

Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, York.

Heritage Assessment

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Executive Summary

This report provides an assessment of the archaeological potential and possible impacts of the construction of new accommodation blocks, MT garage and stores and workshops within the Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall Camp, Strensall, York.

Queen Elizabeth Barracks (QEB) Strensall currently comprises approximately 62 hectares with 130 buildings across QEB and Towthorpe Lines. Due to an increase in personnel and equipment, there is a current shortfall in the provision of facilities. The site therefore requires extra accommodation, which would require construction of two new accommodation blocks, a MT garage and a stores, workshop and office complex. This design is not fixed and may be subject to some change during the development of the scheme.

However, the proposal will likely affect an area of green space, within an area which has seen limited developments during the last 200 years (any change being directly linked to the use as a military training camp.) Cartographic documentation suggests that within the area proposed for office development, the remains of military structures (depicted on the 1958 Ordnance Survey Map) may be encountered. These structures may have been temporary military accommodation blocks. The foundations for these temporary blocks may still exist within the development area.

The development may impact areas of previously undeveloped ground, and there is a moderate potential to encounter archaeological remains. Such remains are likely to be well preserved and it is possible that they will range from medieval to post medieval origin.

To mitigate the potential risk of the development impacting archaeological remains it is advised that archaeological evaluation is carried out to identify whether archaeological features are present and whether mitigation measures will be required in advance of, or during construction of the proposed scheme.

1 Introduction

This report provides an assessment of the effects on archaeological remains of the proposed construction of new accommodation and facilities at Queen Elizabeth Barracks (QEB), Strensall. QEB is located approximately 5 miles north of York City Centre, and adjacent to the Strensall Training Area and Range Complex, close to Towthorpe Lines. The barracks are located adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

1.1 The Development Proposal

QEB Strensall currently comprises approximately 62 hectares with 130 buildings across QEB and Towthorpe Lines. QEB accommodates 34 Field Hospital, HQ 2 Medical Brigade, QEB Training Centre (QEBTC) along with several lodger units including the TA, Cadet and Recruitment Teams. QEBTC is a training facility and has accommodation that is extensively utilised for training of Reserves, Regular and Cadet Personnel, with over 120,000 bed spaces being used each year. Due to an increase in personnel and equipment, there is a current shortfall in Senior Non Commissioned Officers (SNCO) and Officers' Single Living Accommodation (SLA), mess facilities, stores and Physical and Recreational Training (P&RT) Facilities; the necessity for extra capacity is therefore being sought.

The proposed scheme, which is based on a currently unfixed design, is likely to require the development of a total area of 10292m² and will require the creation of the following:

- A new, two storey SNCO SLA facility (44 beds covering an area of 1718m²)
- A new two storey Officer SLA facility (36 bedrooms, covering an area of 1947m²)
- A single storey hangar and office (2600m²)
- A single storey workshop (438m²)
- A single storey Motor Transport (MT) Garage (745m²) and
- A single storey office (514m²)

The scheme will also require provision of services and utilities to the new structures. This will require excavation of service trenching, which would be undertaken using open cut trenching. It is currently not known where these service trenches will be located.

1.2 Methodology

This desk-based assessment follows the guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (2012). The IfA guidance defines a heritage statement/desk-based assessment as 'a collation of existing written and graphic information to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource of a given area or site'. Desk-based assessments are primarily used in order to assess the likely impact of a proposed development on the archaeological resource and to enable appropriate mitigation strategies to be formulated in line with national and local historic environment policies. For the purposes of this assessment, a search radius of heritage assets located within 1.5km of the centre of the site was considered.

The following actions were undertaken to gather the baseline and establish the potential archaeological resource:

- a search of the City of York Historical Environment Record (CoYHER) database for undesignated archaeological sites, find spots, historic buildings and areas of Historic Landscape Character within the study area;

- a search of the National Heritage List for England website for Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, and registered parks and gardens within the study area;
- a search of Strensall library for reference material relating to the development area;
- an examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- an examination of available topographical evidence;
- an inspection of geological sources (maps) relevant to the site;
- a map regression exercise looking at the cartographic evidence for the land use history of the site;
- an assessment of existing impact and truncation on the site;
- an assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources; and
- a site visit on Monday 24th March 2014.

2 Designations and Policy

2.1 Overarching Legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to archaeology in Britain is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

2.2 National Designations and Policy

2.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides a framework for the management of, and assets pertinent to, the Historic Environment.

The NPPF Policy suggests that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. This should take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significant heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation and in order to enhance the wider public benefit which having these resources can bring.

In determining applications, local planning authorities require the significance of any heritage assets affected by a scheme to be identified. This should include any contribution made by the setting. Where appropriate, developers will submit a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

The significance and effects of the proposal upon heritage assets that may be affected (including the effect upon the setting of a heritage asset) should be taken into account. This will involve the use of gathering available evidence and any necessary expertise which may be required to fully understand these effects.

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets

2.3 Regional and Local Planning Policy

2.3.1 York Local Plan (July 2013)

Work is currently underway on preparing a new Local Plan for the City of York. The Local Plan is a city wide plan which will help shape future development in York up to 2030 and beyond. Of particular relevance are policies contained within Section 16, Design and the Historic Environment. The policies which are most pertinent to the scheme are as follows:

Policy DHE12, Archaeology: sets out the need for development proposals that affect archaeological features and deposits to be supported by evidence based heritage statement that describes the significance of the archaeological deposits affected. This includes the production of an archaeological desk based assessment and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site and its setting. The policy sets out that a proposal should be designed to avoid substantial harm to archaeological deposits. Where harm to archaeological deposits is unavoidable, detailed mitigation

measures have to have been previously agreed with the City of York Council. These measures may include, where appropriate, provision for deposit monitoring, investigation, recording, analysis, publication, archive deposition and community involvement.

2.3.2 The Heritage Topic Paper (Updated June 2013)

This paper identifies the six principal defining characteristics of York's historic environment. These are:

- Strong Urban Form;
- Compactness;
- Landmark Monuments;
- Architectural Character;
- Archaeological Complexity; and
- Landscape and Setting.

These six characteristics capture the fundamental special qualities of York that sets the city apart from other similar cities in England. A key challenge for York's Local Plan is to protect and enhance this unique built environment.

2.3.3 Strensall Conservation Area Appraisal

The Strensall Conservation Area, which was designated in 1979 and was extended in 2001 to include riverside pasture land and paddocks to the north-west, buildings along West End and south along Princess Road, lies some 950m to the north of the development area. No impact is likely to be felt from the development proposals. It should be noted the proximity to the designated area, but it is considered that the form of the new structures will be entirely with keeping of the current barracks, and therefore no change in baseline will occur.

2.3.4 Strensall with Towthorpe; Village Design statement (November 2013)

This document sets out the character of the development of Strensall and Towthorpe and has a particular emphasis on providing guidelines for new developments.

3 Baseline Conditions

3.1 Site Location

Queen Elizabeth Barracks (centred on NGR SE 463200, 459340) comprises approximately 62 hectares with 130 buildings, is located approximately 5 miles north of York city centre, and is immediately south of the village of Strensall. The entrance to the barracks is on Strensall Road which forms the western boundary of the site, while Alexandra Road forms the southern boundary. St Wilfrid's Close and a wooded area of land form the northern boundary and Strensall Common is present to the east, including the Strensall Range Complex and Training Area.

3.2 Geology and Topography

The British Geological Survey Map shows the development area is located on bedrock geology comprising Sherwood Sandstone. This is composed largely of Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods, when the local environment was dominated by rivers. Drift geology comprises deposits belonging to the Sutton Sand Formation, windblown deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

The proposed development area is flat, open green space, comprising two separate parcels of land. The development area is located adjacent to Strensall common, the most extensive, northerly lowland heath site in Britain and a SSSI/SAC designated area.

3.3 Site Visit

The site visit was undertaken on Monday 24th March 2014. To the northeast of the development area, a large, circular red brick constructed water tank was observed (Photograph 1). The development area itself exists as open, green space, with no large visible earthworks being present. However, the ground was uneven in places (Photograph 2). The development area is located to the east of a large rectangular structure (building 34, Photograph 3), which is unlikely to be affected by the proposals for the new accommodation blocks.

To the east, an area is proposed for new stores, workshop, offices and garages. This area also currently exists as open space (and is shown on the Ordnance Survey as a playing field.) The land is separated from the accommodation development area by a single track, which is well maintained and covered with hardstanding.

Photograph 1: Southeast facing photograph of water tank (building 82). The development area is within the background.



Source: Mott MacDonald 2014.

Photograph 2: Southeast facing photograph of development area. Note uneven ground surface to right hand side of photograph.



Source: Mott MacDonald 2014.

Photograph 3: West facing photograph of an area to the east of the development area. Building 34 shown in background.



Source: Mott MacDonald 2014.

3.4 Cartographic regression exercise

Historic maps dating from the 16th Century onwards have been consulted in order to identify historic features which may indicate the presence of archaeology in the area and enable an appraisal of the level of truncation of deposits on the site. The results of this cartographic regression exercise are shown in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Cartographic regression exercise

Map Name	Dates	Comments
John Speed, Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain. Yorkshire: West Riding	1611 / 1612	Strensall is depicted in no great detail, although the presence of a manorial structure is shown. The development area is depicted within the Bulmere Wapontake and to the east of the Forest of Galtres.
Ordnance survey	1846	The development area is shown within enclosed field systems, (largely of fields aligned north-south) but as part of a wider open landscape, to the west of Towthorpe Common. To the south west of the development area, Towthorpe village is shown and further west, The Moat is shown. Sand pits are shown to the south of the site, suggesting elements of extraction occurring. York and North Midland railway line shown to the west of Towthorpe. The development area shown as within Ox Carrs
Ordnance Survey first series	1858	Shows the development area within a fringe of the Towthorpe Common, where a warren is also shown. No other features within the development area.
Report of the Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales.	1889.	Shows Strensall, and the development area within Strensall common. The line of the York and Midland railway (York and Scarborough branch) is shown outside of development area, and to the north. Towthorpe is depicted to the south. The development area is shown as open space, within an area proposed for garages

Map Name	Dates	Comments
Eastern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire		and offices; a T shaped structure is shown.
Ordnance Survey	1912/13	Strensall camp is shown. A post office is marked within the camp, and danger posts sporadically marked. A tramway is shown within the camp, located to the northeast of the rifle ranges (to the north east of the development area, and outside the impact zone). The development area is depicted as open space. The office accommodation is shown within open space, and the T shaped structure previously depicted is shown.
British War Office GSGS 4127	1916-41	A camp is shown at the current location of the QEB. Rifle ranges (aligned northeast to south west) are shown to the south east of the QEB campus. The development area itself is still open ground with no structural developments.
Ordnance Survey	1930	An officers mess is shown, located to the west of the development area. Stable blocks are shown to the immediate east. To the north, a tree lined avenue depicted as 'Cheshire avenue'. Two tennis courts are located to the west of the development area, the remains of which may continue within the development area.
Ordnance Survey	1958	No change within the development area. Within the area of the proposed garages and office accommodation, the rectangular structures of building 41 and building 39 are shown. To the south of building 39, nine rectangular blocks and an inverted E shaped block are shown (perhaps representing temporary accommodation). To the south of the camp, a gas chamber is depicted.
Ordnance Survey	1970	Further developments within the camp, although there is no change to the development area, which continues to be shown as open ground. The development area is shown as a small rectangular parcel of land, which has a north-south aligned enclosure. To the south east of the Camp, a new housing development is illustrated (Strensall Park). Drain position are shown across the eastern extents of the sites, where previous rifle ranges were shown (on a similar alignment).
Ordnance Survey	1982	The development area is shown within a small parcel of open land, to the east of the officer's mess building. Buildings 39, 41 and 44 shown within the area of the offices and garage proposed development. No change in the conditions immediately surrounding the site.
Ordnance Survey	2014	The proposed accommodation shown within an area of land previously used as open space. New structures are located to the south of building 37 and to the southeast of building 34. The northernmost tennis court which was previously depicted on OS maps is now shown as a car park (area 81).

Source: Mott MacDonald Ltd.

3.1 Historic Environment Record Data

The City of York Historic Environment Record (CoY HER) database has been searched for all records within the 1.5km buffer zone around the proposed scheme. The HER holds records of monuments; find spots, historic structures and summarised results of archaeological fieldwork.

The results of the search are presented in Appendix A and shown graphically in Appendix B.

3.2 Additional Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 Prehistoric

The site lies to the west of Strensall Common; the most extensive, northerly lowland heath site in Britain which has a Site of Special and Scientific Interest (SSSI) designation. The formation of peat within the

development area is not known; the presence of which would be conducive to the preservation of organic materials. Similar landscapes within this region are known to contain evidence of prehistoric occupation (The Humber estuary having evidence for Bronze Age log boats). Locally, this area was largely riverine during the Palaeolithic period, and it is possible that undocumented remains lie within the development area.

Whilst Prehistoric sites are not recorded within the development area, a number of stone axes have been recovered from around Strensall (specifically a Neolithic axe (FYO 5967) and a mace head (FYO 5969) found nearby to Manor House) which indicate activity in the Neolithic period (Abramson, 2005 and Humber Field Archaeology, 2005).

Approximately 700m to the south of the development area, aerial photographs show cropmarks of curvilinear features which may represent the remains of a prehistoric field system (EYO 1870). Similar settlements have been excavated recently at Easingwold (some 20km to the northwest of the development area), which have been interpreted as the remains of banjo enclosures (suggested to hold livestock).

An undated circular enclosure (MYO185) may also be representative of prehistoric activity, and is located 700m to the south of the development. Further remains of worked flint have been discovered within the Village of Strensall, approximately a kilometre to the northwest of the development site.

An earthwork, presumed to be Iron Age in origin (MYO147) is located 600m to the northeast of the development site. No excavation of this feature has been undertaken, so it is unclear how far the associated settlement may extend.

Given the presence of such remains in the study area it is therefore considered the potential to encounter archaeological remains of prehistoric origin within the development site is **moderate**.

3.2.2 Romano-British

Eboracum, (modern York) was founded in about AD 71 when the Ninth Legion established a centre of control. The close proximity of the site to the capital and its location on the river Foss (known to have been navigated during this period) suggests potential for archaeological deposits associated with this period, to be present within the landscape. The area exists within the hinterland, and it is possible that a smaller settlement may have been located along the River Foss to support and protect the route on its way to the capital. This is supported by the results of a field walking survey undertaken in 1986, which recovered evidence of a substantial amount of Roman pottery (EYO4627) on the west bank of the River Foss at Strensall New Bridge. The quantity found suggests settlement activity wider in the area but none has been specifically identified within the development area.

The potential to encounter Roman remains within the development area is considered to be **low**.

3.2.3 Early Medieval

Following the break-up of Romano-British administration in fifth century, Strensall resided within the kingdom of Bernicia, and later the wappentake of Bulmer, (which by 1086 was known as 'Bolesford'). The name Strensall is considered to come from this period of time and from 'Streonaeshalch' which is a combination of "Streona", a personal name and "halch", the word for a corner or nook of land, indicative of there being a small settlement (it is likely however, that this is located within the heart of modern day Strensall, some 1.5km to the north of the development area).

In 660AD the Synod of Whitby is postulated as being held within the village of Strensall (700m to the northwest of the development site). It is possible that due to the prestigious nature of this synod, that the area had an early monastic site, which is as yet, undiscovered, but there is no evidence for it within the development area.

It is considered the potential to encounter early medieval remains is **low**.

3.2.4 Medieval

The area of Strensall and Towthorpe Common was, for many centuries, part of the Forest of Galtres, which covered up to 7,500 acres. After the Norman Conquest it became a royal forest and remained a rich source of timber and wild game. In 1222 Ruffinus, nephew of the papal legate Gualo, received royal permission to impark and afforest the land and wood of the prebend of Strensall, surrounding them with a ditch and hedge (Mitchell, 1989). This is likely to be within the village of Strensall and not the development area, which at this time would continue to be open and common land.

Manor Farm (formerly known as Strensall Hall and located approximately 1.5km to the north west of the development area) occupies a moated site which was probably the administrative centre of the village from the early medieval period.

The remains of the medieval moated manor of Towthorpe are presumed to be located approximately 900m to the southwest of the development area (MYO388). The manor here owes its origins to the Count of Mortain, who owned the rights to Towthorpe in 1086.

A rectilinear enclosure defined by a bank and external ditch (MYO 3593) was seen as an earthwork on air photographs of Strensall Common. Located approximately 900m to the northeast of the development site, it is possible that this represents some form of stockade. A similar enclosure depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map as Stot Fold is located approximately 700m to the north of the development site. It is unlikely that these remains are of settlement activity due to boggy nature of the common, which would be more suited for animal grazing than habitation.

Other evidence for medieval occupation of the area nearby to the development includes the presence of ridge and furrow around the western half of Strensall village (MYO2417 and MYO2418 lying approximately 500m to the west of the development area) and within Towthorpe (MYO2942 lying 1km to the south of the development area).

Due to the presence of two manorial complexes (at Strensall and Towthorpe) it is considered that there is a **moderate** potential to find remains associated with the medieval period within the development area. Such remains would likely to be reflective of agricultural practices.

3.2.5 Post Medieval and Modern

During the reign of Charles I land was allotted to various parishes, including Strensall, and by the 18th century it is thought that Strensall common looked much as it does today. In 1790, the lord of the manor (a descendant of William Robinson) made a private enclosure of 187 acres of the Lords Moor (approximately 1.3km to the north of the development area. (Mitchell, 1989)) Within this area set aside for turf cutting is mentioned, a practice which is assumed to have also been undertaken to the south and within Towthorpe Common.

The area within the development is known from this period as Ox Carrs ('Carrs' (kjar) being a Norse word for 'brushwood' or 'marsh') The area is seemingly being described as a marshy land used for grazing cattle, which would fit the lack of formal enclosure of this land.

After the Crimean war (1854-56) the government decided to establish a training base in the north of England. Between 1876 and 1884 the War Office bought 1800 acres of land on Strensall and Towthorpe Commons from the then Lord of the Manor, Leonard Thompson and various other landowners. In 1884 this arrangement was enshrined in the Strensall Common Act (Abramson, 2005).

The act allowed for the enclosure of 250 acres for storehouses and buildings. In 1901, the camp was first supplied by the York Waterworks Company with a fresh water supply; the village obtaining the same supply in 1905. Rifle ranges were constructed at the site during the 1880's and continue to be in existence to the present day, depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping. For much of the period since the Second World War, the barracks was an Infantry Depot and the home of the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Irish Regiments. Today the barracks is the home of HQ 2nd Medical Brigade, 34th Field Hospital and other smaller units. Sports and recreational facilities were constructed within the enclosed training area, and a tennis court was shown on the 1930's Ordnance survey map, the development of which may have led to the levelling of the ground near to the development area. The installation of temporary accommodation blocks (known as spider blocks) are known from the 1958 Ordnance Survey map to be located to the north of the office development area; the remains of such blocks are also present as extant platforms to the north of building 24 (300m to the northwest of the development).

A post medieval mile post (grade II listed, Listed number 328625) is located directly opposite the main entrance to the QEB site, and 500m to the west of the development area. No direct impact to the structure will occur, and it is considered that the setting of the feature will remain unaltered by the proposal.

It is considered that there is **moderate** potential to encounter remains of post-medieval/Modern origin within the development site; these will largely be related to the occupation of the site from the 1880's to the present day.

4 Assessment of Impact

The proposed development for the provision of new accommodation, stores, workshops, garages and offices will require significant ground work. This will involve excavation of foundations for the two new accommodation structures located within an area to the east of building 34, and two new office blocks located to the west of building 41. The proposal will also require open cut trenching for the provision of services to the new structures. All have the potential to impact upon unknown buried remains which may lie within the development footprint.

Cartographic evidence suggests that on the northern side of the office development area, the remains of foundations for temporary accommodation blocks (such as spider blocks) may be present. These are of modern date and have no archaeological value. There is likely to have been some truncation on the western side of the accommodation development area through the construction of two tennis courts which would have removed previous archaeological features within their footprint.

There has been a lack of archaeological investigation within the Queen Elizabeth Barracks training area due to the continued use of the area as an enclosed barracks from the late nineteenth century through to the present day. Whilst no designated archaeological remains are located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area, there are earthworks which relate to medieval origin within a 700m radius and specifically ridge and furrow around the western half of Strensall village (MYO2417 and MYO2418). There is also evidence of buried archaeological deposits in the study area, dating from prehistoric to post-medieval date, and similar features may be present within the development site.

If any remains do exist within the proposed development area, it is likely that they will be removed through the construction works specifically the groundworks associated with foundations and service trenches.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The development area is a largely open, flat piece of land, which has traditionally lain within an area associated with open, common land. There is moderate potential for remains of prehistoric and medieval to post medieval date. The likely function of the medieval/post-medieval remains is agricultural, due to the close proximity of ridge and furrow earthworks and evidence of peat cutting within the area.

It is not possible to state with complete certainty what the nature of remains would be within the development area due to a lack of prior investigation in the area. It is likely that some areas have been subject to previous ground disturbance which would have truncated any archaeological remains

Given the potential for archaeological remains, it is considered that archaeological evaluation should take place prior to development. In this instance, it is advised that geophysical prospection is undertaken to identify whether archaeological features are present within the development area and whether mitigation measures will be required in advance of, or during construction of the proposed scheme.

6 References

6.1.1 Primary references:

Humber Field Archaeology, 2005. *Archaeological Observation Investigation and Recording at The Sidings Strensall*. Unpublished grey literature.

Mitchell, T. 1989. *Strensall in the mid-19th century*. William Sessions Ltd, York.

Nuttgens, P (ed), 2001. *The History of York, Yorkshire; from earliest times to the year 2000*. Blackthorn, York.

Page, W. 1923. *A History of the County of York North Riding: Volume 2*.

Strensall Local History Group, 2006. *Strensall; Then and Now*. William Sessions Ltd, York.

6.1.2 Online resources:

<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b5967286p/f1.zoom.r=.langEN>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

<http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/deptserv/maps/speed.html>

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Appendix A. City of York Historic Environment Data

Table A.1: City of York Monuments register (1.5km from development site)

HER number	Grid Reference	Description	Period
Iron Age			
MYO147	SE 6376 5951	Settlement at Towthorpe	Iron Age
MYO389	SE 6376 5951	Cropmark of a double ditched enclosure, Towthorpe common.	Iron Age?
Medieval			
MYO151	SE 6185 5970	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MYO152	SE 6225 5958	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MYO153	SE 6210 5927	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MYO179	SE 6320 6080	Strensall Village. On the same site probably stood the manor-house of 1649 and 1757. Strensall may have originated from "Streonaeshalch". "Streona", an ancient personal name and "halch" being Anglo Saxon for a corner or nook of land.	Medieval
MYO388	SE 6225 5877	Towthorpe moat-rectangular moat about 50 m ² with a causeway. Likely to date from period between 1100 and 1347.	Medieval
MYO392	SE 6210 5930	Aerial Photography showing Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MYO393	SE 6225 5960	Aerial Photography showing Ridge and Furrow at Oakbutts Farm	Medieval
MYO395	SE 6180 5970	Aerial Photography showing Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MYO2288	Centred SE 6259 5906	Well preserved Ridge and Furrow at Towthorpe.	Medieval
MYO2396	Centred SE 6267 6093	Medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Strensall, seen as earthworks and soilmarks/cropmarks on aerial photographs	Medieval
MYO2406	Centred SE 6349 6057	Ridge and Furrow Strensall	Medieval
MYO2407	Centred SE 6296 6044	Ridge and Furrow Strensall	Medieval
MYO2408	Centred SE 6271 6056	Ridge and Furrow Strensall	Medieval
MYO2409	Centred SE 6262 6035	Ridge and Furrow Strensall	Medieval
MYO2410	Centred SE 6275 6025	Ridge and Furrow Strensall	Medieval
MYO2411	Centred SE 6301 6025	Ridge and Furrow Strensall	Medieval
MYO2412	Centred SE 6286 6009	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2413	Centred SE 6216 5945	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval

HER number	Grid Reference	Description	Period
		Towthorpe	
MYO2414	Centred SE 6174 5938	Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2415	Centred SE 6196 5915	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2416	Centred SE 6231 5911	Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2417	Centred SE 6275 5931	Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2418	Centred SE 6256 5897	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2419	Centred SE 6204 5876	Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date in the parish of Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2420	Centred SE 6226 5876	Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date in the parish of Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2421	Centred SE 6235 5862	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2422	Centred SE 6253 5856	Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date in the parish of Towthorpe	Medieval
MYO2930	Centred SE 6219 5838	Ridge and Furrow Earswick	Medieval
MYO2941	Centred SE 6303 5779	Ridge and Furrow Earswick	Medieval
MYO2942	Centred SE 6280 5792	Ridge and Furrow Earswick	Medieval
MYO3027	Centred SE 6162 5916	Ridge and Furrow Haxby	Medieval
MYO3029	Centred SE 6182 5881	Ridge and Furrow Haxby	Medieval
MYO3030	Centred SE 6206 5861	Ridge and Furrow Haxby	Medieval
MYO3032	Centred SE 6177 5834	Ridge and Furrow Haxby	Medieval
MYO3593	Centred SE 6390 5979	Rectilinear enclosure defined by a bank and external ditch was seen as an earthwork on air photographs of Strensall Common	Medieval
Post Medieval			
MYO524	SE 6310 6075	3 Church Lane	Mid-18 th century
MYO526	SE 6284 5932	Milepost opposite Strensall Camp main entrance	Late 19 th century
MYO625	SE 6299 6075	Church of St Mary's	1865-6
MYO626	SE 6262 6057	Strensall Bridge, a single round-arched humpback bridge	Late 18 th Century
MYO1948	SE 6238 5891	Low Farmhouse	Mid-18 th Century
MYO2045	Centred SE 61733 56163	The Foss Navigation	1793-1805
MYO2047	Centred SE 62633 60579	Strensall Lock (lower) on	1796

HER number	Grid Reference	Description	Period
		line of navigation, lock gates removed	
MYO2424	Centred SE 6452 5946	50 small circular enclosures, thought to be peat stands seen as earthworks on air photographs of Strensall Common	Post medieval
Undated			
MYO185	SE 6266 5852	Circular enclosure	

Source: City of York HER (CoY HER)

Table A.1: Listed Buildings within 1.5km of development area.

EH Listed Building Number	CoY HER ref.	Grade	Description	Date
328618	DYO103	II	Number 3 Church Lane.	Mid-18th Century
328617	DYO204	II	Church of St Mary, comprised of Sandstone and Westmorland slate. No internal features of merit.	1865-6 and late twentieth century additions
328624	DYO1527	II	Low Farmhouse, Towthorpe Road	18th century
328625	DYO105	II	Milepost, opposite Strensall Camp. Triangular on plan with sloping upper face and semi-circular rear face. Left face: Strensall 1 mile. Right face: York 5 miles	Late 19th century
328619	DYO205	II	Strensall New Bridge. Brick Bridge with ashlar dressings.	Late 18th century

Source: CoY HER.

Table A.2: Events within 1.5km of development area

HER Event No.	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
EYO250	SE 6312 5940	Strensall Training Area. Baseline Assessment	Defence Estates, unpublished report	
EYO4627	Centred SE 6273 6083	Strensall. Fieldwalking Survey	Field walking by York University Department of Archaeology, Easter 1986. Large amounts of pottery and some flints	Mesolithic, Roman, medieval and post medieval
EYO4628	SE 6246 6055	Strensall. Fieldwalking survey	Field walking by York University Department of Archaeology, Easter 1986. No further details.	

HER Event No.	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
EYO913	SE 6320 5830	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Cropmarks shown, possibly representing drainage.	Modern?
EYO914	SE 6330 5830	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Cropmarks showing possible sandpits.	Post medieval
EYO915	SE 6370 5820	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Cropmarks showing short sections of ditches.	Unknown.
EYO933	SE 6360 6060	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Ridge and Furrow earthworks	medieval to post medieval
EYO934	SE 6380 5900	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Earthworks representing Strensall Ranges	Post medieval
EYO997	SE 6400 5900	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	None archaeological features	
EYO1073	SE 6250 6050	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Ridge and Furrow earthworks	medieval to post medieval
EYO1074	SE 6370 5870	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Earthworks representing Strensall Ranges	Post medieval
EYO803	SE 6298 6078	St Mary's Church, Strensall. Watching Brief	Archaeological watching brief in churchyard during ground works associated with construction of new access ramp and handrails.	Post medieval
EYO1322	SE 6350 6020	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Cropmark probably former field boundaries shown on 1st Edition OS plan	Post medieval
EYO1334	SE 6200 5950	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Cropmark	undated
EYO1870	SE 6320 5830	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Crop marks showing 3 sets of double ditches (2 curved, 1 straight)	undated
EYO1871	SE 6220 5820	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography	Cropmark showing continuation of brick pattern system.	Roman

Source: CoY HER 2014.

Appendix B. Figures