

FOSS BANK SAINSBURY'S

Jewbury, York



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

May 2019
Final

Document No: TJC2019.48
Planning Application No: TBC
OASIS No: thejesso1-352809



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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

OASIS ID:	thejesso1-352809
Planning Reference:	TBC
TJC Project Code:	C33
Project Type(s):	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
National Grid Reference:	SE 60806 52301.
County:	Yorkshire and Humber
District/Unitary Authority:	City of York
Parish:	York
Elevation (above Ordnance Datum):	9-13m
Designation Status(s):	Area of Archaeological Importance York Central Conservation Area Grade II listed building (NHLE 1257202)
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Reviewed by	Oliver Jessop MCIFA
Date:	May 2019
Version:	Final

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared to inform a proposed development at the Foss Bank Sainsburys/Go Outdoors site at Jewbury, York, located at National Grid Reference SE 60806 52301.

There are currently no detailed proposals for the site and the proposed scheme has not been finalised.

The site represents an area outside of the early historic core of York which contains some evidence for activity from the Roman period onwards. The southern part of the site is first known to have been developed during the medieval period as a Jewish cemetery (partly excavated by the York Archaeological Trust during the 1980s), whilst the remainder appears to have been cultivated until the 19th Century. By the mid-19th Century the northern part of the site had been developed as a gas works, remaining in this use until the mid-20th Century. The central part of the site was used as a hospital, while the southernmost part, the location of the medieval Jewish cemetery, contained housing. The site was redeveloped during the early 1980s.

Boreholes illustrate considerable depths of made ground over the site. There is no evidence for surviving archaeology across the northern and central parts of the site in the area of the gas works. There is however the potential for archaeological remains to survive in other areas, particularly to the southern part of the site. Although close to the River Foss, boreholes have not indicated the presence of deep waterlogged deposits.

County House, the principal building of the former York County Hospital, is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1257202) and is of national importance. The remaining parts of the medieval Jewish cemetery, located in the southern part of the site are assessed as being of national importance. There are no above ground remains of the gas works within the site. Any surviving below ground remains would be of negligible or local significance.

Due to the potential for significant archaeological remains to be present at the site, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological field evaluation should take place to establish the presence, location and significance of remains in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy can be formulated to avoid or minimise harm that may arise as a result of the development of the site. This should take the form of a programme of trial trenching in the first instance. Following the investigative archaeological work, the results will have the potential to inform the foundation design for the redevelopment of the Site.

I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared to inform a proposed development at the Foss Bank Sainsburys/ Go Outdoors, at Jewbury, York, (**Figure 1**), located at National Grid Reference SE 60806 52301.

There are currently no detail proposals for the site and the proposed scheme has not been finalised.

AIMS

This document describes the archaeological and historical context of the site in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the site, the likely significance of any such remains, and strategies for further investigation or mitigation as appropriate.

DISSEMINATION

Copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, Historic England, and the York City Historic Environment Record. In addition, a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) with the reference number: **thejesso I-352809**.

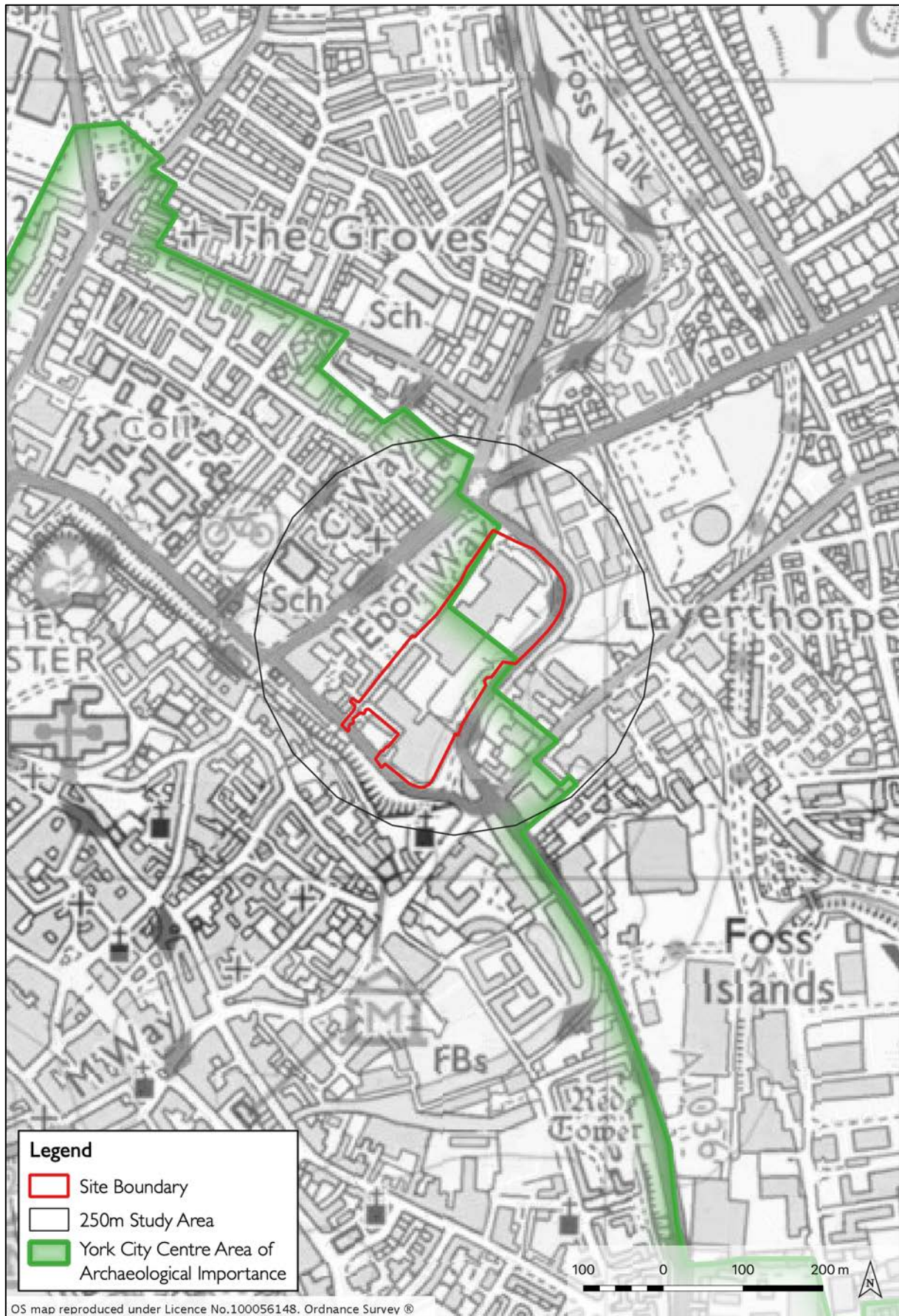


Figure 1: Site location

2 METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments (2017), and in reference to the policies and guidance of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; revised Feb 2019).

LIMITATIONS

The scope of the report is limited to:

- A walkover survey of the site and study area;
- Review of relevant archive and documentary material;
- Relevant published literature and websites.

WALKOVER INSPECTION

The site was inspected by Dan Slatcher FSA, MCI(A) in April 2019 order to assess its character, identify visible historic features and assess possible factors that may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets.

DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVE RESEARCH

A review of the previous archaeological archives and documentary sources has been undertaken to identify gaps in knowledge, and to ensure that the historic character of the site and study area is understood. The primary sources consulted included:

- York Historic Environment Record;
- York Archives;
- British Library;
- National Record of the Historic Environment dataset;
- The National Heritage List for England – Historic England;
- Documentary sources, including archaeological publications and relevant grey literature reports and surveys where available;
- Geological mapping;
- Historic mapping including relevant tithe maps and Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Historic and modern aerial photographs available through Britain from Above, National Collection of Aerial Photography, Cambridge Air Photos and Google Earth.

3 SITE SUMMARY

DESIGNATION(S)

The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance, as designated under Part 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (**Figure 1**), partly within the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area, and potentially within the setting of a number of designated heritage assets (**Figure 2**).

Situated within the site is County House, the former York County Hospital, a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1257202) (see **Appendix 2.3**).

There are no further statutory designations within the site

The 2005 Development Control Local Plan identifies the site as being unallocated on the proposals map and lying within the defined city centre boundary. Neither is the site allocated in the new local plan which has been submitted for examination (May 2018).

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site (see **Appendix 2**) is located to the north-east of York city centre (**Figure 1**), on the western bank of the River Foss, bounded to the northeast and southeast by the A1306 Foss Bank, to the southwest by Jewbury and to the northwest by residential dwellings.

The site measures 3.6ha and contains two large single storey retail buildings with glass and red brick walls and flat roofs. The buildings are set within a car park behind a boundary wall along Foss Bank.

The southern part of the site is a multi-storey carpark, while the eastern part of the site comprises a surface car park.

Other than the former County Hospital, no historic fabric was observed within, or along the boundaries of the site that might relate to earlier phases of development at the site.

TOPOGRAPHY

Across most of the site the levels are at approximately 11 to 13 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) although within the lowest parts of the multi storey car park at the south of the site the levels are at just over 9m AOD. In the north-eastern part of the site the levels are some 2m above those on the adjacent road at Foss Bank.

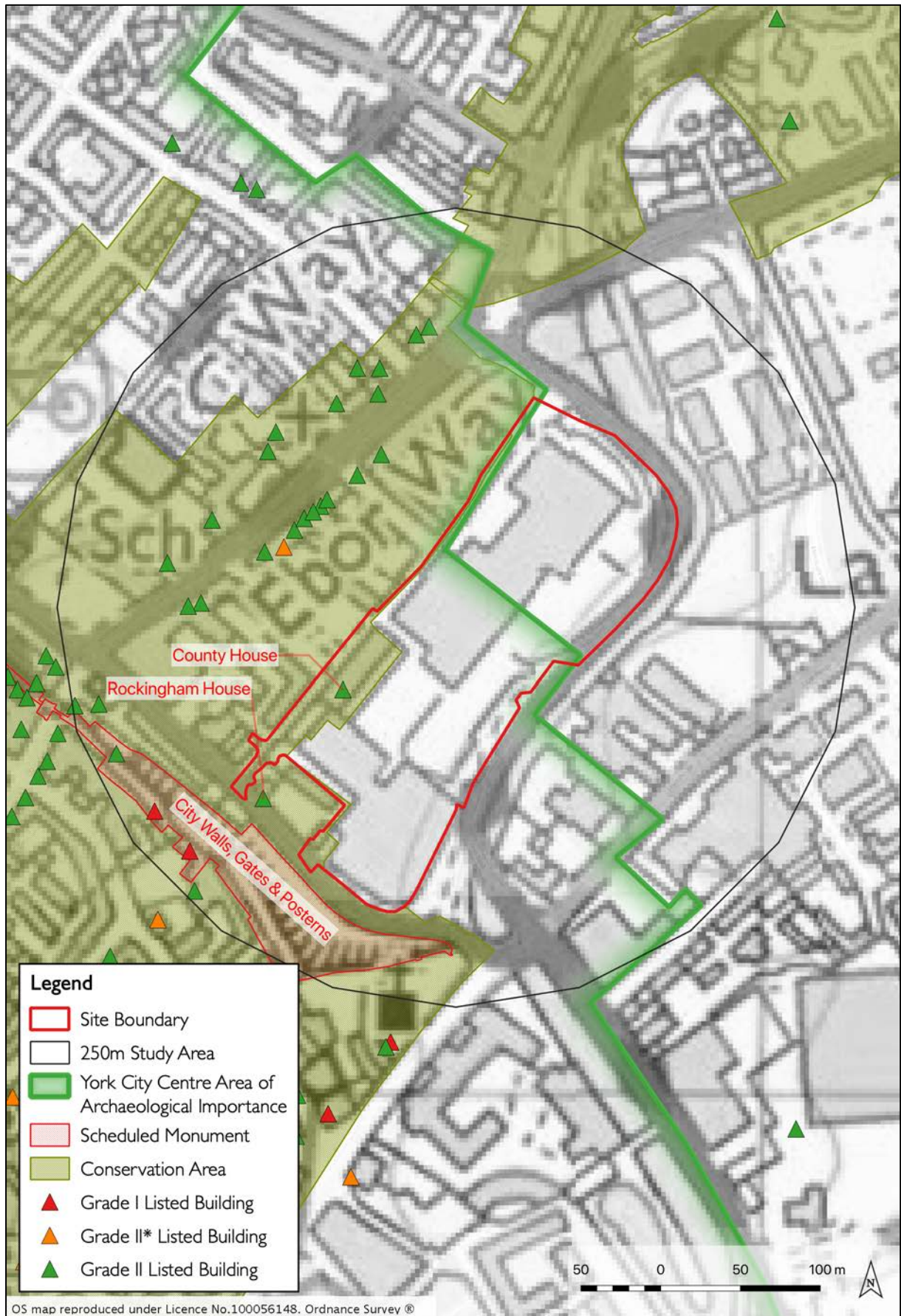


Figure 2: Heritage Designations

GEOLOGY

The underlying geology at the site is sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (BGS Digital data 2019).

Four borehole results were archaeologically recorded (Evans 2003) during ground investigation works in 2003 (see **Figure 3** and **Table I** below). These illustrate inconsistent but considerable depths of made ground. The watching brief concluded that the sandy silt in Borehole 22 may be of interest to geologists. In addition, it was concluded that the gas works and its demolition may have destroyed much of any archaeology across the northern and central parts of the site. It was noted, however, that archaeological remains may survive in other areas, particularly to the south close to the excavations which took place during the 1980s.

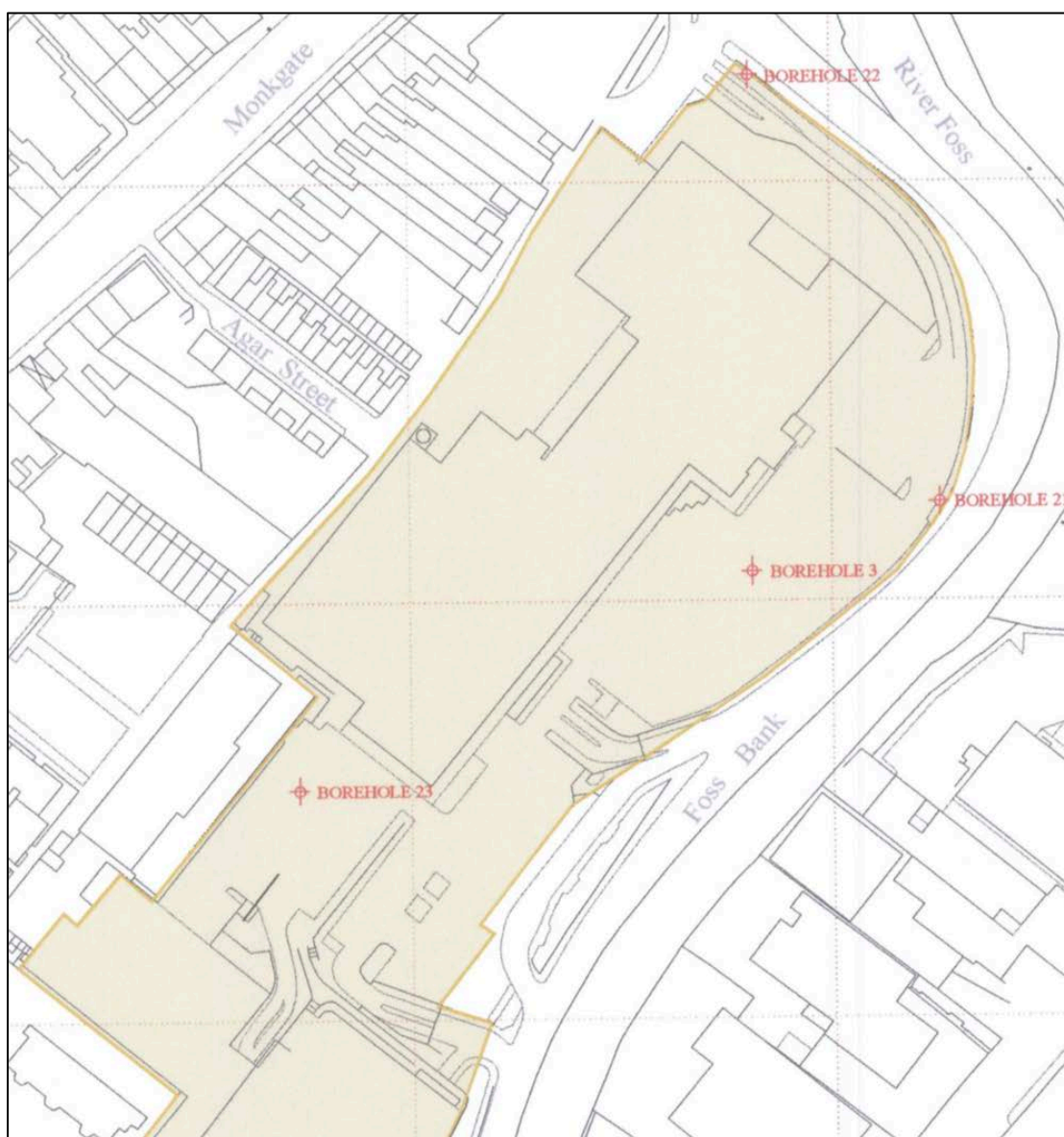


Figure 3: Historic borehole results (Evans 2003)

Table 1: Historic borehole results (Evans 2003)

Borehole Number	Depth (m)	Description
Borehole 3	0.0-0.1	Tarmac
	0.1-0.6	Crushed limestone
	0.6-1.0	Rubble & Coal
Borehole 21	0.0-0.1	Tarmac
	0.1-5.0	Crushed limestone
	5.0-12.0	Mid brown boulder clay
	12.0-16.5	Brown silty sandy clay
	16.5-18.5	Dark brown laminated clay
	18.5-23.4	Coarse gravel and sands
	23.4-30.7	Red highly fractured sandstone
Borehole 22	0.0-0.1	Tarmac
	0.1-??	Crushed limestone
	?-3.4	Firm brown clay mixed with very coarse gravel and sand with occasional; brick fragments (possible contamination from drilling)
	3.4-3.6	Boulder clay with fine sand and occasional pebbles
	3.6-13.1	Fine mid brown silty sand with small rounded mudstone particles.
	13.1-15.2	Plastic, stiff mid brownish grey silty clay
	15.2-18.7	Gravel and coarse sand
	18.7-24.0	Sandstone
Borehole 23	0.0-0.1	Tarmac
	0.1-1.4	Crushed limestone
	1.4-2.0	Brick Rubble
	2.0-2.4	Fill of possible buried feature, perhaps of Roman date
	2.4-10.0	Boulder clay
	10.0-14.0	Sandy silty clay
	14.0-19.4	Gravel and sand
	19.4-	Red sandstone

4 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the historical context of the site, including a summary history of the development of the surrounding area. It has been compiled from a variety of sources as set out in **Section 7**. Extracts from relevant historical maps are included as **Appendix I**. HA numbers have been assigned to data from the York Historic Environment Record (HER) for ease of reference, which are illustrated in **Figure 4** and listed in the gazetteer in **Appendix 4**.

The description of archaeological remains, find spots or extant features within the report, refers to the following time periods, which describe broad and unequal phases of past human activity:

- Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic (Pre 30,000BC – 2000BC)
- Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age (2000BC – AD43)
- Roman (AD43 – AD450)
- Saxon/Early Medieval (AD450 – AD1065)
- Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1540)
- Post-Medieval and Modern (AD1541 to present)

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Records of a number of previous investigations at the site have been identified during the course of the research, including:

- Adjacent to the site, excavations at the County Hospital site in 1982;
- Within the site, an excavation of a medieval cemetery in the southern part of the site in 1982 (Lilley et al 1994);
- Adjacent to the site, excavations at the former County Hospital in 1997 (McNab 1997);
- Within the site, a watching brief on ground investigation boreholes in 2003 (Evans 2003).

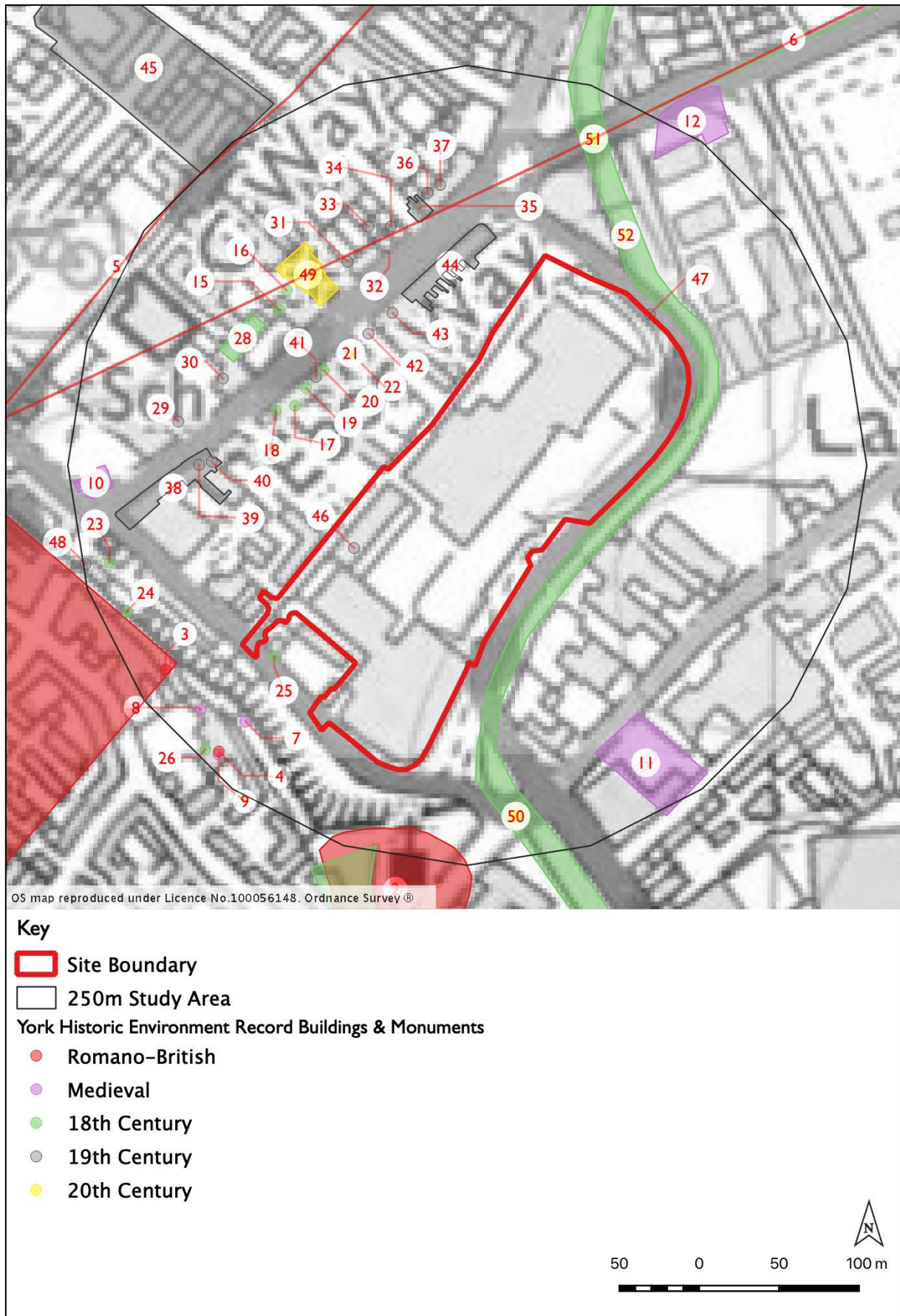


Figure 4: York Historic Environment Record Data

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The location of the sites in the gazetteer are plotted on **Figure 4** comprise sites and artefacts identified in the York HER within a 250m radius of the site. The study area was determined through consultation in reference to the high density of records within the York urban area. The site lies within a designated area of archaeological importance, Area 52 as identified in the City of York Characterisation Project 2013.

Romano-British (1st-5th Century AD)

The earliest asset (**HA2**) dates from the Romano-British period and represents an area of pottery and tile production. Evidence has been found of a clay pit, kiln firing waste, kiln furniture, wasters and tile 'stacks' dating to the Roman period. Stacks of tiles discovered in 1836 in the churchyard of St Cuthbert's Church were stamped with the marks of the ninth and sixth legion (RCHME 1962,65 referenced in Pollington 2015).

The Roman settlement in York was established around AD71, the ninth legion founding a fortress on the north-east bank of the River Ouse (**Figure 5**). A century later a civilian settlement had grown up on the south-west side and by the 3rd Century York was classed as a Colonia and became the administrative centre for Britannia Inferior in AD217 (Pollington 2015; 5). The Roman road running northeast from York towards Malton is followed by the line of Heworth Green and the site of a small Roman cemetery, Heworth Green Roman Cemetery, is located some 480m to the northeast of the site. (Bruce 2017; 7). The RCHME (1962; 7 quoted by Bruce 2017) also noted that a number of isolated inhumations in the Peasholme Green / Layerthorpe area had been found historically and included a tile tomb, lead coffin and stone coffin as well as Roman objects and pottery found in area of the former brickyard and Council depot on Foss Islands Road.

Adjacent to the site, excavations at the former County Hospital in 1997 revealed a small number of Roman pottery sherds contained within features of later date and perhaps indicating Roman settlement in the area disturbed by later activity during the medieval period and beyond (McNab 1997: 23-24).

The site itself is located some 500m northeast of the centre of the Roman Legionary Fortress, Eboracum. Excavations at the adjacent County Hospital site in 1982 revealed that the land had been divided by the Roman period by a number of ditches cut into the natural clay. The area did not seem to have been one of settlement, however. A small number of burials were found.

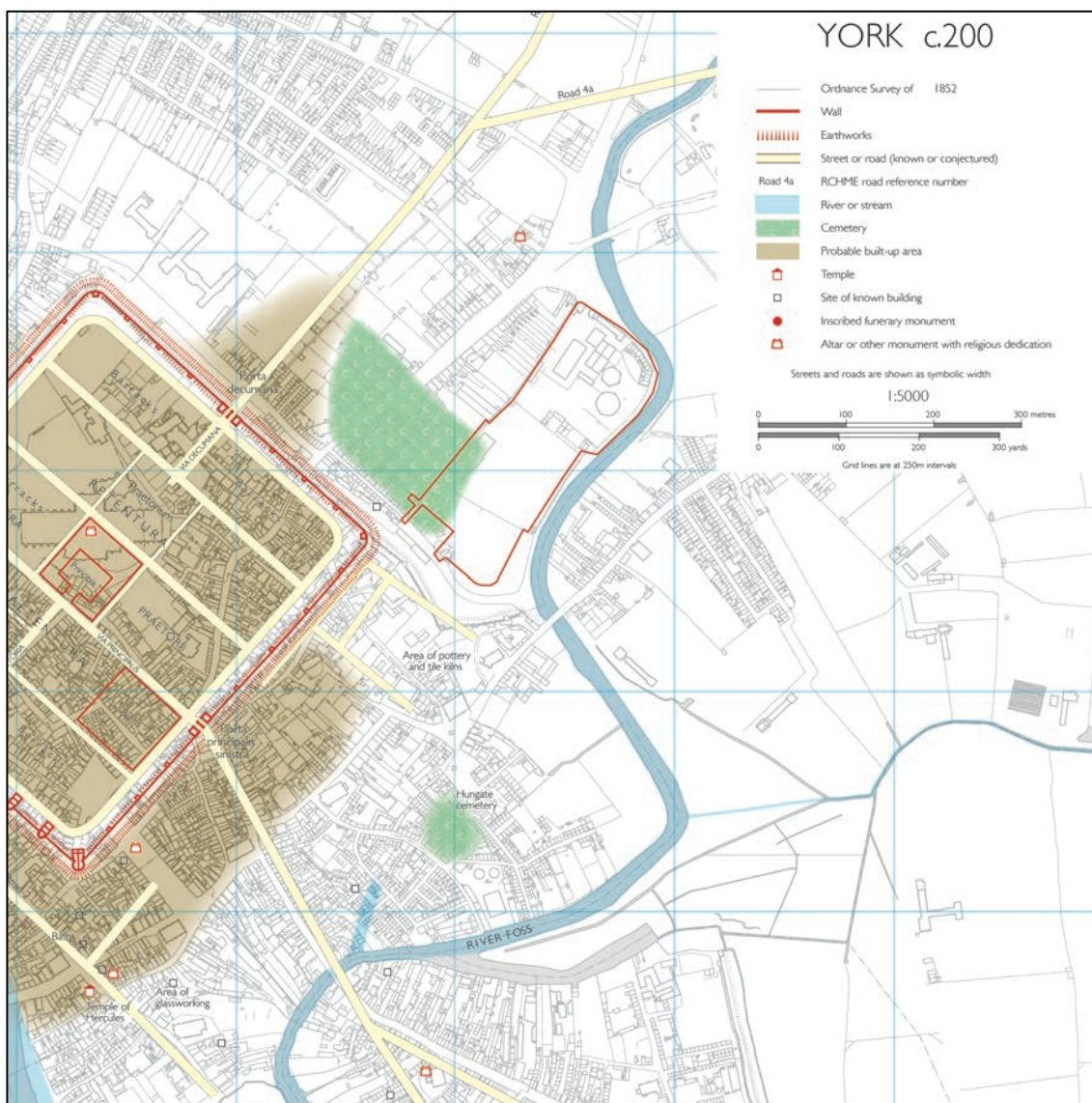


Figure 5: York c.200

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Excavations at the current site in 1982 also revealed ditches and gullies cut into the natural clay and in addition uncovered a cremation burial (Evans 2003, 4).

During excavations of the County Hospital site in 1982 Roman finds and features included:

- A small fragment of an antefix tile depicting a female head in a hooded frame surrounded by a stalk like ornament (McComish 2012, 138); and
- A Roman cobbled surface (YAT 1982-83.19)

Medieval period (5th-mid 16th Century)

A number of ditches and gullies possibly dating to the Anglo-Saxon/ Anglo Scandinavian period were identified in the 1982-3 excavations of the area, which are likely to have been used as drainage

or boundaries. There were also a number of pits found whose use was not determined (Evans 2003, 4).

The HER identifies 6 records within 250m of the site from the medieval period (**HA 7-12**). These include the York City Walls from Monk Bar to Layerthorpe (**HA7**) which are a Scheduled Monument (list entry number 1004910). The Merchant Taylors Hall (**HA8**) (listed at Grade I, list entry number 1259571) and St. Helen-On-The-Walls (**HA9**, demolished) are each located within the city walls to the southwest of the site. St Maurices Church (**HA10**, demolished) is located to the northwest of the site, on the north side of Monkgate, outside the walls at Monkgate Bar. St Mary Layerthorpe (**HA11**) is located on the eastern side of the River Foss at Layerthorpe to the southeast of the site, while the site of St Loys Hospital (**HA12**) is located to the northeast of the site, on the north side of Monk Bridge.

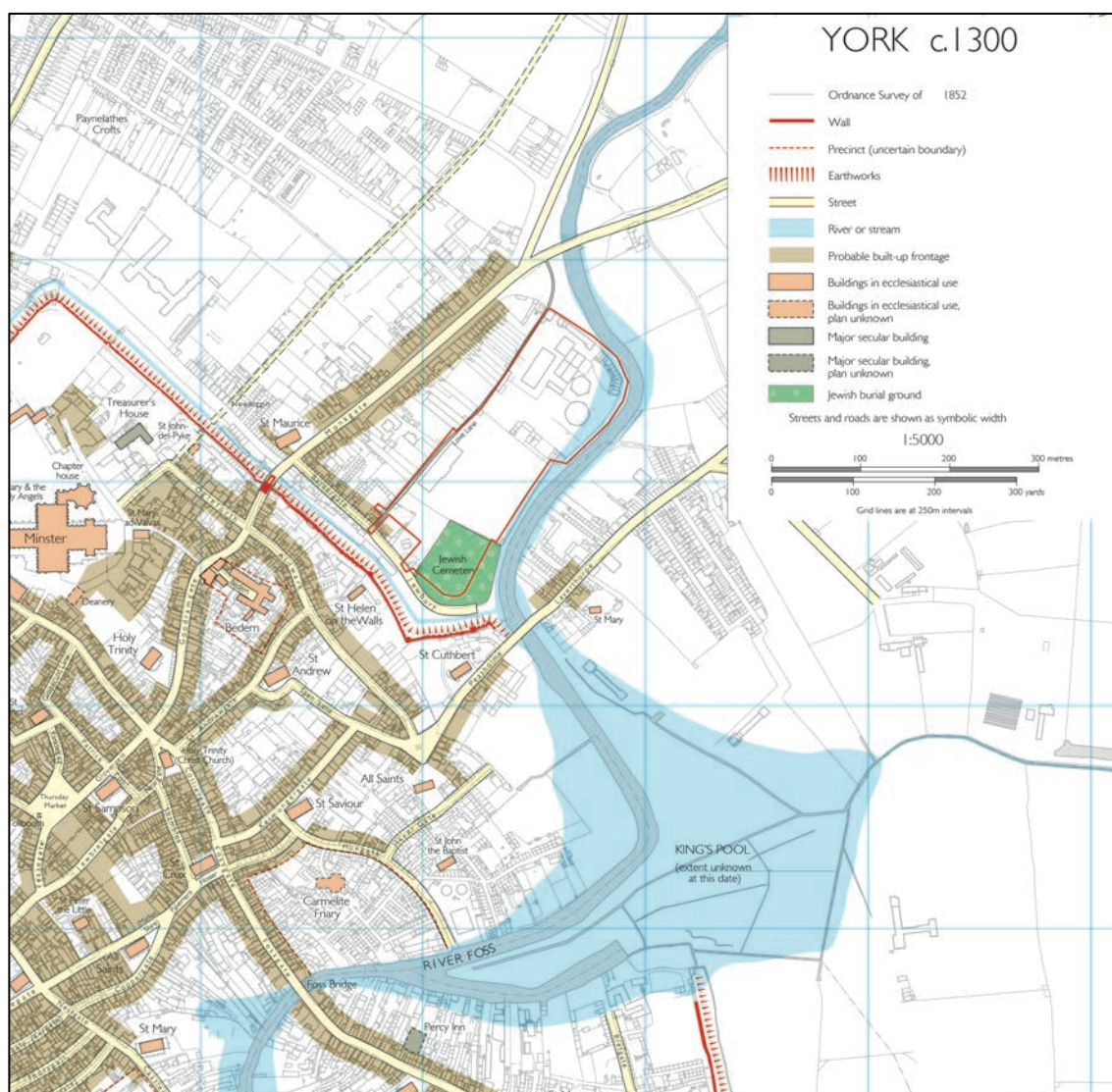


Figure 6: York c.1300

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Also recorded are the mid-15th Century church of St Cuthbert's at Peasholme Green (listed at Grade I, list entry number 1256888). To the southeast of the site, beyond Peasholme Green lies the King's fish pool, a large man-made lake, formed by the damming of the River Foss in the late 11th century. This increased the water levels on the south and east sides of the site (Evans 2003, 4). Between Layerthorpe and the Red Tower the ground was considered sufficiently marshy as to render a wall at this point unnecessary (The York Guide 1853; 79).

The village or hamlet of Layerthorpe or Lerithorp, located on the eastern side of the River Foss was mentioned in a charter dated 1184-9. Hargrove suggested that the name refers to it once being an entrance to the ancient forest of Galtres with Layre referring to a "*place where deer retired to for repose*" (1818; 557).

By the 14th Century Layerthorpe Bridge and the road of Layerthorpe had been created leading to Heworth. Housing extended along Monkgate (**Figure 6**).

Most of the site was probably under cultivation during the medieval period. The southern part, however, contained the medieval Jewbury. The place-name 'Jewbury' is first recorded in documents in 1380 (Smith 1961: 290). Jewbury was a cemetery used from 1177, when Henry II allowed Jews to be buried outside London, until 1290 when the Jews were expelled from England. The cemetery is said to contain over 1000 burials (York City Council 2013, 2 & 10), of which some 500 have been excavated.

Jewish Cemetery

Following excavations in 1982-3 the York Archaeological Trust published a monograph relating to the Jewish cemetery at Jewbury (Lilley, J. et al 1994). This report briefly summarises the comprehensive findings of that volume.

Since the 18th Century historians had speculated that the area known as Jewbury contained a medieval Jewish cemetery. In 1875 Robert Davis, a local historian identified a 13th Century document relating to the "*antiquum cimiterium Judeorum*" in Barkergate (quoted in Lilley 1994, 301 by Jones). The size of the Jewish population of York in the 12th and 13th Centuries is difficult to establish. It is estimated that at the Jewish Massacre in York in 1190 approximately 150 men and women died (Dobson 2007, 22), although some Victorian sources such as Sheahan and Whellan in their accounts estimated 1500-2000 (p127-9). Dobson estimated that the average Jewish population in York during the medieval period was between 150 and 260 with an average life expectancy of 24 years based on the excavation data (2007, 53). The local Jewish community is believed to have derived

its prosperity from loaning money to local landowners, one notable figure being Aaron of York, financier to the crown. However Dobson suggests that the heavy taxation by Henry III in the 1240s-1250s led to less prosperous times and the population declined so that by 1275 there were just 150 Jews in York and by the time the Jews were expelled from England in 1290 this number had reduced to six households (Jones in Lilley 1994, 302).

From 1177 the Crown permitted Jews to purchase land outside the walls of cities in which they lived to use as cemeteries. The first documentary evidence for the cemetery at York however is c1230 when *"Jews of York and Lincoln together purchased a garden in Barkersgate adjacent to an established Jewish cemetery...from John Romanus a canon at York Minster"* (Jones in Lilley 1994, 305-6). The name 'Jeubry' first appears after the 1290 expulsions and land belonging to the Jews was sold. Jones records the land in the area of Jewbury was sold to Robert de Newland, a local tanner and Alice Gisburn his wife (1994, 309). On Robert's death it was sold to Thomas of Stodley in 1301 and later to the family of Clervaux of Croft who held it for 200 years. Land they acquired in the later part of the 14th century between Love Lane and the Foss was known as "le Neu Jubero" to distinguish it from the 'le Alde Jubiry' to the west (Jones 1994, 310).

The extensive archaeological excavations undertaken in 1982-3 investigated approximately half of the Jewish cemetery. The first excavation on the site of the County Hospital revealed 22 burials that were left undisturbed. The following year 482 skeletons were fully excavated (Lilley 1984, 295). The majority of the burials were aligned atypically north-south and placed in wooden coffins. The area of land occupied by the cemetery is described by Jones: *"In all, property of the Jews in York in and near Barkergate and Love Lane probably extended to 1.6ha, with an eastern boundary on the alignment of that boundary, which until the redevelopment of the site by Sainsbury's, divided the property of the former County Hospital from the old gas works"* (p307, fig 87).

Through the area in the 13th Century a lane later known as Love Lane (19th century attribution) is recorded as a common path through the fields of Monk Gate (Jones p303 refers to a document in the North Yorkshire Record Office known as the Clervaux Cartulary fos 93,106) and in 1478 a further reference notes it as 'Jewbury Lane'. The land was given over mainly to arable, pasture or gardens and where the land was divided parcels of land of long narrow strips were formed. By the end of 13th Century street frontages on Monkgate and Barkersgate begun to be recorded as messuages with buildings (Jones in Lilley 1994, 303).

The excavations of the County Hospital in 1982-3 revealed a barrel well of the 13-14th Century as well as a complex of probable cesspits (YAT 1982-83.19).

Post-medieval period

Much of our understanding of the later development of the area comes from the comprehensive mapping of York.

17th Century mapping

The earliest available mapping of the area held by York Archives is Richard's map of 1683 (**Appendix I.1**). This shows the southern portion of the site (the area from Barker's Hill to approximately just beyond the later County Hospital boundary) and suggests that by this date the frontages to Monkgate were fully developed and those along Barker's Hill developed almost as far as the River Foss. The area of the original Jewish cemetery being left undeveloped. The Kings Pool is still shown as waterlogged at this date. Love Lane, the historical alignment forming the north-western boundary of the site, is not shown, although the dividing line of the plots may suggest the route of the lane.

The land covering the area are shown as divided into several plots, with some depicted as possible orchards. This map is in contradiction to Benedict Horsley's later map of 1694 (**Appendix I.2**) that shows the area as laid out but undeveloped with the exception of one plot of land on the east side of Monkgate, Agar's Hospital (66) and the church of St Maurice of the west side. Agar's Hospital had been established by the will of Beatrix Agar in 1634 as accommodation of 'six poor widows' (Charity Commission 1820, 374). The hospital was still in existence in 1820 described as 'six rooms with a loft over each room' (ibid., 375). Horsley's map shows the lane running from Barker's Hill to the Foss (Love Lane) and the southern part of the area partitioned from the rest of the plot by another lane running from the river to the longer lane. Horsley's map shows the Kings Pool had been in-filled and the Foss Islands developing. The line of the River Foss had also altered perhaps leading to the substantial redevelopment of the area suggested by Horsley's map when compared to Richards.

18th and early 19th Century mapping

Chassereau's 1750 map (**Appendix I.3**) shows that by this date the frontages to 'Monk Street' were once again developed along approximately half the distance from Monk's Bar to Monk Bridge and the original County Hospital, established in 1740 with a "legacy of £500 bequeathed by Lady Hastings for the relief of the diseased poor of the County of York" (New Description of York 1830, 97) had been built. Agar's hospital is not shown, the land where Horsley showed it being depicted as undeveloped land. 'Jewbury' is marked following the line of the River Foss and the lane forming the north-western site boundary is shown as Love Lane whereas the longer lane running parallel

with Monk Street from what is shown on the map as Barker's Lane to the Foss is unlabelled. In the area of the old Jewish Cemetery are marked what appear to be 15 allotments enclosed with a hedge.

The 'Alde Jubiry' was acquired by trustees of the County Hospital in 1759 (Jones in Lilley 1994, 310-315).

Middleton House, located at 38 Monk Gate is a house of c.1700, altered in c.1780 and again during the early 19th century. In 1798, the house was bought by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved. In 1803 he became Principal of Manchester College, a dissenting academy which moved to York from Manchester in that year and was accommodated in his house until 1811. The building is listed at Grade II* (list entry number 1257207).

Rockingham House, located on the north-east side of Jewbury, immediately south of the site is a house, now offices, dating to 1792. The bay windows were reconstructed during the early 1970s. The building is listed at Grade II (list entry number 1257553).

Drake's map of 1785 (**Appendix I.4**) show the site as fields, the County Hospital, on Monkgate is marked with a black star. The garden area closest to the city walls (88) is identified as Jewbury on the map key and like Chasserau's depiction is shown as divided allotments, whilst the rest of the area is divided into 4 fields. On an updated version of the map just three years later the hospital is marked a point of interest '5' and the track marked along by the River Foss is labelled as Jewbury (**Appendix I.5**). The small allotment style gardens on the earlier map appear to have been landscaped as diagonal tree lined paths form the shape of a cross, which when looking at the rest of map was a popular design for gardens of the period in that area. A building is shown aligned southwest-northeast on the lane running parallel to Monk Street that cuts through the block of land between Baker's Hill in the south and the Foss in the north (shown on later mapping as Love Lane).

Baines' map of York dated 1822 shows only part of the site, approximately as far as the boundary of the later site of the County Hospital (**Appendix I.6**). The lane, which cuts through the middle of the plot of land from Barkers Hill to the River Foss, is labelled as Love Lane. Another variation of paths is showing crossing the gardens at the corner of Barker Hill and Jewbury and further building development is shown along Barker Hill. The building shown Drake's 1788 map is shown with clearer definition on Baine's map as running across the marked boundary line of the plot. An enclosed garden area is shown on the north side of this boundary wall. Unfortunately, Baines directory does not identify the building further.

Bellerby's map of York appears to revert to the older version of the paths through the gardens at the corner of Jewbury and Barker's Hill. The same building is shown approximately half way along Love Lane as the earlier mapping. The gas works, built in c.1822-24 are shown at northern tip of the plot close to the River Foss with the gasometers located on the boundary with Love Lane and an L-shape of buildings on the northeast perimeter wall closest to the river and a further small structure on the southern boundary wall. A central building in the courtyard is most likely to be the retort house (**Appendix I.7**).

The York Gas Company

The York Gas Company was incorporated by Act of parliament in 1823. *"The act required that the company should light the city better and cheaper with gas than could be done with oil"* (Sheahan and Whellan 1855, 626). In a 'New description of York' published in 1830 the gas works was described as *"situated opposite Monk Bridge and are constructed with great ingenuity on an extensive scale worthy of inspection. The lodges, machinery and the gasometer etc. when viewed from the Bridge, form a handsome ornamental appearance"* (p4). The book also noted that gas production first lit the streets of York on March 22nd 1824. At this date the company had 250 customers (Chrystal and Crossley 2013).

Copper's map of 1832 shows the same arrangement as Bellerby's depiction of the gasworks buildings and notes further infilling of buildings along Barker's Hill (**Appendix I.8**).

In 1834 the York School of Medicine was formed and lectures given at the County Hospital. By 1855 Sheahan and Whellan noted that that a new hospital building had been erected designed by Messrs Atkinson of York, which had opened in 1851. This building could accommodate 150 patients and in the mid 19th century admitted around 500 in-patients a year and had an income of about £3,000 a year (1855, 607).

York County Hospital 1840-1851

The idea of building a new County Hospital building had first been raised in 1840 and several plans had been received including some by Messrs Atkinson (Yorkshire Gazette 17th May 1845, 6). The committee at the time had not proceeded with the idea but in May 1845 it was reported that a committee which had been set up to advise on the best methods of carrying out the objectives of the governors had concluded that the existing building was *"not large enough to lodge the number of patients which the funds are capable of maintaining...that no expenditure on the enlargement of the hospital would be satisfactory to remove the defects of the present building"* including being

able to separate patients as required (Yorkshire Gazette 17th May 1845, 6). In October of that year a new committee was formed to discuss the options of rebuilding the hospital or enlarging the current one (York Gazette 18th October, 5). In November 1846 the Trustees of the hospital agreed to release £3000 to supplement the subscriptions on the basis that £6,000 was raised for the rebuilding of the hospital (Yorkshire Gazette 14th November 1846).

The idea of rebuilding hit a problem in April 1848 when the committee decided that rebuilding on the existing site wasn't practical as the *"space between the house of Mr Wellbeloved and Mr Thicket, is too constricted to admit the best form of building...and the airing grounds would be inadequate"*. They had also considered that the area between Love Lane and Foss, purchased in 1759, unsatisfactory due to the proximity of the gas works, especially as a new chimney was proposed, and the river which was liable to flood. The newly erected chimney at Mason's pipe works (18½ Monkgate) was also cause for concern. The Trustees of the hospital had forbidden the purchase a new site but the committee put forward the idea of a site on the Manor Shore (York Herald 1st April 1848, 5). It took until May 1849 to decide that the site for the new building should be on the land between Love Lane and the Foss and several witnesses were invited to state that the neither the river or the gas works would affect the health of the patients, although Mr Rowntree disagreed (York Gazette 26th May 1849, 8). Invitations to tender for the building work of the new hospital were issued in the local papers in June of that year (e.g. Leeds Mercury 9th June 1849, 6). A full description of the building appeared the Yorkshire Gazette on the 1st September 1849 along with a report on the laying of the foundation stone by the Archbishop of York on the 25th August. The architects J.B. & W. Atkinson managed the building work and the value of the contracts issued was stated, as £8,100. The frontage of the new building was to be 188ft long and 51 feet deep. The old hospital was to be demolished and as seen on the later mapping laid as pleasure grounds. A heating and ventilation system was devised by Dr Amott (p6). The building was completed in April 1851 for a total cost of £10,769 (York Gazette 5th April, 6). The first patients moved in the week of the 10th May (York Herald 10th May 1851, 6).

Mid-19th Century mapping

Tallis's 1850 map is to a larger scale than the earlier maps and gives much more detail of the gas buildings and the new County Hospital building (**Appendix I.9**). This suggests the building on Love Lane shown on earlier maps had by this date been demolished and replaced with the County Hospital. The gas works have also changed following the merger of two competitor companies, the gas holders are now shown on the east of the site and further structures developed around the perimeter.

The York United Gas Light Company

The York Gas Company and The York Union Gas Company, which was formed in 1835 at Hungate, merged in 1844 to form the York United Gas Light Company (Yorkshire Gazette 17th August 1844, 8). Following the merger the site at Foss bank, as seen in the mapping evidence was developed. In 1848 a new gasometer was erected and was at the time “believed to be the largest and cheapest gasometer that had ever been erected in the county” (Yorkshire Gazette 26th February 1848, 3). In 1850 the Hungate site of the firm was closed and the “offices and business of the York United Gas-Light Company entirely removed to Monk Bridge” (Yorkshire Gazette 26th January 1850, 4).

The works were described in a mid-century history of the town:

“The buildings are of red brick, there are two gasometers, which will contain 300,000 cubic feet of gas; the largest one is 80 feet in diameter and rises 50 feet, and when it was erected it was the largest in the country. At the same time the works were considerably enlarged and improved and a new retort house and chimney built. This fine chimney, which is in the form of a Doric column, is remarkable for its close resemblance in form, as well as being about the same general dimensions, as the celebrated Trajan pillar at Rome” (Sheahan and Whellan 1855, 626-7).

Five foot to the mile mapping

Between 1849 and 1851 Captain Tucker was commissioned by the Ordnance Survey (OS) office to survey York on a large scale (**Appendix I.10**). The resulting map, published at a scale of 5ft to the mile, provides a high level of detail, including the room layout within the County Hospital, shown at the time of survey to have existed over two sites and between the old and new building was shown a fever ward. The map also shows the other substantial development that had taken place in the early 1850s when the site became the sole site of the York United Gas Light Company. Like Tallis’ map the gasometers are shown on the east side of the site but the larger scale also allows for the depiction of an ice house marked just to the east of the southern gasometer. The two chimneys alluded to in the debate about the building of the new County Hospital are also shown. The southern part of the site is laid out mostly to garden although a number of buildings are also shown on the southern boundary, as are two ‘hot beds’ in the eastern yard of those buildings. On the northeast corner of the site the development of a row of terraced house are better outlined than on Tallis’ map but retain the name Monk’s Terrace.

The area of the original Jewish cemetery is shown as wooded gardens. It was described by Davis, a local historian, in 1854 as “*a tract of land, lately an inclosed orchard*” (quoted by Pallister in Lilley 1994, 315).

In Nathaniel Whittock’s *Birdseye View of the City of York* showing York in the 1850s the County Hospital can be seen just beyond the city walls. It is shown with a large 3-storey edifice and four equally spaced chimneys along the hipped roof. Beyond is a depiction of the gas works, the two large chimneys can be seen on two large two-storey buildings at right angles to each other in front of which is a smaller whitewashed single storey building. One of the gas-holders and the perimeter wall can also be seen. Although a detailed image the exact layout is not quite as depicted on the large-scale OS map of this date suggesting some form of artistic licence.

Improvement works on the local rivers were also undertaken during the later 19th century. During the 1870s the River Foss was canalised (Pollington 2015; 6).

Later 19th Century mapping

Johnson and Co’s map dated 1884 shows the new hospital building, landscaped pleasure gardens on the site of the old hospital and the gasworks located in the northern part of the site (**Appendix I.II**). The buildings once on the western boundary wall of the gas works are no longer shown, nor are those on the southern boundary wall suggesting that the site was being cleared ahead of redevelopment. The new gas works site on the opposite bank of the River Foss is shown. The area of the original Jewish cemetery is shown as having been developed as Orchard Street.

York County Hospital developments 1882-1892

In 1872 the County Hospital extended their land holding by purchasing properties in Barkergate formerly belonging to the Vicars Choral on the corner of Love Lane and Barker’s Hill. Jones and Pallister record however the hospital never acquired that land of the original medieval Jewish burial ground on the corner of Jewbury and Barker’s Hill that was latterly occupied by Orchard Street developed in the period 1852-1858 (1994, 310-315).

The mapping evidence shows that the main development of the hospital took place between 1884 and 1892 with several additions, although it was noted in the newspapers that an isolation building was being erected in 1875 (York Herald 25th February 1875, 5). The largest extension to the south of the main block was built in 1884. Reports in the newspapers show that this development was the Watt ward that opened in November of 1884. It had been built with a £5000 donation by the Bishop of Beverley and consisted of a new ward of 8 beds, dispensary entrance hall, surgeons’

rooms, porter's rooms and storage connected with a corridor to the 1849-51 building (York Herald 7 November, 3). The new wing allowed outpatients to be treated outside of the main hospital. In 1887 the York Institution for Eye diseases was amalgamated with the hospital and in 1899 a children's wing opened (VCH 1961, online).

The York United Gas Light Company 1880-81

The York Herald on June 18th 1888 (p3) reported on a visit of the York Architectural Association to the gas works where they were shown round by Mr Chas Sellers the company secretary who gave them a history of the site and talked about gas safety in the private home. *"The retorts, purifiers etc. were in due course visited and an inspection made of the new works"*. Copies of plans "showing the new gasworks at 1881" held at the National Gas Archive also suggest major changes were made at this time (NE:YOG/E/E/1). In 1880 the Foss Island Railway and in April the Yorkshire Gazette reported that the Gas Works had applied for planning permission for a new siding that would take opened 25,000 tons of coal used annually straight to site (Yorkshire Gazette 10th April 1880, 4 & York Herald 7th February 1880, 12). The new siding opened in 1881 and is first shown on Johnson and Co's map of 1884 (York Herald 4th February 1881). With the new expanded site that now occupied both sides of the river the firm provided for 10,000 customers (York Herald 6th August 1881, 12). In 1888 the firm made improvements to their carbonizing, condensing and purifying plant (Yorkshire Gazette 28th July 1888, 5).

Ordnance Survey Mapping

Mapping by the OS at the end of the 19th Century (1892) shows the further developments to the hospital site mentioned above as well as including a large extension to the north of the main building (**Appendix I.12**). There is also the addition of a further building at right angles to the main building on an east-west alignment. As noted on Johnson's map the original hospital building on Monkgate has been demolished. Sheahan and Whellan stated that this had happened by 1855 not long after the earlier large-scale OS map had been published (1855, 607).

The considerable re-development of the gasworks noted above that took place in the 1880s can also clearly be seen on the 1892 map with the erection of an additional gasometer and what may be a new retort house. The railway sidings can be clearly seen entering the eastern side of the building providing evidence that this was probably the coal store. The 1909 edition of the OS map shows further additions to the centre of the gasworks and additional hospital buildings including the provision of a mortuary to the north of the late 19th century extensions (**Appendix I.13**). Both the

hospital site and the gas works continue to develop throughout the early 1900s as shown by the 25" OS edition of 1931 (**Appendix I.14**).

An aerial photograph taken in 1921 shows the area from the southwest, the main block of the County Hospital and the gasworks being significant features in the landscape (Britain from Above: EPW006629). Minor alterations to the hospital site, including the partial removal of the building on the southeast frontage took place between 1931 and 1941. A series of plans by the architects Brierley and Rutherford held at the Borthwick show the hospital as it was in 1929 (Borthwick NHS/YCH/2/1/1929). Fred Rowntree and Son made changes to the boardroom in 1940 and in 1948 a series of changes were proposed to wards 1,2,3,6,7 as well as a new kitchen and changes to the outpatients department (Borthwick NHS/YCH/2/1/ 1940 & 1948).

Further changes noted in the index of a series of plans held by the Borthwick Institute of the County Hospital included the addition of an Orthopaedic Hut in 1953 and in the 1960s an antenatal unit and consultants unit (Borthwick NHS/YCH/2/1/1952- & 1968). A further extension to the County Hospital mortuary was approved in March 1954 (York Archives Y/HEA/1/1/36). Spaces noted in the plans of 1968 included a ground floor of: Out-Patients Department A; Casualty; Out-Patients Department C; Records Department; Gym; Ante-Natal Clinic; Postgraduate Medical Centre Watt Wing; Operating Theatres Nurses Home, Nurse Training School, battery Room; Out-Patients B, Victoria Ward as well as portakabins, caravan (Borthwick NHS/YCH/2/1/1968 (3-5)).

By the later part of the 20th Century the area had begun to decline and aerial photos taken in 1951 show that the gasworks was being dismantled and by 1962 the image shows that the majority of the gasworks had been demolished (York View) (**Appendices I.15-I.16**). In 1960 the area of Orchard and Lower Orchard Street was condemned by the City Council as unfit for habitation and the properties were demolished in 1963-66 (Pallister in Lilley 1994, 317).

By 1971 the gasworks site began to be redeveloped and a large warehouse can be seen on the aerial photo of that date (**Appendix I.17**). The York County Hospital closed in 1977.

In 1979 the southern part of the site was designated an area of archaeological importance (AMAAA1979) and considerable archaeological investigation took place over the following four years with the excavation of the County Hospital site in 1982 and the Jewish cemetery in 1982-3 (Evans 2003,4).

By 1983 the area had been almost completely cleared with the exception of the 1849-51 block of the County Hospital to make way for the Sainsbury's supermarket that opened on the 22nd October

1984 (Sainsbury Archive). An image in the York Press shows the excavation of one of the old gasholders with the building behind demolished.

Layerthorpe Bridge (**HA23**) was first built in 14th Century and has been rebuilt many times, the last time in 1996.

The main block of the County Hospital was converted to flats in 1998-9 (Borthwick Catalogue).

In 2005 a watching brief ahead of the installation of mobile phone masts on the perimeter of the site revealed that the area had been considerably levelled perhaps as a result of the initial canalisation of the River Foss in 1794 and later due to the insertion of a concrete raft underlying a bus layby created as part of the retail park development in the 1980s (Dean 2005, 7).

The Sainsbury's store dominates the site today but there is also another large store on the site of the old gasworks that has been used as a Homebase Store and more latterly a Go Outdoors store. The area of the original Jewish cemetery is today the Foss Bank car park. The conservation heritage appraisal carried out in 2011 recommended that the Sainsbury's demise be removed from the Monkgate Conservation Area no longer having any buildings of conservation merit (York City Council 2011: 194).

5 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The significance of heritage assets is their value to this and future generations because of the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest embodied in their physical presence and way in which they are experienced (after definitions in NPPF). Establishing what factors contribute to the significance of an asset, and how, is crucial to understand its vulnerability to change and in ensuring appropriate conservation strategies are identified which preserve and enhance that significance.

Significance is expressed in this report on a four-point scale of negligible, local, regional or national.

FORMER COUNTY HOSPITAL

Historical and Archaeological Interest

The foundation stone for the County Hospital was laid by the Archbishop of York on the 25th August 1849. The architects were J.B. & W. Atkinson who also managed the building work. The old hospital to the west was demolished and the area laid out as pleasure grounds. The building was completed in April 1851 and the first patients moved in the week of the 10th May of that year.

An isolation building was being erected in 1875, although the main further development of the hospital took place between 1884 and 1892. The largest extension to the south of the main block was built in 1884, with further extensions during the mid-20th century. By 1983 the hospital site had been almost completely cleared with the exception of the 1849-51 block to make way for the Sainsbury's supermarket that opened on the 22nd October 1984.

Significance

County House, the principal building of the former York County Hospital, is a Grade II (NHLE 1257202). The listed building is of national importance. Remains of structures associated with the hospital including several post-1884 buildings may survive within the site (**Figure 7**). These are likely to be of negligible to at most local importance.

Any remains of earlier hospitals are located outside the site to its west, along Monkgate and would not be affected by development at the site.

MEDIEVAL JEWISH CEMETERY

Historical and Archaeological Interest

The medieval Jewish cemetery, the Jewbury, was located within the southern part of the site. The cemetery was used some time after 1177, when Henry II allowed Jews to be buried outside London and before 1230, when an extension to an existing cemetery was purchased, until 1290 when the Jews were expelled from England. The cemetery is one of ten Jewish cemeteries of the medieval period known within the UK (Lilley, J. et al 1994: 539).

Excavation of part of the cemetery during the early 1980s by the York Archaeological Trust (**Figure 7**) was undertaken in relatively hurried circumstances and the post excavation process was curtailed. However, a number of conclusions regarding the medieval Jewish population and burial practices could be drawn (Lilley, J. et al 1994: 539). The excavation uncovered and removed roughly 500 burials.

It is clear from the results of the excavation that not all burials were excavated by the York Archaeological Trust and that those which did not require excavation were left in situ, with most of not all of these graves left unexposed. On this basis the true number of burials is unknown. It is clear from the excavation plans that there are large unexcavated gaps between areas from where burials were excavated (**Figure 7**). It can be assumed at this stage that these contain burials at a similar density to those already removed. The cemetery is estimated to contain over 1000 burials in total (York City Council 2013, 2 & 10, <https://www.york.ac.uk/media/ipup/documents/jewish-podcast-script.pdf>).

Significance

It is assumed that most of the burials remaining in the ground beneath the site following the excavation in 1982 survive intact. On this basis and depending on preservation the remaining parts of the cemetery would be of national importance.

CONSERVATION AREA

The York City Centre Conservation area includes the former County Hospital building. The historic interest and significance are therefore as this asset.

FORMER GAS WORKS

Archaeological Interest

The early gas works were built in c1822-24 at the northern tip of the site close to the River Foss (**Figure 7**). The gasometers were located on the boundary of the site at Love Lane and an L-shape of buildings on the northeast perimeter wall closest to the river. The first town gas company was founded in London in 1812, and by 1859 there were over 900 independent gas companies in Britain (Jones, 2006: 394). The age of the York Gas Company puts it amongst the earlier phase of such gas works, and at a time when the technology was quickly evolving.

The gas works had been altered by 1850, according to Tallis's map of that year following the merger of two competitor companies. Gas holders at that time were located on the east of the site and further structures developed around the perimeter.

Considerable re-development of the gasworks took place during in the 1880s and is shown on the 1892 OS map with the erection of an additional gasometer and what may be a new retort house.

By the later part of the 20th century the area had begun to decline and aerial photographs taken in 1951 show that the gasworks was being dismantled. By 1962 aerial photography shows that the majority of the gasworks had been demolished. By 1971 the gasworks site began to be redeveloped and a large warehouse can be seen on aerial photography of that date.

Significance

There are no above ground remains of the gas works within the site. Any surviving below ground remains of the earliest phase of the gas works may be of archaeological interest in relation to increasing our understanding of the technological development of gas production at York and could be of local significance.

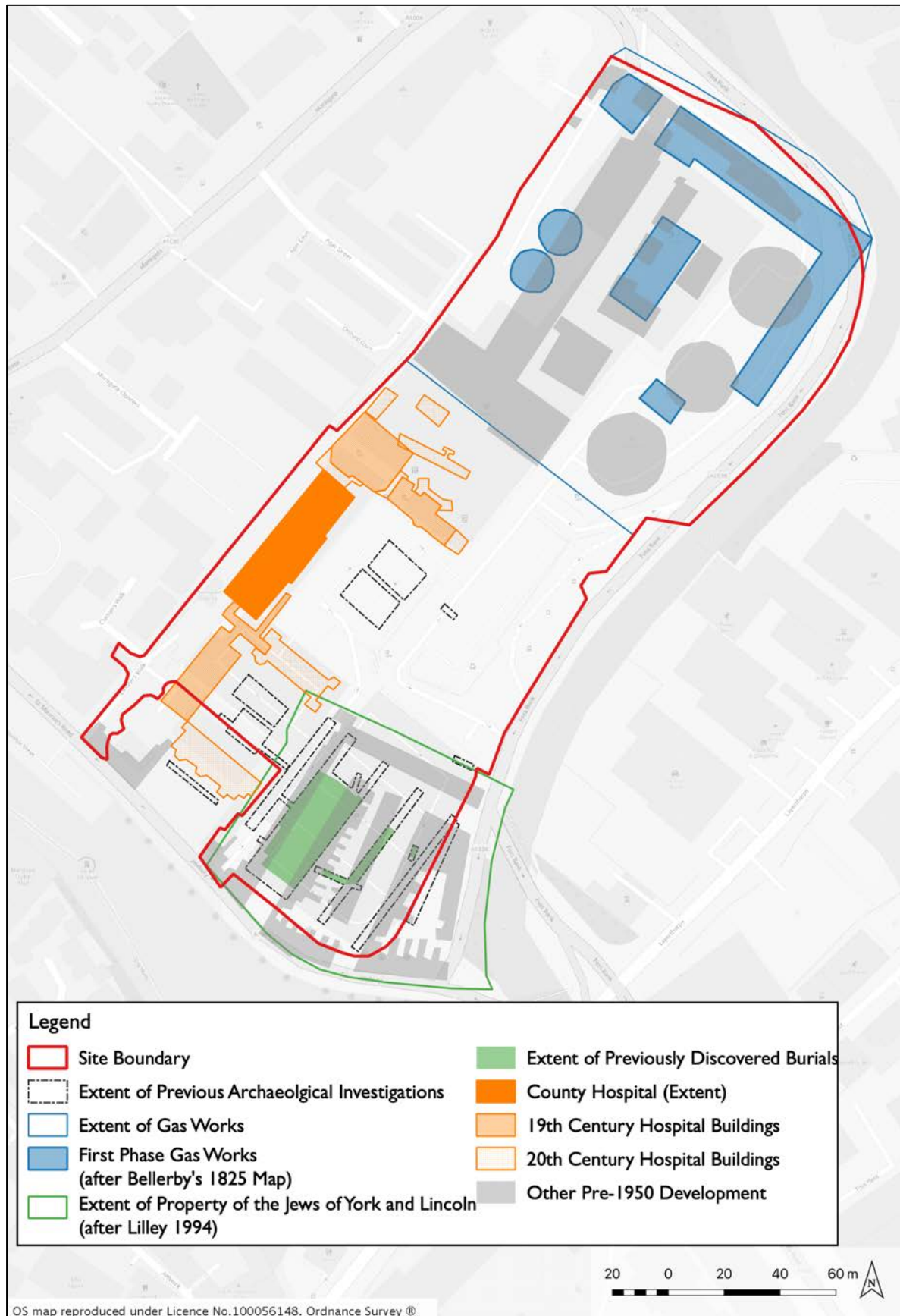


Figure 6: Plan showing principal archaeological constraints

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

DISCUSSION

The site represents an area outside of the early historic core of York which contains some evidence for activity from the Roman period onwards. The southern part of the site is first known to have been developed during the medieval period as a Jewish cemetery, while the remainder appears to have been cultivated until the 19th Century.

By the mid-19th Century the northern part of the site had been developed as a gas works, remaining in this use until the mid-20th Century. The central part of the site was used as a hospital during this period, while the southernmost part, the location of the medieval Jewish cemetery, contained housing. The site was redeveloped during the early 1980s, when archaeological excavations took place over parts of it.

Four boreholes were archaeologically recorded during ground investigation works in 2003. These illustrate inconsistent but considerable depths of made ground over the site. The watching brief concluded that a sandy silt recorded in one borehole may be of interest to geologists. In addition, it was concluded that the gas works and its demolition may have destroyed much of any archaeology across the northern and central parts of the site. It was noted, however, that there was the potential for archaeological remains to survive in other areas, particularly to the southern part of the site close to the excavations which took place during the 1980s. Although close to the River Foss, these boreholes at the site have not indicated the presence of deep waterlogged deposits,

The County Hospital was completed in April 1851. County House, the principal building of the former York County Hospital, is a Grade II Listed building and is of national importance. Remains of structures associated with the hospital including several post-1884 buildings may survive within the site. These are likely to be of negligible to at most local importance. Any remains of earlier hospitals are located outside the site to its west, along Monkgate and would not be affected by development at the site.

The medieval Jewish cemetery is located in the southern part of the site and was used from sometime between 1177 and 1230 until 1290. Excavation of part of the cemetery during the early 1980s uncovered and removed roughly 500 burials. Not all burials were excavated and it can be assumed at this stage that there are further burials at a similar density to those already removed. The cemetery is estimated to contain over 1000 burials in total. It is assumed that most of the burials

remaining following the excavation in 1982 survive intact. On this basis and depending on preservation the remaining parts of the cemetery would be national importance.

The York City Centre Conservation area includes the former County Hospital building. The historic interest and significance are therefore as this asset.

There are no above ground remains of the gas works within the site. Any surviving below ground remains would be of relatively little archaeological interest that could be of negligible or local significance.

CONCLUSION

Due to the potential for archaeological remains to be present at the site, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological field evaluation should take place to establish the presence, location and significance of remains in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy can be formulated to avoid or minimise harm that may arise as a result of the development of the site.

This should take the form of a programme of trial trenching. The principal aims of this additional work should be to gain information about the archaeological resource within the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), specifically to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains, including any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric associated with the Jewish cemetery and contemporary medieval activity.

Furthermore, the desk-based assessment has identified a number of research questions that should be used to guide the archaeological evaluation strategy, namely:

1. What if any pre-medieval remains survive?
2. What remains of the medieval Jewish cemetery?
3. What further can be determined of its date, character and development?
4. Do any further burials survive? If so, how many?
5. Is there any evidence for buildings (i.e. an area for ritual washing of bodies)?
6. Is there any evidence for how the landscape at the site has changed through time and how it might have been utilised by previous societies?
7. Did the form and operation of the gas works differ from contemporary sites elsewhere, or did it incorporate any innovative processes or techniques?

7 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

AUTHORSHIP

This report has been researched and prepared by Victoria Beauchamp PhD and Dan Slatcher MCI(A). Editing has been provided by Oliver Jessop MCI(A).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Hannah Baker and Chris Argent, CBRE, are thanked for commissioning the report, for the provision of information and for their help with accessing the site.

The authors also acknowledge the help of the staff of York Archives and York HER for their assistance.

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Maps 1/12 Benedict Horsley's map of York 1694

Maps 1/19 Chassereau's 1750 Plan de la Ville et Foubourgs de York

Maps 1/24 Map by Drake 1785

Maps 1/26 Map by Drake 1788 showing slight alterations

Maps 1/30 Edward Baines 1822 Map from directory

Maps 1/32 Henry Bellerby's map of York 1825 in The Strangers Guide (York Archives Maps 1/32)

Maps 1/33 Robert Cooper Plan of York 1832

Maps 1/37 Tallis' map of York c1850

Maps 1/44 Plan of the City of York 1884 showing the new boundaries and several wards (Johnson & Co)

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Demolition of hospital and gas works site in 1983 image from York Press showing old Gasholder.
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Britain from Above EPW006629 (1921). Lendal Bridge and York Minster, York, 1921 – shows County Hospital and gas works from the southwest.

Britain from Above EAW003656 (1947). York Minster and the city, York, from the north-west, 1947 – Shows the west side of the County Hospital and the Gas works which by this date ceased to have gas holders on the original Foss Bank Site. The building under which Site A lies is not clearly seen and was probably a single story building.

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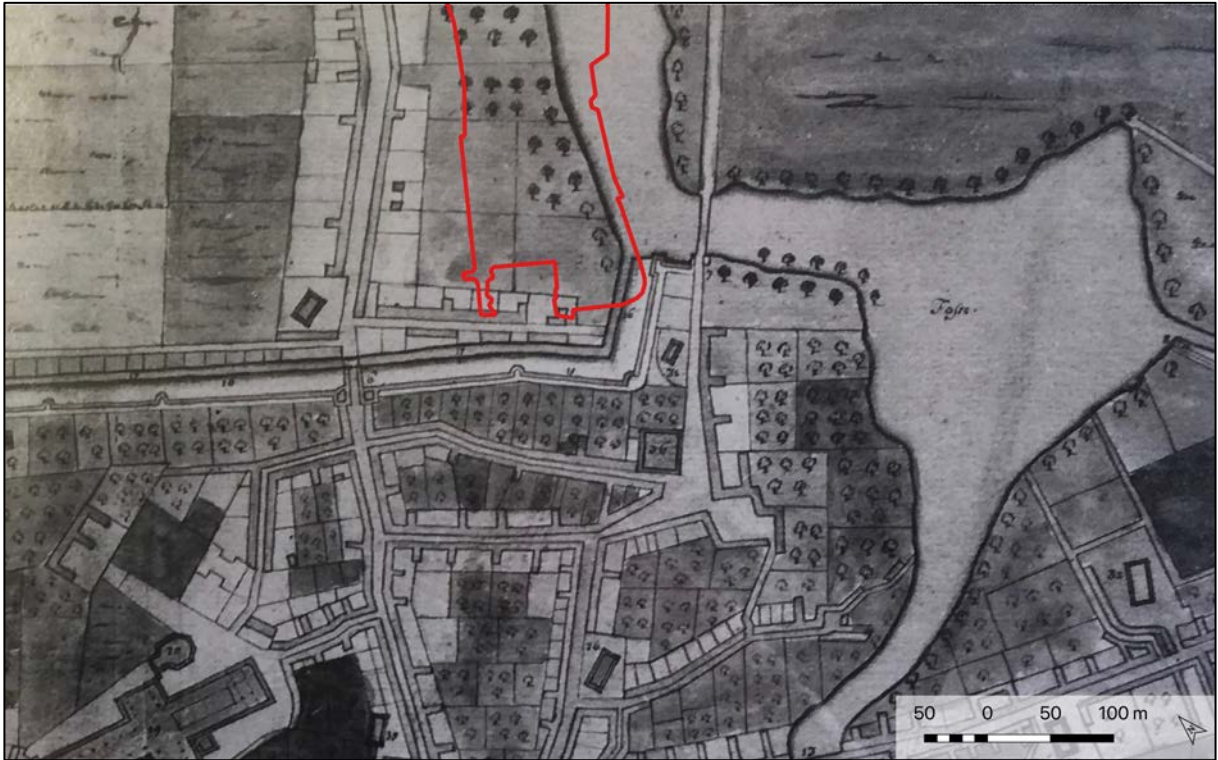
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APPENDIX I:

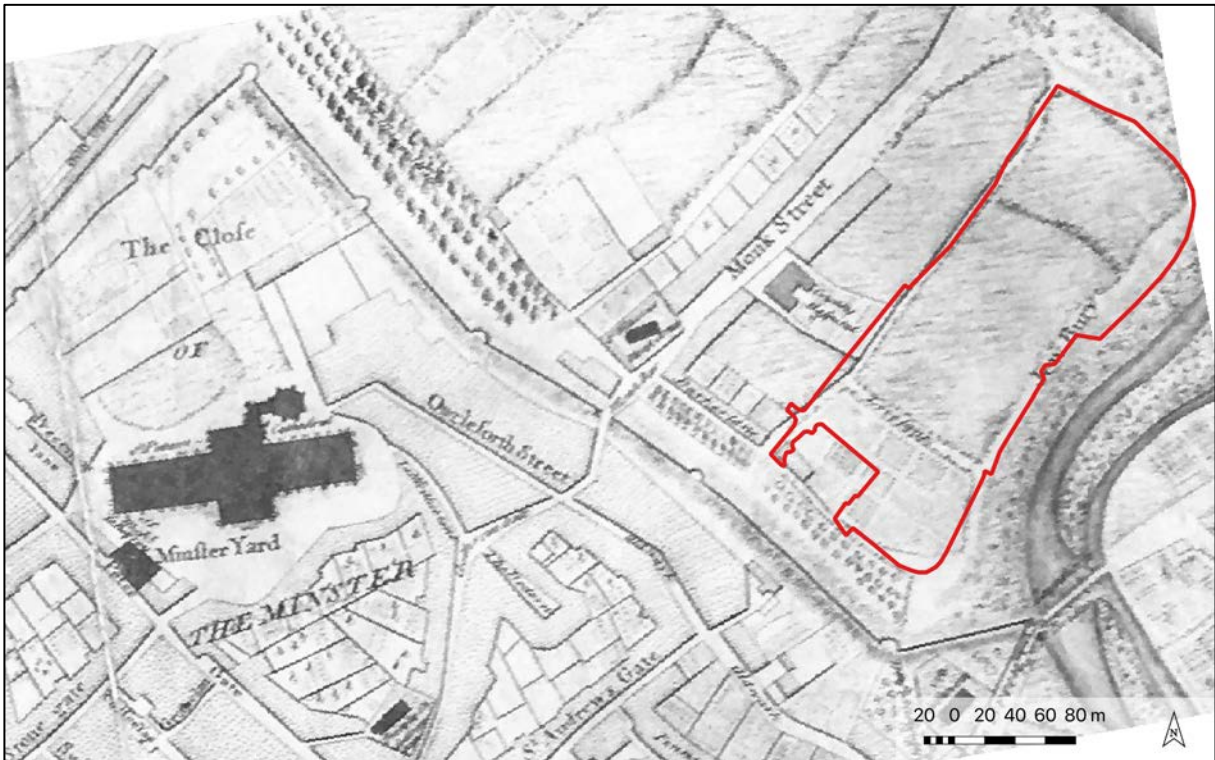
HISTORIC MAPPING AND ILLUSTRATIONS



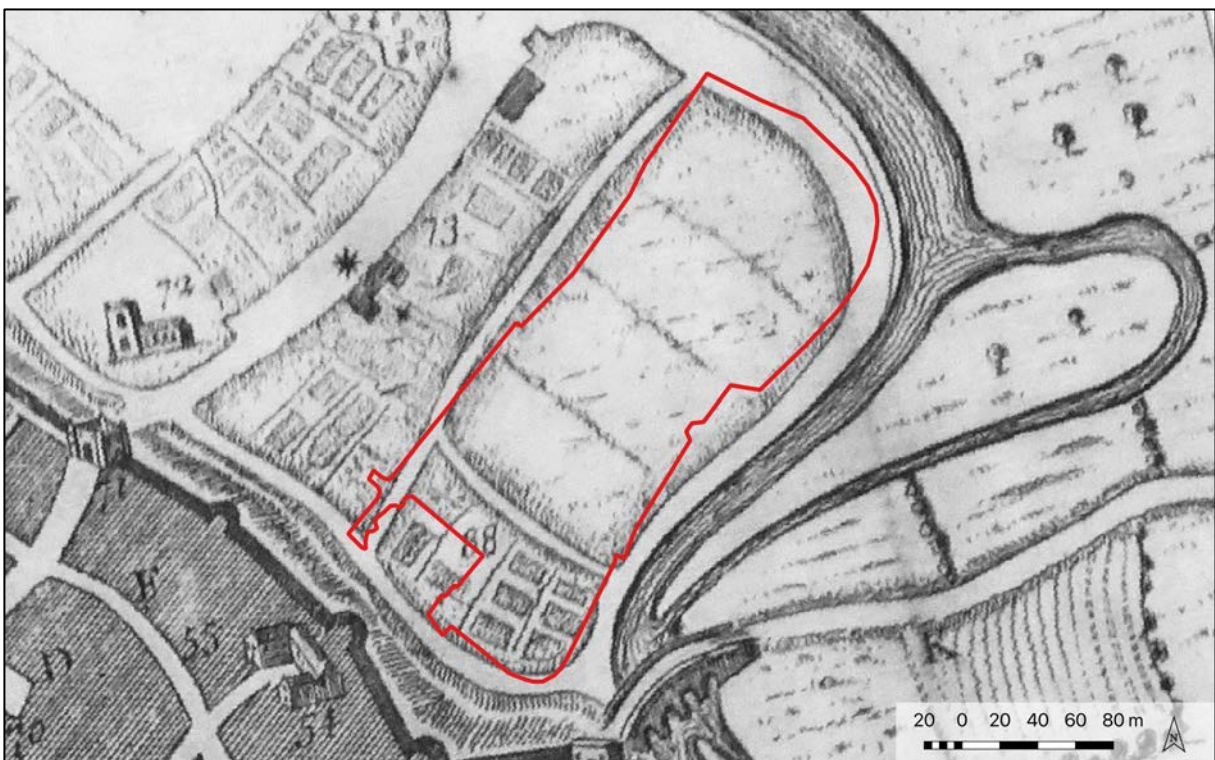
Appendix I.1: Jacob Richards Map c1683 (York Archives Maps I/8)



Appendix I.2: Benedict Horsley's map of York 1694 (York Archives Maps I/12)



Appendix I.3: Chassereau's 1750 Plan de la Ville et Foubourgs de York (York Archives Maps I/19)



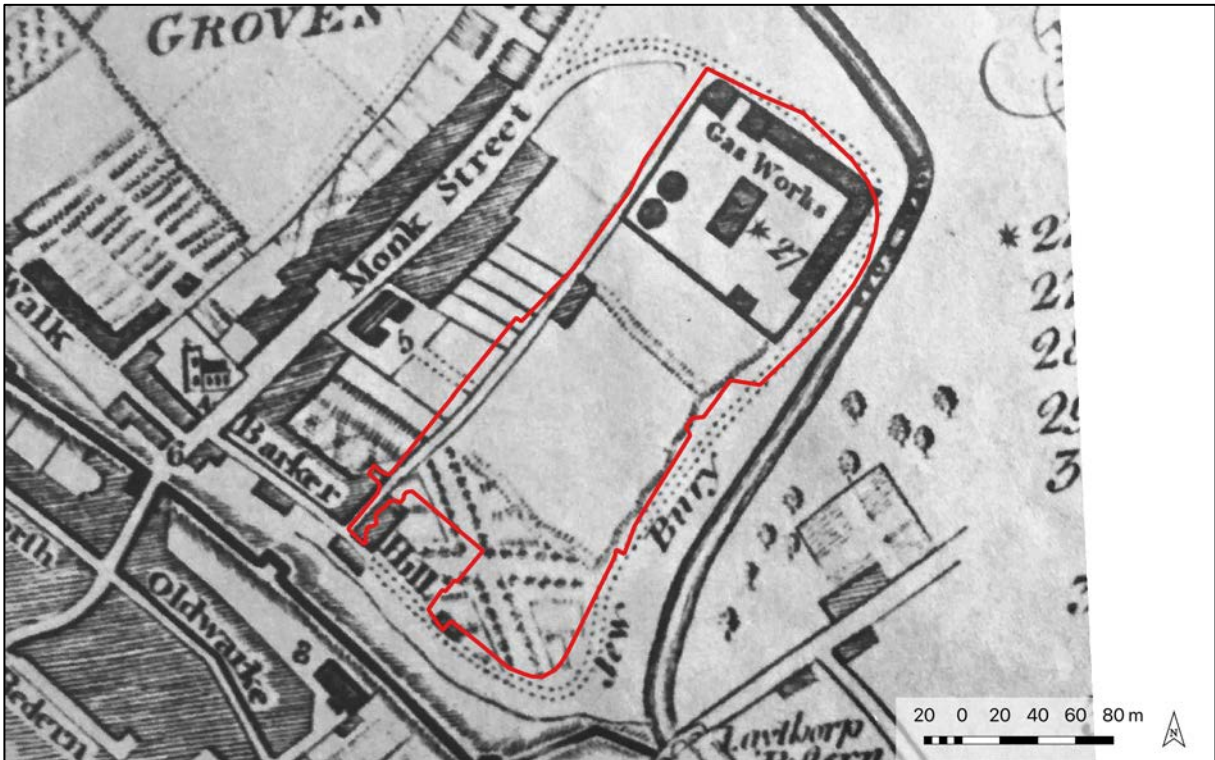
Appendix I.4: Extract of Drake's plan of the City of York 1785 (York Archives Maps I/24)



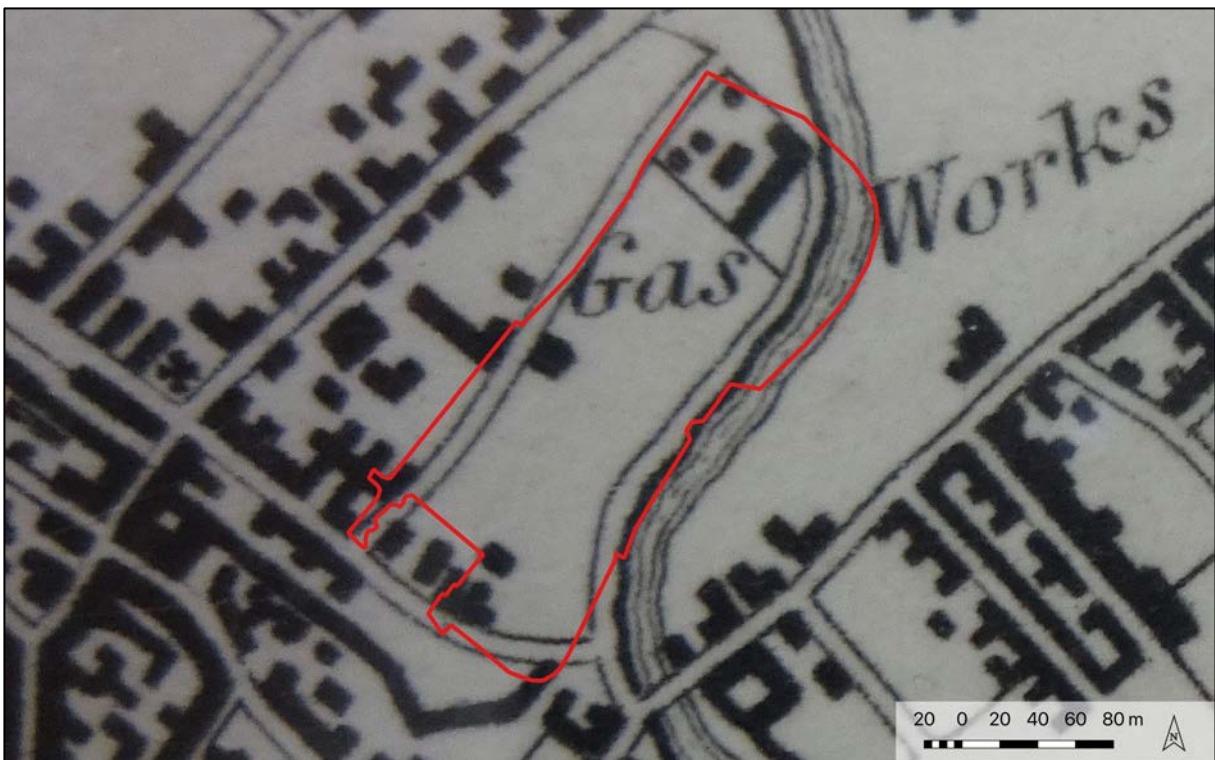
Appendix I.5: Extract of Drake's plan of the City of York 1788 (York Archives Maps I/26)



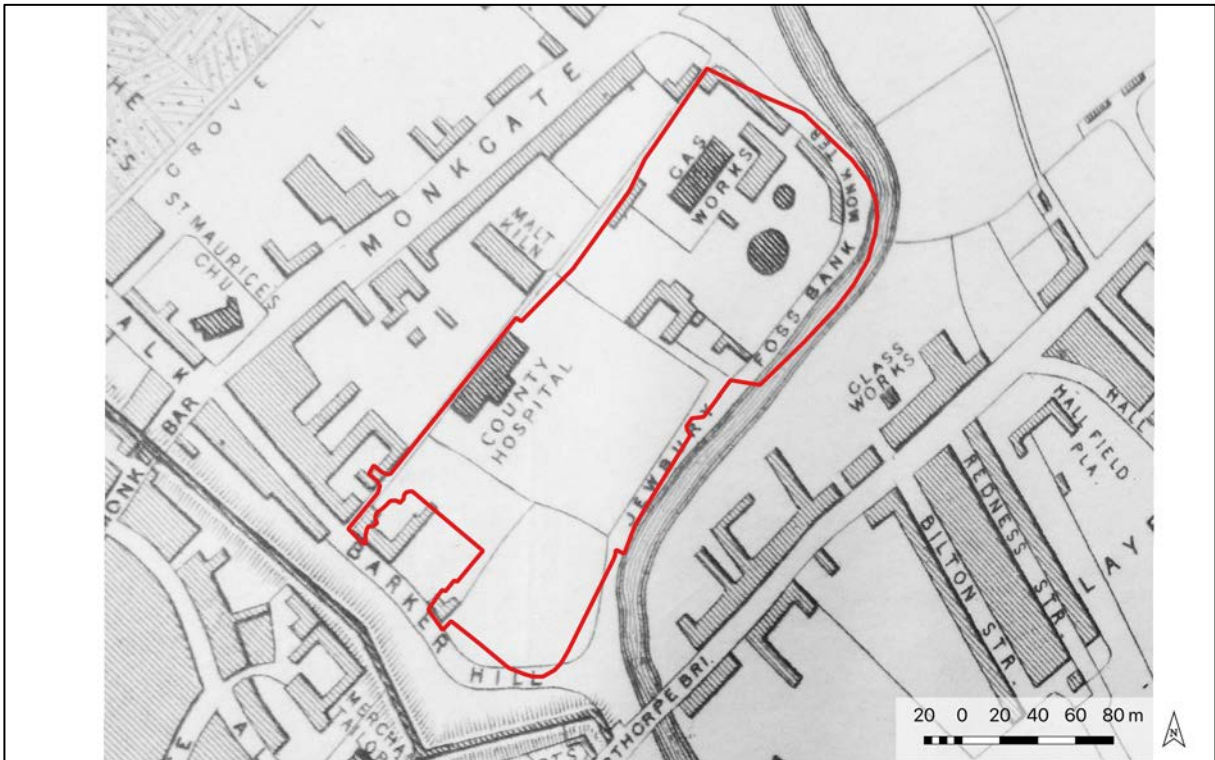
Appendix I.6: Extract of Edward Baines 1822 Map from directory (York Archives Maps I/30)



Appendix I.7: Extract of Henry Bellerby's map of York 1825 in The Strangers Guide (York Archives Maps 1/32 (map itself marked 1829))



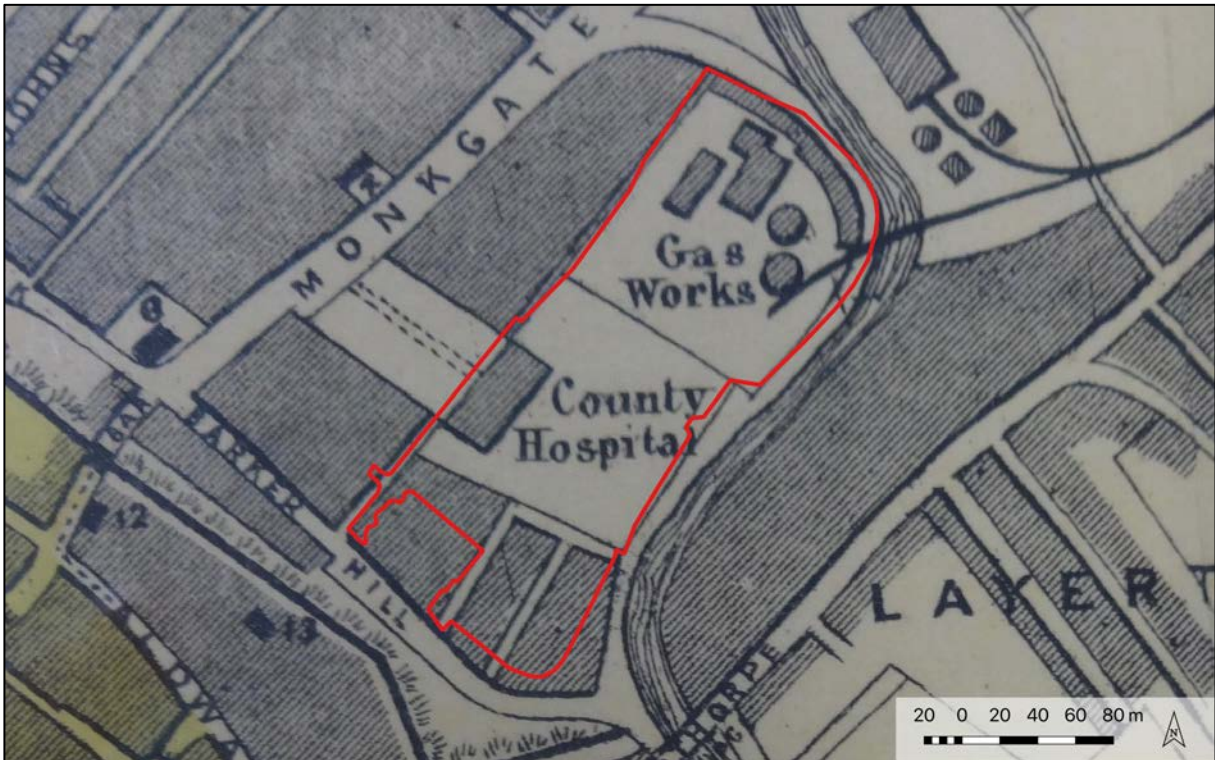
Appendix I.8: Extract of Robert Cooper's plan of York 1832 (York Archives Maps 1/33)



Appendix I.9: Extract of Tallis' Map of York 1850 (York Archives Maps I/37)



Appendix I.10: Extract the map surveyed at 5ft to the mile by Captain Tucker for the OS Office 1849-1851 and published in 1852 (York Council Archaeology digitised by Parallell) (Site shown in red)



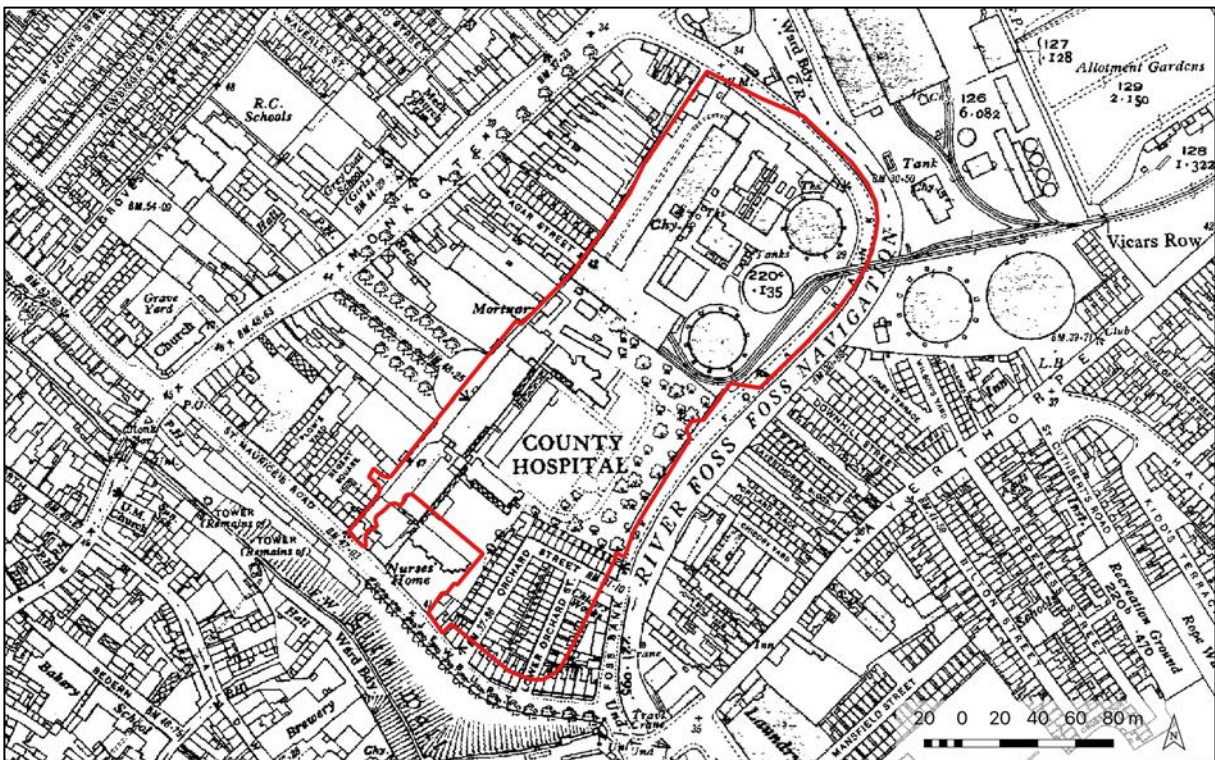
Appendix I.11 Extract of Johnson and Co's map of York 1884 (York Archives Maps 1/44)



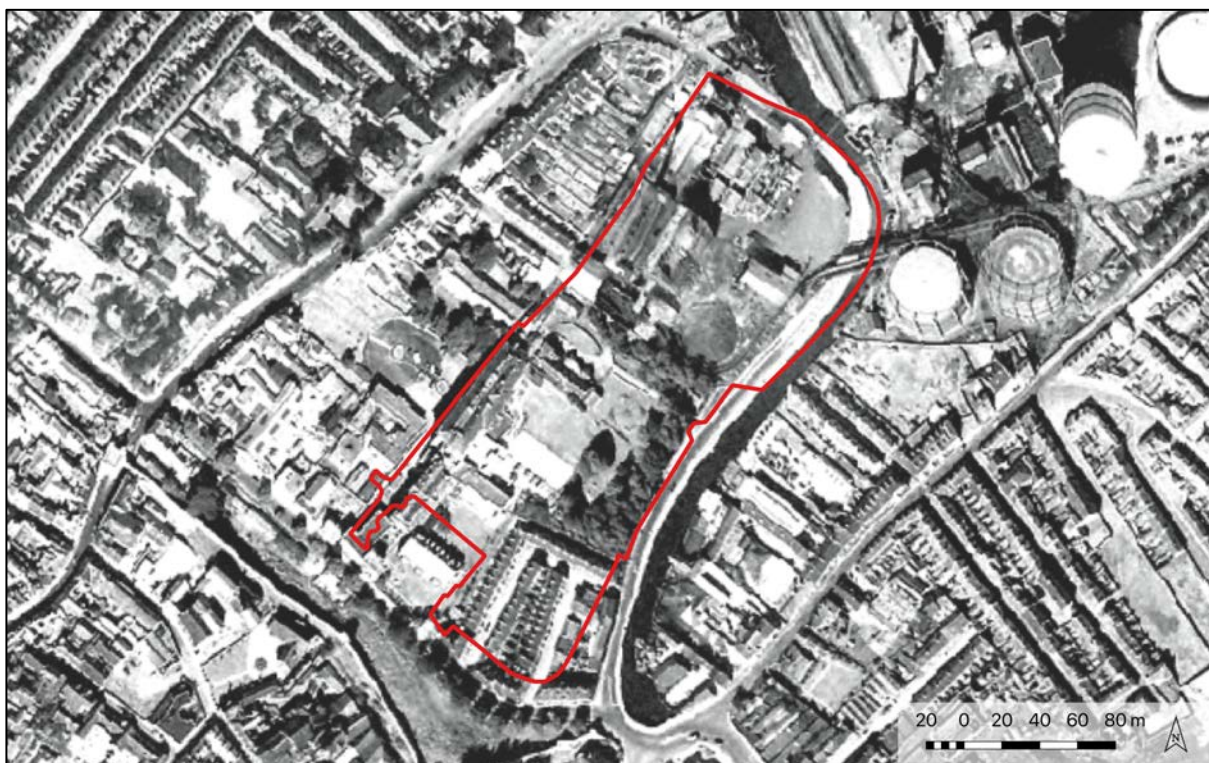
Appendix I.12: 1892 Ordnance Survey map



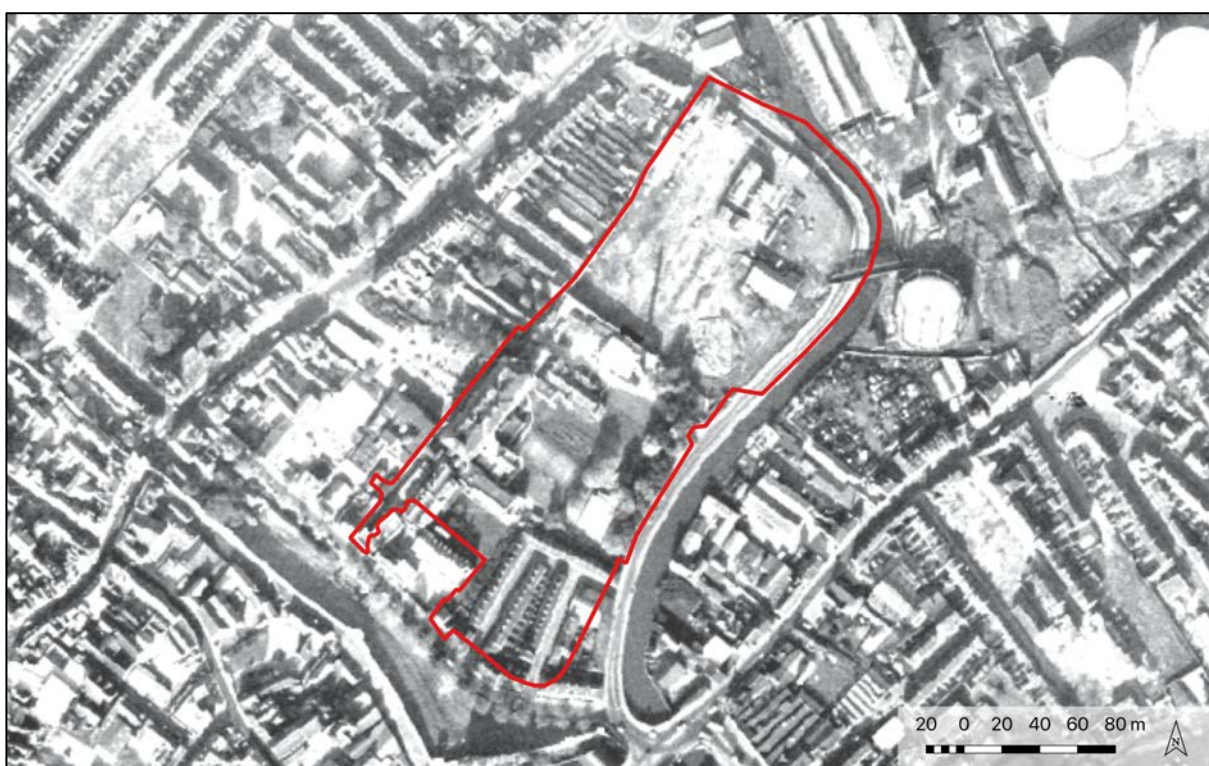
Appendix I.13: 1909 Ordnance Survey map



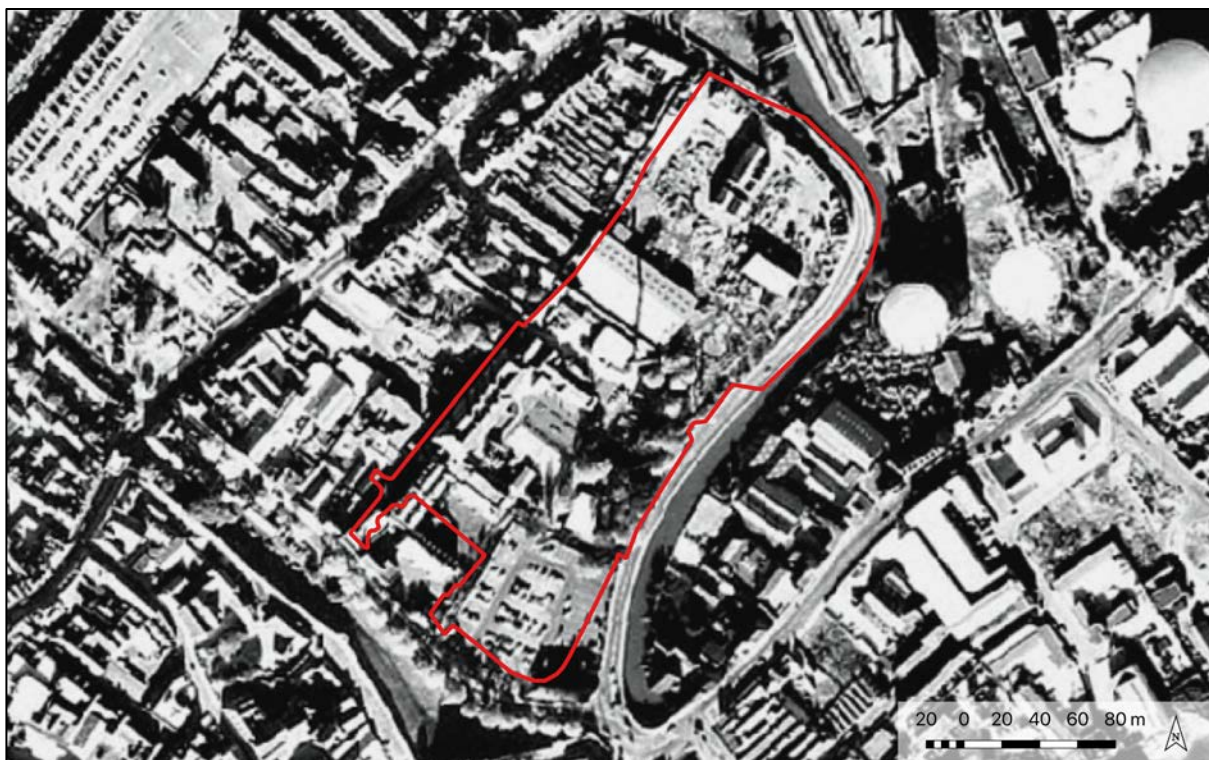
Appendix I.14: 1931 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.15: Extract of an aerial view of the area taken in 1951 (York View online)



Appendix I.16: Extract of an aerial view of the area taken in 1962 (York View online)



Appendix I.17: Extract of an aerial view of the area taken in 1971 (York View online)

APPENDIX 2:

SITE PHOTOGRAPHY



Appendix 2.1: View looking south-west across the car park within the site



Appendix 2.2: View looking south across the multi-storey car park



Appendix 2.3: View looking west towards the County Hospital



Appendix 2.4: View looking north from the City Walls, showing the Grade II Listed County Hospital (centre) and Rockingham House (centre right)

APPENDIX 3:

YORK HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

HA	Period	HER ID	Name	Description	NGR	
1	Romano-British	MYO2 015	Legionary Fortress	Legionary fortress established by the Ninth Legion, "Hispana", in AD71-74. Known as Eboracum (form used by Ptolemy, and three inscriptions) and Eburacum ((form used by Antonine Itinerary, Ravenna Cosmography and one inscription). Fortress of normal size for a legion covering 20.25 hectares (50 acres) and designed as a rectangle with rounded angles, 417m (1370 feet) by 484m (1590 feet).	460314	452132
2	Romano-British	MYO2 185	Roman pottery and tile production area, Peaseholme Green	Probable area of pottery and tile production, evidenced by clay pit, kiln firing waste, kiln furniture, wasters and tile 'stacks'.	460766	452041
3	Romano-British	MYO1 882	Roman Wall approximately 20 Metres south east of Monk Bar	Formerly known as: Roman Corner Towers ALDWARK. Part of the north-east wall of the Roman fortress, extending south-east to remains of east angle tower and incorporating remains of one interval tower. c200 AD on foundations c110 AD.	460622	452178
4	Romano-British	MYO4 222	Roman Building and Street System	4th century building and part of Roman street system located beneath the former site of St. Helen-on-the Wall medieval church in Aldwark during excavation in 1973. A mosaic floor survived where it had been sealed by the floor of the church.	460655	452127
5	Romano-British	MYO4 371	Roman Road	Road identified on first edition OS plan	461082	451957
6	Romano-British	MYO4 191	Roman Road	RCHME Road 3. Approaching York from the east from the direction of Stamford Bridge. May have joined Road 4 (MYO4190) in at the Stockton Lane end of Heworth Green. Alternatively it may have turned south to pass alongside the fortress and join road 2 near Ousegate.	461082	451957
7	Medieval	MYO2 008	York City Walls (Monk Bar to Layerthorpe)	Stretch of masonry walling.	460672	452145
8	Medieval	MYO1 881	Merchant Taylors Hall	Guildhall of the Merchant Taylors' Company. c1400 with late C15 wing, refenestrated early C17	460644	452153
9	Medieval	MYO4 221	St. Helen-On-The-Walls	Medieval church and graveyard. The church of St. Helen's on the Walls was probably founded in the 10th century as burials from this period were identified through excavation in the early 1970s.	460655	452125

HA	Period	HER ID	Name	Description	NGR	
10	Medieval	MYO3 512	St Maurices Church	The church marked on the 1852 plan is the medieval church which the RCHM(E) York Vol 4 suggests dates from the 12th century. This church was taken down in 1875 and replaced by a larger structure which was in turn demolished in 1967.	460578	452295
11	Medieval	MYO2 287	St Mary Layerthorpe	A Church.	460926	452119
11	Medieval	MYO2 287	St Mary Layerthorpe	The church of St Mary, Layerthorpe, is first mentioned in 1331	460923	452120
12	Medieval	MYO3 505	St Loys Hospital	A hospital dedicated to St Loy is said to have stood on the east bank of the Foss at Monk Bridge, but there is no definite evidence of its existence.	460951	452521
13	18th Century	MYO3 502	York To Scarborough Turnpike Road	The York to Scarborough trust, established in 1752	461082	451957
14	18th Century	MYO2 045	Foss Navigation	River	461733	456163
15	18th Century	MYO1 120	37 Monkgate	House, now offices. c1847 with remains dating from 1794. Probably by GT Andrews for Joseph Buckle	460693	452403
16	18th Century	MYO1 122	House on Monkgate	House, now guesthouse. Built in 1794 by William Walker.	460698	452415
17	18th Century	MYO1 121	Middleton House 38 Monkgate	House. c1700, altered c1780 and early C19	460703	452343
18	18th Century	MYO1 119	36 Monkgate	House. 1796-8 with earlier remains.	460691	452340
19	18th Century	MYO1 123	House on Monkgate	House	460710	452354
20	18th Century	MYO1 125	Monkgate House	House	460721	452365
21	18th Century	MYO1 105	House n Monkgate	House, now shop and offices. c1770, altered early C19 and late C19.	460738	452376
22	18th Century	MYO1 104	House on Monkgate	House, now shop and offices. c1770; altered C19 and mid C20	460738	452376
23	18th Century	MYO1 140	The Bay Horse Public House	Formerly known as: The Bay Horse Hotel. Public house. Late C18; refronted 1837	460587	452245
24	18th Century	MYO1 141	Ice House Approximate ly 25 Metres To Rear Of Number 4 The Bay	Ice house. Probably late C18.	460598	452214

HA	Period	HER ID	Name	Description	NGR	
			Horse Public House			
25	18th Century	MYO1 356	Rockingham House	House	460690	452186
26	18th Century	MYO1 883	The Cottage	Cottage	460647	452128
27	18th Century	MYO2 187	Bluecoat School	School	460739	452023
28	18th Century	MYO3 914	Medical Centre (31-35) Monkgate	Monkgate Health Centre (No. 33) was built in 1784 as the Grey Coat School,	460670	452385
29	19th Century	MYO1 142	House on Monkgate	Two houses, now flats. Dated 1812; extensively restored 1984.	460630	452333
30	19th Century	MYO1 116	Tap and Spile Public House	Public house. 1897. By WG Penty for John Hunt's Brewery	460658	452360
31	19th Century	MYO1 126	Numbers 45-51 (Odd) and Attached Walls and Railings	Row of 4 houses, now houses and guesthouses. 1830-40.	460736	452433
32	19th Century	MYO1 108	Gate, Forecourt Wall And Railings To Number 55	Gate and railings	460762	452439
33	19th Century	MYO1 107	55 Monkgate	House. c1812. Probably built for John Mason.	460749	452455
34	19th Century	MYO1 109	57 And 59 Monkgate	Pair of houses, now shop and flats. c1835 with early C20 alterations.	460763	452455
35	19th Century	MYO3 911	61 Monkgate		460781	452466
36	19th Century	MYO1 111	65 Monkgate	House. Early C19 with later alteration.	460786	452476
37	19th Century	MYO1 112	67 and 69 Monkgate	House	460794	452481
38	19th Century	MYO3 913	8-26 Monkgate	House	460627	452292
39	19th Century	MYO1 143	28 Monkgate	House	460643	452306
40	19th Century	MYO1 117	30 Monkgate	House	460651	452308
41	19th Century	MYO1 124	House on Monkgate	House, now offices. Built 1828 for George Hudson; altered late C20.	460716	452361
42	19th Century	MYO1 106	Row Of 3 Houses on Monkgate	Row of 3 houses. c1840. Brick with slate roof.	460749	452388
43	19th Century	MYO1 110	Terrace Of 3 Houses on Monkgate	Terrace of 3 houses. c1840.	460764	452401

HA	Period	HER ID	Name	Description	NGR	
44	19th Century	MYO3 910	68-84 Monkgate	19th century terrace and public house.	460800	452431
45	19th Century	MYO4 254	Ann Harrison's Hospital	built in 1845, and contained eight single-story tenements of brick and stone, with a central chapel. The chapel ceased to be used for services before 1900. The 1845 building was demolished and replaced with a new building that occupies a site immediately to the west of the 1845 building	460612	452555
46	19th Century	MYO1 118	County House	The County Hospital, now offices: gas lamp standards attached to front steps. 1849-1851. By JB and W Atkinson.	460740	452254
47	19th Century	MYO3 13	Abutment and Railway Bridge	Remnants of railway	460925	452400
48	19th Century	MYO1 139	2 Monkgate	House	460572	452244
49	20th Century	MYO3 912	Trinity Methodist Church	Church	460711	452425
50	20th Century	MYO3 12	Layorthorpe Bridge	Road Bridge	460841	452087
51	20th Century	MYO3 15	Monk Bridge	Original stone on N side of bridge, cast concrete on S side when bridge widened in 1920s	460890	452510
52	20th Century	MYO3 14	Pipeline	Cast concrete supporting bridge from gas works	460910	452450

APPENDIX 4:

DESIGNATION DESCRIPTIONS

COUNTY HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: NHLE **1257202**

Date first listed: 01-Jul-1968

Date of most recent amendment: 14-Mar-1997

Statutory Address: COUNTY HOUSE, 32, MONKGATE

Listing NGR: SE6074052254

Formerly known as: County Hospital MONKGATE. The County Hospital, now offices: gas lamp standards attached to front steps. 1849-1851. By JB and W Atkinson. Gas lamps by William Walker. Red brick with sandstone dressings. Hipped slate roof. Gas lamp standards of cast-iron with copper lanterns. PLAN: long rectangular. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys above a basement and 15 bays. The facade has a deep rusticated plinth, quoin strips to left and right, moulded sill bands on the 1st and 2nd floors, a plain frieze, and a dentilled stone cornice beneath bracketed timber eaves. The basement is lit by low rectangular window openings within the plinth. The other windows are glazing bar sashes with architraves. The ground floor windows have cornices on consoles. The first floor architraves are lugged and have cornices and pulvinated friezes. Second floor architraves are also lugged. The central windows are tripartite. The 1st floor window has a segmental pediment over its central light. Below its sill a panel of rusticated masonry contains the entrance doorway. It has pilaster reveals and a moulded round arch, recessed within a surround which has voussoirs and quoined jambs of vermiculated rustication and a keystone carved with a female head. The doors have 6 panels divided into 2 leaves. The external stone steps and side walls are renewed in C20 concrete and brickwork. The walls support elaborate lamp standards with copper lanterns. The standards are inscribed 'W. WALKER YORK'. 8 chimneys visible behind ridge. INTERIOR: not inspected. This building was closed as a hospital in 1977. (An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of the City of York: RCHME: Outside the City Walls East of the Ouse: HMSO: 1975-: 49; York Historian: Haxby D and Malden J: Thomas Haxby of York (1729-1796); York: 1978-: 50).