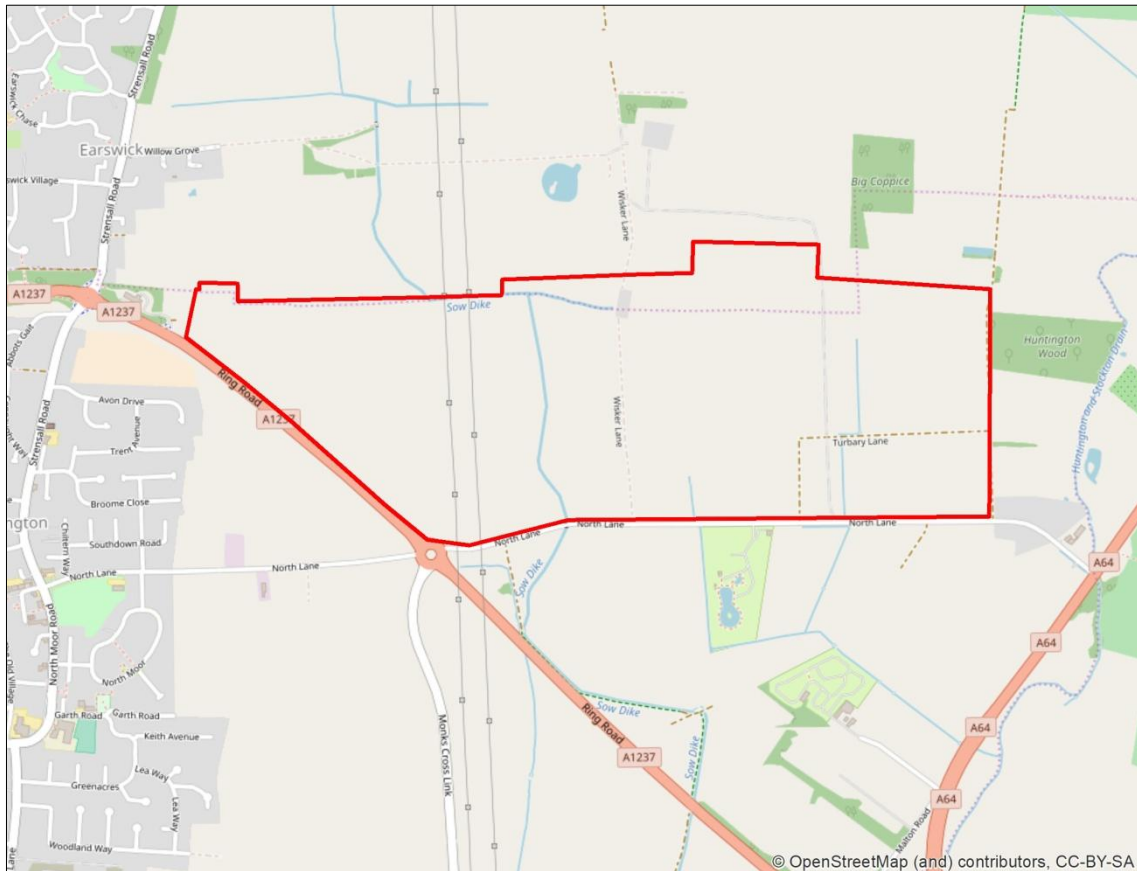




YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



GALTRES GARDEN VILLAGE HERITAGE APPRAISAL

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HERITAGE APPRAISAL REPORT

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YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The site of the proposed Galtres Garden Village development is currently agricultural land situated just outside the A1237 ring road to the east of the village of Huntington on the outskirts of York. There are no known archaeological sites within the proposed development area. However, the site lies within an area on the north-east side of the city where numerous prehistoric and Roman discoveries have been made in recent decades.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Galtres Garden Village Heritage Appraisal
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1 INTRODUCTION

Galtres Farm is situated in an area characterised by open fields and farmland to the east of the village of Huntington. The farm buildings appear to date from the mid-20th century onwards. Historic maps suggest that prior to this the site was open land from at least the mid-19th century onwards.

This document is an updated and expanded version of the heritage appraisal issued by YAT in August 2016 (Rimmer 2016, YAT Report 2016/54). The client has commissioned YAT to undertake reappraisal of the original document in light of the expansion of the proposed development area (Figures 1 and 2).

This heritage appraisal sets out the historical background to the village of Huntington and summarises the key archaeological investigations that have been carried out in the vicinity. The archaeological constraints and opportunities for the Galtres Farm site are identified and a series of recommendations are made.

2 METHODOLOGY

This rapid appraisal has been compiled from a search of readily available online resources, and reports held in the York Archaeological Trust library. A list of all of the sources consulted can be found at the end of this document.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

Galtres Farm is situated to the north-east of York in the village and civil parish of Huntington. The site is bounded by the A1237 York Outer Ring Road) to the west/south-west, North Lane to the south, Huntington Wood and farm land to the east and farm land to the north. North Lane is a historic routeway running eastwards from the village of Huntington. The A1237 was constructed in the 1980s.

The plot is an irregular shape, and the south-east portion extends eastwards towards Wisker Lane. The proposed site measures 111.00 hectares.

The site is underlain by rocks from the Sherwood Sandstone Group, over these is a superficial geology comprising glaciolacustrine clay and sand of the Sutton Sand Formation.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The place name Huntington is of Old English derivation, combining the personal name *Honta* with the suffix *ington* meaning a farmstead (Mawer and Stenton 1969, 12). The village is listed in Domesday Book as *Huntindune*, a medium-sized settlement with a number of separate manors and a parish church with a priest (VCH 1923, 145–50). Huntington church is believed to have been re-built in the 12th century (McRae 2013a). The River Foss runs through the village and divides it into two parts: East and West Huntington. The church is situated to the west of the river, and the main village centre to the east. A bridge crossing the Foss is mentioned in the late 13th century.

In the medieval period, Huntington was situated in the royal forest of Galtres. The forest was established by the Norman kings of England in North Yorkshire and extended to the city walls. Very little of this woodland now remains. The forest and villages within it were administered by royal officials, a Lord Chief Forester, a bailiff and other officials from Davy Hall in Davygate, York. Across the medieval period areas of the forest were gradually cleared, many of the trees were used for the construction of buildings and other structures. The clearances were subsequently used as small holdings or grazing land (Macnab 2000, 3).

Forest clearance continued into the post-medieval period. In c. 1629, Land called “the New Intake” was enclosed by the elder Sir Arthur Ingram when he entered into an agreement with the king for the deforestation of his landholdings within the forest (VCH 1923, 145–50). Enclosure maps of 1768 and 1775 depict Huntington North Moor (which lies to the north-east of Galtres Farms) and Earswick Common. In 1770, the enclosure of a common comprising 600 acres took place in neighbouring Earswick.

The area surrounding Huntington village was characterised by open fields and farming activities until the 20th century (McRae 2013a, 2013b). The York to Scarborough railway line was built across the parish of Huntington in 1845. On the east side of North Moor Road, estates were created from the 1930s onwards. Since then, the village of Huntington has grown steadily and become part of the York suburban area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No archaeological interventions have been carried out within the proposed development area.

Prehistoric activity has been located and examined north of Hopgrove Farm where a circular ditch of possible Iron Age date was excavated (SE63805530), approximately 1.5km south of the site (Johnson 2004, 6).

A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the Monks Cross area, approximately 2.3km south of the proposed development area, where significant prehistoric and Roman period discoveries have been made.

In 2002, routine aerial photography by English Heritage identified two rectangular enclosures characteristic of Roman “marching camps” in the vicinity of Monks Cross Shopping Park to the south-east of Huntington village (Horne and Macleod 2002). Later that year, a geophysical survey of both camps was undertaken, alongside an archaeological evaluation of Camp 1 (Ottaway 2002). In 2004, an archaeological excavation was carried out in Camp 1 and evidence for prehistoric and Roman period features were discovered. Geophysical survey, undertaken prior to excavation, established the layout of the camp but did not identify the presence of prehistoric features (Johnson 2004, 89).

The earliest prehistoric features were two Neolithic pits. Two small curvilinear ditched enclosures, probably representative of hay-stack or hay-rick gullies, were also thought to be Neolithic but no dating evidence was found to confirm this.

A substantial pit alignment was discovered, forming a major landscape feature traversing the north-eastern corner of the site (Johnson 2004, 16–23; Figs 8–12; Plates 1–2). Johnson interpreted the feature as being of Bronze Age or Iron Age date by analogy with similar ones elsewhere in the region, although no dating evidence was recovered. The feature had been re-

cut, suggesting it was a long-standing landscape feature, and small quantities of Roman pottery in the uppermost of the pit fills suggest that the last vestiges were still visible in the mid-2nd century AD.

The excavation of the Roman camp ditch showed it had been accurately surveyed using precise Roman measurements. Two entrances to the camp were present in the excavated area, which comprised simple gaps in the camp ditch. The absence of surviving archaeological remains suggested that this was a temporary camp which would have been fitted out with ephemeral structures - such as tents - rather than permanent structures.

In 2012, further excavations in the area to the south-east of Camp 1 revealed a number of undated features thought to be of prehistoric date and a ditch containing a Bronze Age arrowhead (Johnson 2012). Between 18th and 19th April 2013 a watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping works at Huntington South Moor, York, (NGR: SE 6256 5452). This area lay immediately to the south of the open area excavation of 2002/3 in which part of a prehistoric pit alignment was examined. The watching brief did not encounter any trace of the pit alignment and as such accords with the observations of evaluation trenches excavated in the vicinity in 2012. It seems reasonable to assume that the pit alignment terminates in, or immediately adjacent to, the south-eastern part of the 2003 trench.

In 2015, an archaeological excavation was carried out at Camp 2 prior to the construction of the new Community Stadium to the south of the Monks Cross Shopping Park. Two sides and one corner of the Roman camp ditch were identified in the archaeology. No internal features of a clear Roman date were present within Camp 2, due to modern truncation. The absence of building materials suggests that, like Camp 1, this was also a temporary camp.

A number of flints were also recovered from the excavations undertaken by YAT in the Monks Cross area suggesting prehistoric activity in the area. The 2015 excavations in Camp 2 identified a number of linear features, pits and post-holes, which were scattered across the site. Though no conclusive prehistoric artefacts were recovered during the excavation, it is likely that these features also date to the prehistoric period.

At a slightly greater distance of 4.1km south-west of the site at Rawcliffe Moor (SE59205630; YAT Gazetteer site 632), ditches and probable hut circles are likely to relate to part of an Iron Age settlement.

Areas of ridge and furrow have been identified on aerial photographs of Huntington taken prior to modern development. These features are suggestive of ploughing activities dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The 2015 excavation identified a series of narrowly-spaced, and exceptionally straight, plough furrows dating to the 19th century. A ceramic field drain dating to the late 19th century or later was also identified.

5 CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

There have been no archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Galtres Farm site. Excavations to the south at Monks Cross Shopping Park suggest prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area.

Historic landscape characterisation of the Huntington area has identified broad ridge and furrow (long parallel soil ridges in excess of 5 metres) dating to the medieval and post-

medieval period in the farm land surrounding the Galtres Farm site, particularly to the north, south and west. The ridge and furrow would have been formed by using a heavy plough. This suggests that the Galtres Farm site has historically been utilised as open fields and farm land.

Aerial photographs taken in the 1980s showed field boundaries of unknown date to the north of the site and a possible earthwork of unknown date in the field to the east of the Galtres Farm building (to the east of Sow Dike).

A number of sand holes and sand pits can be seen on the mid-19th century OS maps to the south-east of the site, presumably relating to small-sand or gravel extraction, and an area of land identified as the “turbaries” to the west of the site, was probably utilised for cutting turf or peat.

The former York to Scarborough railway line runs north-east/south-west to the south of North Lane. There are a number of historic buildings in the wider landscape; on the north-west side of the Malton Road is The Grange (Grade II Listed), and Calm Cottage and its associated gate piers (Grade II). Both date to the early 19th century.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

A rapid search of readily available internet resources has identified prehistoric and Roman remains within the landscape surrounding the site. There is no evidence for modern activity within the site (e.g. quarrying or large-scale industrial works) that would preclude the presence of archaeological remains. As such, there is the potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains to be present on the site, most likely relating to the prehistoric or Roman periods.

In order to further inform the assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and to support any future planning application the following staged approach is recommended.

Desk-based research and a detailed desk-based assessment (DBA) is recommended in order to provide a detailed analysis of the historical development of the site, and to identify the extent to which the new development may impact on any below ground archaeological potential.

Desk-based assessment should be followed by a geophysical survey to determine any possible archaeological remains on the site, and provide information for targeted evaluation trenching.

Subsequent to evaluation and planning permission, if archaeological remains were found to be present, the impact of the development on them can then be mitigated through excavation, watching brief or preservation in situ.

The above staged approach would be carried out and the scope defined in consultation with the City of York Archaeologist.

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Ottaway, P.J., 2002. *Huntington South Moor, Monk's Cross, York. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*. York Archaeological Trust report number 2002.26

VCH, 1923. *A History of the County of York North Riding: Volume 2* (Victoria County History)

LIST OF ONLINE SOURCES CONSULTED

https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20216/archaeology/1288/historic_environment_record

City of York HER online

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

Archaeological Data Service

<https://cyc.sdp.sirsidynix.net.uk/client/yorkimages>

Imagine York (images)

www.britainfromabove.org.uk/

Britain from Above aerial photographs

www.bgs.ac.uk/

British Geological Survey

www.british-history.ac.uk/

Library of key sources for the period 1300-1800

www.domesdaybook.co.uk/

Domesday Book Online

www.englishheritagearchives.org.uk/

English Heritage Archives

www.english-heritage.org.uk/listing/listed-buildings/

EH Listed buildings

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/>

Genuki UK and Ireland Genealogy

<http://www.geog.cam.ac.uk/cucap/>

Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/

Google Earth

www.heritagegateway.org.uk/

Heritage Gateway

www.historyofyork.org.uk/

History of York

www.imagesofengland.org.uk/

English Heritage Images

<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

DEFRA searchable map

<http://maps.nls.uk/series/index.html>

The National Library of Scotland

www.nottingham.ac.uk/ins/placenamesociety/index.aspx

The English Place Name

Society

www.pastscape.org.uk/

English Heritage listing information

<http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/>

Victoria County History on line.

FIGURES

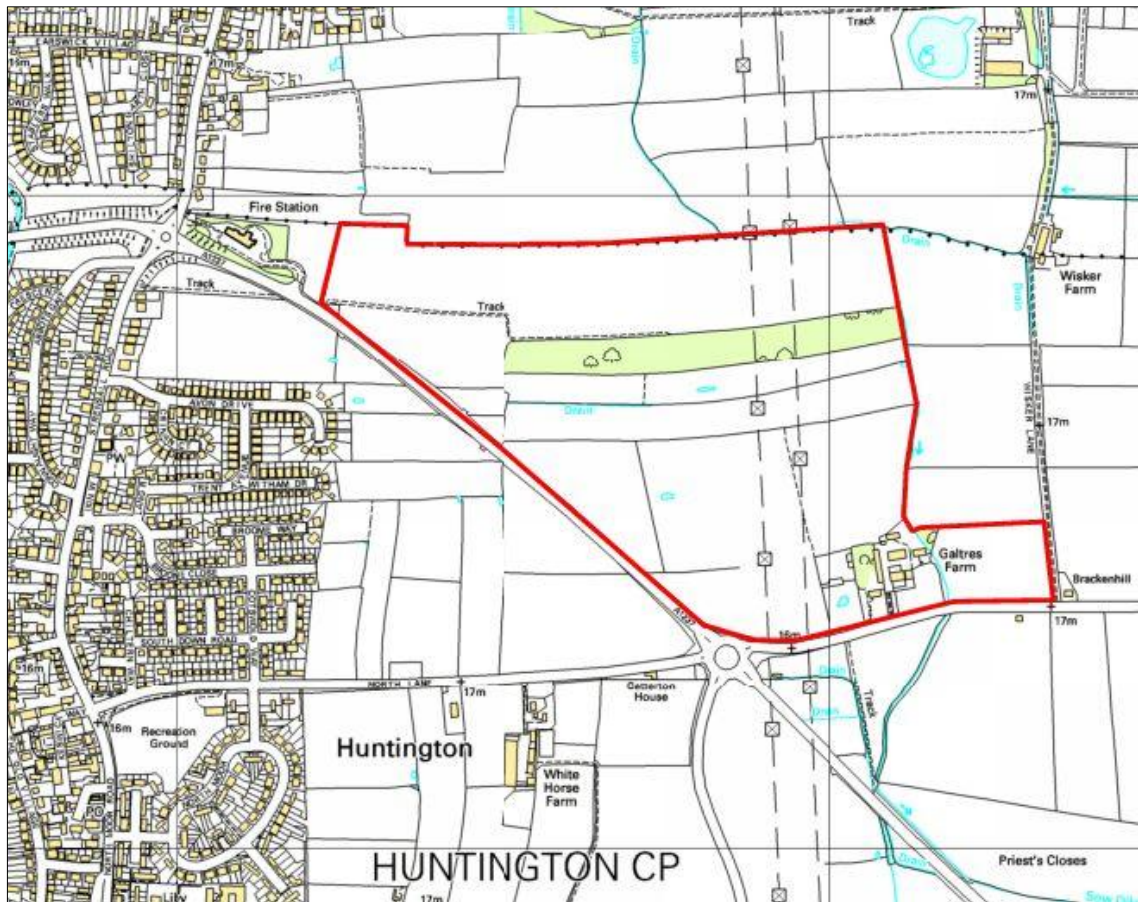


Figure 1 former 2016 proposed development area

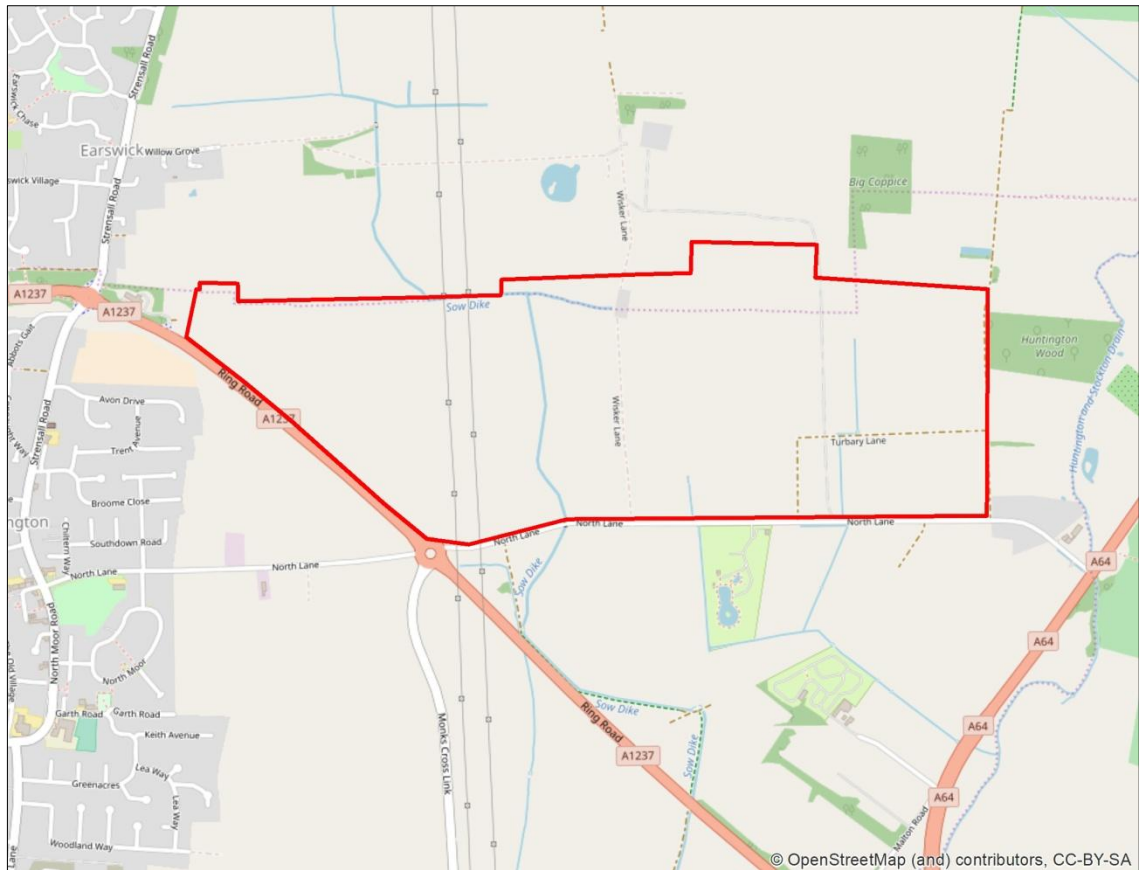


Figure 2 extended 2017 proposed development area