

1.11 The evaluation has indicated the presence of archaeological deposits and features dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. These deposits include possible prehistoric scoops or pits; ditches dating to the Roman period; medieval ridge and furrow; and a possible Civil War entrenchment. These deposits are preserved between 0.30m and 1.0m below the surface and are, therefore vulnerable to damage during construction works. The proximity of these deposits to the ground surface will mean that any foundation system will cut into them and will have a significant impact on the deposits on the site. Policy HE10 requires the preservation in-situ of deposits of national importance where they are discovered outside the Area of Archaeological Importance. The deposits at St Oswald's although widespread, reasonably well-preserved and significant are not of national importance.

1.13 The excavation will concentrate on a single area excavation focused on the footprint of the new school building.

1.14 The objective of the excavation is to

- Record the archaeological deposits which lie within the footprint of the new school building and associated drainage and service connections
- Provide a chronological and spatial context for the prehistoric, Romano-British and later deposits
- Record and interpret the archaeological sequence in relation to its local regional and national importance

1.15 In addition the archaeological contractor will record the current school building prior to demolition. The survey will consist of the following items:

1.15.1 a dimensionally accurate plan of the school structures

1.15.2 a 35mm b&w photographic survey of the external elevations of the school structures

1.15.3 a 35mm b&w photographic record of internal features and details.

2 PHASE ONE: excavation

2.1 The phase 1 work will consist of the following elements:

- Excavation of archaeological deposits within the footprint of the new school building

2.2 Archaeological excavation will consist of the mechanical removal of all modern material followed by the archaeological cleaning of the revealed archaeological deposits and features above the subsoil. Modern, 20th century, deposits may be removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits. Thereafter, all excavation will be by hand. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator. Excavation must be carried out to professional standards. All appropriate records must be made and kept. Provision should be made to ensure a safe, secure working environment at all times. Excavation must concentrate on recovering the stratigraphic sequence of deposits and relating these to the questions posed in para 1.14 above.

2.3 Where pumping is required, a silt trap must be inserted to prevent silt entering the drainage system.

2.4 The provision of mains drainage, water, and other services must be sorted out between the Client and the successful contractor. The Contractor and the Client must decide how the removal of excavated spoil will be dealt with and how the trenches will be reinstated.

2.5 The successful contractor, in consultation with the Client and City of York Council, will identify a series of monitoring points during the excavation programme where progress to date and the future programme can be reviewed.

2.7 Finds processing On-Site

2.7.1 All bulk finds which are not discarded must be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling must be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. The bulk finds must be appropriately bagged and boxed and recorded on computer. Identification of stone-type and tile must be done on-site and that which is not kept should be discarded.

2.7.2 The processes detailed in 2.7.1 must be completed no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

2.7.3 All small finds must be recorded as individual items and the record entered on computer. The small find recording system must be compatible with the Yorkshire Museum Accessioning system. All small finds must be appropriately packaged to ensure the optimum survival of data.

2.7.4 The processes detailed in 2.7.3 must be completed within two days of the small find being excavated.

2.8 Sampling and Archaeological Science

2.8.1 all specialists in archaeological science must be named in the project documentation. The competence of the individuals to undertake proposed investigations and the availability of adequate laboratory facilities and reference collections must be demonstrated.

2.8.2 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large archaeological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c 10ml) will be collected for micro-slags. All sampling procedures must in line with the document *Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 2001).

2.8.3 Buried soils and sediment sequences must be inspected and recorded on-site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Provisional

sums must be made for the collection of samples for micromorphological analysis in consultation with a geoarchaeologist.

2.8.4 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. All sampling must be in accordance with the recommendations contained in the paper *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations*, Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995).

2.8.5 The strategies for sampling and archaeological science must be submitted to and agreed in advance with the Regional Science Advisor, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row York and approved in writing by the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development) City of York Council, 9 St Leonard's Place, York.

2.8.7 A metal detector must be employed to search topsoil and spoil for metal artefacts.

2.9 Ceramic Spot-Dating on-site

2.9.1 There must be a systematic on-site spot-dating programme for the ceramic material which is excavated on this site. Contractors other than the York Archaeological Trust (YAT) must sub-contract the ceramic spot-dating programme either to YAT or to such other agency which can demonstrate levels of professional competence and technical expertise, and access to comparative material equal to that possessed by YAT.

2.10 Conservation

2.10.1 Any organic and inorganic materials which are recovered during the excavation must be appropriately treated (including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation) to ensure that they do not undergo preventable deterioration once removed from the ground. All this conservation work must be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Services section of YAT.

2.11 Storage

2.11.1 During and after the excavation phase of this project, all objects must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information. They must be stored so that there can be rapid access on demand.

2.11.2 All storage must have the appropriate security provision. Small finds must be kept in accommodation which has been approved by the Area Museums Service or the Yorkshire Museum. The finds archive must be kept in this secure accommodation.

2.12 The level 2 archive should be complete by the end of the excavation phase of this project.

2.13 Post-Excavation

2.13.1 Once the excavation works have been completed, the main stages of phase one will be

2.13.1.1 the completion of the site archive;

2.13.1.2 the production of a site narrative (level 3 stratigraphic report);

2.14 Sections 2.13.1.1 and 2.13.2.1 will consist of the following:

2.14.1 The indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original context records, object records, bulk finds records, sample records, skeleton records (if recovered), photographic records, drawing records, photographs, drawings, level books, site note-books, spot-dating records, and conservation records. For ensuring that all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the site are packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that no preventable deterioration takes place, and that all their associated records are complete. This constitutes the level 2 archive and should be completed by the end of the excavation

2.14.2 The production of inked copies of original site drawings (digitised computer generated copies will be acceptable), matrix or matrices for the stratigraphic sequence, provisional phasing of the stratigraphic sequence, a context listing by phase, phase plans, a narrative account of the stratigraphic and structural history of the site (the level 3 stratigraphic report)

2.14.3 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds from this site must be carried out in accordance with the standards agreed by the Yorkshire Museum, the Castle Museum, and YAT and those set by the UKIC. These standards form the basis of current practise in York and all work will be expected to implement those standards. It is normal practice that the final archive (paper and finds) produced by an

3.2 The assessment phase should proceed along the lines described in paras 6.1 to 6.23 and Appendices 4 and 5 of MAP 2.

4.0 PHASE THREE: Analysis, report preparation and dissemination

4.1 Phase three of the project consists of the implementation of all or part of the research programme identified in the phase two assessment report. The cost of the detailed programme of analysis and publication may exceed the available resources. If this happens, then a meeting between the contractor, the client and the Archaeologist of City of York Council should be convened so that a programme for phase three can be decided upon.

4.2 The assessment phase should proceed along the lines described in paras 7.1 to 7.10 and 8.1 to 8.3 and Appendices 6 and 7 of MAP 2.

5.0 GENERAL

5.1 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York Council. Reasonable access must be given at all times to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow this monitoring to proceed. This will ensure that the specification is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that York City Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project.

5.2 A project design, schedule of works, and cascade chart showing the programming for this project must be supplied to the City of York Council 28 days prior to work commencing on site.

5.3 The City of York Council UAD/SMR supports the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. **The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at** http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the City of York UAD/SMR at 9 St Leonard's Place, York

YO1 7ET. Contractors are advised to contact the City of York UAD/SMR prior to completing the form.

5.4 One printed copy of all reports produced as part of this project must be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum; one printed copy all reports produced as part of this project must be deposited with the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor at 37 Tanner Row York. Two printed copies of all reports produced as part of this project must be deposited with the City of York Council SMR. **In addition a copy of all reports produced as part of this project must be deposited with City of York Council SMR/UAD in electronic form.** This must be provided as either an HTML file or files, a Microsoft Word file or files, or as a PDF file or files. If in doubt about format please contact John Oxley on *01904 551346* or e-mail to *john.oxley@york.gov.uk*. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application, the City of York Council will place the information on its WWW pages. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the Principal Archaeologist. **Failure to deposit the printed report and an electronic copy with the City of York Council may delay the discharge of the relevant planning condition**.

5.5 A synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and research potential of the site must be prepared and submitted with the report so that this can be published in an annual summary of archaeological work in the City of York.

5.6 The Contractor will be required to demonstrate by providing CV's that the staff appointed to direct, supervise, and work on this project have relevant experience of working both on complex urban sites and the complex archives which they produce.

5.7 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.

5.8 Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information; hence Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must do so under a defined Health and Safety Policy. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. Risk assessments must be carried out and documented for every field project, in accordance with Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992. Archaeologists should determine whether field projects are covered by Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994, and ensure that they meet all requirements under the regulations. In addition they must liase closely

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8.0 LOCATION OF EXCAVATION