



Desk Based Assessment Report for Sainsbury's, Foss Bank, York

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YAT Desk Based Assessment Report 2020/127 November 2020



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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CYC	City of York Council
DBA	Desk Based Assessments
HER	Historic Environment Record
HENHL	Historic England National Heritage List
NRHE	Historic England National Register Excavation Index
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
UI	Unique Identifier (for sites within the study area)
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

From 6-20th November 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological desk-based study (DBA) at Sainsbury's, Foss Bank, York. The work was undertaken for Montague Evans LLP to help inform the client with regards to the archaeological impact of redeveloping the site, prior to the submission of a planning application.

The DBA indicates that the quality of information relating to the underlying archaeological deposits is variable across the site, with very little being known concerning the bulk of Plot A, but abundant evidence for Plot B. It is also clear that any development of Plot B would be highly problematic due to the presence of a medieval Jewish burial ground.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between 6-20th November 2020 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conducted an archaeological DBA at Sainsbury's Foss Bank, York (centred on NGR SE 60815 52276; Figure 1). The work was undertaken for Montague Evans LLP to help inform the client with regards to the archaeological impact of redeveloping the site, prior to the submission of a planning application.

The proposed development site (Figure 2) is divided into two plots, the north-eastern portion being Plot A and the south-western portion Plot B (as numbered by the client). The site is 3.2 hectares in area with a perimeter of approximately 900m (measurements obtained using DEFRA Magic Map). A study area of 250m around the site was examined. This site is referred to as 'the present site' in the text below.

The quality of the archaeological data available for the study area is high. There are two published works which relate directly to the proposed development site, namely the results of excavations at the site of the County Hospital Foss Bank, which were undertaken in 1982 (Ottaway 2011, 162-174) and the results of excavations on the medieval Jewish cemetery of York also undertaken in 1982 (Lilley et al., 1994). Both these excavations were located within Plot B. In addition, there is a grey-literature report for a bore-hole survey at the site (Evans 2003), a DBA for the site (Johnson 2000) and a report on a small watching brief at the site (Dean 2005).

In addition, there are a number of publications relating to the wider study area including a summary of excavations in the Aldwark area containing Roman remains (Brinklow et al. 1986), summaries of Roman sites in the environs of the Roman fortress (Ottaway 2011, 160-195), the results of excavations at the church of St Helen-on-the-Walls (Dawes and Magilton 1980 and Magilton 1980) and various medieval tenement sites in the Aldwark area (Hall et al. 1988). Grey literature reports also exist for a number of other excavations in the study area.

The DBA has shown that the available data for the site is variable dependant on location. The portion of car park within Plot A directly to the south-west of the south-western frontage of the Sainsbury's building has good information available, but for the remainder of Plot A the archaeological data available is negligible. Further investigation would have to be undertaken to better understand the deposit sequence and therefore the level of potential damage to any archaeological deposits in this area. The archaeological data available for Plot B is very good.

A medieval Jewish cemetery underlies much of Plot B. There is therefore a very high potential that any proposed redevelopment of this area would be very controversial. It will be necessary to consult with the Orthodox Jewish community and authorities, who may have severe objections to disturbance of any graves within this cemetery. If so, then permission to develop Plot B could be refused.

Even if permission to excavate more of this cemetery prior to redevelopment was granted by the Home Office and City of York Council it should be borne in mind that the excavation of human remains must be undertaken in compliance with specific government legislation (The Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981), and that the excavation and subsequent analysis of human remains is a time consuming and costly undertaking.

All the site records are stored on the YAT server, which is backed up daily to prevent loss. The archive for the site is stored at YAT under the project code 6227.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The south-western boundary of the site is located to the immediate north-east of the north-eastern side of the city walls, some 317m to the east of the eastern end of York Minster.

The site is bordered by Foss Bank road and the River Foss to the north-east and south-east, by the road of Jewbury on the south-western side, the southern portion of the north-western side is bordered by a variety of buildings including the County House and terraced housing (County Hospital Mews, Orchard Court, housing to either side of Agar Street and St Wilfrid's Mews), while the northern portion of the north-western side comprises a narrow lane known as Love Lane, formerly known as Jewbury Lane (Evans 2003, 3) which is lined on both sides by high brick walls.

The underlying geology of the site is Triassic Sandstone, while the superficial deposits vary, with the south-westernmost portion of the site comprising Vale of York Formation clay, sands and gravels and the bulk of the site comprising Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation clay and silt, with a band of alluvium adjacent to the River Foss (British Geological Survey).

The topography of the site was drastically altered in the early 1980s when the entire area was redeveloped for the present retail buildings (which are located along the north-western boundary of the site), the multi-storey car park at the southern end of the site and the open area car parks over the remainder of the site. Although the area currently occupied by the Sainsbury's and Go Outdoors stores is level, the surrounding car park has a number of sloping areas and ramps providing vehicular access between the various levels of the multi-storey car park, the open area car park surrounding the two stores and the access/exit routes into and out of the car park (one on Jewbury and two onto Foss Bank located to the south-eastern side of the site). There is a retaining wall between Plot A and Foss Bank road. There are no readily available heights AOD available for the proposed development area.

The levels AOD on Foss Bank road range from 9.8m AOD, to the immediate north-east of the site, 8.8m AOD adjacent to the car park entrance on Foss Bank located to the east of the Sainsbury's store, 9.1m AOD adjacent to the southern car park entrance on Foss Bank, and 10.7m to the immediate south of Plot B on Jewbury. It should be noted that the ground level at the north-eastern end of the site is higher than that of the adjacent Foss Bank Road, but it is unclear if this was always the case or is the result of the dumping of debris derived from the clearance of a gas works in this part of the site.

At the time of the walkover survey the Go Outdoors store was closed (due to Covid 19 restrictions) but the Sainsbury's supermarket was open for business, though the volume of cars in the car-park was far lower than would normally be the case (again due to Covid 19 restrictions).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2017, 4) standard definition of a DBA is:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessments will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CifA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasonable proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

The DBA was undertaken to place the site in its archaeological context for the benefit of the client, who proposes to redevelop the entire site for housing. The DBA aimed to determine the quality of archaeological remains at the proposed development site, with a view to informing the client of potential problems with regards to the proposed development.

4 METHODOLOGY

The commission for the work is in the form of a signed contract.

4.1 Desk-Based Research

Desk-based and online research was carried out to identify the designated and non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. As many sources as practicable were consulted within the time constraints available for the DBA. The bulk of the data was collated using the City of York Historic Environment Record (HER) with a 250m radius search area centred on NGR SE 60815 52276. Searches were also made of the Heritage Gateway and the Historic England National Heritage List (HENHL). The searches yielded 83 monuments, including listed buildings (Appendix 1) and 194 events (Appendix 2). For ease of reference each item identified in the searches has been allocated a unique identifier (UI), these are numbered in a simple numerical sequence from 1-277. Throughout the text each Unique Identifier is given in the form UI1 etc.

The Events comprise two DBAs (UI97 and 222), an environmental report (UI104), three building recording reports (UIs 180, 225 and 234), a management plan (UI220), a capital programme report (UI224) and data points relating to the York Archaeology Deposit Model (UIs 117-79 and 181-206), while the remaining items related to a range of archaeological investigations including watching briefs, borehole monitoring, evaluations and excavations (UIs 84-96, 98-103, 115-116, 207-214, 216-219, 221, 223, 226-233 and 235-277).

Information for each UI was then obtained from either the clickable links on the HER Map of Archaeological Events web site, or the Heritage Gateway web site, or the Archaeological Data Service web site (ADS), or the YAT online archives, or in published works. The exception was the York Archaeology Deposit Model points, with only those located within the present site being considered in detail below. The York Archaeology Deposit Model was created in 1991 (Ove Arup & Partners et al. 1991) based on information excavated by YAT up to that time. The data points within the Jewbury and County Hospital Foss Bank sites (UI213) therefore replicate

the results of the excavations at these two locations. Table 1 lists the type of deposit and height AOD for each of the data points in question.

As this DBA was undertaken during a period of Covid 19 lockdown it was not possible to consult any collections held at libraries or archives. This should not have affected the overall results of the DBA, however, given the volume of data available on line and in the published works available.

The following sites were not considered in detail in the report; nothing of archaeological significance was observed in some of the archaeological interventions (UIs 106, 209, 218, 226-7, 236, 253, 255, 268 and 273), while others yielded only horticultural soils (UIs 111 and 115) or modern deposits (UIs 98, 102, 105, 109, 210, 229, 233, 238, 242-3, 245-7, 251, 256-7, 261, 264, 274 and 277) and four sites (UIs 116, 240-1 and 271) yielded no datable deposits. No description is listed on the NRHE for UI235. These sites are not therefore mentioned below. No information as to the type of intervention was available for UI215 without which it proved impossible to retrieve any data relating to the site. UI214 is labelled in the HER Event list as being an Evaluation in Aldwark, but the location shown on the CYC Archaeological Events Map supplied by the HER placed the site in front of St Cuthbert's church on Peasholme Green. Without the correct name for this site it is impossible to determine precisely which excavation is being referred to. In addition, an undated stone wall was encountered at Aldwark Court (UI217) cannot be assigned to a specific period.

Four events lay within the proposed site, two large scale excavations at Jewbury and County Hospital Foss Bank (UI213), a borehole survey (UI99) and a watching brief (UI11). In addition, a DBA was undertaken for the site in 2000 (UI97). With regards to the borehole survey it was decided from the outset not to observe any boreholes in areas known to have been occupied by major structures from a gas works which stood on the northern portion of the site, as this would have removed all earlier archaeological deposits; as a result the results of just four boreholes are given in the report (Evans 2003, 3).

The site archive was prepared in accordance the ClfA guidelines (2014) and it is stored at YAT Head Office in York. The archive is managed according to the National Conservation Service guidelines (2017). Two digital copies of this report are held within the YAT archives, a Pdf and a Microsoft Word document. The software used to produce the Figures based on the HER data was within this report was QGIS, while the remainder of the Figures were prepared using AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. Maps based on Ordnance Survey data are produced under licence 100018343.

As this report was prepared in confidence for the client it has not been submitted to the HER or allocated an OASIS number/form.

4.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on 6th November 2020. As the bulk of the site is accessible to the public specific permission to access the site was not required prior to the walkover being undertaken.

A Risk Assessment was prepared prior to the walkover survey, and the work was undertaken in accordance with this document (YAT 2020/128). Staff undertaking the walkover survey were asked to read and sign the risk assessment documentation before undertaking the survey. The

member of YAT staff concerned worked alone and therefore carried a mobile phone at all times in case of emergency; they were covered by YAT's insurance. Photographs were taken of the site during the walkover (Plates 10-85) using a digital camera (a Samsung NX300).

5 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

5.1 National Planning and Policy Framework

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (2017), set out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Planning law required that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan (including the Local Plan) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The purpose of Heritage Statements is set out in paragraph 128 of the NPPF, which states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting. The level of details should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit and appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

5.2 Local Planning Policy The Local Plan

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.

The 'Local Plan' for York sets strategic priorities for the whole of the city and forms the basis for planning decisions. It sets out the opportunities and policies on what will (or will not) be permitted and where, including new homes and businesses. In 2005 a draft Local Plan document was approved for development management purposes to inform planning decisions. City of York Council has since submitted a new City of York Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government on 25th May 2018. The new Local Plan will be fully compliant with the NPPF and other relevant statutes and once adopted, will determine how the city develops over the next 15 years.

6 PROPOSED SCHEME

The proposed scheme is to redevelop the entire site for 1-3 bedroom housing, comprising nine blocks of varied shape separated by areas of gardens and car parking spaces (Figure 3).

7 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

7.1 Archaeological Priority Areas

York is one of five cities that have been designated as Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAIs) under Part 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979.

The southernmost two thirds of the site lies within the York AAI, while the northernmost third of the site lies outside the AAI (CYC Areas of Archaeological Importance; CYC AAI map). It should be noted that an Operations Notice is required for any proposed works within the AAI (which can be obtained via the CYC website using web link <https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/download/349/operations-notice>). Works requiring such a notice include any disturbance to the ground including work for utilities. The level of archaeological work required is determined once the Operations Notice has been submitted. It is also an offence to use a metal detector within the AAI.

7.2 Scheduled Monuments

The UK Government's *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)* statutorily protects Scheduled Monuments and their settings as nationally important sites.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the site boundary (CYC Scheduled Monuments Map), but the City Walls, associated towers and rampart which lie within the study area are Scheduled monuments (UIs 35, 50 and 55-60)

7.3 Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are protected under the UK Government's *Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990)*. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension.

There are no listed buildings within the site boundary, though 31 were present within the study area (see Appendix 1). The nearest such building is the former County Hospital building, now known as County House, which lies to the immediate north-west of the site (UI 16). In addition, a number of listed buildings are also present on the street frontage of Monkgate, slightly to the north-west of the site (UIs 5-15, 17-26 and 28-9).

7.4 Conservation Areas

The site does not lie within a conservation area, but borders the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area on the south-western and north-western sides (CYC Conservation Areas Map).

7.5 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The site forms part of the Layerthorpe area in the City of York's Historic Landscape Characterisation documentation (CYC Historic Environment Characterisation map). This is defined as an area of 20th century commercial premises built across a former industrial landscape, with small amounts of 21st century residential developments in styles that have no distinctive features (CYC Historic Characterisation Project 2013, 1).

7.6 Other Constraints

There are no Battlefields or Historic Parks and Gardens (Heritage Gateway search), within the proposed site or study area.

The site is not of importance for nature conservation (CYC 2017, 5) and there are no Tree Preservation orders within the proposed site or study area (CYC Tree Preservation map).

There are no National Trust owned properties within the proposed site, the nearest such properties listed on the Heritage Gateway site are 30 and 32 Goodramgate, 16/18/20 Ogleforth, the Treasurer's House and the National Trust shop of Goodramgate all of which are located to north-west of the study area.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following section combines the results of searches of readily available sources, including historic maps, on a period-by-period basis.

8.1 Naturally occurring deposits

The only evidence of the depth of underlying bedrock in the proposed site comes from a borehole survey at the site (UI99) where natural red Bunter Sandstone was recorded at 23.4m BGL in Borehole 21, at between 15.2m and 18.7m BGL in Borehole 22 and at 19.4m BGL in Borehole 23 (Evans 2003, 10-11). The sandstone was overlain by a mixture of gravels, sands and boulder clay the upper surfaces of which were at 0.5m BGL in Borehole 21, 3.4m BGL in Borehole 22 and 1.4m BGL in Borehole 23 (Evans 2003, 10-11). One of the deposits in Borehole 22 (Context 3004) was over 9m thick, which is suggestive of the infilling of an ancient watercourse (Evans 2003, 10). Given the location of the borehole at the extreme northern end of the site, the most likely interpretation is that this relates to an earlier course of the River Foss. It is unfortunate that the heights on the boreholes were recorded as BGL rather than AOD as it prevents an accurate prediction of the height of natural over much of the site.

Naturally occurring geological deposits in the form of clay was encountered at the County Foss Bank and Jewbury and County Hospital Foss Bank excavations (UI213) at the southern end of the present site. Fifteen of the data points in the York Archaeology Deposit Model relate to naturally occurring geological deposits at these excavations (see Table 1). The upper surface of the geological deposits ranged from 6.5m-10.4m AOD in Trench 12 (UIs 147-50), from 9.55m-9.85m AOD in Trench 13 (UIs 130 and 133-4), from 10m-10.15m in Trench 14 (UIs 137, 139 and 141), from 9.76m-10.1m AOD in Trench 15 (UIs 122 and 127), and from 10.87m-11mAOD in the southern trenches of the County Hospital Foss Bank site (UIs 199, 203 and 206. In other words, the upper surface of naturally occurring geology slopes downwards towards the River Foss.

8.2 Prehistoric

There is little evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area. A few stray flint artefacts have been found, for example at Jewbury (UI213). In addition, there was a deposit of charcoal and burnt clay at the Adams hydraulics site (UI89) which was sealed between naturally occurring geological deposits and datable Roman features, that may also be of prehistoric date (Johnson 2000, 13).

Johnson (2000, 13) suggests that a short length of curving ditch at the County Hospital Foss Bank site (UI213) may relate to the prehistoric period, since if projected it would form a ring ditch 7m in diameter, which is a typical feature for late Iron Age site, though no datable artefacts were recovered in association with this feature to confirm this suggestion. Ottaway (2011, 174), however, lists this feature as being part of a complex sequence of Roman gullies at the site.

8.3 Roman c. AD 71 to c. AD 410

The north-western side of the site is located approximately 117m to the east of the eastern corner of the Roman legionary fortress, which was founded c. AD 71 and continued in use throughout the Roman period. The south-east angle tower of the Roman fortress (UIs 33, 36) and interval tower NE6 (UI82) are visible in the study area, located between Aldwark and the present city wall. The 1925-7 excavations by Miller (UIs 216, 258, 270 and 275) adjacent to the interior of the north-eastern wall of the fortress comprised three trenches each of which revealed a sequence of three phases of fortress construction (Ottaway 1996, 103-120). Evidence relating to the south-eastern fortress wall was also present at 7-9 Aldwark (UI120 and 176) including part of the fortress ditch, rampart and wall (Ottaway 1996, 132-141). A complex sequence of deposits relating to the interior of the fortress was excavated adjacent to 1-5 Aldwark (UI269) which included portions of a rectangular building interpreted as a barracks block (Ottaway 1996, 121-32 and 200).

The HER lists two major Roman roads within the study area; one leading from the eastern gate of the fortress in a north-easterly direction (UI48), with a second parallel road located to the south-east (UI1). The present site is located mid-way between these two roads. In addition, to these road three other smaller Roman streets are known from excavations in the Aldwark area (Brinklow et al. 1986, Fig. 19) including two side streets seen in the excavations at the site of St Helen-on-the-walls (UI84).

Several sites in the study area have yielded Roman remains. It is clear from excavations across York that both pottery and ceramic building materials were produced in vast quantities in the area north-west of St Cuthbert's church, though no kilns have ever been excavated. Evidence of legionary ceramic production, in the form of large dumps of both pottery and ceramic buildings material, together with ash and wasters, has been found to the rear of St Cuthbert's church in 1970 (UI88 and UI162), at the Borthwick Institute (UI207), at the Leeper Hare site (UIs 96 and 252) and to the south of Peasholme Green (Ottaway 2011, 161). The production of ceramics in this area ceased in the mid-3rd century and the area then developed as a residential suburb (McComish 2012, 90).

Scattered burials are known across the study area having been found adjacent to Peasholme Green, Layerthorpe and Monkgate (RCHMY1 1962, 7-2). These were also seen within the present site at both the County Hospital Foss Bank and Jewbury sites (UI213).

The archaeological excavations at the County Foss Bank and Jewbury sites (UI213 and UI237) lie within the present study area, and the location of the various trenches excavated is given on Figure 6. With regards to the County Hospital Foss Bank site the northernmost pair of trenches, located to the south-east of the County Hospital Building yielded gullies, post-holes, pits and two burials one of which was in a lead lined coffin (Ottaway 2011, 163-7). The southernmost trenches at this site were located to the north-east of Feversham House and contained a large number of Roman gullies and pits, together with three burials two of which were in wooden coffins (Ottaway 2011, 167-174). The excavations at Jewbury produced Roman pit, ditches and gullies together with a Roman cremation burial, and six burials that could be either Roman or outliers to the medieval cemetery (Lilley et al. 1994, 358 and Fig.92) together with residual Roman ceramics. Borehole 23 of a survey at the Sainsbury's site in

2003 contained a deposit of mixed sandy clay which was interpreted as a possible Roman deposit infilling a buried feature; this was at between 2m and 2.4m BGL (Evans 2003, 11). This borehole was located in the same area as the County Hospital Foss Bank trenches.

Three of the data points in the York Archaeology Deposit Model relate to the Roman at the County Hospital Foss Bank site (see Table 1), the upper surface of the Roman deposits being at between 11.2m-11.38m AOD.

A number of sites to the north-west of the present site represent activity alongside the major Roman road running north-eastwards from the fortress (UI48). The County Hospital Monkgate excavations (UIs 195-196) revealed a number of deposits, cobble spreads, three Roman burials and a number of ditches all of 2-3rd century date (Ottaway 2011, 175-80). Two Roman ditches and a pit were present at 1 Penley's Grove Street (UI221). Roman strata were also seen in excavations at the School Dental Clinic on Monkgate (UI230), while at 40-48 Monkgate (UI115) ditches and pits were present (Ottaway 1991, 186-8), and a Roman ditch was present at 50-52 Monkgate (UI93). Excavations at 2 St Maurice's Road (UI91-2) revealed dumps containing tesserae together with ditches and a cobble surface (Ottaway 1991, 181-5) and at 18-20 St Maurice's Road there was a Roman pit (UI101). Roman remains were also present at St Maurice's/Newbiggin (UI86).

At the site of St Helen-on-the-walls (UI84) there were four phases of development in the Roman period: Phase 1 was a mid-2nd century road surface; Phase 2 comprised a late 2nd or early 3rd century road, cobbled surface, burial and building debris; Phase 3 was of late 3rd century date consisting of a re-metalling of the road, a new road and cobbled surfaces; Phase 4 was a 4th century town house with a mosaic floor and associated hearth and ovens; Phase 5 was late Roman occupation (Brinklow et al. 1986, 36-47). This lies to the west of the present site and represents the only direct evidence of a major Roman building within the study area. A Roman bank was present at the nearby Brewery Yard site in Aldwark (UI256).

Further Roman remains have been located to the south of the present site. The Adams Hydraulics site (UI89) site yielded a range of Roman finds including, Roman pottery, deposits, a fragment of human skull, ditches and cobble surfaces (Ottaway 2011, 188-191). A Roman pit was also present at Layerthorpe Bridge (UI94).

8.4 Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian c.410 to 1066

Only one place name in the study area is of clear Old English derivation namely the street of Aldwark which is from *(e)ald (ge)work* meaning the 'old work', referring to the surviving Roman fortress wall in the area (Tweddle et al. 1999, 160). The street of Aldwark is used as the parish boundary between the parishes of St Helen-on-the-Walls to the north-east of the street and the parishes of St Andrew and St Saviour to the south-west of the street. Two of these churches were founded before the Norman Conquest; St Andrew's is mentioned in the Domesday Book, while excavations at St Helen's showed that the first church was of late 9th-10th century date (Magilton 1980, 18). A pre-Conquest origin is also suggested for St Saviour's (Wilson and Mee 1998, 58). That two, possibly all three, of these churches are of Anglo-Scandinavian date suggests that Aldwark was already in existence at the time that churches were founded (Tweddle et al. 1999, 162).

The street name Monkgate is first recorded between 1070-88 and either combines the Old English *munuc* or the Old Norse *munkr* both meaning Monk and the Old Norse *gata* meaning street, possibly reflecting the fact the street was the main access route to York Minster (Palliser 1978, 12). The street name Goodramgate is of Old Norse derivation from the personal name *Guðrún* and *gata* meaning street (Palliser 1978, 2 and 10). Layerthorpe, first mentioned between 1070-88, is also of Old Norse derivation combining *leiri* or *leira* meaning a clayey place with *þorp* meaning a small village colonised from a larger one (Palliser 1978, 12).

The church of St Cuthbert Peasholme Green is a pre-Conquest church within the study area, which is first mentioned in the Domesday Book (Wilson and Mee 1998, 70). As already noted the church of St Helen-on-the-Walls (UI49), also within the study area, is also of pre-Conquest date.

At some stage the entrance into the Roman fortress on the north-eastern side was replaced by a new entrance 100m to the south-east (the site of the present Monk Bar). It has been suggested that this may have occurred as early as the Anglian period (Tweddle et al. 1999, 159).

Within the present site the Jewbury excavations yielded an Anglian ditch (5th to mid-9th century) with undated features nearby that could be interpreted as post and stake buildings, and zones of stake-holes. There were also Anglo-Scandinavian features (10th-mid 11th century) including ditches and gullies that could represent either boundary features or have been for drainage, together with a number of pits. The adjacent site at County Hospital Foss Bank (UI250) did not produce any remains of this period (Johnson 2000, 6).

Within the wider study area, as already mentioned the site at St Helen-on-the-Walls revealed a church of late 9th 10th century date together with pottery, pins, strap ends and coins which ranged in date from c. 737 to 874 (Magilton 1980, 18; Tweddle et al. 1999, 253-5). At 7-9 Aldwark (UI120 and 176) there is evidence that much of the Roman rampart was removed between the 10th and 12th centuries (Hall et al. 1988, 113). At Brewery Yard Aldwark there was an early medieval pit (UI266). The County House Monkgate site (UI95) yielded a scattering of pits and 10-11th century pottery (Tweddle et al. 1999, 262), while a plough soil and pit were also present at County House Monkgate (UI85; Johnson 2000, 6). Dumps which post-dated Roman levels and predated medieval levels were present at Leeper Hare (UI96). Excavations at Layerthorpe Bridge revealed a wattle work alignment and layers of 10th to 11th century date which were rich in environmental evidence; the presence of abundant bark in these deposits is suggestive of tanning, while abundant flax stems were indicative of flax retting (Hall et al. 2004, 495).

8.5 Medieval 1066 to mid-16th century

The present site is located to the immediate north-east of the street of Jewbury which is in turn immediately adjacent to the north-eastern side of city walls. The street name Jewbury, which is first recorded in 1290, does not derive from the presence of the Jewish cemetery in the area; rather it is derived from the Middle English *biri* meaning a suburb, in other words the Jewish suburb (Palliser 1978, 11). It should be noted that as late as 1818 the road adjacent to the south-eastern side of the present site, which is now known as Foss Bank, was also called Jewbury (Plate 5). The other principal streets in the vicinity (Aldwark, Goodramgate,

Layerthorpe and Monkgate) were all in existence before the Norman Conquest (see 8.4 above). Love Lane is first recorded in the 13th century (Johnson 2000, 6).

There was a marked contrast in the density of settlement within the study area in the medieval period. The portion within the City Walls was intensively settled, being divided into tenements with houses fronting onto the streets, while Monkgate and Layerthorpe were suburbs. Much of the area between the rear of the properties fronting onto Monkgate and the River Foss was open land, part of which was used as a Jewish burial ground (Lilley et al. 1994, 567). The area to the east of the Foss was also largely rural.

Of the surviving medieval structures in the study area by far the most dominant within the landscape are the city walls. At the north-eastern end of Aldwark the medieval defences overlie those of the Roman fortress wall (Wilson and Mee 2005, xiii). The City Walls within the study area comprise Monk Bar, a stretch of wall on a north-west/south-east alignment running as far as Tower 31, after which the curtain wall is aligned north-north-west/south-south-east as far as Tower 32. The curtain wall changes direction to the east of Tower 32 to run north-east/south-west as far as Tower 34. Tower 33 is located between Towers 32 and 34. Between Towers 32 and 33 there are four blocked embrasures indicating that the wall here was originally only about 2m high (RCHMY 1972, 135).

The city walls in this area largely date to 1250-70 (UIs 35, 53, 55-8 and 60), though Tower 31 has a low 13th century plinth (RCHMY 1972, 134), Tower 32 (UI50) is of mid-14th century date, Tower 33 (UI54) dates to 1400-99 and the wall between Towers 32-2 (UI59) dates to 1266-1318. There have been a number of watching briefs on repair work to the walls listed as UI 103, 107-8, 112-4, 208, 223, 232, 263 and 273) and a cross-section through the moat was recorded alongside Jewbury (UI262).

It should be noted that there were originally two further elements to the walls. The first of these was Tower 30, which was located between Monk Bar and Tower 31, but this tower was removed by 1812. In addition, the City Wall originally continued on a north-west/south east alignment south-wards from Tower 34 to Layerthorpe Postern, but this was demolished in 1829 (RCHMY 1972, 137). Layerthorpe Postern is first mentioned in 1280 and its' gates were repaired in 1453-4 (RCHMY 1972, 137). The area to the south of the Postern was filled by the King's Fishpond which continued as far as Walmgate; this was created when William I dammed the Foss as a protection for York Castle (RCHMY 1972, 137).

The only surviving medieval parish church in the study area is St Cuthbert's Peasholme Green (UI5), but the sites of three other medieval churches are known within the study area, namely St Maurice's church (UI40), St Mary's Layerthorpe (UI39) and St Helen-on-the-Walls church (UI49). As noted above (section 8.4) both St Cuthbert's and St Helen-on-the-Walls were founded before the Norman Conquest, while St Mary's is first mentioned in 1331, though an earlier reference to a priest in *Liertorp* may indicate the church was founded by the late 12th century (Wilson and Mee 1998, 120). Surviving fragments of masonry from St Maurice's church date from the 12th century (Wilson and Mee 1998, 126).

Archaeological works have taken place on all of these churches. The largest such excavation was at St Helen-on-the-Walls (UI212) which uncovered a multi-phase church building together with a cemetery containing over a thousand densely packed and heavily intercut burials.

Fragments of human remains from St Mary's church were found at Layerthorpe/Foss Islands road (UI239) and a photograph of the foundations of St Mary's when uncovered in the 1920s is given in Wilson and Mee (1998, 120). An undated burial and boundary wall for the churchyard of St Cuthbert's have been recorded (UI259), while excavations at St Maurice's church in 1972 (UI211) showed that all traces of the 12th century church were destroyed by its Victorian successor (Wilson and Mee 1998, 126).

Surviving secular medieval buildings in the study area are the late 14-15th century Merchant Taylor's Guildhall on Aldwark (UI32), together with an associated almshouse dating to 1415-50 (UI81), while parts of a medieval timber framed house are encased within Oliver Sheldon House on Aldwark (UI31). The site of the medieval bridge at Layerthorpe is known (UI1) and excavations in 1988 revealed portions of a medieval timber trestle bridge (UI94). One other building known to have existed in the study area is Layerthorpe Hospital (UI82), which is probably the same as Layerthorpe Maison Dieu, which is mentioned in a text of 1415 (UI62).

Several excavations in the Aldwark area have yielded evidence for the various medieval tenements within the City Walls. The site at 1-5 Aldwark (UI269), revealed a complex sequence of deposits which showed that the earliest substantial post-Roman activity began in the 11th century with pits, post-holes and robber trenches and the tail of a clay bank (Hall et al. 1988, 62-6). A 12th century stone building was present, together with and a large deep feature, possibly a well, which was infilled in the 13th century (Hall et al. 1988, 67-71). During the 14th century ovens, mortar spreads, a structure, pits and hard standings were present, and the city rampart was heightened (Hall et al. 1988, 71-3). In the late 14th-15th centuries there was a building with associated yards and a barrel-lined well shaft, while the presence of dumps containing large quantities of 14th-15th century pottery wasters may be indicative of a medieval kiln nearby, though no trace of a kiln structure was present (UI87). In the mid-15th-mid-16th century there was a path and a square timber-lined well (Hall et al. 1988, 73-7). At the St Helen-on-the-Walls site in addition to the church and burial ground, evidence of possible horn working of 12th-13th century date was recovered together with medieval pits, post-holes and gullies (Hall et al. 1988, 142). At 7-9 Aldwark (UIs 120 and 176) there was a series of medieval occupation deposits, pits and a late medieval stone well (Hall et al. 1988, 113-7), while a medieval pit was uncovered at Brewery Yard Aldwark (UI266).

Two sites in the vicinity of St Cuthbert's church have also yielded medieval remains; pits were seen at Adams Hydraulics (UI89), while pits and post-holes from a timber structure were present at the Leeper Hare site (UI96).

Remains relating to the suburb of Monkgate include unstratified 12th-13th century pottery at Middleton House, Monkgate (UI244), traces of medieval settlement at the site of St Maurice's church (UI86), a medieval well at the County Hospital Monkgate site (UI250), a yard used for dumping at County House (UI95) and deposits including a 13th century waterlogged pit at 50-52 Monkgate (UI93). A medieval garden soil was seen at George Court, slightly to north of Monkgate (UI219). This suburb also extended along St Maurice's Road, with medieval pottery recovered at 2 St Maurice's Road (UI91-2) with medieval pits and a ditch at 18-20 St Maurice's (UI101).

By far the most important excavation to have taken place on a medieval site within the study area is the excavation of the medieval Jewish cemetery at Jewbury (UI213). This cemetery lies

within the present site, beneath the southern portion of the present multi-storey car park. This excavation was of international importance, being one of the few medieval Jewish cemeteries in Europe, and the only one in Britain, to be subjected to modern archaeological excavation. It was, however, highly controversial. Once the excavations were completed, and while the analysis of the skeletal remains was ongoing, members of the Orthodox Jewish community objected in the strongest possible terms to the excavation and analysis. The issue was taken to the Home Secretary, which resulted in the immediate reburial of the bones in the small garden to the south-west of the multi-story car park.

The cemetery was in use for a relatively short time, commencing sometime between 1177 and 1230, and it went out of use when the Jews were expelled from England in 1290 (Lilley et al. 1994, 567). The cemetery was one of only ten medieval Jewish cemeteries in England, and for a time it was also used by the Jews of Lincoln for burial until they acquired their own cemetery, though the date of this acquisition is unknown. In 1230 the Jews bought a plot of land adjacent to their cemetery from John Romanus in order to extend their cemetery (Lilley et al. 1994, 306).

Five trial trenches in the area of the cemetery were excavated first, and burials were found in all but the north-easternmost of these. The main excavation site originally comprised six long trenches aligned north-west/south-east, which were numbered Trenches 16, then 11-15 from south-east to north-west. These corresponded to foundation trenches for the car park structure. The area between Trenches 13 and 14 was subsequently excavated creating a large open-area excavation numbered Trench 13a, with an additional adjoining portion at the southern end numbered Trench 14a. An additional small linear trench, on a north-west/south-east alignment, numbered Trench 15a, was excavated between Trenches 14 and 15 in order to determine the north-western limits of the cemetery. No burials were found in Trenches 11 or 16.

The cemetery extended as far north-west as Trench 15a, as far north-east as the limit of the main open area, and as far south-east as Trial trench 4 (which was located just to the north-west of Trench 11), while the south-western limit of burial was about 6m to the north-west of the south-western limit of Trench 13a and 13.5m to the north-east of the southern end of Trench 12. At some stage the northern boundary ditch was infilled and burials were placed above and slightly to the north-east of it, perhaps suggesting that the cemetery was becoming full (Lilley et al. 1994, Fig. 187). There were a few outlying burials elsewhere on the site; one at the southern end of Trench 12, two at the southern end of Trench 13, one at the northern end of Trench 14 and two in Trench 15, but as noted above it is unclear if these represent medieval Jewish burials or stray Roman burials (Lilley et al. 1994, 358).

The excavations uncovered just over 500 burials most of which had clearly been in wooden coffins denoted by iron coffin nails (Lilley et al. 1994, 343). The cemetery was highly organised, with boundary ditches on at least three sides (the fourth side lying outside the area of excavation), within which the burials were laid in clear rows with very little intercutting between graves. For the most part there was a single layer of graves, though in two small areas of the cemetery some burials were superimposed, one of these areas being located at the southern end of Trench 13 and the other at the northern side of the cemetery in Trench 12 (Lilley et al. 1994, Fig. 187). It should be noted that even where superimposition occurred,

disturbance to the earlier burials was minimal, indicating that great care was taken to avoid the disturbance of earlier burials.

The burials were also carefully laid out in terms of burial position, with the overwhelming majority being laid supine with the arms at the side (Lilley et al. 1994, 349-51). While males and females were scattered throughout the cemetery there was a tendency for children to be placed in the south-eastern half of the cemetery. The neat layout of the Jewbury cemetery is in stark contrast to that of St Helen's church, indeed to any typical medieval Christian church cemetery, where intercutting is often commonplace, and the range of burial positions is far greater.

A wealth of information was recovered from analysis of the skeletal remains. One of the most interesting skeletons being that of an adult male who had a severe blade injury across the skull which had penetrated the frontal bone; this injury showed signs of surgical intervention, which is a remarkable find (Lilley et al. 1994, 481 and 485-6).

Nineteen of the data points in the York Archaeology Deposit Model relate to the medieval deposits at Jewbury and the County Hospital Foss Bank Sites (see Table 1). The upper surface of the medieval deposits ranged from 8.85m-9.2m AOD in Trench 12 (UIs 144-6), from 9.85m-10.15m AOD in Trench 13 (UIs 128-9, 131-2 and 135), from 10.15m-10.5m in Trench 14 (UIs 136, 138, 140 and 142-3), from 10.25m-10.85mm AOD in Trench 15 (UIs 122 and 127) and was at 11.43m AOD in the southern trenches of the County Hospital Foss Bank site (UI201).

8.6 Post-medieval mid-16th to late 18th century

The population of Tudor York was relatively stable so the city did not expand, indeed some of the intra-mural parishes became depopulated (VCH 1961, 112-22). Severe outbreaks of bubonic plague in the city in 1538 and 1550-1 caused loss of population, and in the first of these outbreaks sufferers were segregated into houses in Layerthorpe (VCH 1961, 112-22). The worst affected parish in 1550-51 was that of St Martin-cum-Gregory where one third of the population died (VCH 1961, 112-22). As a result of these plagues strangers avoided the city, causing a loss of trade and decline throughout the city. This decline is reflected in the study area; Aldwark was in decline by the 17th century and at 1-5 Aldwark (UI87) there was a series of parallel trenches at the rear of the site used for the disposal of rubbish (Hall et al. 1988, 78-80).

The principal change to the landscape of York in the 16th century was the Dissolution of the Monasteries under Henry VIII, with the former religious houses often being used as convenient stone quarries thereafter (VCH 1961, 112-22). In addition, a parliamentary Act of 1547 allowed the mayor, archbishop, the recorder and six justices to unite parishes and pull down any churches that they regarded as superfluous (VCH 1961, 112-22). As a result the study area lost two of its medieval churches; St Mary's at Layerthorpe church (UI39) was sold to Robert Crypling in 1549 when it was already in decay and the parish was united with that of St Cuthbert in 1587 (Wilson and Mee 1998, 120), and St Helen-on-the-Walls parish was also united with that of St Cuthbert 1549, after which time the church (UI49) was demolished though parts of the walls remained standing as late as 1580 (Wilson and Mee 1998, 84). There was little new building within York in the 16th century, but within the study area the City Wall between Monk Bar and Layerthorpe postern was repaired in 1579 (RCHMY 1972, 132).

Severe outbreaks of plague occurred again in the 1604 and 1631, but despite this the population of York grew throughout the 17th century (VCH 1961, 160-5).

The earliest detailed map of York is Speed's map of 1610 (Plate 1) which depicts the area of the present site largely as open ground. There are a few buildings fronting onto Jewbury and trees lining the eastern boundary of the site. The name Jewbury is shown parallel to the city walls. In the immediate vicinity Monkgate is shown being lined by buildings on both sides from Monk Bar as far as Monk Bridge, with St Maurice's church (Labelled A) located at the western end of the street. Windmills are depicted in the area to the east of the River Foss and a small number of buildings are shown in Layerthorpe. The area within the city walls is depicted as densely settled with continuous rows of housing along most of the street frontages. The open area to the south of Peasholme Green is labelled as St John's Grene.

In the 17th century York remained largely a city of half-timbered buildings (VCH 1961, 160-5). No major public buildings were constructed in the 17th century, but some smaller new buildings were constructed most notably a group of almshouses in the city (VCH 1961, 160-5), including Agar's Hospital on Monkgate, which was founded in 1631 (UI72). The siege of York in 1644 during the English Civil War saw damage to much of the city including St Maurice's church (UI40). Two houses at 15 and 17 Monkgate (UIs 78-79) were built in 1667-99; these were subsequently altered in 1767-9 and 1700-32 respectively.

A watching brief on a foundation pit for a mobile phone mast located on the south-eastern boundary of the present site, adjacent to the bus layby, uncovered a deposit of silty clay containing two sherds of post-medieval pottery, but it was unclear whether this related to deposits within an earlier channel of the River Foss prior to canalisation or represented marginal land at the edge of the river (Dean 2005, 6).

The 18th century was a period of prosperity for York and the large numbers of 18th century brick buildings and façades throughout the city is testament to this. Within the study area the increasing development of the Monkgate suburb from 1700-1736 is seen in the construction of a number of houses including Middleton House at 38 Monkgate c. 1700 (UI19), 40 Monkgate from 1700-32 (UI 21), 24 Monkgate in 1733-66 (UI75) and 44 Monkgate in the early 18th century (UI23). Within the City Walls the Oliver Sheldon House on Aldwark was built in 1720 (UI31). In addition to these domestic structures Alms Houses dating to 1730 were built at the Merchant Taylor's Hall (UI34) and a Blue Coat School was established in St Anthony's Hall in 1705 (UI38). The extensive rebuilding of the city and increasing amounts of coaches and carriages for transport led to some changes in the road network, with the corporation buying and demolishing houses in some places to improve roads. In the case of the study area, the passageway through Layerthorpe Postern was narrowed in 1723 to prevent entry of vehicles RCHMY1972, 137). All of this activity pre-dates Drake's map of York dating to 1736 (Plate 2).

Drake's 1736 map of York (Plate 2) shows the present site divided into two areas, the southernmost (roughly corresponding to the area of the present multi-storey car park) is shown with eight small rectangular areas of hatching, seven of which area parallel to the street of Jewbury and one at right angles to it. The precise nature of these hatched areas is unclear as the hatching is clearly different to that used elsewhere on the maps to indicate housing; it is possible that they represent horticultural plots, as indicated on Chassereau's map of 1750 (Plate 3). The remaining area of the present site is divided into four fields with their

long axes aligned north-west to south-east. These two areas are separated by a narrow lane on a north-west to south-east axis, while a second lane runs all the way along the north-western boundary of the present site. This lane is the present-day Love Lane. Neither of these lanes was depicted on Speed's map. The area between the present site and Monkgate is also depicted as fields as is the area to the north of Monkgate, the only buildings clearly depicted in this entire area are St Maurice's church and a single building fronting the south-eastern side of Monkgate. The area within the city walls is hatched to indicate dense urban occupation with only the churches and major public buildings depicted in detail. The open area to the south of Peasholme Green had been renamed as Pondgarth.

Chassereau's map of 1750 (Plate 3) again shows the site divided into two, with small agricultural plots in the area of the present multi-storey car park, and the remainder of the site divided into two fields, the southernmost of which represents the amalgamation of three fields on the earlier map by Drake. The lane subdividing the site into two and Love Lane are again shown. The present Monkgate is labelled Monk Street, while the present-day Foss Bank road is labelled as Jewbury. Trees are shown on the bank adjacent to the city walls. The north-western side of Monkgate is shown as lined with buildings, with St Maurice's church at the south-western end, while a number of buildings are also shown along the south-eastern frontage of the street including a large building with two wings to the rear (this is labelled on later maps as the County Hospital, part of which was recorded in excavations in 1982-3, UI250). The area to the east of the Foss is shown as fields. The area within the City Walls is depicted in more detail than that given on Drake's map; with the buildings shown in a dappled hatch, and various back gardens/yards being depicted, notably to either side of the southern end of Aldwark. Three gardens are also shown to the rear of the properties fronting onto the southern side of Peasholme Green.

The suburb of Monkgate continued to develop in the later 18th century with new houses constructed at 11 Monkgate from 1767-99 (UI77), at 46-8 Monkgate c. 1770 (UI6), at Rockingham House on Jewbury in 1792 (UI30), 39 Monkgate in 1794 (UI20) and 36 Monkgate in 1796-8 (UI17), while 42 Monkgate was constructed sometime in the 18th century (UI22). Within the City Walls 1-3 Aldwark was built in 1770 (UI47). Some commercial structures were also built in the study area including the Bay Horse public house at 4 Monkgate (UI2), which was built between 1767-99, with an ice house on the city rampart to the rear of the Bay Horse dating to the late 18th century (UI27). This structure was the subject of an archaeological watching brief in 1977 (UI267). A malt kiln was also built to the rear of 42 Monkgate in the mid-18th century (UI73) and a Grey Coat School was established at 31-35 Monkgate in 1784 (UI46).

A major change to the topography of the area occurred in the late 18th century with the canalisation of the River Foss (UI37). This effectively removed any vestige of the King's Fishpool.

Post-medieval remains have been observed at a number of sites in the study area. In the Monkgate suburb deposits relating to a 16th to late 17th/18th century garden, were present at County House Monkgate (UI95) together with metalworking debris of 17-18th century date. Post-medieval deposits were also present at 39 Monkgate (UI248) and at 19-23 Monkgate

(UI254), while traces of post-medieval buildings were recorded at 39 Monkgate (UI249) and a post-medieval horticultural/garden soil was observed at 2 St Maurice's Road (UI91-2).

Several sites within the City Walls have also yielded post-medieval remains. At the Merchant Taylor's Hall (UI90 and UI100) 16th-17th century deposits and structures including a tile hearth and brick floor were present; these were replaced in the 17th century by a wall and after the 18th century the site was used for dumping, but there was also a brick lined pit. A second watching brief at the Merchant Taylor's Hall recorded elements of a post-medieval building (UI265) and a post-medieval floor was recorded at St Cuthbert's church (UI260). A post-medieval pit was present at Adams Hydraulics (UI89) and features of this date were also present at Leeper Hare on Peasholme Green (UI96), while at Layerthorpe post-medieval foundations relating to a building that fronted Peasholme Green were found (UI94) and part of a post-medieval building was also seen at Layerthorpe/Foss Islands Road (UI239). At 17 Mansfield Street there was made ground thought to be infilling post-medieval clay extraction pits (UI231).

Three of the data points in the York Archaeology Deposit Model relate to the post-medieval deposits at Jewbury and the County Hospital Foss Bank Sites (see Table 1) and in each case these represented the upper surface of horticultural soils. The upper surface of these deposits was at 12.46m AOD across both sites (UIs 197, 200 and 204).

8.7 Modern 19th to 21st centuries

This period has seen numerous changes to York including increased industrialisation, with associated changes to the transport network to enable the movement of goods and people, and the construction of large numbers of houses. The population of York increased from 16,846 in 1801 to 51,105 by 1891, then to 105,371 by 1951 (VCH 1961, 254). This rapid population growth is particularly noticeable in the suburbs which expanded rapidly to accommodate the ever-growing population.

Tower 30 on the City Walls had been removed before 1812 (RCHMY 1972, 133). Early 19th century houses listed in the HER are 64-5 Monkgate (UI12), 13-14 Jewbury built from 1801-32 (UI74) and 16-18 Monkgate built from 1801-49 (UI76).

Todd's map of 1811 (Plate 4) shows the present site as two different plots of land, the south-western most being shown as an elaborate garden based on a saltire cross design with a building in the western corner of this plot, aligned at right angles to the adjacent street. Three fields are shown in the remainder of the present site, with a rectangular building shown in the northern corner of the southernmost field. Love Lane is again shown, but the north-west to south-east aligned lane dividing the present site into two is not shown. The present Jewbury is labelled as Barker Hill, while the present Foss Bank road is labelled as Jewbury, Monkgate is labelled as Monk Street and Aldwark as Oldwarke. The layout of Monkgate and the area within the city walls is little altered from the earlier map, though Chassereau shows an area of gardens close to Monk Bridge on a grid pattern, with an area gardens based around a cross design being located to the east of Layerthorpe Postern. Within each quarter of this garden there are paths on the diagonals giving a Union Jack shape. Much of the area to the east of the Foss remains as open ground. The area within the walls is broadly similar to that shown on Todd's map, except that there are no longer any buildings on the south-eastern frontage of Peasholme Green, the area being shown covered with trees.

Hargrove's map of 1818 (Plate 5) is very similar to that of Todd, the only significant difference within the present site being the presence of a second small building at the northernmost corner of the site. The elaborate gardens depicted on the earlier map in the southernmost portion of the present site and located to the east of Layerthorpe Postern are shown with Union Jack designed flower beds, while the gardens fronting onto the north-western side of Monkgate are shown with saltire cross designs. The area within the walls is similar to that shown on Todd's map. Several houses mentioned in the HER which were built after 1811 are visible on Hargrove's map including 19-21 Monkgate built 1812 (UI28), 67-9 Monkgate built 1812-4 (UI13), 55 Monkgate built c. 1812 (UI9) together with its associated gates and railings (UI10) and 71-75 Monkgate built 1812-30 (UI68).

Various changes were made to the transport network in the early 19th century. Layerthorpe Postern (UI61) had become dilapidated by 1820 and was demolished in 1928-30 (RCHMY 1972, 137). Layerthorpe Bridge was also replaced in 1829 (UI2). The County Hospital was expanded in 1849-51 to cater for a growing population; a new building was added to the rear of the hospital (UI16). This building survives and lies to the immediate north-west of the present site, now being known as County House.

The first Ordnance Survey (OS) map of York dating to 1852 (Plate 6) shows considerable changes from the earlier maps, reflecting the rapid population growth of the early 19th century. Within the immediate vicinity of the present site, Monkgate is named as such, and Aldwark has also gained its current spelling.

The major changes relating to the present site are the presence of a gas works covering the north-easternmost third of the site (UIs 66 and 71). Two large circular gasometers are present within the gas works. A process for manufacturing gas from coal was developed in the early 19th century and remained in use until the 1970s (McComish 2019, 18). Coal was placed in a closed tube called a retort oven and heated without oxygen. The resultant gas was passed through a condenser and purifier to remove tar and other impurities, before being stored in large tanks (Fern 2007, 7). Immediately adjacent to the gas works is a row of terraced housing, labelled Monk Terrace, located on the curving eastern corner of the present site. The present Foss Bank road is labelled Foss Lane immediately to the east of these houses. To the south-west of the gas works is the southernmost of three buildings forming the County Hospital and an associated yard. No trees or gardens are depicted within this plot of land. The area of the present-day multi-storey car park is depicted as covered by trees. A small group of buildings front onto Barker Hill to the immediate west of the area of trees, with an L shaped building to the north.

The entire length of Monkgate is lined on both sides by buildings, the largest of which is labelled as the County Hospital. This building formed the northernmost of three buildings which comprised the hospital, the remaining two being a Fever Ward located and the surviving County House located to the rear of Monkgate. The Grey Coat School (UI46) is shown as three buildings with an associated garden on the north-eastern side of Monkgate, while Agar's Hospital (UI72) is shown as a linear building parallel to the street frontage with small wings to the rear at either end. In addition, the layout of the medieval church of St Maurice is shown (UI40). Increasing industrialisation is shown by the presence of a smithy in one of the houses on the south-eastern frontage of Monkgate immediately opposite St Maurice's church, a

timber yard on the north-western side of Monkgate opposite Agar's Hospital and a second large timber yard to the south of the junction between Monkgate and Foss Bank. In addition, a malt kiln is shown to the rear of one of the properties on Monkgate (UI73). The Black Horse public house was located on the north-western side of Monkgate opposite the County Hospital. The northern end of Barker Hill is also shown as fronted by buildings on both sides, with those on the south-western frontage encroaching onto the area of the bank associated with the city walls.

While much of the area to the east of the Foss between Layerthorpe and Monk Bridge remained as fields there were an increasing number of buildings in this area. A malt kiln is shown on the northern side of Layerthorpe, as is a glass works located opposite Bilton Street (UI65). A church of England Sunday School is also present on the southern frontage of Layerthorpe.

Within the City Walls, Aldwark House (also known as Saltmarsh House) located between the city walls and Aldwark, is shown as a large house with an elaborate garden. A public house called The Leopard is present on the north-eastern frontage of Aldwark slightly to the north of St Anthony's Hall, with the Ebor Tavern public house located further along the street frontage next to the Merchant Taylor's Hall. Buildings were located fronting onto the south-western side of Peasholme Green, though much of the area to the south of these remained open ground, and the site of *Bigod's Mansion* is marked to the south-east of Peasholme Green (to the south of St Cutrthbert's church).

New housing visible on the 1852 OS map includes terraced housing built from 1828-33 at 1-57 Bilton Street (UI64) and 2-62 Redeness Street (UI67), 45-51 Monkgate built 1830-40 (UI24), a terrace of houses at Hallfield Place built in 1832 (UI52), 57 and 59 Monkgate (UI8), 30 Monkgate (UI15) built c.1835, 4-5 Foss Bank built 1835-40 (UI70) and 1 Penley's Grove street dating to the 1840s (UI69). Mid-19th century housing is also present within the study area at 54-8 Monkgate (UI7), 62-66 Monkgate (UI12) and 28 Monkgate (UI29) which date to c.1840, 61 Monkgate built c. 1845 (UI43) and a terrace of houses at 64-8 Monkgate built c. 1845-50 (UI42).

The city wall between Monk Bar and Layerthorpe postern was thoroughly repaired in 1871 and again in 1877-8 when a wall walk was added where it was missing (RCHMY 1972, 132). The medieval St Maurice's church was demolished and replaced with a new church in 1875 (UI40). In the late 19th century a joiners shop at 3 Aldwark was converted for use as a synagogue (UI41), but this is not marked on the 1892 OS map.

By 1892 (OS map, Plate 7) there had been considerable changes to York. Within the study area the gas works had expanded, being located to either side of the River Foss. Within the present site the gas works buildings had been completely altered with three gasometers being present the easternmost of which replaced the earlier row of terraced housing named Monk Terrace. A fourth larger gasometer was present on the opposing eastern side of the Foss. A railway had been built connecting the various parts of the gasworks, including a railway bridge over the River Foss (UI3), and this railway connected with the Foss Islands Branch Line railway located to the east.

The County Hospital had also changed; the northernmost two buildings as shown on the 1852 map had been demolished and the size of the grounds adjacent to the southernmost building had been reduced (these grounds lie within the present site). Two buildings had been constructed between the surviving County Hospital and the gas works. In addition, terraced housing had been constructed over the southernmost third of the present site, ranged round Orchard Street, Lower Orchard Street and the street frontage of Jewbury.

Changes had also occurred in the Monkgate area. The rebuilt St Maurice's church is shown and the Grey Coat School had clearly been altered with a new T-shaped building being present. Agar's Hospital had been demolished in the 1880s (UI72), and is no longer shown, being replaced by Agar Street with associated terraced housing to either side. A carriage works is shown almost opposite St Maurice's church, but the earlier smithy in this area is no longer present. The Bay Horse at 4 Monkgate is marked as a Hotel (UI26) and an inn is shown at the southern end of the row of buildings which lined the south-western frontage of St Maurice's Road. Several houses mentioned in the HER are visible on the 1892 OS map including 2 Monkgate built c. 1865 (UI25) and 37 Monkgate built 1867-99 (UI18), while houses at 8-26 Monkgate date to the 19-20th centuries (UI45).

Within the City Walls the industrialisation of the general vicinity is reflected by the presence of a brewery and steam laundry to the north of Aldwark and a coal wharf and confectionary works opposite St Cuthbert's church. The Leopard public house on Aldwark is no longer shown. The area to the east of the Foss had also largely infilled with housing. For example, the site of the earlier glassworks in Layerthorpe had been replaced by terraced housing. The earlier malt kiln at Layerthorpe had been replaced by a chicory works .

The 1909 OS map (Plate 8) shows that new buildings had been constructed to the south-west of the County Hospital. The gas works to the east of the River Foss had also altered, with a second large gasometer and various smaller buildings having been constructed. The laundry on Aldwark had gone, but a new laundry had been built to the south of Peasholme Green. The Blue Coat School in St Anthony's Hall is marked (UI38). A second laundry is shown south of Layerthorpe Bridge and the area to the south of Layerthorpe is largely infilled with buildings. In Monkgate a large Wesleyan chapel is shown on the north-western side of the street which is known to have been built in 1901-3 (UI44). The Tap and Spile public house at 29 Monkgate (UI14) dating to 1897 is also shown. The carriage works shown on Monkgate is no longer shown.

The Blue Coat School was expanded in 1914 by the addition of new classrooms (UI38). A War Memorial was constructed at St Cuthbert's church in 1921 (UI51).

The pattern of land use seen in 1909 was little altered by 1931 (Plate 9), the only significant changes being that an additional building had been constructed to the immediate south of and parallel to the County Hospital (this building would lie within the present site). In addition, a building to the immediate south of Peasholme Green is labelled as an engineering works. This was the Adams Hydraulics site which was excavated in 1990-91 (UI89). It should be noted that a building in this position was shown on the earlier 1909 map but it was not labelled as an engineering works. The chicory works in Layerthorpe is no longer marked and a large laundry had been built at the junction of Layerthorpe and Foss Islands Road.

The John Bull Public House was built in 1937 (UI63), but otherwise the landscape had changed little by 1941 (for this reason the OS 25" map is not shown). The only significant change is a third gasometer to the east of the River Foss. Sometime after WWII 1-5 Aldwark was converted into a club for the Royal Air Force (UI47).

The 1950 6" OS map (not shown) also shows little change from the pattern of land use seen in 1931. The next significant change shown on the various OS maps is that by 1962 (the OS 1:1,250 map, not shown) the portion of the gas works to the west of the River Foss (i.e. the northern end of the present site) have been largely demolished while new buildings constructed in the gas works to the east of the river. The County Hospital buildings had been extended slightly on the south-eastern side and a tennis court had been built to the south of the County Hospital (within the area of the present site). Redeness Street was demolished in 1962 (UI67) and St Maurice's church was demolished in 1967 (UI40)

By 1975 (the OS 1:1,250 map, not shown) the terraced housing of Orchard Street and Lower Orchard Street had been largely demolished, with just 6 houses remaining, which fronted onto the southernmost end of Jewbury. The remainder of the site had been turned into an open area car park. The lodge and Masters' House of the Gas works were also demolished from 1975-80 (UI71). York Synagogue closed in 1975 (UI41), while the County Hospital was closed in 1977 and the building is now occupied by flats known as County House (UI16).

Layerthorpe bridge was widened in 1997 (UI2). At some stage in the 20th century a pipeline (UI4) was built across the Foss connecting the two sides of the gas works. The former Grey Coat School (UI46) became a clinic.

A foundation pit for a mobile phone mast located on the south-eastern boundary of the present site adjacent to the bus layby noted a considerable depth of modern features and disturbance, with a modern concrete raft 0.85m thick was observed at a depth of 1.1m BGL and levelling deposits and pavement surfaces above (Dean 2005, 6).

9 POTENTIAL DEPOSIT SEQUENCE

It is clear that in Plot B there is a complex sequence of deposits dating from the Roman period, including a number of burials. There is limited evidence for the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity. By far the most significant feature in this part of the site is the late 12th to late 13th century medieval Jewish cemetery, which lies beneath the southern block of the multi-storey car park. Above the medieval cemetery the deposits comprised horticultural soils and the remains of Victorian terraced housing, but there is a possibility that later medieval and post-medieval housing may have existed along the Jewbury street frontage.

The archaeology of Plot A is less well understood, largely due to the lack of archaeological interventions over much of the area. The only large-scale excavation was the northernmost trench of the County Hospital Foss Bank site (UI213) which was located to the immediate south-west of the south-western façade of Sainsbury's. Two of the four boreholes recorded in 2003 (UI99) were located at the very edge of the site to Foss Islands Road (Boreholes 21-2), while a third was approximately 10m to the south of the southern corner of the Go Outdoors store (Borehole 3) and the fourth (Borehole 23) was in the vicinity of the earlier County Hospital Foss Bank excavations, i.e. an area where the sequence of deposits was already

known. In other words, nothing is known of the deposits under both of the present retail units, the delivery area to the north-west of the retail units or most of the car park in Plot A.

In terms of what is known of the potential deposit sequence, Plot A can be divided into two portions, with the north-western half probably being open lands or fields prior to the construction of a Gas Works (UI66) at the site in 1880. It is clear from historic maps that the gas works underwent frequent alterations. The presence of such a plant on the site will undoubtedly have caused major disturbance to any underlying strata and may also have resulted in ground contamination with the chemicals used to produce town gas.

The portion of the car Park in Plot A located to the immediate south-west of the south-western façade of Sainsbury's clearly has a complex pattern of Roman remains, including burials. The deposits above were largely a build-up of horticultural soils prior to the construction of the County Hospital (now County House, UI16) in 1849-51, when the central third of the present site became incorporated into the hospital grounds. Features relating to the hospital such as a tennis court may also within Plot A.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1.1 *Naturally occurring geological deposits*

Naturally occurring geological deposits would clearly be encountered across the site being at c. 10.7m AOD at the southern end of the site rising to between 10 and 11.5m AOD in the area of the car park to the south-west of the Sainsbury's store. Although the AOD height of naturally occurring geological deposits is uncertain in the remainder of the site, it is probable that it would be encountered at any point within the study area where redevelopment took place.

The presence of possible river deposits at the extreme northern end of the site, as seen in Borehole 22 (UI99) is of potential importance in the understanding of the development of the River channel of the River Foss over time. It is considered that there is a **high potential** for naturally occurring deposits of geoarchaeological interest being encountered at the present site.

10.1.2 *Prehistoric*

There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the area. It is therefore considered that there is a **low potential** for prehistoric remains within the present site.

10.1.3 *Roman*

There is abundant evidence for Roman activity in the in portion of the Plot A car park to the immediate south-west of the south-western façade of Sainsbury's and the north-eastern half of Plot B, with a scatter of Roman features across the remainder of Plot B. These features are cut into the upper surface of the underlying natural.

It is possible that Roman activity was concentrated in the areas closest to the fortress and to the major Roman road running north-eastwards from the eastern gate of the fortress (UI48); if so, the northern half of the present site would have been less utilised. In addition, this area may have been marginal land on the edge of the River Foss, limiting the potential for intensive land use. This may suggest that fewer features of Roman date would be present in the northern portion of the site. Furthermore, any Roman features in the northern portion of the site would have been severely damaged by the later gas works.

It is considered that there is a **high potential** for Roman remains at the southern half of Plot A (as far north-west as the Sainsbury's building) and across Plot B. In contrast, there is a **low potential** for Roman remains in the portion of Plot A beneath the two retail units and to the south-east of the retail units.

10.1.4 *Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian*

There is little evidence for Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian activity either within the site or in the immediate vicinity. It is therefore considered that there is a **low potential** for such remains within the present site.

10.1.5 *Medieval*

There is little to no evidence for medieval activity other than a build-up of horticultural soils in the area of Plot A to the immediate south-west of the Sainsbury's building and this portion of the site is it considered to have **low potential** for medieval remains. Within the remainder of Plot A there is very little information available, but this area is shown as fields on 17th century maps which may reflect the pattern seen in the medieval period. For this reason the remainder of Plot A is also considered to have a **low potential** for medieval remains.

In contrast Plot B has a **high potential** for medieval remains, being the site of a known medieval burial ground.

10.1.6 *Post-medieval*

There evidence suggests that throughout the post-medieval period the site was primarily gardens and fields, the only possible exception being the Street frontage of Jewbury where a number of buildings are depicted on a map of 1610 (Plate 1). The street frontage would undoubtedly have been severely damaged by the construction of the multi-storey car park. This site is therefore considered to have **low potential** for post-medieval remains of any significance.

10.1.7 *Modern*

Modern deposits in the area range from a gas works over the northernmost third of the site, the grounds of a hospital and some associated hospital buildings over the central third of the site and terraced housing and associated services within Plot B. The buildings of the gas works would be of interest with regards to the study of industrial archaeology, while the grounds of the hospital and associated buildings together with the remains of the terraced housing offer less potential for research. The northernmost third of the site therefore has **high potential** for modern remains, while the remainder of the site has **low potential**.

10.2 **Archaeological Significance**

Historic England highlights four main values when determining significance in their guidance *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance* (English Heritage 2008):

- **Historical value:** the ways in which people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative
- **Aesthetic value:** the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place
- **Communal value:** the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory
- **Evidential value:** the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity

With regards to historical value and communal value, the site it is of great importance to the history of Judaism in England. The archaeological excavation of this site in 1982, prior to the construction of the present multi-storey car park, was highly controversial. There is a significant risk that the Orthodox Jewish community and authorities will object in the strongest possible terms to any redevelopment on Plot B resulting in any further disturbance of Jewish burials at the site. The human remains excavated in 1982 were reburied at the behest of the Jewish community in a small garden on the south-western side of the car park; as with the main cemetery any disturbance to this garden is very likely to be highly problematic. The commemorative plaque on the car park wall relating to the burial ground should also be preserved.

The modern buildings at the present site are of no aesthetic value.

In terms of evidential value the site has the potential to contribute to the further understanding of four key elements; analysis of earlier river channels in the area, Roman land use including burials, the further understanding of the medieval Jewish burial ground (though as noted above this could be highly problematic) and investigations of the gas works structures.

11 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

A site visit was undertaken by the author on 6th November 2020 between 12-1pm. At the start of the walkover there was a slight trace of some fog that had been present earlier in the day, but by 12.15pm the fog had completely gone giving way to bright sunshine, with good visibility. There were no observed constraints at the site (such as overhead power cables). The site was observed during a Covid 19 lockdown, meaning that the Sainsbury's supermarket was open for business but that Go Outdoors (designated a non-essential shop) was closed. As a result of the lockdown the car park was less busy than would normally be the case.

11.1 Plot A

Plot A is bordered along most of the north-western side by Love Lane, which has a continuous brick wall on the south-eastern side, while the north-eastern side is bordered by brick walls at the northern end (Plate 10) and the end walls of houses at the southern end (Plate 11). There is an area of decorative brickwork on the wall to the south-east of Love Lane (Plate 12). Love Lane continues as far as Jewbury. The southern end of the north-western side of Plot A is bordered by a low brick wall with a small area of shrubs and then the County House building to the north-west (Plate 13).

The south-western side of Plot A adjoins the multi-storey car park of Plot B (this building is described below). The north-eastern side of Plot A are bordered by a high brick wall separating the site from Foss Bank Road, its associated pavements and the River Foss (Plate 14). This wall continues around the south-eastern boundary of Plot A, and adjacent to the curving section (where the wall changes alignment from north-west/south-east to south-east/north-west) there is a small area of overgrown shrubs external to the wall (Plate 15). This brick wall then curves sharply to form the north-eastern side of an entry ramp into the open area car park from Foss Bank road (Plate 16); this entry is located roughly half way along the south-eastern side of Plot A. To the immediate south of this wall there is a wall bordering a small garden (Plate 17) associated with the bus layby. The southernmost part of the south-western

boundary of Plot A is the exit point for both the open area and multi storey car parks (Plate 18).

There is an entry point into the site at the northern corner of Plot A. This gives access to a two-lane access road leading to the customer's car park (Plate 19) which runs along the north-eastern boundary of the site, and to a two-lane road for commercial traffic giving access to the delivery yard at the rear of the commercial properties within Plot A (Plate 20). Both these roads have lockable iron gates. The access road for the car park is bordered on the southwestern side by a metal fence, there is a central carriageway divide in the form of a low concrete kerb and there are a number of trees between the road and the property boundary wall (Plate 21); speed bumps are also present. The metal fence changes direction at the eastern end to run on a north-west/south-east alignment as far as the corner of the Go Outdoors retail unit (Plate 22). A series of lamp posts is located within the area enclosed by this fence (Plates 21-22).

A pedestrian entry point is located immediately adjacent to the north-eastern end of the County House building, comprising a small staircase and a disabled access ramp (Plates 23-4). These indicate the drop in ground level between Love Lane and Plot A.

Within Plot A there are two single storey retail buildings constructed in the early 1980s. The northernmost is occupied by Go Outdoors and has a mixture of metal and glass facings (Plate 25). The southernmost retail unit is a Sainsbury's supermarket with glass facades (Plates 26-7). The south-eastern side and the southern half of the south-western sides of the Sainsbury's building have an external suspended roof providing a covered walkway around the shop (Plate 28). The area between the north-western side of Sainsbury's and the property boundary wall is gated off, preventing public access; this area has a paved surface and is lit by lamp posts (Plate 29).

The car park surrounding the two retail units is at variable heights AOD, being broadly flat over the northern half (Plate 25), but then sloping in various directions at the southern end. There is a ramp downwards providing the entry point for the car park mid-way along the south-eastern side of Plot A (Plate 30). The car park to the south-west of Sainsbury's has a complex series of slopes and levels. This area of the car park is divided in two by a north-east to south-west aligned wall (Plate 31), the area to the north-west of this wall being at a slightly higher level than the area to the south-east of the wall. The western corner of the Plot A car park slopes upwards giving access to the upper open-air level of the multi-storey car park in Plot B (Plate 32). Within the Plot A car park is an exit lane at the southern end which slopes down towards Foss Bank road (Plates 31); this is bordered by a brick wall on the northern side (Plate 33). This wall retains a small area of car parking at a higher level, together with recycling bins and a disused rectangular metal bin (Plates 34-5).

The Plot A car park is divided up by white painted lines into various parking bays and access routes. There are a number of covered areas for shopping trolleys, one 32m south of the south-western frontage of Sainsbury's, one 20m south of the southern corner of Sainsbury's, one to the immediate north-west of the entry route mid-way along Plot A (Plate 36), one adjacent to the south-western boundary wall roughly opposite the north-eastern end of Sainsbury's (Plate 37) and one adjacent to the entrance of Go Outdoors. A bay for shopping trolleys is present 20m to the south-east of Go Outdoors (Plate 38). Areas for parking trolleys

on the pavement are also present adjacent to the south-western façade of Sainsbury's and the south-eastern façade of Go Outdoors.

A small brick walled area of shrubs is present to the immediate south-east of the southern end of the Sainsbury's building (Plate 39) which has a small concrete bin at the northern end (Plate 40). To the south-west of the walled area is a pavement (Plate 39). A second walled area of shrubs is present outside the junction of the two retail units.

Immediately adjacent to the south-western boundary wall of the car park are heavy duty metal crash barriers to prevent parking car from damaging the boundary wall of the site (Plate 41). The car park is supplied with lamp posts for lighting. Parking meters are also present opposite the entrance to Go Outdoors (Plate 38) and two adjacent to the brick wall dividing the southern part of the Plot A car park (Plate 42). The car park and car park pavements are crossed by drains and associated grids (Plates 43-4). Metal plates covering utility trenches are also present (Plate 45). Metal and concrete bollards are present around the south-western façade and adjacent to the south-eastern end of the Sainsbury's building (Plate 46), and outside the southern end of the façade of Go outdoors, while the northern end of the Go Outdoors building is protected by metal crash barriers identical to those seen on Plate 41. Various metal signposts are present across the car park, such as those illustrated on Plate 46.

The bus layby on the south-eastern side of Plot A has an entry and off ramp (Plate 47), and is bordered to the north-west by a hedge and wall, and to the south-east by a path and three bus shelters to the south-east of which is a low wall containing shrubs and trees, then a path adjacent to Foss Bank road (Plate 48). The pavement to the south-east of the northern end of the bus layby is uneven, reflecting an earlier arrangement of pavements (Plate 49). There is a zebra crossing to the north of the bus shelters which crosses the bus lane and gives access into the Sainsbury's car park though an entry in the boundary wall located next to the vehicular entrance ramp from Foss Bank.

Between the exit to the bus layby and exit from the multi-storey car park there is an area or overgrown shrubs and trees, which is crossed by a path giving access to the bus layby (Plate 50).

11.2 Plot B

Plot B is bordered on the north-eastern side by Plot A, by Foss Bank to the south-east, Jewbury to the south-west and Feversham House to the north-west. Almost the entire plot is covered by a multi-storey car park and its associated entrance road off Jewbury, and there is a small associated building to the north-west of the entrance road.

The small building on the north-western side of Plot B is a single storey brick structure with arched windows and an arched central doorway (Plate 51). There are signs on the south-western façade one naming the building as 14 Jewbury, one being a tourist map of York (Plate 52) and the third sign relating to tours of York.

The entry to the carpark has a barrier limiting the height of vehicles at the entrance (Plate 53). The entry is single lane at the point where it leaves Jewbury, but becomes two lanes wide internally (Plate 54) with the left hand lane leading into the two storey portion of the car park and the right hand lane giving access straight on into the Sainsbury's car park of Plot A and to the right into the three storey portion of the multi-storey car park.

The multi-storey car park is a brick and concrete structure. The south-western and south eastern façades (Plates 55-6) have side arched opening containing metal grilles. The floor of the middle storey of the car park can be clearly seen through these grilles. Along the exterior of the north-eastern side of the building there is a pedestrian access ramp (Plate 57) which goes from the level of the Sainsbury's car park in Plot A to the top of the multi-storey car park. This ramp carries over the exit to the multi-storey car park (Plate 58).

Taking the three-storey portion of the building first, on the ground floor there are pedestrian entrance points at the western and southern corners of the building (Plates 59-60) both of which can be locked with metal gates. The ground floor has electric lights in the ceiling. A pay station is located next to the western pedestrian entrance (Plate 59). The ground floor has a separate room at the southern end located to the west of the pedestrian entrance, which is surrounded by metal fencing. This room housed bikes and bollards at the time of the walkover (Plate 61). The remainder of the ground floor was divided into parking bays. A small area is barriered off in the southern corner of the ground floor to provide parking for bikes and motorbikes (Plate 62). A ramp adjacent to the south-western wall of the building gives access to the first floor (Plate 63), while the access ramp down is located adjacent to the north-eastern wall of the building (Plate 64). The exit to the car park is in the eastern corner of the building (Plate 65).

The first floor of the car park does not extend the full width of the three-storey structure, the north-western side of this floor being clearly visible on Plate 66. The first floor is split into parking bays (Plate 67) and there is a small area barriered off in the southern corner for motorbikes (Plate 68). There are two pay stations located adjacent to the south-western wall (the northernmost of which is illustrated on Plate 69). The upper floor of the car park is accessed from Plot A and comprises an open area which slopes downwards towards the north-west to the top of the two-storey portion of the car park. This upper floor is surrounded on the south-western, the north-eastern and the south-eastern sides by a high brick wall (Plate 70). Where this wall runs above the entrance road to the car park there is a decorative hollow-curve shape (Plate 71). In the area adjacent to Feversham House there is a low brick wall (Plate 70). A brick stairwell located on the south-eastern of the car park side provides access between the various floors of the car park (Plate 72).

There is a property division wall to the north-east of Feversham House and the two-storey portion of the car park is located slightly to the north-east of this property wall (Plate 73). The ground floor of the car park is accessed by cars from Jewbury, and by pedestrians using a staircase enclosed in brick walls leading from Cloisters Walk, located on the north-western side of the car park (Plates 74-5). This entry has metal gates to enable closure. Adjacent to the pedestrian access to the ground floor of the car park is a small ramp leading to an arched gateway, again with a metal gate, giving pedestrian and disabled access to the upper floor of the car park (Plate 76-7).

The ground floor of this portion of the car park is divided in two by a concrete wall aligned north-west to south-east, the area to the south-west of this wall (Plate 78) is at a higher level than the area to the north-east of the wall (Plate 79), which slopes down to provide the exit point located adjacent to the main access road into the car park (Plate 80). A pay machine is located on the north-western wall (Plate 81).

The upper storey of the car park is continuous with the upper storey of the three-storey car park and with the car park in Plot A, with a slope up into the former and a slope down into the latter areas. The upper floor of the car park is bordered by low brick walls on all sides (Plate 82-3).

11.3 To the immediate exterior of the multi-storey car park

There is also a small yard area along the south-eastern side of the car park which lies outside the proposed site. This is gated off to prevent public access and houses a small brick building, a flight of four steps leading nowhere, a portaloo and a small wooden shed. This can also be accessed through metal gates in the south-western side of the multi-storey car park, though these were firmly locked at the time of the walkover.

Adjacent to the south-western façade of the carpark is a small overgrown garden surrounded by a low wall and metal fence (Plate 84). This houses the skeletal remains from the 1982 excavations on the Jewish cemetery. A commemoration plaque relating to the burial ground is located on the wall of the multi-storey car park at the northern end of this garden (Plate 85).

12 DISCUSSION

This report aimed to identify the potential for survival of archaeological remains that may be encountered at Sainsbury's Foss Bank, York, to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made with regards to future development.

While there is a great deal of confidence about the expected archaeological deposits in the portion of Plot A immediately to the south-west of the south-western façade of the Sainsbury's building and for the whole of Plot B, the same cannot be said for the remainder of Plot A, where virtually nothing is known of the underlying strata.

12.1 Brief Period-by-period Summary

12.1.1 Naturally occurring deposits

The level of naturally occurring clay is clearly known across in the portion of Plot A immediately to the south-west of the south-western façade of the Sainsbury's building and for the whole of Plot B. Elsewhere the precise height AOD of the naturally occurring geological deposits is unclear, but such deposits certainly exist across the entire site.

12.1.2 Prehistoric

Apart from a few stray finds there is little evidence for prehistoric activity within the present site.

12.1.3 Roman

A dense pattern of Roman features were present to the south-west of the south-western façade of the Sainsbury's building in both Plot A and beneath the two-storey car park in Plot B, while a less dense pattern of Roman features was seen in the remainder of Plot B. It is unclear if Roman remains survive elsewhere on the site, but any at which may have existed at the northern end of Plot A would almost certainly have been severely damaged by the later gas works.

12.1.4 Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian

Limited evidence for this period was present in the form of a ditch and gullies in Plot B.

12.1.5 Medieval

Plot B contains the remains of a medieval cemetery beneath the three-storey portion of the present car park. While much of this was fully excavated in 1982, the portion between Trenches 11 and 12, and that between Trenches 12 and 13 remains in-situ.

12.1.6 Post-medieval

The site was primarily used for horticultural purposes during this period.

12.1.7 Modern

Modern remains at the site include a gas works at the northern end of Plot A, the remains of some hospital buildings and an associated garden in the central third of the site, and of terraced housing in Plot B.

12.2 Archaeological Impacts

With regards to the present site the DBA has determined from the existing records that archaeological remains are present over the southernmost third of Plot A, together with Plot B, and that in the case of the medieval remains these are of national significance, being part of a medieval Jewish cemetery.

It is clear that within the area to the south-west of the Sainsbury's building in Plot A and across Plot B that any re-development involving ground reduction would severely impact on in-situ archaeological remains which are primarily of Roman and medieval date. The only exceptions would be those area subjected to archaeological excavation in 1982, as shown on Figure 6, all of which were fully excavated to the top of the underlying natural deposits. The potential impact of re-development on certain aspects of the site merit specific consideration:

12.2.1 Naturally occurring deposits

The presence of a thick deposit of possible river-lain origin in Borehole 22 (Context 3004) at the northern limit of the site suggests that there is some potential for the examination of river silts around the north-western and north eastern sides of the site, i.e. the areas closest to the River Foss. These would primarily be of geoarchaeological interest. It is suggested that a programme of windowless sample boreholes be undertaken to recover samples for environmental, geochemical and hydrological assessment. If significant, well-preserved and potentially anoxic deposits are identified, a programme of pre-determination water monitoring may be required by the planning authority.

12.2.2 Roman deposits

The level of Roman deposits beneath the present retail units and to the south-east of these units in Plot A is unclear. It is suggested that a number of test pits or boreholes be undertaken across the car park in this area to inform on the likely survival of archaeological deposits of Roman, or indeed any, period. Such investigation would enable the creation of a more detailed plan for archaeological mitigation relating to the proposed development. We must also advise that more extensive pre-determination evaluation trenching may be required by the planning authority.

12.2.3 The medieval Jewish cemetery

It is clear that any further disturbance to the medieval Jewish burial ground located within Plot B would be highly contentious. With regards to the medieval cemetery just under half of the known cemetery (the areas between Trenches 11 and 12, and that between Trenches 12 and 13) remains unexcavated. The density of burial within the excavated portion of the cemetery was greatest in Trench 12. Given that just over 500 burials were excavated in 1982, this would suggest that there are potentially in excess of another 500 burials relating to the cemetery remaining in-situ.

As discussed above, there is a significant risk that the Orthodox Jewish community and authorities will object in the strongest possible terms on religious grounds to any works in this area resulting in disturbance to the remaining in-situ burials. The same is likely to apply to the small garden containing the re-interred human remains from the 1982 excavations that lies immediately to the south-west of the multi-storey car park. There is a risk that planning permission for works in this unexcavated portion of the cemetery, along with disturbing the reinterred human remains, would be refused.

On archaeological grounds, therefore, we do not recommend that the proposal as it currently stands be submitted for planning permission without extensive consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

Our recommended approach would be to redesign Blocks H and I together with the intervening car parking spaces (see Figure 3). In addition, any deep trenches for services would have to avoid the unexcavated portions of the cemetery. There are two possible options:

- any new buildings and service trenches in this area would have to be positioned so that they lay exclusively within the limits of Trenches 13, 13a, 14a and 14 of the Jewbury excavations.
- The new building designs would re-use the foundations of the present car park and ensures that no services trenches are placed within the unexcavated portion of the medieval cemetery, mitigating the need for any further ground works.

12.2.4 *The gas works*

The buildings of the gas works at the northern end of Plot A are of interest from an industrial archaeology point of view, however, the by-products of coal-gas production (such as residual hydrocarbons, cyanide and heavy metals) are extremely hazardous and this site will pose severe Health and Safety problems. The contaminants may also have affected ground-water at the site, which would make excavation hazardous. It is also possible that sulphates may have weathered out of concrete buildings associated with the gas works (McComish 2019, 16).

Precautions would need to be set in place to ensure the Health and Safety of anyone working on any archaeological excavations of the site of the gas works (or for that matter any other demolition and construction staff working in this area of the site). Advice would be needed from relevant bodies (such as the Health and Safety Executive) to determine precisely how any such archaeological excavation could proceed (McComish 2019, 16).

12.2.5 *Ground-works*

At the time of writing the precise nature and depths of any foundations, the location of services trenches, the depth of any tree planting pits and the depth of machine clearance for

the proposed development at the site is unknown. Even if test pits were excavated and they suggested that there was relatively little or nothing of archaeological interest over the bulk of Plot A (see 12.2.2 above) it is recommended that a periodic watching brief should be maintained on any ground works or surface clearance works in this portion of the site.

13 SOURCES

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14 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Figures and map-based Plates were prepared by C. Jackson-Slater

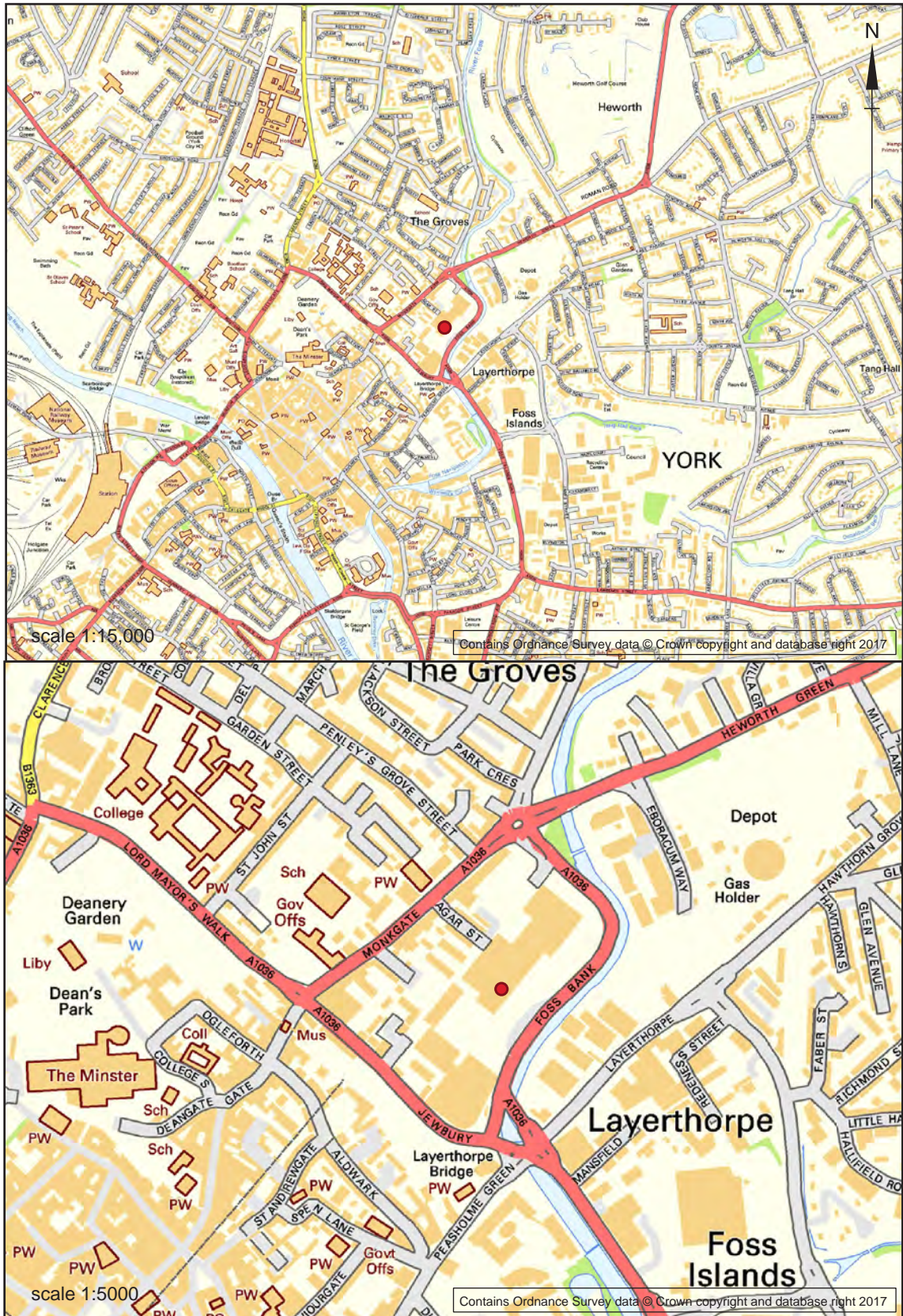
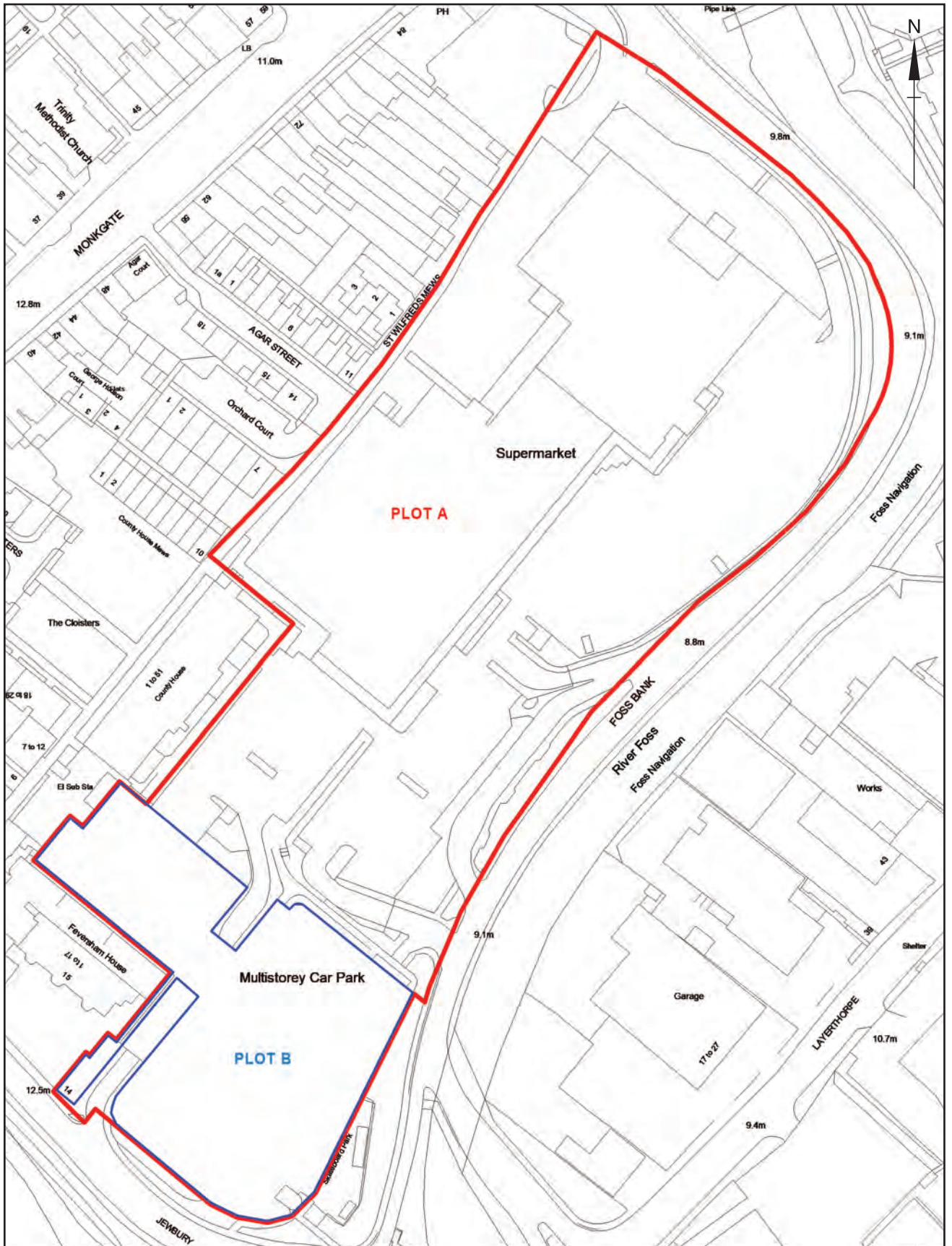


Figure 1 Site Location



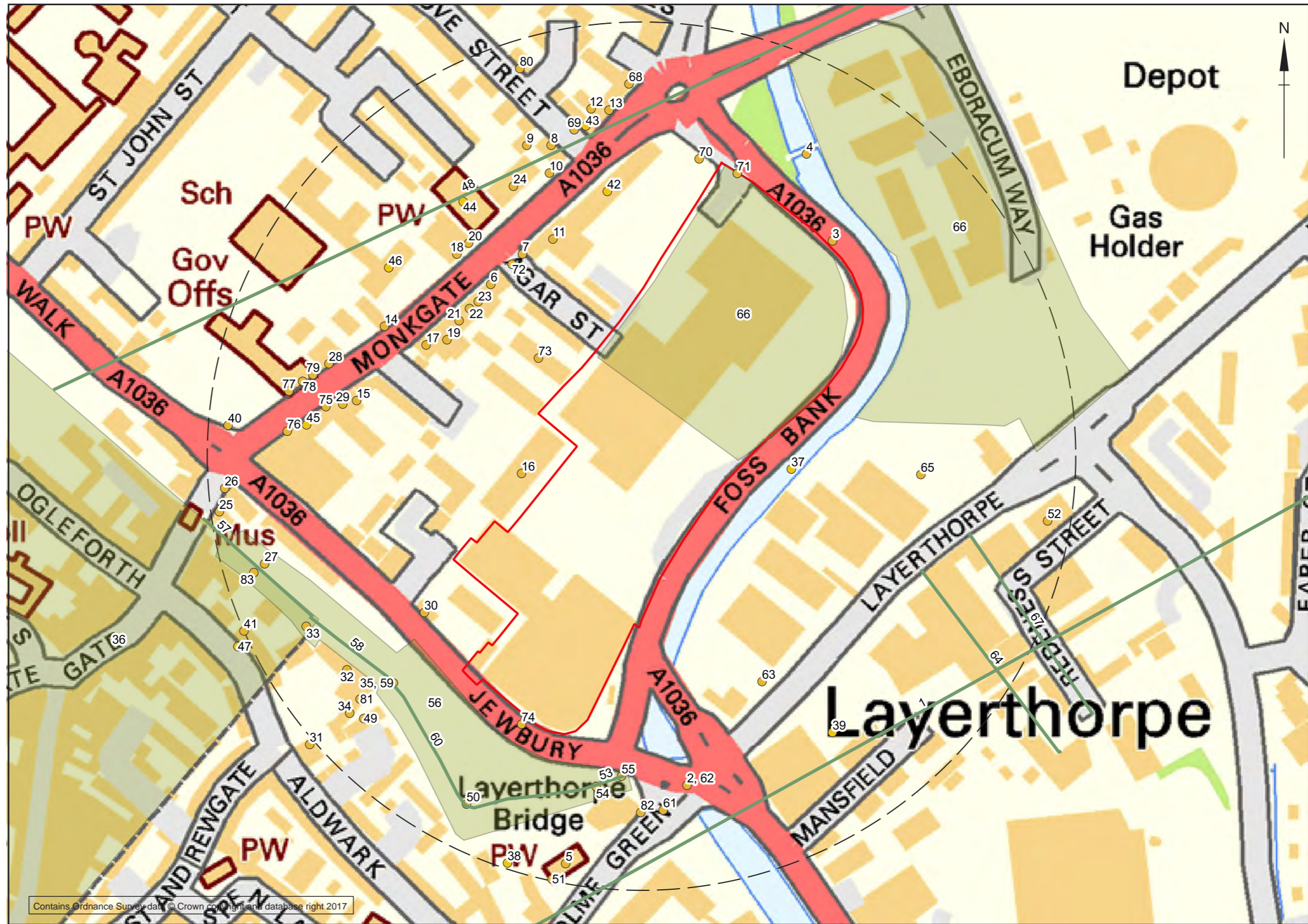
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Figure 2 Location of Site
(Drawing provided by client, drawing no. SAY-AHR-SO-00-XX-A-08100)



scale 1:1500

Figure 3 Proposed Development
(plan provided by the client AHR Capacity Study p5)



scale 1:1750

Figure 4 HER Monument and Listed Building in the 250m Study Area



scale 1:1200

Figure 5a HER Archaeological Investigations and Deposit Models within 250m Study Area

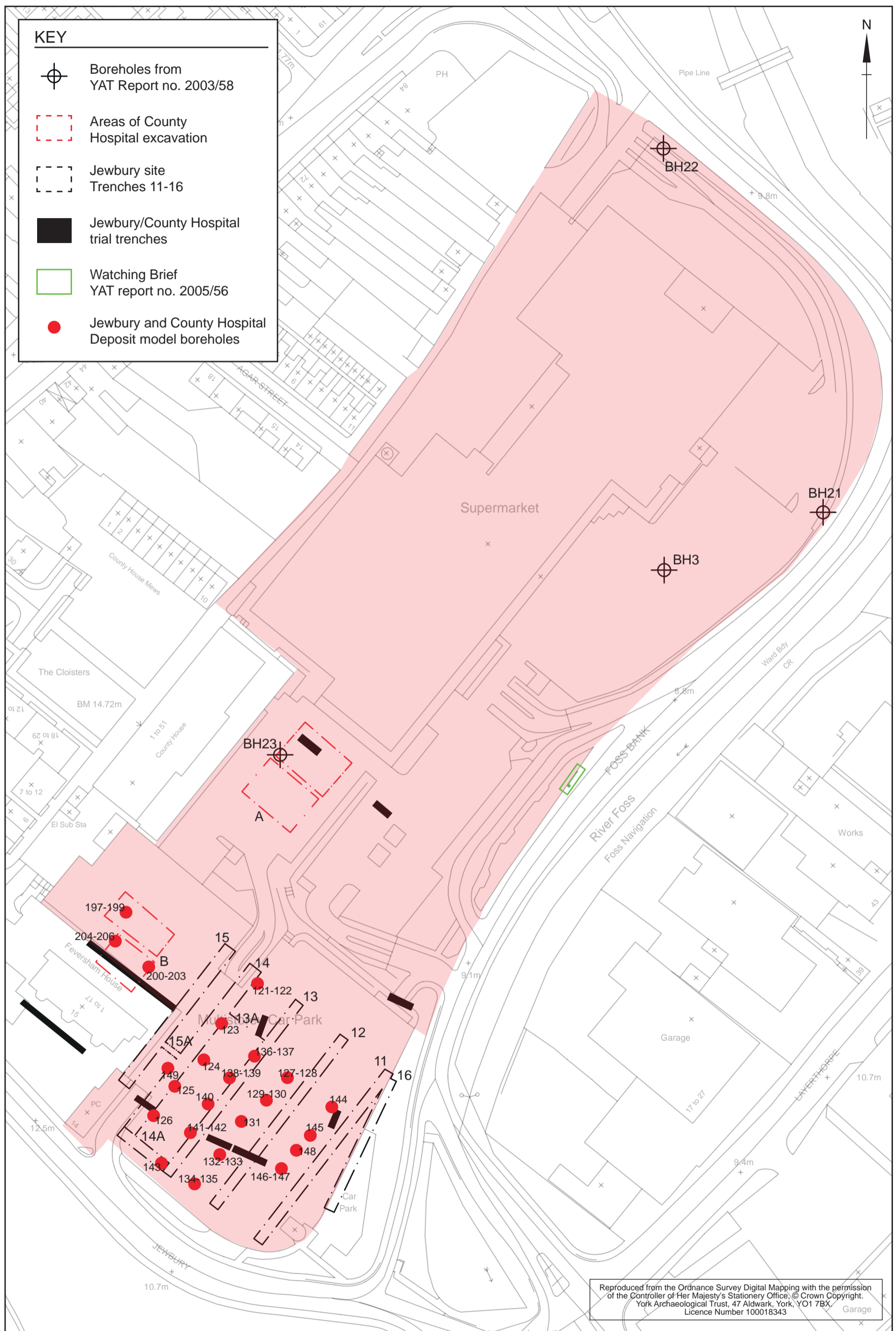


Figure 6 Previous Archaeological Investigations within the study area

PLATES

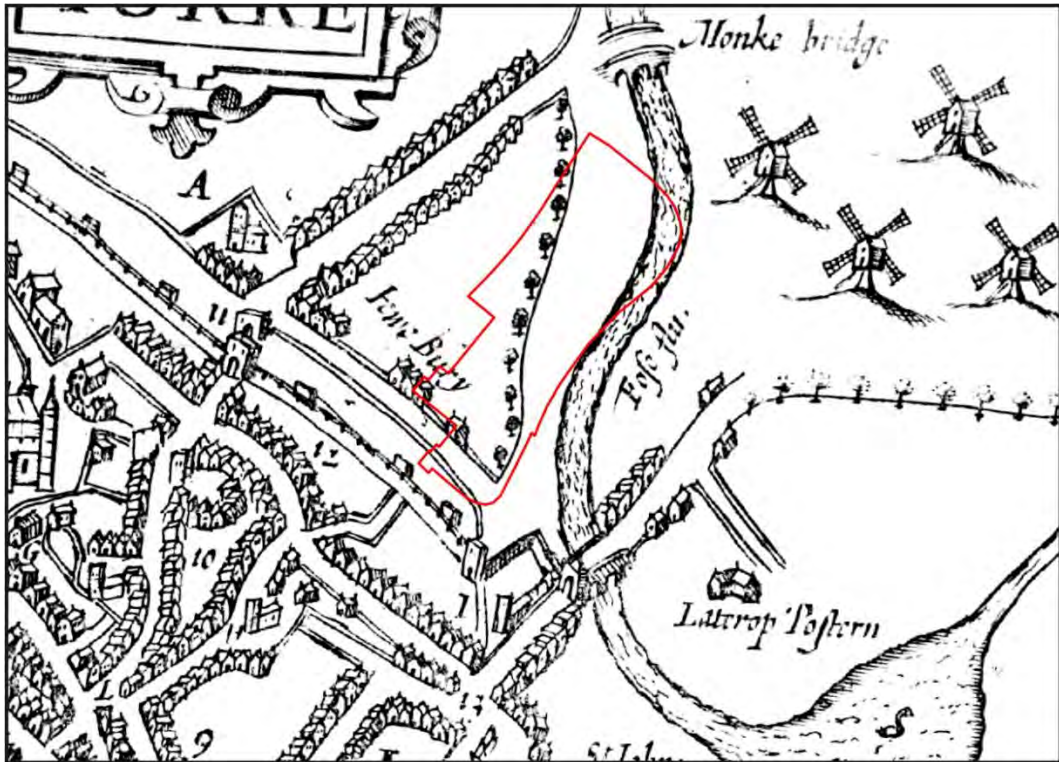


Plate 1 Extract of Speed's map of York 1610, the present site outlined in red

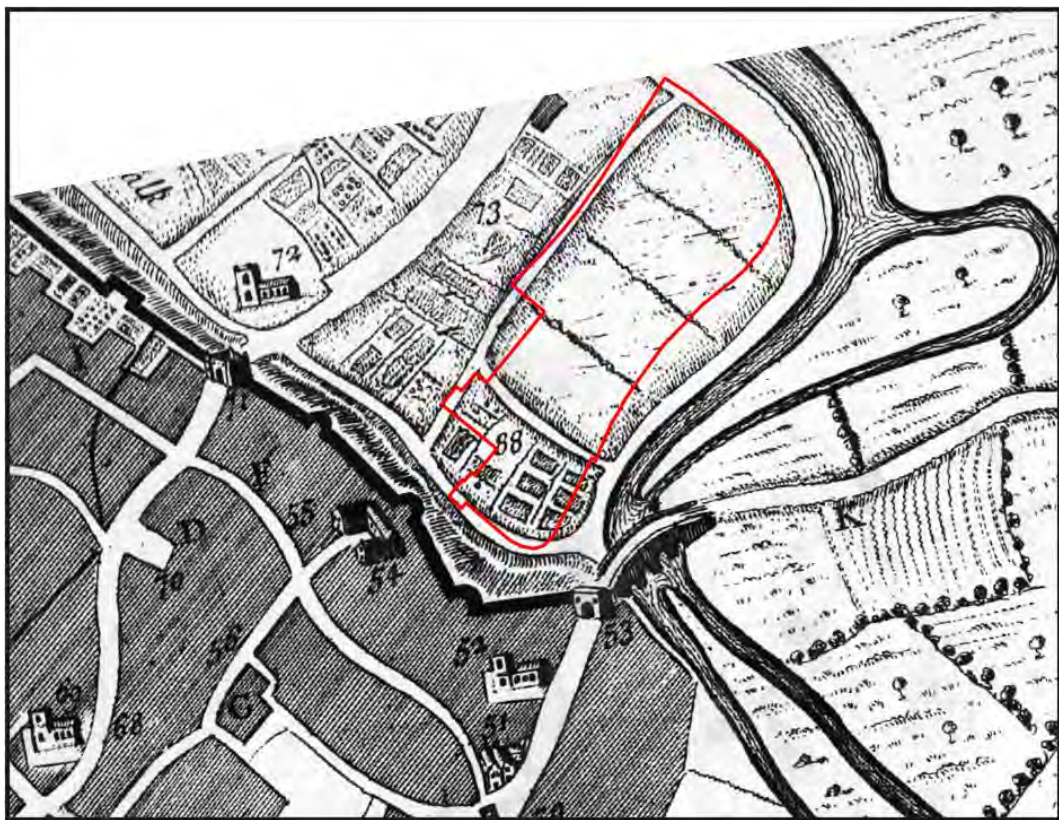


Plate 2 Extract of Drake's map of York 1736, the present site outlined in red

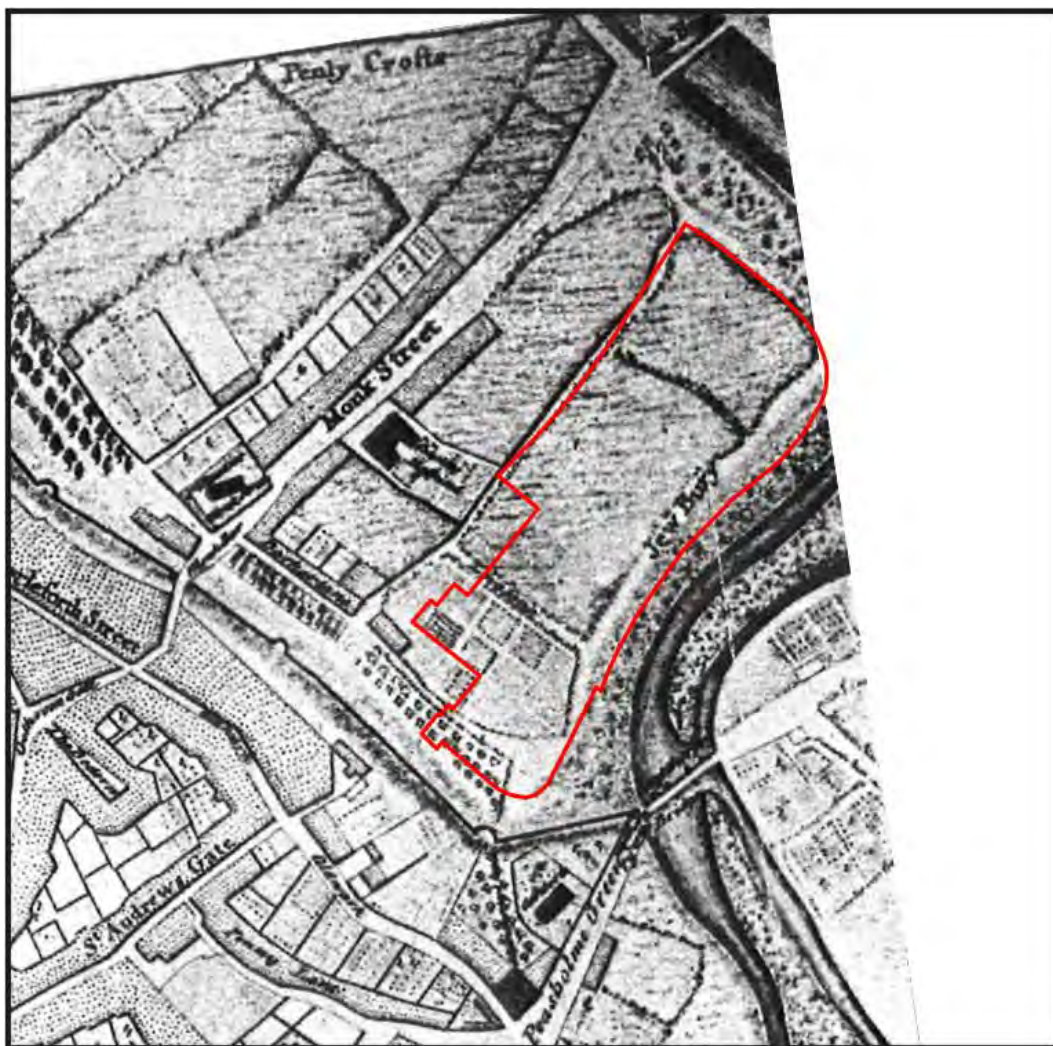


Plate 3 Extract of Chassereau's map of York 1750, the present site outlined in red

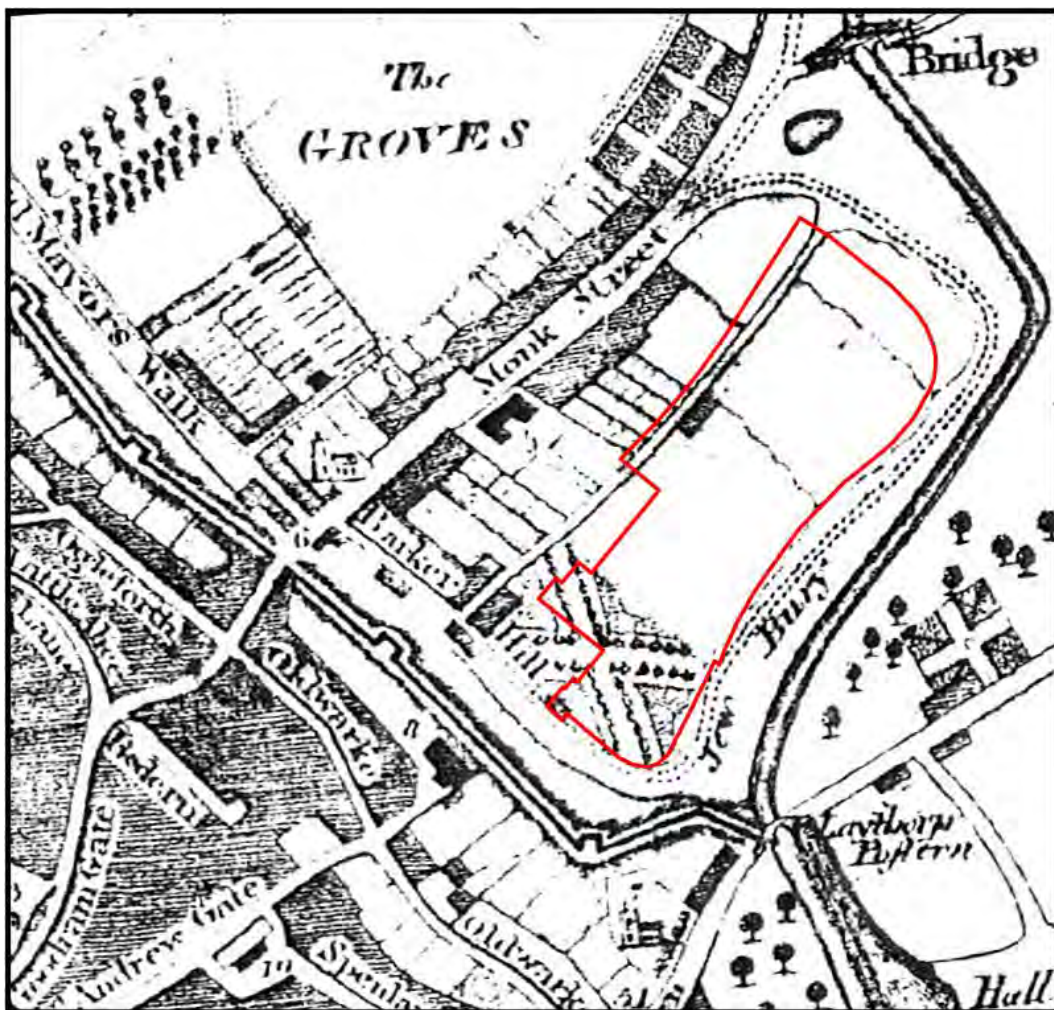


Plate 4 Extract of Todd's map of 1811, the present site outlined in red

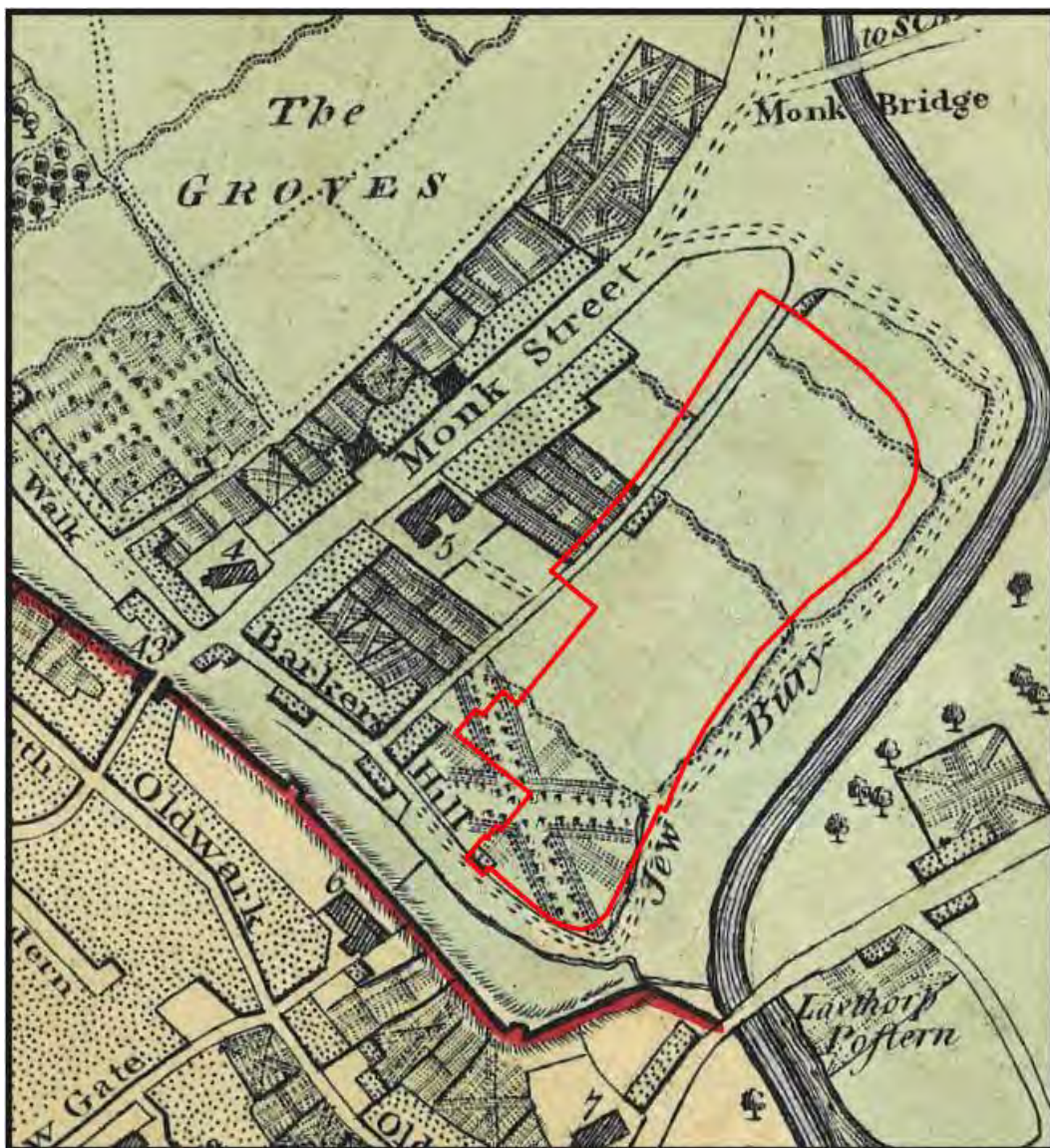


Plate 5 Extract of Hargrove's map of 1818, the present site outlined in red



Plate 6 Extract from the 1852 Ordnance Survey map, the present site outlined in red

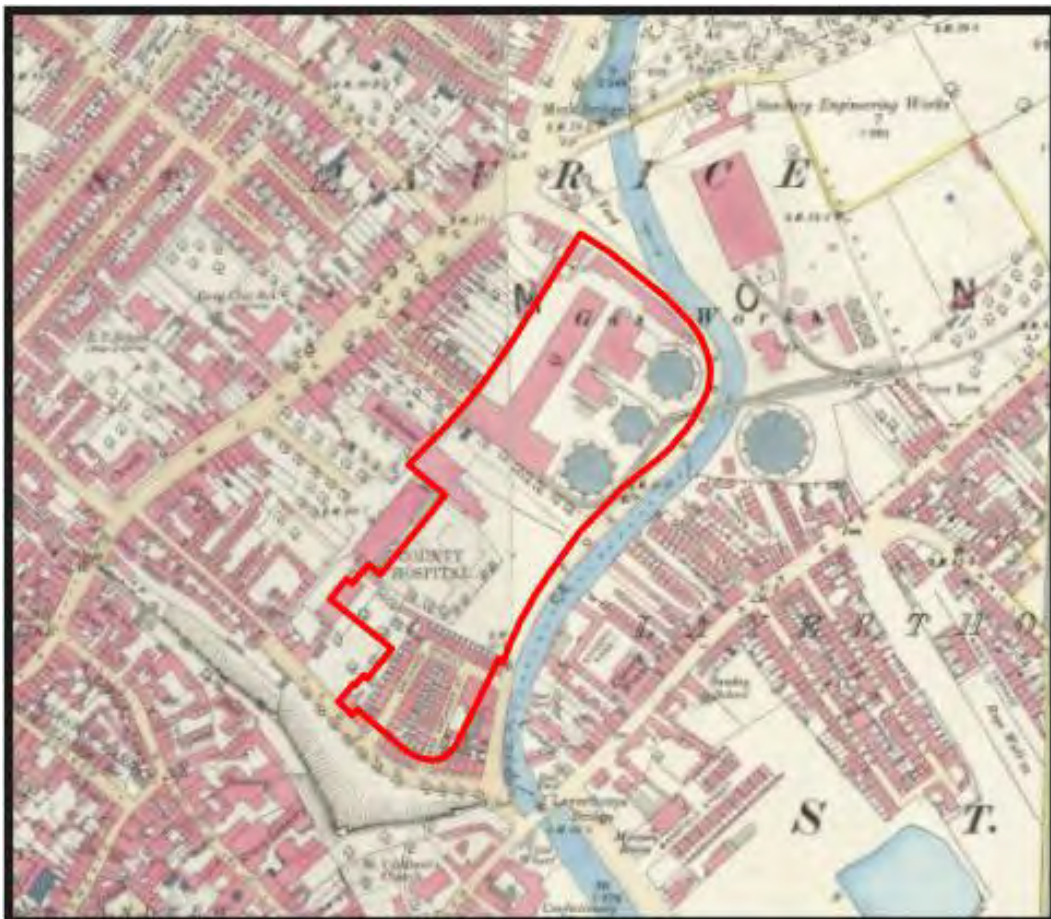


Plate 7 Extract of the OS 1892 25" map, the present site outlined in red

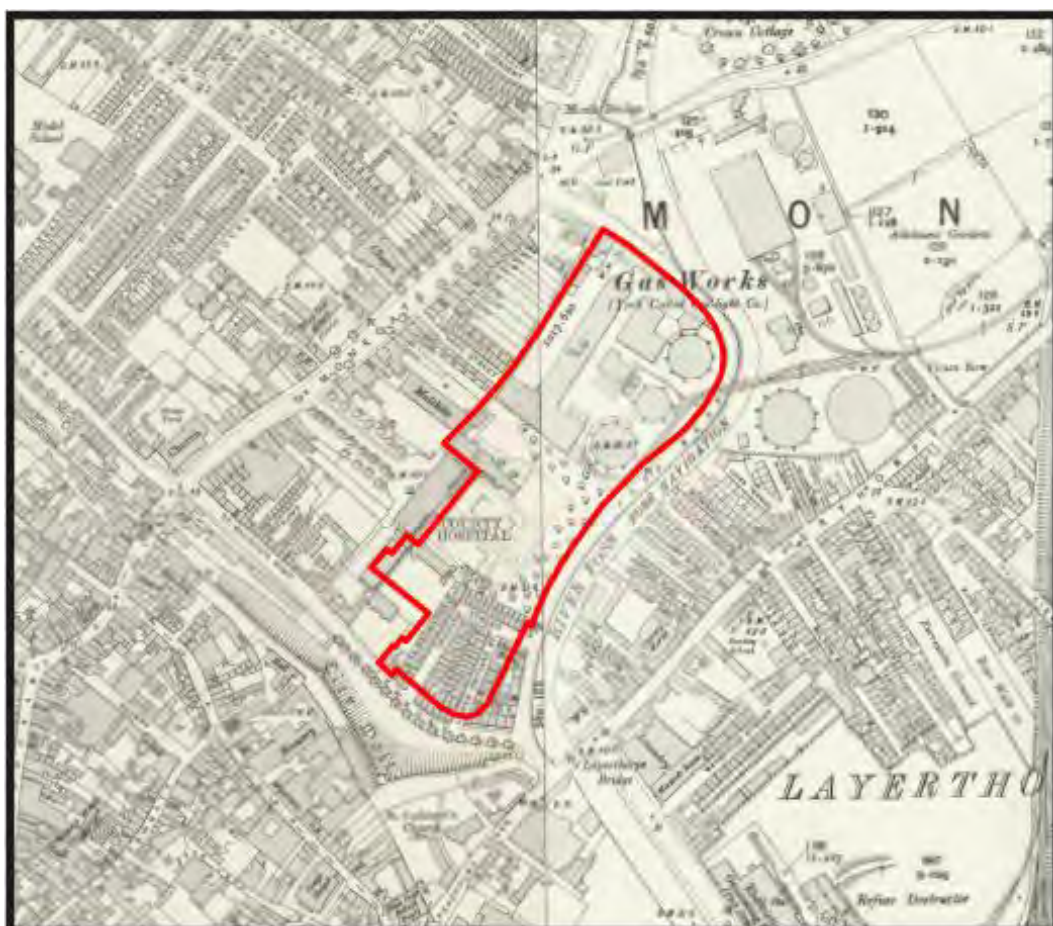


Plate 8 Extract of the OS 1909 25" map, the present site outlined in red



Plate 9 Extract of the OS 1931 25" map, the present site outlined in red



Plate 10 Plate 10 Love Lane facing south-west



Plate 11 Love Lane facing south-west showing the ends of properties fronting onto St Wilfrid's Court and Agar Street



Plate 12 An area of decorative brickwork to the south-east side of Love Lane, facing south



Plate 13 The County Hospital building facing north-west



Plate 14 The brick wall between the north-eastern side of the site and Foss Bank, facing south-east



Plate 15 The brick wall at the northern end of the south-eastern side of Plot A, facing north-west



Plate 16 The entry ramp midway along the south-eastern side of Plot A, facing west

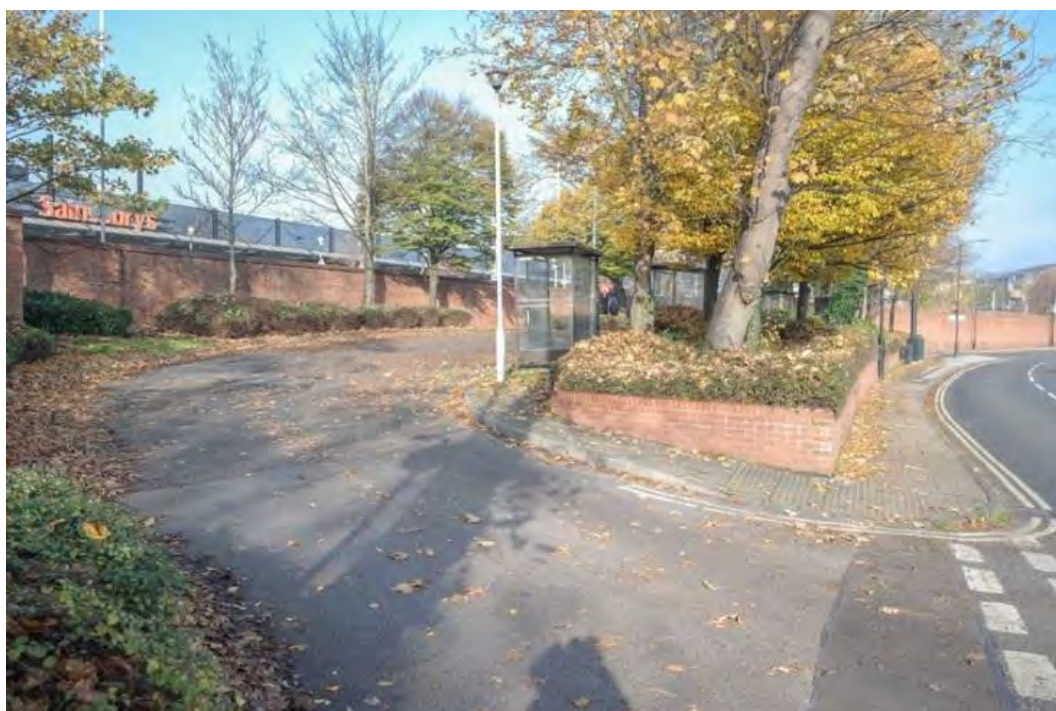


Plate 17 The small garden on the south-eastern boundary of Plot A with the exit from the bus lane, facing north-east



Plate 18 The exit for the Sainsbury's car park, facing north-west



Plate 19 The entry point at the northern end of Plot A showing the road into the car park, facing south-east



Plate 20 The commercial access road and gates to the rear of the commercial properties, facing south-west



Plate 21 The access road into the car park at the northern end of the site, facing south-east



Plate 22 The fencing adjacent to the Go Outdoors retail unit, facing north-west



Plate 23 Pedestrian access stair adjacent to the County Hospital, facing north-west



Plate 24 Disabled access ramp adjacent to the County Hospital, facing north-west



Plate 25 The Go Outdoors retail unit, facing north-west



Plate 26 The Sainsbury's retail unit, facing north

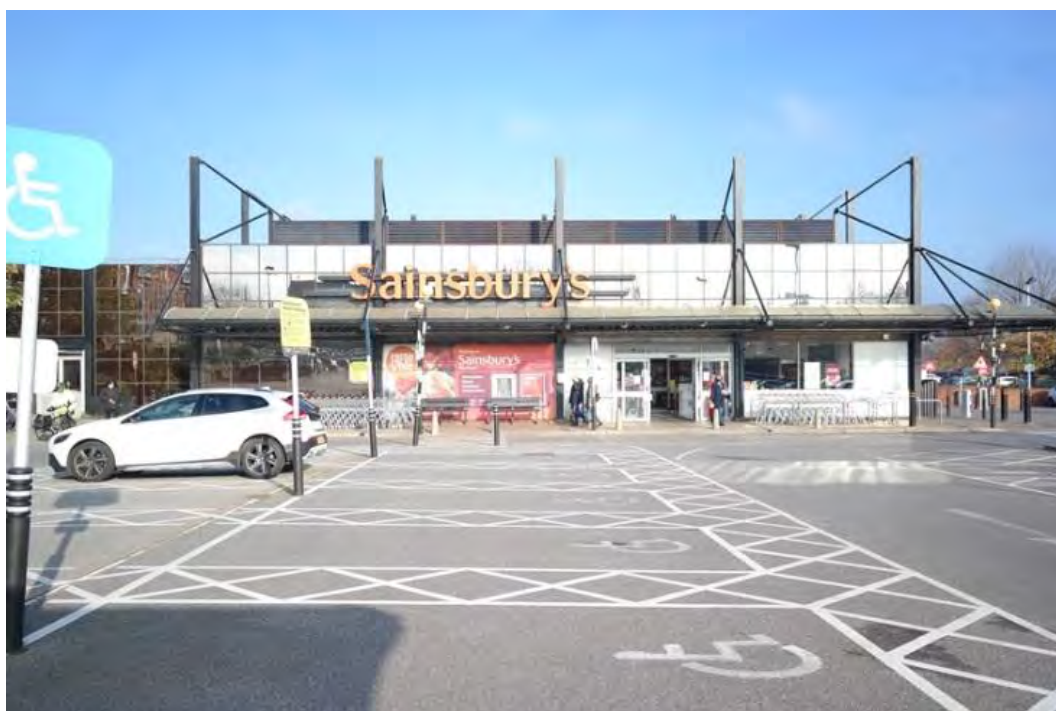


Plate 27 The Sainsbury's retail unit, facing north-east



Plate 28 The covered walkway around the Sainsbury's store, facing south-west

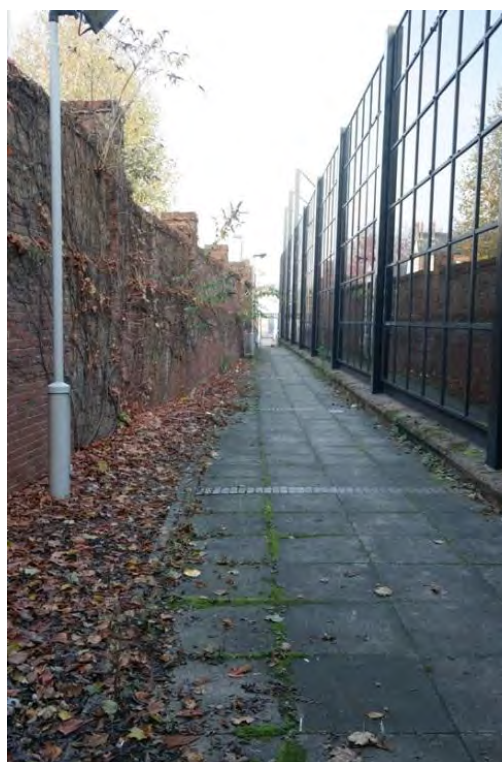


Plate 29 The paved area to the north-west of Sainsbury's, facing north-east



Plate 30 The entry ramp into the car park mid-way along the south-eastern side of Plot A, facing east



Plate 31 The brick wall dividing the southern end of the car park on the left side of the image and the access route out of the car park, facing north



Plate 32 The sloping car park surface at the western corner of Plot A, Facing north-west



Plate 33 The slope for the car park exit onto Foss Bank and the brick retaining wall, facing east



Plate 34 The recycling bins at the southern end of Plot A, facing east



Plate 35 The metal bin at the southern end of Plot A, facing south-west



Plate 36 A covered shopping trolley bay within the car park, facing east



Plate 37 A covered shopping trolley bay within the car park, facing north-east



Plate 38 A shopping trolley bay within the car park, facing north-west



Plate 39 The brick wall and shrubs to the south-east of the Sainsbury's building, facing south-west



Plate 40 The concrete bin to the south-east of the Sainsbury's building, facing east



Plate 41 Metal crash barriers adjacent to the south-western car park boundary wall, facing east



Plate 42 A car park pay machine close to the southern corner of Sainsbury's, facing north-west



Plate 43 A drain and associated grid in the car park of Plot A, facing south-west



Plate 44 Drains in the pavements of Plot A, facing north-west

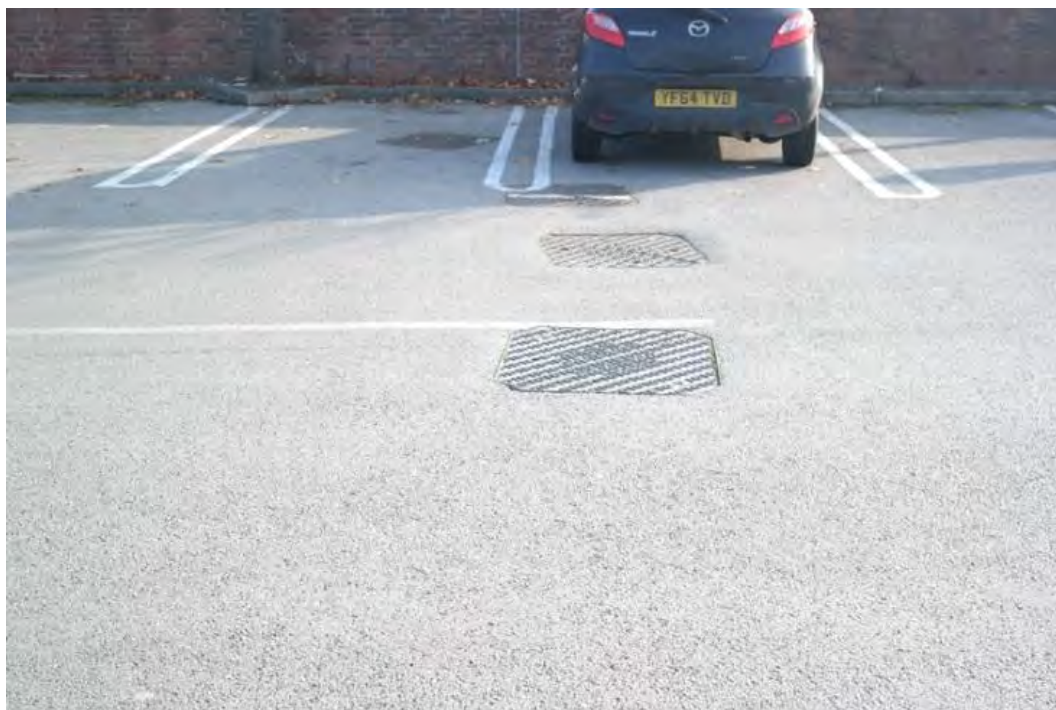


Plate 45 A group of four metal plates for utilities in the car park of Plot A, facing east



Plate 46 Metal bollards and signposts in the car park of Plot A, facing west



Plate 47 The entry to the bus layby, facing south-west



Plate 48 The bus layby, facing north-east



Plate 49 The uneven pavement adjacent to the bus layby entrance, facing north-east



Plate 50 The area of shrubs between the bus layby and car park exit, facing north



Plate 51 The building at the north-western side of Plot B, facing north



Plate 52 The Tourist map of York attached to 14 Jewbury, facing north-west



Plate 53 The barrier at the entry to the multi-storey car park from Jewbury, facing north



Plate 54 The entry road within the car park, facing south-west



Plate 55 The south-western façade of the multi-storey car park, facing north-east



Plate 56 The south-eastern façade of the multi-storey car park, facing north

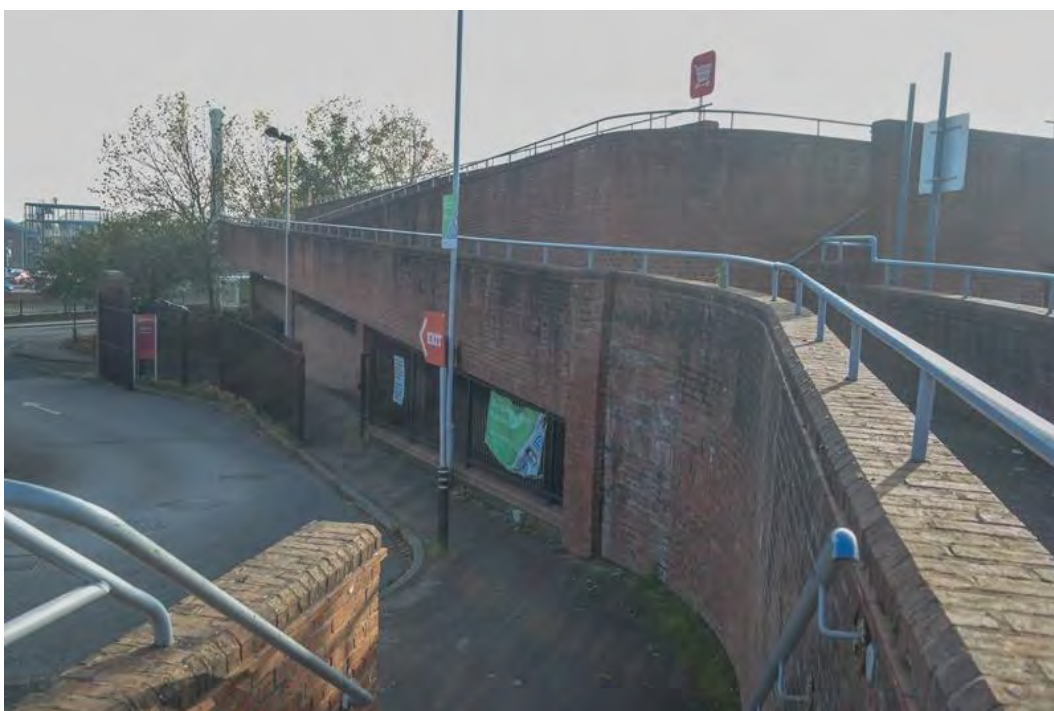


Plate 57 The pedestrian ramp on the north-eastern side of the three-storey portion of the car park, facing north-west



Plate 58 The north-western side of the multi-storey car park showing the exit, facing south-west



Plate 59 The pedestrian entrance and pay station at the western end of the three-storey car park, facing north-west

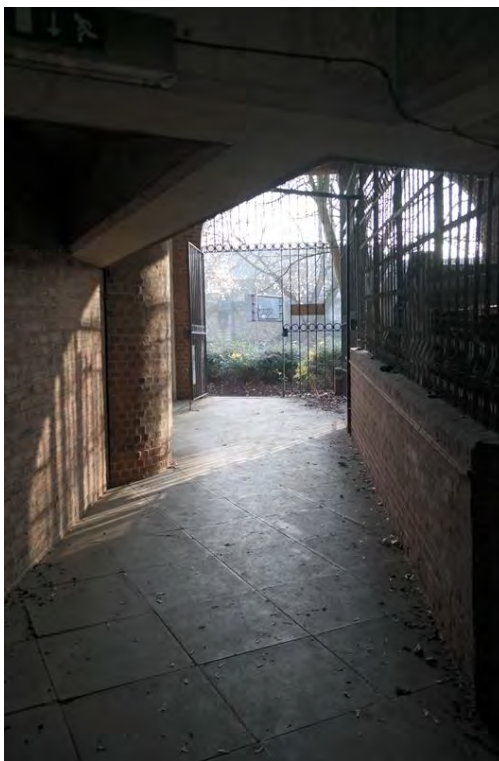


Plate 60 The southern pedestrian entrance to the multi-storey car park, facing south



Plate 61 The small room at the southern end of the ground floor of the three-storey car park, facing north-west



Plate 62 An area for bikes on the ground floor of the three-storey carpark, facing south



Plate 63 The access ramp up between the ground and first floors of the three-storey car park facing south-east



Plate 64 The access ramp down from the first floor to ground floor of the three-storey car park, facing north-west

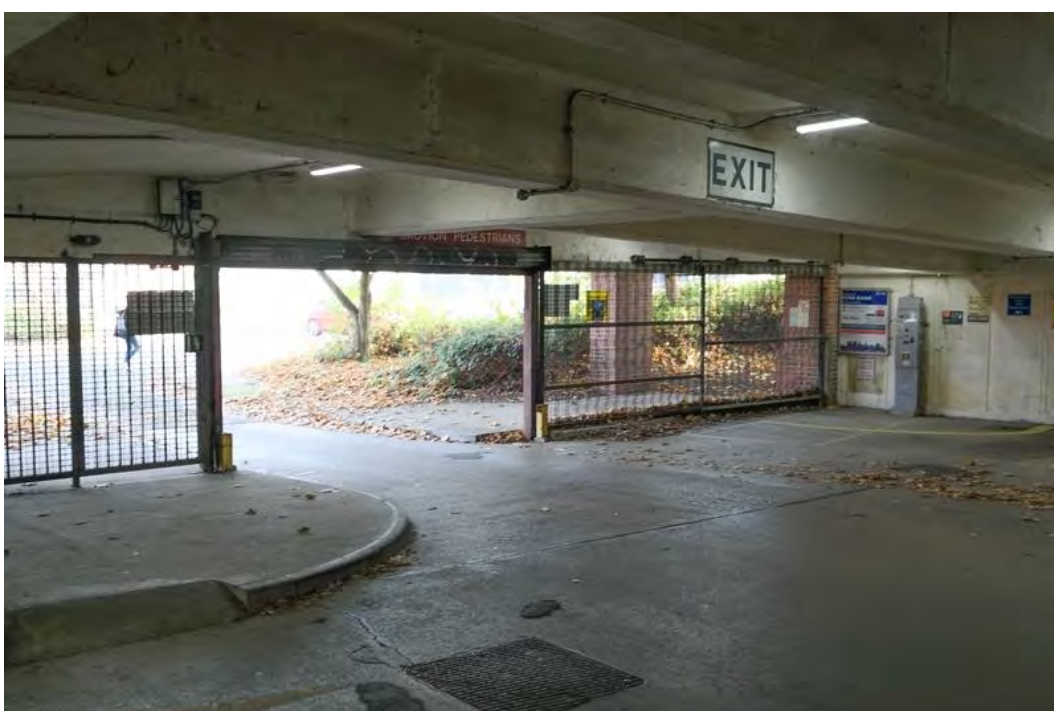


Plate 65 The exit to the three-storey car park, facing north-east



Plate 66 The north-eastern wall of the first floor of the three-storey portion of the car park, facing south-east



Plate 67 The first floor of the three-storey car park, facing north-east



Plate 68 The small area for motorbikes on the first floor of the three-storey car park, facing south



Plate 69 The northernmost pay station on the first floor of the three storey car park, facing north-east



Plate 70 The brick wall surrounding the south-western side of the upper storey of the three-storey car park, facing north-west



Plate 71 The curving brick wall above the entry to the car park and the side wall of Feversham House, facing north-west



Plate 72 The brick stairwell giving access between the various floors of the three-storey car park, facing north-east



Plate 73 The property boundary wall to the north-east of Feversham House with the adjacent car park wall, facing north-west



Plate 74 The upper part of the pedestrian access into the ground floor of the car park on the north-western side, facing north-east



Plate 75 The lower part of the pedestrian access into the ground floor of the car park on the north-western side, facing south-east



Plate 76 The ramp leading to pedestrian access to the upper floor of the car park on the north-western side, facing north-east

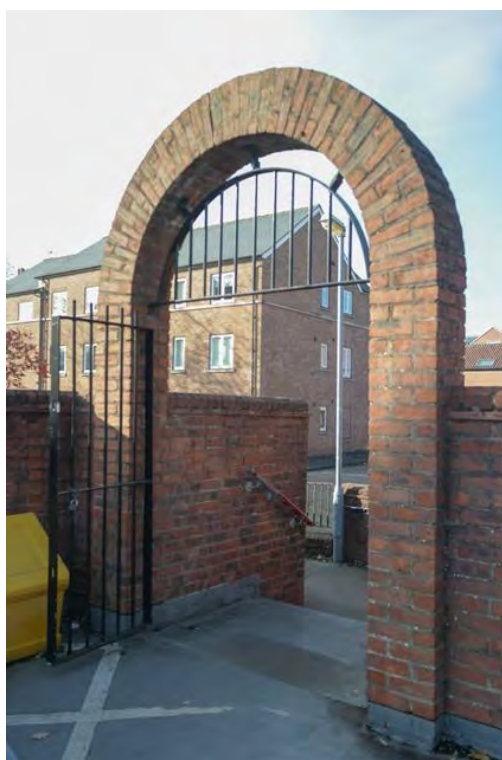


Plate 77 The gateway for pedestrian access to the upper floor of the car park on the north-western side, facing east



Plate 78 The south-western portion of the ground floor of the two-storey car park, facing south-east



Plate 79 The north-eastern portion of the ground floor of the two-storey car park, facing north-west

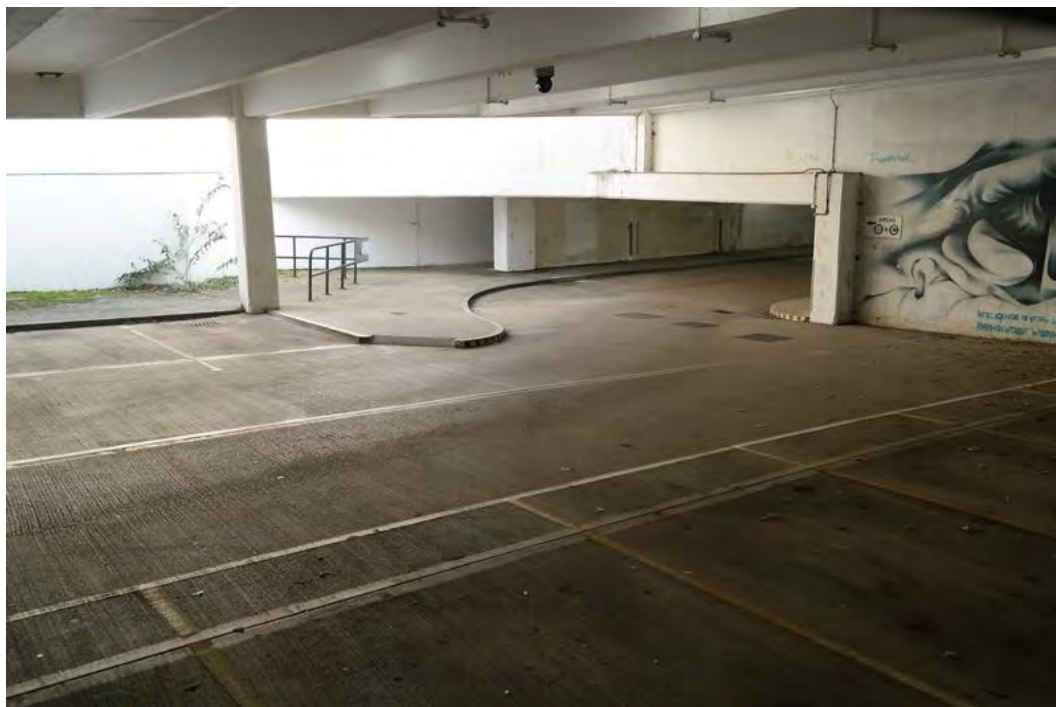


Plate 80 The exit to the two-storey car park, facing east

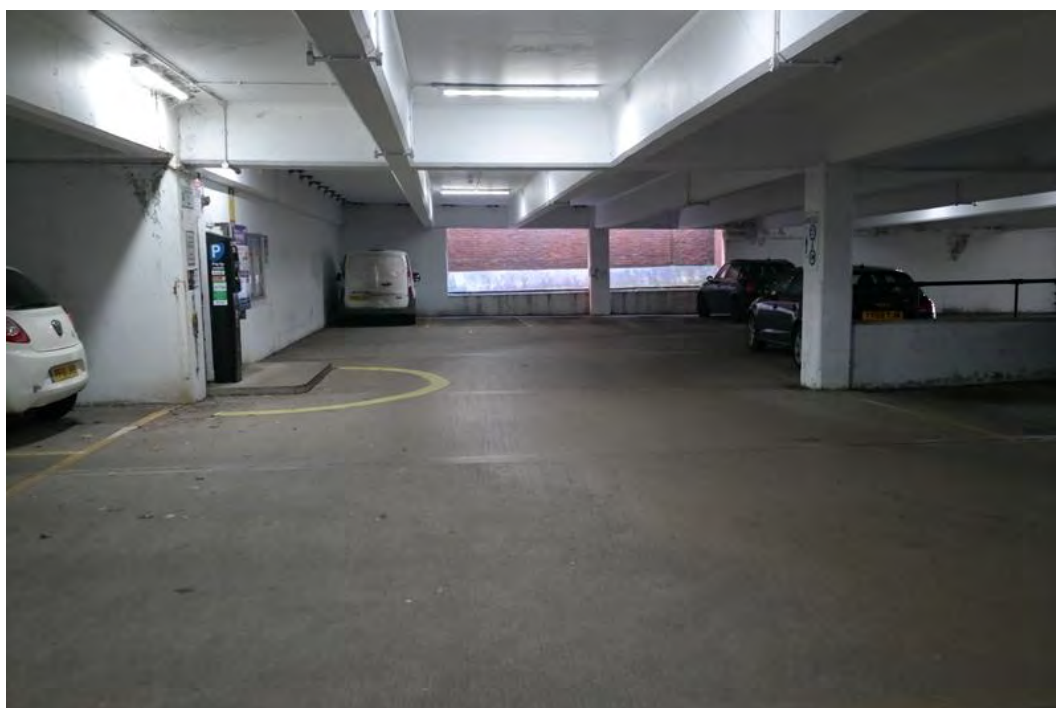


Plate 81 The pay station on the ground floor of the two-storey car park, facing north



Plate 82 The brick wall around the north-western side of the upper floor of the two-storey car park, facing north-west



Plate 83 The brick wall around the north-eastern side of the upper floor of the two-storey car park to the east of the ramp leading into the Sainsbury's car park, facing east



Plate 84 The location of the reburied skeletal remains from the 1982 Jewbury excavations, facing south-east



Plate 85 The commemorative plaque relating to the medieval Jewish cemetery, facing north-east

TABLES

Table 1 Details of the York Archaeological Deposit Study within the present site			
UI	Date	Description	Height AOD
121	Medieval	Burial and 'burial soil'	10.25
122	Natural	Orange-brown clay	10.1
123	Medieval	Burials and associated cemetery soil	10.6
124	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10.8
125	Medieval	Burials and associated cemetery soil	10.7
126	Medieval	Burials and associated cemetery soil	10.85
127	Natural	Orange-brown clay	9.76
128	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil, natural-cut boundary ditch	10
129	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	9.85
130	Natural	Orange-brown clay	9.85
131	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10
132	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10
133	Natural	Orange-brown clay	9.55
134	Natural	Orange-brown clay	9.9
135	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10.15
136	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10.3
137	Natural	Orange-brown clay	10
138	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10.5
139	Natural	Orange-brown clay	10.5
140	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10.35
141	Natural	Orange-brown clay	10.15
142	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10.15
143	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	10.5
144	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	8.85
145	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	9
146	Medieval	Burials and cemetery soil	9.2
147	Natural	Orange-brown clay	8.4
148	Natural	Orange-brown clay	6.5
149	Natural	Orange-brown clay	10.4
150	Natural	Orange-brown clay	8.15
197	Post-medieval	Loam	12.46
198	Roman	Inhumation burial above and earlier ditch cut	11.2
199	Natural	Clay	10.87
200	Post-medieval	Loam	12.46
201	Medieval	Inhumation burial	11.43
202	Roman	Post-hole	11.25
203	Natural	Clay	11
204	Post-medieval	Loam	12.46
205	Roman	Inhumation burial above a ditch cut	11.38
206	Natural	Clay	10.89

APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF MONUMENTS AND LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE STUDY AREA

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments and listed buildings in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
1	Roman Road	Roman	MYO107
2	Layorthorpe Bridge Site of medieval bridge, rebuilt 1829 and 1997	Medieval, 1829 and 1997	MYO312 Pastscape 535043
3	Railway Bridge	By 1892	MYO313
4	Pipeline	20 th century	MYO314
5	St Cuthbert's church, Peasholme Green Grade I Listed Building.	Medieval	MYO986 Pastscape 58314 HENHL 1256888
6	46-48 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1770	MYO1105 MYO1104 Pastscape 535772 HENHL 1257179-80
7	54-58 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1840	MYO1106 Pastscape 535774 HENHL1257181
8	57 and 59 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1835	MYO1109 Pastscape 535779 HENHL 1257185
9	55 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1812	MYO1107 Pastscape 535775 HENHL 1257184 HENHL1257182
10	55 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building. Gate forecourt wall and railings.	c. 1812	MYO1108 Pastscape 535775 HENHL 1257184 HENHL1257182
11	62-66 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1840	MYO1110 Pastscape 535781 HENHL 1257186

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments and listed buildings in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
12	63-65 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	Early 19 th century	MYO1111
13	67 and 69 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1812-14	MYO1112 Pastscape 535783 HENHL 125790
14	29 Monkgate, Tap and Spile public house Grade II Listed Building.	1897	MYO1116 HENHL 1257200
15	30 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1835	MYO1117 Pastscape 535762 HENHL 1257201
16	County House (formerly County Hospital) Grade II Listed Building.	1849-51	MYO1118 Pastscape 1145687 HENHL 1257202
17	36 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1796-8	MYO1119 HENHL 1257204
18	37 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1867-99	MYO1120 Pastscape 535764 HENHL 1257205
13	67 and 69 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1812-14	MYO1112 Pastscape 535783 HENHL 125790
14	29 Monkgate, Tap and Spile public house Grade II Listed Building.	1897	MYO1116 HENHL 1257200
15	30 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1835	MYO1117 Pastscape 535762 HENHL 1257201
16	County House (formerly County Hospital) Grade II Listed Building.	1849-51	MYO1118 Pastscape 1145687 HENHL 1257202
17	36 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1796-8	MYO1119 HENHL 1257204

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments and listed buildings in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
18	37 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1867-99	MYO1120 Pastscape 535764 HENHL 1257205
19	38 Monkgate, Middleton House Grade II* Listed Building.	c. 1700	MYO1121 Pastscape 58305 HENHL 1257207
20	39 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1794	MYO1122 Pastscape 535765 HENHL 1257208
21	40 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1700-32	MYO1123 Pastscape 535767 HENHL 1257210
22	42 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	18 th century	MYO1124 Pastscape 535768 HENHL 1257216
23	44 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	Early 18 th century	MYO1125 Pastscape 535770 HENHL 1257217
24	45-51 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1830-40	MYO1126 Pastscape 535773 HENHL 1257219
25	2 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1865	MYO1139 HENHL 1257237
26	The Bay Horse Public House, 4 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1767-99	MYO1140 Pastscape 535752 HENHL 1257238
27	Ice House to rear of 4 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	Late 18 th century	MYO1141 Pastscape 535753 HENHL1257239
28	19-21 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	1812	MYO1142 Pastscape 521030 HENHL 1257240

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments and listed buildings in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
29	28 Monkgate Grade II Listed Building.	c. 1840	MYO1143 Pastscape 535759 HENHL 1257241
30	Rockingham House 16 Jewbury Grade II Listed Building.	1792 and 20 th century	MYO1356 Pastscape 535571 HENHL 1257553
31	Oliver Sheldon House, Aldwark Grade II* Listed Building.	Medieval and 1720	MYO1878 Pastscape 58261 HENHL 1259568
32	Merchant Taylors Hall Grade I Listed Building.	Late 14 th and 15 th century	MYO1881 Pastscape 58191 HENHL 1259571
33	Angle Tower SE of Monk Bar Grade I Listed Building. Roman angle tower.	Roman	MYO1882
34	Merchant Taylors Alms house Grade II Listed Building.	1730	MYO1883 Pastscape 535005 HENHL 1259573
35	York City Walls Monk Bar to Layerthorpe Scheduled Monument 1004910.	1250-70	MYO2008
36	Legionary fortress Corner of the legionary fortress within the study area.	Roman	MYO2015
37	Foss Navigation	Late 18 th century	MYO2045
38	Blue Coat School, St Anthony's Hall	1705 and 1914	MYO2187
39	St Mary's Layerthorpe (Site of)	By 1331	MYO2287
40	St Maurice's Church (Site of)	Medieval	MYO3512 Pastscape 534891
41	Aldwark Synagogue 3 Aldwark	Late 19 th	MYO3522
42	68-84 Monkgate	c.1845-50	MYO3910 Pastscape 535784 Pastscape 535786-7

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments and listed buildings in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
43	61 Monkgate	c. 1845	MYO3911 Pastscape 535780
44	Trinity Methodist Chapel	1901-3	MYO3912
45	8-26 Monkgate	19-20 th century	MYO3913
46	31-35 Monkgate	1784	MYO3914 Pastscape 535028
47	1,3,5 Aldwark	1770	MYO3915 Pastscape 535120
48	Roman Road	Roman	MYO4191
49	St Helen-on –the-walls (Site of)	Medieval	MYO4221 Pastscape 1121894
50	York City Walls, Tower 32 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	Mid-14 th century	MYO4236 Pastscape 536756 HENHL 1004910
51	War Memorial at St Cuthbert’s church Grade II Listed Building.	1921	MYO4267 HENHL 1455425
52	Terrace, Hallfield Place (Site of)	1832	MYO4547
53	York City Walls Tower 32 to Tower 34 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	1250-70	MYO4684
54	York City Walls, Tower 33 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	1400-1499	MYO4685 Pastscape 536757 HENHL 1004910
55	York City Walls, Tower 34 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	Medieval	MYO4686 Pastscape 536758 HENHL 1004910
56	York City Walls Rampart Monk Bar to Tower 34 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	Medieval	MYO4687
57	York City Walls Monk Bar to Tower 30 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	1250-70	MYO4680
58	York City Walls Tower 30 to Tower 31 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	1250-70	MYO4681

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments and listed buildings in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
59	York City Walls, Tower 31 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	1266-1318, 19th century	MYO4682 PastScape 536755 HENHL 1004910
60	York City Walls Tower 31 to Tower 32 Scheduled Monument 1004910.	1250-70	MYO4683
61	Layrthorpe Postern (site of)	Medieval	MYO4765 PastScape 536759
62	Layrthorpe Maison Dieu	By 1415	MYO4774
63	John Bull Public House	1937	MYO4880 PastScape 1200152
64	1-57 Bilton Street (Site of)	1828-33	MYO4881 PastScape 535145
65	Layrthorpe Glassworks (Site of)	Mid-19 th century	MYO4882 PastScape 1569276
66	York United Gas Company (Site of)	1880 onwards	MYO4883 PastScape 1569394
67	2-62 Redeness Street (Site of)	1823-4	MYO4885 PastScape 535147
68	71-75 Monkgate	1812-30	MYO4899 PastScape 535785 PastScape 1343595
69	1 Penley's Grove Street	1840s	MYO4900 PastScape 535904
70	4-5 Foss Bank	1835-40	MYO4901 PastScape 535382
71	York Gas Works Gate Lodge (Site of)	1823-50	MYO4902 PastScape 535065
72	Agars Hospital, Monkgate (Site of)	1631	MYO4903
73	Malt Kiln, rear of 42 Monkgate	Mid-18 th century	MYO4904 PastScape 535769

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments and listed buildings in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
74	13-14 Jewbury	1801-32	MYO4905 Pastscape 535569
75	24 Monkgate	1733-66	MYO4907 Pastscape 535758
76	16-18 Monkgate	1801-49	MYO4908 Pastscape 535756
77	11 Monkgate	1767-99	MYO4909 Pastscape 535754
78	15 Monkgate	1667-69 and 1767-99	MYO4910 Pastscape 535755
79	17 Monkgate	1667-99 and 1700-32	MYO4911 Pastscape 535757
80	3-5 Penley's Grove Street	c. 1840	MYO4912 Pastscape 535905
81	Merchant Tailors Maison Dieu	1415-50	MYO4971 Pastscape 1343663
82	Layertorpe Hospital (Site of)	Medieval	MYO4981 Pastscape 1343589
83	Interval tower NE6 (Site of) Grade I Listed Building.	Roman	MYO5003 Pastscape 1406411 HENHL 1259572

APPENDIX 2 GAZETTEER OF EVENTS IN THE STUDY AREA

Table 3 Gazetteer of events in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
84	Roman building and street system (Excavated)	1972-6	MYO4222 Pastscape 1211898
85	Roman settlement (Excavated)	1997	MYO4705 SYO2214 Pastscape 1143078
86	Archaeological evaluation at St Maurice's Church	1972	MYO4969 Pastscape 1143085
87	14-15 th century pottery kiln (Site of)	1978	MYO4973 Pastscape 1242023
88	Peaseholme Green, Excavation	1970	MYO2185
89	Adams Hydraulics Site Peasholme Green, Excavation Phases 2- 3	1990-1	EYO6 EYO12
90	Merchant Taylor's Hall, Excavation	1991	EYO21
91	2 St Maurice's Road Phase 1 Evaluation	1992	EYO28
92	2 St Maurice's Road, Excavation	1992	EYO38
93	50-52 Monkgate Excavation	1995	EYO56
94	Layrthorpe Bridge and Peasholme Green, Excavation	1995-7	EYO74
95	County House Monkgate Evaluation	1997	EYO104
96	Leeper Hare, Peasholme Green Excavation and Watching Brief	1998	EYO151
97	Sainsbury's Foss Bank, Desk Based Assessment	2000	EYO205
98	St Maurice's Road, Evaluation	1996	EYO284
99	Sainsbury's Foss Bank Borehole Survey	2003	EYO290
100	Merchant Taylor's Hall, Excavation	1991	EYO310
101	18-20 St Maurice's Road, Evaluation	2005	EYO356
102	Jewbury/St Maurice's Road Excavation	1997	EYO445
103	City Walls Chainage 2500-2586, Watching Brief	2000	EYO460
104	Layrthorpe Bridge York, Environmental Assessment		EYO473
105	Britannia Car Park, Heworth Green, Evaluation and Watching Brief	2001	EYO490 EYO256

Table 3 Gazetteer of events in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
106	77 Layerthorpe, Excavation	1995	EYO504
107	City Walls Chainage 2400-2500, Watching Brief	1999	EYO636
108	City Walls Chainage 2400-2500, Watching Brief	1999	EYO649
109	Frog Hall Layerthorpe, Watching Brief	2004	EYO669
110	Land off Foss Bank Watching Brief	2005	EYO719
111	54-56 Monkgate Watching brief	2006	EYO729
112	City Walls chainage 2531-2, Watching Brief	1993	EYO736
113	City Walls chainage 2272-2300, Watching Brief	1993	EYO737
114	City Walls Adjacent to Hunt Court, Watching Brief	1995	EYO740
115	40-48 Monkgate, Evaluation and borehole survey	2006	EYO749
116	Foss Islands Council Depot, Watching Brief	2006	EYO814
117	St Maurice's Newbiggin Deposit Model		EYO1957
118	St Maurice's Newbiggin Deposit Model		EYO1958
119	St Helen-on-the-Walls Deposit model		EYO1964-79
120	7-9 Aldwark, Deposit Model		EYO2253-60
121	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2265
122	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2266
123	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2267
124	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2268
125	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2269
126	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2270
127	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2271
128	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2272
129	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2273
130	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2274
131	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2275
132	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2276
133	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2277
134	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2278
135	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2279
136	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2280

Table 3 Gazetteer of events in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
137	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2281
138	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2282
139	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2283
140	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2284
141	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2285
142	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2286
143	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2287
144	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2288
145	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2289
146	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2290
147	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2291
148	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2292
149	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2293
150	Jewbury, Deposit Model		EYO2294
151	Aldwark, Deposit Model		EYO2509
152	Aldwark, Deposit Model		EYO2510
153	Penley's Grove Street, Deposit Model		EYO2557
154	Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO2593
155	Deposit Model		EYO2594
156	Interval Tower NW5 Deposit Model		EYO2657
157	Deposit Model		EYO2658
158	East Angle Tower Deposit Model		EYO2659
159	Deposit Model		EYO2660
160	Deposit Model		EYO2661
161	Deposit Model		EYO2262
162	St Cuthbert's church, Deposit Model		EYO2759
163	St Maurice's Road, Deposit Model		EYO2760
164	Merchant Taylor's Hall, Deposit model		EYO3049-50
165	Peaseholme Green CCYV Test Pit, Deposit model		EYO3267
166	Adjacent to Layerthorpe Postern, Deposit Model	1990	EYO3308
167	Adjacent to Layerthorpe Postern, Deposit Model	1990	EYO3309

Table 3 Gazetteer of events in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
168	Adjacent to Layerthorpe Postern, Deposit Model	1990	EYO3310
169	Adjacent to Layerthorpe Postern, Deposit Model	1990	EYO3311
170	Adjacent to Layerthorpe Postern, Deposit Model	1990	EYO3312
171	Adjacent to Layerthorpe Postern, Deposit Model	1990	EYO3313
172	68 Monkgate, Deposit Model	1990	EYO3322
173	39 Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3645
174	Monkgate St Maurice's Road, Deposit Model	1987	EYO3462
175	Monkgate St Maurice's Road, Deposit Model	1987	EYO3463
176	5, 7, 9 Aldwark, Deposit Model		EYO3468
177	Jewbury Moat, Deposit Model		EYO3480
178	St Cuthbert's Church, Deposit Model	1991	EYO3532
179	Peasholme Green Sewer, Deposit Model	1980	EYO3550
180	St Maurice's Road, Building Recording	2011	EYO3611
181	82 Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3653
182	County Court Aldwark, Deposit Model		EYO3664
183	Layerthorpe Foss Islands Road, Deposit Model		EYO3711
184	Adjacent to 1-5 Aldwark, Deposit Model		EYO3788-3793
185	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3829
186	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3830
187	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3831
188	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3832
189	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3833
190	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3834
191	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3835
192	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3836
193	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3837
194	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3838
195	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3839
196	County Hospital Monkgate, Deposit Model		EYO3840
197	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3846
198	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3847

Table 3 Gazetteer of events in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
199	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3848
200	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3849
201	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3850
202	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3851
203	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3852
204	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3853
205	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3854
206	County Hospital Foss Bank, Deposit Model		EYO3855
207	Borthwick Institute Excavation	1970-73	EYO4204
208	City Walls chainage 2100-2400, Watching Brief		EYO4470
209	Merchant Taylor's Hall Sewer Repair Watching Brief		EYO4614
210	Utility Trench, Waverley Street, Watching Brief	2011	EYO4625
211	St Maurice's/Newbiggin, Excavation	1972	EYO4872
212	St Helen-on-the-Walls Excavation	1973-80	EYO4874
213	Jewbury/County Hospital Excavation	1982	EYO4917
214	Aldwark, Evaluation		EYO4945
215	Penley's Grove Street, intervention type not listed		EYO4959
216	Excavation of the East angle tower	1926	EYO5010
217	Aldwark Court, Borehole logs	1994	EYO5107
218	Monk Bar Hotel Watching Brief	2014	EYO5801
219	George Court, Watching Brief	2014	EYO5907
220	Britannia Car Park, Heworth Green, Appraisal/management plan	2000	EYO5924
221	Former Working Men's Club Penley's Grove Street, Watching Brief	2010	EYO6021
222	Horwell Coal Yard, DBA	2015	EYO6076
223	City Walls Chainage 2400-2500, Watching Brief	1994-5	EYO6192
224	City Walls Tower 32, Capital Programme	2016-7	EYO6200
225	Catering Support Centre, St Maurice's Road, Building Recording	2016	EYO6302
226	Unit 3 St Maurice's Road, Watching Brief Nothing of interest observed	2017	EYO6328

Table 3 Gazetteer of events in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
227	61 Monkgate, Watching brief	2017	EYO6344
228	Garage Court, Agar Street Watching brief		EYO6392
229	Horwell's Coal Yard, Evaluation		EYO6469
230	School Dental Clinic, Monkgate, Excavation		EYO6763
231	17 Mansfield Street, Borehole Monitoring		EYO6773
232	City Bank Tower 33 Watching Brief		EYO6784
233	14 Hunt Court, Watching Brief	2019	EYO6793
234	Structural Report	2019	EYO6795
235	Saltmarsh House Aldwark, Excavation		EYO7001
236	Monk Bar Hotel, Watching Brief	1998	EYO7277
237	County Hospital Foss Bank, Watching Brief	1982	EYO7279
238	9-11 Layerthorpe, Watching Brief	1994	EYO7280
239	Layerthorpe Foss Islands Road, Watching Brief	1986	EYO7281
240	Layerthorpe, Borehole Watching Brief	1992	EYO7282
241	Layerthorpe Bridge, Excavation	1992	EYO7283
242	Land at 14 Agar Street, Watching brief	2010	EYO7284
243	68 Monkgate, Watching Brief	1990	EYO7285
244	Middleton House 38 Monkgate, Watching brief	2014	EYO7286
245	82 Monkgate, Watching Brief	1987	EYO7287
246	49 Monkgate, Watching brief	1995	EYO7387
247	Monkgate, Watching Brief	1984	EYO7389
248	39 Monkgate, Watching brief	1983	EYO7413
249	39 Monkgate, Watching brief	1985	EYO7414
250	County Hospital Monkgate, Excavation	1982-3	EYO7415
251	St Wilfrid's Primary School, Monkgate, Watching Brief	2008	EYO7416
252	Leeper Hare, Peasholme Green, Excavation	1990	EYO7417
253	Monk Bar Traffic Signal Renewal, Watching Brief	2020	EYO7450
254	19-23 Monkgate, Watching Brief	1985	EYO7478
255	11-17 Monkgate, Watching brief	1994	EYO7479
256	Monkgate, Watching Brief	1977	EYO7480
257	Jewbury to Lord Mayor's Walk, Watching Brief	2010	EYO7485

Table 3 Gazetteer of events in the study area			
UI	Site Name and Type	Date	References
258	East Angle Tower, Excavation	1926	EYO7498
259	St Cuthbert's church, Watching Brief	1977	EYO7502
260	St Cuthbert's church, Watching Brief	1981	EYO7505
261	Peasholme Green CTV Test Pit, Watching Brief	1991	EYO7506
262	Jewbury Moat, Watching Brief	1984	EYO7584
263	City Walls, Jewbury, Watching Brief	1991	EYO7586
264	Merchant Taylor's Hall, Excavation		EYO7587
265	Merchant Taylor's Hall, Watching Brief	1994	EYO7590
266	Brewery Yard, Aldwark, Excavation	1994	EYO7592
267	Ice House, City Walls, Watching Brief	1977	EYO7598
268	The Court House Aldwark, Watching Brief	1994	EYO7599
269	Aldwark adjacent to nos 1-5, Excavation	1974	EYO7705
270	Interval Tower NE6, Excavation	1926	EYO7706 MYO5003 Pastscape 1406411 HENHL 1259572
271	Monkgate/St Maurice's Road, Watching Brief	1987	EYO7712
272	City Walls Chainage 2262-2384, Watching Brief	1993	EYO7713
273	County Court Aldwark Watching Brief	1992	EYO7715
274	4 Monkgate, Watching Brief	1997	EYO7716
275	Interval Tower NE6, Excavation	1926	EYO7717
276	Former Carpet Right, Layerthorpe, Desk Based Assessment	2019	EYO7784
277	Former Carpet Right, Layerthorpe, Evaluation	2019	EYO7785



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