

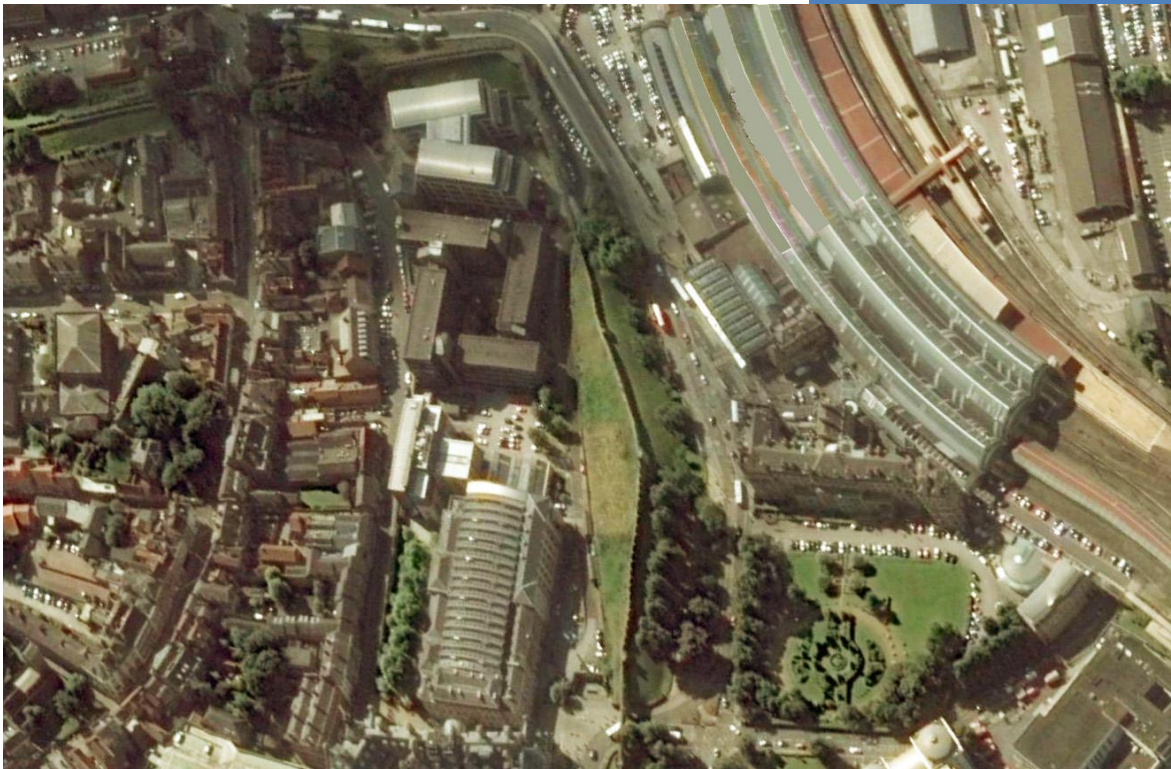
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



LS Archaeology

Hudson House

York



February 2017

Site	Hudson House, York
Site Codes	HHY17
County	City of York, North Yorkshire
NGR	SE 59739 51628
AOD	13.27m
Planning Application No	Pre planning
Development	Offices / Residential
Date of Issue	17/02/17
Site Dates	January-February 2017
Project by	LS Archaeology (York) 079124 85125 
Contributors	L.Signorelli D.McCallay DR.R. Wood
Client	Palace Capital (Developments) Limited
<p>Non Technical Summary</p> <p>A new development is proposed at the site of Hudson House York involving the demolition of the existing building to create new purpose built offices and residential space. Emmaus Consulting Limited, acting on behalf of Palace Capital Developments Limited, appointed LS Archaeology to establish the significance of the sites known buried heritage and the likely impact of the development upon it.</p> <p>This desk-based assessment takes into consideration the possibility of undiscovered archaeological assets and states that there is low potential for evidence from the Prehistoric/Iron Age and moderate potential for Romano-British and medieval periods.</p> <p>There is good potential for archaeological assets to be uncovered from the post medieval - industrial, specifically related to the gardens/ nursery periods (Friars Gardens/ Backhouse) and the 1845 Old Railway Station, York.</p>	

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following individuals and establishments for their help with the gathering data for this report.

John Oxley (York City Archaeologist)

York Railway Museum Archivists

City of York Archivists

Bill Woodsmason (Workman Facilities Management LTD)

Palace Capital (Developments) Limited



1. INTRODUCTION

A new development is proposed at the site of Hudson House York involving the demolition of the existing building to create new purpose built offices and residential space.

Emmaus Consulting Limited, acting on behalf of Palace Capital (Developments) Limited, appointed LS Archaeology to establish the significance of the sites known **buried heritage** and the likely impact of the development upon it.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), and an inspection of the site, with examination of published and unpublished records and a map regression exercise.

In addition, following the government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework 2012) this document combines all the available archaeological, historic, and topographic information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

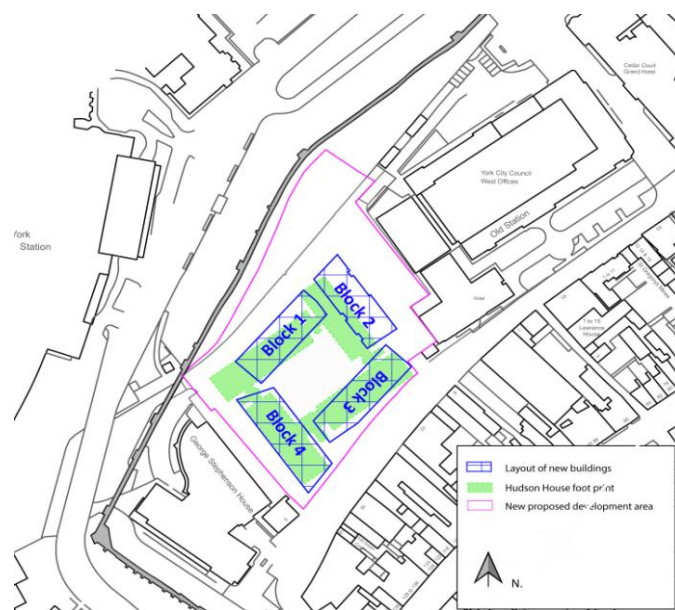


Figure 1: Site plan showing in details the new proposed development area (MPJ Design Associates LTD)

A pre planning meeting was held with planning and archaeological authorities of the City of York Council to establish any issues with the proposed development and how best to address these going forward.

With regard to the archaeological evaluation of the impact of the development the following two courses of preliminary action was advised by John Oxley, City of York Archaeologist:

- The production of a Desk Based Assessment of the land surrounding and including the footprint of Hudson House.
- The excavation of two trial trenches to help establish and determine the presence or absence archaeological deposits.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The study area, examined by this desk-based assessment, measures approximately 5 hectares in extent. The site is located, between George Stephenson House and the City Council's West Offices. The city walls lay to the north west of the site with Toft Green and Tanner Row to its southeast. The site is centered at SE 59739 51628.

The site consists of four large offices blocks (Hudson House), a central court with garden and pond with a car park to the east, access to the front of the building is to the northeast.



Figure 2: Proposed development area (in red). Image from Google Earth.

3. GEOLOGY

The underlying geology consists of Sherwood Sandstone Group- Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods, with the local environment previously dominated by rivers.

These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium. The superficial deposits around the site are characterized as the Vale Of York Formation - clay, Sandy, Gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, with the local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geology Survey).

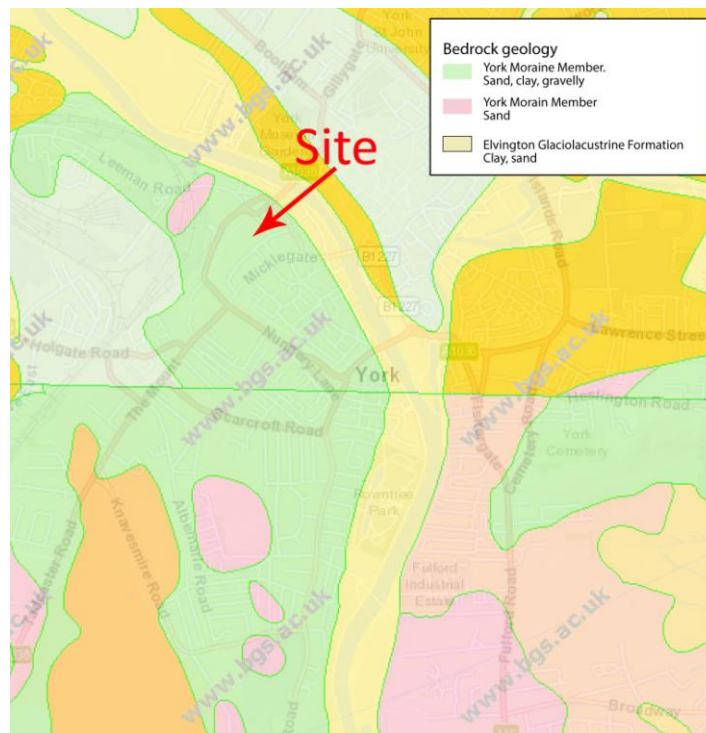


Figure 3: Geological Map of York (from the British Geological Survey Map).

4. STATUTORY AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

NATIONAL POLICY

The previous national planning policy relating to heritage and archaeology - Planning Policy Statement, PPS 5 - which built upon Planning Policy Guidance PPG16 - was replaced in March 2012 by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). In March 2014 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was issued on-line.

Section 12 of the NPPF; 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance on the treatment of heritage assets.

Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned.

Paragraph 128 of Section 12 states: Planning decision should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised and where the loss of a heritage asset is considered justified, the developer is required to 'record and advance understanding' of the heritage asset before it is lost.

Paragraph 129 also states in determining application, local planning authorities should require an application to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.

In Annex 2 of the NPPF heritage assets are defined as: a building, monument, site, place, and an area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, which includes designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local Planning Authority.

ANNEX 2 OF THE NPPF DEFINED ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AS:

A heritage asset that holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

ANNEX 2 DEFINED HERITAGE ASSETS AS:

- World Heritage Sites
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Protected Wreck Sites
- Registered Park and Gardens
- Registered Battlefields
- Conservation Areas

ANNEX 2 DEFINED SIGNIFICANCE AS:

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

In brief, the government policy provides a framework to protect nationally important designated heritage assets, the setting for such designations and provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.

5. CITY OF YORK LOCAL PLAN

City of York Council has used the York Development Control Local Plan (YDCLP) for development control purposes since 2005. This document does not form part of the development plan as it has not been subject to the statutory plan making process. The Council is however working on the preparation of a new Local Plan.

Notwithstanding the fact that the YDCLP does not form part of the development plan, it is understood that the document is still used as the basis for development management decisions in York, and a summary of the policies relevant to this application is provided below.

The 2005 Local Plan aims to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of:

- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings
- Historic Parks and Gardens

However, this will be carried out whilst promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the City of York's archaeological heritage (Policy HE10: Archaeology).

Policy 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. Assessment of the significance and character of the cultural heritage resources in York was appraised as part of the City of York's Development Framework (City of York Council 2011).

6. CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

Hudson House lies within the conservation area known as York's Historic Core in an area of 20th to 21st century development. Three types of building character surround it:

1. North and north west is Medieval, Tudor Civic and religious
2. North and North East is 19th century railway development
3. South and South East are Georgian shops and houses

Character Area grouping: Grand institutions and monuments set in green space

Character Area 22: Railway Area

7. METHODOLOGY

The historical and archaeological background has been researched through consultation of sources including a search of the surviving documents and cartographic evidence in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).

To support the pre planning application, at the request of the York City Archaeologist John Oxley, two trial trenches were positioned at Hudson House to enable the nature of any surviving archaeology to be observed and recorded. (Hudson House: Evaluation Trenches 2017, LS Archaeology).

Information Sources:

- York City Archives
- Borthwick Institute
- The National Railway Museum, York
- York Historic Environment Records and Monuments data
- Published and unpublished material
- Online resources

8. AIMS OF THE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT-BELOW GROUND

The principal aims of this Heritage Assessment are:

- To Identify known cultural heritage and archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed development;
- To identify areas within the application boundary with the potential to contain any previously unrecorded archaeological remains

VALUING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The criteria used to assign a value to the archaeological resource are based on those outlined in the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage Interim Advice Note 92/07 (2007).

The potential archaeological value of the development site at Hudson House, according to the criteria in this table is Medium.

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Listed Buildings (including proposed buildings).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Table 1: Criteria for assigning a value to the archaeological resource

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

The extent of any likely impacts is set out in the table below. It is worth noting that the impacts can be either negative or beneficial and direct or indirect. The criteria for the impacts are taken from Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (2007).

The impact of the development at the site is **Moderate**.

Impact	Description
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No change

Table 2: Criteria for assessing the magnitude of the impacts of the proposed development

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

An assessment of the significance of the effects of the development on the archaeological resource can be reached by combining the assessments of value (Table 2) and development impact (Table 3) using a matrix similar to that in DMRB (2007, 5/6).

Value	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
	No change	Negligible	Minor		Moderate	Major
Magnitude of Impact						

Table 3: Significance of Effects Matrix

Based up the above criteria the magnitude of impact of the development area is **Moderate**.

BUILT HERITAGE, DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND NON DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Built heritage consists of all aspects of the manufactured historic environment such as houses, factories, commercial buildings, places of worship, cemeteries, monuments and built infrastructure such as roads, railways and bridges; physically created places such as gardens, mining sites; and other places of historical significance such as archaeological sites.

A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

Local planning authorities may identify non-designated heritage assets. These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets. In some areas, local authorities identify some non-designated heritage assets as 'locally listed'.

BURIED HERITAGE

The buried Heritage (archaeology) has been considered through the Desk Based Assessment. A list of the Historic Environment Record (HER) is provided in Appendices 1-3. This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence provided by The City of York HER records for the study area and a 100m in extent surrounding its boundaries.

9. VISIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

This assessment concentrates on an area surrounding Hudson House, York. It is smaller than most assessment areas to focus on the archaeology that is most pertinent to this development. Given the historical importance of the City of York, any larger investigation area would include most of the city's historical records.

The Historic Environment Archive at York City Council was consulted. The table below lists the number of each type of record found. For more details, refer to Appendices 1, 2 and 3.

Type of Record	Number of Records
Events	39
Monuments	25
Listed Buildings	6
Scheduled	1

Table 4: Total number of records by type.

The following list determines the current visibility of archaeological evidence by period and the likelihood of any further historical remains being discovered.

Period	Visibility (All sources)	Presence/ Absence	Likelihood of Archaeological Discovery
Prehistory- Iron Age	Low-Possible inhumations, bronze belt plate from the late Iron Age (Radley, 1974)	Present	Low
Romano - British	Good-documented evidence of known activity/archaeological evidence finds/structures	Present	Moderate
Early Medieval	Low- artifactual evidence of a red sandstone cross head (RCHME 1962) pottery sherds (On-Site 2013)	Present	Low
Medieval	Good, Structural Evidence:13th-14th century City Walls, Historical Evidence-Dominican Friary	Present	Moderate
Post- Medieval 1601 to 1840	Good-cartographic evidence, historical records, structures still present	Present	Moderate
Industrial Modern 1840-2017	Good- cartographic, historical documentation, structural evidence in situ e.g. standing and redeveloped buildings from 1840 railway.	Present	Moderate

Table 5: Table of Visibility

CONSERVATION AREAS

It must be noted that the area within the city walls of York is a designated conservation area.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

There are no scheduled monuments within the study area although the scheduled city walls bounds the study area.

EVENT REPORT

There are 39 events associated with the study area. For more detail refer to Appendix 1. The events can be summarized as follows:

- Evaluations undertaken for the construction of the Council's West Offices including a series of watching briefs, boreholes and excavation.
- Antiquarian observations during building work associated with the old railway between 1839-1840.

- Archaeological evaluations relating to utility works on Tanner Row, which bounds the site to the southeast.
- Evaluations and recordings on existing old railway buildings being redeveloped.
- Works associated with the city walls.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISATION

The City of York Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2013) states that the research area is within a significant area of the city. The characteristics of the study area and its immediate surroundings can be seen on the map below:



Figure 4: Details of the study areas historic characterisation

MONUMENT REPORT INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS

There are 25 monuments and 6 listed buildings associated with the study area. For more details refer to appendices 2 and 3 where there is a map showing the location of these monuments/listed buildings and a table that offers more details about each item. The monuments and listed buildings can be summarized as follows:

- The majority of the monuments are related to the York's Old Railway.
- The next largest group is associated with the Romano-British phase and includes Roman walls/buildings identified through excavation, a Roman bathhouse complex, an apsed house and another house with three mosaics.
- The other group contains monuments associated with multiple phases of the study area including: the Dominican Friary and gardens, a 12th century Royal House, the Medieval City Walls and a Victorian House of Correction.
- Hudson House and its connection with the development of the railways in terms of new office space for British Railways technical departments warrants it a mention in the monuments records (Heritage Gateway).

Many of these monuments are no longer visible, particularly the ancillary buildings related to the working railway and anything predating this 1840.

- There are 6 listed buildings within the study area the majority being of character related to the Old Railway York and associated structures (Appendix 2).

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of the study area is summarised below. Based upon the evidence within the study zone some judgments regarding the potential archaeological assets within the development area have been indicated. The archaeological potential refers to the possibility of this period being present within the development area. The archaeological significance refers to the potential value of any assets as defined in DMRB (2007) Table 1.

PREHISTORIC 8000BC TO 43BC (BRONZE AGE 5000BC TO 800 BC - IRON AGE 800BC TO 43AD)

The Vale of York is known to have supported human activity from the Mesolithic onwards. However, archaeological evidence from within the City of York is limited (Whyman and Howard, 2005). There is no known archaeological remains from prehistory or the Iron Age within the study area but some inhumations and a belt plate were discovered within the vicinity of York Station. If any activity from this period existed in the area around Hudson House, it is likely to have been either heavily disturbed, or destroyed by Roman and later activity.

Archaeological Potential: Low

Archaeological Significance: Regional

ROMANO-BRITISH 43AD TO 410AD

This area of the Colonia is known to have been wealthy with substantial remains being found during the excavation of cellars along the nearby road, Micklegate. Several records list the discovery of Roman material, much of which has been disturbed by the later activity related to the railway. However, some walls and a bathhouse complex and mosaic all remain in situ. Monument listing MYO3600 suggests that the depth at which the Roman wall was found (1.8m) could indicate the good survival of Roman buildings in the area and any “...moderately deep excavation might encounter structural remains of Roman date.”

Archaeological Potential: Moderate

Archaeological Significance: National

POST ROMAN MEDIEVAL 410 AD TO 1601AD (SAXON 410AD TO 800AD - VIKING 800AD TO 1066AD - MEDIEVAL 1066AD TO 1601AD)

The Character Area Statement (22) suggests that some of the Roman buildings would have remained standing during the early medieval period and may have been reused or utilised for their raw materials (2013, p2). Any archaeological remains from the early medieval period are likely to be ephemeral and difficult to identify and characterise. Specific evidence of settlement in this area is unclear (Moulden and Tweddle 1986) however, some artifactual evidence is present: a cross head of potential 8th century date (RCHME 1962) and some Anglian and Anglo Scandinavian pottery found during archaeological excavation within the study area (Onsite, 2013).

The medieval period has a stronger presence within the study area with evidence for activity found within the historical and archaeological records. The area was known as the King's Toft (Toft derived from Old Norse site of a house/farm); this included a royal holding of land and the King's Houses as well as the Royal Free Chapel of St Mary Magdalene c. 1133. During Norman rule this was also an important administrative centre and was likely to have been the hub for the Domesday inquest (Palliser, D.M. 2014)

Henry III, in 1227 granted the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene and plot of land to the Dominican Friars. This enabled them to establish themselves and their space grew quickly to encompass close to 3 acres.

The dissolution of the monasteries, 1538 saw the friary being sold onto William Blitheman thereafter being used as the Council of the North's headquarters.

Archaeological Potential: Moderate

Archaeological Significance: National

11. MAP REGRESSION

POST MEDIEVAL 1601 TO PRESENT

Braun and Hogenberg's 1618 map depicts the land as gardens or open space, any large specific structures from previous administrative periods are omitted.

One structure is located within the middle of the site with rows of houses established along Toft Green and Tanner Row.

Included in these structures would be the Almshouses built by Lady Sarah Hewley to accommodate women of need (Almhouse location seen more clearly in Figures 11 and 12 below). Her charity owned the land though by the 17th century the site was starting to develop into formal gardens.

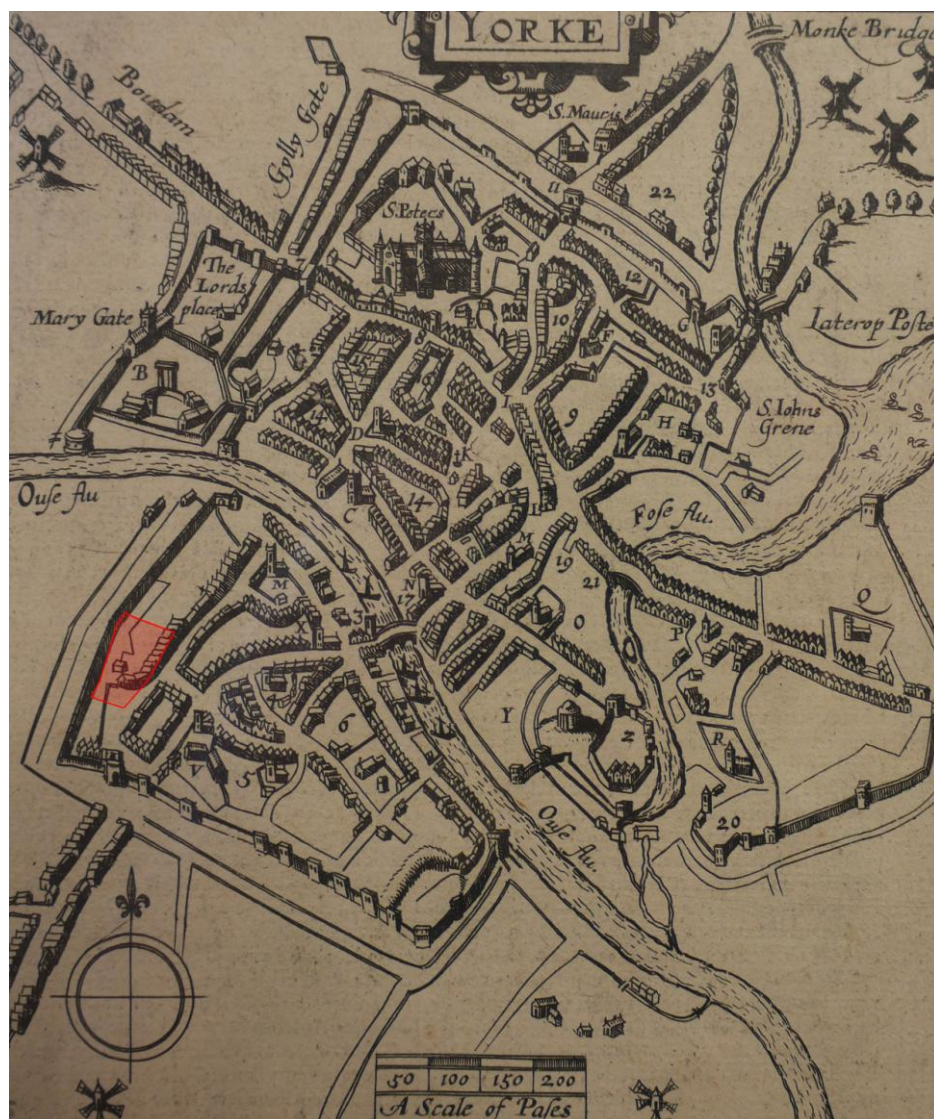


Figure 5: Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, Vol. VT 1618 based on Speed's Plan of 1610

The development of the land into formal gardens can be seen in Benedict Horsleys' (1694) cartographic record of the area. The gardens have a name ' *Friers Garding* ' hinting at the historical connection of these gardens to the Dominican Friars.

The sites period as open space and gardens, has been observed during archaeological evaluations (Onsite 1998) as deposits. This was also observed during trial trenches at Hudson House (LS Archaeology 2017).

By 169 land use appears more defined with linear planting structures similar to the formal planting methods, influenced by the classics, being revived in the 16th and 17th centuries. Pinpointing an exact date for these changes during the 17th century is problematic and the cartographic evidence is not definitive enough. Details of the gardens may have been omitted or embellished for a number of reasons. It is likely that the change in use of the site occurred when the Telford family leased the land to create a nursery garden.



Figure 6: Benidict Horsley's City of Yorke 1694

The Teford family of Nurserymen are listed in the *Dictionary of British and Irish Botanists and Horticulturists Including Plant Collectors, Flower Painters and Garden Designers* (Desmond, R. 1994) as:

'George Telford who died 1704 in York as the founder of a famous firm of nursery men which took a lease of the Friar's Gardens and was stated to have lasted 150 years when it was sold to Thomas and James Backhouse in 1816.'

'John Telford born 1689 died 1771. Son of George Telford. One of the first that brought our northern gentry into the method of planting and raising all kinds of forest trees for use and ornament.'

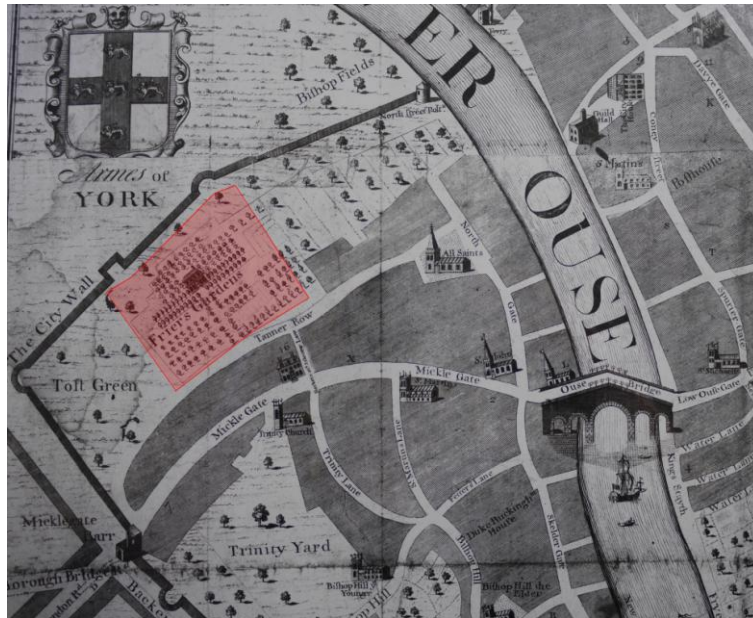


Figure 7: John Cossin's *Old Plan of York* 1722



Figure 8: Peter Chassereau's *Plan of York* 1750



Figure 9: Thomas Jeffrey's *A Plan of the City of York 1772*



Figure 10: John and George Todd *Plan of York 1811*

By 1815 the Telford family had sold the land onto Thomas Backhouse (1792-1845) and the site remained in use as a nursery until it was acquired by the railways. Thomas Backhouse relocated to a 100 acre site in Holgate, York: West Bank Park (Cullen, J. 2014). At this new location, he continued his groundbreaking work with the park subsequently known as the 'Kew of the North'.

During this phase, the site also hosted a House of Correction located to the southwest. It was completed by 1814 however, by 1839, the House of Correction, Lady Hewley's Hospital and Backhouse Nursery's land was acquired by the York and North Midland Railway Company (YNM).



Figure 11: Robert Sunter *Plan of York* 1855

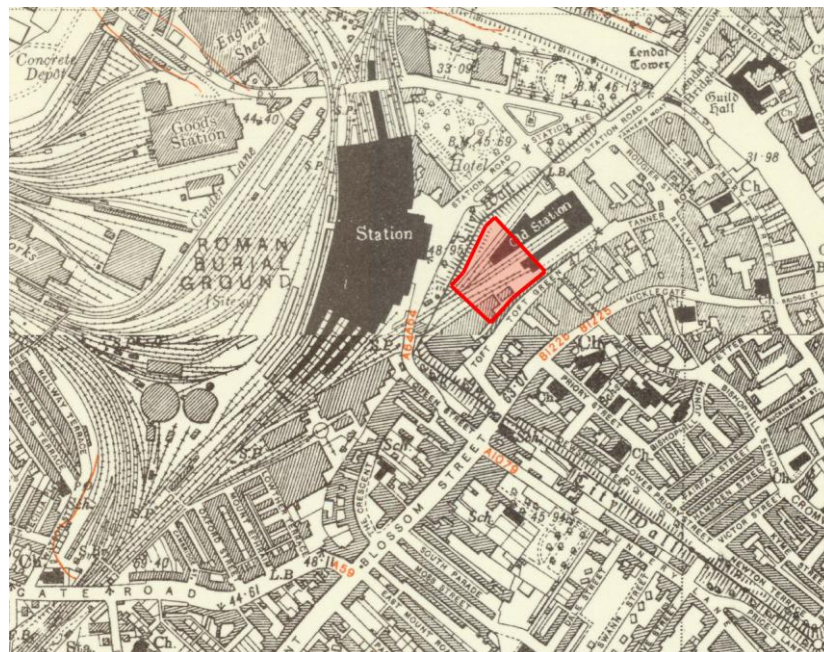


Figure 12: Ordnance Survey 1950's Map of Central York

When designing the new railway George Hudson, chairman of the YNM, disagreed with Robert Stephenson over the final location of the station. Hudson was keen to have the station inside the city walls and in 1840 the city walls were breached to enable the tracks to be laid. Much has been written about the railways construction, structures and its archaeological/historical significance (Fawcett, Ives & Sinclair. 2013, Field Archaeology Specialists. 2006 and Trotti & Corbett. 1998).

George Hudson, the visionary 'Railway King' lends his name to the next phase of the site. Hudson House was completed in 1968 and was built to accommodate 1,200 staff drawing together a team of railway staff from York, London, Doncaster and Peterborough (British Rail, Eastern Region, 1968). Hudson House, designed by British Railways Architect S. Hardy and approved by the Royal Fine Arts Commission, is constructed from concrete in the style of the 1950-1970's brutalist architectural movement.

Gardens and Nursery Period

Archaeological Potential: Moderate

Archaeological Significance: Regional

Old Railway Period

Archaeological Potential: Moderate

Archaeological Significance: National

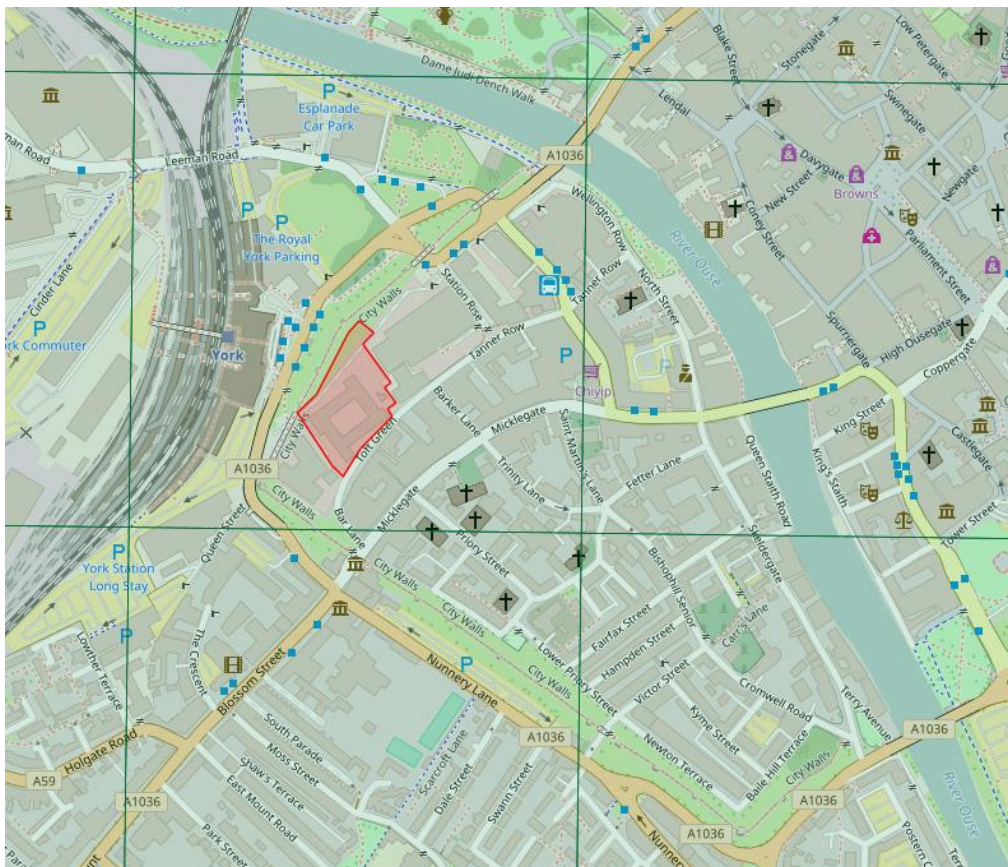


Figure 13: Modern Map showing the development site in red (National Library of Scotland)

12. HUDSON HOUSE TRIAL TRENCHES 2017 SUMMARY

Evidence from excavation and evaluations carried out within the study area do show that the construction of the railway did have a major impact on the archaeology that was insitu from previous periods. The trial trenches undertaken as part of this initial evaluation of the site demonstrated that heavy truncation of the ground is visible however some deposits contained archaeology that predates the construction of the railway (mostly post medieval).

13. IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment takes into consideration the possibility of undiscovered archaeological assets and states that there is **low potential for evidence from the Prehistoric/Iron Age and moderate potential for Romano-British and medieval periods.**

There is **good potential for archaeological assets to be uncovered from the post medieval - industrial, specifically related to the garden/ nursery period and the 1845 railway.**

14. CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land, which surrounds Hudson House, York.

In accordance with government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

Present evidence suggests that any archaeological assets are likely to be encountered during any groundwork associated with Block 2 (Figure1) from a depth of at least 0.5 meters.

Aside from ground works related to Block 2, there will be very limited disturbance outside the existing footprint of Hudson House.

This conclusion has been reached after the following:

- A detailed study of the extensive cartographic, documentary and archaeological data
- evidence from from the two trial trenches (LS Archaeology January 2017)
- extensive evaluation of prior archaeological interventions within the immediate vicinity

Luigi Signorelli BA MA
Donna Mc Callay Bsc PGCert PGCE

LS Archaeology
February 2017

15. ONLINE RESOURCES

Cartographic

www.oldmapsonline.org

www.nls.uk

Garden History

www.localhistories.org/gardening.html

www.parksandgardens.org/further-reading/explore/176-historical-profiles/481-the-backhouse-nursery-of-york-1815-1955

www.yorkmix.com/life/science-and-nature/how-we-dug-in-to-save-world-famous-york-park/

Geology

mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Historic Environment

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

www.york.gov.uk/info/20214/conservation_and_archaeology/1297/york_historic_environment_characterisation_project

www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/3539/area_22_-_railway_areapdf

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Hudson House

<http://visual-sound.blogspot.co.uk/2016/07/hudson-house-toft-green-york-july-2016.html>

<http://yorkstories.co.uk/office-block-studies-hudson-house/>

Online Archaeological Reports

ads.ahds.ac.uk

16. CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum, Vol. VT 1618* based on Speed's Plan of 1610

Jacob Richards *Plan of York* 1685

Benidict Horsley *City of Yorke* 1694

John Cossins *Old Plan of York* 1722

Peter Chassereau *Plan of York* 1750

Thomas Jeffreys *A Plan of the City of York* 1772

John and George Todd *Plan of York* 1811

Robert Sunter *Plan of York* 1855

National Library of Scotland *Modern Map*

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APPENDIX 1

EVENT MAP AND DATA



Map No.	Event ID	Event Type	Period	Description
1	EYO155	Survey Buildings Recording 1998	Old Railway	<u>British Rail Workshop & Warehouses, Toft Green</u> A building record was carried out on these premises and various phases in the buildings life was recorded. initially the building comprised a sack warehouse which was built in 1845 before being acquired by the railway for use as a signal and telegraph workshop which finally closed in 1986, and appears to have been left derelict since this time.
2	EYO2470 EYO2471	Antiquarian Observation	Roman	<u>19th century observation Toft Green: Roman building</u> Stone structure with concrete floors and 3 mosaics, at least 5 rooms. Found in 1853, height and depth unrecorded
3	EYO2570 EYO2571 EYO2572	Archaeological Interpretation	Roman	<u>North Eastern Railway Company offices 1901: Roman features</u> Roman stone walls (not sure if this is the corridor house with wings), wells and pits. Found in 1901, depth uncertain but accurate to +-0.30m, height unrecorded. Part of an area of observations along with the other interpretations.
4	EYO2575 EYO2576 EYO2577 EYO2578 EYO2579 EYO2580 EYO2581	Antiquarian Observation	Roman	<u>Building work 1839-40: Roman baths?</u> Wall foundations, plunge bath, furnace, pipes and stone floor. Height unrecorded Found in 1839-40, height and depth unrecorded. Part of ?baths complex
5	EYO2719	Intervention	Roman?	<u>Old Railway station 1840</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK "A very massive Roman wall" running SE . Found in 1840, height and depth unrecorded. Dating uncertain.
6	EYO2725	Watching Brief	Roman	<u>North Eastern Railway Company Offices 1901: Roman channel</u> A cobbled channel found in 1901, dating uncertain. Same channel as entry 793. Height and depth unrecorded.
7	EYO2726 EYO2727 EYO2728 EYO2729	Archaeological Interpretation	Roman	<u>North Eastern Railway Company offices 1901: Roman features</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK" Found in 1901, dating uncertain. Same channel as entry 789 + 791-793. Height and depth unrecorded
8	EYO2748	Intervention		<u>Old Railway station 1840</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK Found in 1840, poorly located and no record of height or depth.
9	EYO2749	Intervention	Roman	<u>Tanner Row 1840</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK LEG VI VIC tile floor on mortar bed and cobble foundations. Found in 1840, height and depth unrecorded

Map No.	Event ID	Event Type	Period	Description
10	EYO2792	Intervention	Roman	<u>City wall off Toft Green</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK Roman burials, including tomb with gypsum burial. Found in 1840, height unrecorded
11	EYO4155	Historical Evaluation 2006	Old Railway	<u>Old Railway Station, Station Rise York: Field Archaeology Specialists</u> Historic Buildings Assessment.
12	EYO4457 EYO5045 - EYO5074 Not including EYO5067 EYO5044	Watching Brief 2009		<u>West Offices Station Rise: boreholes - On Site</u> An archaeological monitoring exercise was carried that consisted of the observation of a series of boreholes. Each of these was closely monitored to allow for an assessment of the buried archaeological soil profile. This revealed that the natural was substantially closer to the current ground surface in certain areas than may have been anticipated. This was particularly true within the car park area which had previously contained the terminus of the railway platform/station. Here it was observed at depth as shallow as 0.85m below current ground level. Additionally those struck on the Tanner Row side discovered buried reinforced concrete at 0.60m below ground level on the northeastern end of site. Two locations on this side of the site revealed buried masonry at 0.70m below the surface.
13	EYO4865	Antiquarian Observation		<u>North Eastern Railway Company Offices 1901</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK Found in 1901, dating uncertain. Same channel as entry 793. Height and depth unrecorded
14	EYO4928	Antiquarian Observation 19th century		<u>19th century observation Toft Green</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK Found in 1853, height and depth unrecorded <u>Associated with the House with three mosaics</u> (Monument MY03614)
15	EYO4970	Antiquarian Observation	Roman	<u>Building works 1839-40</u> CONSTRUCTION WORK encountered part of ?baths complex
16	EYO5030 EYO5031 EYO5032 EYO5033 EYO5034 EYO5035 EYO5036	Archaeological Evaluation 2009	Roman	<u>West Offices, Station Rise: evaluation trenches</u> A trench located within the old trackbed contained only remains associated with the construction of the railway station. Two trenches excavated close to the Toft Green/Tanner Row boundary of the site encountered the remains of a compacted pebbled surface, built directly over the natural. This is likely to be Roman in date and is interpreted as either a courtyard surface or a minor road, parallel to the main road through the colonia. In places this surface lay within 400mm of the modern ground surface.

Map No.	Event ID	Event Type	Period	Description
	EYO5037 EYO5038 EYO5039 EYO5040 EYO5041 EYO5043 EYO5042 EYO4271			<p>A trench located upon the top of the former station platform revealed a complex sequence of Roman structures, some of which are almost certainly associated with the baths complex recorded during the construction of the railway station. These were cut directly into the natural, and were overlain by deposits associated with the construction of the platform. The Roman structures were found at a maximum height of 13.56m AOD (approximately 900mm below the modern ground surface).</p> <p>The fifth trench was excavated to the rear of the war memorial. This trench contained a small area of medieval deposits, the top of which lay 1.15m below the modern ground surface.</p> <p>These deposits were a total of 0.30m thick and appear to represent the remains of insubstantial buildings. The majority of this trench was occupied by features associated with the railway station construction and use, including an in-situ length of railway track.</p>
17	EYO3507	Watching Brief 1993		<u>CITY BANK TOFT GREEN-York Archaeological Trust</u> Trench not excavated to natural thickness of deposit unknown.
18	EYO3478	Watching Brief 1984		<u>BRITISH RAIL HQ WEST OFFICES, TANNER ROW-York Archaeological Trust</u> Trench not excavated to natural thickness of deposit unknown
19	EYO3297	Watching Brief 1992	Modern	<u>TANNER ROW SEWER REPAIR: Modern- York Archaeological Trust</u> Modern road and levelling/bedding
20	EYO3298	Watching Brief 1992	Roman	<u>TANNER ROW SEWER REPAIR: Roman-York Archaeological Trust</u> Trench not excavated to natural, thickness of deposit unknown
21	YO4635	Watching Brief 2012		<p><u>Utility trench, Tanner Row to Toft Green, York- York Archaeological Trust</u></p> <p>Between 23rd January and 1st February 2012 York Archaeological Trust undertook a watching on works in Tanner Row and Toft Green, York. The objective was to record any deposits, features or buried structures exposed during the excavation of a trench to provide a new water supply to premises in Toft Green During these works no archaeology of any great significance was noted although this may be due to the depth of the trench</p>
22	EYO6160	Interpretation 2015		<p><u>Excavations by YAT within the walled area SW of the Ouse- York Archaeological Trust</u></p> <p>Overview of the walled area to the south-west of the river Ouse during the Roman and Anglian periods (c. AD 71-875). A report drawing together the results of York Archaeological Trust's investigations in this area.</p>

Map No.	Event ID	Event Type	Period	Description
23	EYO5235	Intervention 2012	Roman? Medieval?	<p><u>Toft Green Sewer repair- York Archaeological Trust</u></p> <p>Between 23rd and 26th January 2012 York Archaeological Trust undertook a watching on works in Toft Green, York. The objective was to record any deposits, features or buried structures exposed during the excavation of a trench approximately 3m x 3m and 3m deep dug in order to repair a collapsed sewer. A single representative section was recorded.</p> <p>Although no dating evidence was recovered from this work it was clear that most, if not all of the observed contexts were fairly or very modern although Context 1000 may consist of redeposited Roman contexts or natural. It was not certain if the sewer had been tunnelled or placed in a trench. The limestone blocks from Context 1001 may have been derived from Medieval structures judging from their size and appearance but if so they seem to have been completely destroyed during the insertion of 1002 which was probably an original inspection shaft for the sewer. At some point in the modern period this became disused and was filled with concrete and this was probably the ultimate cause of the sewer collapsing. It would appear that no archaeology at all survives within this trench</p>
24	EYO116 EYO5833 EYO5834 EYO117	Intervention 1998		<p><u>British Rail Land, Toft Green-On Site</u></p> <p>Monitoring of four window samples. The profile of natural on the site. The height at which the natural sequence as recorded in this group of samples has added little to the picture which emerged in the previous sampling exercise.</p> <p>The height of natural in the car park area below the city walls and to the side of Hudson House was recorded as 11.42m AOD at its lowest in window sample 5 and its highest at 12.89m AOD in borehole 4. These levels were recorded during the previous survey and the levels observed on this occasion lie within these two extremes. The evidence from Window Sample A is revealing. In the full 6 metres of material that was removed down to a level of 9.65m AOD, natural was not observed. This is clearly lower than elsewhere on the site and would imply the presence of a deeply cut feature of an archaeological nature. Beyond that it would be unwise to speculate. Deposit survival and period analysis.</p> <p>There can be little doubt that archaeological preservation on the site has been affected by the actions of the Victorian railway engineers in parts of the lower car park area.</p> <p>Elsewhere on the site all of the work carried out to date suggests that at least part of the archaeological sequence remains undisturbed. The central part of the area covered by the derelict workshops at the mid slope between the lower level of the site and Toll Green itself has sufficient depth of preservation to indicate that material of</p>

Map No.	Event ID	Event Type	Period	Description
				archaeological importance may be present. At the Toft Green end of the site the depth of deposition with archaeological potential indicates that a complete sequence remains undisturbed.
25	EYO5839	Watching Brief 2012	Roman	<p><u>Sewer Repair Toft Green York- NAA LTD</u></p> <p>This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and excavation during emergency repair works on an 80m length of a collapsed Victorian sewer.</p> <p>The archaeological investigation revealed significant, deeply stratified layers of Roman date below the modern Tanner Row and Toft Green road surfaces.</p> <p>These were encountered at a depth of approximately 1.2m below ground level (BGL), and extended to approximately 4.1m BGL.</p> <p>Most notably, the remains of a high status building were recorded, with an insitu tessellated pavement in at least one room, and painted plaster walls. Due to its location and decoration of the recovered mosaic fragments, it is thought likely that this forms part of a larger structure, alongside the apsidal building with a boscampus (sea bull) mosaic discovered here in 1840. It is uncertain whether this larger complex was a townhouse, the 'Temple of Serapis' or part of the public baths located to the immediate north-west.</p> <p>The building appears to have been constructed in the mid 2nd century and modified over time, containing several phases of floor surface, reapplied wall plaster and a series of walls on differing alignments, although these could represent a series of buildings on the same site. An area consisting of stratified garden-soil layers and metallised surfaces probably represented a garden or yard area to the southwest.</p> <p>Several dumps of material above these structural remains represented the abandonment and collapse of the building, probably in the mid 3rd century. The site of the collapsed building then appears to have been re-used, with a series of floors laid over these rubble deposits, subsequently cut by a pit containing 4th-century material. Other remains included dumps of painted plaster rubble that could relate to the building containing the 'Four seasons' mosaic uncovered in 1853.</p> <p>A layer of dumped clay above the natural ground surface was also recorded along the trench, which may represent levelling of the ground prior to construction.</p> <p>The recovered finds included an in-situ, simply decorated mosaic floor, samples of which were lifted and conserved. Also recovered were sherds of Romano-British pottery suggesting high status occupation, with a large proportion of amphorae, fine wares such as samian, and vessels comprising flagons and bowls. A number of types may have been associated with ritual activity, namely a tazze, a candlestick, a headpot and an unguent pot. A large quantity of building rubble was also collected, with roof tile, some brick, and fragmenting painted wall plaster.</p> <p>The rest of the assemblage consisted of animal bone, including two bone pins; oyster and mussel shell; vessel and window glass; metal objects, mostly comprising iron nails, and a small palaeobotanical assemblage.</p>

Map No.	Event ID	Event Type	Period	Description
26	EYO782	Desk Based Assessment 2009		<u>Old Railway Station York- On Site</u> The assessment indicates that the site has the potential to contain archaeological remains of Roman to Post-medieval date. Survival of archaeological features across the site is likely to be highly variable, and dependent on the impact of 19th century works associated with the construction of the Old Railway Station that occupied the site. Archaeological work in former railway properties to the southwest of the application site indicated that archaeological deposits had not been completely removed in any of the observed areas. A similar situation is possible on the application site.
27	EYO4161	Watching Brief 2009		<u>Former BR HQ Hotel: lift shaft swimming pool drainage- On Site</u>
28	EYO5224	Intervention 2008-2009		<u>Cedar Court Hotel York</u> Archaeological appraisal of a programme of fieldwork
29	EYO4566	Excavation		<u>West Offices Archaeological Excavation- On Site</u> A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology Ltd. On works associated with the construction of new offices for City of York Council at West Offices on Station Rise on the south side of the River Ouse. This involved a programme of watching brief, which included also the pile foundation of a new hotel on site, along with a targeted open area excavation underneath the western range of West Offices. This area was sited to target Romano British remains discovered by On Site Archaeology following an evaluation of the site in 2009. The report sets out the main general phases of construction seen on site. This includes several phases of building, some in timber, some in stone, as well as a complicated drainage system.
30	EYO6058	Desk Based Assessment 2015		<u>Roman House Rougier Street-On Site</u> The assessment indicates that the site lies in an area of known Roman to medieval archaeological remains. Excavations carried out in the 1980s in advance of the construction of the current building revealed up to 7m depth of archaeological deposits, the most significant of which dated to the Roman period. The Roman deposits included evidence for timber and masonry buildings. These were overlain by medieval deposits suggestive of open ground. The top of the recorded medieval sequence of deposits lay at a depth of c.2.5m below the modern ground surface (below 9.00m AOD). Excavations for a hydrotherapy pool carried out in the adjacent hotel in 2009, recorded medieval structural remains at a height of c. 11.00m AOD. This significant difference in levels appears to reflect the much steeper slope down towards the river that existed in the medieval period.

Map No.	Event ID	Event Type	Period	Description
31	EYO4626	Watching Brief 2011		<u>Sewer repair, Tanner Row, Toft Green, York- York Archaeological Trust</u> The objective was to record any deposits, features or buried structures of archaeological significance exposed during the works which involved the excavation of a trench c.3.5m x 2m and over 3m deep. Conclusions: South-west side of a probable Roman wall aligned north-west/south-east, 1.8m Below Ground Level. Possibly associated with a baths building 5m to north-east (RCHMY1, Monument 32).
32	EYO117	Excavation 1998		<u>British Rail Land, Toft Green-On Site</u> Four trenches were excavated. They revealed that there had been truncation of the archaeological sequence over much of the site as a result of the activities of Victorian Railway engineers. Medieval deposits survived beneath this. The level at which such deposits survived was different in each trench, varying from 0.75m to 1.77m below ground level. If Roman and Anglo-Saxon deposits existed on the site they are likely to be present over much of the site, sealed by medieval and later deposits. Five boreholes were observed and six small diameter window samples were undertaken. They revealed that archaeological preservation on the site had been heavily affected by the activities of the Victorian railway engineers in parts of the lower car park area. Elsewhere on the site evidence was found that at least part of the archaeological sequence remained undisturbed. At the Toft Green end of the site, the survival of a complete sequence of archaeological deposits is indicated. However, not enough data was retrieved to divide the sequence of deposition into datable periods.
33	EYO431 EYO5275 EYO5277	Watching Brief/Excavation 2000		<u>York Railway Headquarters, Station Rise, York-York Archaeological Trust</u> Although no definite Roman stratigraphy was excavated, with the possible exception of Section 2 within the main building, what were almost certainly Roman deposits were seen in the base of some of the deeper intrusions in Trench 1. The quantity of residual pottery from the upper deposits in this trench suggested that a moderate amount of disturbance had taken place to these deposits. Since these deposits were not exposed across the trench it is not possible to determine the exact nature of the Roman activity in this area although the deposits seen did resemble demolition deposits seen elsewhere in the Colonia and Legionary Fortress. There were hints of activity belonging to the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods but more concentrated activity only appeared in the 11th-12th century. For the most part it appeared to be of a non-structural domestic type represented by rubbish pits but a number of post-holes, slots, possible clay floors and lime-mixing pits hinted at some structural activity, possibly including stone buildings and/or tanning, on and in the vicinity of the site. Almost all of the archaeological stratigraphy after the 14th century had been removed by relatively modern construction work although two brick walls on limestone foundations may represent the domestic housing known from cartographic sources to have existed on the site in the early 19th century.

APPENDIX 2

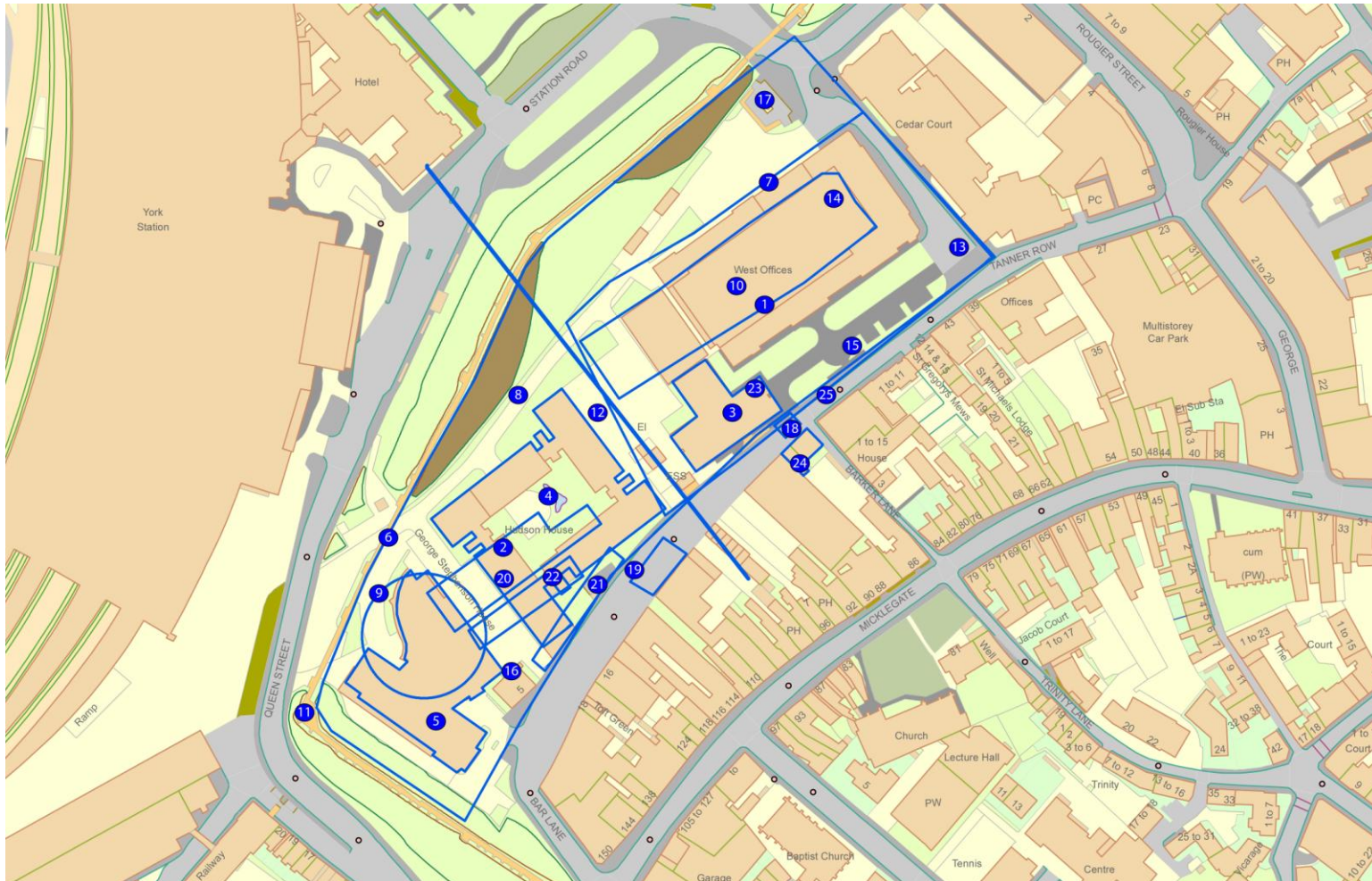
LISTED BUILDINGS MAP AND DATA



Map No.	List Entry Number <i>Historic England</i>	Name	Building Grade	Description
1	1256410	Toft Green Chambers DYO293	Grade II	Pair of houses now offices C1854. By GT Andrews for the York and North Midland Railway Company.
2	1259262	City wall from Baile Hill to Barker Tower, including Barker Tower and North Street Postern, Victoria Bar and Micklegate Bar.	Grade I	Defensive walls, towers, gates and gate houses between Baile Hill and Barker Tower including Baile Hill Tower, Bitch Daughter Tower and 15 intermediate towers in addition to the 3 main towers. Walls 1250-60 and 1330-40 major restoration of 1831-32. Walls breached for railway arches in 1839, 1845, 1874 and 1876, latter rebuilt 1965.
3	1256408	Gates, Gate Piers and Railings to Old Station Forecourt DYO292	Grade II	Carriage gates and gate piers to northeast side of Old Station forecourt and railings bounding forecourt to the northeast and southeast. c 1850
4	1256401	Main Gates and Wicket Gates to North Eastern Railway Company Offices. DYO290	Grade II	Three pairs of carriage gates and standards, flanked by 2 wicket gates. C1900. For the North Eastern Railway Company. Wrought iron, with molded stone bases to gate standards.
5	1256403	Old Station and Former Station Hotel DYO291	Grade II	Formerly known as York Old Station Toft Green. Railway Station and hotel; now offices. Station of 1840-41, with alterations and extensions of 1854 and 1850's ; hotel of 1852-53. Train shed largely demolished 1965-66. Architect GT Andrews of the York and North Midland Railway Company.
6	1256553	North Eastern Railway Company War Memorial DYO403	Grade II	The North Eastern Railway Company war memorial, York. Historic association: a major company war memorial, one of several structures attesting that York was the headquarters of the North Eastern Railway Company.

APPENDIX 3

MONUMENT MAP AND DATA



Map No.	Record MYO	Monument Name and Description	
1	3601	Roman apsed building and dedication stone	The religious dedication-stone and the foundations of one apsed building were discovered in 1770 in the course of digging the cellar of a house in Toft Green opposite and NW of Barker Lane.
2	3718	Merchandise Station	York & North Midland Railway and Great North of England Railway 1841, demolished
3	3808	Extensions to offices at old station (demolished)	Transport office
4	3810	Hudson House (offices for British railways technical departments 1968, on sites of monument MYO3719 MYO 3719)	Transport office
5	3811	George Stephenson House	Offices on site of railway signalling workshop
6	3827	Railway arches through City Wall (1839 & 1845-6)	Representing an unprecedented intervention into the medieval City Walls to provide access to the Old Railway station (Fawcett, Ives & Sinclair 2013).
7	4167	Friar's Garden	Garden associated with the Dominican Friary (4618)
8	4169	Site of Royal House	Site of the King's House and the Royal Free Chapel of St Mary Magdalene 1133. Associated with the names King's Toft later Toft Green (Tillott, 1961 ; RCHME 1972)
9	4170	House of Correction	1814 House of Correction
10	4173	Roman Bath House Complex	Bath house
11	4233	York City Walls (Tofts Tower)	Angle Tower, Tower, wall
12	4168	Dominican Friary	A Dominican Friary was established in 1227 on land granted by Henry III, that included the Royal Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene (c.1133). Subsequent claims extended this precinct to approximately 3 acres. Twenty-seven burials discovered towards Tanner Row during excavations for the railway station may have been part of the Friary burial ground, (RCHMY3 1972. p.53).
13	711	Main Gates and Wicket Gates to North Eastern Railway Company Offices.	Refer to listed building data

Map No.	Record MYO	Monument Name and Description	
14	712	Old Station and Former Station Hotel	Refer to listed building data
15	713	Gates, Gate Piers and Railings to Old Station Forecourt	Former North Eastern Railway Company Offices and Area Railings Attached
16	714	Toft Green Chambers	Refer to listed building data
17	824	North Eastern Railway Company War Memorial	Refer to listed building data
18	3600	Toft Green Roman Wall	The Roman runs parallel to and c.5m south of a wall and a structure with an apsed room and mosaic (RCHM Monument 32) seen during construction work associated with the old Railway Station. The 1840 wall was associated with an apsed building with a mosaic but it is impossible to be sure if the current wall is also part of that building. The alignments match well but this might be expected in the Roman Colonia. If it was, however, part of RCHM Monument 32 (MYO3602) it would suggest a high status structure with the current wall forming the south-west wall of a room or range of rooms separated by a 3m wide corridor from the apsed room with mosaic. Since the room with the apse and mosaic may occupy a central location it is possible that the total width of the structure may have been c.20m. The depth at which the present wall was located.1.8m, compares very favourably with the 1840 structural remains described as been 6 feet down. This may indicate that there is good survival of Roman buildings in this particular area and that any moderately deep excavation might encounter structural remains of Roman date.
19	MYO3614	House with three mosaics	House, with three mosaics was found in 1853 under Toft Green, "160ft SW of Barker Lane extending from the centre of the roadway to within 1 ft of the building frontage on the SE side". The mosaic has a head of Medusa in the middle between the heads and shoulders of four female figures representing the Seasons against a simple geometric background. Spring is symbolised by a bird, Summer by a rake, Autumn by a bunch of grapes, and Winter by a bare bough. Two other room also contained further fragments of two mosaics.
20	MYO3718	Merchandise Station (York & North Midland Railway and Great North of England Railway, 1841) (Demolished)	The York central audit of heritage assets report mentions that the building was constructed in 1841, partly demolished between 1875 and 1888 and completely demolished between 1961 and 2012.

Map No.	Record MYO	Monument Name and Description	
21	MYO3719	Stables (Demolished)	The York central audit of heritage assets report mentions that the stables were demolished between 1961 and 2012.
22	MYO3723	2nd York & North Midland Engine Shed (demolished)	The York central audit of heritage assets mentions that the engine shed was demolished between 1875 and 1888
23	MYO3808	Extensions to offices at old station (demolished)	The York central audit of heritage assets report mentions that the offices were constructed in 1955-6 and demolished between 1955 and 2012. It also mentions though in a significant number of cases, where the site has been levelled but not built upon, and foundations may survive up to floor level.
24	MYO3972	1 & 3 Barker Lane	Identified as Buildings of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal.
25	3602	Roman apsed building and mosaic pavement	In 1840, whilst the street (Toft Green) was being renovated adjacent to the Old Railway Station and almost opposite Barker Lane, a mosaic pavement set in a concrete floor 6 ins. Thick and wall foundations of an apsed building were uncovered at a depth of 6 ft. Although under the street, a collapse of soil enabled a large part of the mosaic to be recovered. The mosaic is now in the Yorkshire Museum and shows a bull with a fish tail.

APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium- a deposit of clay, silt, and sand left by flowing floodwater in a river valley or delta, typically producing fertile soil.

Appraisal – 1) a rapid reconnaissance of site and records to identify (within the planning framework) whether a development proposal has a potential archaeological dimension requiring further clarification. 2) A rapid reconnaissance of site and records to identify whether a particular project or study area has potential for further academically oriented research involving non-intrusive or intrusive methods.

Archive (Finds) – the finds archive is composed of the material archive (all recovered and retained archaeological material), the documentary archive (all documentation relating to finds work, including catalogues, computer records, photographic negatives, transparencies, prints, radiographs, conservation records and correspondence) and an index. The finds archive forms part of the complete project archive.

Archive (documentary) – The documents created or received and accumulated by a person or organisation in the course of the conduct of affairs and preserved because of their long-term value.

AOD-A spot height may be expressed as AOD for "above ordnance datum". Usually means sea level.

Assessment – see desk-based assessment and post excavation assessment.

Brief/project outline – an outline framework of the archaeological circumstances which have to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required. In Scotland, the brief may be referred to as a project outline.

Building Recording – An assessment of a built structure by an architectural historian, archaeologist or other specialist.

Brutalist Architecture-Brutalist architecture is a movement in architecture that flourished from the 1950s to the mid-1970s, descending from the modernist architectural movement of the early 20th century.

Client – the individual or organisation commissioning and funding the project.

Conservation area – An area of historical and architectural character whose boundaries have been designated in local plans. Local planning authorities have special planning powers covering these areas that aim to preserve and enhance their character.

Conservation plan – A plan produced by a local authority which identifies a conservation area and sets out plans for preserving and enhancing it. A Conservation Plan provides a single approach to understanding and managing the cultural significance of a PLACE. It explains why a site is significant and how that significance will be retained in any future use, alteration, development or repair. The same approach can be used for historic gardens, landscapes, buildings, archaeological sites, collections or even a ship and is particularly relevant when a site has more than one type of heritage.

Consultation – Refers to requests for information and professional advice made by planning authorities, developers, Government agencies and curators.

Copyright - Legal rights associated with the originators of material.

Curator – a person or organisation responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duty, including for example County, District Council or Welsh Archaeological Trust archaeological officers, and the national bodies: English Heritage; Historic Scotland; Cadw (Wales); Department of Environment, Northern Ireland; Jersey Heritage; Guernsey Museum, and Manx National Heritage.

Detrital- Detrital or clastic sedimentary rocks are composed of rock fragments. They are different than chemical sedimentary rocks, which are composed of mineral crystals. Learn how these sedimentary rocks differ in their formation and composition.

Desk-based assessment – an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, inter-tidal or marine), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information, in order to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource. (See Section 4 of this document).

Earthwork survey – the systematic measurement and location of changes in the ground surface (eg banks, ditches, mounds) to create a plan or three dimensional reconstruction of an area of landscape. Also known as a topographical survey.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – a systematic analysis of the potential effects of a project on all aspects of the environment including cultural heritage, in order to inform the deciding agency involved in the decision-making process. In addition this acquaints bodies with relevant environmental responsibilities and gives them the opportunity to comment before consent is given. EIA applies to projects having significant environmental effects as set out in Directive 85/337/EEC and as implemented in the United Kingdom and Isle of Man, which came into effect in July 1988.

Evaluation – a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site and, if they are present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (see also IFA STANDARD AND GUIDANCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATIONS).

Fieldwork (Finds) – fieldwork is the stage in the process of finds work which produces the finds assemblage; this can include the re-evaluation of old collections. Intrusive fieldwork is the process of removing finds from their context of deposition in antiquity; this includes excavation, field survey such as field-walking and discovery by members of the public.

Finds – the term ‘finds’ is taken to include all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains and decay products.

Geophysical survey - the non-destructive and systematic collection of data from beneath the ground surface. Geophysical survey may involve any of a number of different techniques, adapted for use in locating shallow archaeological features without the need for excavation. Some techniques can also be used underwater to aid in the location of objects. Essentially, Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface

GIS – Geographic Information System.

GPS – Global Positioning System: a position-finding system which uses radio receivers to pick up signals from four or more special satellites and compute WGS co-ordinates for the receiver.

Historic buildings – Buildings which are of national, regional and local historic interest, including listed buildings.

Listed buildings – Buildings of special architectural or historical interest, included in the Lists published by the DCMS.

Mitigation – A recommendation made by a conservation professional to mitigate any adverse impacts which may result from a development proposal.

Monument record – A record in a card index or computer database which describes and indexes an interpretation of the archaeological or architectural features represented on a site.

Negative events – Archaeological investigations, such as watching briefs and trial trenches, that find no evidence for human activity. These are described and recorded as negative events. They are considered as important in evaluating the potential for human activity in the area or the effectiveness of a particular field technique under certain conditions.

Planning advice – Professional conservation advice about the implications of proposed developments on the cultural heritage.

Planning archaeologist – see curator.

PRN – Primary Reference Number to SMR records.

Qualified staff (Finds) – trained archaeological personnel who would normally be members of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) or equivalent bodies with relevant skills, knowledge and understanding.

Record map – This refers to the maps (most commonly at 1:10,000 scale) that were used to record the location of sites or monuments in HERs/SMRs prior to the introduction of GIS.

Recording policy – A policy document which defines the breadth and scope of the information recorded in the HER. This document is separate to the collecting policy (see above).

Scheduling – The process of identifying, assessing, reviewing and recommending monuments to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport for the purpose of inclusion in the Schedule of Monuments.

Secondary sources – Published and unpublished works (e.g. books, essays) that are based on the interpretation of primary research materials such as finds, aerial photographs, geophysical survey data, etc. Some secondary sources are based on interpretation of both primary data and re-interpretation of other secondary sources.

Site survey – buildings recording technique – scaled survey showing buildings, structures or complexes in their local setting, including significant locational features, such as plot boundaries, undertaken by hand-measured survey or by electronic data collection.

Topography – The natural and artificial features of the landscape.

Topology – The relationships in spatial terms between connected or adjacent geographical objects.

User declaration forms - These are forms that set out the role of the Scheduled Monument Record (SMR) or Historic Environment Record (HER) and its commitment to conservation and preservation of the historic environment.

Vernacular- concerned with domestic and functional rather than public buildings.

Written Scheme of Investigation – or WSI, term used in Scotland for a Project Outline or Brief. See Brief for further definition.