

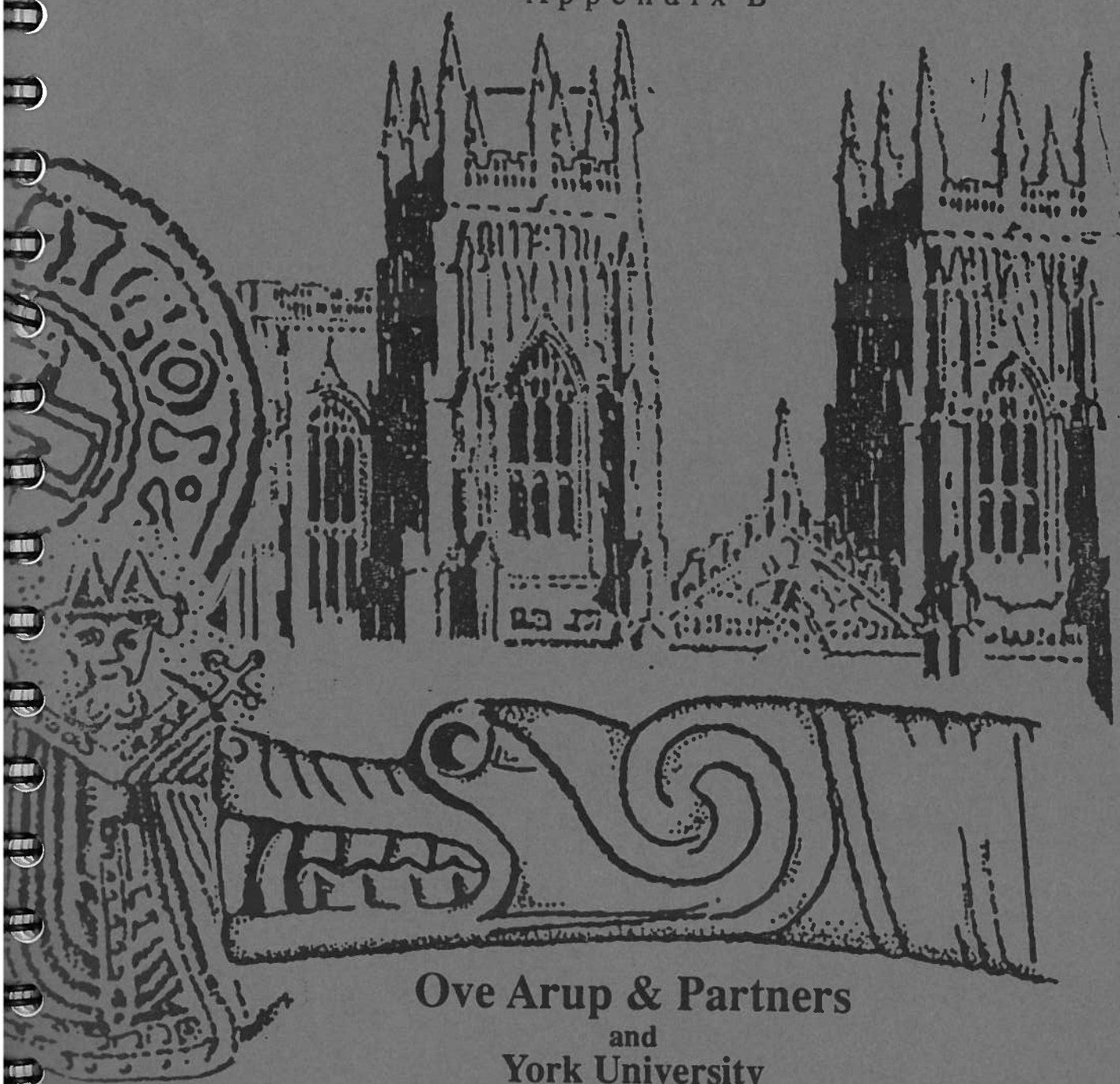
PLANNING

02 MAY 2006

DESIGN

ENGLISH HERITAGE • YORK CITY COUNCIL
**YORK DEVELOPMENT &
ARCHAEOLOGY STUDY**

Appendix B



Ove Arup & Partners
and
York University
in association with Bernard Thorpe

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Consulting Engineers

**YORK DEVELOPMENT
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INTRODUCTION

This Appendix contains the individual site assessments for each of the 35 sites identified by York City Council in the Terms of Reference for the York Development and Archaeology Study.

The assessments rely on interpretation of geological and archaeological database as well as the deposit model maps.

B.II SCOPE OF ASSESSMENTS

Figure B.0 shows the locations of the 35 sites covered in this Appendix.

The site specific studies follow procedures for desk-top geotechnical and archaeological site assessment. A report has been prepared for each site using a standard format. It should be noted that a detailed geotechnical assessment was outside the scope of this study and what is presented in this report is a brief summary of main geotechnical points.

The format of assessment presented in this report is as follows:-

Site Name	Archaeological Zone Number
1. Location and Topography	OS grid reference and general description. A map at 1:1250 scale is provided in each report showing the site boundary, and known points of contact adjacent to the Site.
2. History	A brief interpretation of the Site's development history based on historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps from 1892 to 1937 (see below for the list of the maps).
3. Geology	An interpretation of the geology underlying the Site. Expected strata are described and where possible strata thicknesses noted. Recorded groundwater levels are also presented.
4. Archaeology	The Site archaeology is interpreted under the following headings:-
4.1 Deposit Model:	Interpretation of deposit thicknesses (Roman, Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval) exposed at the Site. Summary of adjacent contacts.
4.2 Research Rewards:	Statement of research rewards expected in the context of the Research Framework.
4.3 Evaluation Required:	Recommendation on the scope of site evaluation required. In general this is related to the standard scope of work set out in Table BIII.
4.4 Formal Investigation Desired:	Recommendation of the desirability of a formal excavation.
4.5 Mitigation Strategy:	Recommended mitigation strategy if preservation is preferred solution.

B.II**SCOPE OF ASSESSMENTS (Cont'd)**

The following maps were used in the desk-top assessments:

- 1610: 'The City of York' by John Speed
- 1643: 'Plan of the Greate Ancient and Famous City of York' by Captain James Archer
- 1694: 'Plan of the City of York' by Horsley
- 1748: 'Plan of the City of York' by John Cossins
- 1766: 'Plan de la ville et foubourgs de York' by Chassereau
- 1772: 'Plan of the City of York' by T Jeffreys
- 1892: Ordnance Survey: Yorkshire 1:2500, First Edition Sheet 174 : 1 - 16
- 1909: Ordnance Survey : Yorkshire 1:2500, Second Edition Sheet 174 : 1-16
- 1937: Ordnance Survey: Yorkshire 1:2500, Revised Edition Sheet 174: 1 - 16

B.III BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES

1. YORK - AN OUTSTANDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

York is a city which was founded by the Romans and is now over 2,000 years old. The evidence of its long history - its archaeological remains - are outstanding, and are an important, national, cultural resource. The archaeological remains survive in the form of upstanding buildings, such as York Minster built in the 13th Century, or the multi-angular tower, which was built in Roman times ; and archaeological remains also survive below ground, in the form of "deposits" which contain the debris from early households and industries, wells, walls and sometimes whole buried buildings. In York, these deposits are often very deep (up to 8m) and extremely well-preserved, owing to the soil conditions. Timber buildings, cloth and leather, from Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Medieval times can be dug up, as well as pottery, tile and metal objects. The long history of York is a commentary on the history of Europe itself - so that what is revealed at the well-preserved site at York is of great interest to our European neighbours too.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

Not all building sites which come to be developed in York are of equal importance for this history. Their usefulness depends on how well-preserved the deposits are and whether these deposits can contribute to the current research programme (the "archaeology plan").

As a rule of thumb, the most vulnerable deposits are still in the area which has been occupied longest - ie, the historic core either side of the Rivers Ouse and Foss. This has been designated an Area of Archaeological Importance under the 1979 Act (see Figure B0).

The archaeological deposits have been coarsely assessed from previous experience (although there is still guesswork involved) and divided into a number of zones (see map). The zone in which a development site lies can give a rough indication of how important the archaeological deposits there are likely to be. A list of zones and their potential is given below.

Procedures for Development : The Site Evaluation

Because the character of the archaeological deposits is so sketchily known, it will be important to carry out a site evaluation before a planning application can be considered. Site evaluation is an archaeological operation which predicts the extent, character and quality of archaeological deposits which survive on and under the area to be developed. It should follow a scope of work which is issued by the City Council and reproduced below. Any qualified and competent archaeological contractor can carry out this work and a list of suitable organisations can be obtained from York City Council or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists (addresses below). A site evaluation will normally take 4 - 6 weeks and cost £20,000 - 50,000.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS IN SITE EVALUATION

The site evaluation will in most cases suggest the archaeological response required, the mitigation strategy, which will in turn be built into the planning permission. In general, the permission will follow one of these options:-

A. Preservation Under Piling

Archaeological deposits are present, but require no further investigation. In this case foundations for new building will be such as to minimise destruction of the deposits. An example would be piles up to 600mm in diameter, at intervals of not less than 6m, driven in without disturbing the surface of the deposits. No further archaeological work is required. The majority of sites will fall into this category.

B. Formal Archaeological Excavation

Archaeological deposits are present which invite formal excavation under the archaeology plan. For these sites, the developer may decide to allow sufficient time for the deposits to be scientifically excavated, normally 3 - 4 years (option B1) In this case, the developer would not normally be expected to meet the whole cost of excavation (although that would of course speed up the proceedings). Following excavation, there would of course be no restraint from archaeology on the type of foundations used or the depths of basements.

Alternatively, the developer could construct on piling and then allow archaeological excavation to take place beneath a ground slab during construction (option B2). In this case, the developer would normally be expected to meet the cost of archaeological excavation and provide sufficient time for its completion. The costs can thus be spread over the period of construction and the first years of rental.

Archaeological contractors can be invited to tender in the same way as for site evaluation. The costs for a 1000m² 2m deep site will be in the order of .5 to £1m or £100,000 to £200,000 a year for 5 years. The costs will generally include specialist analyses (which may involve a named sub-contractor) and the production of a report. The City Council will normally issue a scope of work to guide developers in what to demand in an archaeological contractor undertaking a formal excavation.

C. Preservation in View

Archaeological remains are present which should be conserved and displayed in-situ. These very rare cases will be the subject of separate negotiations between the developer, the owner and the conservation authorities.

D. Watching Brief

Archaeological remains are present, but no longer legible due to previous decay and disturbance. No restraint is put on foundation-type or depth of basement. The developer will however be asked to make provision for an archaeological observer to record chance finds (the Coppergate Helmet was found in this way). This provision, termed a "Watching Brief" will cost in the order of £400 per week for the period of construction below ground.

4. AVOIDING DELAYS AFTER DEVELOPMENT HAS STARTED

The purpose of the City Council's procedure is to remove the uncertainty caused by archaeology in the planning and development process. The planning decision is taken on the basis of the archaeological site evaluation so that it is vital that this document, compiled according to the City Council's scope of work, is available before detailed planning application can be considered. The site evaluation should be in, and remain, in Public domain. Following the planning decision (options A - D), no further obstruction should be placed in the way of development once work proceeds, either by the City Council or the archaeological contractor (their contracts should reflect this agreement). However, members of the public and the State Agency (English Heritage) can intervene if a find of outstanding importance is unexpectedly encountered. In this case, compensation may be payable, but developers would be wise to ensure privately against the eventuality.

5. THE ASSETS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology is a subject of wide public interest and a successful appreciation of historical remains can result in useful publicity. Any development has the potential to enhance the cultural aspects of the City of York. This can be done either in an evaluation or a formal excavation project by ensuring that:-

- The new discoveries are displayed and presented while building or archaeological works are in progress.
- The finds go to a Museum, normally the Yorkshire Museum.
- The records are deposited in the City archives.
- The report is published.

Any experienced archaeological contractor should be able to realise the publicity benefits of these cultural assets on behalf of a developer/owner and this should be part of the archaeological contract.

6. THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK

Zone 1 - The Fortress

This is the origin and heart of the historic city. A fortress was built here by the Romans in 71 AD for the IX Legion, subsequently replaced by the VI Legion. In the centre, now under the York Minster, was the military headquarters building, The Principia, flanked by barracks. The fortress will also contain baths, sewers and palatial houses of the Romans, usually rich, with painted wallplaster, stamped tiles, Hypocausts and mosaic floors.

The defensive wall of the fortress dominated the development of York for the next 2000 years. A corner tower (the Multangular tower in Museum Garden) still stands. The line of the main street into the fortress (via Praetoria) is preserved in Stonegate, and the main lateral street (via Principalis) in Petergate.

Activities of the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian period in the fortress certainly took place, but they are very little known. To find and excavate these "dark age" periods is of the great importance for the history of the City of York as a whole. In the Middle Ages, the area was dominated by the Minster, but Medieval houses, churches and industries will be found all round the Minster Precint.

6. **THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)**

Zone 1 - The Fortress (Cont'd)

The deposit depths in the fortress area are between 3 and 5m.

Depending on the results of site evaluation, the likely mitigation strategy options are:-

A. For sites smaller than 20 x 20m

or

B. For sites larger than 20 x 20m

or

C. For sites within the Minster Precint.

Zone 2 - The Canabae

This is one of the three principal industrial and residential areas of Roman and Medieval York (the others are Zones 3 and 19). Here are expected the houses and workshops serving the Roman fortress, together with Medieval shops and industries.

However, the area is very little known and even the depth of deposit is difficult to predict.

Depending on site evaluation, the likely mitigation strategy will be:-

A: For sites smaller than 20 x 20m

or

B: For any site larger than 20 x 20m, or for any site yielding Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian evidence.

Zone 3 - The Confluence

This is the heart of the Viking City of York which developed in the 10th Century; the new main street and bridge from the west (which replaced the Roman bridge) led into this area, rather than the fortress. The famous Coppergate excavations (now the Jorvik Viking Centre) took place in this zone. The Norman Motte and Medieval Castle were sited at the south end of the confluence area, protected by an elaborate system of water defences. Very little is known about this zone in Anglian or Roman times.

Deposits here are often deep (5m plus) and have high organic preservation.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely archaeological mitigation strategy is:

A.

Zone 4 - The South East Town

This area contains the south east extension of the Medieval town beyond the River Foss within its curving wall. At least three Roman roads ran through it, but its use in the Roman, Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods is almost entirely unknown. The deposits are also unpredictable at present, but are unlikely to exceed 3m.

6. **THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)**

Zone 4 - The South East Town (Cont'd)

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategies are:-

A: For sites smaller than 30 x 30m

or

B: For sites larger than 30 x 30m which have proven remains of Roman, Anglian, Anglo-Saxon or Medieval date.

or

D:

Zone 5 - The Foss West Bank, Northern Sector

On both sides of the River Foss, the City of York promoted its commercial links with the rest of the world from wharfs and beaches from Roman to early Medieval time.

The area of Zone 5 was largely flooded in the Middle Ages to make the Kings Fishpool by damming the River Foss.

Deposits in this zone are expected to be deep (7m plus), wet and less informative than the other riverside zones.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy is either:-

A:

or

D:

Zone 6 - The Foss West Bank, Southern Sector

On both sides of the River Foss, the City of York promoted its commercial links with the rest of the world from wharfs and beaches from Roman to early Medieval times.

The area of Zone 6 is the primary zone for the Roman and Anglo-Saxon waterfront. A Roman bridge crossed opposite the Castle site, and a Roman wharf, with a possible crane base, has been located at Hungate. The Zone 6 bank also borders the heartland of the Viking town (Zone 3).

Deposits here are deep (6m plus) and well-preserved, with the expectation of waterfront structures.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options are either:

A: For sites with no contact with waterfront structures

or

B: For sites in which contact with waterfront structures is made during site evaluation.

6. **THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)**

Zone 7 - The East Bank of the Foss, Northern Sector

On both sides of the River Foss, the City of York promoted its commercial links with the rest of the world from wharfs and beaches from Roman to early Medieval times.

The area of Zone 7 was largely flooded in the Middle Ages to make the Kings Fishpool by damming the River Foss.

Deposits in this zone are expected to be deep (5m plus) wet and less informative than the southern zones.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy will be either A or D.

Zone 8 - The Foss East Bank, South Section

On both sides of the River Foss, the City of York promoted its commercial links with the rest of the world from wharfs and beaches from Roman to early Medieval times.

The area of Zone 8 has a high potential for the Roman waterfront - evidence for a possible wharf has already been found. The area also borders the settlement found at Fishergate, which was of Anglian (8th to 9th Century) date. Since this period saw the rebirth of commercial life at York, this riverside zone is of the greatest importance.

Deposits here are not at all well-known, but should be deep (6m plus) and wet. The Anglian waterfront may have no large timber constructions, but be merely a beach.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options will be:

A: For any site smaller than 10 x 20m

or

B: For any site larger than 10 x 20m

Zone 9 - The River Ouse East Bank

On both sides of the River Ouse, the City of York promoted its commercial contacts with the rest of the world from Roman times onwards.

The Roman bridge crossed at the northern end of the zone (Tanner Row to Stonegate). The Medieval bridge crossed in the centre of the zone, Micklegate to Ousegate).

At least four waterfront areas are known from the Middle Ages but it is likely that the whole length of the zone formed a potential waterfront. These historic sites have deep (5m plus) well-preserved deposits, and now lie inland and underground, owing to the late canalization of the River Ouse.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options are:-

A: For sites with no tangible evidence for waterfront construction during site evaluation

or

B: Where tangible evidence for a waterfront is contacted during evaluation.

6.

THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)

Zone 10 - The River Ouse West Bank

On both sides of the River Ouse, the City of York promoted its commercial contacts with the rest of the world from Roman times onwards.

The Roman bridge crossed at the northern end of the zone (Tanner Row to Stonegate). The Medieval bridge crossed in the centre of the zone (Micklegate to Ousegate).

At least 5 waterfront areas are known from the Middle Ages but it is likely that the whole length of the zone is a potential waterfront. These historic sites have deep (5m plus), well-preserved deposits and narrowly lie inland and underground, owing to the subsequent canalization of the River Ouse.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options are:-

A: For sites with no tangible evidence for waterfront construction during site evaluation

or

B: Where tangible evidence for a waterfront is contacted during evaluation.

Zone 11 - The Colonia

In this area, south west of the River Ouse and contained by the existing town wall, the Romans built their colonia or civil town. The principle entrance road to the Roman city ran through the north western part of the zone (near Toft Green and Tanner Row), and beside it were a number of monuments and buildings (area of the British Rail stations and Rougier Street).

Little is known about the zone in the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods, but it contains York's only surviving Anglo-Saxon church (St Mary Bishophill Junior).

In the Middle Ages, the area was an important residential complex, with the Norman Castle at the south end. The area of the former colonia may have been a borough in its own right during the Middle Ages.

Deposits over most of the zones are of moderate depth (2m plus), deepening rapidly towards the river.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options will be:-

A: For sites smaller than 30 x 30m

or

B: For sites larger than 30 x 30m with proven survival

or

D: For sites with destroyed or eligible deposits.

6.

THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)

Zone 12 - The North East Suburb

This area lies outside the Roman Fortress and Medieval walled town to the north east. Two Roman roads ran across it and it was a Medieval suburb by the 12th Century. St Maurice's Church is situated at the north west end of the zone, and the Medieval Jewish Cemetery at the south east end. Otherwise very little is known about what happened here.

The deposits in this area are not well-mapped, but they are not expected to be deep (less than 2m).

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy option is either:-

B: For sites larger than 30 x 30m containing proven historic remains

or

D.

Zone 13 - The East Suburb

The use of this area lying to the east of the Foss in the Roman Anglian Anglo-Scandinavian or Medieval periods is almost entirely unknown. It is not expected to have formed part of the historic city of York.

The deposits are equally unknown.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy is Option D.

Zone 14 - The South East Suburb

This area lies outside the Medieval city walls, and outside the known extent of the Roman town. However, it was here that a settlement of the Anglian period has been found, probably the reborn commercial gateway of the city in the 9th Century.

Deposits are not expected to lie deep (less than 2m) and all remains here are therefore very vulnerable.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options is:-

A: For any site with proven Anglian or Roman deposits in sites smaller than 30 x 30m

or

B: For any site with proven Roman or Anglian deposits in sites larger than 30 x 30m

or

D.

6.

THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)

Zone 15 - The South Suburb

This area lies outside the known Roman and Medieval walled city, but was known to have contained important buildings in both periods. Roman cemeteries lie in the southern part of the zone. It also lies across the river from the Anglian settlement at Fishergate, so may have been exploited in that period too.

The depth of deposits are little known.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options will be:-

A: For proven deposits in areas less than 30 x 30m

or

B: For proven deposits in areas larger than 30 x 30m.

Zone 16 - The South West Suburb

This area lies outside the walls of the known Roman and Medieval cities. The main Roman and Medieval approach roads from the west ran through it. In Roman times it was an area of intensive burial, the cemeteries running alongside the road as far as the racecourse and possibly beyond, and spreading south outside the walls adjacent to Nunnery Lane.

The main road was likely to have been settled by residential suburbs at least from Medieval, and probably from Roman times.

The deposits are not well-known, but are not likely to lie deep (less than 2m).

Depending on the site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy options will be:-

A: For any site smaller than 30 x 30m

or

B: For any site larger than 30 x 30m known to contain either Medieval suburban settlement or Roman burials

or

D.

Zone 17 - The West Suburb

This area lies outside the walls of the known Roman and Medieval cities. It was an area of extensive and important cemeteries in the Roman period; subsequent development is unknown particularly along the river frontage.

Deposits are not well-known either, but much of the area is occupied by the British Rail station and yard, where survival of archaeological remains is not expected to be high.

6.

THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)

Zone 17 - The West Suburb (Cont'd)

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy option is:

B: For any site larger than 30 x 30m with proven evidence for Roman burial or later settlement

or

D.

Zone 18 - The North West Suburb

This area lies outside the walls of the known Roman and Medieval cities. At least 3 Roman roads ran through it, heading north west, and extensive Roman cemeteries are probable. The later exploitation of the area is unknown.

The deposits are also not known, but they are unlikely to lie deep (less than 2m).

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy option is:

B: For sites larger than 30 x 30m with proven evidence of a Roman or later burial or settlement

or:

D.

Zone 19 - The Northern Suburb

This area lies outside the walls of the known Roman and Medieval cities. Very little is known about its use during the historic period, and its archaeological deposits are also very little known.

Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy is:-

A:

or

B:

or

D.

Zone 20 - The Fortress Annexe

This is the walled area outside the Fortress and adjacent to the river on the north west side of the Roman and Medieval cities. It seems to have already existed as an Annexe in the Roman period, and is a prime candidate for the York Palace of the Roman Emperor himself.

It is also therefore potentially the site of important activity in the post-Roman and Anglian periods, about which very little is known.

Part of the area was subsequently given to the construction of St Mary's Abbey, the remains of which can still be seen in Museum Gardens.

6. THE 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES OF YORK (Cont'd)

Zone 20 - The Fortress Annexe (Cont'd)

The Abbey area is now the principal monumental area for York. However, it has been surprisingly little explored under scientific conditions, and its archaeological deposits are still not well known. Depending on site evaluation, the most likely mitigation strategy will be:

B: Outside Museum Gardens

or

C: Inside Museum Gardens

B.VI

SUMMARY

Table B.I lists the sites covered by the Site Specific Assessment and indicates the type of investigation required and the potential for anticipated interventions. Table B.II gives a zonal summary of the sites for formal excavation as indicated by the Research Programme. Table B.III gives details for a standard scope of work for archaeological site evaluation.

Table B.I - SITE SPECIFIC STUDIES : SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	GRID LOCATION	AREA AVAIL (ha)	RESEARCH ZONE	EVALUATION REQUIRED	POTENTIAL FOR ANTICIPATED INTERVENTION
1	BLOSSOM ST	596 514	0.5	16 (SW SUBURB)	FULL	PRESERVATION
2	BLOSSOM ST, LION & LAMB	592 512	0.3	16 (SW SUBURB)	REPORT REQD	(TOO LATE)
3	CLEMENTHORPE, COOP COAL	603 511	0.2	15 (S SUBURB)	FULL	PRESERVATION
4	BISHOPHILL, CAR PARK	601 514	0.3	11 (COLONIA)	LIMITED	PRESERVATION
5	KING STREET	603 516	0.1	9 (E OUSE)	FULL	PRESERVATION
6	CONY STREET, EVENING PRESS	601 518	0.5	9 (E OUSE)	FULL	* AREA EXCAVATION OF ROMAN & MEDIEVAL WATERFRONT (WITH SITE 14)
7	FALKLAND STREET	602 512	0.15	11 (COLONIA)	FULL	PRESERVATION
8	FOSS ISLANDS	610-614/ 517-522	27	13 (E SUBURB)	SPECIAL	NOT KNOWN
9	CARMELITE STREET	607 517	0.8	5 (W FOSS)	FULL	* AREA EXCAVATION OF CARMELITE FRIARY & ROMAN WATERFRONT (WITH SITE 14)
10	PEASHOLME GREEN W	607 610/ 518-521	9	5 (W FOSS)	FULL	PRESERVATION
11	PEASHOLME GREEN	608 520				(WITH SITE 10)
12	PEASHOLME GREEN	608 518				(WITH SITE 10)
13	PICCADILLY, BASS SITE	607 515	0.5	4 (E SUBURB)	FULL	* AREA EXCAVATION IN EAST SUBURB (WITH SITE 20)
14	CARMELITE STREET (WITH NO. 9)	607 518				(WITH SITE 9)
15	LAWRENCE STREET	611 514	1.0	13 (E SUBURB)	ENHANCED	PRESERVATION/ABANDONMENT
16	LEEMAN ROAD, CONCRETE WORKS	591-593/ 518-520	4.0	17 (W SUBURB)	FULL	PRESERVATION
17	LEEMAN ROAD, FOXTONS	597-519	0.25	17 (W SUBURB)	FULL	PRESERVATION
18	PEASHOLME GREEN, LEEPER HARE	6079 5207	0.1	2 (CANABAE)	FULL	PRESERVATION
19	PICCADILLY, TESCOS	605 517	0.15	3 (CONFLUENCE)	FULL	PRESERVATION (SCHEDULE?)
20	PICCADILLY, JEWSONS	607 514	0.6	4 (E SUBURB)	FULL	* AREA EXCAVATION IN EAST SUBURB (WITH SITE 13)
21	PICCADILLY, POLAR MTRS	606 515	0.6	8 (E FOSS)	FULL	PRESERVATION
22	PICCADILLY, CASTLE GARAGE	606 513	0.15	8 (E FOSS)	FULL	PRESERVATION
23	PICCADILLY, CASTLE CAR PARK	605 515	1.0	6 (W FOSS)	FULL	PRESERVATION
24	PICCADILLY, REYNARDS	606 515	0.2	8 (E FOSS)	FULL	PRESERVATION
25	PICCADILLY, PICCADILLY MTRS	606 514	0.2	8 (E FOSS)	FULL	* AREA EXCAVATION OF ROMAN WATERFRONT
26	OUSEBRIDGE, QUEEN'S STAITHE	601 516	0.1	10 (W OUSE)	FULL	PRESERVATION
27	SKELDERGATE, SCOTTISH HERITABLE TRUST	610 515	0.1	10 (W OUSE)	FULL	(OR EXCAVATION, SEE SITE 28)
28	SKELDERGATE, LADY ANN MIDDLETON'S HOTEL	602 514	0.2	10 (W OUSE)	FULL	PRESERVATION
29	SKELDERGATE, NCP	601 515	0.4	11 (COLONIA)	FULL	* AREA EXCAVATION OF MEDIEVAL WATERFRONT (OR SITE 26)
30	ST ANDREW GATE	605 519	1.0	2 (CANABAE)	FULL	* AREA EXCAVATION IN COLONIA
31	ST MAURICE'S RD, SLINGSBY'S	606 522	0.15	12 (NE SUBURB)	FULL	MEDIEVAL TENEMENTS
32	QUEEN STREET - BR	594-596/ 513-516	2.5	16 (SW SUBURB)	SPECIAL	PRESERVATION
33	BACK SWINEGATE	603 520	0.25	1 (FORTRESS)	FULL	(TOO LATE)
34	TOFT GREEN - BR	596 515	0.25	11 (COLONIA)	FULL	PRESERVATION
35	TOFT GREEN - SOUTH SIDE	598 516	0.1	11 (COLONIA)	FULL	PRESERVATION

TABLE B.II SITES INVITING FORMAL INTERVENTION : ZONAL SUMMARY

Research Zone	Sites
General	
1	NIL (Site 33 is already under excavation)
2	Site 30 (1.0 hectares) Medieval residential/industrial complex ; Roman residential industrial complex (Mapping) 1990 -1993
3	NIL
4	Site 13 and 20 (1.1 hectares) Medieval/Roman residential/industrial complex. 1993 - 1996
11	Site 29 (0.4 hectares) Medieval/Roman residential complex. 1996 - 1998.
Waterfronts	
5	Site 9, 14 (0.8 hectares) Carmelite Friary and Roman waterfront, Foss west bank. 1990 - 1992
8	Site 25 (0.2 hectares) Roman waterfront. Foss, eastbank. 1991 - 1993
9	Site 6 (0.5 hectares) Roman and Medieval waterfronts, Ouse, East bank. 1990 - 1992
10	Site 28 (0.2 hectares) Roman and Medieval waterfront. Ouse, West bank. 1993 -1995
Suburbs	NIL

Note: The overall priority for formal intervention is:

- Site 30
- Site 6
- Site 28 (or analogues)
- Site 9 and 14
- Site 25 (or analogues)
- Site 29
- Site 13 and 20.

TABLE B.III - SCOPE OF WORK FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION

Aim of evaluation To predict the extent, character and quality of archaeological deposits which survive on and under the areas to be developed.

The actual scope of work required will be decided after consideration of the characteristics of the particular site and the particular proposed development. The total work is sub-divided into three stages to suit the degree of knowledge required at different stages of consideration of the development.

Stage AE.1 (Database)

Abstract archaeological and geotechnical knowledge from YCC Database. Predict likely Archaeological Value (quality of deposit and status in archaeological research framework). Determine outline archaeological mitigation strategy in relation to proposed development.

Stage AE.2 (non-Destructive Evaluation)

More detailed information will normally be required to assist the correct mitigation strategy. A typical evaluation report would produce/cover:

- (a) Plan of site at 1:100 showing encountered features.
 - (i) as currently existing
 - (ii) as may have existed previously (from documents pertaining to the site and its locale).
- (b) Status of any standing structures.
- (c) Position and depth of all cellars and basements.
- (d) Schedule of any samples of deposits recorded as having been found on site or surrounding areas.
- (e) Drawn (1:20) models (using plans and sections) of the predicted deposit with estimate of the potential for environmental sequence. Particulars to include:
 - (i) Depths of natural, Roman, Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval horizons.
 - (ii) Quality and value of deposits.
 - (iii) Water table.
 - (iv) Anaerobic deposits.
 - (v) Natural ground geotechnics.

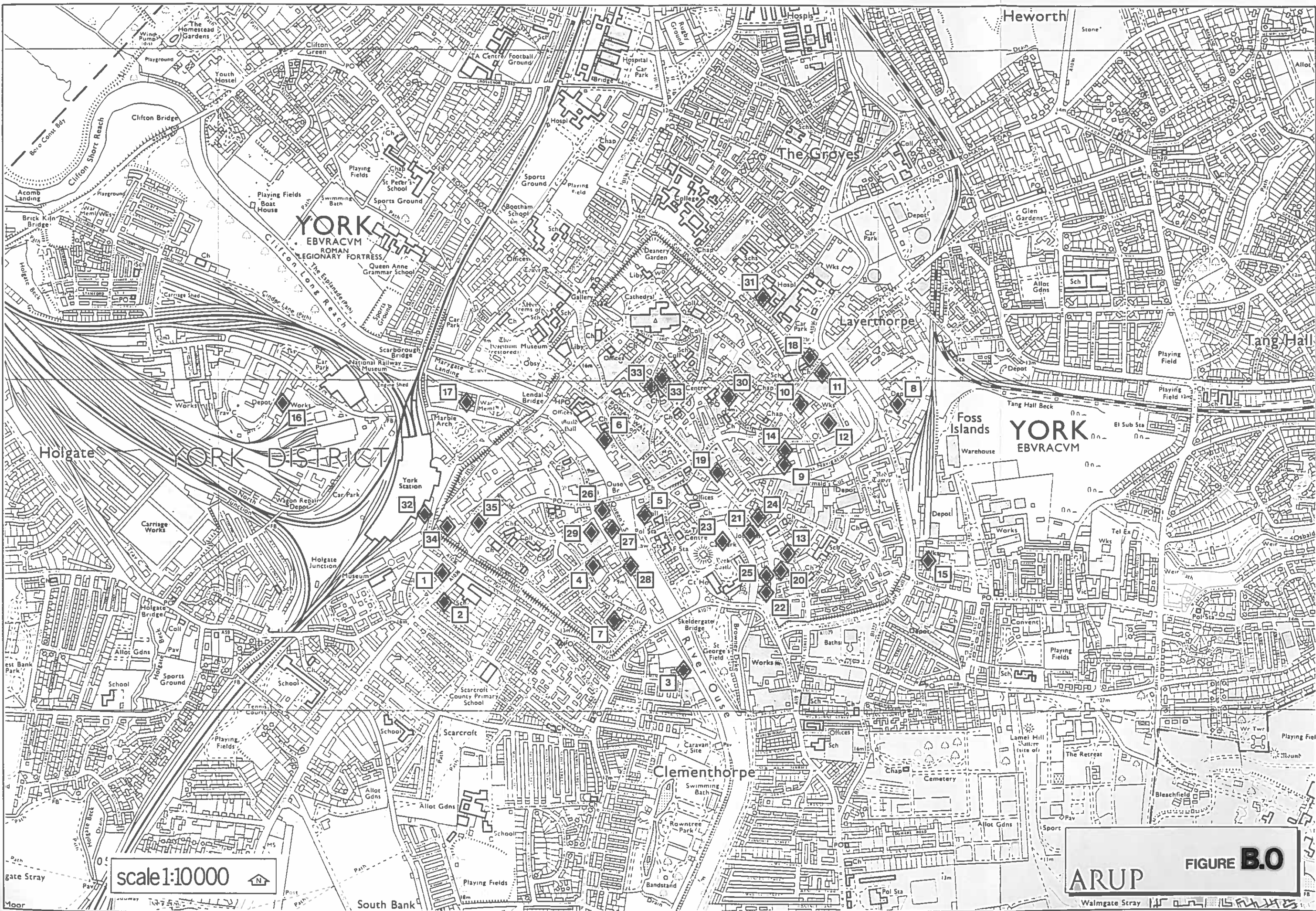
Stage AE.3 (Sample Excavation)

In most cases Stages AE. 1 and 2 will not provide sufficient information to match the required level of confidence in the prediction. It will be necessary to carry out trial excavation or inspection of strata. The location(s) and depths of trial bores, pits or trenches will be agreed after consideration of the particular site characteristics and the data needed to be acquired. The archaeological excavation could often be carried out in conjunction with the geotechnical excavation if this is needed.

A form of excavation that can often be carried out conveniently and economically is to make sample exposure of the deposit behind existing cellar walls.

All archaeological evaluation excavations will be excavated using modern archaeological techniques. Excavations will be required to be carried out at given levels of data recovery. Where encountered, samples shall be taken as follows:

- (a) Environmental samples of deposits suspected of being pre-Roman, Anglian or Medieval dark earth.
 - (b) Collection of samples of all Roman to Medieval industrial residues. At data acquisition level D.
 - (c) Collection of pottery assemblages, Roman to Medieval at data acquisition level D.
 - (d) Plan of alignment and position of any Roman structures, and positive or negative identifications of any late Roman structures.
-



scale 1:10000



ARUP **FIGURE B.0**

Walmgate Stray

B.1 SITE 1: Blossom Street, Forsselius Garage

ZONE 16

B.1.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 596 514. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0. The Site is bounded by Queen Street at the north eastern boundary and Blossom Street at the south eastern boundary, see Figure B.1. The Site is approximately 10m long and 50m wide. Ground level is at about 16.5mOD.

B.1.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1722) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The historic maps show that the site was occupied by small buildings, gardens and orchards. The number of buildings increasing through the years.

In 1892 the Site was occupied by numerous small domestic, commercial and industrial buildings. By 1937 small buildings had been mainly replaced by larger buildings.

The Site is occupied by a two storey building. There are no indications of cellars on the Site; however the adjoining property (Public House) has cellars.

B.1.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 3.5
Boulder Clay (Firm to stiff clay with gravel and cobbles - locally prominent beds of sand and gravel)	2.0 - 3.0
Sandstone : weakly cemented	3.0 proved

The groundwater level is between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.1.4 Archaeology

B.1.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies outside the Roman and Medieval city, to the south-west, opposite Micklegate Bar.

It is outside the area of mapped deposits and there are no local contacts.

B.1.4.2 Research Rewards

The site lies in a presumed area of Roman burial and a Medieval suburb, but almost nothing is known about either.

B.1.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.1.4.3 Evaluation Required

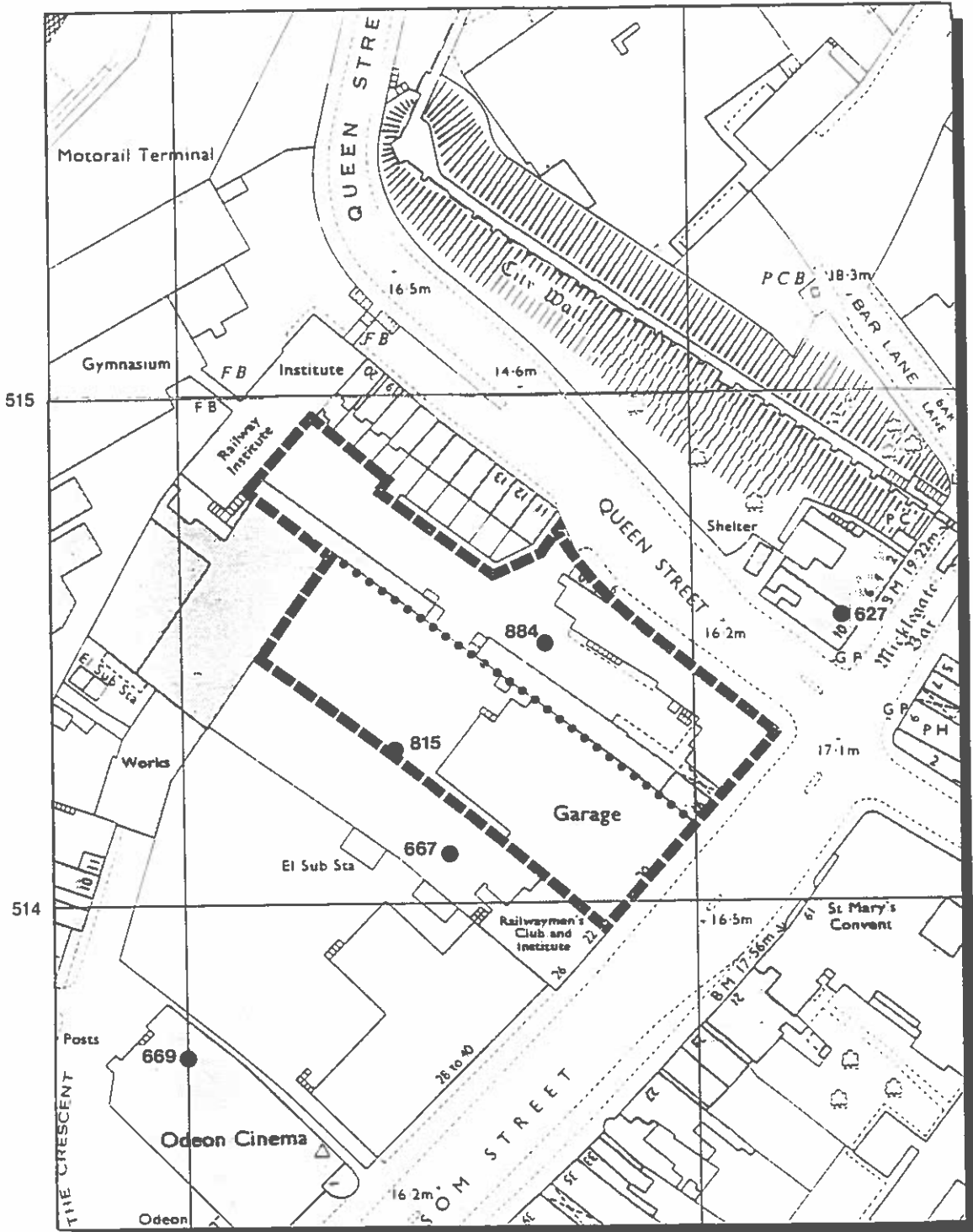
Standard scope of work.

B.1.4.4 Formal Intervention Desired

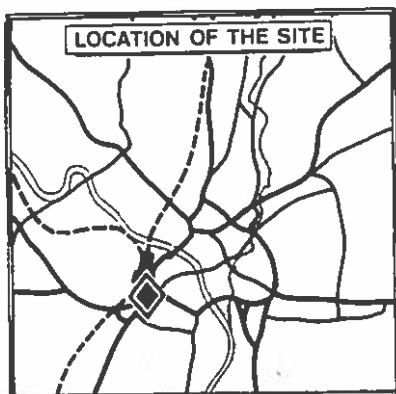
To await site evaluation.

B.1.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.1**

B.2.1 Location and Topography

The proposed development is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 597 513. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0. The Site is bounded by Blossom Street to the north west and existing building and gardens surround the Site on the three sides, see Figure B.2. The Site is approximately 100m long and 30m wide. Ground level is at about 16.5mOD.

B.2.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1722) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The historic maps of 1610 show that there were terraced houses along Blossom Street in the open land behind. By 1772 there were more buildings in the area with laid-out gardens.

In 1892 there is a hotel facing onto Blossom Street with a passage leading from street into Courtyard behind. The hotel was labelled as a public house by 1909. There were not major changes to the PH at 1937.

At the time of writing this report there are no sign of cellars and the Site is under construction.

B.2.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 3.5
Boulder Clay, firm to stiff clay with gravel and cobbles. Locally prominent beds of sand and gravel.	2.0 - 3.0
Sandstone : weakly cemented.	3.0 proved.

The groundwater level is between 6.0 and 7.0 mOD.

B.2.4 Archaeology

B.2.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies outside the Roman City astride the main road to the South West, in an area of Roman burial grounds. It is also outside the Medieval City on its main Southwest exit road. It lies outside the area of mapped deposits.

Excavation has taken place recently on this site by YAT and the data can be assembled for a formal site evaluation.

B.2.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.2.4.2 Research Rewards

The area is expected to contain Roman burials (confirmed by the 1990 excavations) and part of a Medieval suburb.

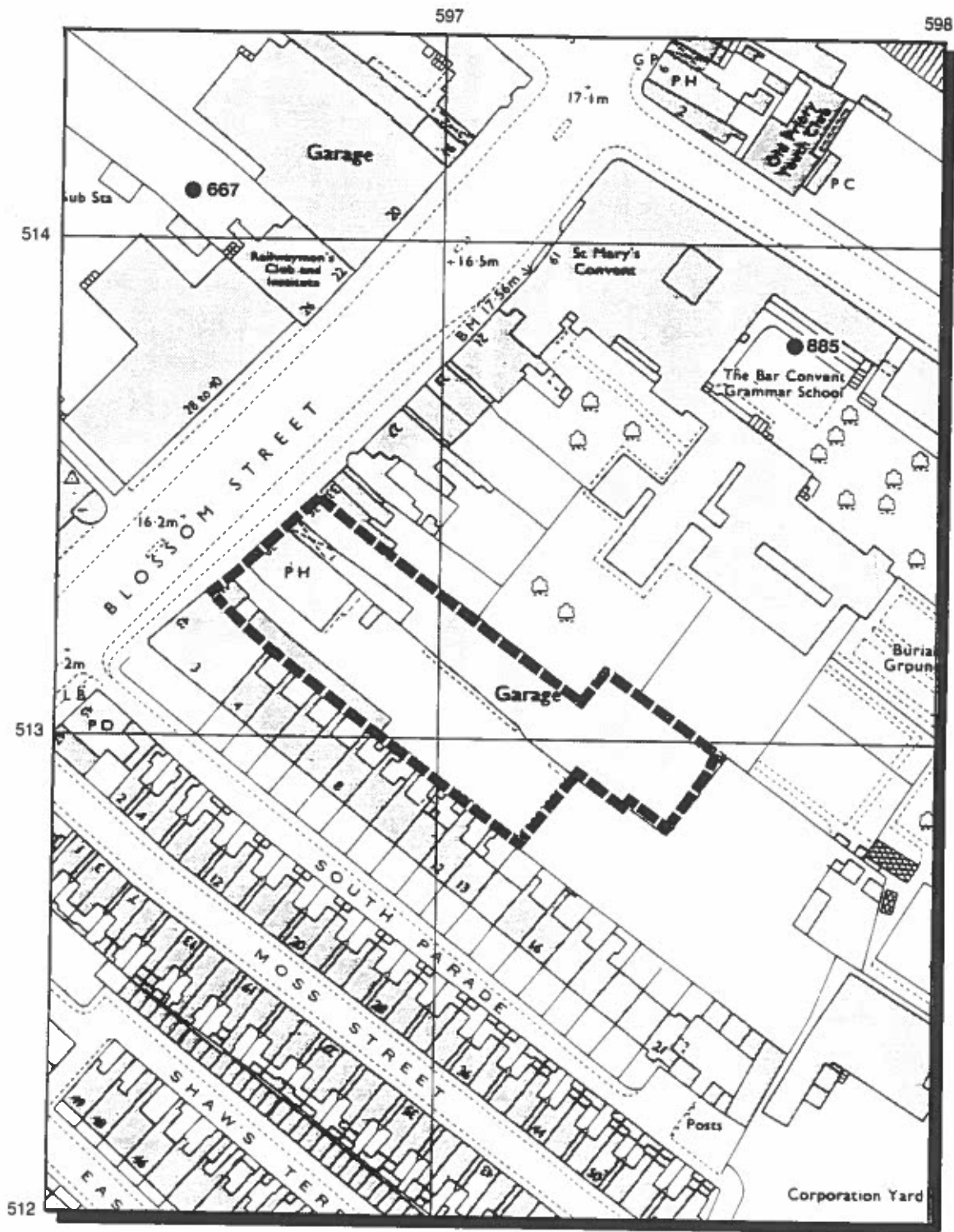
B.2.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

The 1990 excavation examined the deposits extensively and YAT should be encouraged to contribute a formal site evaluation (following the scope of work) to assist future planning.

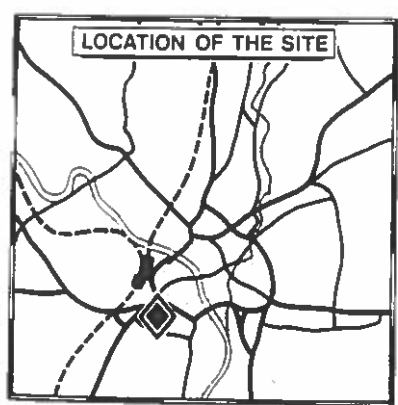
B.2.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired -

B.2.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

Not applicable.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.2**

B.3.1 Location and Topography

The proposed development is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 604 511. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0. The Site is at the corner of Terry Avenue and Clementhorpe, se Figure B.3. The Site is approximately 80m long and 30m wide. Ground level is at about + 11.0mOD.

B.3.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 - 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The historic maps show that the site was unoccupied until 1748. The 1766 maps show an L-shaped Brewery standing close to, or on, the Site. Surrounded with open country, the brewery was still there at 1772.

In 1892 a boat-building yard with what is most probably a dry dock appears to be concentrated at the west end of the Site. There are warehouses, workshops and building slabs on the Site. By 1937 the warehouses are still there.

There is no evidence of basements on this site.

B.3.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.5 - 6.6
Interbedded base silf clay and silt	0.0 - 4.4
Boulder clay: firm to stiff gravelly sandy silty clay	0.8 - 8.8
Sandstone : poorly cemented	1.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 4.4mOD and 10.3mOD south west to north east.

B.3.4 Archaeology

B.3.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies on the west bank of the Ouse outside the Colonia to the south-east. A 4th-Century town house and part of St Clements nunnery were located in excavations to the south (Andrews, No. 52).

B.3.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.3.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The long axis of the available site is orthogonal to the River. The deposit model gives levels (OD) to the top of the deposits as follows:-

	<u>West</u>	<u>East</u>
Modern	10.7	8.5
Medieval	12.7	6.8
Roman	9.0	6.0
Natural	7.5	4.5

The basic model is therefore of a deposit circa 4 metres in depth, of which 2 metres is historic deposit, sloping down from west to east. The deposit is possibly truncated at its west end.

B.3.4.2 Research Rewards

The principal rewards here are for the mapping of the Roman and Medieval resources.

B.3.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

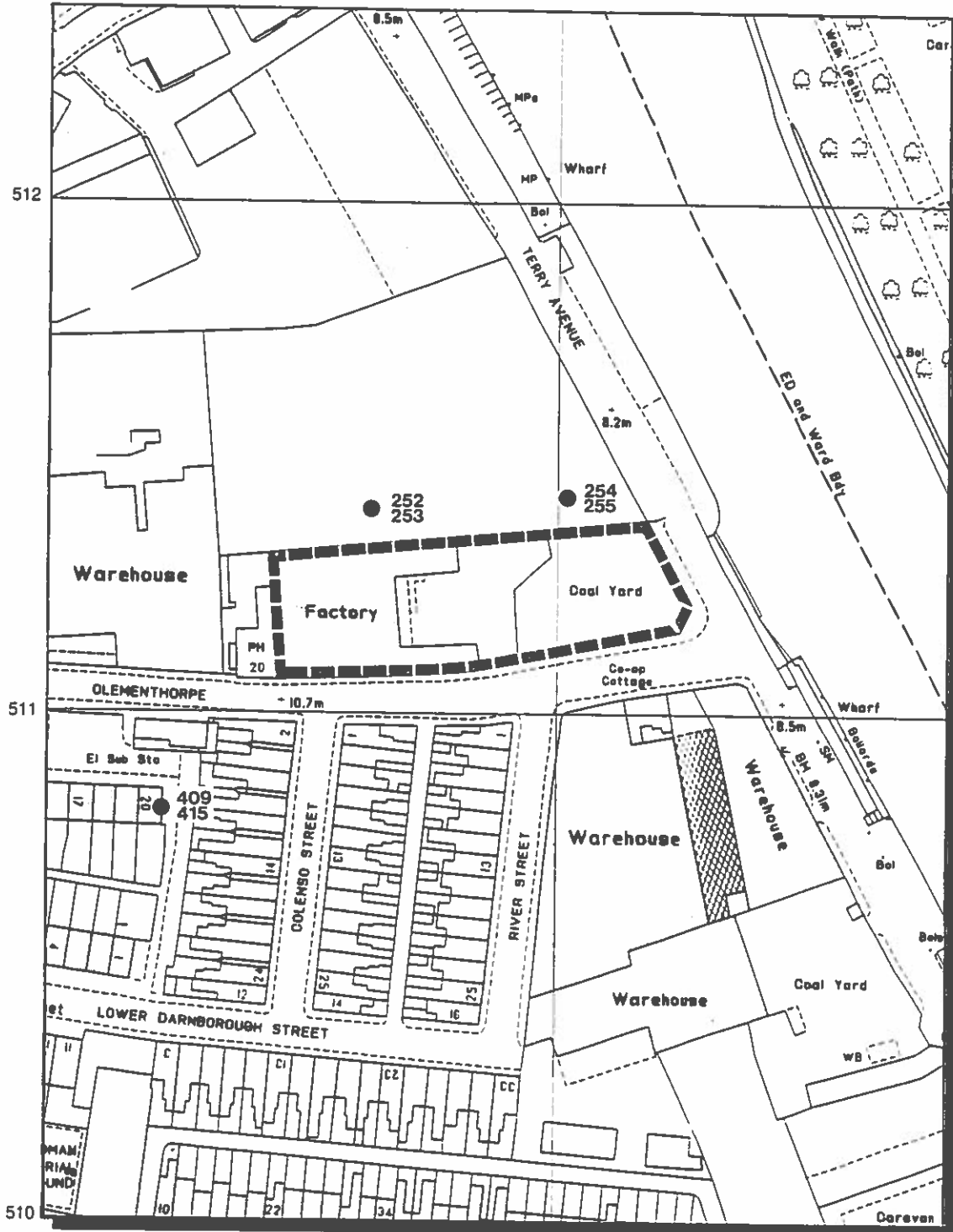
Standard scope of work.

B.3.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

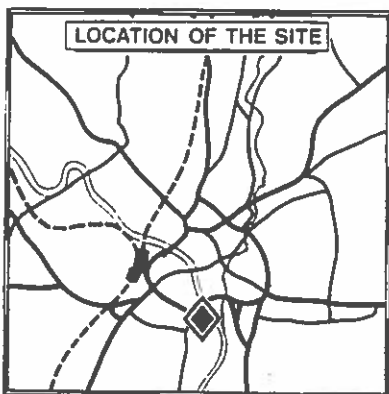
To await evaluation.

B.3.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.3**

B.4 SITE 4: Skeldergate, Bishop Hill Car Park

ZONE 11

B.4.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 601 514. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0. The Site is at the corner of Bishophill Senior and Buckingham Street. It is bounded to the south east and north east by St Mary's Church and Albion Street respectively, see Figure B.4.

The Site is approximately 50m long and 40m wide with narrow extension along the Albion Street. Ground level is at about 17.0mOD.

B.4.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 - 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610 the Site was unoccupied. In 1680 St Mary's Church is shown to the south of the Site and this is the situation until 1766 except the addition of a few houses to the east of the Church.

At 1892 the Site was mainly covered with houses, some of which were larger, probably warehouses. By 1909, all houses along Buckingham Street stand with gardens behind. The rest of the Site is entirely covered by the Buckingham Works. This is also the situation at 1937.

The site is used as a car park. It is in two levels and there are no evidence of basements.

B.4.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site.

Stratum Thickness (m)

Made-up Ground	2.0 - 4.0
Boulder clay: clay with stones and patchy sand and gravel	2.5 - 6.7
Sandstone	0.9 proved

The groundwater level is at 6.0mOD. However, there is a perched water table at 10.0mOD.

B.4.4 Archaeology

B.4.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the Roman Colonia and Medieval (SW) Town.

About a third of the available area has already been excavated (AY4/1). It showed natural sloping south-west to north-east from 14.5 to 11.5 metres AOD ; Roman terracing (approximately on line with the existing terrace) raised the surface of use to 14.9 metres AOD. There were no Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian, or Medieval readable deposits, the site being thoroughly disturbed by stone robbing and pit digging in these periods. The modern surface is level at 16 - 17 metres AOD.

B.4.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.4.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The extant area available for investigation lies generally off the Roman raised terrace. Little information is expected along the Buckingham Street frontage (except possibly the remains of Buckingham House). Along the Albion Street frontage the sequence is likely to follow that at the adjacent Skeldergate site (AY4/1): namely, natural sloping to 5 - 6 metres AOD overlain by up to 2 metres of Roman deposits, a further 1 metre of Medieval deposits, and 1 to 1.5 metres of overburden.

B.4.4.2 Research Rewards

The site is not large enough to meet any general research criteria.

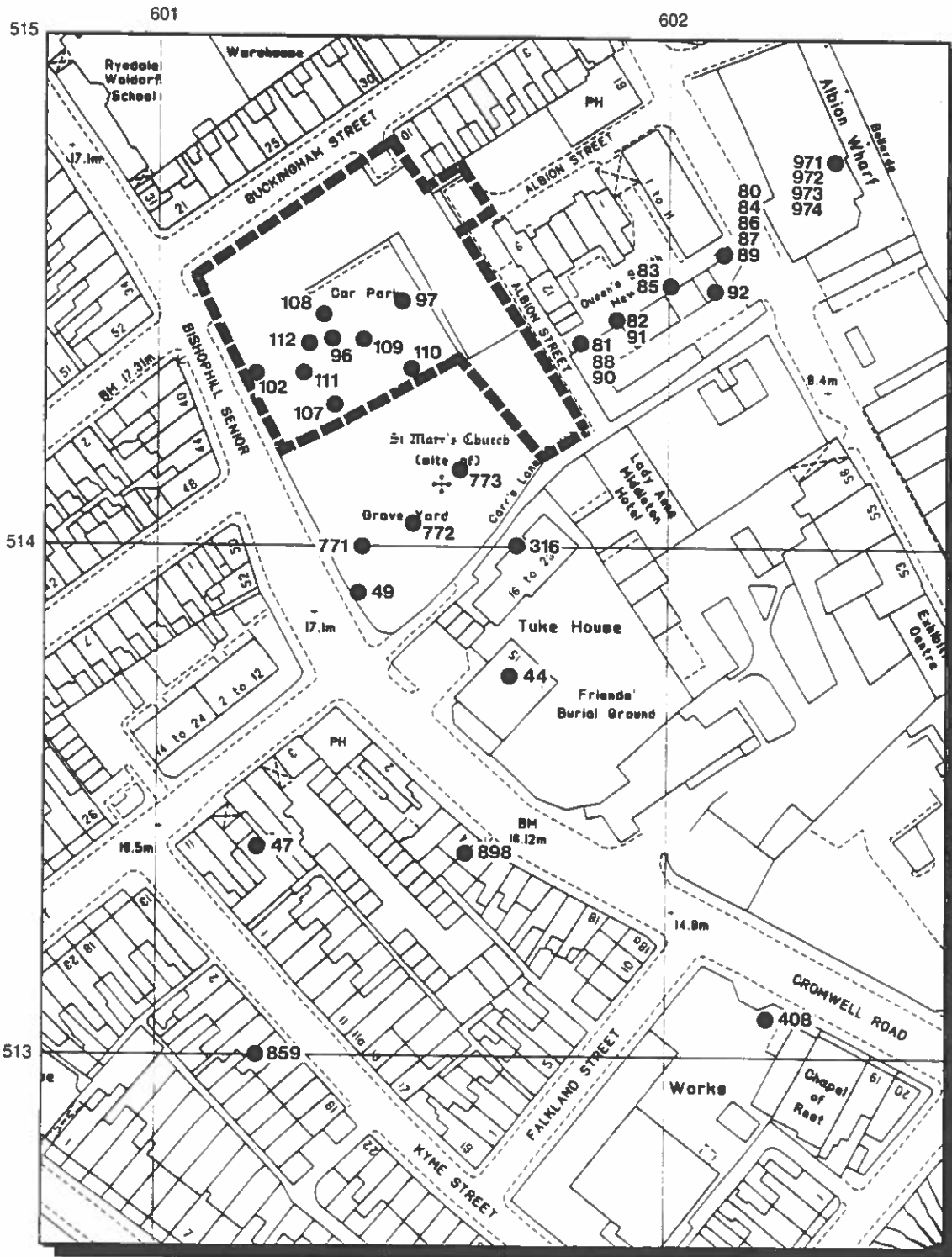
B.4.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

The standard scope of work should include an estimate of deposit at the north-east end of the available area.

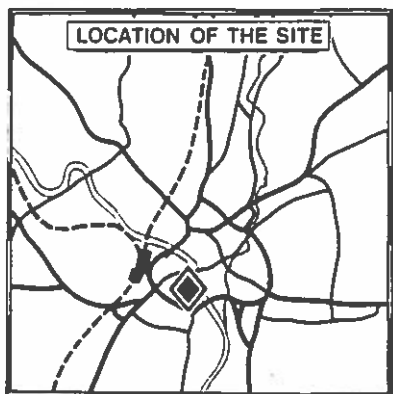
B.4.4.4 Formal Investigation - To await site evaluation.

B.4.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

There is no inhibition for development on the terrace. Deposits beneath the terrace may require preservation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

B.5 SITE 5: King Street

ZONE 9

B.5.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 603 516. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0. There is no upstanding fabric on the Site.

The Site is bounded by King Street and Cumberland Street to the north west and south east respectively and buildings to the other two sides, see Figure B.5.

The Site is approximately 30m long and 15m wide with the central section being 25m wide. The ground level is at about 8.0mOD.

B.5.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 - 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps, since 1892.

The 1643 map shows that the block occupied by the Site has changed shape since 1610 and there are terrace housing on the site. By 1772 no changes have taken place.

At 1892, the Site falls into two squares, one on King Street and the other on Cumberland Street. These are occupied by terraced houses. By 1909 there are no major changes except a cinema has been built on the Cumberland Street site. In 1937 the Site on Cumberland Street remains as it was in 1909 but some houses on King Street site have gone.

The Site is presently under construction and there is no evidence of basements.

B.5.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site.

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 8.5
Soft to firm sandy silt clay with beds of sand and gravel	5.5 - 12.0
Boulder Clay : Firm to stiff sandy gravelly clay with some bands of gravel and cobbles.	0.0 - 8.0
Sandstone : Very dense with weak bands.	19.5 proved.

Groundwater level is between 5.0 and 8.5mOD. There is a perched groundwater table 0.5 and 4.5m below ground level.

B.5.4 Archaeology

B.5.4.1 Deposit Model

The site is predicted to lie within the River Foss (or on its foreshore) in Roman times, and to lie just behind the Medieval waterfront, where it borders two Medieval streets. The general model gives a slope downwards north-east to south-west with levels (mOD) as:

Modern	:	About 9.0
Medieval	:	5.4
Roman	:	4.5
Natural	:	3.0

There are few usable local contacts.

B.5.4.2 Research Rewards

The site is well positioned for contact with the Roman waterfront, Medieval waterfront and Medieval tenements (along King Street and Cumberland Street). However, the available area is too small to satisfy most research criteria.

B.5.4.3 Evaluation Required

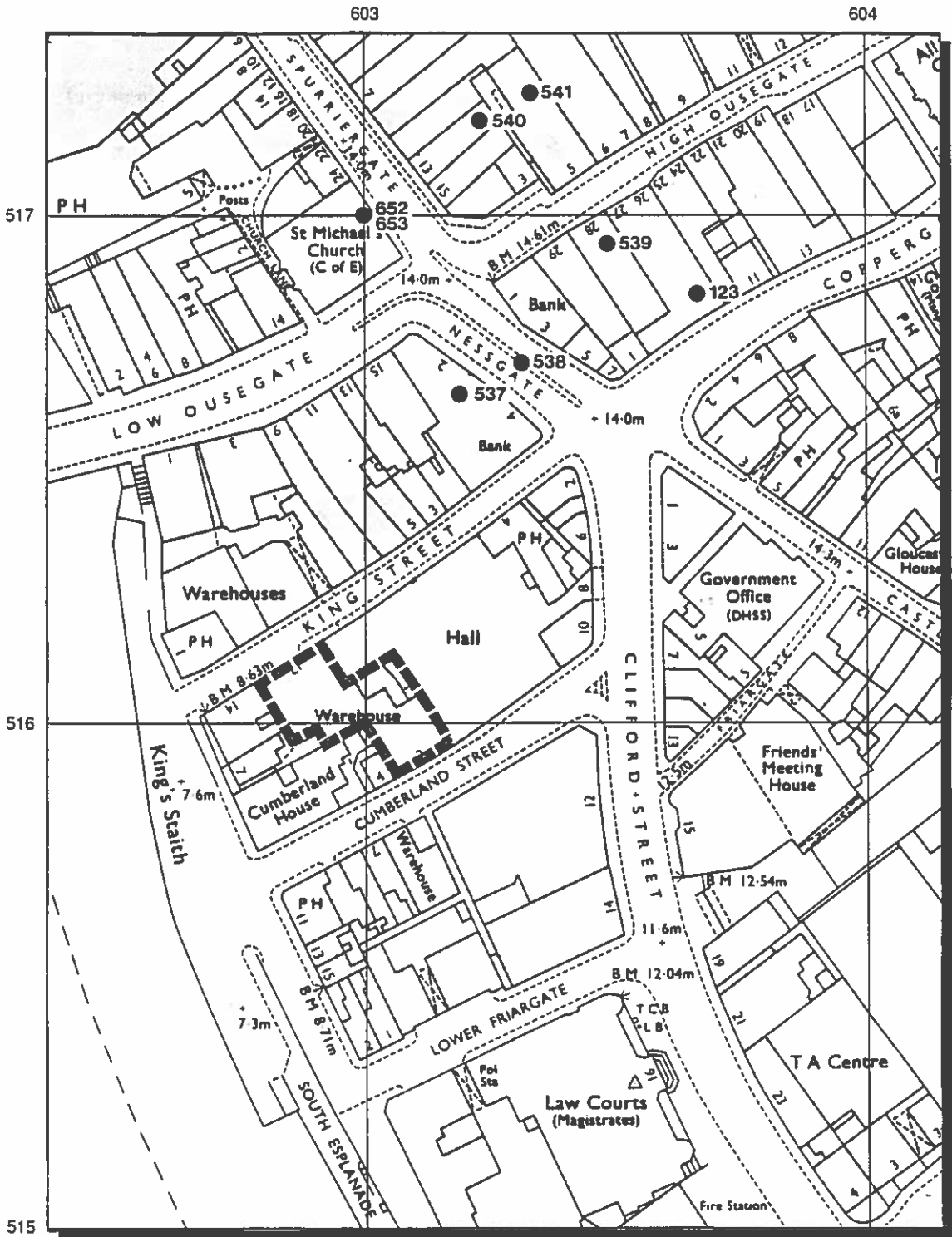
Standard scope of work with an additional constraint that the site work should be non-destructive (ie, utilising existing basements).

B.5.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

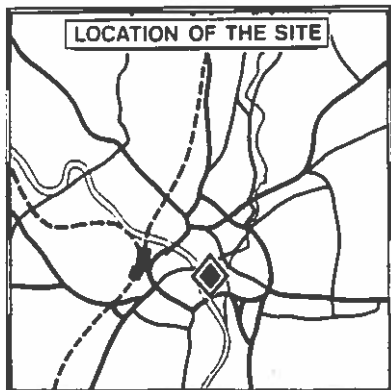
Unless particular contacts are made (eg, industrial or environmental deposits) this site should be preserved not excavated or damaged by construction.

B.5.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await evaluation but all extant deposits should be protected from further damage by positive curation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.5**

B.6.1 Location and Topography

The proposed development is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 601 518. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0.

The Site is bounded by River Ouse and Coney Street to west and east respectively and buildings to the north and south, see Figure B.6. The Site is approximately 100m long and 50m wide towards the southern end. Ground level is at about 13.5mOD but sloping towards the river.

B.6.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1722) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, the road is open without buildings except few buildings along which is to Coney Street. The Guildhall is there to the north west and the St Martin's Church to the north east.

At 1643, there appears to be a line of houses along the river side with gardens and yards behind, linking on to the same sort of houses lining Coney Street. By 1772 most of the Site has been built on.

The 1892 map shows a warehouse backing onto the Church and large buildings, probably warehouses, to the South of the Site. There are gardens and orchards to the north west of the Site. By 1937, a small area of the gardens remain, the rest of the Site is unchanged except for addition of small buildings and some alterations to the warehouses.

The Site is currently occupied by buildings. It slopes towards the Ouse River and the lowest level is about 3m above summer water level in the river.

B.6.3 Geology

Data gathered from Site investigation carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	Generally up to 2.5m but could be up to 9.0m
Interbedded loose silt, clay and silt	0.0 - 5.0
Boulder clay, firm to stiff sandy strong clay, with occasional cobbles and boulders	6.5 - 8.0
Sandstone : weathered	1.5m proved

Ground water level varies between 4.0mOD and 6.3mOD. However, there is evidence of perched water at same locations.

B.6.4 Archaeology

B.6.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies within the Roman and Medieval cities on the North East bank of the Ouse, immediately south of the Roman bridge (now beneath the Guildhall).

There are two monuments on the Site; No. 13 Coney Street. A brick built house dating to the first half of the 18th Century, built over a common main leading to the river (RCHME, Central, no. 140). No. 15 Coney Street. A brick built house built 1789-1809 (RCHME, Central, no. 141).

The general deposit model indicates a rapid slope of natural from Coney Street to the river, infilled by waterfront engineering and exploitation of the bridgehead areas from Roman to modern times. The strata captured appears to be c. 4m thick at Coney Street (street level = 13.4m AOD; natural at 9.2m AOD at point 127). It would be expected to be thicker at the river. The modern surface is at c. 8m AOD (OS) and the river base is at c. 0.1m AOD (point 587), which implies up to 6m of strata assuming a Roman river at least 2m deep. Much of this deposit will be wet, since the Ouse currently floods to 7-8m AOD. About 10 - 30m of the Site inland from the modern river front is predicted to have been in the river itself in Roman and early Medieval times.

The data are inadequate to construct a local deposit model, so further evaluation is essential.

B.6.4.2 Research Rewards

The predicted sequence at this point is:-

- (a) Roman waterfront and warehouses on a strategically important and commercially prestigious site beside the Roman bridge and the entry to the Legionary fortress. Strata and finds (captured wet), if surviving, should reflect the first occupation of the city. It may be possible to locate the piers of the Roman bridge if the N-W extension of the site is accessible. It was seen on the opposite bank in 1893. That part of the site which was hypothetically underwater in Roman times (and has since been sealed by the river wall) is eligible to contain preserved waterfront structures and ship remains (cf. Blackfriars and Trigg Lane in London).
- (b) Anglian activity, while unknown, may have been captured in abandoned Roman works. The bridge was presumably still in use until moved to the Micklegate site in the middle ages (probably from the tenth century).
- (c) Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval. Tenements and possible cemetery adjacent to St Martins Church and fronting Coney Street are predicted to extend to the Medieval waterfront, at a point 15-20m inland from the present river wall. A common lane which ran beneath No. 13 Coney Street, presumably led to the river.

Site 6 represents the best opportunity in Zone 9 and the best currently available anywhere on the Ouse because of:-

- its position beside the Roman bridge between the river and the Fortress.
- the likelihood of preserved strata.

B.6.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.6.4.2 Research Rewards (Cont'd)

- the likelihood of waterfront structures, particularly Roman.

However the deposit quality is almost completely unknown; whereas the occupation surface has certainly risen, terracing, river rivettment, and later foundations may have destroyed all structures or made the stratigraphic sequence illegible.

B.6.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required

For the reasons given an evaluation programme is urgently required, and the decisions in para's 10, 11 and 12 will be contingent upon it.

(a) Scope of Work

In addition to the Standard Scope of work, the archaeological contractor should be required specifically to establish:

- (i) The natural profile from the river bed to Coney Street, (within the development site).
- (ii) The total depth of deposit along this profile.
- (iii) The depth of (a) anaerobic (b) wet and (c) dry deposits along this profile with an assessment of legibility.
- (iv) Foundation and cellar penetration by existing or recorded buildings.
- (v) Deposit prediction over the site as a whole.
- (vi) Whether existing records of the historic buildings at no. 13 and 15 are adequate (taking advice as necessary).

The work as (i) - (iv) would have to be executed by means of a shored trench, using pre-piled interlocking shutters and pumps. This could be done as at the Stakis site, where YAT developed a working technology. De-watering (as at Reading, WAT site) is still more affective but probably too costly to justify within the evaluation exercise. The trench should be sited avoiding known areas of destruction on the SE edge of Site 6.

(b) The output required from a contractor should include:

- (i) Historic maps showing documented buildings.
- (ii) Map showing areas penetrated by cellars and foundations, with depths.
- (iii) Drawn section showing deposit depths and character from Coney Street to the river. (This section should extend down to the natural subsoil at least every 5m).
- (iv) Interpretation of drawn section, by period.

B.6.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.6.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required (Cont'd)

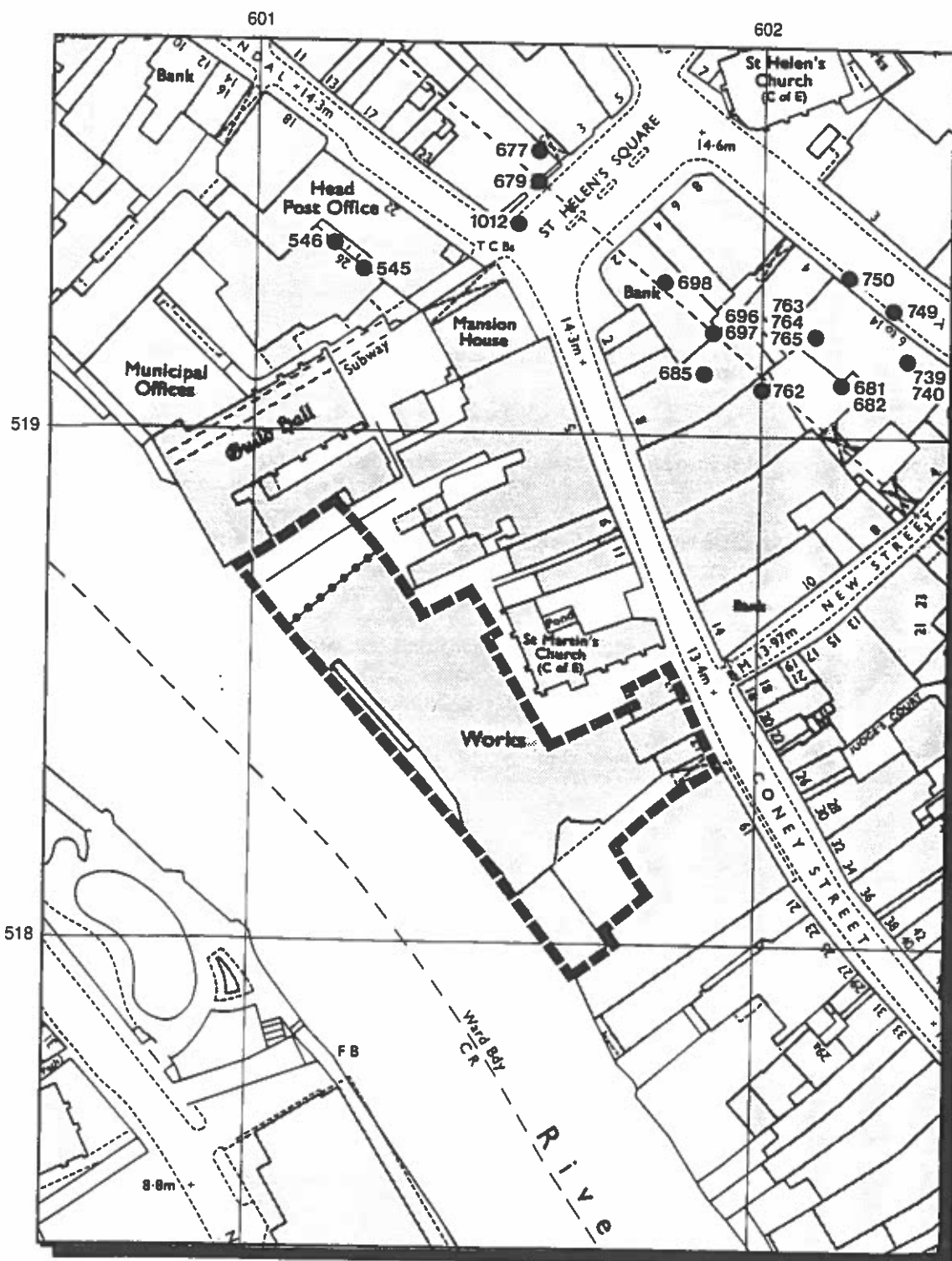
- (v) Status of historic buildings with recommended scope of work.
- (vi) Assessment of research yield (Roman-Medieval) from further investigation of the deposits.
- (vii) Assessment of stratified finds per m² divided into organic and inorganic types (for conservation estimates).
- (viii) Summary of datable material recovered.

B.6.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

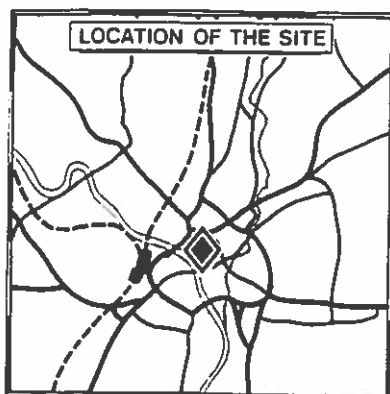
To await evaluation.

B.6.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

This will depend on the archaeological evaluation. It could be guessed that the site evaluation will find much of the deeper part of the site to be rich in assets which are vulnerable to exposure and piling. However, these are unlikely to be contained within the literal strip c. 10m wide adjacent to the river. Mitigation strategy might therefore comprise an archaeological investigation in an area behind nos. 13 - 17 (20 x 20m) and subsequent construction bearing mainly on piles driven into the former river bed along the current river wall.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP

FIGURE B.6

B.7.1 Location and Topography

The proposed development is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 602 513. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.Ø. The Site is bounded by Cromwell Road, Falkland Street and Kyme Street as shown in Figure B.7. The Site is approximately 60m long and 30m wide. The ground level is at about 14.0mOD.

B.7.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The 1610 maps show the road directions to be different at the date than they are later on. The old road would have cut through the area of the Site which is otherwise open land. The land stayed as open land until 1772.

At 1892, there is a timber yard on site and Baile Hill lies one street away to the SE. The buildings are workshops and warehouses in size. By 1909, there are no changes except a chapel built next to the Site on Cromwell Road.

The maps from 1937 show the Site changed from timber yard to bras foundry. Few small buildings have also been added which could perhaps be furnaces. There is therefore possibility of ground contamination.

There are three storey buildings and single storey sheds on Site with no basements.

B.7.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 4.0
Boulder clay: clay with stones, patchy sand and gravel	2.5 - 6.5
Sandstone	0.9m proved

Groundwater level varies between 8.0mOD and 10.0mOD.

B.7.4 Archaeology

B.7.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the Roman Colonia (Civil Town) and Medieval Southwest towns.

B.7.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.7.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The Site lies within a predicted Roman cemetery and adjacent to the Norman motte of Baile Hill. It includes part of the Castle Bailey and its defences (including an originally water-filled defensive ditch). Sharply accentuated variations may be expected to the general deposit model levels (mOD) which are:

Modern (15 metres) probably circa 16 metres
Medieval (14.6 metres) 15.35
Roman (15.0 metres) 14.65
Natural (13.5 metres)

The historic deposits are not expected to exceed 2 metres in depth except locally.

The Roman cemetery may have been disturbed by levelling for the Medieval building, and both by the Roylat works.

B.7.4.2 Research Rewards

- (i) Dated environmental evidence from Castle Ditch.
- (ii) Bailey development and defences.
- (iii) Roman cemetery.

B.7.4.3 Evaluation Required

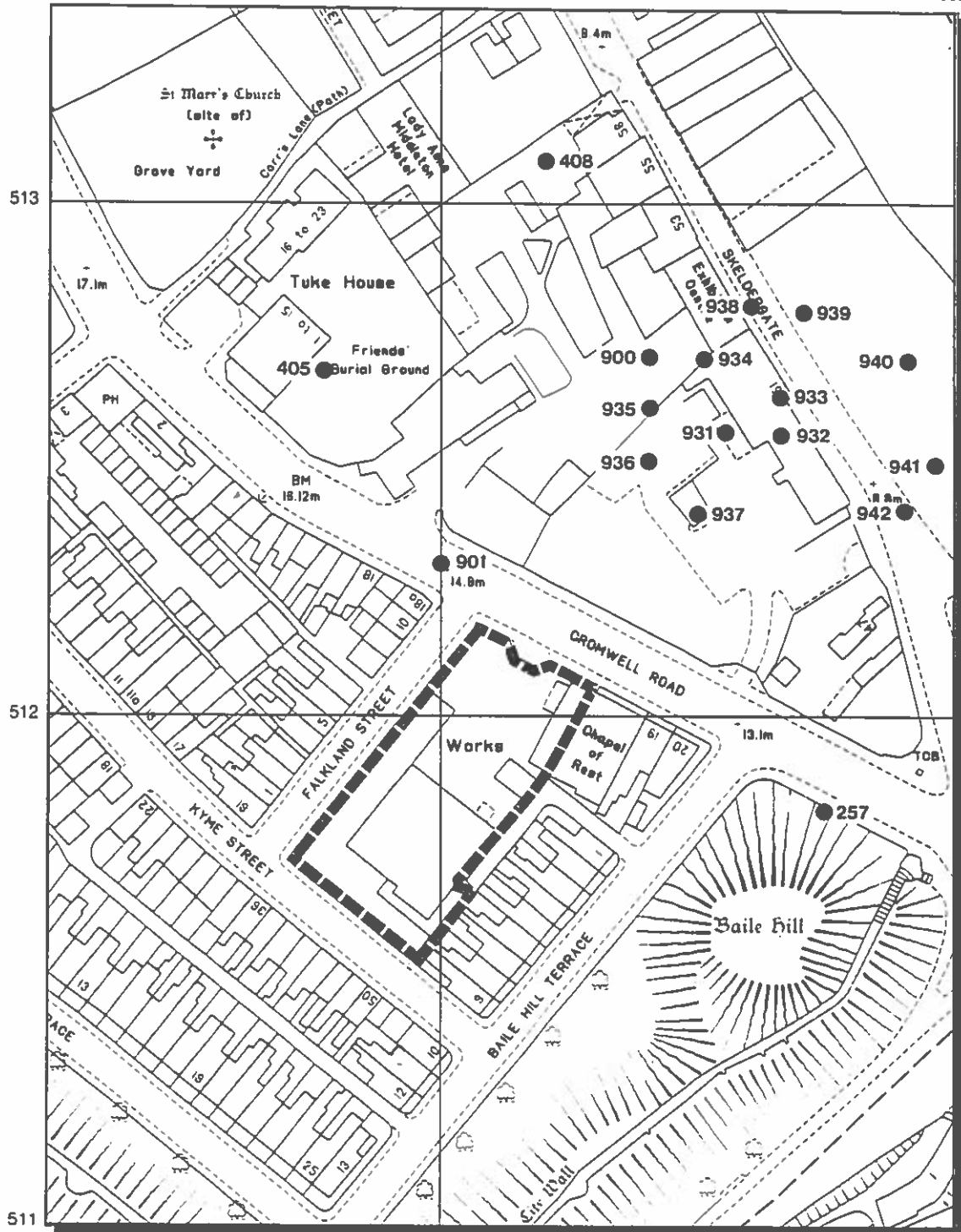
Standard scope of work, to include an estimate of the spacial limits and state of preservation of the Roman cemetery (if present) without, however, excavating burials, and a cut section through the Bailey defences.

B.7.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

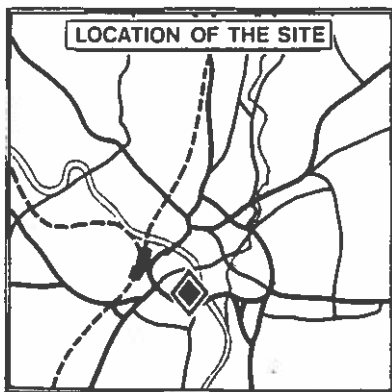
To await the results of site evaluation, particularly the details of post-Medieval disturbance. This is a small site in which to examine a Roman cemetery or occupation in a Norman bailey. The Bailey defensive sequence should be legible from the site evaluation.

B.7.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

The preferred archaeological option here would be preservation following evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.7**

B.8.1 Location and Topography

The proposed development is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 610 - 619/516 - 522. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.Ø.

The Site is bounded by Foss Islands Road to the west and various buildings to the north, south and east, see Figure B.8. The Site is approximately 900m long and varies in width between 200 and 400m, resulting in an area 27 Hectares in size. Ground level varies between 9.0mOD and 11.0mOD.

B.8.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610 the Foss is wide as it crosses the site forming a large pool and the site is shown as open fields. Maps up to 1772 show the site to be open fields or perhaps marshy land with parts of it under water at various times.

By 1892, Foss Islands to the west of the N-S railway line is a corporation stone yard with a large pond or reservoir.

Tang Hall Beck runs from west end of site to the north east and south east (two branches). It runs under the railway (of which a large chunk is within the Site), and was probably used as a water supply for the brick yards. Apart from the two large brick yards on the south side of the Site, the rest of the Site seems to be divided by field boundaries and left free.

At 1909, there are four main buildings and a refuse destructor, on the west end of the Foss Islands, which raises the possibility of ground contamination. The Corporation depot now stands where the stone yard used to be, with a few railway buildings and sidings branches across from main rail area westwards to the road and three sidings buildings.

By 1937, the whole area is closed by residential areas. The west end of the Site is very much as before. The north west tip on the east side of the railway has been converted to allotment gardens. Tang Beck exists but has been piped underground at its east end.

The Site is occupied with a number of large buildings and sheds. There is also a large chimney with, possibly, large foundations. There is no evidence of any basements on Site but the building foundations could be very large.

B.8.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground (mainly domestic refuse)	2.0 - 6.0
Soft to firm laminated clay with sand partings, peat, sand and gravel	3.0 - 10.0

B.8.3 Geology (Cont'd)

Boulder Clay: Firm to stiff silt clay with occasional gravel	0.5 - 3.0
Sandstone	0.1 proved

Groundwater levels are highly variable: 3.0mOD and 6.0mOD.

B.8.4 Archaeology

B.8.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies in Layerthorpe on flat ground beyond the Medieval city and the Kings Fish Pool. Its use (if any) in the Roman period is unknown. The south-west edge of the development area is likely to slope down from north-east to south-west, with natural at 6.0 to 3.0 metres and the modern surface at 9.0 metres. The modern surface (and probably the natural) slopes gently up to the north-east rising to circa 11.0 metres AOD.

The Tang Beck crosses the site from east to west. The majority of the site lies outside the area of mapped deposits.

B.8.4.2 Research Rewards

The research potential is unknown.

B.8.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

The site evaluation of this vast area will require special measures suited to rural rather than urban sites.

The standard scope of work should be varied to include a major mapping programme over the unencumbered part of the site (easting 612 - 619). This will include electronic remote sensing (eg, fluxgate gradiometer) choosing a method suited to the terrain. It will also include test pits both randomly sited and sited with respect to anomalies located by geophysical survey.

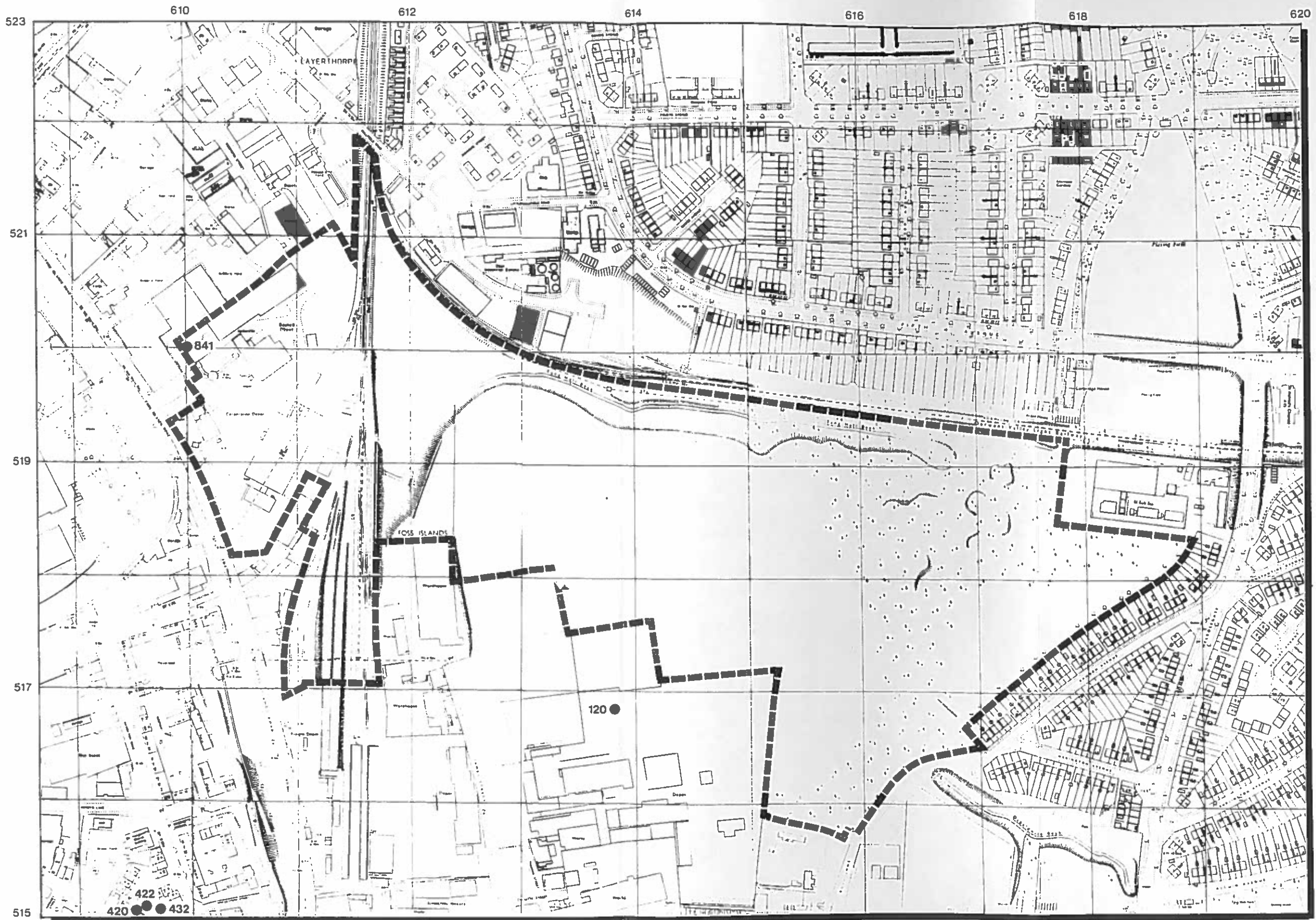
The Contractor should also be asked to trace the course of the Tang Hall Beck at its western end.

B.8.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired - To await evaluation.

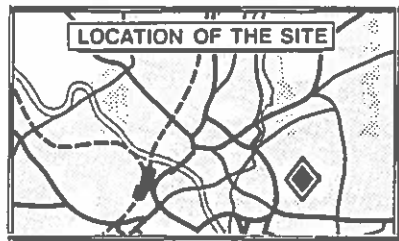
Possible targets include mapping of extra-mural settlement (see projects 3 and 7) and investigation of the River regime (Project 4).

B.8.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await evaluation.



Scale 1:3500 approx.



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.8**

B.9.1 Location and Topography

The proposed development is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 607 517. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.Ø.

The Site is bounded by River Foss to the South and otherwise surrounded by buildings, see Figure B.9. The Site is approximately 80m long and 40m wide. Ground level is about 9.0mOD.

B.9.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, the Site was open ground with no buildings, only common ground alongside the Foss, which was wider and unconfined - maps up to 1772 show the Site to be laid out gardens with no buildings.

At 1892, there are larger buildings of flour mills at the east end of the Site. The southern part of the Site on the Foss is occupied by a large building; probably a warehouse. By 1909, the flour mills have merged and four large circular structures occupy the Foss Bank.

At 1937, the Site is completely open with no indication of what the area was being used for.

The Site currently appears to be already under construction.

B.9.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	3.0 (Could be deeper close to the Foss)
Boulder Clay : Clay with stones and boulders and 1.5 to 2.7m sand and gravel.	6.0
Sandstone: with thin bands of red mari.	55.5m proved.

Groundwater level is at about 7.3mOD.

B.9.4 Archaeology

B.9.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies in an area of complex topographic change on the north-west bank of the Foss. The River Foss is assumed to have flowed through part of the Site in Roman times, while in the middle ages it contained a Carmelite Friary on the edge of the King's Fish Pool.

B.9.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.9.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The general deposit model has levels (mOD) :

Modern	10.8 sloping down to River Foss at circa 7 metres
Medieval	5.4 metres?
Roman	6.0 metres?
Natural	6.0 metres?

Natural is recorded north of this site at 7.20 - 9.75 metres and south of the site at 2.9 metres (from a borehole). The site probably contains wet pre-Medieval deposits beneath reclaimed Medieval land but precise prediction of historic horizons and strata capture is not possible from this data.

B.9.4.2 Research Rewards

Relict landscape and river regime

Carmelite Friary

Potentially site of Roman waterfront adjacent to main south-east road from the Fortress. The site of a possible Roman wharf and crane base lies in an analogous position on the other side of this roadline.

B.9.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

Standard scope of work, but site operations should include:

- (i) A specific report on the potential of the Carmelite Friary
- (ii) A cut section north-west to south-east to include the ancient river bed
- (iii) An estimate of the current decay trajectory.

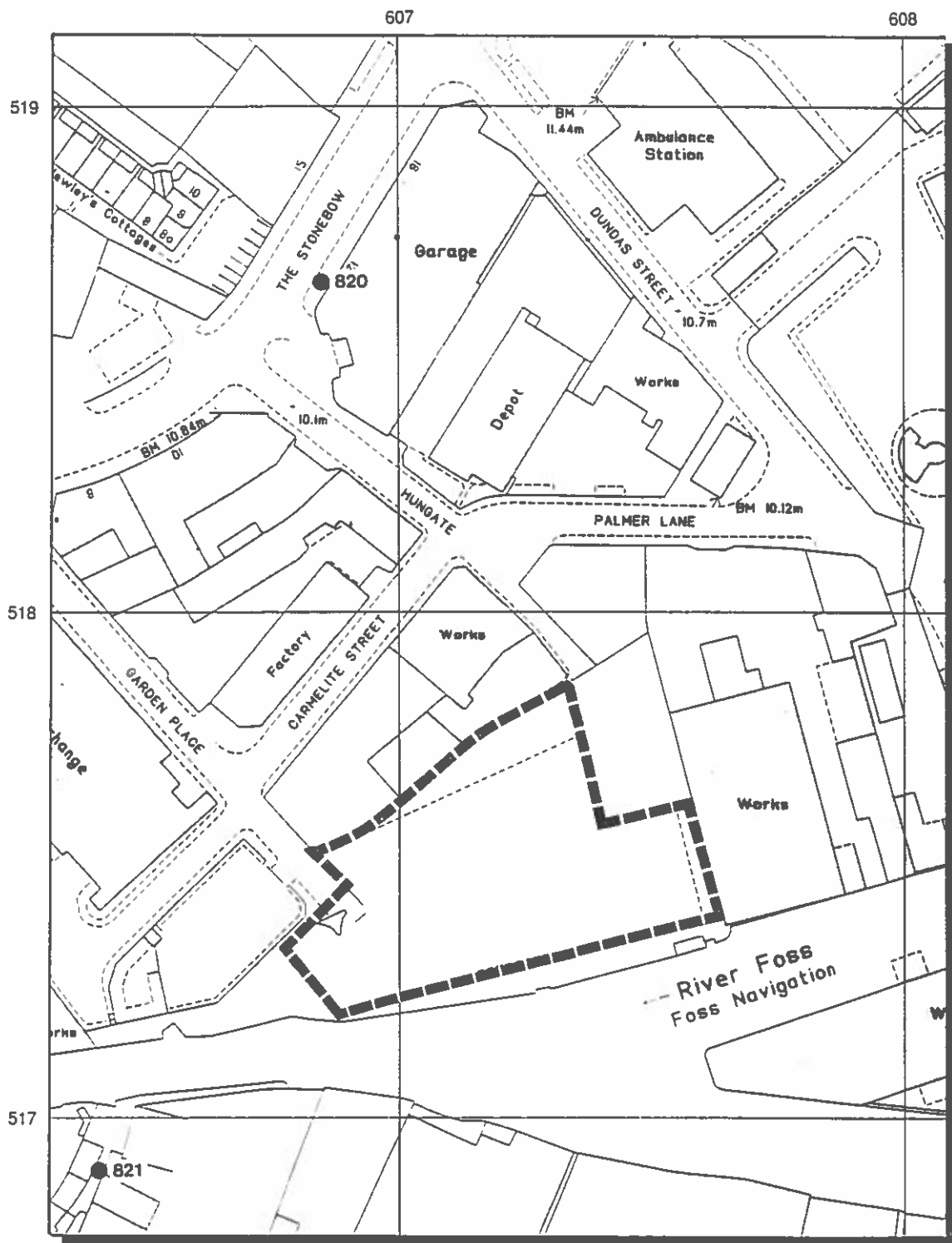
B.9.4.4 Research Rewards

To await site evaluation. The most likely asset is the Friary which is an important target in the research programme.

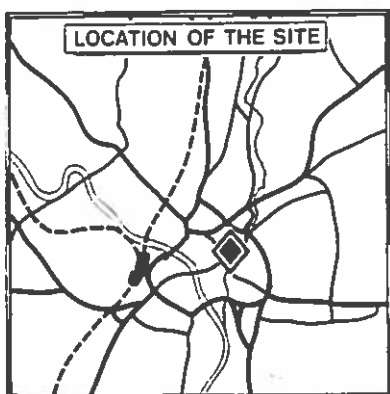
B.9.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

This will depend on the site evaluation. If, as suspected, water is still moving in the sub-strata, the Medieval site may be subject to accelerated decay. There is therefore less likely to be a preservation option for the Carmelite Friary, assuming it is contained in the Site and still legible, and formal intervention in area would be desirable.

Other than Site 23 (QV) this is the only site currently available on the west bank of the Foss where the Roman water front anticipated from K Richardson's Humgate excavations could be mapped and sampled. It is unlikely otherwise that pre-Medieval strata would be legible or workable, and it could be subjected to piling. A possible solution therefore is a piled structure following removal of 1 - 3 metres of superficial deposits at recovery levels A - D by archaeological intervention to record a possible Carmelite Friary and Roman waterfront. But this recommendation depends heavily on the results of the site evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.9**

B.10.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 607 518. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.Ø.

The Site is bounded by Dundas Street to the south east and otherwise surrounded by other buildings and warehouses, see Figure B.10. The Site is approximately 90m long and, at its Central Station, 60m wide. Ground level is at about 10.7mOD.

B.10.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, the Site appears to cover an open square and the structure in the Centre is an L-shape which could be Haymarket. This is not clear. The 1643 maps show Haymarket in its shape of 1892. The edges of the square itself have continuous housing facing onto the Haymarket with orchards behind and a line of four houses, which could well be among those surviving in 1892. The Site is otherwise open courtyard and orchard.

By 1766, the form of blocks has been changed slightly. There is a band of built up land skirting Haymarket and the corner with Peasholme Green. There are small gardens close to these buildings behind which is open land.

The 1892 map shows Haymarket and residential blocks lower the Southern end of the Site. The rest of the Site is open ground. By 1937 there has not been much change on the Site.

The Site is mainly car park area with no evidence of basements.

B.10.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	3.0 - 4.0
Boulder Clay : Firm to stiff sandy clay with gravel and clayey gravel.	7.5 - 9.0
Sandstone	2.8m proved.

Groundwater level varies between 7.5 and 9.0mOD.

B.10.4 Archaeology (Sites 10, 11 and 12 considered as one)

B.10.4.1 Deposit Model

This enormous site lies on the north-west bank and within the bend of the modern canalised River Foss. Much of the south-east part of the site coincides with the former course of the Roman River Foss, and with the area flooded for the Medieval Kings Fish Pool. The general deposit model has levels (mOD):

	<u>North-West</u>	<u>South-East</u>
Modern	10.7	Blank
Medieval	8.1	4.1
Anglo-Scandinavian	7.5	4.5
Roman	7.5	4.5
Natural	7.5	3.0

Adjacent sites (uphill), have Roman at 10 - 12 metres, Anglian at 11.95 metres and Medieval at 10 - 13 metres.

Apart from the Peasholme Green frontage, the bulk of the deposit is expected to be deep, wet and naturally formed.

B.10.4.2 Research Rewards

- (i) Medieval frontage on Peasholme Green. This could provide a large sample of a Medieval residential area in the extreme east of the walled city adjacent to the Kings Fish Pool.
- (ii) The Roman waterfront is not known to extend this far east, but the potential for mapping and sampling it is high, if it did.
- (iii) The River regime (Project 6) can be examined here, probably within the site evaluation.

B.10.4.3 Site Evaluation Required:

Standard scope of work, with particular attention to strata quality. The Contractor should also be asked to report specifically on:

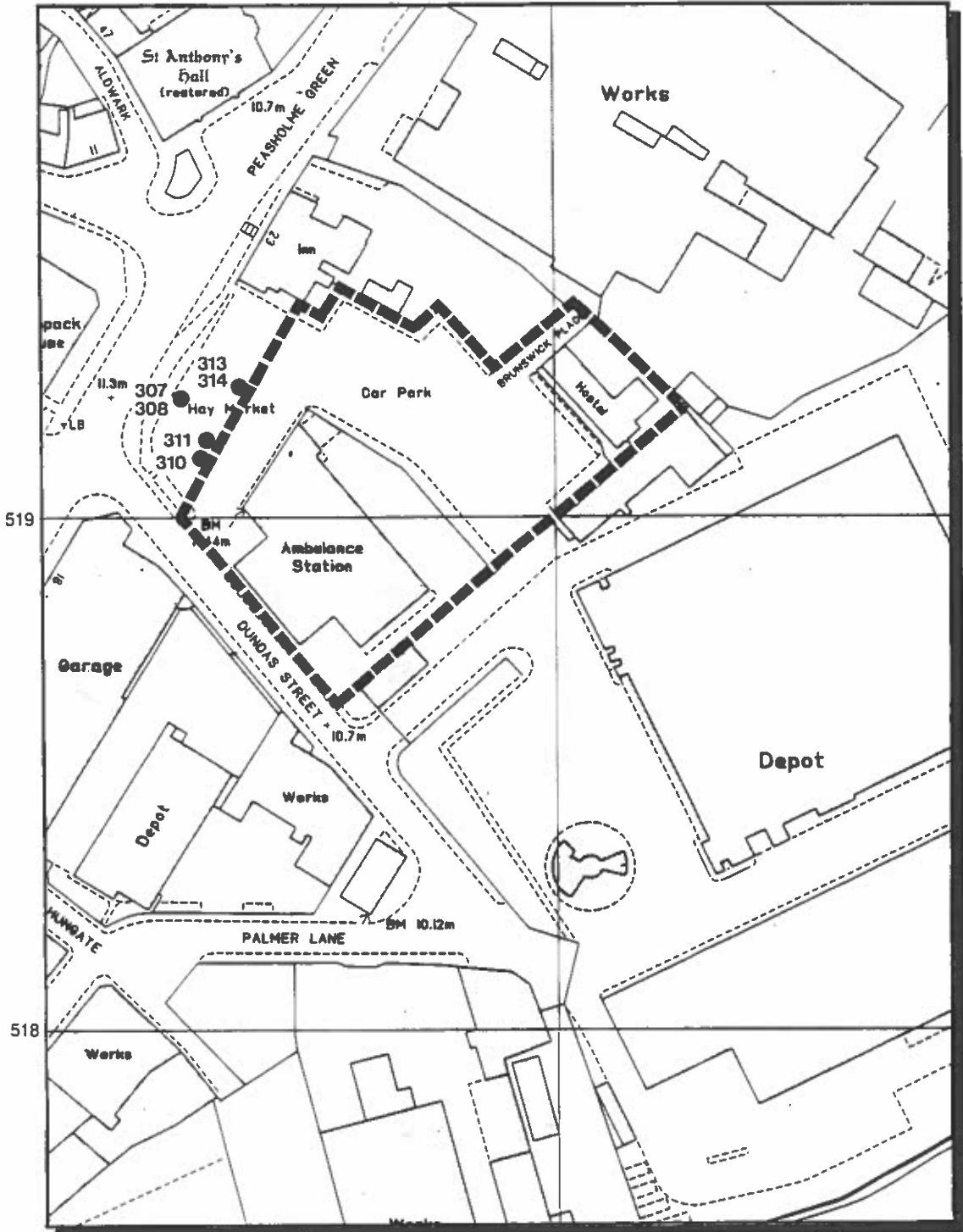
The River regime and the north-west limit of hydraulically disturbed or generated deposits.

B.10.4.4 Formal Intervention Desired

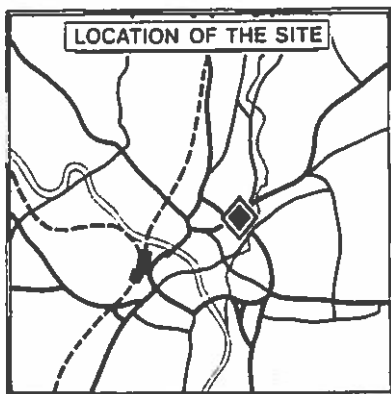
Medieval residential complex and Roman waterfront, depending on location, extent and state of preservation.

B.10.4.5 Mitigation Strategy - To await site evaluation.

The preferred option is preservation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.10**

B.11.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 608 520. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.Ø.

The Site is at the corner of Peasholme Green and Foss Islands Road, see Figure B.11. The Site is approximately square of 120m side. Ground level is at about 10.0mOD.

B.11.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, over the road from St Cuthbert's, the street is lined with houses, behind which green common land fills the Site as far as the Foss. By 1643, houses appear along Peasholme Green. There are open courtyards serving several houses, behind which are orchards. The Foss is much wider on this corner than in later days. Maps from 1694 and 1748 show the site completely shaded.

By 1766, apart from a single block of buildings on the Peasholme Green edge of the site, away from the bridge, the whole is open land.

In 1892, there is a confectionary works facing onto Peasholme Green. The large works buildings are concentrated on the road side, with a coal wharf lying at the blocks northernmost limit before it reaches the Layerthorpe Bridge over the Foss. The southern area of the Site is part residential, part laid out public garden and part warehouse or industrial buildings.

By 1909 what was the confectionary works has covered over the entire area. The middle section facing Peasholme Green remains unchanged, while the public garden has gone and a large laundry plus block in front of it in a court area have appeared. The buildings include a chimney.

By 1937 the residential part of the old confectionary works has been transformed into a large engineering works with buildings conglomerated at the north end, but the whole complex stretching down to the Wharf of the Foss. Heavy machinery such as cranes have been installed. Otherwise there have not been any major changes.

The Site is occupied with two and three storey warehouses and there are no basements on Site. The ground floor level is about 1.5m above the summer water level in The Foss.

B.11.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	3.0 - 4.0
Boulder Clay : Firm to stiff sandy clay with gravel and clayey gravel.	7.5 - 9.0
Sandstone	2.8m proved.

Groundwater level varies between 7.5 and 9.0mOD.

B.11.4 Archaeology

(Sites 10, 11 and 12 considered as one)

B.11.4.1 Deposit Model

This enormous site lies on the north-west bank and within the bend of the modern canalised River Foss. Much of the south-east part of the site coincides with the former course of the Roman River Foss, and with the area flooded for the Medieval Kings Fish Pool. The general deposit model has levels (mOD):

	<u>North-West</u>	<u>South-East</u>
Modern	10.7	Blank
Medieval	8.1	4.1
Anglo-Scandinavian	7.5	4.5
Roman	7.5	4.5
Natural	7.5	3.0

Adjacent sites (uphill), have Roman at 10 - 12 metres, Anglian at 11.95 metres and Medieval at 10 - 13 metres.

Apart from the Peasholme Green frontage, the bulk of the deposit is expected to be deep, wet and naturally formed.

B.11.4.2 Research Rewards

- (i) Medieval frontage on Peasholme Green. This could provide a large sample of a Medieval residential area in the extreme east of the walled city adjacent to the Kings Fish Pool.
- (ii) The Roman waterfront is not known to extend this far east, but the potential for mapping and sampling it is high, if it did.
- (iii) The River regime (Project 6) can be examined here, probably within the site evaluation.

B.11.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.11.4.3 Site Evaluation Required:

Standard scope of work, with particular attention to strata quality. The Contractor should also be asked to report specifically on:

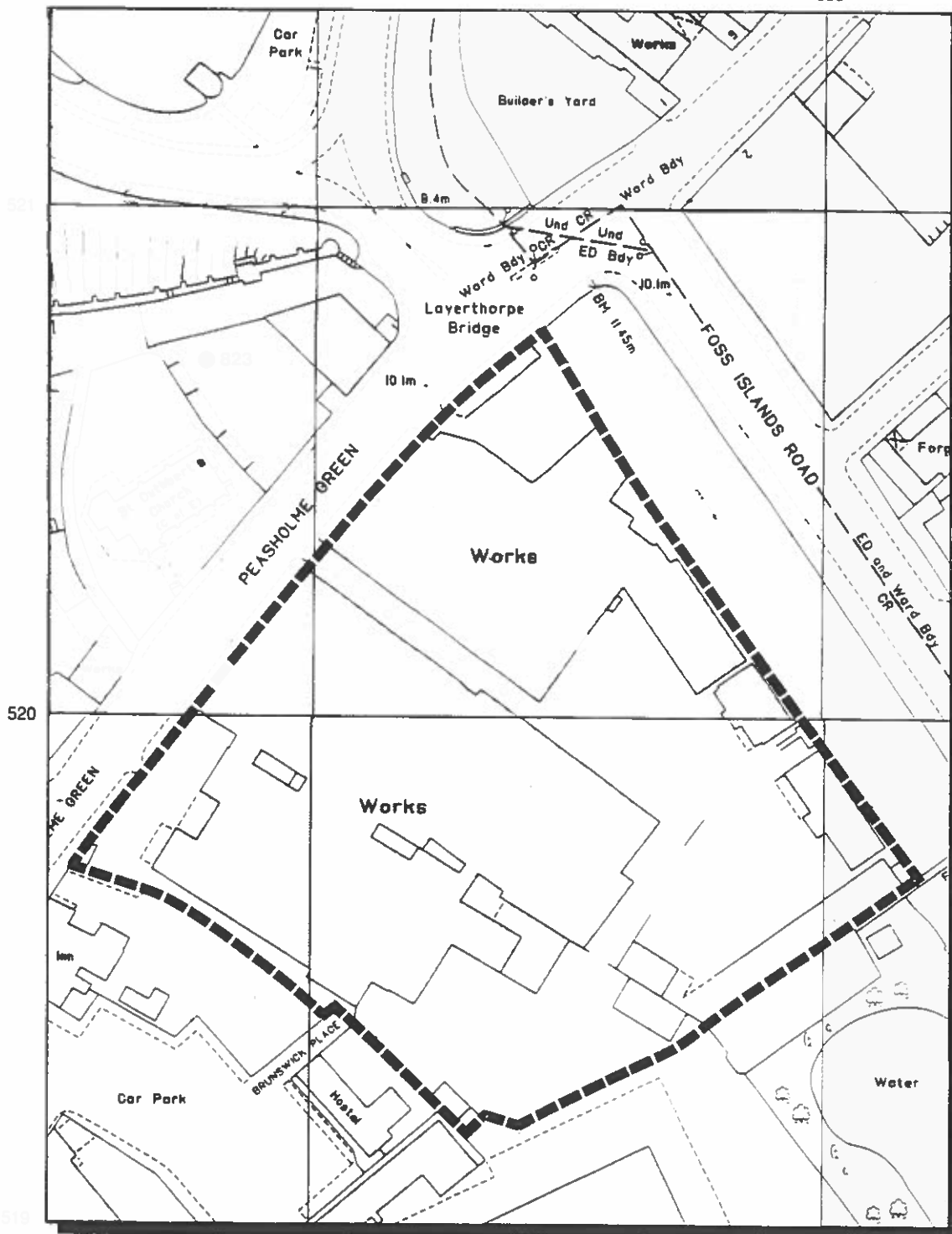
The River regime and the north-west limit of hydraulically disturbed or generated deposits.

B.11.4.4 Formal Intervention Desired

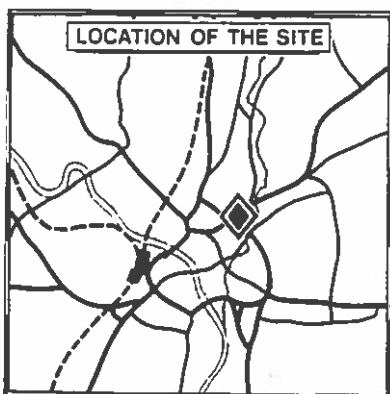
Medieval residential complex and Roman waterfront, depending on location, extent and state of preservation.

B.11.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation. The preferred option is preservation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.11**

B.12.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 608 518. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.Ø.

The Site is bounded by River Foss to the east and south, Dundas Street to the west and other developments to the north, see Figure B.12. The Site is approximately 190m long and 150m wide. Ground level is at about 11mOD.

B.12.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, apart from two houses or farms, the Site is open common land. The 1643 maps indicates the likelihood of the river covering land that is built on by 1892.

Dividing the rectangular area of the Site into quarters, the 1694 maps show the north west corner is built on, the south west corner is laid out gardens, and the north east and south east corners are taken up by the Pond Garth. At 1948 the north west quadrant is built on, the north east and south east quadrants are covered by the Pond Garth. By 1772, the Site is almost entirely open land.

In 1892, the west side of the site facing onto road leading south out of Hay Market is residential. Small houses sometimes with small gardens or else with communal yards. There are some more spacious housing to the south west of the Site with long gardens. On the east side is the open area liable to flooding where the course of river turns a right angle.

By 1937, buildings and open ground remain as they were, but the land liable to flood has been cut into by a flow from the river, creating a long inlet almost as far as the back wall of the engineering works. This might have been done to provide the new cooling tower with water. The cooling tower and adjacent building and sheds appear in the north west corner of the Site.

The Site is occupied with buildings up to three storeys high with no basements.

B.12.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	3.0 - 4.0
Boulder Clay : firm to stiff sandy clay with gravel and clayey gravel	7.5 - 9.0
Sandstone	2.8m proved.

Groundwater level varies between 7.5 and 9.0mOD.

B.12.4 Archaeology

(Sites 10, 11 and 12 considered as one)

B.12.4.1 Deposit Model

This enormous site lies on the north-west bank and within the bend of the modern canalised River Foss. Much of the south-east part of the site coincides with the former course of the Roman River Foss, and with the area flooded for the Medieval Kings Fish Pool. The general deposit model has levels (moD):

	<u>North-West</u>	<u>South-East</u>
Modern	10.7	Blank
Medieval	8.1	4.1
Anglo-Scandinavian	7.5	4.5
Roman	7.5	4.5
Natural	7.5	3.0

Adjacent sites (uphill), have Roman at 10 - 12 metres, Anglian at 11.95 metres and Medieval at 10 - 13 metres.

Apart from the Peasholme Green frontage, the bulk of the deposit is expected to be deep, wet and naturally formed.

B.12.4.2 Research Rewards

- (i) Medieval frontage on Peasholme Green. This could provide a large sample of a Medieval residential area in the extreme east of the walled city adjacent to the Kings Fish Pool.
- (ii) The Roman waterfront is not known to extend this far east, but the potential for mapping and sampling it is high, if it did.
- (iii) The River regime (Project 6) can be examined here, probably within the site evaluation.

B.12.4.3 Site Evaluation Required:

Standard scope of work, with particular attention to strata quality. The Contractor should also be asked to report specifically on:

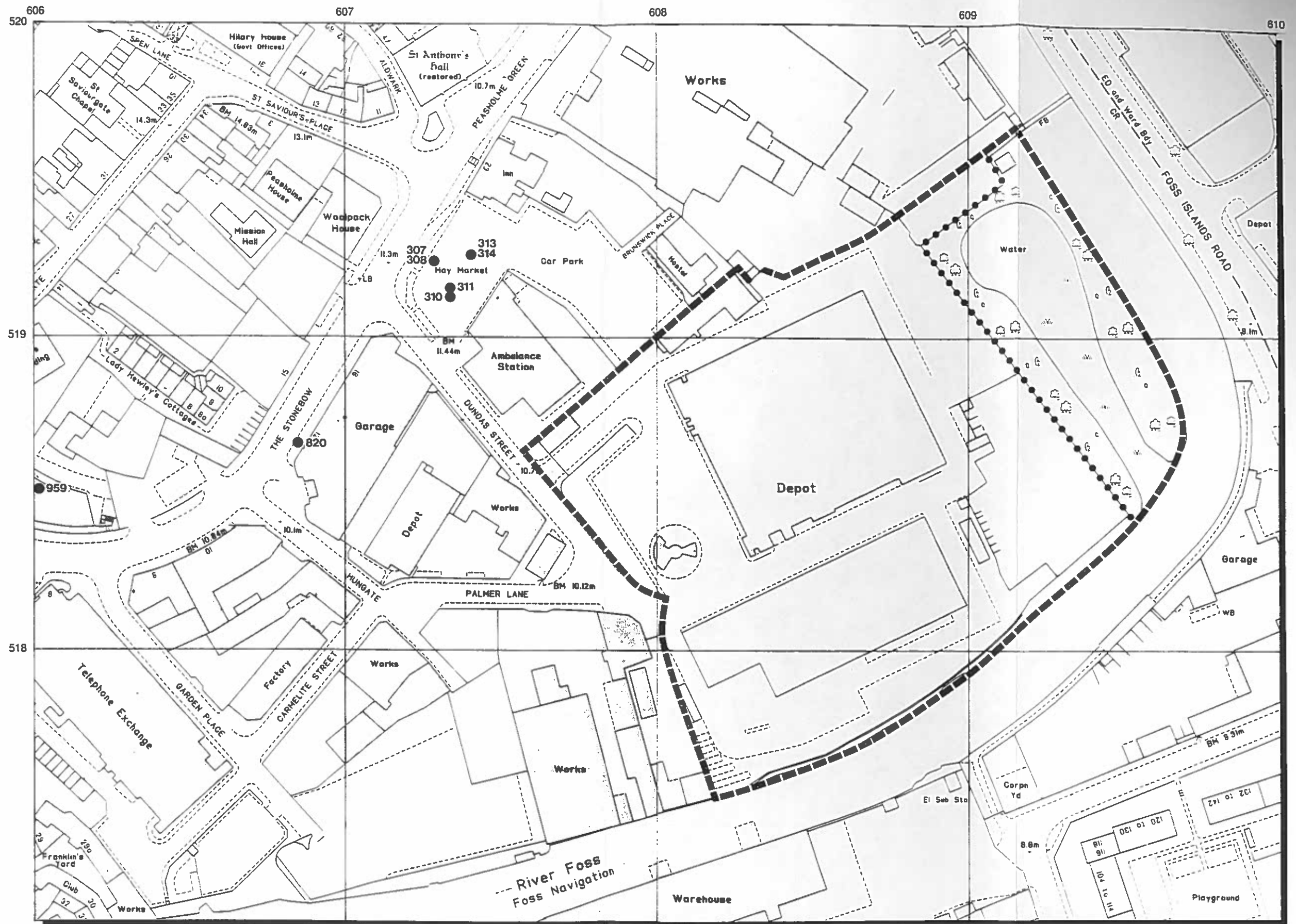
The River regime and the north-west limit of hydraulically disturbed or generated deposits.

B.12.4.4 Formal Intervention Desired

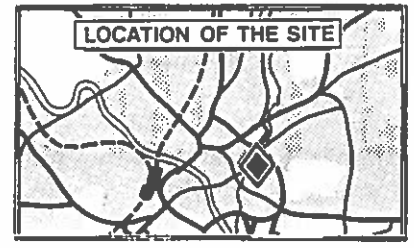
Medieval residential complex and Roman waterfront, depending on location, extent and state of preservation.

B.12.4.5 Mitigation Strategy - To await site evaluation.

The preferred option is preservation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.12**

B.13.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 607 515. The Site location is given in Figure B.Ø.

The Site is bounded George Street to the south east, Walmgate to the north and Dixon Lane to the south otherwise surrounded with commercial and residential buildings, see Figure B.13. The Site is approximately 120m long and 50m wide across the central part. Ground level is at about 11.0mOD.

B.13.2 History

At 1610 the block is much the same shape as in 1892. The whole of Walmgate along this stretch has houses along, and a few of these are included in the Site boundaries. There are also houses along the stretch of road linking Piccadilly to George Street. All else in between is unbuilt upon. In 1643, the houses line the edge of Walmgate, but the rest of the Site is entirely open field orchard land. By 1772, there has been no changes.

The 1892 maps show the larger part of the Site contains the Tedcaster Tower Brewery stones. This has two main blocks north and south divided by a large courtyard.

By 1937 the site has remained unchanged.

The Site is currently open and parts in use as car park. There is no evidence of basements on Site.

B.13.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.5 - 8.0
Firm sandy to silty clay with sand bands and beds	0.0 - 6.0
Boulder Clay : very stiff sandy clay and fine gravel	0.5 - 9.0
Sandstone	3.5m proved

Groundwater level varies between 4.7 and 6.5mOD.

B.13.4 Archaeology

B.13.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the Medieval SE suburb, and is attached to Site 20 (Q.V.). Its potential use in the Roman and early Medieval periods is not clear.

B.13.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.13.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The site lies on the west bank of the Foss, sloping down from south-east to north-west and west. The approximate levels are (mOD):

Modern	11.8 - 10.4
Medieval	8.1
Roman	7.5
Natural	7.5

This predicts 4 metres of deposit of which 1 - 2 metres could be historic.

B.13.4.2 Research Rewards

As Site 20.

B.13.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required

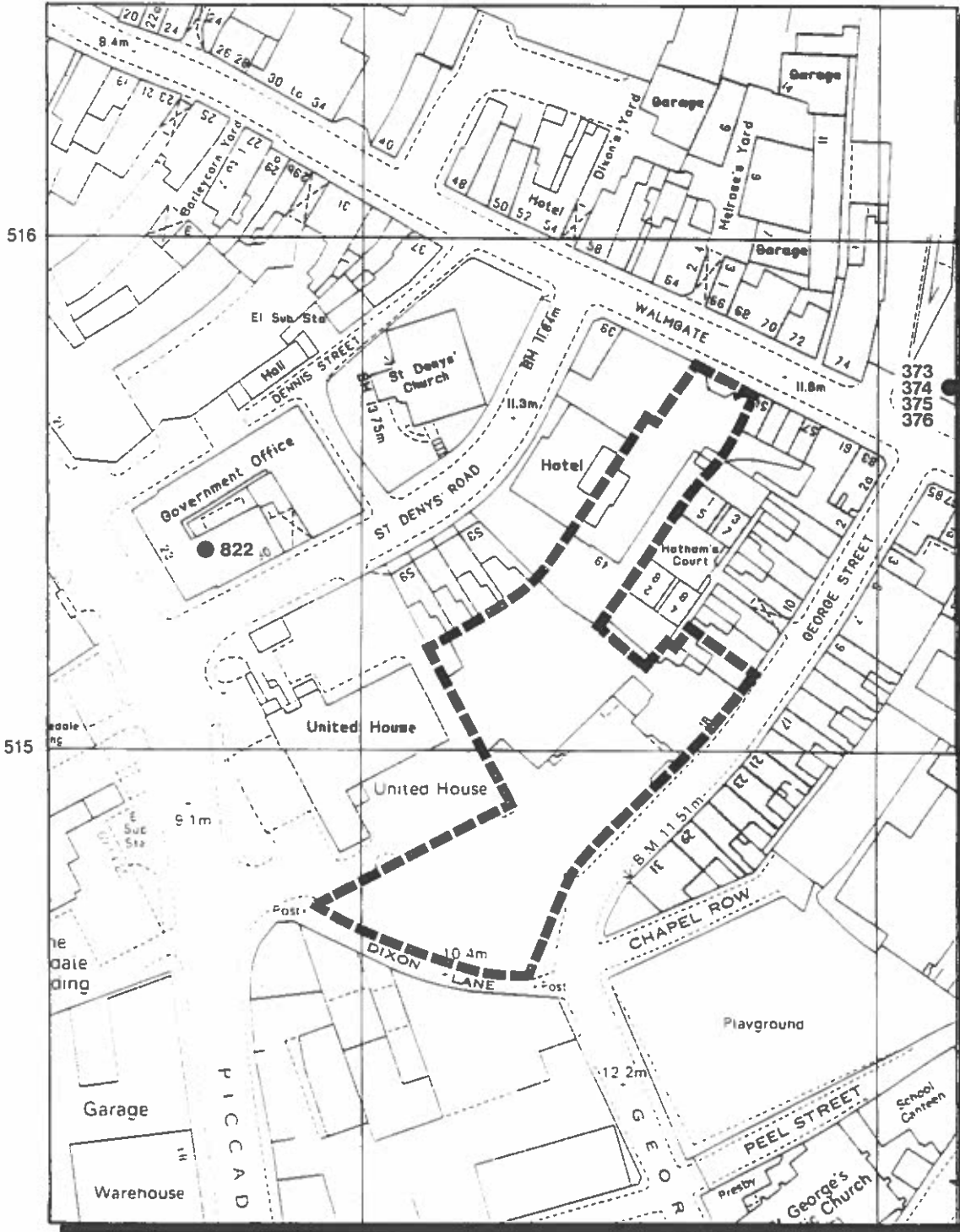
Standard scope of work

B.13.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired:

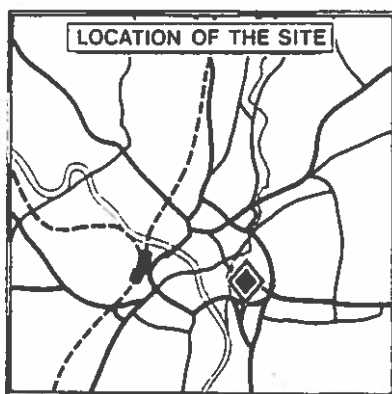
To await evaluation

B.13.4.5 Mitigation Strategy:

As Site 20



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.13**

B.14 SITE 14 : Carmelite Street (with Site 9)

ZONE 5

B.14.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 607 518. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.Ø.

The Site is bounded by Carmelite Street to the north east and Garden Place to the south east. It is otherwise surrounded by other buildings, see Figure B.14. The Site is approximately 60m long and 25m wide. Ground level is at about 11.0mOD.

B.14.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps up to 1772 show the Site to be either open ground or covered in garden plots.

At 1892 the Site is residential. Part of the flour mill to the south of the site overlaps into this Site. By 1909 some of the residential buildings have been removed and the flour mill extended.

Maps from 1937 show that all houses on the south east of Carmelite Street have been removed. Part of the flour mill building remains but it is not indicated if it is still a flour mill. The south west end of the Site is now open.

There is a two storey brick building on Site with no basements.

B.14.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	3.0
Boulder Clay : clay with stones and boulders and 1.5 to 2.7m sand and gravel	6.0
Sandstone : with thin bands of red marl	55.5m proved

Groundwater level is at about 7.3mOD.

B.14.4 Archaeology

B.14.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies in an area of complex topographic change on the north-west bank of the Foss. The River Foss is assumed to have flowed through part of the Site in Roman times, while in the middle ages it contained a Carmelite Friary on the edge of the King's Fish Pool.

B.14.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.14.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The general model has levels (mOD):

Modern	10.8 sloping down to River Foss at circa 7
Medieval	5.4 ?
Roman	6.0 ?
Natural	6.0 ?

Natural is recorded north of this site at 7.23 - 9.75 metres and south of the site at 2.92 metres (from a borehole). The site probably contains wet pre-Medieval deposits beneath reclaimed Medieval land but precise prediction of historic horizons and strata capture is not possible from this data.

B.14.4.2 Research Rewards

Relict landscape and river regime

Carmelite Friary

Potentially site of Roman waterfront adjacent to main south-east road from the Fortress. The site of a possible Roman wharf and crane base lies in an analogous position on the other side of this roadline.

B.14.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

Standard scope of work, but site operations should include:

- (i) A specific report on the potential of the Carmelite Friary
- (ii) A cut section north-west to south-east to include the ancient river bed
- (iii) An estimate of the current decay trajectory.

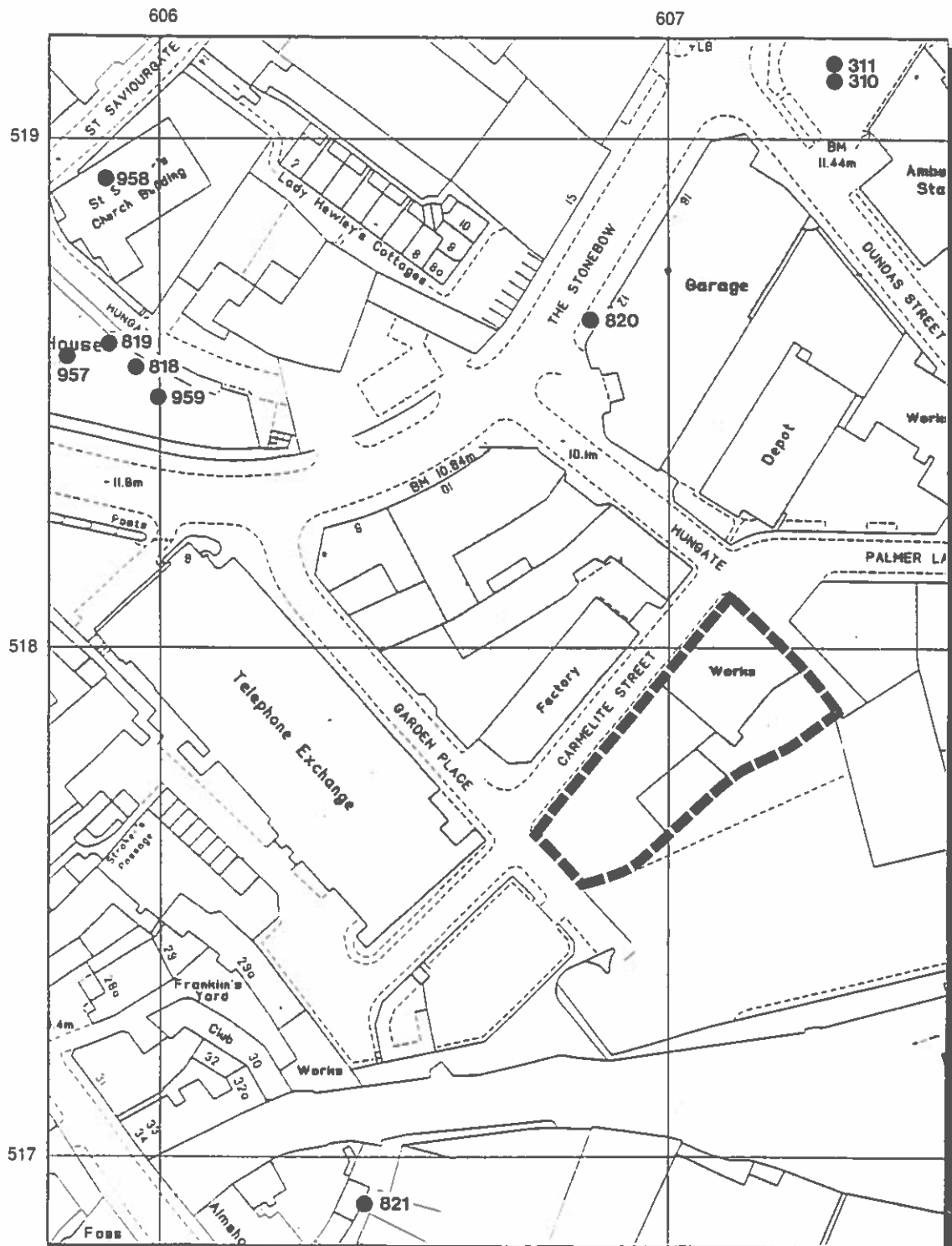
B.14.4.4 Research Rewards

To await site evaluation. The most likely asset is the Friary which is an important target in the research programme.

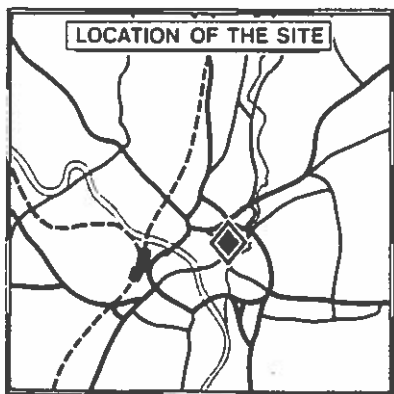
B.14.4.5 Mltigation Strategy

This will depend on the site evaluation. If, as suspected, water is still moving in the sub-strata, the Medieval site may be subject to accelerated decay. There is therefore less likely to be a preservation option for the Carmelite Friary, assuming it is contained in the Site and still legible and formal intervention in area would be desirable.

Other than site 23 (QV) this is the only site currently available on the west bank of the Foss where the Roman water front anticipated from K Richardsons Humgate excavations could be mapped and sampled. It is unlikely otherwise that pre-Medieval strata would be legible or workable, and it could be subjected to piling. A possible solution therefore is a piled structure following removal of 1 - 3 metres of superficial deposits at recovery levels A - D by archaeological intervention to record a possible Carmelite Friary and Roman waterfront. But this recommendation depends heavily on the results of the site evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.14**

B.15.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 611 514. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.Ø.

The Site lies in the corner of Foss Island Road and Lawrence Street, behind a row of terraced houses, see Figure B.15. The Site is approximately square in shape with 100m side. Ground level is at about 72.0mOD.

B.15.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The maps from 1610 indicate the possibility of a windmill on the Site but later maps up to 1772 show the Site to be open fields.

In 1892 the land lies just to the South of Foss Islands Station. The north half at this stage is open buildings belonging to Corporation Auction Mart. The buildings on this Site are non-residential and most of them are long and narrow though two more square or rectangular ones occur in the south east corner. To the west there is a row of small houses. To the north is an open land and orchards and the Foss Islands station.

By 1909, some of the main buildings have been replaced with industrial and residential buildings. The latter is to the south east corner. In 1937, the south east corner of the Site with new roads and terraces remains as was in 1909 but the whole of the rest of the Site has become one big complex with the entrance from Foss Islands Road.

There is no evidence of basements at this Site.

B.15.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.5 - 6.0
Soft to firm laminated clay with occasional silt and sand laminae and beds	1.0 - 7.0
Boulder Clay : Firm to stiff sandy clay with fine to coarse gravel	2.0 - 5.0
Sandstone	2.6m proved

Groundwater varies between 6.3 and 7.3mOD. However, there exists a perched water table within the made-up ground.

B.15.4 Archaeology

B.15.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies in the corner of Foss Islands road and Lawrence Street, outside the Medieval city to the east, opposite Walmgate Bar. This is the main route out of the Medieval city to the east, and two Roman roads also converge at this point to make the main eastern approach to the Roman city.

Roman, Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval contacts have already been made within the development area itself, during excavation in 1989.

Natural lies at 10.45 to 11.85 metres AOD, cut by Anglo-Scandinavian features (ditches and pits, and possibly structures) at the same level, overlaid by a thin layer of overburden including Medieval deposits, to a modern surface between 12 and 13 metres AOD.

Roman road surfaces were contacted to the south at 10.9 and 10.8 metres AOD.

There is a hint here that deposits thicken towards the south-east.

B.15.4.2 Research Rewards

There is an Anglo-Scandinavian extra-mural settlement and a Roman cemetery would be anticipated. There is an adequate sample available of both, if they have survived over the whole area.

B.15.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

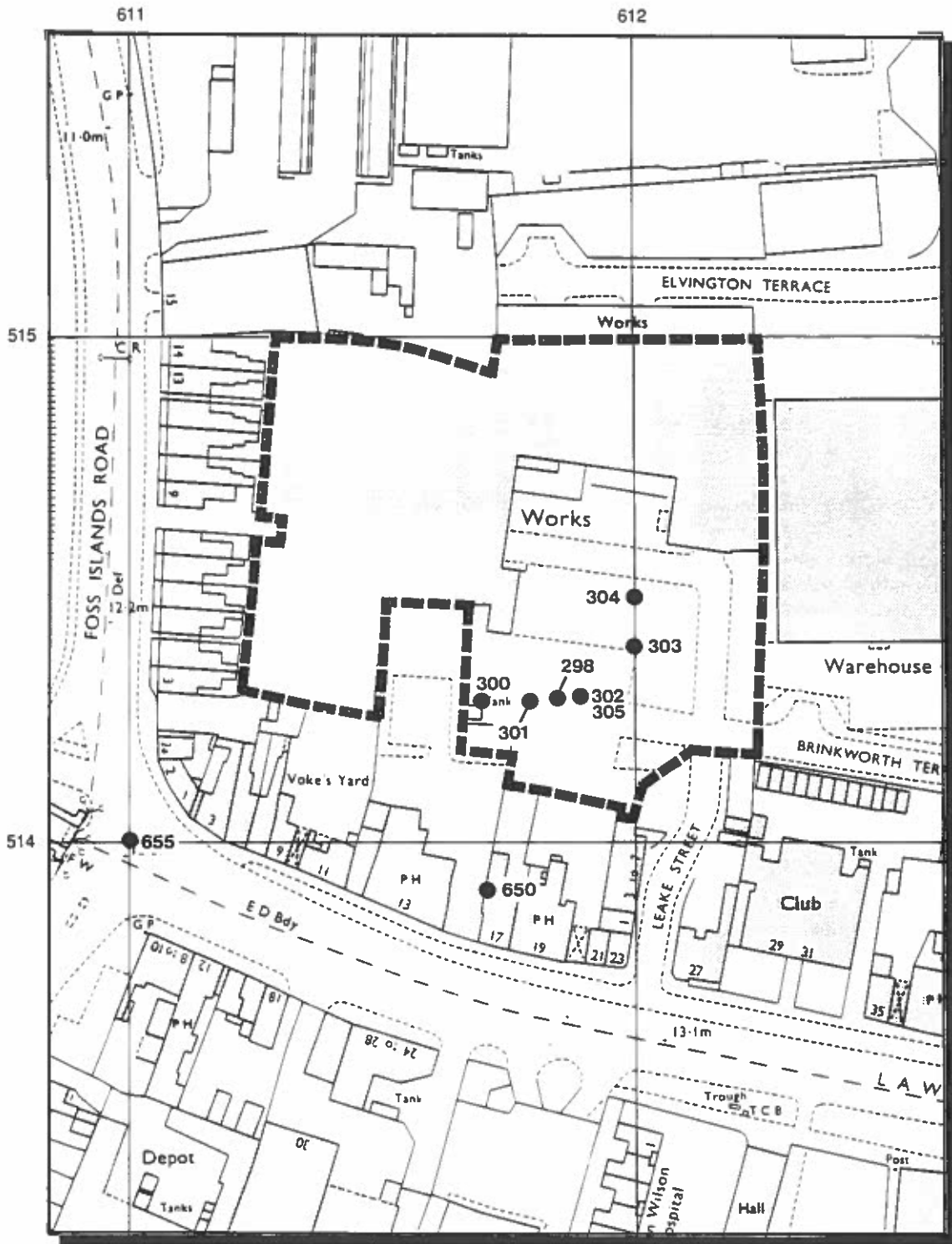
Standard scope of work. This evaluation could be achieved at minimal cost by the York Archaeological Trust, building on records already made by them in 1989.

B.15.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

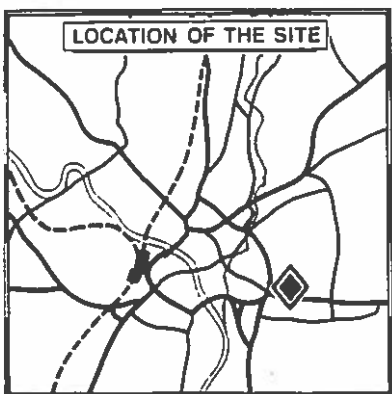
To await site evaluation.

B.15.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await receipt of formal site evaluation report. The intervention already made does not promise any extensive or well preserved samples appropriate to any of the major research objectives. However, re-presenting and augmenting the existing records in the standard form is an important exercise and may lead to the location of sensitive areas, especially after demolition. A formal intervention is unlikely in view of the shallow deposits and existing foundations.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.15**

B.16.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 590 - 593/518 - 520. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is bounded by Leeman Road to the north-east, railway tracks to the South and open ground and industrial buildings to the north, see Figure B.16. The Site is approximately 300m long and varies in width between 110m and 20m. Ground level is about 16.0mOD close to Leeman Road.

B.16.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps up to 1772 either do not cover the site or show it to be open land and fields.

In 1892 map, the Site lies to the north of and includes part of the railway sidings to the north of Goods sheds. The land is mostly open with part of six separate tracks along the south side. There are a number of buildings which appear to be platforms, towards the north west. At south western end of the Site, there is an air shaft from sewers, perhaps beneath the ground. South of the site and outside it, the area is completely covered by track. To the north east, over the Leeman Road, there is a crescent of terraced housing and gardens opening onto an orchard and green area.

By 1909 more tracks have been added and the buildings along the north west edge of these have been replaced by larger buildings. A number of buildings have been built along the southern edge of the Leeman Road. The surrounding area has not much changed except that the Phoenix and Albion Iron Works over to the west of the open land north west of the Site, have fallen into disuse.

At 1937, more rails and tramways have been laid and sheds alongside them have been enlarged. A new building north west of the old shed and platform is marked concrete depot.

There are one storey buildings and warehouse type structures on the site. There are no signs of basements but there is evidence of large foundations.

B.16.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.0 - 2.0
In-situ Deposits: sand, sand and gravel, cobbles	0.0 - 13.0
Boulder Clay : firm to stiff	1.0 - 6.0
Sandstone	5.0m proved.

B.16.4 Archaeology

B.16.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies outside the general deposit model and there are no local contacts. The site may coincide with the Roman cemetery known further east.

B.16.4.2 Research Rewards

Not known.

B.16.4.3 Site Evaluation

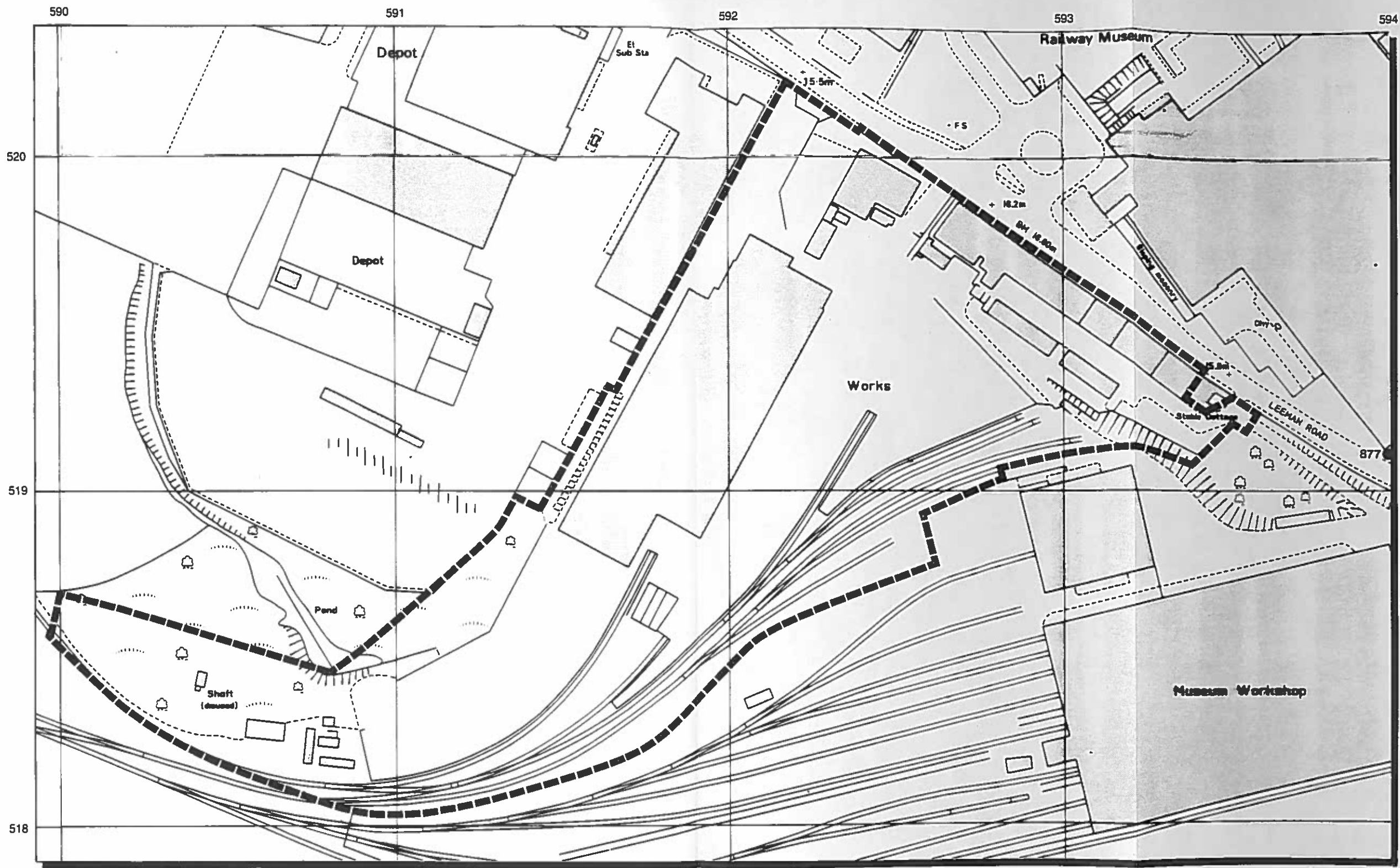
Standard scope of work. It may prove advantageous to carry out an evaluation on this site and on site 32 as a single contract.

B.16.4.4 Formal Investigation Required

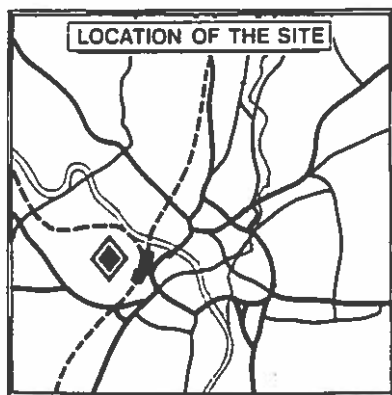
To await evaluation.

B.16.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.16**

B.17.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 597 519. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0.

The Site is bounded by Leeman Road to the south, a car park to the north and buildings to the east and west, see Figure B.17. The Site is approximately 60m long and 55m wide. Ground level is at about 11.0mOD.

B.17.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 - 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps up to 1772 show the site to be open land.

By 1892 the square is open land with line of trees along its north and south edges. In 1909 maps, the trees along north and south edges of the Site have gone and a large pond has been dug east of the Site and overlapping the Site as far as its centre.

A large building covers seventy percent of the Site at 1937. There is no indication as to what this larger building was used for.

The Site is occupied by a one storey building used as garage and showroom. There is no evidence of existing basements.

B.17.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.5 - 3.5
Soft clayey silt, slightly sandy, occasional peat	0.0 - 4.5
Boulder Clay : Stiff sandy clay with gravel and large boulders.	2.0 - 5.0
Sandstone	6.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 5.0 and 8.0mOD.

B.17.4 Archaeology

B.17.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies beside the Ouse (west bank) outside the walled city to the north-west. An extensive Roman cemetery lay to the south, as did fields in the Middle Ages.

B.17.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.17.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The general deposit model gives levels (mOD):

Medieval	2.8
Roman	3.0
Natural	1.5

Contacts 200 metres to the south, however, show Roman at 12.0 metres AOD. The area is topographically complex and these discrepancies may be caused by its lying partly over the Roman to Medieval river or its foreshore.

B.17.4.2 Research Rewards

The principal rewards here are the mapping of historic resources rather than their excavation, but there is also an opportunity to study the river regime (Project 6). This could be done in the course of site evaluation.

B.17.4.3 Evaluation Required

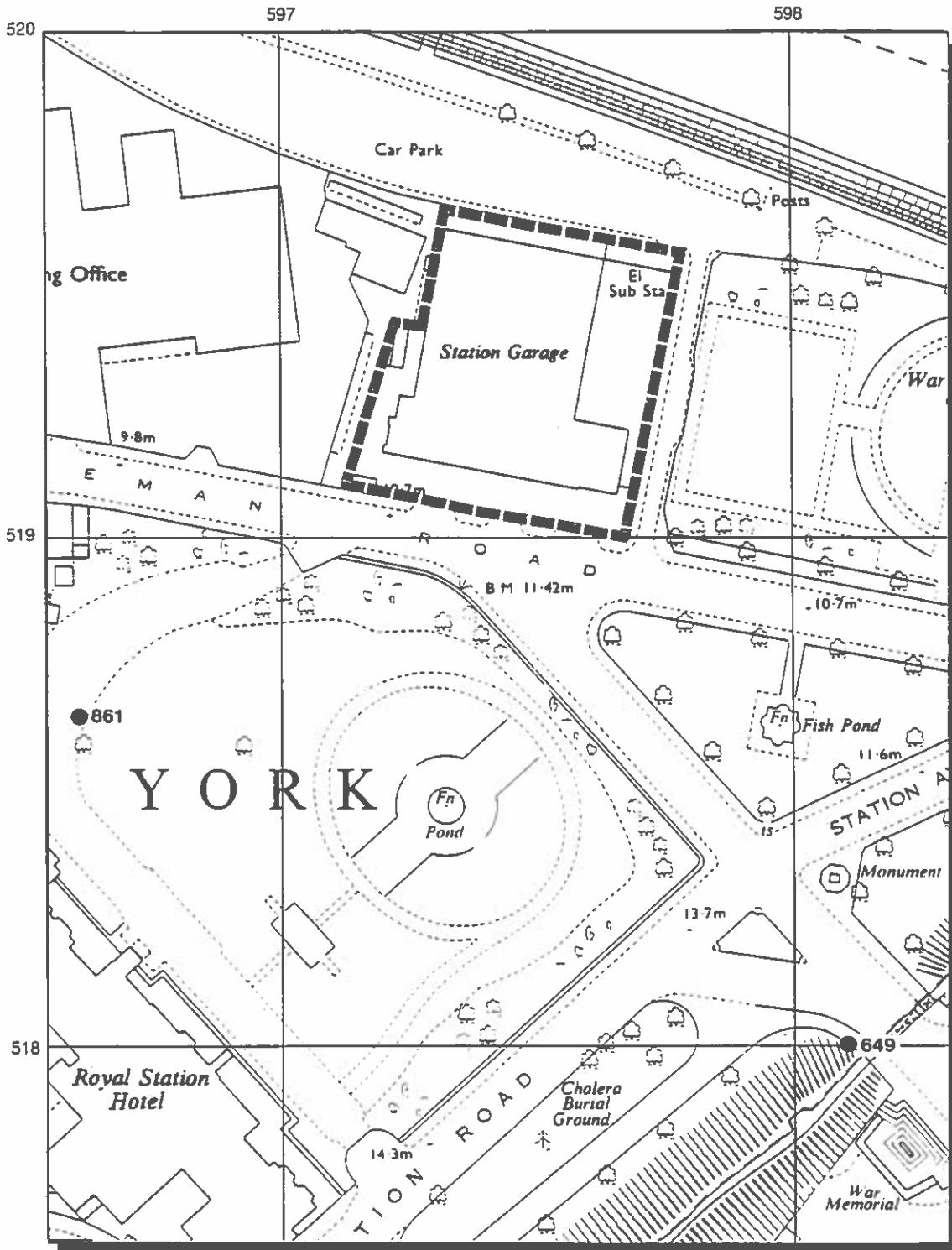
Standard scope of work.

B.17.4.4 Formal Investigation Required

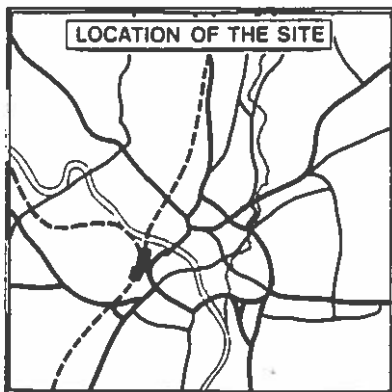
To await evaluation.

B.17.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.17**

B.18 SITE 18 : Peasholme Green, Leeper Hare

ZONE 2

B.18.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 6079 5027. The location of the site is given on Figure B.0.

The Site is at the corner of Peasholme Green and Dewbury and St Cuthbert's Church is to the south east, see Figure B.18. The Site is approximately 30m long and 20m wide. Ground level is at about 10mOD.

B.18.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps from 1610 show the land built on, possibly two or three small houses between the Church of St Cuthbert's and the Gate that stood before the Layerthorpe Bridge.

From 1643 to 1772, the Site is open land with possible orchards.

By 1842, there are buildings on the Site concentrated around the edge except two small buildings in the Centre. Maps up to 1937 show that a number of other buildings were built on the Site.

This site is currently an open yard with a brick building and no basement.

B.18.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.5 - 4.0
Boulder Clay : Firm to stiff sandy clay with gravel and occasional boulders	7.5 - 9.0
Sandstone	2.8m proved

Groundwater level varies between 3.7 and 6.0mOD. However, there is a perched water level within the made ground.

B.18.4 Archaeology

B.18.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies at the eastern extremity of the Roman Canabae area on the west bank of the Foss. It lies within the Medieval City, adjacent to the Layerthorpe Bridge and to the Church of St Cuthbert's.

B.18.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.18.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

According to the general model the site lies at the end of a re-entrant on the north west edge of the Kings Fish Pool with natural at 7.50 metres AOD and Medieval at 8.0 to 9.0 metres. Useful deposits are not therefore expected to be thick and may be much disturbed by burials. Detailed evaluation required.

B.18.4.2 Research Rewards

Medieval cemetery associated with St Cuthbert, if present. The available area is probably too small to contribute to the present research agenda, except through site evaluation.

B.18.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required

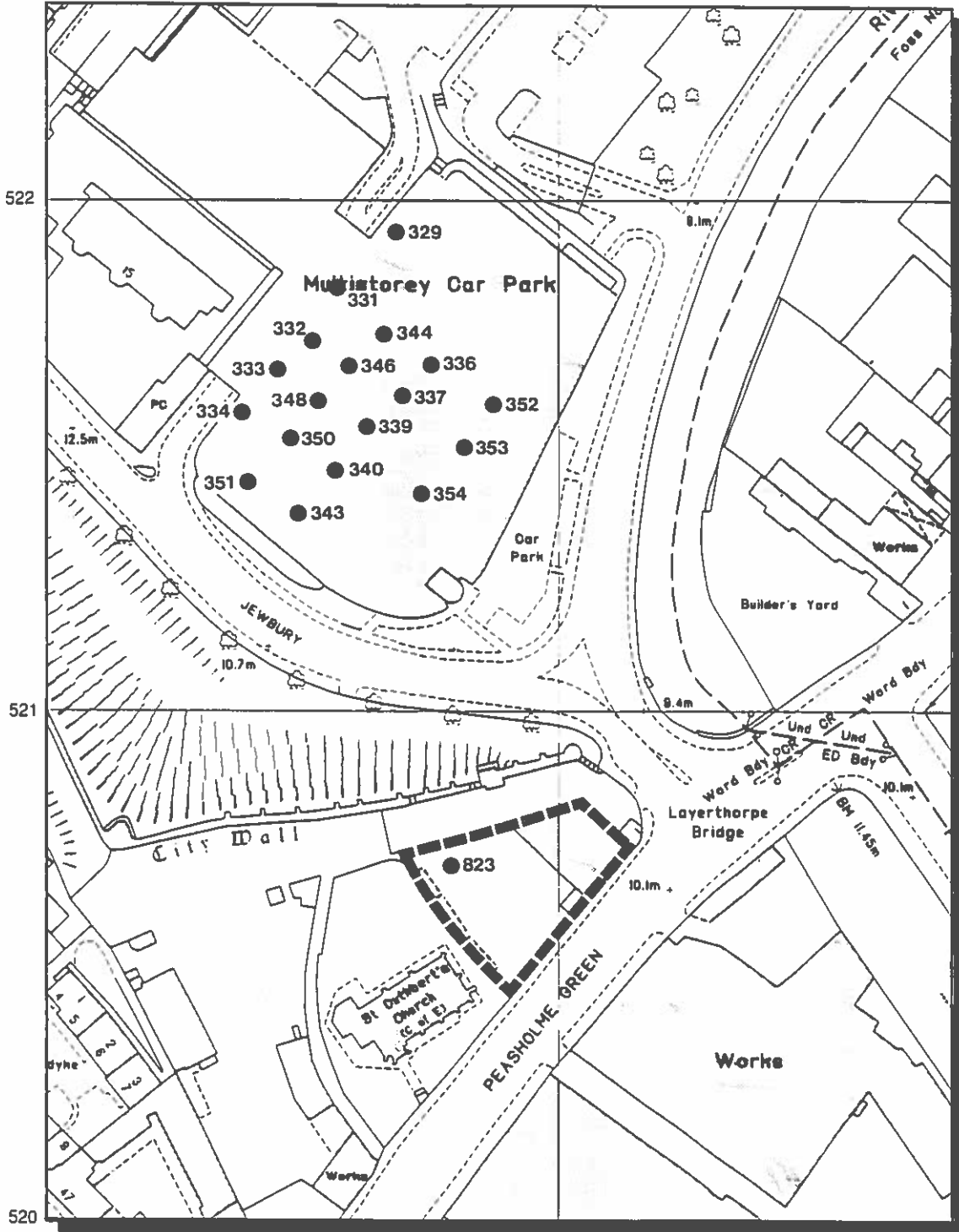
Immediate site evaluation, with standard scope of work. Site operations should include a trench east - west, with drawn section and estimate of depth, duration and degree of stratigraphic complexity of cemetery. Samples of earliest inhumations should be radio-carbon dated.

B.18.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

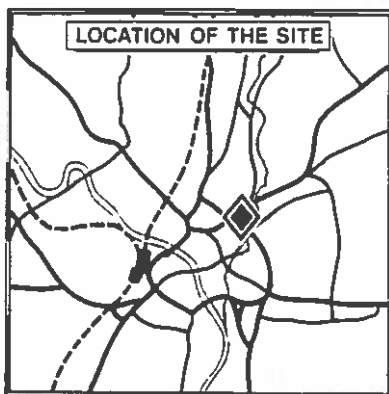
To await the results of site evaluation.

B.18.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await the results of site evaluation. The target should be the preservation of the site. If the stratification proves to be shallow (less than 3 metres) and disturbed by disarticulated burial, piling will most probably be acceptable.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

B.19.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 605 517. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is bounded by Piccadilly to the south west, Foss Gate to the north east and buildings on the other sides, see Figure B.19. The Site is approximately 60m long and 25m wide. Ground level is at about 12.5mOD.

B.19.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 - 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1937.

At 1610, the Site facing onto old Foss Gate covers buildings along the edge of the street. The area behind these houses is blank. By 1772 the Site was built on for the most part with gardens to the middle and west end.

Map from 1892 to 1909, the Site along Foss Gate is entirely built up with small shops and houses. There are some buildings in the central part of the Site with some buildings, possibly warehouses, to the south western end.

In 1937, to the south west of the Site one large building has been built outside the Site, part of which falls within the Site. Some of the smaller buildings in the central part of the Site have been pulled down to create a rest garden.

There is a four storey building occupying the Site. The building is currently being refurbished.

B.19.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	0.0 - 6.0
In situ Deposits : Clayey peat and organic clay, soft silty clay, laminated silty clay, silt and fine sand	7.0 - 12.0
Boulder Clay	4.8
Sandstone	4.0m proved

Groundwater levels variable with possibility of perched water existing within the made-up ground. The indication in the water levels could be between 5.0 and 12mOD.

B.19.4 Archaeology

B.19.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies outside the Roman Fortress to the SE, between the two main Roman roads running SE. It is some 100m from the Coppergate Site, and should be within the Anglo-Scandinavian Centre. It lies between extant Medieval buildings of pavement, and the Merchant Adventurers Hall. Number 44 Fossgate was formally the Queens Head, a 15th Century house with a known ground plan (RCHME, Central 174). It was demolished in 1964.

The general deposit model has levels:

Modern	12.5 mOD	
Medieval sloping north-west to south-east		8.1 to 5.4 mOD
Anglo-Scandinavian (sloping north-west to south-east)	7.5 to 4.5 mOD	
Roman	6.0 - 4.5 mOD	
Natural	4.5 - 3.0 mOD	

The historic deposit is therefore expected to average about 4 metres in depth beneath an overburden of about 4 metres thick (making a total of 8 metres). Local contacts include wet (not anaerobic) Roman timber building traces and inhumations, Anglian dark soil, Anglo-Scandinavian anaerobic deposits with high preservation including timber buildings, planned tenements and industry. These contacts were made at the adjacent site of Coppergate, where Medieval deposits were truncated by 19th - 20th Century cellars.

B.19.4.2 Research Rewards

The site lies in an analogous position to Coppergate and to the north of the Merchant Adventurers Hall (note contemporary ground level below Piccadilly). It also lies however on Foss Gate, which is likely to have been a thoroughfare from post-Roman times.

It has potential, therefore, to satisfy the criteria in the research framework, namely:

- Roman residential complex
- Medieval residential complex

The site may also produce (as at Coppergate and Pavement) industrial evidence for the Anglo-Scandinavian period, and (as Coppergate) Roman burials.

B.19.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required

In addition to the standard scope of work, the archaeological contractor should:-

- obtain measured depth of deposit (to natural) on north-west, south-west, north-east and south-east boundaries of site.
- obtain a radar transect against a dressed section to test efficacy at the full depth of deposit.

B.19.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.19.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required (Cont'd)

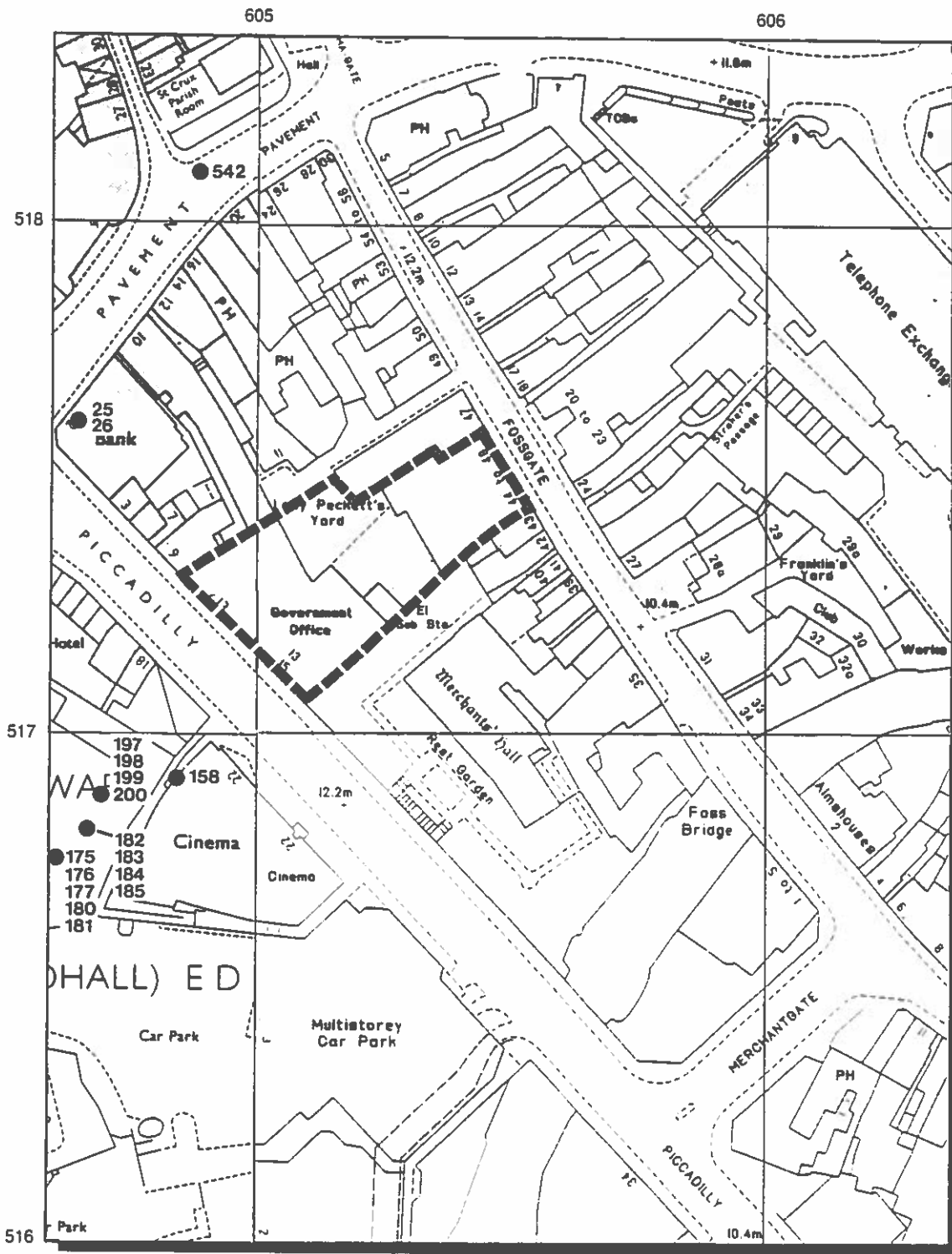
- if anaerobic deposits are found, a method should be devised of monitoring their decay following preservation.

B.19.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

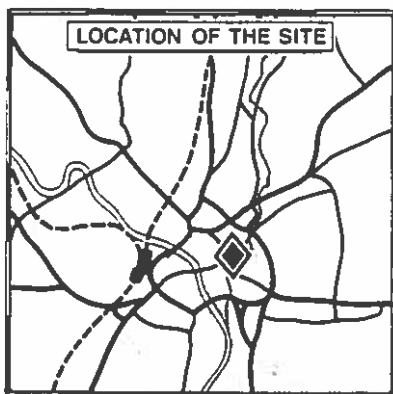
To await site evaluation

B.19.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation, the principle objective will be to confirm the existence of Anglian/Anglo-Scandinavian anaerobic deposits, and, if they exist, to preserve them without excavation (see Project 8). The Site may possibly need to be scheduled to achieve this aim.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.19**

B.20.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 607 514. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0.

The Site is at the corner of Piccadilly and Dixon Lane, otherwise bounded by Mill Street and George Street, see Figure B.20. The Site is approximately 60m long and 50m wide. Ground level is at about 12.0mOD.

B.20.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps from 1610 to 1772 show the Site to be on open land.

In 1892 the complete block is taken up mainly by St George's Saw Mills and lies just to the south of Tadcaster Tower Brewery Store. There are some smaller buildings along the south side of the Site on Mill Street. By 1937 no major change has taken place.

This site is currently occupied by a warehouse. There are no basements.

B.20.3 Geology

Data gathered from Site investigation carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	0.0 - 5.0
Sandy silty clay	3.0 - 7.0
Boulder Clay : sandy clay and fine gravel	1.5 - 9.0
Sandstone	12.2m proved

Groundwater level at about 7.0mOD.

B.20.4 Archaeology**B.20.4.1 Deposit Model**

The Site lies within the SE suburb of the Medieval walled city. Its use and status in the Roman and early Medieval periods is not clear.

The site lies on the west bank of the Foss, sloping down south-east to north-west and to west. The general model has levels (mOD):

Modern	12 - 14
Medieval	8
Roman	7.5
Natural	7.5

B.20.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.20.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

One local but imprecise contact from a watching brief to the south gives Roman at 12.45 and Medieval at 12.70. The modern surface rises in the vicinity to 13.7 metres.

A steep slope can be forecast with circa 5 metres of deposit of which 1 - 2 metres could be historic. No information on quality or preservation.

B.20.4.2 Research Rewards

Together with site 13, this offers a broad transect through:-

- (i) The unexplored Medieval east-walled suburb (Zone 4).
- (ii) Early settlement (Roman) Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian?) on the east bank of the Foss. Fishergate Anglian settlement lies 300 metres to the south.

It will conform to the research objectives if containing a residential complex, any evidence for industrial activity or a cemetery.

B.20.4.3 Evaluation Required

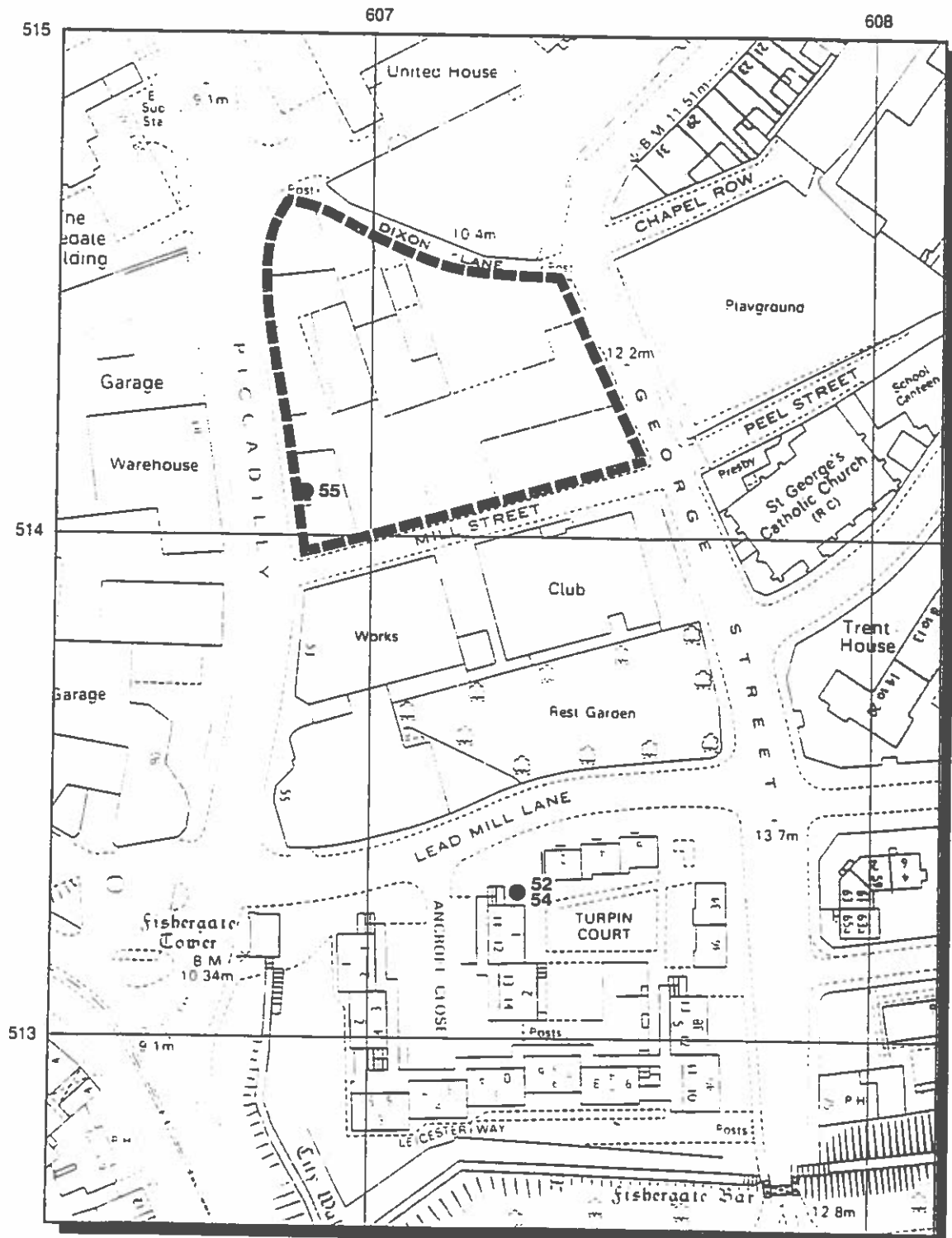
Standard scope of work.

B.20.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

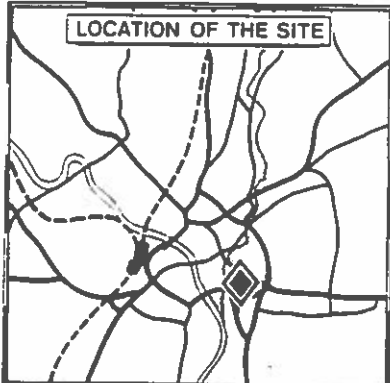
To await evaluation.

B.20.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await evaluation. The site is immediately adjacent to the headquarters of Cultural Resource Management Ltd and has therefore high presentation potential.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.20**

B.21 SITE 21 : Piccadilly, Polar

ZONE 8

B.21.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 606 515. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is at the east bank of River Foss and runs along Piccadilly to the east, see Figure B.21. The Site is approximately 130m long and 45m wide narrowing down to 15m. Ground level is at about 10.5mOD.

B.21.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The maps from 1610 to 1772, indicate the Site to be open land. The river was much wider and site narrower and probably mostly underwater.

The 1892 maps show terraced houses to the South. There are timber yards to the north and north west, the far north belonging to the Saw Mill.

By 1937 all the houses and related Courtyards have gone and been replaced with large buildings and warehouses.

The Site is currently in use as a service station (Polar Motors). There are no basements on Site.

B.21.3 Geology

Data gathered from Site investigation carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	7.0 - 8.0
Sandy silt clay	4.0
Boulder clay	12.0
Sandstone	4.0m proved

Groundwater level is at about 6.5mOD.

B.21.4 Archaeology

(To be considered with Sites 22 and 25).

B.21.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the Medieval walled suburbs east of the River Foss. Its earlier use and status are not known. However, it is possible that most of the Site or all of it, lay under water within the bed of the River Foss in Roman times, and perhaps later too, when the Medieval Castle and its water defences were built.

B.21.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.21.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

Sites 21, 22 and 25 together occupy the greater part of Zone 8. Only the area of the Ryedale Building (potential unknown) will be left for future examination.

The sites lie on the east bank of the Foss opposite York Castle. They are also predicted to lie on the waterfront or in the River Foss in the Roman period, and in the (dammed) River Foss in the Medieval period. The general model gives levels (mOD) as:

Modern	10.4
Medieval	2.8
Roman	1.5
Natural	1.5

The deposit apparently thickens from the south (at about 3 metres) to north (at about 9 metres), but there are no useful local contacts and highly accentuated local variations must be expected.

A general model would suggest Roman waterfront structures (at about 5 metres) overlaid by Medieval silting and covered by up to 5 metres of overburden. Within these uncertainties, the most accessible and articulate deposit is likely to lie in Site 25, rather than Sites 21 or 22.

B.21.4.2 Research Rewards

Sites 21, 22 and 25 combined represent the best opportunity that is ever likely to arise to examine the Roman waterfront on the east bank of the River Foss.

Site 25 contains the Roman road and bridge and will probably emerge as having the highest potential to meet the research criteria.

B.21.4.3 Evaluation Required

It would be useful if sites 21, 22 and 25 could be evaluated at the same time by the same contractor.

In addition to the standard scope of work on each of these three sites, the Contractor should be asked to report:

- (i) Potential for preservation of pre-Medieval strata
- (ii) Sequence of the river regime from environmental and other scientific evidence
- (iii) Probable location of Roman waterfront along the Foss frontage involved (northing 5135 to 5160)
- (iv) Location of Roman road and bridge.

B.21.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.21.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired:

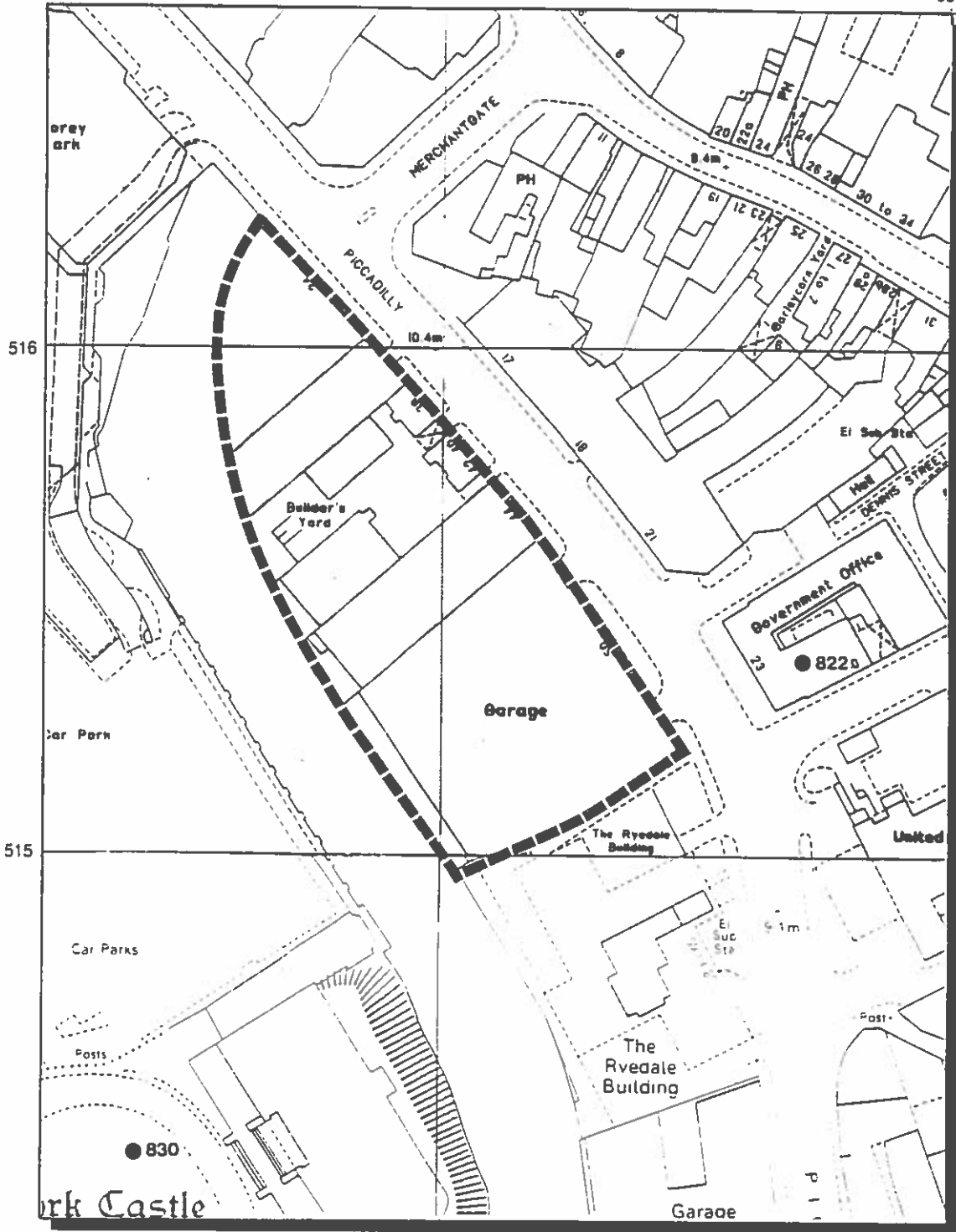
To await site evaluation.

B.21.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

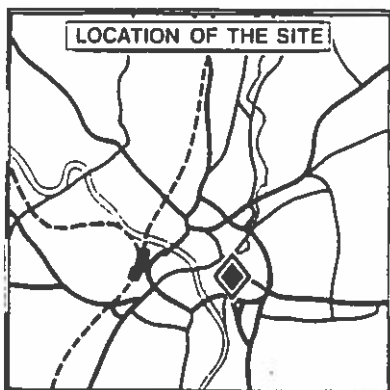
To await site evaluation. The desired archaeological objectives could be achieved:

- (i) from the three site evaluations.
- (ii) from a formal area excavation of the Roman waterfront, most probably in Site 25.
- (iii) by preservation of sample areas (10 x 20 x 7 metres) of wet anaerobic pre-Medieval deposits and structures in all three sites.

The high cost of the (wet, shored) formal intervention could possibly be shared by the Developers on all three sites if such development could be successfully co-ordinated through planning controls.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.21**

B.22.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 606 515. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is at the east bank of River Foss and runs along Piccadilly to the east, see Figure B.22. The Site is approximately 60m long and 45m wide. Ground level is at about 10.5mOD.

B.22.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, there is some indication of a couple of water mills on the Site. However, later maps up to 1772 show the site either completely or partially under river.

The 1892 maps show a number of small buildings irregularly set out. There is a large building and a courtyard to the north east of the Site. Just to the south running west is Castle Mills Bridge over the Foss. By 1937, the Site is predominantly the same with addition of a large building over the central part. The west two thirds have been designated by a wharf. Immediately to the north of the site a Brass and Iron Works has been set up.

This site is currently in use as a service station (Castle Garage). There are no basements on site.

B.22.3 Geology

Data gathered from Site investigation carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	(could be 1.0m high or 8.0m)
Silt and peaty clay with silt and sand	4.0
Boulder clay	13.0
Sandstone	12.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 5.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.22.4 Archaeology

(To be considered with Sites 22 and 25).

B.22.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the Medieval walled suburbs east of the River Foss. Its earlier use and status are not known. However, it is possible that most of the Site or all of it, lay under water within the bed of the River Foss in Roman times, and perhaps later too, when the Medieval Castle and its water defences were built.

Sites 21, 22 and 25 together occupy the greater part of Zone 8. Only the area of the Ryedale Building (potential unknown) will be left for future examination.

The sites lie on the east bank of the Foss opposite York Castle. They are also predicted to lie on the waterfront or in the River Foss in the Roman period, and in the (dammed) River Foss in the Medieval period. The general model gives levels (mOD) as:

Modern	9.1
Medieval	8.1
Roman	6.0 - 7.5
Natural	6.0 - 7.5

The deposit apparently thickens from the south (at about 3 metres) to north (at about 9 metres), but there are no useful local contacts and highly accentuated local variations must be expected.

A general model would suggest Roman waterfront structures (at about 5 metres) overlaid by Medieval silting and covered by up to 5 metres of overburden. Within these uncertainties, the most accessible and articulate deposit is likely to lie in Site 25, rather than Sites 21 or 22.

B.22.4.2 Research Rewards

Sites 21, 22 and 25 combined represent the best opportunity that is ever likely to arise to examine the Roman waterfront on the east bank of the River Foss.

Site 25 contains the Roman road and bridge and will probably emerge as having the highest potential to meet the research criteria.

B.22.4.3 Evaluation Required

It would be useful if sites 21, 22 and 25 could be evaluated at the same time by the same contractor.

In addition to the standard scope of work on each of these three sites, the Contractor should be asked to report:

- (i) Potential for preservation of pre-Medieval strata
- (ii) Sequence of the river regime from environmental and other scientific evidence

B.22.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.22.4.3 Evaluation Required (Cont'd)

- (iii) Probable location of Roman waterfront along the Foss frontage involved (northing 5135 to 5160)
- (iv) Location of Roman road and bridge.

B.22.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired:

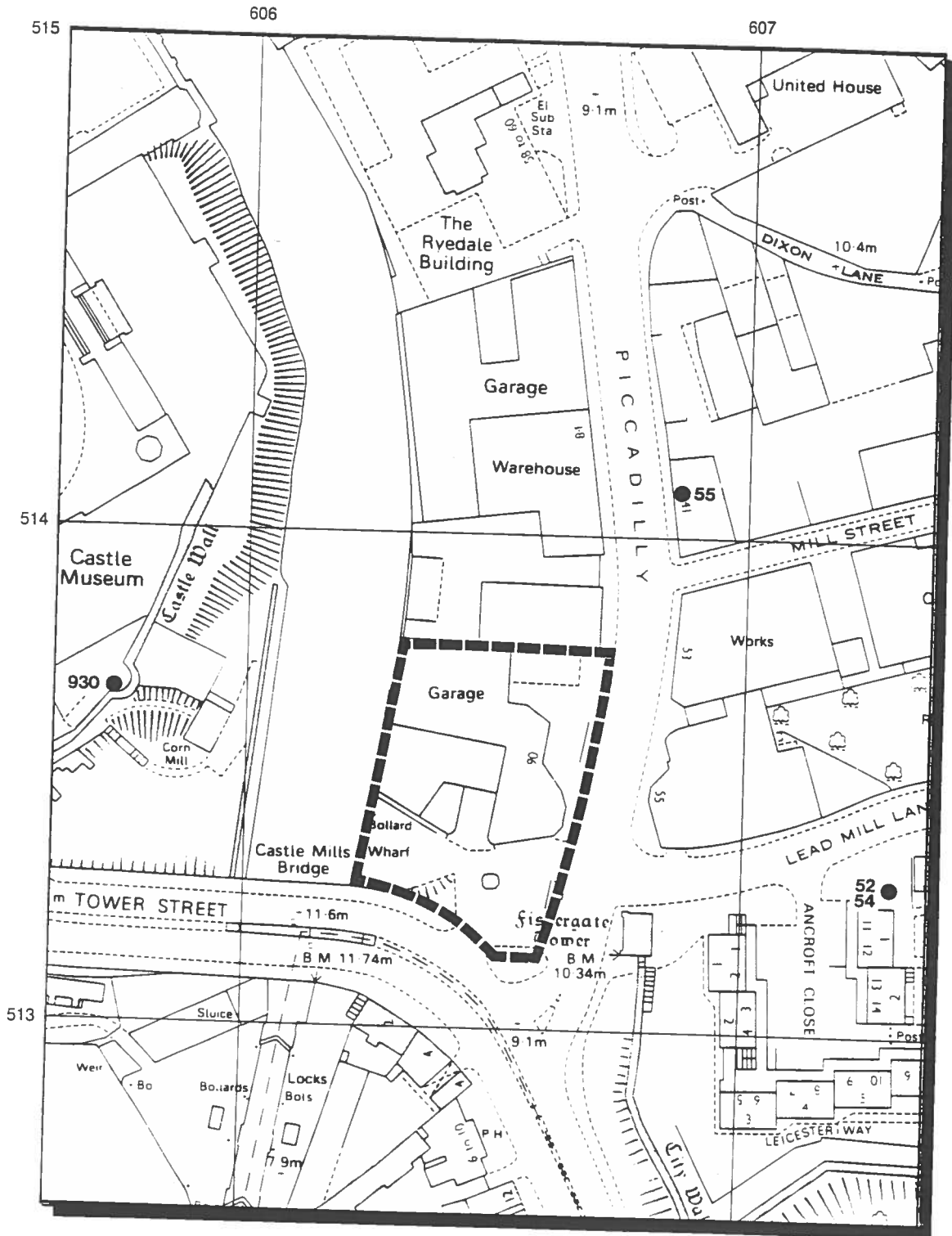
To await site evaluation.

B.22.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

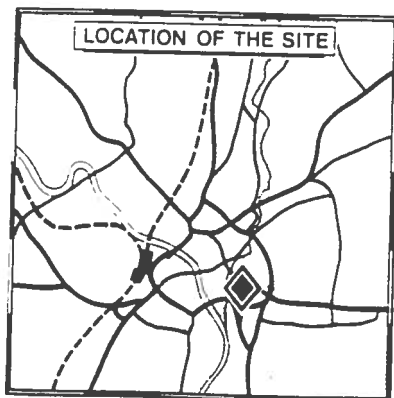
To await site evaluation. The desired archaeological objectives could be achieved:

- (i) from the three site evaluations.
- (ii) from a formal area excavation of the Roman waterfront, most probably in Site 25.
- (iii) by preservation of sample areas (10 x 20 x 7 metres) of wet anaerobic pre-Medieval deposits and structures in all three sites.

The high cost of the (wet, shored) formal intervention could possibly be shared by the Developers on all three sites if such development could be successfully co-ordinated through planning controls.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.22**

B.23 SITE 23 : Piccadilly, Castle Car Park

ZONE 6

B.23.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 605 515. The site location is given in Figure B.0.

The Site lies on the west bank of River Foss, east of Clifford's Tower and north of York Castle, see Figure B.23. The Site is approximately 100m long and varies in width between 70m and 100m. Ground level is at about 10mOD.

B.23.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The maps from 1610 to 1772 show the river to be further away from the Site and wider. There are buildings on the site at one time or other density of which changes at different periods.

At 1892, the Site is occupied by the prison. By 1937 the prison is no longer there and the area is cleared.

This site is currently in use as a car park. There are no basements on Site.

B.23.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the Site shows the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 8.0
Medium dense sand and firm silty laminated clay	1.0 - 10.0
Boulder Clay : firm to stiff sandy gravelly clay with sandbands	2.0 - 7.0
Sandstone	5.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 5.0 and 8.0mOD. The latter range could include the perched water level.

B.23.2**Archaeology****B.23.4.1 Deposit Model**

The site is bounded by the River Foss (east) and York Castle (south and south west). It is known to have contained a Roman road with a cemetery beside it. It was subsequently landscaped during the construction of York Castle and its water - defences. Rapid and accentuated topographical variations can be expected. There are few usable local contacts and the present model is imprecise. The general deposit model has levels (mOD):

Modern	circa 10
Medieval	6.8
Roman (sloping north-west down to south-east)	4.5 - 1.5
Natural (sloping north-west down to south-east)	1.5 - 3.0

A general model would be a Roman road, structures and cemetery on sloping ground at circa 4.0 metres AOD, levelled for the Bailey and cut by running water channels in the middle ages at circa 6.0 metres AOD, buried beneath 3 metres of post-Medieval make-up. However, these figures are not reliable in any detail.

B.23.4.2 Research Rewards:

- (i) Environmental evidence and artefact assemblage from dated Castle Ditch (dug in the 12th Century and infilled in the 13th Century).
- (ii) Medieval settlement (in Bailey) beside road leading to York Castle.
- (iii) (dated) sequence through Roman road.
- (iv) Sample of Roman cemetery.

B.23.4.3 Evaluation Required:

Standard scope of work. The Contractor should also be asked to:

- (i) Locate Castle (Motte) ditch and extract samples.
- (ii) Locate west edge of Medieval River Foss
- (iii) Locate Roman road and cut a section through it (at data acquisition level D).
- (iv) Examine an area beside the Roman road in plan to test legibility of Roman and Medieval structures.
- (v) An estimate of current damage from sub-terranean moving water.

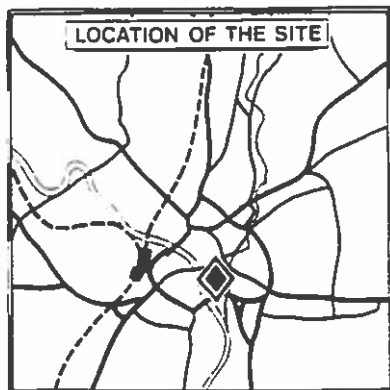
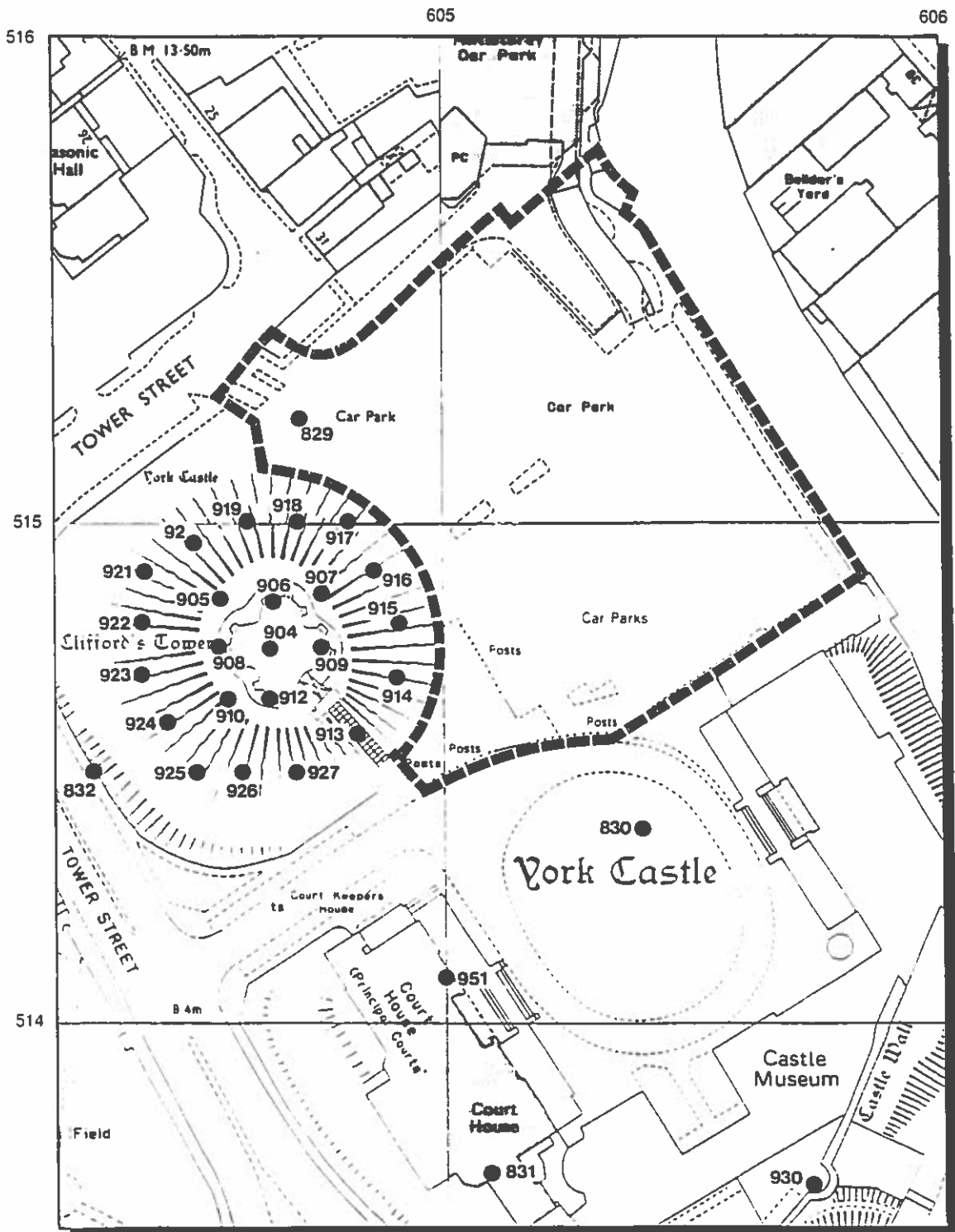
B.23.2 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.23.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

To await site evaluation.

B.23.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation.



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.23**

B.24 SITE 24 : Piccadilly, Reynards

ZONE 8

B.24.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 606 516. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is bounded by Piccadilly to the west, running south east to north west and is otherwise surrounded by buildings, see Figure B.24. The Site is approximately 80m long and 15m wide except in the south which is 45m. Ground level is at about 10.5mOD.

B.24.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, the Site is open ground, though in the north east the Site does back onto the houses on Walmgate. Later maps up to 1772 either show the site to open land.

By 1909, the Piccadilly had not been driven through this area. There are numbers of residential buildings and warehouses on the Site.

The Site is currently used as a garage and there are no basements.

B.24.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 8.0
Firm sandy to stiff clay and laminated clay with sand bands and beds	0.0 - 6.0
Boulder Clay : very stiff sandy clay with fine gravel	1.0 - 9.0
Sandstone	3.5m proved

Groundwater level varies between 5.0 and 6.5mOD.

B.24.4 Archaeology

B.24.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the Medieval walled suburb east of the River Foss, on the banks of the river. In Roman times part of the Site may have lain within the river itself.

B.24.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.24.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The site therefore lies in an area of complex topographic change. The general model gives levels (mOD):

Modern	10.4
Medieval	2.8
Anglo-Scandinavian	3.0
Anglian	3.0
Roman	3.0
Natural	3.0

The Medieval Church of St Denys adjacent to the south has a floor level at about 11.00 metres. There are no local contacts. These imprecise and contradictory data suggest a steep underground slope south-east downwards to north-west. The quality and depth of underground strata is unknown.

B.24.4.2 Research Rewards

The site has potential to meet research criteria if it proves to contain evidence for a water front, although the relevant axis (SW -NE) is narrow. It has a lower research potential for residential and industrial investigation, since the site is small and largely confined to a modern street frontage.

B.24.4.3 Evaluation Required: Standard scope of work

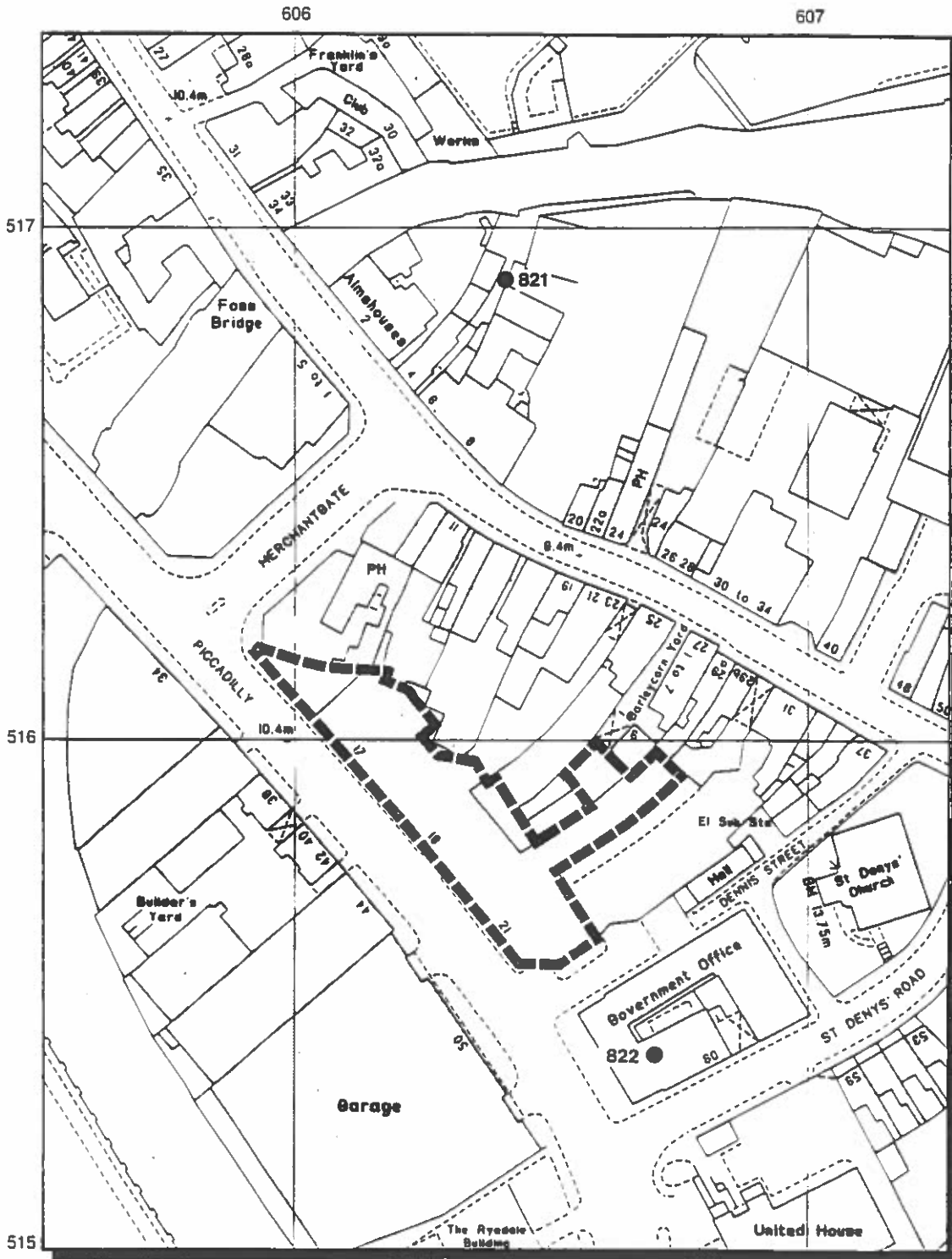
A north-west to south-east section to natural would be desirable and may be obtainable from basements along Piccadilly (north-east side of basements).

B.24.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired:

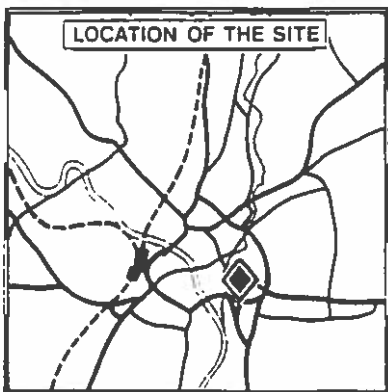
To await site evaluation.

B.24.4.5 Mitigation Strategy:

To await site evaluation. The research option would be to preserve rather than excavate, owing to the size and shape of the area available.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.24**

B.25.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 606 514. The Site location is shown on Figure B.0.

The Site lies on the east bank of the River Foss between the river and Piccadilly which runs down the Site's east side. The north and south of the site are bounded by buildings, see Figure B.25. The Site is approximately 75m long and 38m wide. Ground level is at about 9.0mOD.

B.25.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining the historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

The maps from 1610 to 1772 show the Site to be open ground and at times entirely or partly underwater.

At 1892, on the west side, there is a rectangle marked crane, so the ground there must already be fairly solid. In the south east corner there is a rectangular building with hut and covered area attached. The rest of the site is completely open.

By 1909, more buildings have appeared on the Site though it is still predominantly open ground. The crane has disappeared.

The maps from 1937, a building on the southern edge of the Site is marked as Brass and Iron Works. There are more buildings on the Site.

This Site is currently in use as a garage and there are no basements.

B.25.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	0.0 - 5.0
Silty organic clay and sand	3.0 - 4.0
Boulder Clay : Silty clay with fine and medium gravel	1.5
Sandstone	12.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 5.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.25.4 Archaeology

B.25.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the Medieval walled suburb east of the River Foss. Its earlier use and status are not known. However, it is possible that most of the Site or all of it, lay underwater within the bed of the River Foss in Roman times, and perhaps later too, when the Medieval Castle and its water defences were built. The Roman road (Road 2) running along the River Ouse from the fortress and heading for the east road south east, crosses the Foss at this point presumably by means of a bridge.

Sites 21, 22 and 25 together occupy the greater part of Zone 8. Only the area of the Ryedale Building (potential unknown) will be left for future examination.

The sites lie on the east bank of the Foss opposite York Castle. They are also predicted to lie on the waterfront or in the River Foss in the Roman period, and in the (dammed) River Foss in the Medieval period. The general model gives levels (mOD):

Modern	9.5
Medieval	4.5 - 5.4
Roman	4.5 - 7.5
Natural	4.5 - 6.0

The deposit apparently thickens from the south (at about 3 metres) to north (at about 9 metres), but there are no useful local contacts and highly accentuated local variations must be expected.

A general model would suggest Roman waterfront structures (at about 5 metres) overlaid by Medieval silting and covered by up to 5 metres of overburden. Within these uncertainties, the most accessible and articulate deposit is likely to lie in Site 25.

B.25.4.2 Research Rewards

Sites 21, 22 and 25 combined represent the best opportunity that is ever likely to arise to examine the Roman waterfront on the east bank of the River Foss.

Site 25 contains the Roman road and bridge and will probably emerge as having the highest potential to meet the research criteria.

B.25.4.3 Evaluation Required

It would be useful if sites 21, 22 and 25 could be evaluated at the same time by the same contractor.

In addition to the standard scope of work on each of these three sites, the Contractor should be asked to report:

- (i) Potential for preservation of pre-Medieval strata
- (ii) Sequence of the river regime from environmental and other scientific evidence

B.25.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.25.4.3 Evaluation Required (Cont'd)

- (iii) Probable location of Roman waterfront along the Foss frontage involved (northing 5135 to 5160)
- (iv) Location of Roman road and bridge.

B.25.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired:

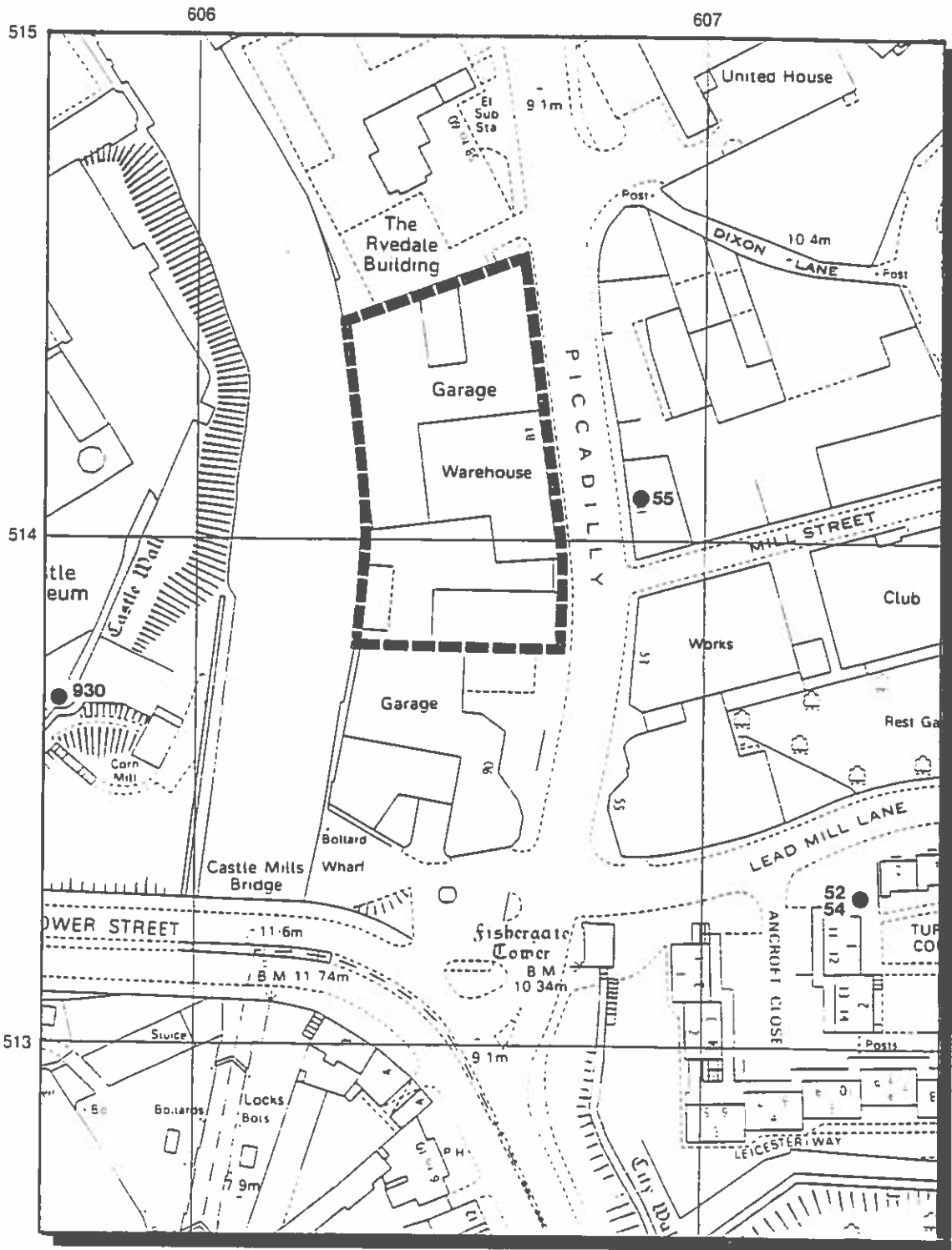
To await site evaluation.

B.25.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

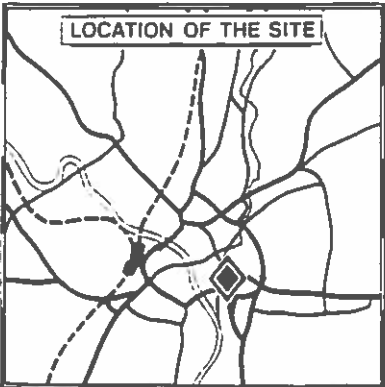
To await site evaluation. The desired archaeological objectives could be achieved:

- (i) from the three site evaluations
- (ii) from a formal area excavation of the Roman waterfront, most probably in Site 25
- (iii) by preservation of sample areas (10 x 20 x 7 metres) of wet anaerobic pre-Medieval deposits and structures in all three sites.

The high cost of the (wet, shored) formal intervention could possibly be shared by the Developers on all three sites if such development could be successfully co-ordinated through planning controls.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.25**

B.26 SITE 26 : Ouse Bridge, Queen's Staithe

ZONE 10

B.26.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 601 516. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is at the centre of Skeldergate and Queen's Staithe Road, see Figure B.26. The Site is approximately 40m long and 35m wide.; Ground level is at about 9.5mOD.

B.26.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining the historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps from 1610 and 1643 show houses along Skeldergate and then courtyards and open space down to the river. By 1694 the Site is completely built on and remains so until 1772.

From 1892 up to 1937, the Site was covered with buildings. These change in shape and size at different periods.

The site is occupied by a building. The ground level of which is 1.5m lower at the river bank side compared with that at the Skeldergate side.

B.26.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.0 - 13.5
Soft to firm peat, silt, clay, sand and gravel	0.0 - 11.0
Boulder Clay : Soft to stiff sandy or silf clay with some gravel	1.5 - 2.0
Sandstone	0.5m proved

Groundwater level varies between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.26.4 Archaeology

(To be considered with Sites 27 and 28)

B.26.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies on the west bank of the Ouse within the Roman Colonia, adjacent to the Medieval crossing point (Ouse Bridge). It contains a Victorian warehouse standing on Queen's Staithe itself - constructed 1660 and reconstructed in the 19th Century (RCHME, South West No. 27). Taken together with Sites 27 and 28, the combined area constitutes the greater part of Queens Staithe. These sites are predicted to lie in the River Ouse or on its foreshore in Roman times, and to have contained the Medieval waterfront. The general model gives ground sloping downwards south-west to north-east with levels (mOD):

	<u>Site 26</u>	<u>Site 27</u>	<u>Site 28</u>
Modern	9.4	9.3	9.4
Medieval	8.1	8.1	8.1-6.8
Anglo-Scandinavian	9.0-7.5	9.0-7.5	7.5-6.0
Roman	6.0-4.5 (and lwr)	9.0-6.0	6.0-4.5
Natural	6.0-4.5 (and lwr)	9.0-6.0	4.5-3.0

Local contacts are contradictory. At Queens Hotel, uphill from Site 26, the reported profile is:

Modern	:	9.4
Medieval	:	8.8
Anglo-Scandinavian	:	8.5
Roman	:	6.5 - 8.5
Natural	:	3.3

These are difficult to extrapolate downhill to Queens Staithe.

A profile north of Site 26 has Medieval strata at 7.7 (west) sloping to 6.5 (east).

The broad prediction is one metre of post-Medieval deposit over 2 metres of Medieval deposit (including waterfront) over 3 metres plus of Roman period deposits, much of this naturally laid.

The water level of the modern canalised river rises to 7 metres and periodically floods Queens Staithe. The greater part of Medieval and pre-Medieval deposits will be wet and possibly, although not necessarily, anaerobic.

B.26.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.26.4.2 Research Rewards

Taken with Sites 27 and 28, this currently represents the best opportunity to investigate the Medieval waterfront on the West bank of the Ouse. Roman waterfront works are by no means excluded, particularly at the West frontage along Skeldergate. Of the three sites, 26 is the best positioned, (adjacent to the Medieval bridge) while 28 possibly has the better spaced deposits.

B.26.4.3 Evaluation Required

It would be advantageous if all three sites 26 - 28 could each be evaluated at the same time by the same contractor.

In addition to the standard scope of work, the Contractor should be asked to report specifically on:

- (i) the evidence for a Roman waterfront construction and its location
- (ii) the location and survival of the Medieval waterfront
- (iii) the existence and survival of residential property along Skeldergate.

There will be advantages to the research agenda in obtaining a complete east-west profile to natural from all three sites. (Note: a scope of work for sites 26 has already been issued by the City Council).

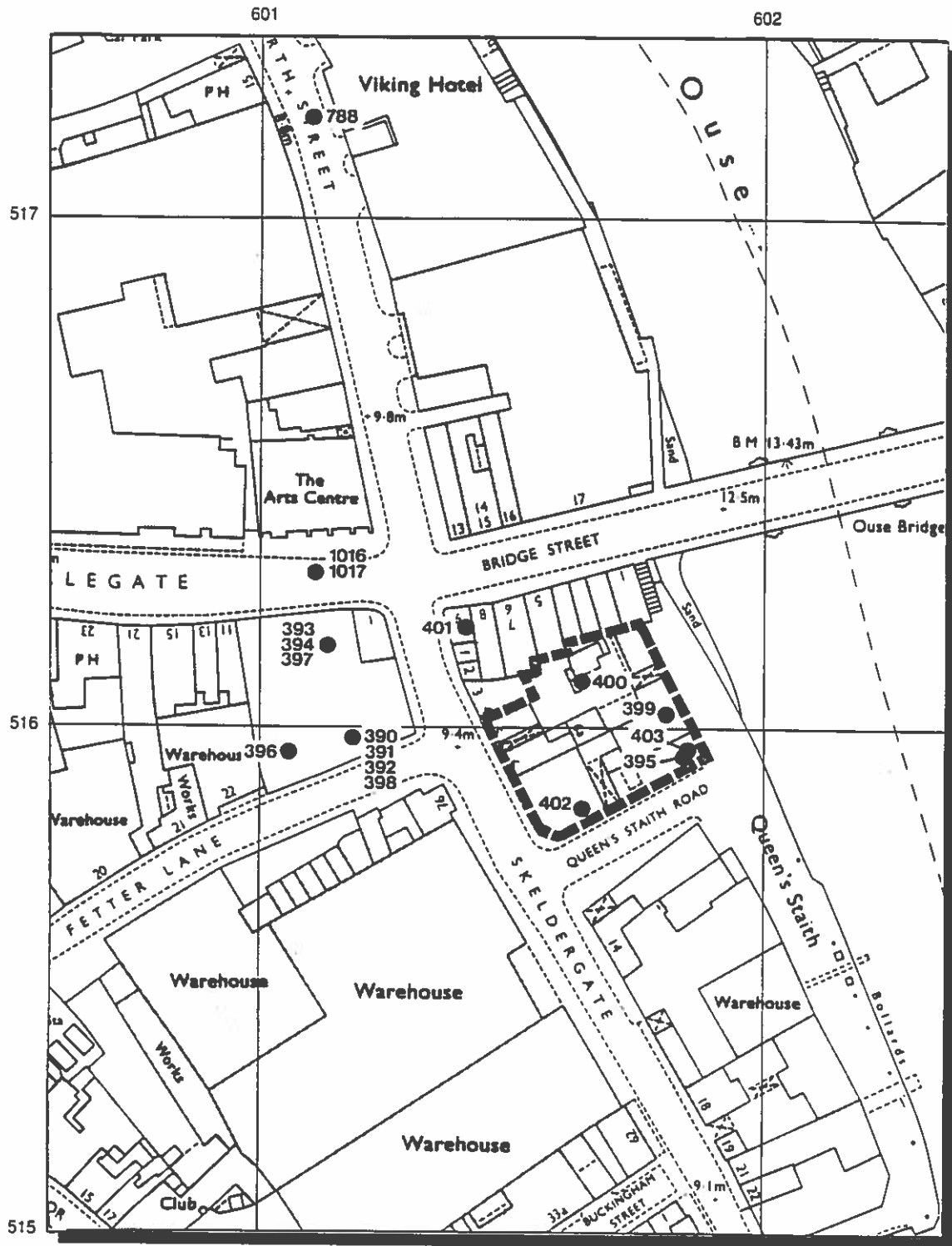
B.26.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

To await site evaluation.

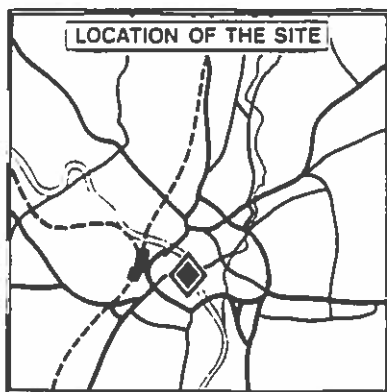
B.26.4.5 Mitigation Strategy - To await site evaluations.

The research programme calls for the elucidation of Roman and/or Medieval waterfronts in this area, and the strategy should be to excavate the most accessible sample only (at least 20 metres of frontage) and preserve intact deposits elsewhere. The choice of sample will depend on the evaluations.

Site 26 is favoured by its position adjacent to the Medieval bridge, but site 28 may prove the most legible sequence, and is a relatively unexplored part of the west bank settlement.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP

FIGURE B.26

B.27 SITE 27 : Skeldergate, Scottish Heritable Trust

ZONE 10

B.27.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 601 515. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site lies on the west bank of River Ouse and at the corner of Skeldergate and Queen's Staith Road, see Figure B.27. The Site is approximately 35m long and 30m wide. Ground level is at about 9.0mOD.

B.27.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining the historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Up to 1643 the Site was occupied by houses along Skeldergate but otherwise unbuilt on up to the river. Maps up to 1772 show the Site completely built on.

Maps from 1892 to 1937 show the Site occupied with large buildings and warehouses.

There is a two storey house at the Skelergate side and the rest of the Site is used for car parking.

B.27.3 Geology

Data gathered from Site investigation carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	6.0 - 13.5
Soft to firm silf peat with stones, silt, silty clay and sand	0.0 - 11.0
Boulder Clay : Soft to stiff sandy or silt clay with some gravel	1.5 - 2.0
Sandstone	0.5m proved

Groundwater level varies between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.27.4 Archaeology

B.27.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies on the west bank of the Ouse, adjacent to the Medieval crossing point (Ouse Bridge). Taken together with Sites 27 and 28, the combined area constitutes the greater part of Queens Staith. These sites are predicted to lie in the River Ouse or on its foreshore in Roman times, and to have contained the Medieval waterfront. The general model gives ground sloping downwards south-west to north-east with levels (mOD):

B.27.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.27.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

	<u>Site 26</u>	<u>Site 27</u>	<u>Site 28</u>
Modern	9.4	9.3	9.4
Medieval	8.1	8.1	8.1-6.8
Anglo-Scandinavian	9.0-7.5	9.0-7.5	7.5-6.0
Roman	6.0-4.5 (and lwr)	9.0-6.0	6.0-4.5
Natural	6.0-4.5 (and lwr)	9.0-6.0	4.5-3.0

Local contacts are contradictory. At Queens Hotel, uphill from Site 26, the reported profile (mOD):

Modern	9.4
Medieval	8.8
Anglo-Scandinavian	8.5
Roman	6.5 - 8.5
Natural	3.3

These are difficult to extrapolate downhill to Queens Staithe.

A profile north of Site 26 has Medieval strata at 7.7 (west) sloping to 6.5 (east).

The broad prediction is one metre of post-Medieval deposit over 2 metres of Medieval deposit (including waterfront) over 3 metres plus of Roman period deposits, much of this naturally laid.

The water level of the modern canalised river rises to 7 metres and periodically floods Queens Staithe. The greater part of Medieval and pre-Medieval deposits will be wet and possibly, although not necessarily, anaerobic.

B.27.4.2 Research Rewards

Taken with Sites 27 and 28, this currently represents the best opportunity to investigate the Medieval waterfront on the West bank of the Ouse. Roman waterfront works are by no means excluded, particularly at the West frontage along Skeldergate.

Of the three sites, 26 is the best position, (adjacent to the Medieval bridge) while 28 possibly has the better spaced deposits.

B.27.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.27.4.3 Evaluation Required

It would be advantageous if all three sites 26 - 28 could each be evaluated at the same time by the same contractor.

In addition to the standard scope of work, the Contractor should be asked to report specifically on:

- (i) the evidence for a Roman waterfront construction and its location
- (ii) the location and survival of the Medieval waterfront
- (iii) the existence and survival of residential property along Skeldergate.

There will be advantages to the research agenda in obtaining a complete east-west profile to natural from all three sites. (Note: a scope of work for sites 26 has already been issued by the City Council).

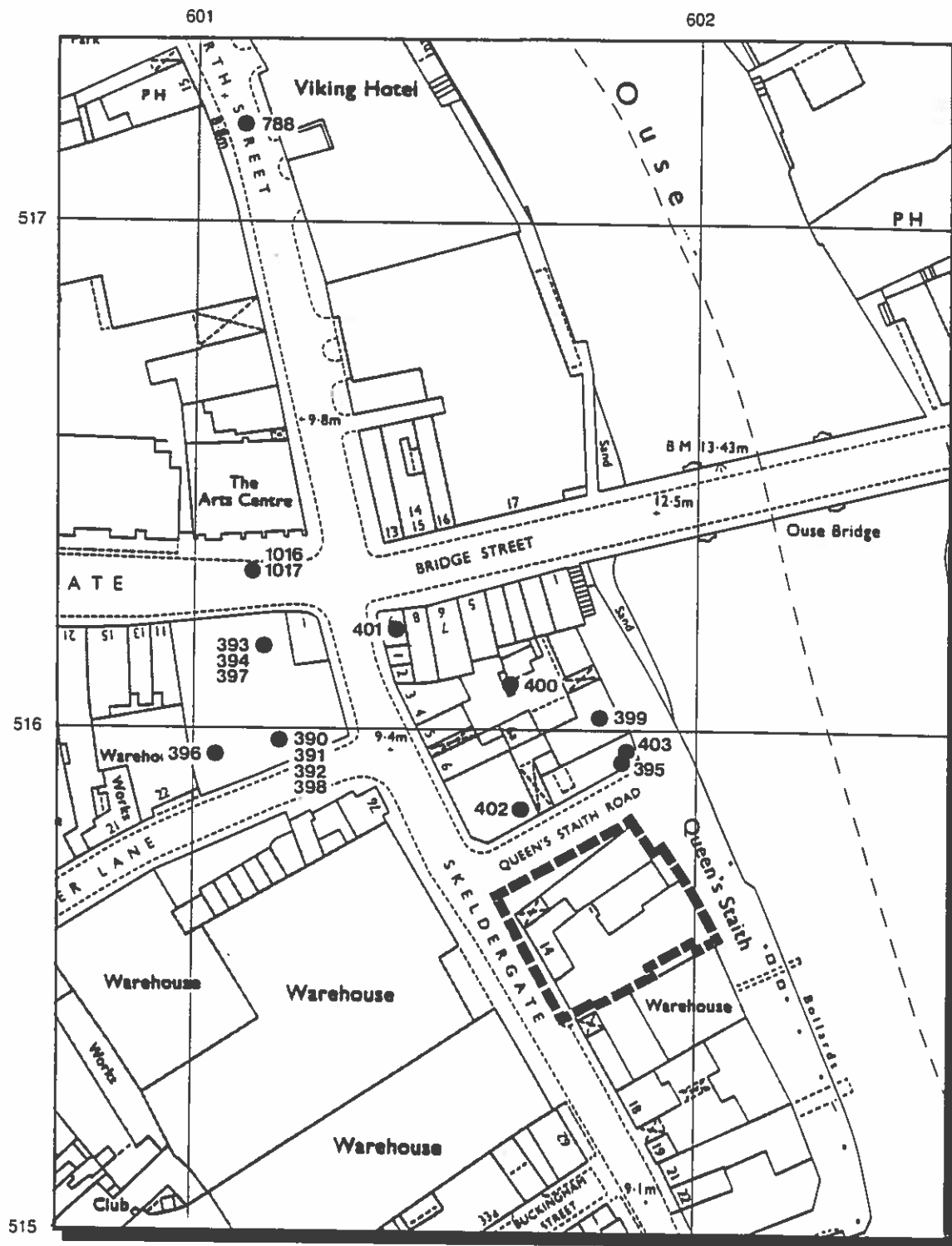
B.27.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

To await Site evaluation.

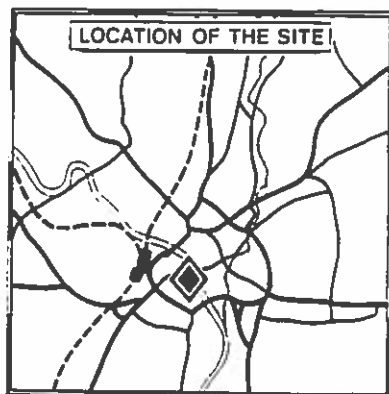
B.27.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluations. The research programme calls for the elucidation of Roman and/or Medieval waterfronts in this area, and the strategy should be to excavate the most accessible sample only (at least 20 metres of frontage) and preserve intact deposits elsewhere. The choice of sample will depend on the evaluations.

Site 26 is favoured by its position adjacent to the Medieval bridge, but site 28 may prove the most legible sequence, and is a relatively unexplored part of the west bank settlement.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.27**

B.28.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 602 514. The Site location is given in Figure B.0.

The Site lies along the west bank of the River Ouse between the river and Skeldergate, see Figure B.28. The Site is approximately 70m long and 25m wide. Ground level is at about 8.5mOD.

B.28.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Up to 1643 the Site was occupied by houses along Skeldergate but otherwise unbuilt up to the river. Maps up to 1772 show the site completely built on.

Maps from 1892 to 1937 show the Site occupied with large buildings and warehouses. There was a crane shown at the southern end of the Site which had been removed by 1937.

B.28.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.0 - 9.0
Soft silt and silty sandy clay	0.0 - 5.0
Boulder Clay : Stiff sandy silt clay with some gravel	1.5 - 4.0
Sandstone	8.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.28.4 Archaeology

B.28.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies on the west bank of the Ouse, adjacent to the Medieval crossing point (Ouse Bridge). Taken together with Sites 27 and 28, the combined area constitutes the greater part of Queens Staithe. These sites are predicted to lie in the River Ouse or on its foreshore in Roman times, and to have contained the Medieval waterfront. The general model gives ground sloping downwards south-west to north-east.

B.28.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.28.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

	<u>Site 26</u>	<u>Site 27</u>	<u>Site 28</u>
Modern	9.4	9.3	9.4
Medieval	8.1	8.1	8.1-6.8
Anglo-Scandinavian	9.0-7.5	9.0-7.5	7.5-6.0
Roman	6.0-4.5 (and lwr)	9.0-6.0	6.0-4.5
Natural	6.0-4.5 (and lwr)	9.0-6.0	4.5-3.0

Local contacts are contradictory. At Queens Hotel, uphill from Site 26, the reported profile is (mOD) is:

Modern	9.4
Medieval	8.8
Anglo-Scandinavian	8.5
Roman	6.5 - 8.5
Natural	3.3

These are difficult to extrapolate downhill to Queens Staithe.

A profile north of Site 26 has Medieval strata at 7.7 (west) sloping to 6.5 (east).

The broad prediction is one metre of post-Medieval deposit over 2 metres of Medieval deposit (including waterfront) over 3 metres plus of Roman period deposits, much of this naturally laid.

The water level of the modern canalised river rises to 7 metres and periodically floods Queens Staithe. The greater part of Medieval and pre-Medieval deposits will be wet and possibly, although not necessarily, anaerobic.

B.28.4.2 Research Rewards

Taken with Sites 27 and 28, this currently represents the best opportunity to investigate the Medieval waterfront on the West bank of the Ouse. Roman waterfront works are by no means excluded, particularly at the West frontage along Skeldergate. Of the three sites, 26 is the best position, (adjacent to the Medieval bridge) while 28 possibly has the better spaced deposits.

B.28.4.3 Evaluation Required

It would be advantageous if all three sites 26 - 28 could each be evaluated at the same time by the same contractor.

B.28.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.28.4.3 Evaluation Required (Cont'd)

In addition to the standard scope of work, the Contractor should be asked to report specifically on:

- (i) the evidence for a Roman waterfront construction and its location
- (ii) the location and survival of the Medieval waterfront
- (iii) the existence and survival of residential property along Skeldergate.

There will be advantages to the research agenda in obtaining a complete east-west profile to natural from all three sites. (Note: a scope of work for sites 26 has already been issued by the City Council).

B.28.4.4 Formal Investigation Required

To await site evaluation.

B.28.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

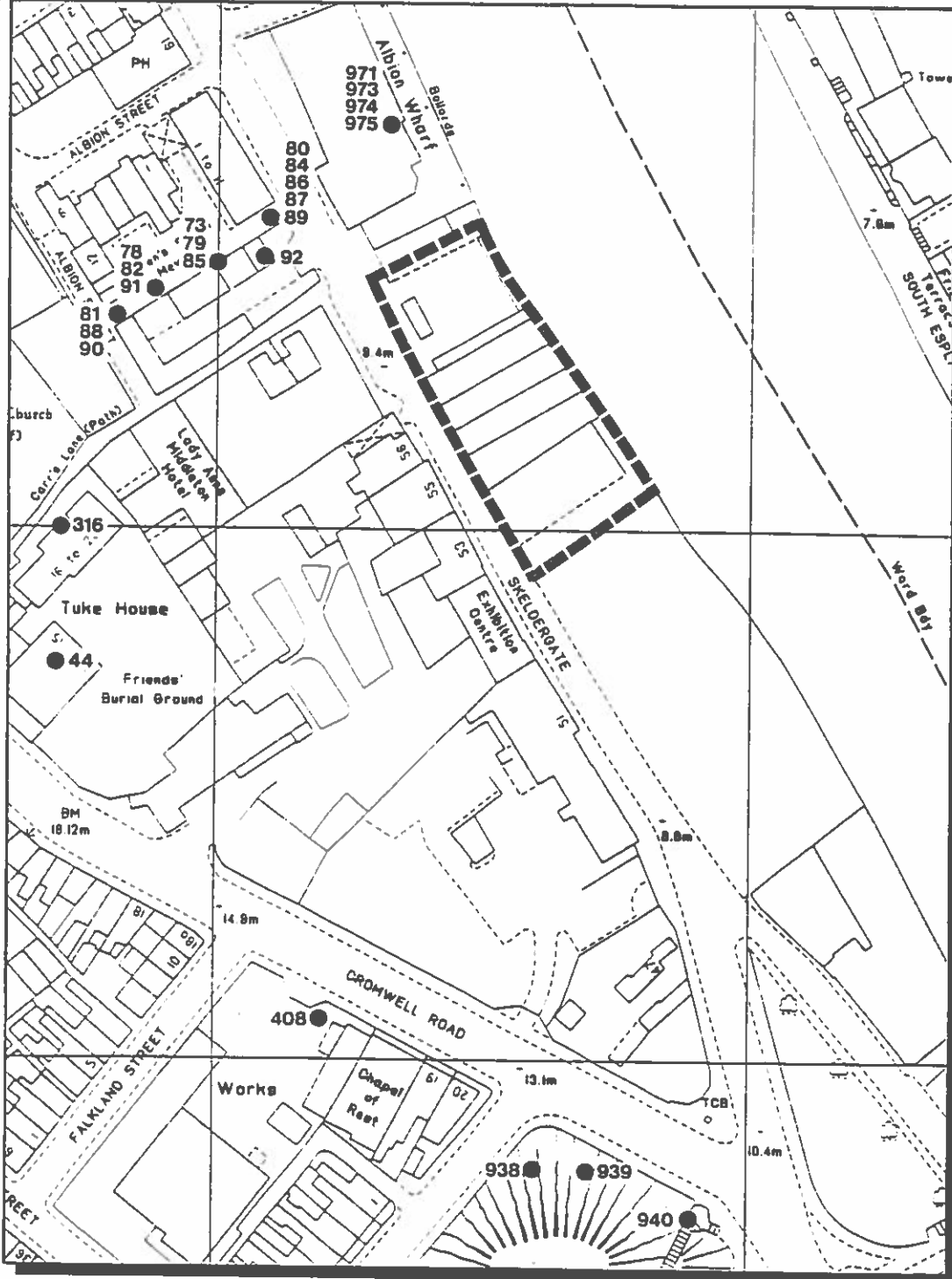
To await site evaluations. The research programme calls for the elucidation of Roman and/or Medieval waterfronts in this area, and the strategy should be to excavate the most accessible sample only (at least 20 metres of frontage) and preserve intact deposits elsewhere. The choice of sample will depend on the evaluations.

Site 26 is favoured by its position adjacent to the Medieval bridge, but site 28 may prove the most legible sequence, and is a relatively unexplored part of the west bank settlement.

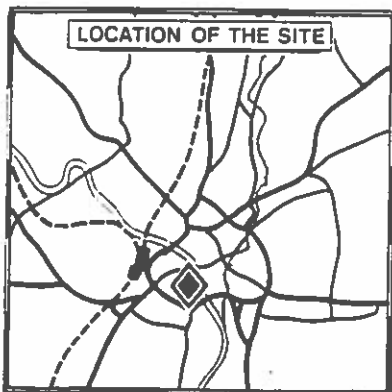
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602

603



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● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP

FIGURE B.28

B.29.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 601 515. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0.

This is at the corner of Skeldergate and Fetter Lane, see Figure B.29. The Site is almost square in shape with 70m side. Ground level is at about 9.0mOD at the Skeldergate side but rises towards west.

B.29.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610 there are houses lining the edges of the site facing onto Fetter Lane and Skeldergate. Later maps up to 1772 show the Site being gradually built on and by 1694, it was covered with buildings. In 1748 the Site is marked as the Duke Buckingham House.

In 1892 the streets were narrower than now so that houses extend further east and north than now. The one is entirely residential. The 1909 maps show no changes.

At 1937, all the small warren of terraces on the block interior have been cleared away leaving wider longer yard areas for the buildings lining the edge of the block.

The Site is currently in use as a covered car park.

B.29.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.0 - 6.0
Soft peaty clay with occasional sand or gravel	0.0 - 5.0
Boulder Clay : clay with stones and patchy gravel	0.0 - 7.0
Sandstone	1.0m proved

Groundwater levels vary between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.29.4 Archaeology

B.29.4.1 Deposit Model

The site represents a sizeable area within the Roman Colonia and Medieval west bank suburb.

B.29.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.29.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

There are a number of adjacent contact points notably in the Queens Hotel excavations (adjacent to the North), and Bishophill Senior and Skeldergate excavations (adjacent to south).

The general model predicts a gently sloping natural south-west downwards to north-east, terraced in the Roman period with levels (mOD):

	<u>South-west (Bishophill Upper)</u>	<u>North-east (Queens Hotel, Bishophill Lower, & Skeldergate)</u>
Modern	17.1 (16.0)	9.1 (9.4, 9.1)
Medieval	10.7 (14.9)	(8.1 - 8.8, 8.5)
Anglo-Scandinavian	12.0 (14.9)	10.5 (8.5 - 8.8, blank)
Anglian	12.0 (14.9)	9.0 (8.5 - 8.8, -)
Roman	12.0 (14.9)	9.0 (6.5 - 8.8, 7.25)
Natural	12.0 (14.5)	7.5 (3.3, 11.5, 5.25)

There is inconsistency in this table particularly within the prediction of the general deposit model.

A local model for Site 29 would assume that the majority of the site lay north-east of any Roman terracing, and that levels conform to Queens Hotel in Skeldergate, rather than Bishophill. This gives a natural slope from 7.5 - 5.25, overlain by Roman deposits to 8.0 and by Medieval to 9.0 metres, a total thickness of 2 - 4 metres of historic strata beneath a shallow overburden. The water table should be encountered within Roman deposits at 5 - 6 metres AOD. No general anaerobic deposit, but local pockets may be expected.

B.29.4.2 Research Rewards

The site can meet the research criteria of providing a Roman and Medieval residential area within the Colonia.

Deposits permitting, it is very well positioned to do this, particularly if Site 26 is chosen as a waterfront site, since it is large and flanked to north-east and south-west by investigated sites.

Roman (4th Century) buildings survived more than .5 metres high at Queens Hotel, and Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian contacts have been made on adjacent sites. It therefore may meet criteria for formal excavation in the sub-Roman, Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods too.

B.29.4.3 Evaluation Required

Standard scope of work. The Contractor should be asked to report specifically on the depth of natural south-west to north-east and on destroyed areas suitable for foundations.

B.29.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.29.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

To await site evaluation.

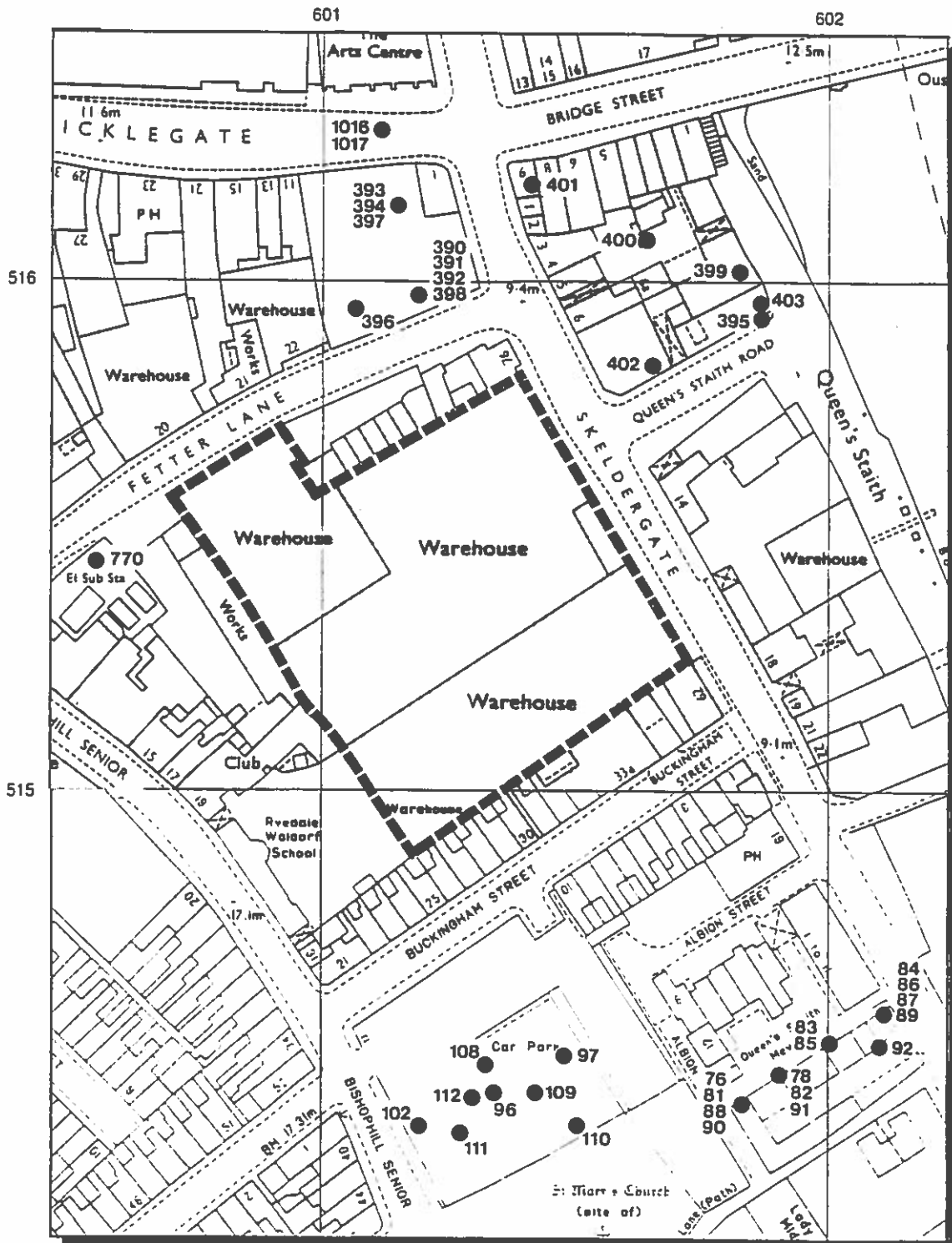
B.29.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation. Assuming the deposits have at least the quality of the Queens Hotel site, these would be difficult to preserve in their entirety since they probably lie shallow and the area is large.

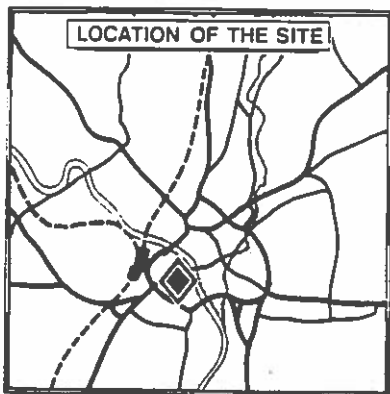
On the other hand it would be an excellent opportunity to sample the Roman and Medieval settlement plan and possibly to chronicle sub-Roman to Anglo-Scandinavian activity.

Much will depend on the degree of damage from the warehouse foundations and other post-Medieval sub-structures.

A formal excavation in area on this site may also mitigate the political effects of the Queens Hotel intervention.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.29**

B.30 SITE 30 : St Andrewgate

ZONE 2

B.30.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 605 519. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is at the corner of St Andrewgate and Span Lane and is otherwise surrounded with buildings, see Figure B.30. The Site is approximately 110m long and 45m wide except towards the south western end where it is 70m. Ground level is at about 15.0mOD.

B.30.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining the historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

At 1610, the Site is open ground except the side facing St Andrewgate which is lined with houses. The intensity of the houses increases until 1772 when the Site is almost completely built on.

Maps from 1892 show houses with courtyards but some are larger and could be warehouses. By 1937, no major changes have taken place except variation in size of the buildings.

This Site is currently open.

B.30.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigation carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	0.5 - 5.5
Soft peat, stiff clay sand and gravel	5.5 - 10.5
Boulder Clay : stiff clay with gravel	3.5 - 6.0
Sandstone	2.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 7.0 and 9.0mOD. The latter could include perched water levels.

B.30.4 Archaeology

B.30.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies in the Canabae, the suspected hub of the Roman commercial area, adjacent to the main road out of the Fortress to the SE. It lies in the Central area of Medieval City. Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian Contacts have been made nearby.

B.30.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.30.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

A preliminary assessment from the general deposit model suggests that the natural surface slopes north west - south east from circa 11.95 AOD to 11.45 AOD. From nearest adjacent contacts:-

Roman strata lie at about 12 - 13 metres

Medieval strata lie at about 12 - 14 metres.

Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian contacts have been made within 50 metres.

The modern surface is currently at 14 - 15 metres.

The expectation is therefore of a historic deposit about 2 metres thick under 1 metre of post-medieval deposit.

However, the area is too large to rely on extrapolation from these peripheral data, and the degree of disturbance is not known.

B.30.4.2 Research Rewards

The Site is the largest area to become available in Zone 2 and is large enough to satisfy a number of criteria in the research framework, namely:

- A Roman residential complex in the canabae (industrial and commercial quarter).
- A Medieval residential complex in a virtually unknown part of the Medieval city. The boundary between the parishes of St Andrew and St Saviour pass through the Site.
- The criteria for a major investigation will be further enhanced if the site evaluation produces evidence for late Roman buildings, Anglian settlement, a Roman or Medieval cemetery, or industrial activity of any period, all of which is anticipated. The Site is Prima facie, one of the most important for research that has yet become available in York.

B.30.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required

Scope of Work

In addition to the standard scope of work, the Contractor undertaking the detailed site evaluation should produce the following data:-

- Recorded archaeological sections taken from cleaned cellar cuts.
- Parallel radar transects at 10 metre intervals running north-west to south-east.
- Recorded archaeological sections coincident with not more than two radar transects, cut by machine trench. Sections are to be drawn at 1 : 20 using standard deposit conventions and accompanied by an interpretation at the same scale, showing natural, Roman, early Medieval and Medieval horizons and structures. All deposits to be labelled wet, dry or anaerobic. Heights to be given in metres AOD and the level of groundwater to be shown.

B.30.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.30.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required (Cont'd)

Output Required

- (a) Plan of site showing position of mapped buildings.
- (b) Plan of site showing position and depth of cellars, and depth of known foundations and other disturbances.
- (c) Plan of site showing positions of radar transects and drawn sections.
- (d) Portfolio of drawn sections of cellar cut, with interpretation.
- (e) Portfolio of radar sondage graphics, with interpretations. Two drawn "calibration" sections for radar sondages.
- (f) Axonometric drawing, showing predicted site geometry and type and area of disturbance.
- (g) Plan, showing distribution of Roman, Anglian, Viking, Medieval material encountered.
- (h) General assessment of strata legibility.

This detailed site evaluation is required immediately.

B.30.4.4 Formal Investigation Required

If the site evaluation endorses the preliminary assessment, we should have hard evidence for a productive and informative archaeological deposit and its disposition in the ground.

A mitigation package can then be assembled, which will depend on a number of factors, particularly cost, speed of execution and historical benefit. The following remarks do not pre-empt the results of the Site evaluation:-.

- Mitigation must be at a high level. In other words, unless it is already destroyed, the surviving parts of the deposit must be either preserved or retrieved professionally.
- Even if a benign engineering solution is possible, there will be a strong pressure from the public and professionals to record, since Site 30 is so large and located so interestingly.
- A large scale archaeological excavation at this point would have a considerable publicity benefit : it would be one of the largest carried out in any European town and viewing and parking facilities are available. Such an event would increase the heritage value of this part of York. The Site also lies adjacent to the York Archaeological Trust's Archaeological Resource Centre at St Saviour's Church.
- The excavation is not expected to have extensive organic preservation and may actually be rather difficult to read (the site evaluation will tell). So although it may not require shoring, given its size it will still take 2 - 5 years to complete.

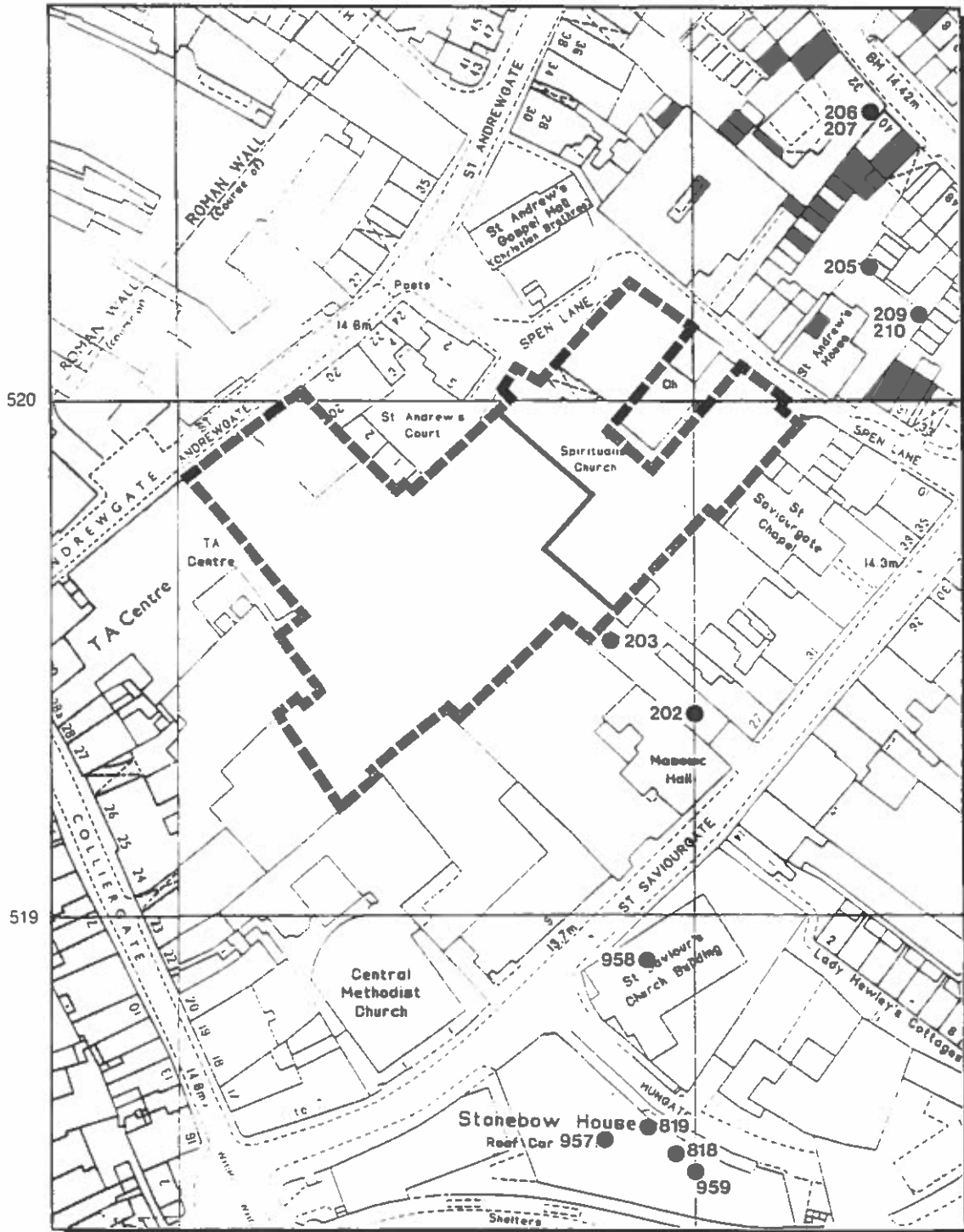
B.30.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.30.4.4 Formal Investigation Required (Cont'd)

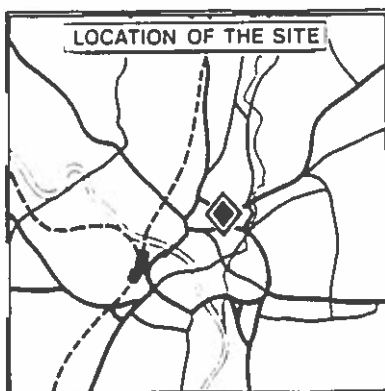
A compromise solution would be to remove the post-Medieval deposits by machine and then excavate the Medieval strata over the whole area. The depth reached should be circa 2 metres and the time taken circa 2 years. The remaining strata could then be mapped by electronic remote sensing (which will reveal mainly Roman wall lines) and then sealed. Subsequent construction work should not penetrate this preserved deposit at any point except by piles on an agreed grid.

B.30.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.30**

B.31 SITE 31 : St Maurice's Road, Slingsbys

ZONE 12

B.31.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 606 522. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

St Maurice's Road runs to the west of the Site in a south east, north west direction. Otherwise the Site is surrounded with buildings, see Figure B.31. The Site is approximately 60m long and 18m wide at the northern half and 25m wide at the southern half. Ground level is at about 14.3mOD.

B.31.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining the historic maps (1610, 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

From 1610 to 1694 there are houses lining St Maurice's Road but the rest of the Site is open land. At 1748 the Site is open land but built on by 1766 and stays the same until 1772.

By 1892, the Site is occupied by small terraced houses along St Maurice's Road with courtyards between them. No major changes take place by 1937.

The Site is occupied with a two storey building with no basement.

B.31.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicates the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	1.5
Clayey sand	1.0
Boulder Clay : stiff silt sandy clay with stones and occasional boulders	6.5

Groundwater was encountered at 7.0mOD.

B.31.4 Archaeology

B.31.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies north-east of the Medieval city where a 12th Century suburban development was suspected from excavations on the site of St Maurice's Church beyond Monk Gate (Andrews, No. 41). Scattered Roman fields, a structure and burials (unreferenced) are reported to the north-east adjacent to Monk Gate cloisters (OS Roman Map).

B.31.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.31.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The general model suggests a local strata "hollow" in the immediate area with levels (mOD):

Modern	14.3
Medieval	13.3
Anglo-Scandinavian	12.0
Roman	9.0
Natural	9.0 (10.5)

However there are no useful local contacts. Even if this hollow proves spurious, about 2 metres of deposit (of unknown quality) is probable.

B.31.4.2 Research Rewards

The site presents an opportunity to test:

- (i) The existence and date of a Roman suburb/cemetery
- (ii) The existence and date of a Medieval suburb

This information can probably be gained from the site evaluation.

B.31.4.3 Evaluation Required

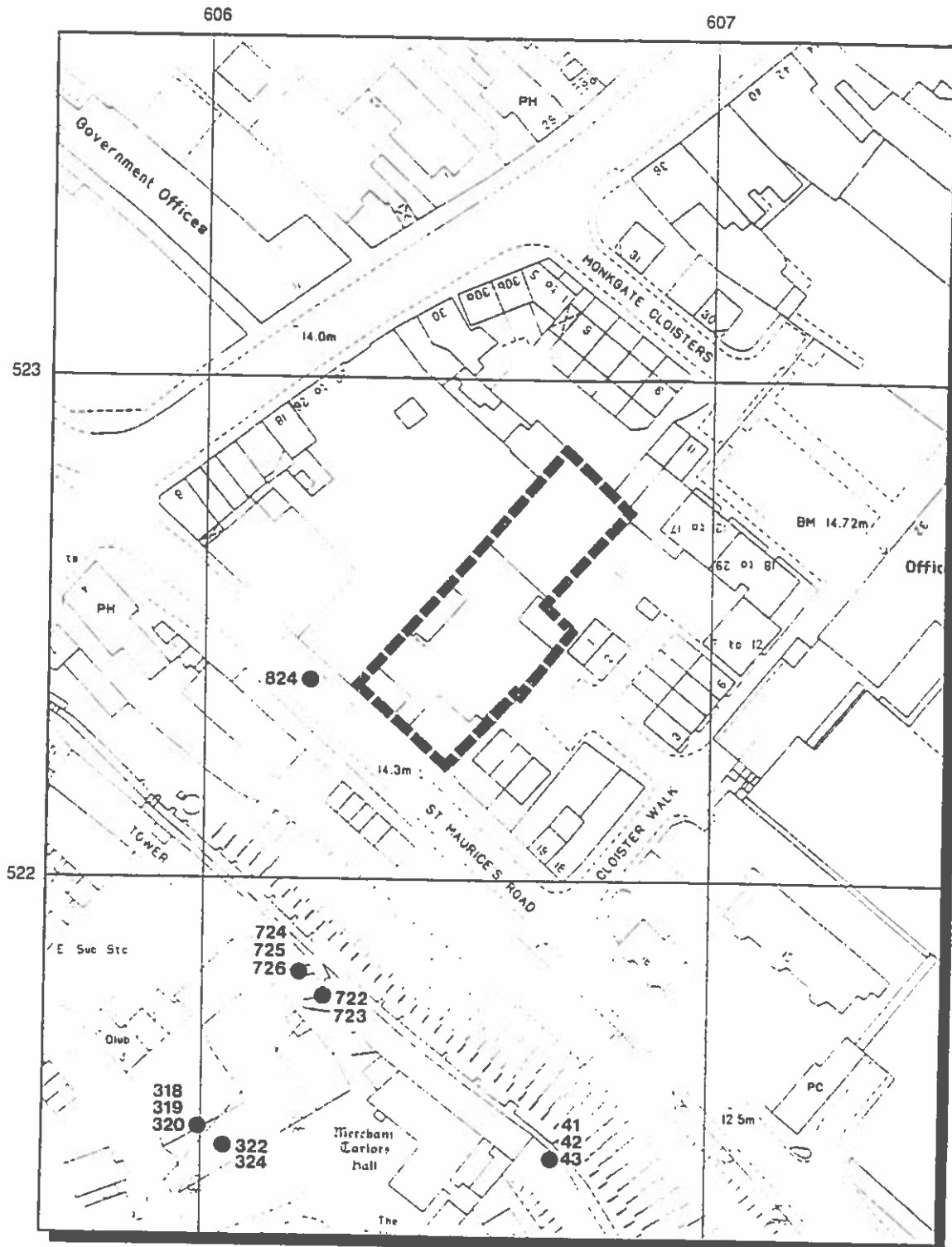
Standard scope of work. The Contractor should also be asked to test specifically for the existence of a Roman and Medieval occupation, using non-destructive methods as far as possible.

B.31.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

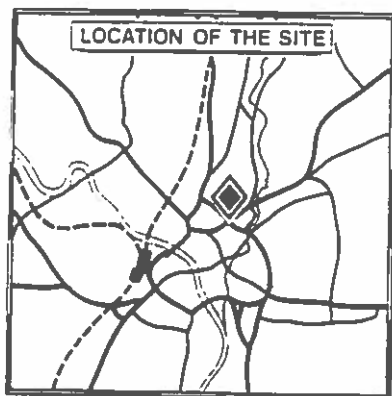
To await site evaluation.

B.31.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation. The site is too small for most of the research criteria and preservation following site evaluation is likely to be the preferred option.



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.31**

B.32.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 595 513. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0.

The Site is bounded by Queen Street and the Crescent to the east, Lowther Terrace to the south west and railway tracks to the west, see Figure B.31. The Site is approximately 330m long and varies in width between 30m to the north and 160m to the south. Ground level varies between 17.0m to the north and 13.7m to the south.

B.32.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps from 1610 to 1772 show the site to be open land except where it touches Holgate Road, there are indications of few houses along the road.

By 1892, the larger part of the Site is covered by seven engine sheds. Several inter-connecting rails and turntables for the shuntings of engines. The railways north of sheds are aligned south-west - north east. There are houses to the south and west side with laid out gardens. North of the Site is entirely covered in tracks leading to York station. There are several other buildings all over the Site.

In 1909, the buildings have not changed, but more tracks have been added leading to York Station.

By 1937 of the three main rail sheds, only one remains as a carriage shed, the rest have changed their use to Railway Museum, lost Property Department and Gymnasium. Much of the rails and the turntables interconnecting these have gone.

The Site is occupied by two to four storey buildings and a few sheds. There are no existing basements on the Site.

B.32.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	0.0 - 3.5
Sandy organic clay, silt and peat	3.5
Boulder Clay : soft to stiff clay with gravel and cobbles	0.5 - 3.5
Sandstone	8.0m proved

Groundwater levels vary between 6.0 and 7.0mOD. However, there is perched water table in the made-up ground.

B.32.4 Archaeology

B.32.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies outside the west corner of the Medieval south-west city and, presumably, the Roman colonia.

Adjacent to the north and west, a number of Roman structures and burials were found in the 19th Century.

The site lies outside the area of the mapped deposit and there are no useful local contacts.

B.32.4.2 Research Rewards

This is probably the last opportunity to examine and record the area disturbed by the construction of the railway station in 1875. This work may also help explain the Roman structures discovered at the old railway station constructed inside the walls circa. 1840 (cf. Sites 34, 35).

The Roman remains expected on Site 32 are burials, probably much disturbed. The post-Roman potential is unknown ; the site may have been open fields by the Middle Ages.

B.32.4.3 Evaluation Required

Standard scope of work. Given the difficulty of access to the site (York Station, still in service), it is suggested that potential contractors be invited to tender for the performance of the site evaluation, within the guidelines of the scope of work, and the selected strategy agreed with the Landowner.

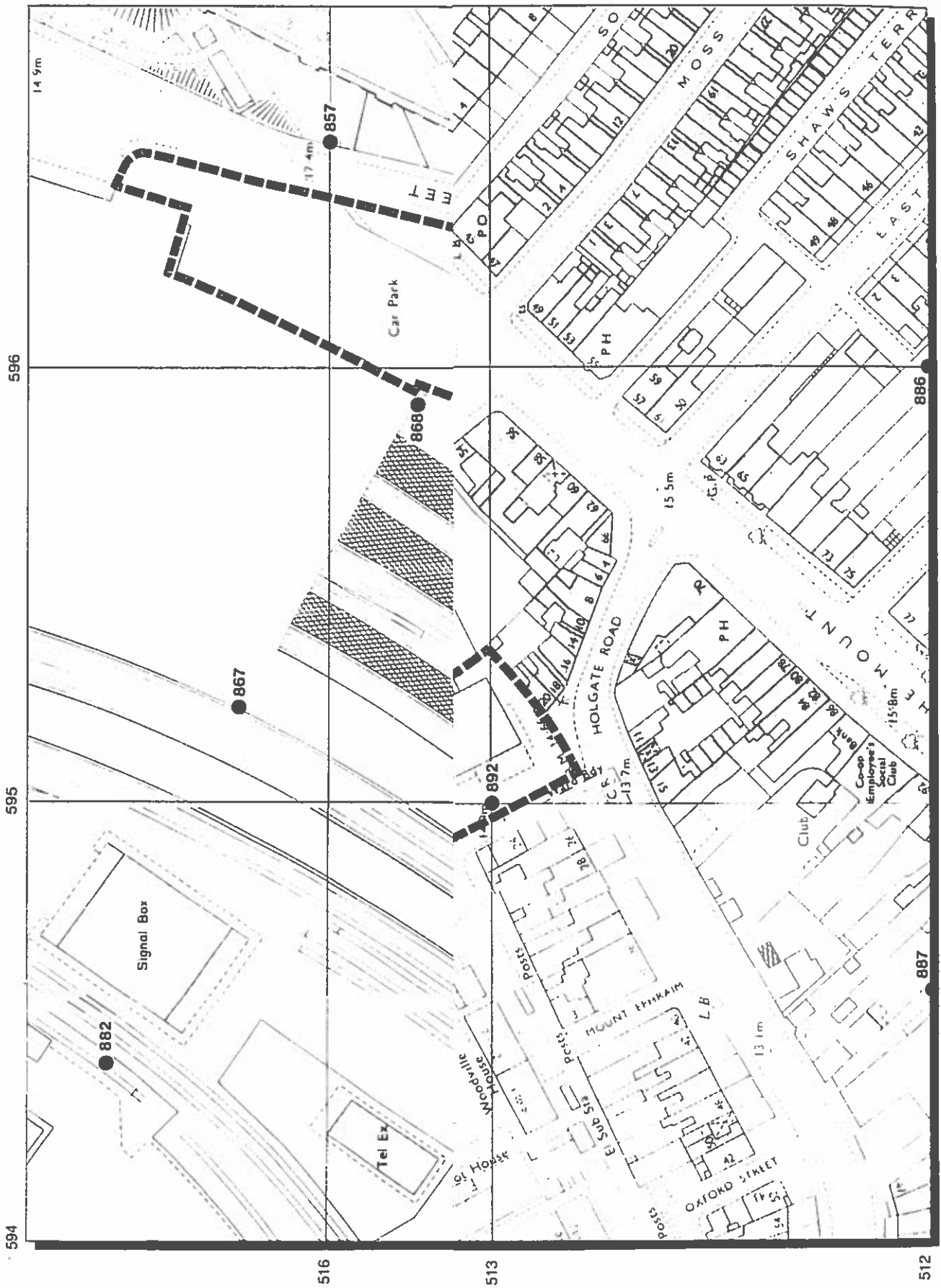
An array of boreholes and test pits may prove the only way to estimate the survival of deposits. It may be difficult to map (for example) the Roman cemetery, without extensive demolition of buildings beforehand.

B.32.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

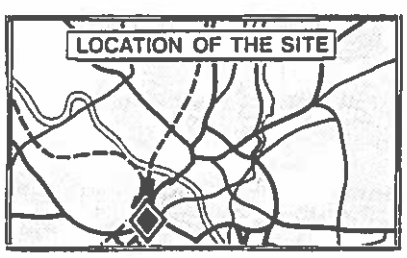
To await evaluation.

B.32.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await evaluation.

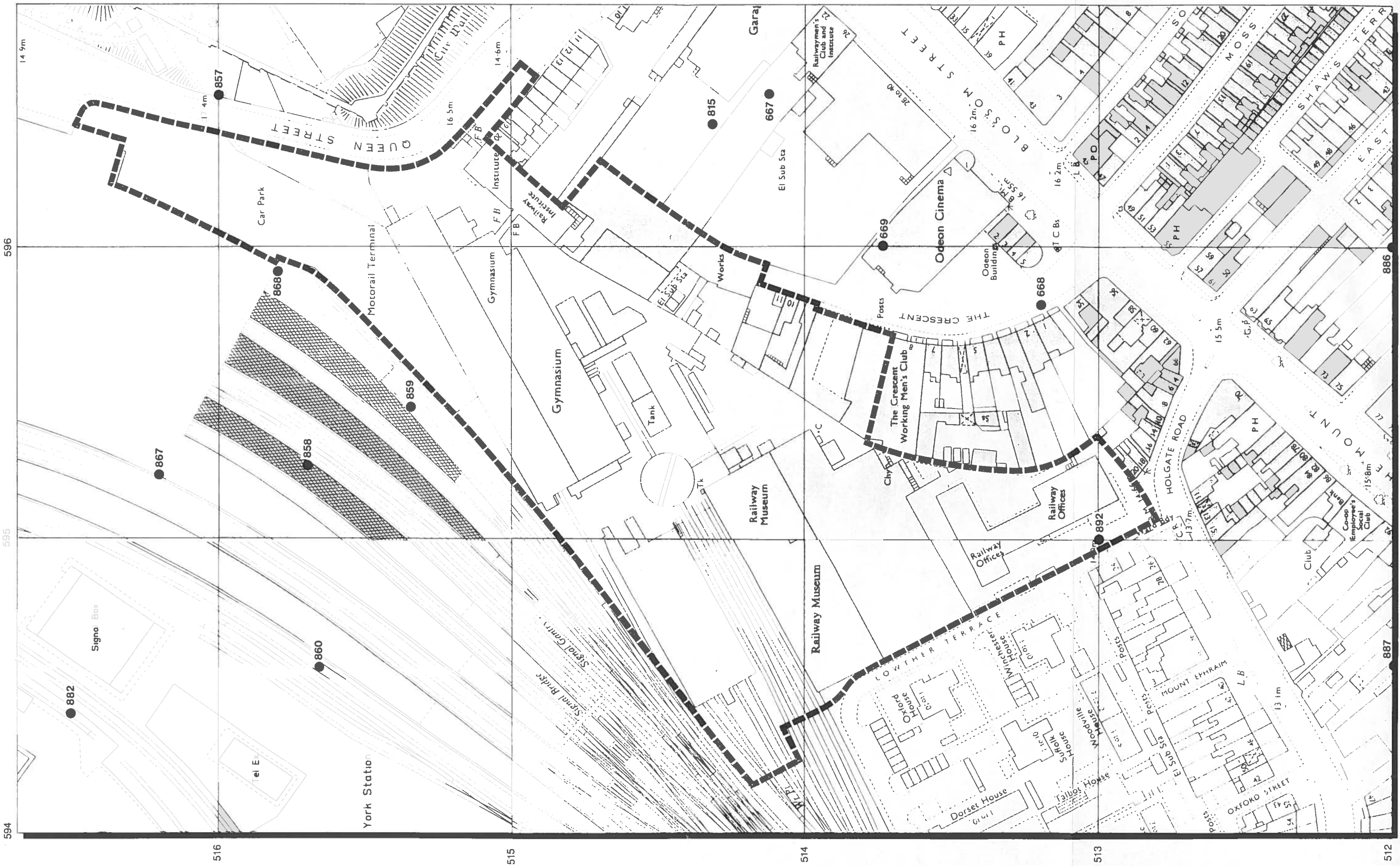


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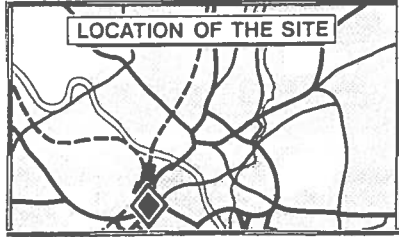


● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.32**



Scale 1:1250



● 861 ARCHEOLOGICAL REFERENCE NUMBER

ARUP **FIGURE B.32**

B.33 SITE 33 : Back Swinegate

ZONE 1

B.33.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a Site at National Grid Reference SE 603 520. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is in two separate blocks east-west. The Site on the east is at the corner of Swinegate and Grape Lane and the one on the west is at the corner of Back Swinegate and Swinegate, see Figure B.33. The site on the east is approximately 50m long and 40m wide; the site on the west, 50m long and 25m wide. Ground level is at about 16.0mOD.

B.33.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

From 1610 to 1772 the Site was completely built on with blocks having courtyards.

In 1892 the Site is two separate blocks. Both blocks contain few houses but also some slightly larger buildings, possibly warehouses.

By 1937, the west block is composed of warehouses. The east block has four terrace houses, two on Grape Lane and two on Swinegate, otherwise occupied by warehouses.

The Site is currently being excavated by YAT.

B.33.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 3.5
Boulder Clay : Firm to stiff clay with gravel and cobbles	2.0 - 3.0
Sandstone	3.0m proved

Groundwater levels vary between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.33.4 Archaeology

B.33.4.1 Deposit Model

The Site lies within the SE wall of the Roman Legionary Fortress, on line with a main sewer seen in Church Street. It is in the centre of the Medieval City and the Church of St Benet lies at its SW end. Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian contacts have been made nearby.

B.33.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.33.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The site falls at the centre of a relatively blank area of deposit - contacts about 200 x 200 metres in Zone 1. Depth readings on either side are 2 - 3 metres deep descending to 4 metres locally. Medieval surfaces are at 15.50 to 15.80 metres AOD and Roman at 14.50 to 11.40 metres AOD. The site is under excavation at present, and should provide a better overall model for Zone 1.

B.33.4.2 Research Rewards

This is the only site currently available in Zone 1. Had the programme been prepared when the development was originally proposed (ie, in 1988) and the procedure recommended here followed, this site would have been the subject of a formal excavation project lasting 2 to 5 years.

It coincides with a number of the criteria prompting formal investigation at recovery level C to E, namely:

Medieval Residential Area, Roman Residential Area and late Roman buildings standing to 0.5 metres. There is also a post-Roman cemetery (in addition to the Church of St Benet). The site is therefore a prime subject for Roman, early Medieval and Medieval research.

B.33.4.3 Evaluation Programme Required

The work currently underway most certainly serves as an evaluation, if far more intensive than would have been necessary.

With hindsight, the shored trench cut in the eastern area, together with radar (which showed promising results here) would have sufficed to determine the deposit range. These could have been combined with small area - stripping along frontages to confirm that the late Medieval residential pattern had survived.

The equivalent scope of work has in this case therefore already been undertaken.

B.33.4.4 Formal Investigation Design

For reasons already given, the desired investigation here is an area excavation in both available plots, to recover the Roman early Medieval and Medieval activity in the plan. A compromise solution would have been to excavate only the Medieval levels. However, these would have to have been over the entire threatened area to be useful for research purposes.

B.33.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

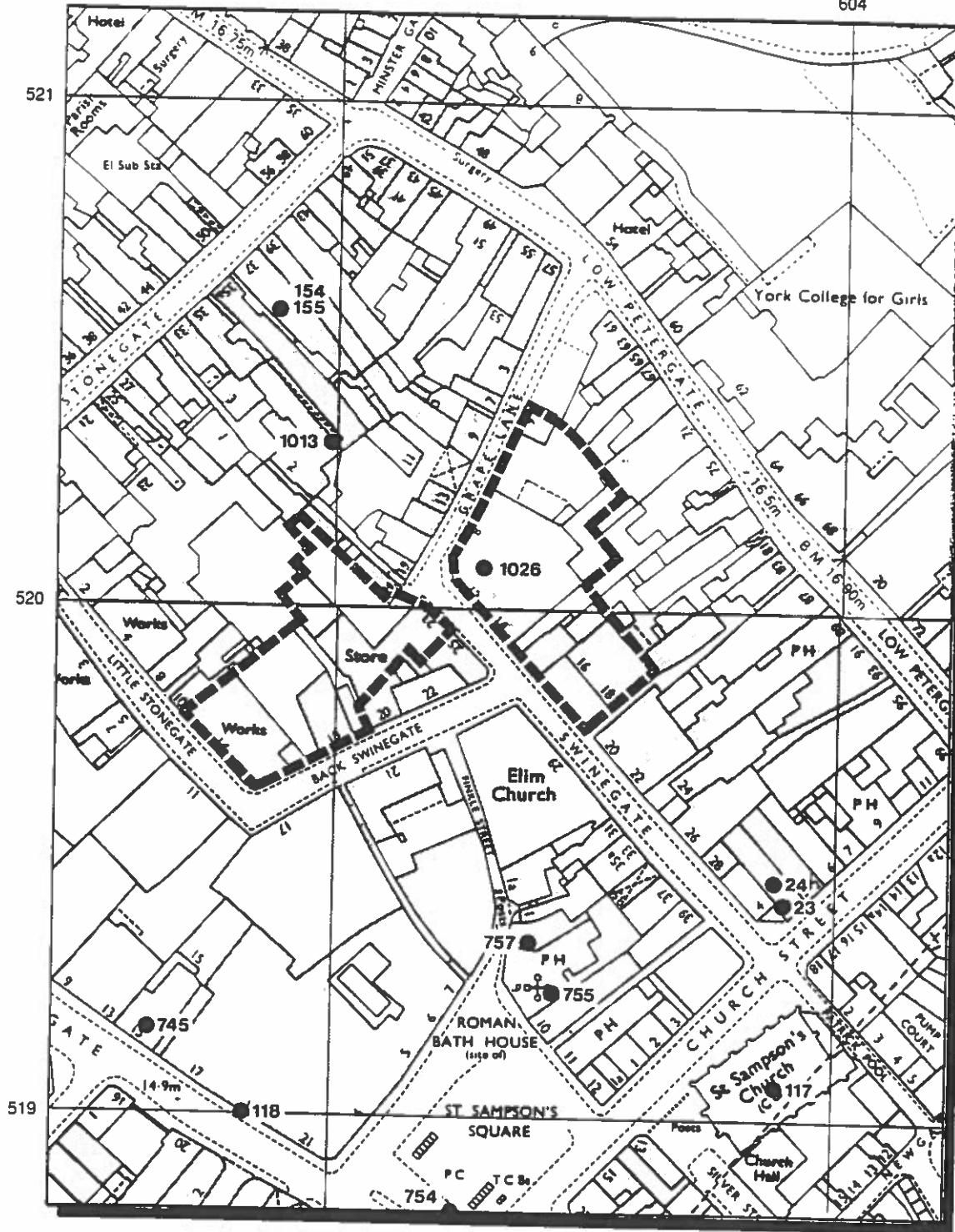
Since the site is currently being excavated and the strategy already negotiated with the Developer (General Accident), there are two recommended alternatives to be considered.

- (a) Given the relevance of the site (unique at the present time) to research questions, it should be totally excavated at the appropriate recovery levels, using any necessary administrative action to prevent building until this is done. The Developer may then redesign the foundations without archaeological inhibitions.

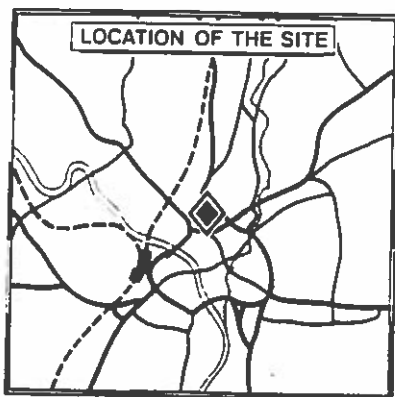
B.33.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.33.4.5 Mitigation Strategy (Cont'd)

- (b) The foundations for the present design are dug archaeologically on both plots to improve the overall evaluation and to calibrate a detailed radar survey which is then undertaken over the whole affected area.



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ARUP **FIGURE B.33**

B.34.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 596 515. The location of the Site is given on Figure B.0.

The south west edge of the Site is lined all the way along by the City wall. The eastern edge of the Site lies along Toft Green, see Figure B.34. The Site is approximately 70m long and 55m wide. Ground level is at about 18.0mOD.

B.34.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps from 1610 up to 1772 show the Site to be open ground with gardens.

In 1892, the buildings occupying the Site appear to be sheds or warehouses belonging to the railway, with associated tracks to the north. There are five main buildings on the Site and all of them appear to be sheds or warehouses. Maps from 1909 show no great change except addition of a warehouse and merger of small warehouses.

By 1937, the site is covered by only two large warehouses and the number of tracks in the north corner has increased.

The Site is occupied by brick buildings at the Bar Lane side. The ground level to the other side of the building is much lower.

B.34.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 3.5
Boulder Clay : firm to stiff clay with gravel and cobbles	2.0 - 3.0
Sandstone	3.0m proved

Groundwater levels vary between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.34.4 Archaeology

B.34.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies in the western corner of the Medieval west town, where it contained "Toft Green" the largest and possibly the only large open space inside the wall south west of the Ouse. It was used for pageants, mystery plays, and a cattle and horse market. There was a forge there by the 18th Century and the ground was used to build a prison in the early 19th Century. In 1840 the old railway station was constructed to the north.

B.34.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.34.4.1 Deposit Model (Cont'd)

The site also lies at the western corner of the supposed walled area of the Colonia, although this is by no means certain.

There are insufficient data to provide either a general or a local deposit model.

A single borehole predicts natural at 13.74 metres. The modern street level adjacent is at 18.3 metres, but the site itself has been excavated deeply to a use surface at about 15.0 metres AOD, by the present British Railways building.

This suggests that Roman and Medieval deposits, if present at all, will be shallow and very vulnerable.

B.34.4.2 Research Rewards

The principle research targets are:

- (i) The Roman colonia defences, if accessible.
- (ii) Roman public (?) structures within them.
- (iii) Location and sampling of dark earth associated with Toft Green.

B.34.4.3 Site Evaluation Required

Standard scope of work. The Contractor should also be asked to produce a plan of Roman sub-structures by remote sensing, which would be possible if the site could first be cleared under archaeological supervision. If the Roman defences are located, the report should include a controlled sample section through them at recovery level D.

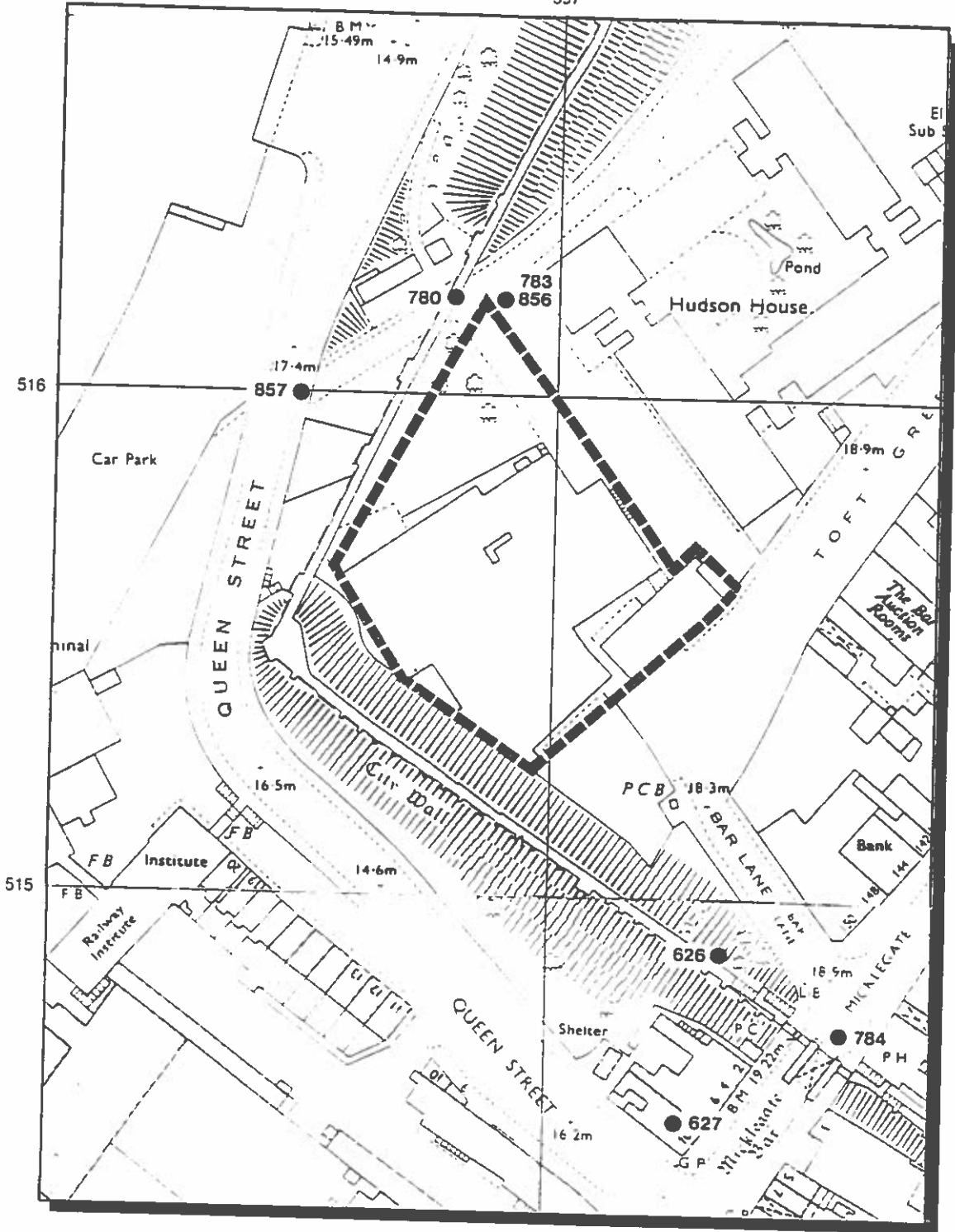
B.34.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

The plan and date of Roman buildings and defences, if surviving, and if not accessible during the site evaluation, could be the subject of a formal intervention, since the character and extent of the Colonia in this area is ambiguous. Although a "local" target, this information will contribute to the general strategy in the Colonia.

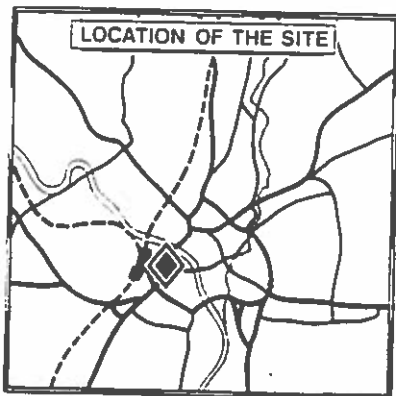
It is also (with site 35) one of the last chances to test possible survivals of an area of public building largely disturbed by British Rail developments in the 19th Century.

B.34.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await evaluation.



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ARUP **FIGURE B.34**

B.35 SITE 35 : Toft Green - South Side

ZONE 11

B.35.1 Location and Topography

The proposed redevelopment is located on a site at National Grid Reference SE 597 515. The location of the Site is given in Figure B.0.

The Site is to the east side of Toft Green and is otherwise surrounded by buildings, see Figure B.35. The Site is approximately 20m long and 10m wide. Ground level is at about 19mOD.

B.35.2 History

The history of the Site has been studied by examining historic maps (1610 to 1772) and Ordnance Survey maps since 1892.

Maps from 1610 to 1772 show the Site to be completely built on.

From 1892 to 1937 the site was occupied by buildings, most likely houses.

B.35.3 Geology

Data gathered from site investigations carried out close to the Site indicate the following succession of soil beneath the Site:-

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Thickness (m)</u>
Made-up Ground	2.0 - 3.5
Boulder Clay : Firm to stiff clay with gravel and cobbles	2.0 - 3.0
Sandstone	3.0m proved

Groundwater level varies between 6.0 and 7.0mOD.

B.35.4 Archaeology

B.35.4.1 Deposit Model

The site lies beside and on the main projected north-east to south-west road through the Roman colonia, and on Medieval tenements beside Toft Green. Data are inadequate to offer either a general or a local deposit model.

B.35.4.2 Research Rewards

Unknown, apart from the possibility of confirming the Roman road line.

B.35.4.3 Evaluation Required

Standard scope of work. The Contractor should also be asked to confirm the location of the Roman road and record a cut section through it at recovery level D.

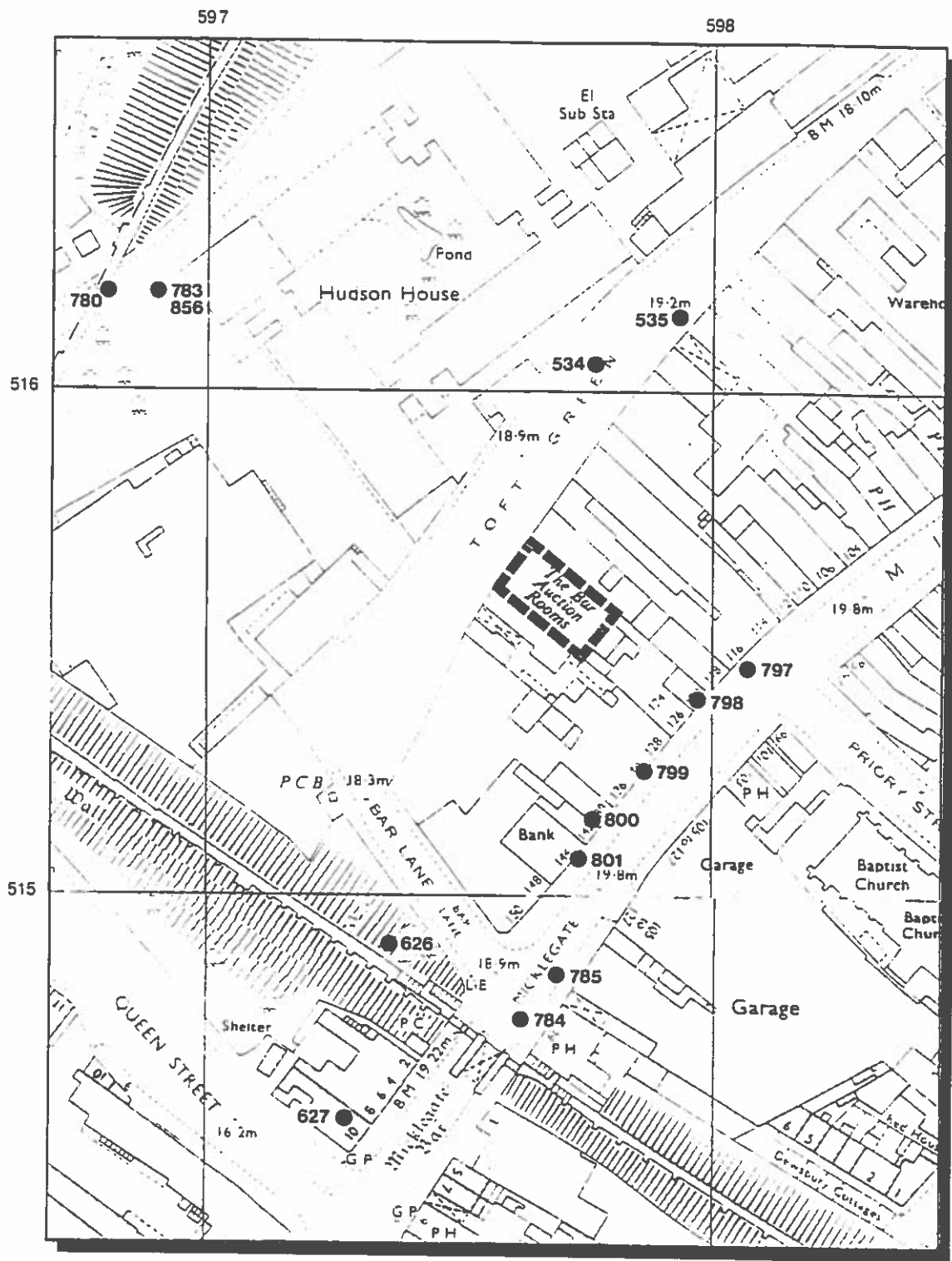
B.35.4 Archaeology (Cont'd)

B.35.4.4 Formal Investigation Desired

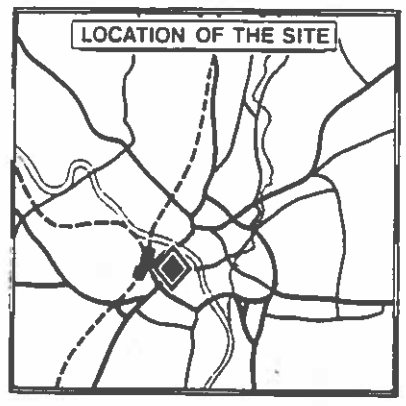
To await site evaluation.

B.35.4.5 Mitigation Strategy

To await site evaluation. The area is unlikely to be large enough to satisfy the demands of any of the major research criteria.



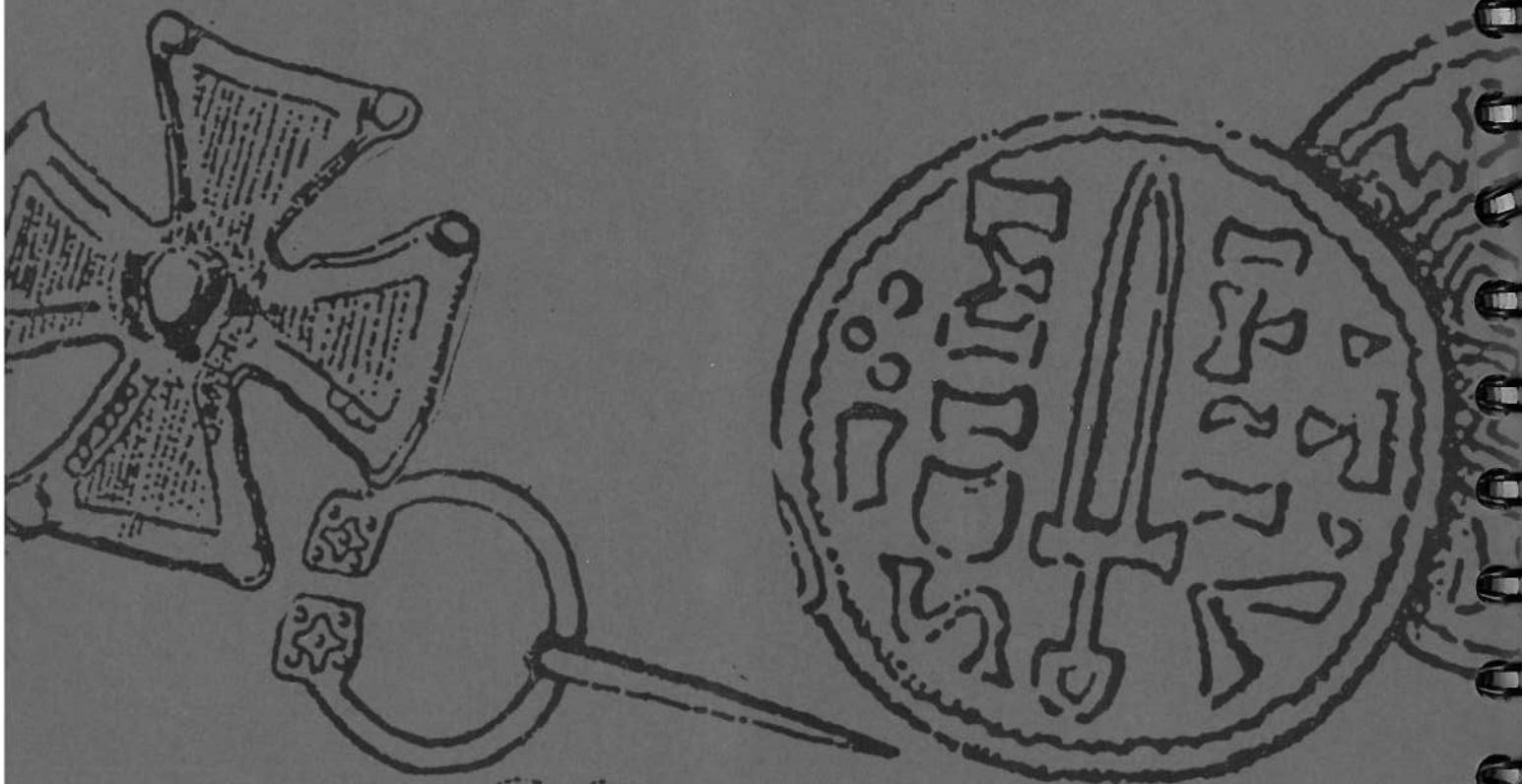
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ARUP **FIGURE B.35**

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