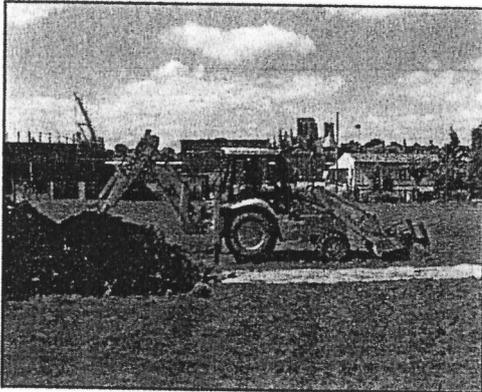


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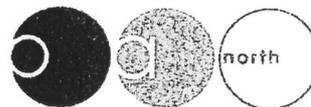
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**HEWORTH GREEN,  
YORK  
Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

August 2003

**CgMs Consulting**

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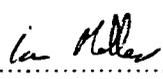
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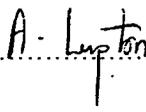
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## SUMMARY

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In August 2003, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the former Transco depot at Heworth Green, York (centred on NGR SE 610 525). The archaeological work was required in advance of a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the site.

The study area lies a short distance to the north-east of York city centre, and beyond the city walls. The general area is known to have been used during the Roman and Anglian periods as a burial ground, whilst medieval activity in the vicinity is attested by a leper hospital established beside Monkbridge sometime prior to AD 1350.

The programme of archaeological work comprised the excavation of nine evaluation trenches. Archaeological remains were encountered within three of the trenches placed across the northern part of the site. These remains included a small group of features that may pertain to the use of the site as a Roman burial ground. A group of pottery fragments recovered from these features has indicated a late first/early second century date for this activity, which coincides with the dates ascribed to other Roman burials in the vicinity. Medieval activity on the site was represented by two shallow ditches and an isolated posthole, which are likely to represent agricultural practices. The site had evidently been landscaped during recent times with the deposition of a considerable depth of rubble, which has elevated the ground surface by up to 1m. Consequently, the archaeological remains, where present, were buried to depths greater than 0.8m.

It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during any future groundworks that are likely to require disturbance to a depth greater than 0.8m in the northern part of the site.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Rob Bourn of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. Thanks are also expressed to John Oxley, York City Council Archaeologist, and Elizabeth Hartley of York Museums Trust, for their advice and assistance during the course of the project.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Paul Clark, Dawn Harrison and Richard Jackson. The bone recovered during the course of the evaluation was examined by Andrew Bates, and all other finds categories were reported on by Sean McPhillips, with information supplied by Christine Howard-Davis. The report was compiled by Paul Clark, and the illustrations were produced by Emma Carter. The project was managed by Ian Miller, who also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North was invited by Rob Bourn of CgMs Consulting to submit a project design and associated costs for a programme of archaeological evaluation of land at the former Transco depot, Heworth Green, York (NGR SE 610 525). The evaluation was required to support an Environmental Statement and a planning application in advance of the redevelopment of the site, in compliance with York City Council's archaeological policies.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing buildings on the site, followed by the construction of a mixed residential and office scheme, access roads, and landscaping. The site lies close to the line of a Roman road, and burials of Roman and Anglian date are known to exist in the immediate vicinity.
- 1.1.3 The stated objectives of the evaluation were to gain information about the archaeological resource of the development area, including its presence or absence, character and extent, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality. Following the acceptance of the project design (*Appendix 1*), OA North were commissioned to undertake the archaeological evaluation, and the fieldwork commenced in August 2003.

### 1.2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The proposed redevelopment site is located at 24 Heworth Green, which lies on the eastern fringe of York city centre, within the Vale of York, Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The entire site comprises c3.34ha in area, and is bounded by Heworth Green to the north, Layerthorpe to the south and the Britannia car park to the west. The site is occupied by the former Transco office building, depot and various associated buildings, a single gas holder, and a recreation field. However, only the recreation field, within the easternmost part of the site and comprising c0.9ha, was examined by the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the region comprises Triassic sandstone and mudstone and Lower Jurassic mudstone (Ordnance Survey 1983). The solid geology is completely cloaked by varied drift deposits, which include glacial till, sand and gravel, and both terminal and recessional moraines left by the ice-sheets. Additionally, the rivers Ouse and Foss have laid down alluvium consisting of clay, silt and sand (Countryside Commission 1998, 55).
- 1.2.3 In broad terms, the Vale of York is a transitional vale landscape marking the change from the more varied topography and mixed farming of the Vale of Mowbray to the north, to the flat and open land of the Humberhead Levels to the south (*op cit*, 53). The low-lying, mainly flat landscape of the region is reflected in the topography of the study area, which is essentially flat, and lies at a height of c13m OD, although it dips very slightly to the west.

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## 2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 PREHISTORIC

- 2.1.1 There are numerous sites of prehistoric date within the Vale of York as a region (Thomas 1960), although there is very little evidence for activity of this date within York itself. It is thus unsurprising that there are no known sites of prehistoric date within a 500m radius of the site (Bourn 2003).

### 2.2 ROMAN

- 2.2.1 The Roman legionary fortress in York was established in AD 71 by the Ninth Legion *Hispana* (Salway 1981), taking advantage of the strategic value of the site at its confluence of the Foss and the Ouse rivers. It was one of the three 50-acre permanent stone legionary fortresses of Roman Britain, and the nearest to Hadrian's Wall. The fortress and the associated surrounding settlement was called *Eboracum*, and it emerged as the military and civilian capital of northern Britain (de la Bedoyere 2001).
- 2.2.2 The original fortress was built of turf and timber, but was rebuilt with stone walls, angle towers and gates during AD 107-8 (Breeze and Dobson 2000). From AD 122, the fortress was garrisoned by the Sixth Legion, who retained York as their base until the end of the Roman occupation. The stone defences were reconstructed in the third century by the Emperor Severus (Wacher 1974), who visited York in AD 208 and used the city as a base to conduct his war against the Scottish tribes. The fortress was again strengthened during the early fourth century, making York one of the strongest defended and imposing fortresses of the Roman Empire (Garlick 1988).
- 2.2.3 A civilian settlement developed outside the walls of the fortress. By AD 211, the principal civilian settlement appears to have been situated on the south-west bank of the river Ouse, and exhibited a fair degree of prosperity (Ottaway 1993). During the early third century, the settlement received a grant of *colonia* status, reflecting the significance of York (Shotter 1998). A series of roads radiating from the fort was also established, one of which ran directly to the north-east from the fort and passed close to the study area as part of its route to Malton (Margary 1957). The course of this road is presently taken up by Heworth Green and Stockton Lane (*ibid*).
- 2.2.4 The cemeteries associated with the Roman fortress and settlement were extensive, and many appear to have lined the approach roads to the city. The principal burial grounds lay in the area of the present railway station, and along the road to Tadcaster as far as Dringhouses (Wacher 1974). Numerous burials have also been discovered to the south-east of the Roman fortress, situated on either side of the Roman road to Brough (Ramm 1958). Remains include cremations of late first to early second centuries, and inhumations discovered below the modern road in Walmgate have been dated to cAD 200 (*ibid*). A inhumation cemetery has also been located at Lamel Hill, similarly situated to the south-east of the fortress, although the dates of internment here

are uncertain. A Roman cemetery further to the east at Heslington is referred to in a desk-based assessment undertaken by the York University Department of Archaeology (Perring 1999). Roman cemeteries have also been discovered to the south-west of the Roman fortress, including those located at The Mount and Dalton Terrace which contained inhumations and cremations (Dickinson and Wenham 1957; Stead 1958). Other Roman cemeteries have been discovered at the old railway station (Northern Archaeological Associates 1997), at Castle Yard (Ramm 1958), at Blossom Street, and in the garden of St Mary's Hotel.

- 2.2.5 There is no evidence to suggest a densely built-up settlement to the north-east of the fortress, and much of the land in the Heworth Green area was probably given over to fields and cemeteries (Ottaway 1993). Two cemeteries have been found close to the site, the first to the north of Heworth Green and the second c200-300m east of the site at the junction of Glen Road and Harcourt Street. The first cemetery was discovered in 1878 during the construction of the railway, whilst the second was found in 1926. Both cemeteries are thought to be of early second century date.
- 2.2.6 An archaeological evaluation on the Britannia car park, immediately to the west of the study area, was undertaken in 2001. This investigation failed to find any trace of Roman remains, although the site had been heavily truncated during the construction of the gas works, which would have destroyed any remains that may have been present (Bourn 2003).

### 2.3 ANGLIAN/ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN

- 2.3.1 The Deiran successors of the British called York *Eoforwic*, probably adapting *Ebor* into their own name for 'boar', and adding the *wic* when they transformed part of the city (around Fishergate) into a major manufacturing and trading centre on the River Ouse (Kemp 1996). York was established as the capital of the Kingdom of Deira and the seat of Royal power, and King Aelle is said to have quickly set up his palace in the city, possibly in the ruins of the old Roman military headquarters building (Cramp 1967).
- 2.3.2 Anglian York is particularly associated with the great King Edwin of Deira who, after a period of Bernician dominance, reasserted an independent Deira in AD 616 (Smith 1861). York became his Deiran capital, while his Bernician seat was at Yeavering. On 12th April AD 627, Paulinus baptised King Edwin and many of his nobles in a small wooden oratory surrounded by the ruined Legionary Headquarters and probably adjoining the Royal Palace in York (Harrison 1958). Tradition appoints the spot to have been the well in the Norman crypt of the present Minster, but archaeological investigation has shown this area to have been the site of an Anglian cemetery (Tweddle *et al* 1999).
- 2.3.3 Edwin is portrayed by the Venerable Bede as the English successor to the high command of the Roman *Dux Britanniarum*. He may have refortified the city around AD 631 after Kings Cadwallon of Gwynedd and Penda of Mercia invaded the North and brought Deira near to total destruction (Smith 1861).

The existing (so-called) 'Anglian Tower' in the city may date from this period, though modern theories seem to favour the late Roman period (Tweddle *et al* 1999). The building of York Minster was interrupted two years later, when the combined Welsh and Mercian troops mustered for 'a burning of York' (Geake and Kenny 2000).

- 2.3.4 By AD 635, King Oswald had re-established Christianity in a united Northumbria (Champneys 1911) but, though the building of the city's Minster was completed and King Edwin's head interred there, the central authority of the Church in the North was transferred from York to the new monastic establishment at Lindisfame (Tyson 1984). The See was not restored to the city until AD 664, when St. Wilfred was created Bishop of Northumbria. He set himself up in York, and restored the Minster which had by this time fallen into disrepair (Aylmer and Cant 1977).
- 2.3.5 In AD 735, Bishop Egbert - a cousin of King Ceolwulf of Northumbria - persuaded Pope Gregory III to confirm York's status as an Archiepiscopal See. Unfortunately, the Minster appears to have suffered a serious fire during AD 741, possibly as a result of King Aethelbald of Mercia's attacks on the kingdom, although associated monastic buildings were apparently spared (Aylmer and Cant 1977). The church was later rebuilt by Archbishop Albert.
- 2.3.6 The study area, however, remained outside the city throughout the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods, but would presumably have been part of the agricultural hinterland of the city. There are no finds or features dating to either of these periods known in the vicinity of the site, although early Anglian cremation burials have been found at Heworth, where the urns were among the earliest of their kind found in Britain (Tillott 1961). This cemetery has been dated to the later fifth/sixth centuries, and suggests some continuity from the Roman period of sacred associations (Ottaway 1993).

## 2.4 VIKING

- 2.4.1 The Vikings (mainly from Denmark) captured York during a surprise attack in AD 866 (Cramp 1967). The last Anglian Kings of Northumbria were defeated at the Battle of York the following year (*ibid*). The Vikings quickly transformed the city into the capital of their Kingdom of York (Smyth 1987), which occupied an area roughly equal to the three Ridings of Yorkshire, though it later spread into Lancashire and Westmorland. They installed puppet Anglian monarchs to rule the area while York was used as the main base for the Viking armies, which continued to sweep across Saxon England. In AD 876, Halfdan took the York throne, and was succeeded by a variety of relatives who established their Royal Palace in and around the old Roman south-east gate into the city.
- 2.4.2 By AD 883, Christianity returned to the ruling classes in York, and Viking style Christian memorials are in evidence throughout the city. In AD 956, a Viking even became Archbishop. There were short interregnums as governments rose and fell in these troubled times or when the Saxon Kings of

Wessex managed to gain control of the city and the kingdom, but the Viking monarchs survived in York for almost a hundred years.

- 2.4.3 During this period, York grew into a substantial city that acted as a commercial centre and a busy port. Using the old Roman fortress of *Eboracum* as part of the city's defences, the Vikings constructed new streets lined by regular building plots for timber houses between AD 900 and 935.
- 2.4.4 The growing power of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Wessex in the south eventually overcame the Kingdom of York and it was re-absorbed into the rest of England after the last King, Erik Bloodaxe, was defeated and killed in AD 954 (Rollason 1998).

## 2.5 MEDIEVAL

- 2.5.1 After the Conquest in 1066, the Norman invaders made York their main administrative and judicial centre in northern England. The population of the city has been estimated to have been 4-5000 in 1086, and may have doubled by the second quarter of the fourteenth century (Tillott 1961).
- 2.5.2 Throughout this period, the study area remained outside the limits of the city, and would again presumably have found use as agricultural land. The leper hospital of St. Leonards was established beside Monkbridge sometime prior to 1350, when it was granted protection by Edward III (Bourn 2003). The archaeological evaluation of the Britannia car park in 2001 revealed a large east-west orientated ditch dating to the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. This ditch was located close to the Heworth Green frontage, and has been interpreted as the southern boundary of St. Leonard's Hospital (*ibid*).

## 2.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 2.6.1 The earliest reliable map showing the study area at a reasonable scale is Speed's map of 1610, on which the site is not shown in detail but the agricultural nature of the area is clear. There are a series of later maps (e.g. Horsely's map of 1697, Cossin's map of 1722, Jeffery's map of 1772) that show the site as either rough ground or open agricultural land. Tallis' map of York (1850) shows the site as comprising of four fields with a building in approximately the centre.
- 2.6.2 The Ordnance Survey First Edition map of the area, published in 1852, shows the site as being agricultural fields with a complex of buildings in approximately the centre with a range of buildings towards the southern boundary. Both these sets of building would have been outside the area where the current archaeological evaluation trenches were located. By 1891 the railway had been built and formed the eastern boundary of the site. The 1909 edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site as unchanged from 1891.
- 2.6.3 By 1939 the site had been built upon by the gas works (previously limited to an area to the west of the site), which comprised of a gas holder towards the southern boundary, a smaller circular structure in the north-western corner,

two areas of presumed hardstanding and a railway siding, presumably under construction. The remainder of the site appears to have been open space and gardens. The 1962 Ordnance Survey map depicts a second gas holder (this is the existing gas holder) to the east of the original one, five works buildings had been constructed to the north of both of the gas holders and the railway siding completed. The existing depot and car parking were constructed sometime after 1965 (Bourn 2003).

---

### 3. METHODOLOGY

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#### 3.1 EVALUATION TRENCHES

- 3.1.1 The work undertaken by OA North followed the method statement detailed in the project design (*Appendix 1*), and complied with current legislation and accepted best practice, including the Code of Conduct and the relevant professional standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).
- 3.1.2 A total of nine evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m, was excavated within the area to be affected by the proposed development. The uppermost horizons encountered in each trench were removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All subsequent deposits were excavated by hand in a strictly stratigraphical manner, with minimal disturbance of intact archaeological features.
- 3.1.3 A complete record of all features and horizons encountered was made, comprising of a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location on scaled plans. The exact position of the trenches was surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a data logger, and were located with respect to surrounding landscape features (Fig 2). A photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was compiled, and all artefactual material was processed in accordance with OA North standard practice, which follows current IFA guidelines.

#### 3.2 ARCHIVE

- 3.2.1 The results of the archaeological fieldwork forms the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's Code of Conduct.
- 3.2.2 OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and, where appropriate, a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with a designated museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission. The archive generated during the course of the present project will be deposited with the York Museum, and has been allocated the accession number YORYM: 2003.285.

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## 4. EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 A total of nine trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m, was excavated across the area of the recreation field (Fig 2). The results obtained from each trench is presented below, and a summary context list is provided as *Appendix 2*.

### 4.2 TRENCH 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-eastern corner of the study area, and was aligned roughly north/south (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.
- 4.2.2 A deposit of mid-brownish orange clay (3) was encountered at a depth of c1.0m below the modern ground surface, and extended along the base of the entire trench. This deposit clearly represented the natural subsoil, presumably of glacial origin. In the central part of the trench, a slight depression orientated broadly east/west in subsoil 3 was revealed by partial excavation to be a hollow formed by natural processes, such as fluvio-glacial action.
- 4.2.3 The natural subsoil was overlain by a layer of black, silty-clay (14), which had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It seems likely that this horizon represented the vestiges of a ploughsoil, which had been affected subsequently by the recent use of the site. This material was sealed by a layer of brick and stone rubble (2), up to 0.8m thick, and clearly of modern origin. The uppermost horizon encountered within the trench was a 0.2m thick deposit of light brown silty-clay topsoil (1), which formed the modern ground surface.

### 4.3 TRENCH 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located within the northern part of the study area, 23m to the west of Trench 1, and was aligned roughly north/south (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m (Plate 1). Three archaeological features were encountered within the trench (Fig 3), all of which produced artefacts.
- 4.3.2 A deposit of mid-brownish orange clay (3) was encountered at the base of the trench at a depth of 0.89m below the modern ground surface, and clearly represented the natural subsoil. A shallow linear depression within the surface of subsoil 3 was identified in the approximate centre of the trench, on a line with the similar depression in Trench 1 (4.3.2 above). Partial excavation of this feature revealed it to be of probable natural origin, presumably the result of fluvio-glacial action. Subsoil 3 was cut by three other features (Fig 3), all of which appeared to represent archaeological remains.
- 4.3.3 Linear feature 8 was exposed at a depth of 0.79m below the modern ground surface. This feature measured 0.8m wide and had a maximum depth of 70mm

(Fig 4), although it appeared to have been substantially truncated. The feature was aligned north-west/south-east, with the south-eastern terminus present within the trench, and the north-western extent beyond the excavated area. This feature contained a single homogeneous fill (7), which consisted of mid-greenish brown silty-clay, containing 17 fragments of Roman pottery and one piece of burnt animal bone (4.11 below). These artefacts hinted at feature 8 representing the vestiges of a Roman burial.

- 4.3.4 Located immediately to the south of linear feature 8, was feature 10 (Fig 3). This comprised an irregularly curving eastern edge, which continued beyond the western edge of the trench. It measured c3.7m north/south by 1.2m east/west, and had a maximum depth of 0.27m (Fig 4). It was filled by deposit 9, a mid-greenish brown silty-clay, which contained two small and abraded fragments of Roman pottery (4.11.3 below). The fills of features 8 and 10 were very similar, suggesting some degree of contemporaneity. As the full extent of feature 10 lay beyond the excavated area, it was difficult to characterise with confidence.
- 4.3.5 Linear feature 8 (4.3.3 above) was cut by a circular feature (6), which measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.44m deep (Plate 2), and probably represented the remains of a posthole (Fig 4). The primary fill (5) consisted of mid-brownish grey silty-clay, and contained three fragments of abraded pottery, two of which dated to the Roman period and the other to the medieval (4.11 below). A secondary fill (4), 0.06m thick, was observed to overly 5. This fill comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt, which contained fragments of post-medieval pottery and glass. It seems likely, however, that deposit 4 represented the overlying layer (14) filling a shallow depression caused by a settling of the primary fill (5).
- 4.3.6 Posthole 6 was sealed by a 0.3m thick deposit of black silty-clay (14), which was overlain by a thick deposit of rubble (2). Rubble 2 was sealed by a lens of loose crushed limestone (11), which had a maximum thickness of 20mm. The uppermost horizon encountered within the trench was a 0.2m thick deposit of light brown silty-clay topsoil (1), which formed the modern ground surface.

#### 4.4 TRENCH 3

- 4.4.1 The eastern end of Trench 3 was placed 12m to the west of Trench 2, and was aligned east/west (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m. Two possible archaeological features were encountered, although no finds were recovered.
- 4.4.2 The natural clay subsoil (3), identical to that exposed in Trench 1, was exposed at a depth of c0.73m. The subsoil had been cut by two archaeological features (13 and 17).
- 4.4.3 Feature 13 comprised a linear, V-shaped ditch or gully, aligned broadly north-west/south-east. It had steeply sloping sides that terminated in a concave base. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.34m deep; the full extent of the feature was not

established as the feature continued beyond the confines of the excavated area on both the north and south sides of the trench. It was filled by deposit *12*, a mid-orangey brown silty-clay, which contained no finds.

- 4.4.4 Linear feature *17* was aligned north/south and measured 1.45m wide and had a depth of 0.3m. Within the confines of the trench, this feature measured 1.7m in length, although it extended beyond the excavated area on both the north and south sides of the trench. It had a wide U-shaped profile, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by deposit *16*, a mid-brownish grey silty-clay, containing no artefacts. Fill *16* appeared to be very similar to the overlying layer (*14*), which sealed the feature.
- 4.4.5 Layer *14* comprised an homogeneous deposit of black silty-clay, which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by a layer of compacted hardstanding (*15*), which varied in depth between 0.2 and 0.3m, and a deposit of loose limestone rubble (*11*), which had a maximum depth of 0.15m.
- 4.4.6 The uppermost horizon encountered within the trench was a deposit of light brown silty-clay topsoil (*1*), which varied in depth between 0.15 and 0.45m in depth, and formed the modern ground surface.

#### 4.5 TRENCH 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was located 18m to the south of Trench 2, and was aligned roughly east/west (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40m. No archaeological features were encountered, and no artefacts were present within the excavated trench.
- 4.5.2 The natural clay subsoil (*3*) was encountered at the base of the trench, and was revealed to be identical to that exposed in the other trenches. It was overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of dark brown clayey silt (*20*) and a 0.26m thick layer of light grey sandy silt (*19*). These deposits contained numerous fine laminations, suggesting them to be of natural origin. Palaeoenvironmental samples of these deposits were taken, which have confirmed them to be of natural origin.
- 4.5.3 Deposit *19* was overlain by a 0.16m thick layer of yellow sandy silt (*18*), which contained a number of modern brick fragments. This was sealed by a 0.85m thick layer of rubble (*2*), containing modern bricks and concrete, and a 0.2m thick layer of light brown silty-clay topsoil (*1*).

#### 4.6 TRENCH 5

- 4.6.1 Trench 5 was located 24m to the west of Trench 2, and was aligned roughly north/south (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.15m, and no archaeological features were encountered.
- 4.6.2 The natural clay subsoil (*3*), encountered in the base of the excavated trench, was overlain by a deposit of black, silty-clay (*14*), identical to that exposed in the other trenches. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.25m, and

produced no artefacts. It was sealed by a layer of modern rubble (2), which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m. The uppermost horizon within the trench was a light brown silty-clay topsoil (1), which measured up to 0.25m thick.

#### 4.7 TRENCH 6

4.7.1 Trench 6 was placed 18m to the west of Trench 5, and was aligned roughly north/south (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m. Two archaeological features were exposed at the base of the trench, although no artefacts were recovered.

4.7.2 A deposit of mid-brownish orange clay (3), representing the natural subsoil, was encountered at a depth of c1.0m below the modern ground surface, and extended along the base of the entire trench. Subsoil 3 was cut by two linear features, 24 and 26, which represented the vestiges of archaeological remains.

4.7.3 Linear feature 24 was located towards the northern end of the trench, aligned roughly north-east/south-west. This feature had a U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.54m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. The full extent of feature 24 was not established as it continued beyond both the eastern and western edges of the trench. It was filled with a light orangey brown silty-clay (23), which contained no finds.

4.7.4 Feature 26, located to the south of feature 24, was similarly linear in shape with a U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base, and was aligned roughly east/west. A length of 1.7m was observed within the trench, although it extended beyond the excavated area into both edges of the trench. The feature had a maximum depth of 0.17m, and was 0.7m wide. The fill, 25, consisted of a light orangey brown silty-clay, which contained no finds.

4.7.5 Features 24 and 26 were both sealed by a deposit of black, silty-clay (14), identical to that exposed in the other trenches. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.3m, and produced no artefacts. It was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of rubble (2), which was overlain by a thin (80 mm maximum) layer of crushed limestone rubble (11), and a 0.17m thick layer of aggregate (27). The uppermost horizon within the trench was a light brown silty-clay topsoil (1), which measured up to 0.22m thick.

#### 4.8 TRENCH 7

4.8.1 The northern extent of Trench 7 was located 10.6m to the south of Trench 4, and was aligned roughly north/south (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.10m. No archaeological features were encountered, and no artefacts were recovered from this trench

4.8.2 A sequence of natural deposits, identical to 20 (4.5.2 above), was encountered at the base of the trench. This was overlain by a layer of sand and gravel, 0.2m

thick, which was sealed by another deposit of silt, 0.3m thick. Preliminary examination of the palaeoenvironmental samples taken from these deposits confirmed them to be of natural origin.

- 4.8.3 The natural deposits were overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of black silty-clay (*14*), which was sealed by a 0.1m thick layer of hardstanding. This material was clearly of recent origin, presumably associated with the use of the site for storage (*2.6.3 above*), and was buried beneath a 0.55m thick deposit of brick and concrete rubble (*2*). The light brown silty-clay topsoil (*1*) had a maximum depth of 0.2m in this trench, and formed the modern ground surface.

#### 4.9 TRENCH 8

- 4.9.1 Trench 8 was placed 13.5m to the west of Trench 7, and was aligned roughly north/south (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.95m, and no archaeological features were encountered, and no artefacts were recovered from the trench.

- 4.9.2 A deposit of dark brown clayey silt, identical to the deposit *20* identified elsewhere across the site (*4.5.2 above*), was encountered at the base of the trench (Plate 3). This was overlain by a 0.35m thick layer of black silty-clay (*14*), similarly present in the other trenches. This layer was sealed by a deposit of orange clay, which contained crushed mortar, rope and plastic, and had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. This extended along most of the trench, although was absent from the northernmost end. It was sealed by a layer of rubble, up to 1m thick, which contained bricks, concrete, plastic and batteries (Plate 3). This deposit thinned out to the north, where it was only 0.6m thick. The uppermost horizon within the trench was a light brown silty-clay topsoil (*1*), which had a maximum depth of 0.2m.

#### 4.10 TRENCH 9

- 4.10.1 Trench 9 was located some 11m to the west of Trench 8, and was orientated roughly north/south (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.90m. No archaeological features were encountered, and no artefacts were recovered from this trench.

- 4.10.2 The lowest horizon encountered comprised a deposit of sand and gravels, which was exposed in northernmost part of the trench. This was sealed by laminated bands of clayey and sandy silts, again representing deposits of natural origin. These extended along the entire trench, and were sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of black silty-clay (*14*). The upper surface of this horizon was malodorous and had a dark bluish-green colour, indicative of having been subject to modern contaminants. It was overlain by a deposit of rubble (*2*), which had a maximum thickness of 0.75m. The uppermost horizon comprised a light brown silty-clay topsoil (*1*), which had a maximum depth of 0.2m.

## 4.11 THE FINDS

- 4.11.1 A total of 26 fragments of artefacts was recovered from the evaluation. Approximately 75% of the assemblage was represented by pottery, the remainder comprising lead, glass and burnt animal bone. For the most part the finds were in a fair condition, although many fragments were clearly quite abraded and displayed some surface erosion, suggesting a degree of post-depositional disturbance. The material was collected from the fills of postholes and linear features. The majority of the assemblage derives from the Roman period, with a few finds dating to the medieval and late post-medieval periods. A summary finds catalogue is presented in *Appendix 3*.
- 4.11.2 **Pottery:** the pottery assemblage consisted of 22 sherds derived from four contexts, of which 20 fragments were Roman in origin, one sherd dated to the medieval period, and a single sherd dating to the late nineteenth century. Analysis of the pottery was based solely on visual inspection of individual sherds, and has been described using the terminology developed by Orton *et al* (1993). Fabric information was referenced from Tomba and Dore (1998).
- 4.11.3 The earliest material produced from the evaluation was recovered from the fill (7) of linear feature 8, which yielded 17 sherds dating predominantly to the late first or early second centuries. Amongst the assemblage were two sherds of slightly burnished rusticated ware in a mid-grey fabric, four fragments of samian, which included rim sherds from a small cup and a rim sherd from a decorated bowl; similar vessels have been recovered from cremation burials at The Mount in York (Dickinson and Wenham 1957). Five sherds of grey ware vessels (possibly produced locally) including a sherd from a carinated bowl. Three sherds of a well fired orange fabric, similar to Eboracum oxidised ware (which was produced locally from the late first century) were also recovered, together with three small sherds of a softer oxidised fabric of unknown origin, and an amphorae sherd deriving from southern Spain. The other sherds of Roman pottery, yielded from posthole fill 5 and linear fill 9, consisted of soft oxidised ware fragments which were too small to identify with confidence.
- 4.11.4 A single, small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the primary fill (5) of posthole 6. This fragment comprised a pale fabric with frequent grit particles and a residual olive green internal glaze. This sherd was possibly a fragment of a York Glazed ware vessel, to which a mid-thirteenth to fourteenth centuries date may be ascribed (Jennings 1992).
- 4.11.5 A single sherd of a flat-pressed enamelled porcelain saucer was recovered from the upper fill (4) of posthole 6. A late nineteenth century date may be ascribed to this fragment of pottery.
- 4.11.6 **Lead:** a small lump of folded lead was recovered from the primary fill of posthole 6. It has not been possible to ascribe a date to this object.
- 4.11.7 **Glass:** a small fragment of a nineteenth century bottle glass was recovered from the upper fill (4) of posthole 6.

- 4.11.8 **Burnt bone:** a single fragment of burnt bone was recovered from the fill (7) of linear feature fill 8. This was recovered in association with a group of Roman pottery (4.11.3 above), raising the possibility of the bone representing human cremation. However, the bone has been identified as being a fragment of a butchered sheep or goat horn core, which was burnt subsequently.
- 4.11.9 **Conclusion:** the small finds assemblage is of limited archaeological significance, although it does provide broad dating for certain features exposed during the evaluation. In all probability, the finds represent pre-Hadrianic activity on the site, and hint at unspecified medieval occupation.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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- 5.1 The programme of archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that the level of the land within the study area has been raised in recent times by the deposition of a considerable depth of rubble. Nevertheless, archaeological remains were identified below this modern deposit, although they appear to have sustained a degree of truncation. The archaeological significance of these remains is discussed in terms of the historical period to which they pertain.
- 5.2 **Roman:** evidence for Roman activity within the study area appears to have been present, but confined within, Trench 2. The character of the feature encountered within this trench is uncertain, although the presence of burnt animal bone and the variety of ceramic forms suggests the remains pertain to a human burial. The late first/early second century date attributed to the pottery recovered from this feature, moreover, coincides with the known dates for the other cemeteries in the vicinity.
- 5.3 The evidence obtained from previous excavations in York, and elsewhere in Britain, have indicated that distinct plots owned by families or occupational groups existed within cemeteries. These plots were often defined by shallow ditches, which have been known to contain human burials, such as at Low Borrowbridge (Hair and Howard-Davis 1996). Indeed, the form and characteristics of linear features 8 and 10, revealed in Trench 2 (4.3.3 above), resemble those excavated at Low Borrowbridge (*ibid*). It has been suggested that the rich and powerful usually strove to secure burial plots in prominent locations close to the roads (Ottaway 1993). The study area, however, is situated a short distance to the south of the Roman road, suggesting that any burials within the area are unlikely to be of a high status.
- 5.4 In broad terms, the earliest burials of the Roman period tend to be cremations, which involved burning the body and then interring the remains in some sort of vessel, either of pottery, glass or lead. Cremation fell out of favour in the second century to be replaced by inhumation. In either case, grave goods were commonplace, and often included ceramic vessels, coins, or items of jewellery. In addition, there is considerable evidence that food offerings were consistently provided in Romano-British cremation burials and a small number of these have evidence for animal remains, most commonly ox, sheep or goat, pig and bird (Philpott 1991).
- 5.5 The range of ceramic vessels recovered from the fill of this feature are consistent with those associated with grave goods, whilst the fragment of burnt animal bone may represent food offerings. However, the abraded nature of the pottery, and the shallow depth of feature 8, suggests some post-depositional disturbance, possibly the result of post-Roman agricultural activity.
- 5.6 **Medieval:** the form and character of the linear features exposed in the base of Trench 3 and Trench 6 are consistent with a property or field boundary ditches, although neither yielded any dating evidence. However, it seems possible that

they represent agricultural activity during the medieval period. Similarly, stratigraphic and artefactual evidence indicate the posthole encountered in Trench 2 to be of medieval origin, and again may be associated with agricultural activity.

- 5.7 The layer of silty clay (14) encountered across the entire site may represent the vestiges of a ploughsoil associated with post-medieval agricultural activity. The very dark colour of this horizon has been attributed to contamination from the subsequent use of the site, and particularly its use as a coal yard. It seems possible, however, that the agricultural activity represented by this horizon may have been responsible for the truncation of archaeological features noted in the northern part of the site, and possibly their complete removal across the southern part. This situation has been noted on the opposite side of Heworth Green, where the presence of a Roman cemetery has been inferred from a concentration of pottery and burnt bone fragments within the ploughsoil (J Oxley pers comm).

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## 6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 The results of the evaluation have demonstrated a potential for the survival of archaeological deposits in the northern and north-western parts of the study area, including potentially significant remains of the Roman cemetery and evidence for field systems of probable medieval date. Should the proposed development necessitate the disturbance of these levels it is likely to incur a negative impact on the sub-surface archaeological resource. However, these remains are buried below a considerable depth of made ground of recent origin.
- 6.1.2 It seems likely that the modern use of the site has obliterated any archaeological remains that may have occupied the southern part of the study area. It is thus considered that the proposed development will not have an archaeological impact on this part of the site.

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is implemented in the event of any future groundworks associated with the proposed redevelopment that require the removal of the made ground from the northern and north-western parts of the site.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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**Oxford**

**Archaeology**

**North**

**July 2003**

**LAND AT HEWORTH GREEN, YORK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PROJECT DESIGN**

***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request by Rob Bourn, on behalf of CgMs Consulting, for an archaeological evaluation of land at Heworth Green, York*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Rob Bourn of CgMs Consulting (hereafter the 'client') has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological evaluation of land at the former Transco depot, 24 Heworth Green, York (SE 610 525), in order to inform a planning application for redevelopment. The proposed development comprises the decommissioning of the gas holder and demolition of all existing buildings that currently occupy the site, followed by the construction of a mixed residential and office scheme, access roads, and landscaping. The results of the evaluation will be incorporated into an Environmental Statement, which is currently being prepared in support of the development proposals.

1.1.2 The site comprises some 3.34ha of land situated to the north-east of York city centre, bounded by Heworth Green to the north, Layerthorpe to the south, and the Britannia car park to the west. The site is currently occupied by the former Transco office building and depot, a single gasholder, various buildings associated with gas supply, a car park, and a playing field. The evaluation, however, is only required to investigate the area of the playing field, which lies within the eastern part of the site

1.1.3 The study area is situated to the north-east of the Roman legionary fortress and the later medieval town defences, although a Roman road and cemeteries of early second century date are known to exist close to the site. A small cremation cemetery was discovered to the north of Heworth Green during the construction of a railway in 1878, and a second cemetery was located c200-300m to the east of the study area at the junction of Glen Road and Harcourt Street in 1926. The nature and boundaries of these cemeteries is unknown, although it seems likely that one or both may have extended into the study area.

1.1.4 Early medieval cemeteries further to the east along Heworth Green have also been investigated recently, suggesting some potential for similar remains to exist within the study area. At a later date, probably during the mid-fourteenth century, the leper hospital of St Leonard was established beside Monkbridge. Little information is available regarding the extent of the hospital, although a recent archaeological evaluation of the Britannia car park revealed a large ditch close to the Heworth Green frontage, which has been interpreted as the southern boundary of the hospital.

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 23 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning

process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

- 1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an **Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme of work has been designed in accordance with the project specification provided by CgMs Consulting (Bourn 2003) to identify any surviving archaeological deposits and provide for accurate recording of any such remains that are likely to be disturbed by ground works for the proposed development. The specific aims and objectives, as specified by CgMs Consulting, may be summarised as follows:

- To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

- 2.2 The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

- 2.3 **Evaluation:** to implement a programme of evaluation trenching examining 3.6% of the study area. The primary aim of the evaluation trenching is to determine the character, extent, integrity and, where possible, the date of the surviving archaeological resource within the extent of the proposed development area.

- 2.4 The proposed development area will be evaluated by the excavation of nine trenches, measuring 540m<sup>2</sup> in total, which will be placed in the positions proposed by CgMs Consulting (Bourn 2003). Excavation would entail mechanical excavation of surfaces and overburden to the upper level of sensitive/significant archaeological deposits. Thereafter, all excavation will proceed stratigraphically by hand.

- 2.5 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The report will assess the significance of the

data generated by the programme of evaluation trenching within a local and regional context. It will include an assessment of the archaeological potential of the study area, and will make recommendations for further work. Following analysis, a text suitable for publication in an appropriate journal will be prepared.

- 2.6 An archive for the project to the specification provided in *Appendices 3 and 6* of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition* (MAP2), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990), will be prepared during the excavation programme, and supplemented as necessary during any phase of analysis. The archive will be prepared to professional standards for deposition in an appropriate repository.

### 3 METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.1.1 The programme of trial trenching will establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. A total of nine evaluation trenches will be excavated, each 30m in length. All arisings from the excavation of the trenches will be placed on a plastic sheet in order to prevent surface contamination.
- 3.1.2 **Methods:** the uppermost surface and overburden deposits will be subject to sample excavation, involving the careful excavation by machine of spits. These will be mechanically excavated down to the depth of significant archaeological deposits, and will be carried out in such a manner as to avoid or minimise damage to the archaeological remains. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. Thereafter all excavation will proceed by hand in a stratigraphic manner. Should the trenches be excavated to depths in excess of 1.20m, they will be stepped in or battered back to accommodate health and safety constraints.
- 3.1.3 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will attempt not to destroy their integrity, and will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.1.4 The exact position of the trenches will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger, and will be located with respect to surrounding landscape features.
- 3.1.5 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for

Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

- 3.1.6 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.1.7 The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum prior to the work taking place.
- 3.1.8 On completion of the evaluation, the trenches will be backfilled in a stratigraphical manner, unless instructions are given to the contrary.
- 3.1.9 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). In general terms, the sampling strategy will be aimed at recovering palaeobotanical, palaeozoological and pedological evidence, although the precise scope of the programme will be agreed with the client prior to commencement of the fieldwork. All samples will be processed at OA North's offices in Lancaster, and will be subject to a rapid preliminary analysis by the in-house palaeoenvironmentalist in order to allow an assessment of their potential.
- 3.1.10 OA North employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. In addition, OA North maintains close relationship with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the University of Durham, and access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available if necessary.
- 3.1.11 **Human remains:** it is anticipated that human remains may be encountered during the evaluation. Where possible, these will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Should their removal prove to be essential, the recovery and exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office licence, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity. The excavation of remains will only occur following discussions with CgMs Consulting and the York City Council Archaeologist. The costs for the excavation of any such remains are defined as a contingency.

## 3.2 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.2.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the CSMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. Wherever possible, OA North recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered.
- 3.2.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.3 **Report:** four bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. The client will send copies of the report to the appropriate authorities. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.2.4 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans.

## 3.3 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.3.1 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual

compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties. OA North uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services as a matter of course. It is assumed that the client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area, if available. All OA North staff will be equipped with hard hats, safety boots, and high-visibility jackets.

- 3.3.2 Special attention has been paid to the chemical data for the site provided by the client. In view of the contamination in the playing field area, a photo-ionisation detector (PID) shall be placed adjacent to the trenches during excavation in order to detect the presence of any organic volatile compounds. Additionally, all staff will wear disposable nitrile gloves and overalls.
- 3.3.3 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 3.3.4 **Insurance:** the insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.
- 3.3.5 **Project Monitoring:** OA North will consult with the client regarding access to the site. The client will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed in consultation with the client.
- 3.3.6 Access to the site will be arranged for representatives of York City Council to make site inspections during the fieldwork. York City Council will be notified at least five working days prior to commencement of the fieldwork.
- 3.3.7 **Contingencies:** there is uncertainty as to the depth and survival of archaeological deposits and this will have an implication on the resourcing of the excavation. If there are more complex or generally deeper deposits than can be anticipated from the evidence available, there may need to be a corresponding increase in costs, which will be subject to agreement with the client and the York City Council Archaeologist. Similarly, there will be a recourse to a contingency if there is any requirement to fully excavate any human remains that may be present. These contingency costs are in accordance

with the Institute of Field Archaeologists guidance and are defined in the costings section.

#### 4 WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 OA North could commence the archaeological programme of works within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the client.
- 4.2 The evaluation trenches are expected to take approximately five days on site to complete.
- 4.3 The client report will be completed within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

#### 5 STAFFING

- 5.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Ian Miller BA (Hons) AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 5.2 The evaluation in the field will be carried out either by an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project, who will be assisted by two technicians. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing at this stage exactly who will be undertaking this element of the project.
- 5.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis** (OA North finds manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of finds from many periods, although she does have considerable experience with Roman finds, being involved with the excavations at Ribchester, Kirkham, Lancaster, Walton-le-Dale, and at present with the Carlisle Millennium Project.
- 5.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.
- 5.5 Assessment of any human remains from the evaluation will be carried out by **Angela Boyle** (OA Unit project officer). Angela is a specialist within osteoarchaeology and has extensive knowledge of human remains throughout Britain.

## APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Trench Number	Description
<i>1</i>	All	Topsoil
<i>2</i>	All	Rubble Deposit
<i>3</i>	All	Natural Subsoil
<i>4</i>	2	Fill of Posthole <i>6</i>
<i>5</i>	2	Primary Fill of Posthole <i>6</i>
<i>6</i>	2	Cut of Posthole
<i>7</i>	2	Fill of Linear <i>8</i> feature
<i>8</i>	2	Cut of Linear feature
<i>9</i>	2	Fill of Linear feature <i>10</i>
<i>10</i>	2	Cut of Linear feature
<i>11</i>	2	Crushed Limestone Deposit above <i>2</i>
<i>12</i>	3	Fill of Gully <i>13</i>
<i>13</i>	3	Cut of Gully
<i>14</i>	All	Black Layer below <i>2</i>
<i>15</i>	3	Modern Hardstanding Surface beneath <i>11</i>
<i>16</i>	3	Fill of Possible Linear <i>17</i>
<i>17</i>	3	Cut of Possible Linear
<i>18</i>	4	Light Yellow Sandy Silt Layer
<i>19</i>	4	Light Grey Sandy Silt Layer
<i>20</i>	4	Dark Brown Clayey Silt Alluvium
<i>21</i>	6	Mid Grey Layer beneath <i>1</i>
<i>23</i>	6	Fill of Linear feature <i>24</i>
<i>24</i>	6	Cut of Linear feature
<i>25</i>	6	Fill of Linear feature <i>26</i>
<i>26</i>	6	Cut of Linear feature
<i>27</i>	6	Pink crushed brick and tile layer

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**APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY FINDS CATALOGUE**

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CONTEXT	TRENCH	COUNT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
4	2	1	Ceramic - Porcelain saucer	C19th
4	2	1	Glass - vessel	C19th
5	2	2	Ceramic - oxidised wares	C2nd
5	2	1	Ceramic - pottery	Mid-C13th/C14th
7	2	7	Burnt bone - animal	Undated
7	2	17	Ceramic - pottery	Late C1st/early C2nd
9	2	2	Ceramic - pottery	C2nd
5	2	1	Lead - folded lump	Undated

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1: Location Map

Fig 2: Trench Location Plan

Fig 3: Detail of northern end of Trench 2

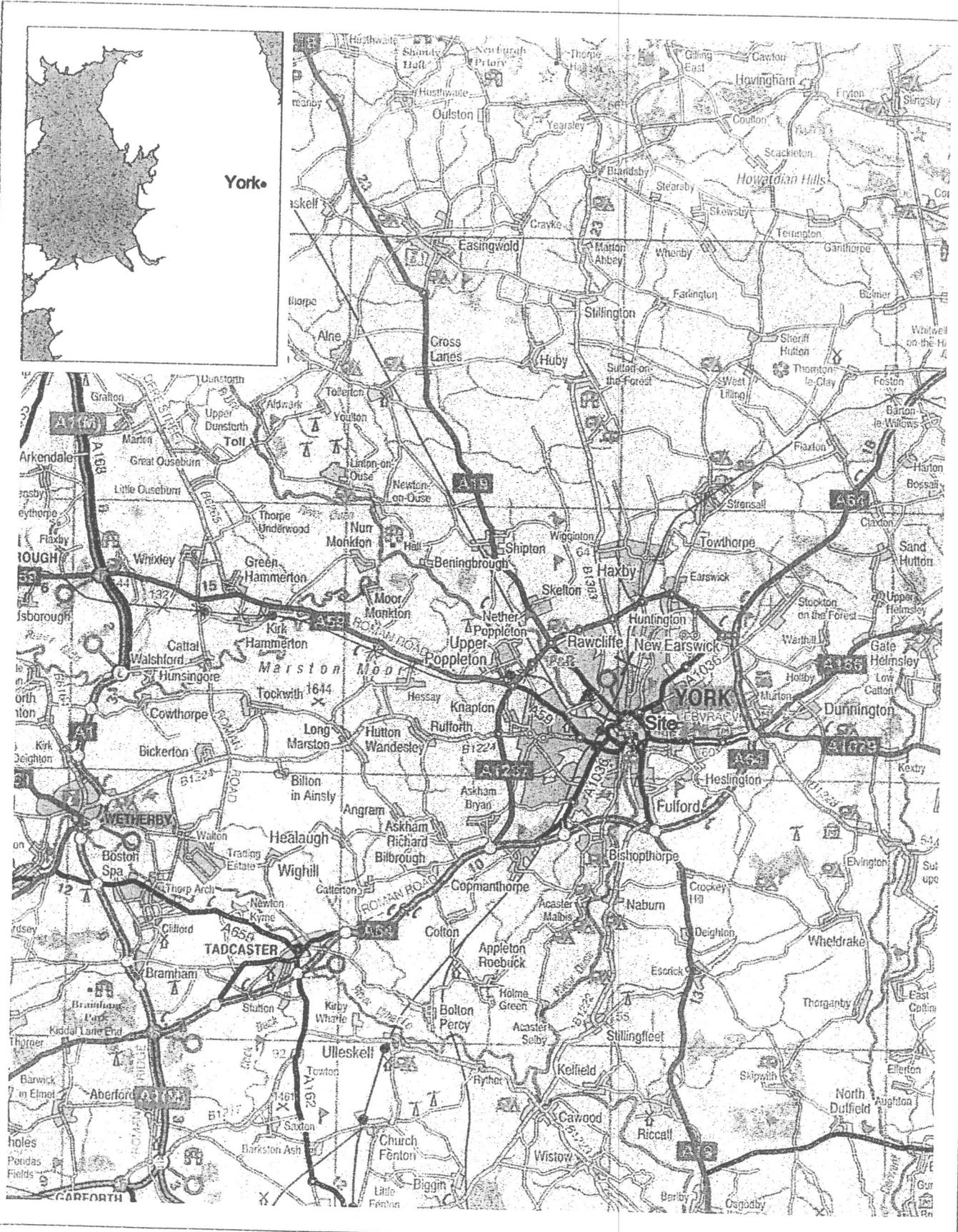
Fig 4: Sections 2,3 and 4

### LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 2 fully excavated

Plate 2: Half section excavated across posthole 6

Plate 3: Part of the section of Trench 8, showing disturbed ploughsoil 14 and overlying rubble 2



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000  
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Figure 1: Location Map

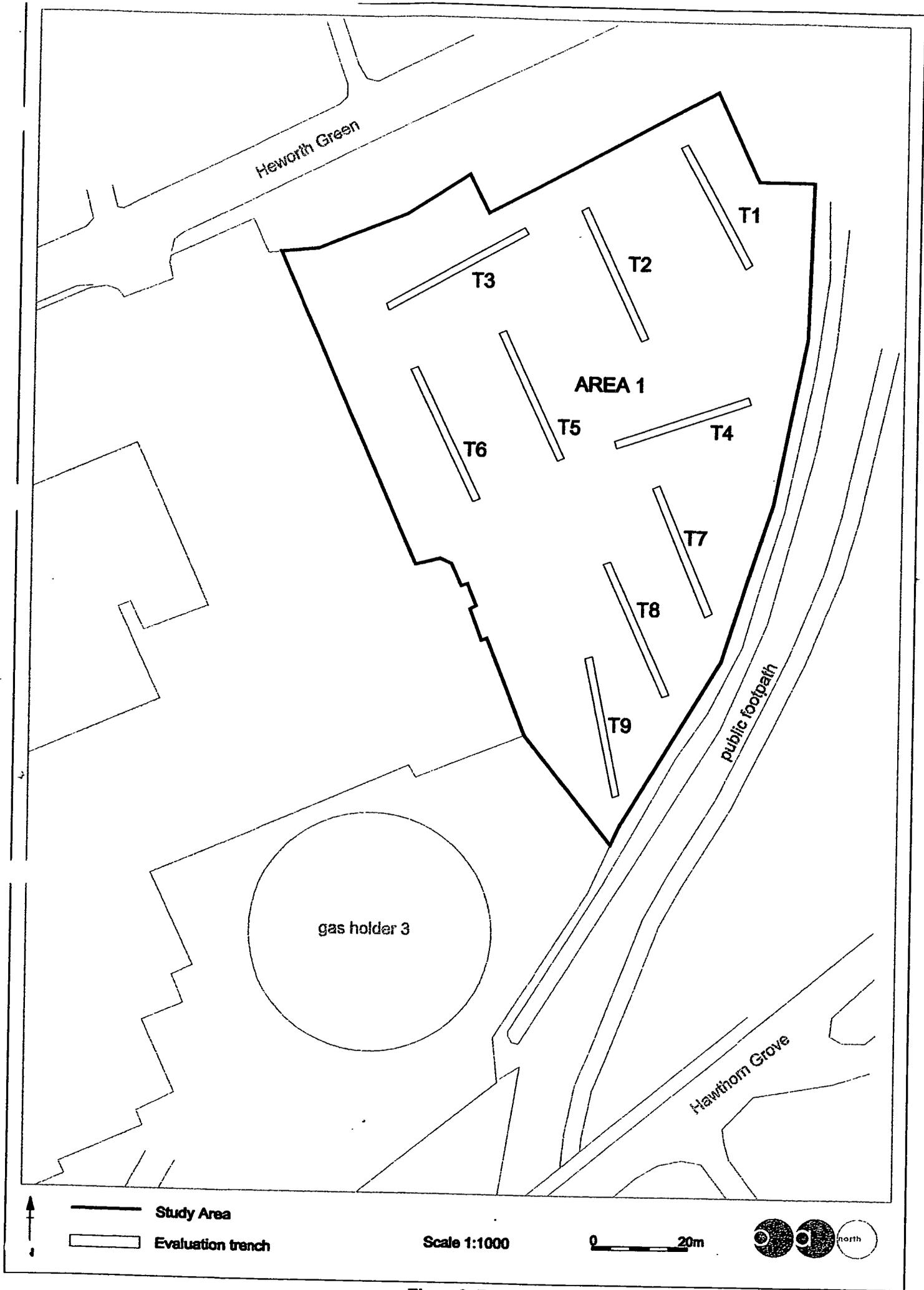


Figure 2 :Trench location plan

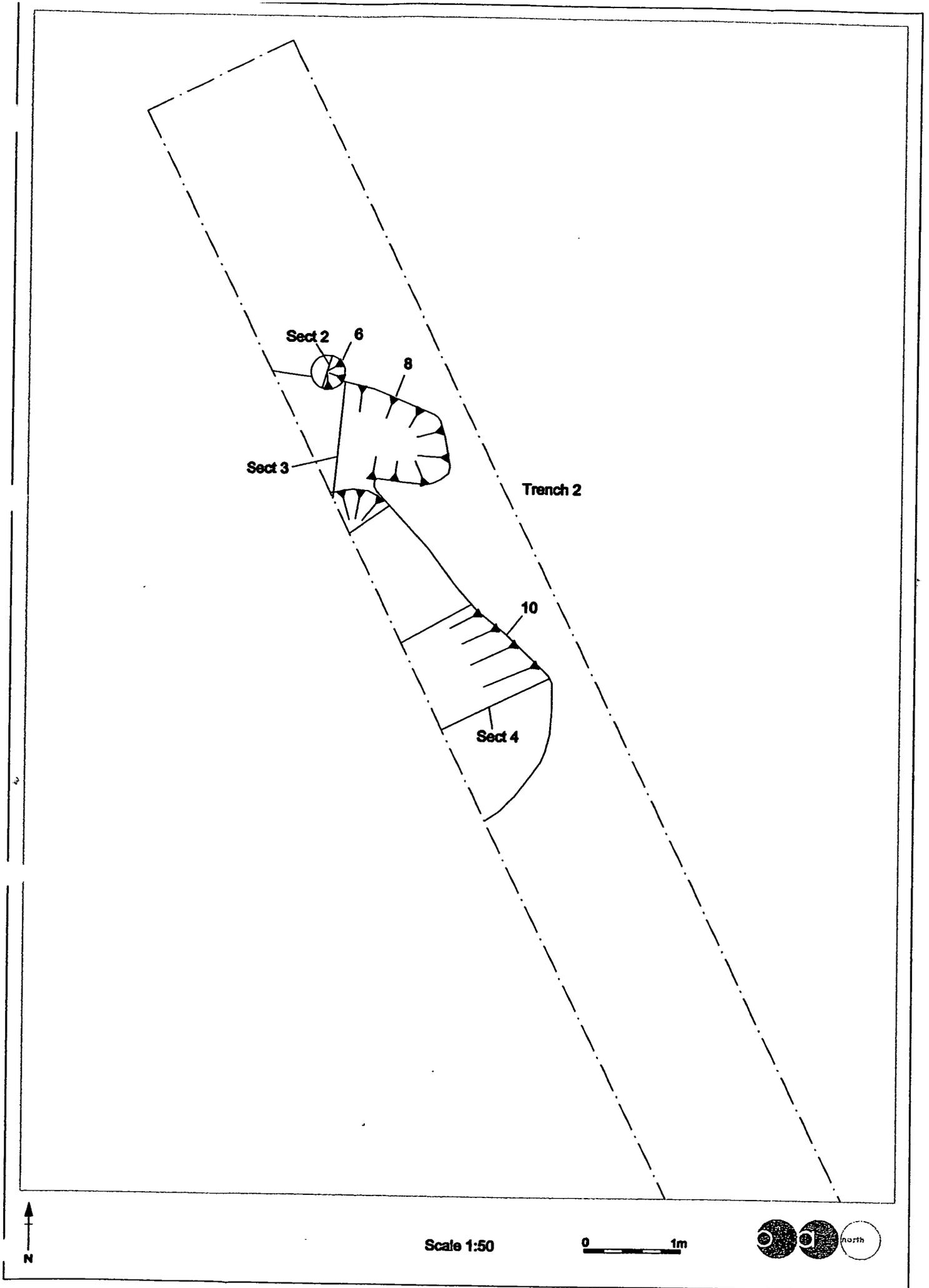
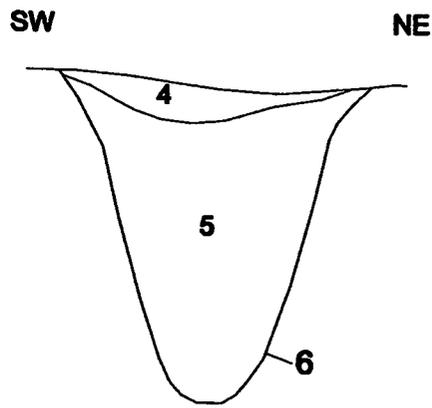
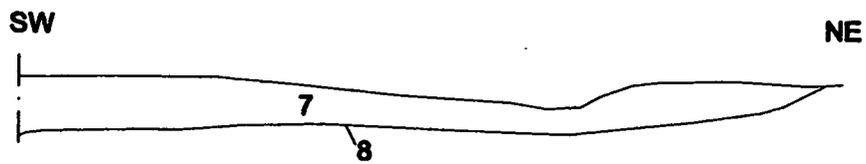


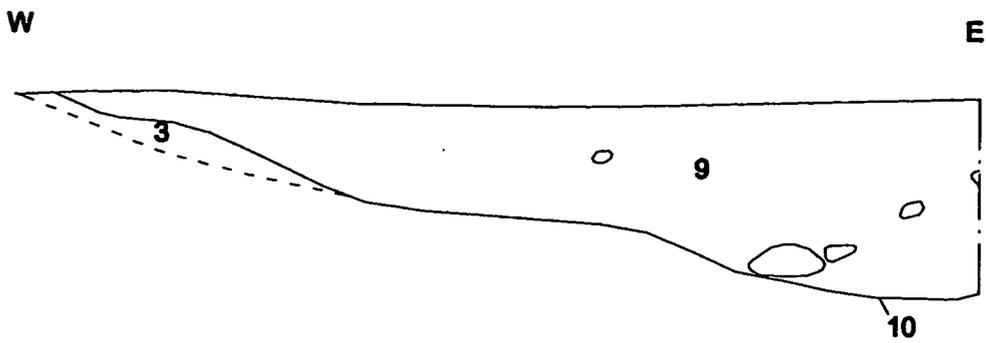
Figure 3 :Detail of northern end of trench 2



Section 2



Section 3



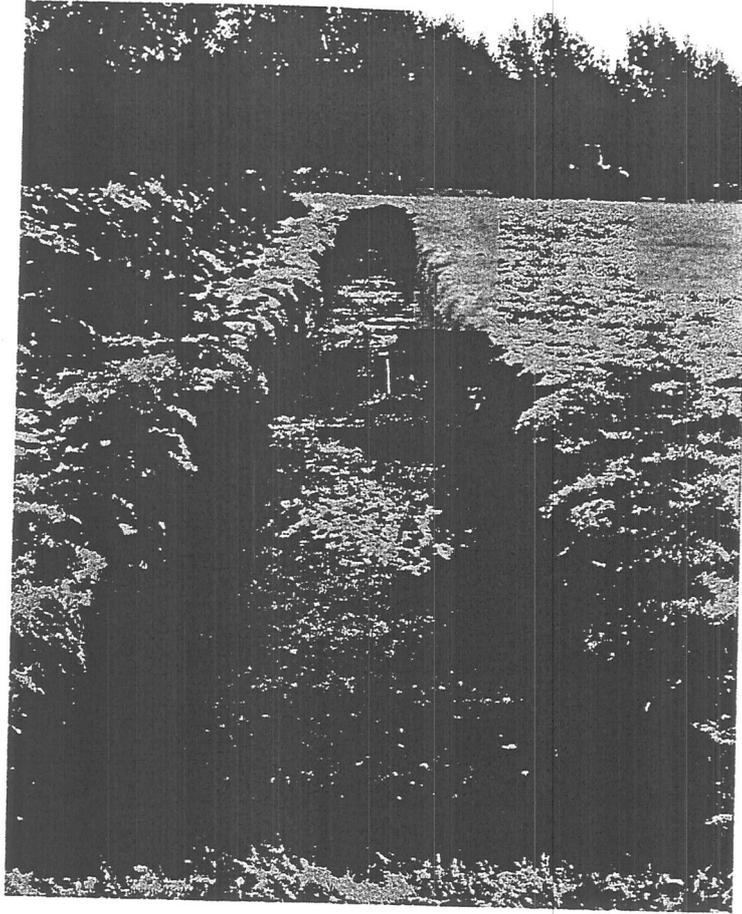
Section 4

Scale 1:10

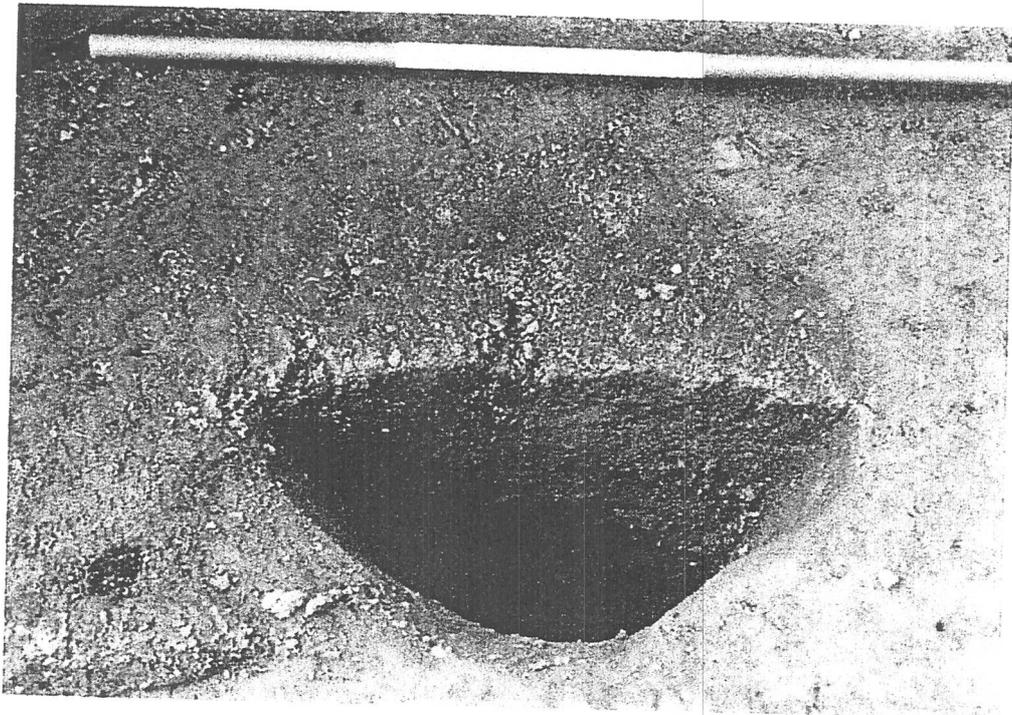
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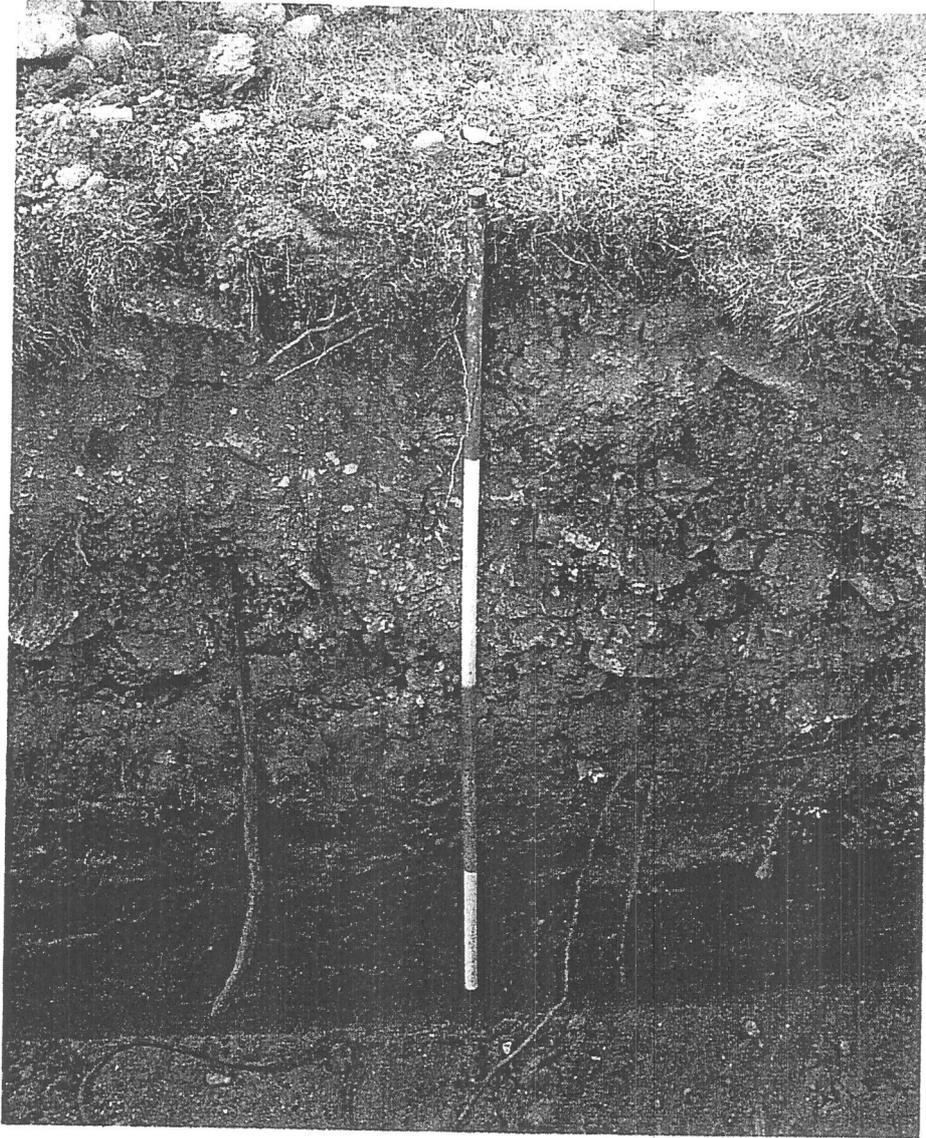
Figure 4 : Sections 2,3 and 4



*Plate 1: Trench 2 fully excavated*



*Plate 2: Half-section excavated across posthole 6*



*Plate 3: Part of the section of Trench 8, showing disturbed ploughsoil 14 and overlying rubble 2*

## 8. Archaeology

### Introduction

8.1 The archaeological element of this ES contains a review of the planning policy background, the geology and topography and a full chronological assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, supported as necessary by full bibliographic, cartographic and stratigraphic data. This chapter therefore comprises a summary of the available baseline evidence, examines potential impacts on the resources identified and identifies mitigation measures designed to mitigate the impact of development.

### Potential Impacts

8.2 Potential impacts on archaeological remains are the construction of buildings and infrastructure. Construction and earthmoving activity within areas of the site not containing archaeological remains will have no impact upon such remains. The significance of impact has been assessed utilising the importance of identified cultural heritage features and the magnitude of impact on these features. The criteria for establishing the importance of archaeological remains are set out in Figure 8.1.

**Figure 8.1 Criteria for assessing importance**

Importance	Criteria
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments & Areas of Archaeological Importance Archaeological sites of schedulable quality & importance
Regional	Local Authority designated sites Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance
Local	Sites with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups Sites whose importance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations
No Importance	Sites with no surviving archaeological component
Unknown	Importance cannot be ascertained

8.3 The assessment of significance of impact has been undertaken utilising the criteria set out in Figure 8.2.

**Figure 8.2 Criteria for assessing significance of impact**

Importance of remains	Quantitative predicted impact			
	Extensive	Substantial	Slight	No Impact
<b>National</b>	Severe	Major	Moderate	Not Significant
<b>Regional</b>	Severe	Major	Minor	Not Significant
<b>Local</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Not Significant
<b>No importance</b>	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
<b>Unknown</b>	Potentially major/severe	Potentially moderate/major	Potentially minor/moderate	Not Significant

## Assessment Methodology

8.4 The methodology comprised:

- (i) An initial meeting with the City of York Council Archaeological Officer to discuss the general background of both the proposed development, the archaeological background of the area and to identify the main issues that required assessment.
- (ii) The production of a desk-based assessment. Sources reviewed included York Sites and Monuments Record, the National Archaeological Record, historic cartographic and documentary sources at the York Archive Centre and the York Central Library.
- (iii) An archaeological evaluation of the playing field undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in accordance with a specification produced by CgMs and approved by City of York Council (contained at Appendix E).

## Planning Policy

### Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 – Archaeology & Planning

8.5 The planning policy background relating to archaeological matters is set by PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, which provides guidance for planning authorities,

property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Protects the settings of these sites;
- Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments;
- Has a presumption in favor of the in-situ preservation of sites of national importance;
- Seeks, in appropriate circumstances, adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions;
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.

## **Development Plans**

8.6 The relevant development plan framework is provided by the City of York Local Plan. The Local Plan contains the following policies relating to archaeology:

### **HE9 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

*“Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument or its setting.”*

### **HE10 - Archaeology**

*“Planning applications for development that involves disturbance of existing ground levels on sites within York city centre area of archaeological importance will be granted provided:*

- (a) Applicants permit a field evaluation, approved by the council, to assess the extent and importance of any archaeological remains; and*
- (b) Applicants can demonstrate that less than 5% of any archaeological deposits will be disturbed or destroyed; outside York city centre area of archaeological importance, archaeological deposits of national importance must be preserved in situ.*

*Where physical preservation of the deposits in-situ is not possible, applicants must make provision for the professional excavation and recording of the archaeology, in accordance with a detailed scheme approved prior to development commencing.”*

8.7 York has been designated as an Area of Archaeological Importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Appendix D of the Local Plan sets out both the areas of York included in the Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) and the statutory obligations within the designation:

## **Areas of Archaeological Importance in the City of York**

- 8.8 The City of York possesses a wide range of archaeological deposits, some of which are of outstanding importance. This is reflected in the fact that York is one of only 5 historic centres that have been designated as areas of archaeological importance (AAI) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 - the others being Canterbury, Chester, Exeter and Hereford.
- 8.9 AAI are not the archaeological equivalent of Conservation Areas. Instead they are based on the assumption that development will often be acceptable, but that there is archaeological data which should first be recorded. The designation - which covers 7 individual areas within the City of York (see list below and the plans in Appendix E) affords statutory access to the statutory investigating authority (in City of York this is the York Archaeological Trust) to either observe and record (a watching brief) or claim a period of up to 4 months and 2 weeks to undertake an archaeological excavation of archaeological remains that could be destroyed during the development of particular sites:
- York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance;
  - Acomb Area of Archaeological Importance;
  - Dringhouses Area of Archaeological Importance;
  - Glen Road Area of Archaeological Importance;
  - Heworth Area of Archaeological Importance;
  - Middlethorpe Area of Archaeological Importance;
  - Retreat Area of Archaeological Importance.
- 8.10 The study site lies outside of the AAI but in close proximity to the Heworth Area of Archaeological Importance, which has been designated to cover an area known to contain one of the cemeteries of Roman York. As the site is not within the AAI, the statutory obligations do not apply. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments either within, or in the immediate vicinity, of the proposed development site therefore Local Plan policy HE9 is also not relevant. However, Policy HE10 is relevant to the site and has been applied in relation to the assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the impact that the proposed development may have on any remains present.

## **Baseline Conditions**

### *Geology and Topography*

- 8.11 The underlying geology of the site is boulder clay overlying Sherwood Sandstone as confirmed by a geotech site investigation by MWH.

- 8.12 The site is essentially flat lying at c. 12m OD. The central and western part of the site is covered in concrete and tarmac hardstanding as well as various buildings and structures. The playing field in the eastern part of the site is c.1m higher than the rest of the site and appears to have been built up during the previous use of this area as a coal stockyard. The ground drops to the west toward the River Foss and gradually rises to the east.

## Archaeological and Historical Conditions

### *Prehistoric*

- 8.13 There is little or no evidence for any prehistoric settlement or activity within York prior to the founding of the Roman legionary fortress. The Oxford Archaeology North evaluation failed to recover any Prehistoric remains and furthermore, there are no known prehistoric sites within a 500m radius of the study. Therefore, the site is considered to have low potential for prehistoric remains.

### *Roman*

- 8.14 York (*Eboracum*) was pre-eminent throughout the Roman period. The legionary fortress and the town has been the subject of many research programmes and many texts have been published describing the origins, development and decline. As a result, it is one of the most studied Roman cities in Britain. This assessment can therefore give only a superficial reference to this vast body of research, but aims to apply regional interpretations of the evidence to the material from and around the study site. For a wider general discussion of the legionary Fortress and the Roman city, the reader is referred to Patrick Ottaway's publication '*Roman York*' (1993).
- 8.15 The legionary fortress was established by the 9<sup>th</sup> Legion in 71 AD and was rebuilt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century following which, it was the base for the 11<sup>th</sup> Legion. A settlement emerged in the Micklegate area shortly after the fortress was established. A series of roads approaching the fortress were quickly established. Two roads approached the fortress from the north east, Heworth Green/Monkgate being one of them.
- 8.16 In 213AD a colonia was established on the west bank of the River Ouse. The timing broadly corresponds to the administration of the Roman province being split into two during the reign of Caracalla (211 – 217AD). York became the capital of the northern province known as *Brittania Inferior* (Lower Britain). An industrial and commercial area known as *Canabae* also developed at this time on the west bank of the River Foss. There appears to have been a degree of social and economic change in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century following which in the 4<sup>th</sup> century it became a prosperous and important city.
- 8.17 The detail of the development of *Eboracum* is not strictly relevant to the study site as it lay beyond the built up area. However, the site is in the immediate hinterland of *Eboracum* and therefore affected by the use of the immediate surroundings of the town. Of particular importance was the Roman law that decreed that the dead should be buried outside of areas that were inhabited. Therefore, Roman cemeteries

tend to be located on the outskirts of towns and other settlements, focussed particularly on the approach roads. One such cemetery was located immediately to the north and east of the study site focussed on the Roman road that Heworth Green follows. A small cremation cemetery was found to the north of Heworth Green during the construction of the railway in 1878 and a second cremation cemetery was found c. 200-300m to the east of the site at the junction of Glen Road and Harcourt Street in 1926. Both cremation cemeteries are thought to be of early second century date. A number of isolated inhumation burials have also been recorded in the area. Unfortunately there is no detail known regarding the nature and full extent of these cemeteries.

- 8.18 Due to the potential for the study site to contain remains associated with the cemeteries, Oxford Archaeology North undertook an evaluation of the area of the playing fields. Two linear features containing late 1<sup>st</sup>/early 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and small quantity of burnt animal bone were recorded in Trench 2 (see Archaeological Evaluation in Appendix E), which have been interpreted as the vestiges of a Roman burial. Therefore, it would appear that at least part of the site was within the cemeteries adjacent to the Roman road. However, the remains were clearly severely truncated and this, combined with the lack of any further Roman remains identified during the evaluation, is indicative of extensive and severe ground disturbance, presumably during the former use of this part of the site as coal stockyard which has resulted in the destruction and severe damage to any other remains associated with the Roman cemetery. Within the remainder of the site, the construction of the existing and former gas works will have entailed the destruction of any further Roman remains, as evidenced by the presence of modern made ground. Furthermore, the existing ground level is below that of the natural geology identified in the evaluation, thereby indicating that levels have been reduced to below that which archaeological remains would have formerly been present. This conclusion is further supported by the failure to record any Roman remains during an archaeological evaluation on the Britannia car park immediately to the west of the site in 2001. This site had been badly disturbed and contaminated and therefore had Roman remains once been present, they would have been destroyed by the construction of the gas works formerly located on the Britannia car park site.

#### *Anglian/Anglo-Scandinavian*

- 8.19 As with the Roman city, the Viking city has been the subject of many research programmes and many texts have been published describing its origins and development leading to it being the most studied Viking city in Britain. This assessment can therefore give only a superficial reference to this vast body of research, but aims to apply regional interpretations of the evidence to the material from and around the study site. For a wider general discussion of Jorvik, the reader is referred to Peter Hall's publication '*Viking Age York*' (1993).
- 8.20 The occupation of York during the period after the end of Roman rule (410 – 850AD) is not clearly understood. The first cathedral is known to have been constructed sometime before 627AD. Any associated Anglian occupation is thought

to have been high status comprising of probably a Royal palace and a bishops residence. The Roman buildings would have decayed relatively quickly following abandonment, leaving the interior of the town as essentially open thereby allowing new roads such as Goodramgate and Blake Street to cut across the fortress diagonally between the main gates. It is also thought that there was some riverine activity and associated occupation within the colonia beside the Ouse. There is no evidence for Anglian activity within the vicinity of the site throughout the Anglian period.

- 8.21 In 866AD the Viking army arrived in York, following which it became one of the greatest and biggest cities in the Viking world. Known as *Yorvik*, it was the centre for the early kings and later the Anglo-Scandinavian earls. Following the establishment of the Danelaw in the 10<sup>th</sup> century it became the primary city in the Kingdom of York. The English regained control of the city in 954AD until William the Conqueror took control in 1066.
- 8.22 The study site remained outside *Jorvik* throughout the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods. It would have been part of the agricultural hinterland of the city. There are no finds or features of either periods known in the vicinity and the archaeological evaluation of the playing field and the Britannia car park failed to reveal any such remains (however, recent ground disturbance would have destroyed any such evidence had it been present). Therefore, the study site is considered to have low potential for Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian remains.

### *Medieval*

- 8.23 Following the Norman invasion, William the Conqueror built two castles on either side of the River Ouse, construction of which commenced in 1067. A combined force of the Northumbrians and Danes retook the town in 1069 at which time a large part of the city was badly damaged by fire. The Normans quickly regained control of the city and although there were further attempts to evict the Normans, Anglo-Scandinavian control of the city ceased in 1069. The main elements of the town's development during the Medieval period was the construction of the Norman cathedral and the damming of the River Foss to create Kingspool and the castle's water defences. The prosperity and importance of the city continued throughout the period and a new suburb grew up in Newbiggin and probably elsewhere.
- 8.24 As in previous periods, the study site remained beyond the boundaries of the city and would have been part of its agricultural hinterland. The leper hospital of St. Leonards was established beside Monkbridge sometime prior to 1350 when it was granted protection by Edward III. Little is known about the hospital. However, the archaeological evaluation of the Britannia car park site immediately to the west of the study site, revealed a large east-west orientated ditch dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries close to the Heworth Green frontage. This has been interpreted as the southern boundary of St. Leonards hospital. Although the full extent of the hospital has yet to be established, it is unlikely to have extended eastward into the study site.

- 8.25 The evaluation of the playing field revealed a small number of truncated and undated linear features which have been interpreted as being Medieval and agricultural in origin. No traces of Medieval structures were recorded. The extensive ground disturbance from the construction of the existing and former gas works on the site will have destroyed any Medieval remains within the rest of the site. The study site is therefore considered to have low potential for Medieval remains.

#### *Post-Medieval*

- 8.26 The earliest reliable map that shows the site at a reasonable scale is Speed's map of 1610 on which the site is not shown in detail but the agricultural nature of the area is clear as evidenced by the presence of three windmills to the south and east. There are a series of later maps (e.g. Horsely's map of 1697, Cossin's map of 1722, Jeffery's map of 1772) that show the site as being either rough ground or open agricultural land. Tallis's map of York (1850) shows the site as comprising of four fields with a building in approximately the centre.
- 8.27 The OS first edition 5ft to 1 mile map (1852) shows the site as being agricultural fields with a complex of buildings in approximately the centre and a range of buildings toward the southern boundary. An area to the west of the buildings had been set out as a series of small rectangular plots possibly indicating that it was a nursery. At this time, the gasworks was entirely located on the west side of the River Foss. The interior of the site is depicted as essentially unchanged, with the exception that the rectangular plots had been removed, on the 1891 OS 10ft to 1 mile map. A major change is that the railway had been built and now formed the eastern boundary of the study site. The York Town Gas Works expanded onto the eastern bank of the River Foss in 1880, with a new production facility being constructed between 1880 and 1885 connected to the earlier works by a railway bridge. This new production facility is depicted in some detail on the 1891 OS maps. The 1909 OS 25" scale map shows the site as unchanged from 1891 although the gasworks to the west of the site can be seen to have been further expanded.
- 8.28 By 1939, the buildings that were formerly within the study site had been demolished and the gas works had been expanded into the site. At this time the works comprised a gas holder toward the southern boundary, a smaller circular structure in the north-western corner, two areas outlined in dashed lines which was presumably an area of hardstanding or something similar, and the route of a later railway siding also depicted in dashed lines and therefore presumably indicating that it was under construction. The remainder of the site appears to have been open space and gardens. The 1962 OS 1:10,560 map depicts a second gas holder had been constructed to the east of the original one (this is the existing gas holder), five works buildings had been constructed to the north of both of the gas holders and the railway siding completed. As with the 1939 OS map, the remainder of the site was open space. The original gasholder was demolished sometime after 1965, as were four of the works buildings and the circular structure in the north eastern corner and the existing depot and car parking were constructed sometime after 1965.

## Results of Analysis

- 8.29 The results of the evaluation trenching indicate that the site may once have been within one of the Roman cemeteries that flank the Roman road as it approached the city from the northeast. However, due to previous land-use, there are potentially only the vestiges of any burials surviving on site. The site has been stripped in the past, presumably during the construction of the former gas works and the coal-stocking yard, resulting in the truncation of archaeological remains formerly present. The only area within the site considered to have the potential for remains to be present was the existing playing fields. Within this area the evaluation revealed the vestiges of one possible Roman burial and a number of Medieval or Post-Medieval field ditches. These remains are considered to be of no more than local importance and are restricted to within the north eastern corner of the site, close to Heworth Green. The potential for further remains within the rest of the site is low.
- 8.30 The remains recorded during the evaluation and any associated unrecorded remains will be substantially impacted by construction operations for both the buildings and infrastructure of the proposed development. Therefore, utilising the significance criteria outlined in Figure 8.2, the proposed development will have a moderate impact on remains of local importance.

## Proposed Mitigation Measures

- 8.31 Any archaeological remains surviving on-site are likely to be localised to the north eastern corner of the site and potentially will comprise of vestiges of Roman burials and Medieval/Post-Medieval field boundaries. These remains do not merit preservation in-situ. However, in accordance with Local Plan policy HE10, any such remains present will be recorded by means of a watching brief undertaken during construction activities within the north eastern corner of the site.

## Conclusions

- 8.32 The site lies beyond the limits of the Roman, Anglian, Medieval and Post-Medieval city of York. Heworth Green follows the route of a Roman road that approaches the city from the northeast. At least two Roman cemeteries focussed on the Roman road are recorded in the vicinity of the site and Anglian cemeteries further to the northeast. The site appears to have been in the agricultural hinterland of York until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the gas works was constructed and subsequently extended. The construction of the gasworks has resulted in the destruction of archaeological remains within the majority of the site with the only area of potential survival being the playing field, which had previously been used as a coal stockyard.
- 8.33 Due to the potential for Roman and Anglian burials, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken of the playing field during which the vestiges of a possible Roman burial and a number of undated but assumed Medieval/Post-Medieval field boundaries were recorded in the north-eastern part of the site. These remains were severely truncated as the site appears to have been stripped during the use of the site

as the coal stockyard. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that any archaeological remains survive beyond the area within which they were recorded.

- 8.34 The remains identified are considered to be no more than of local importance. The construction of the proposed development will have a moderate impact on the remains identified and on any as yet unrecorded associated remains. It is proposed that the appropriate mitigation for these remains is a watching brief during construction in order to record any further remains that may be encountered.

### Summary

- 8.35 Figure 8.3 presents a summary of the assessment of the importance of potential archaeological deposits, the predicted impact of construction of infrastructure, buildings and landscaping on the potential archaeological deposits and the significance of the predicted impact. Should areas be retained as open space, unless there were to be associated earthmoving/landforming to create such spaces, there would be no impact upon archaeological deposits.

**Figure 8.3 Summary of Impacts Table**

	Importance of potential archaeological deposits	Impact	Significance
<b>Roman burials</b>	Local	Extensive	Moderate
<b>Medieval/Post-Medieval</b>	Local	Extensive	Moderate