Towns in Transition in the First Millennium AD: York as a Case Study
FIGURES Chapters 1 & 2

Please note that some images were discarded during production of the draft manuscript, but the figure numbers have not been revised to reflect this. Thus there are some figures numbers without images, listed as 'discarded' or 'not required'. The numbering is consistent with references in the text.

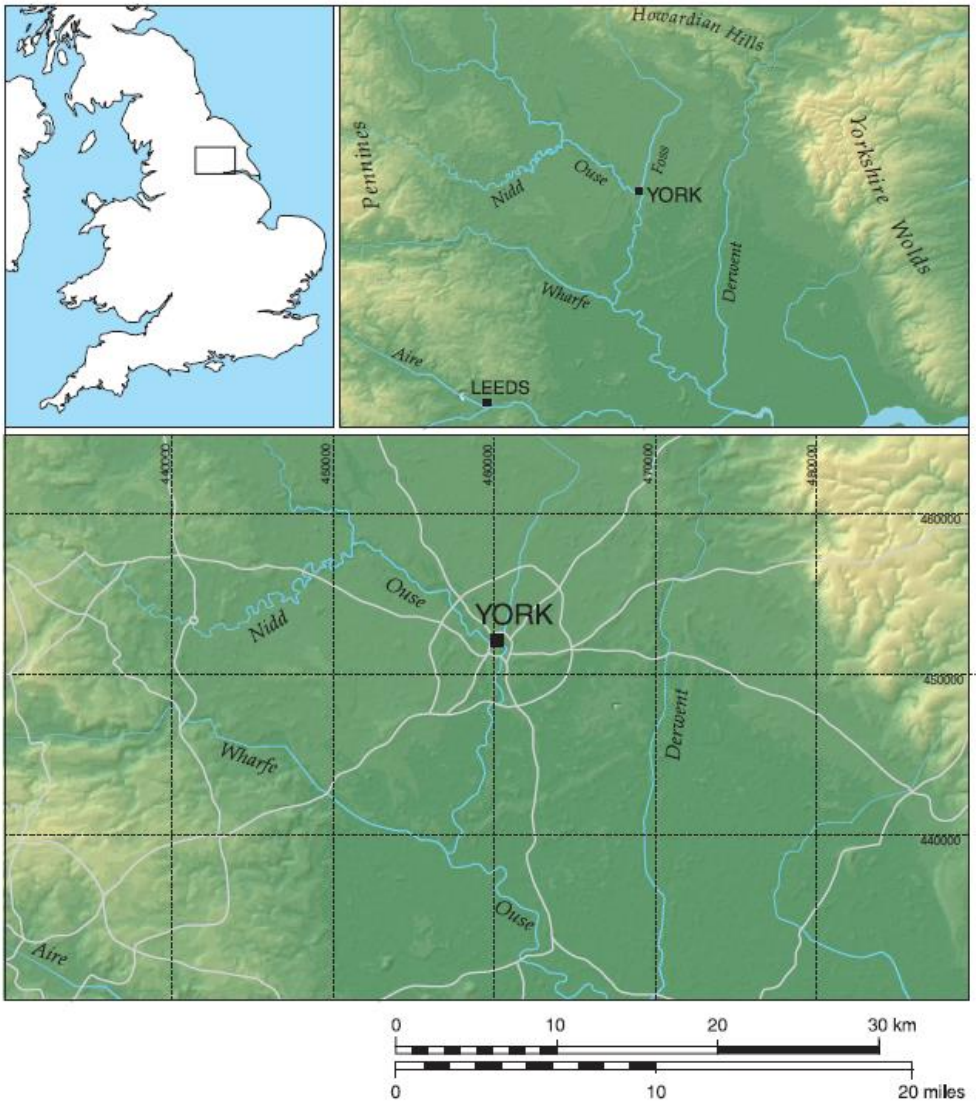


Fig.1.A

Location map of York.

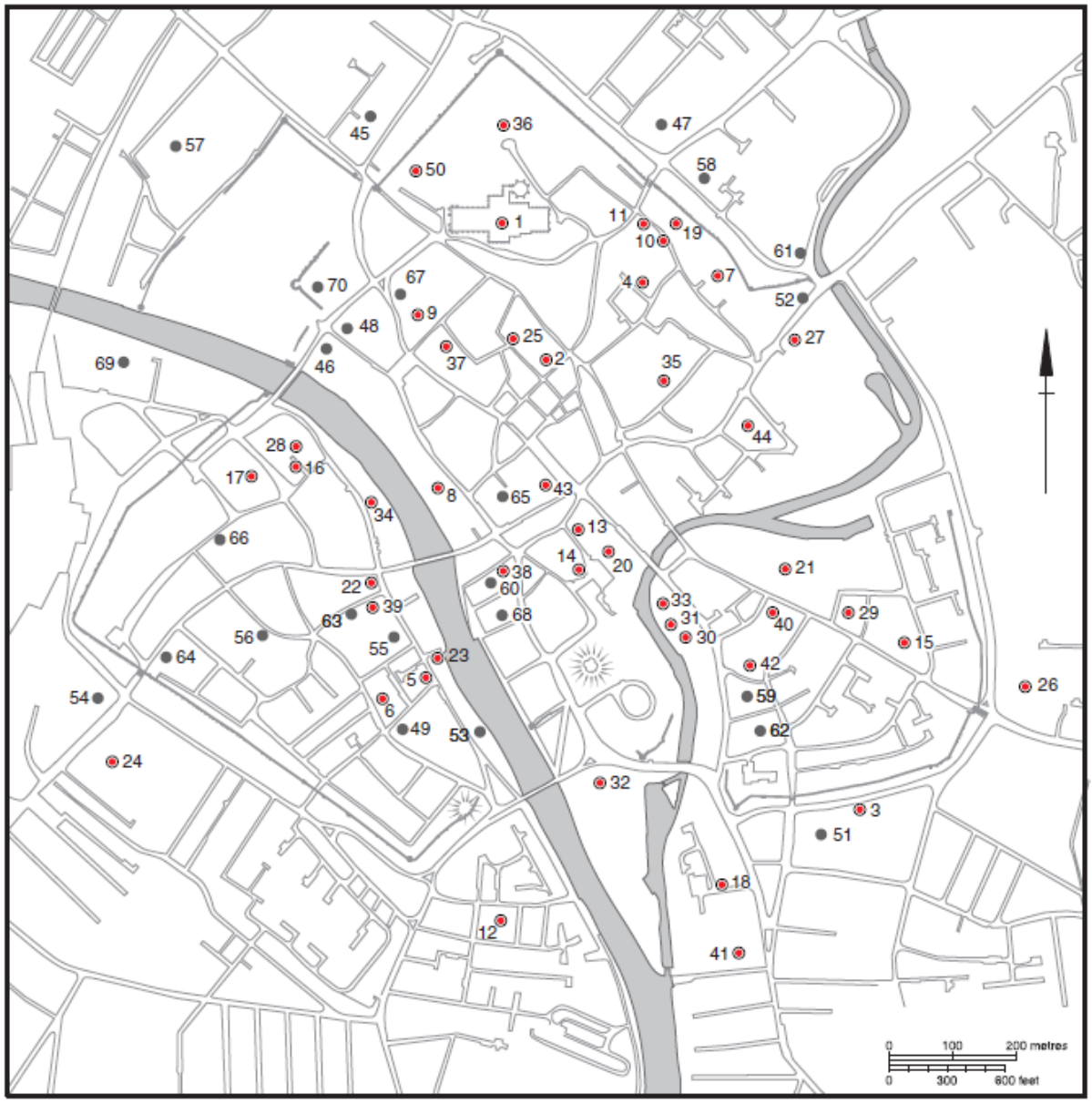


Fig.1.B

Locations of excavated sites in York relevant to the areas of research considered in chapters 2-9. Those represented by red dots (numbers 1-44) are specifically referred to in the text, those located by grey dots (numbers 45-70) do not, but have been identified as potentially relevant to one or more of those research issues. For the most part these number series reflect the date at which the excavations took place, from the early 1970s onwards.

Site #	*Site name*	*Site #*	*Site name*	*Site #*	*Site name*
1	York Minster	16	5 Rougier St	31	__, Piccadilly
2	4-6 Church St	17	24-30 Tanner Row	32	St George's Field
3	Paragon St	18	46-54 Fishergate	33	38 Piccadilly
4	Bedern SW	19	7-9 Aldwark	34	North St Pumping Stn
5	58-9 Skeldergate	20	22 Piccadilly	35	9 St Saviourgate
6	37 Bishophill Snr	21	76-82 Walmgate	36	York Minster Library
7	21-33 Aldwark	22	1-9 Micklegate	37	3 Little Stonegate

8	39-41 Coney St	23	Albion Wharf	38	2 Clifford St
9	9 Blake St	24	35-41 Blossom St	39	64-74 Skeldergate
10	Bedern NE	25	12-18 Swinegate	40	41-49 Walmgate
11	1-5 Aldwark	26	Foss Islands Rd / Lawrence St	41	Blue Bridge Lane
12	Clementhorpe	27	Adams' Hydraulics, Layerthorpe	42	George St / Dixon Ln
13	16-22 Coppergate	28	Wellington Row	43	4-7 Parliament St
14	St Mary Castlegate	29	104-112 Walmgate	44	Hungate
15	118-126 Walmgate	30	Polar Motors, Piccadilly		

45	31-7 Gillygate	54	14-20 Blossom St	63	Fetter Lane sub-stn
46	Museum St / Lendal	55	14 Skeldergate	64	Ks' Garage Micklegate
47	St Maurice's / Newbiggin	56	Ideal Laundry, Trinity Ln	65	7-15 Spurriergate
48	Interval Tower SW5	57	26-28 Marygate	66	37 Tanner Row
49	Friends' Burial Ground	58	2, St Maurice's Rd	67	House & Son, Blake St
50	Purey Cust Hospital	59	41 Piccadilly	68	18, Clifford St
51	Barbican Leisure Centre	60	12 King St / 2 Cumberland St	69	Foxton's, Leeman Rd
52	Peasholme Green	61	Layerthorpe Bridge	70	St Leonard's Hospital
53	26-34 Skeldergate	62	53 Piccadilly		

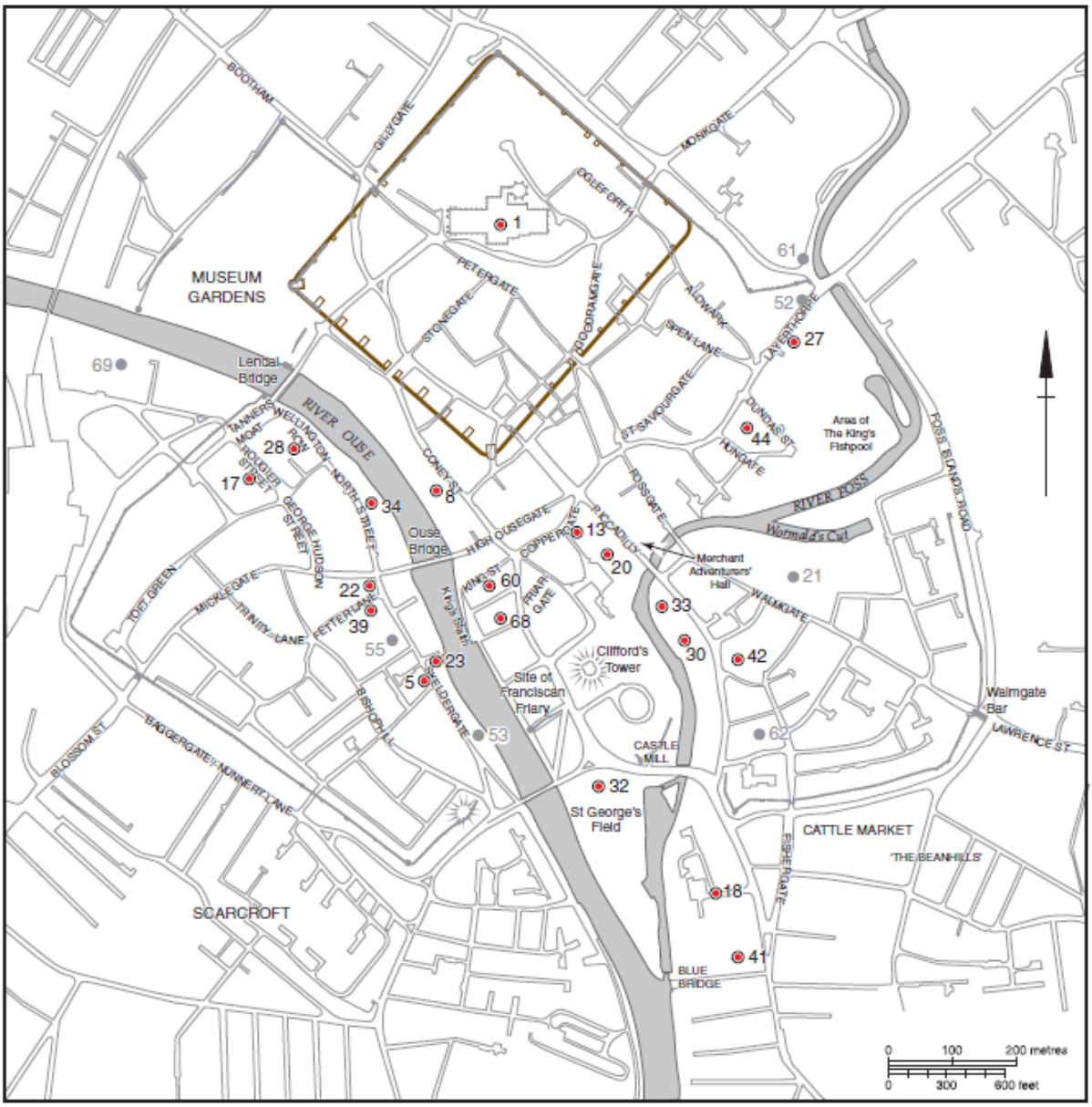


Fig.2.A

Locations of excavated sites in York relevant to the areas of research considered in Chapter 2. Those represented by red dots feature prominently in the discussion in this chapter; those located by grey dots are not referred to in the text, but are considered to be potentially relevant to the research under discussion. Street-names, prominent landmarks and areas of the urban area referred to in this chapter are also identified. Sites listed alphabetically.

Site #	*Site name*	*Site #*	*Site name*	*Site #*	*Site name*
41	Blue Bridge Lane	20	22 Piccadilly	61	Layerthorpe Bridge
68	18, Clifford St	33	38 Piccadilly	69	Foxton's, Leeman Rd
8	39-41 Coney St	30	Polar Motors, Piccadilly	52	Peasholme Green
13	16-22 Coppergate	32	St George's Field	62	53 Piccadilly
18	46-54 Fishergate	5	58-9 Skeldergate	55	14 Skeldergate
44	Hungate	23	Albion Wharf	53	26-34 Skeldergate

60	12 King St / 2 Cumberland St	39	64-74 Skeldergate	21	76-82 Walmgate
27	Adams' Hydraulics, Layerthorpe	17	24-30 Tanner Row		
22	1-9 Micklegate	28	Wellington Row		
34	North St Pumping Stn	1	York Minster		

Fig.2.B – DISCARDED

Fig.2.C – DISCARDED

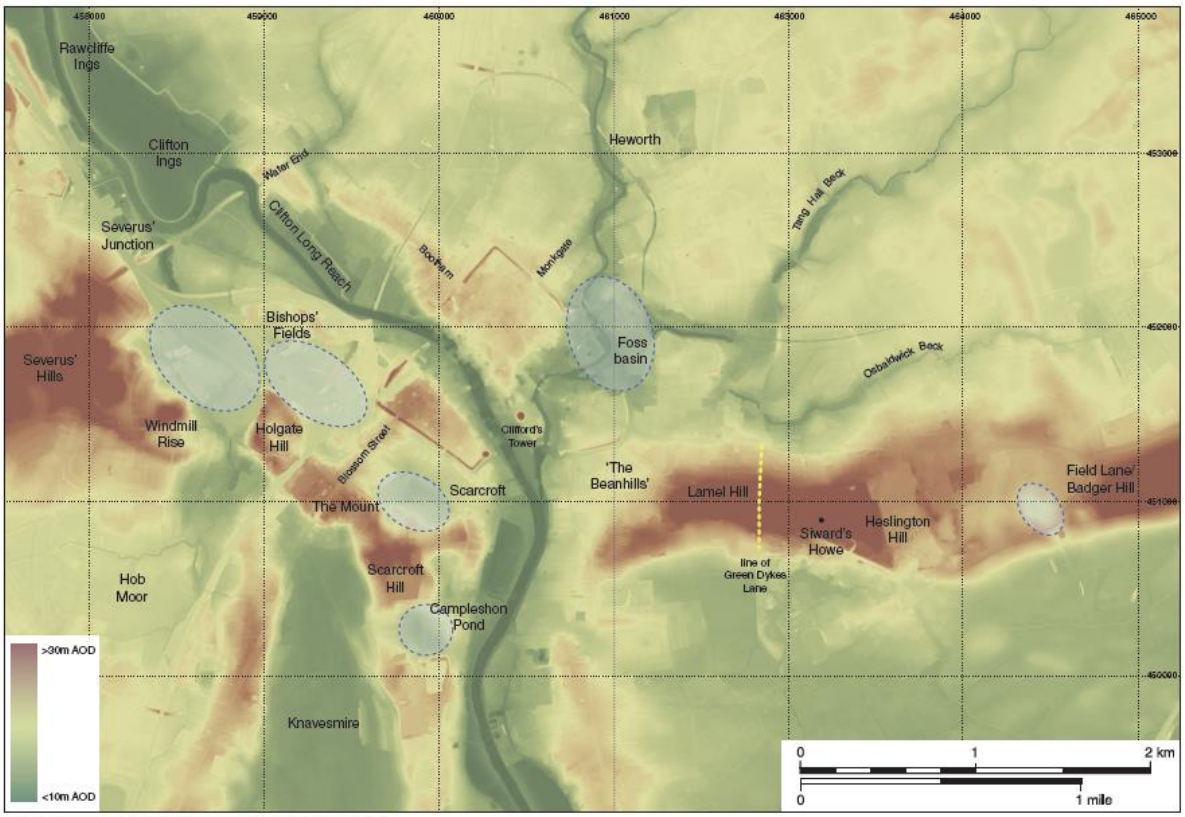
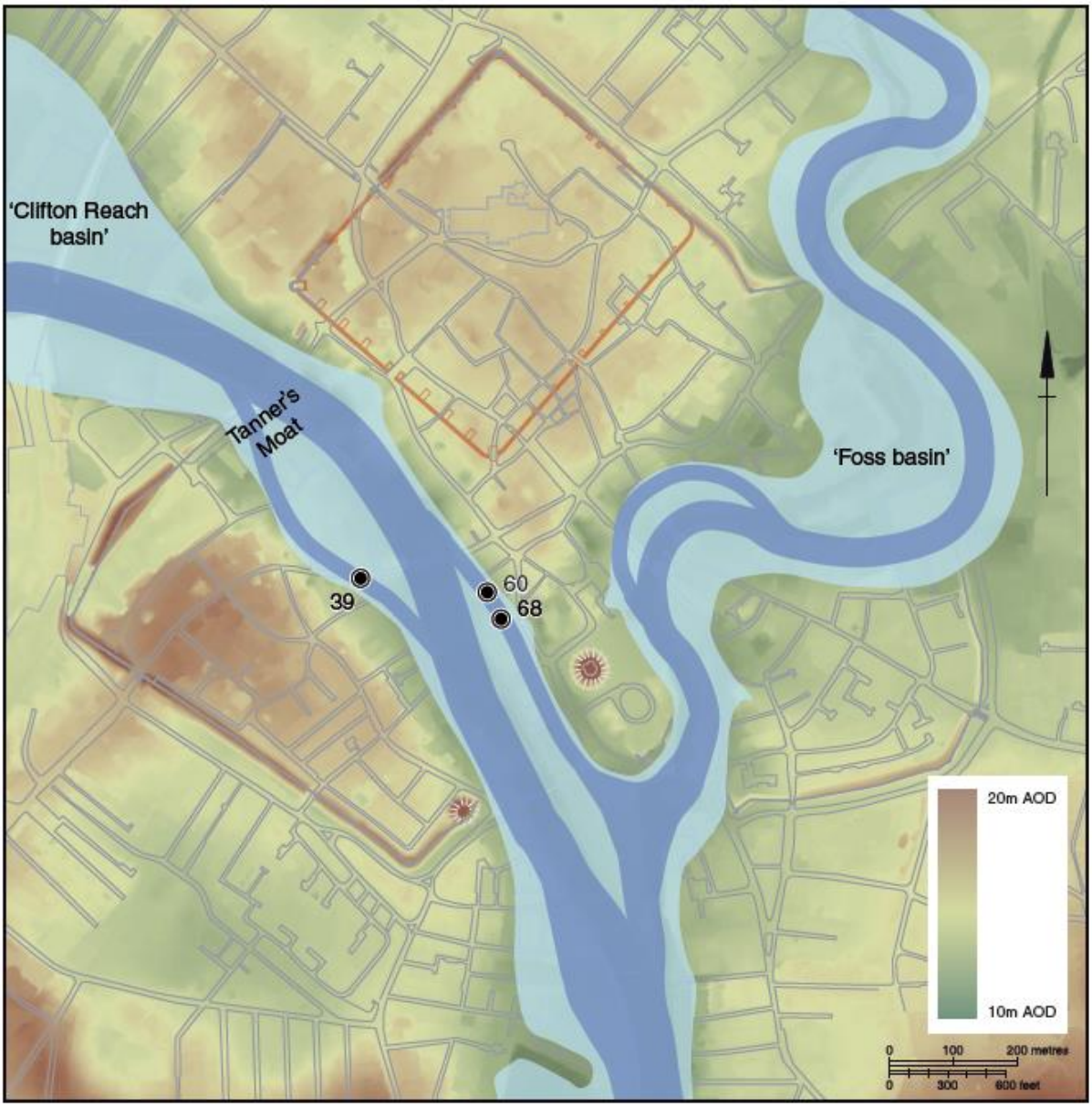


Fig. 2D LiDar relief map of York with additions. Scale 1:25,000

Fig.2.D

The topography of York and its immediate environs, represented using a LiDAR terrain model. The western and eastern ridges of the glacial York moraine can be clearly seen, together with the modern channels and floodplains of the rivers Ouse and Foss and their tributary streams. The pale blue circles mark the suggested positions of suggested meres of peri-glacial origin, which may have continued to exist as bodies of water throughout prehistory and into the early historic periods. [LiDAR terrain model based on data generously supplied by the Environment Agency and used with permission].

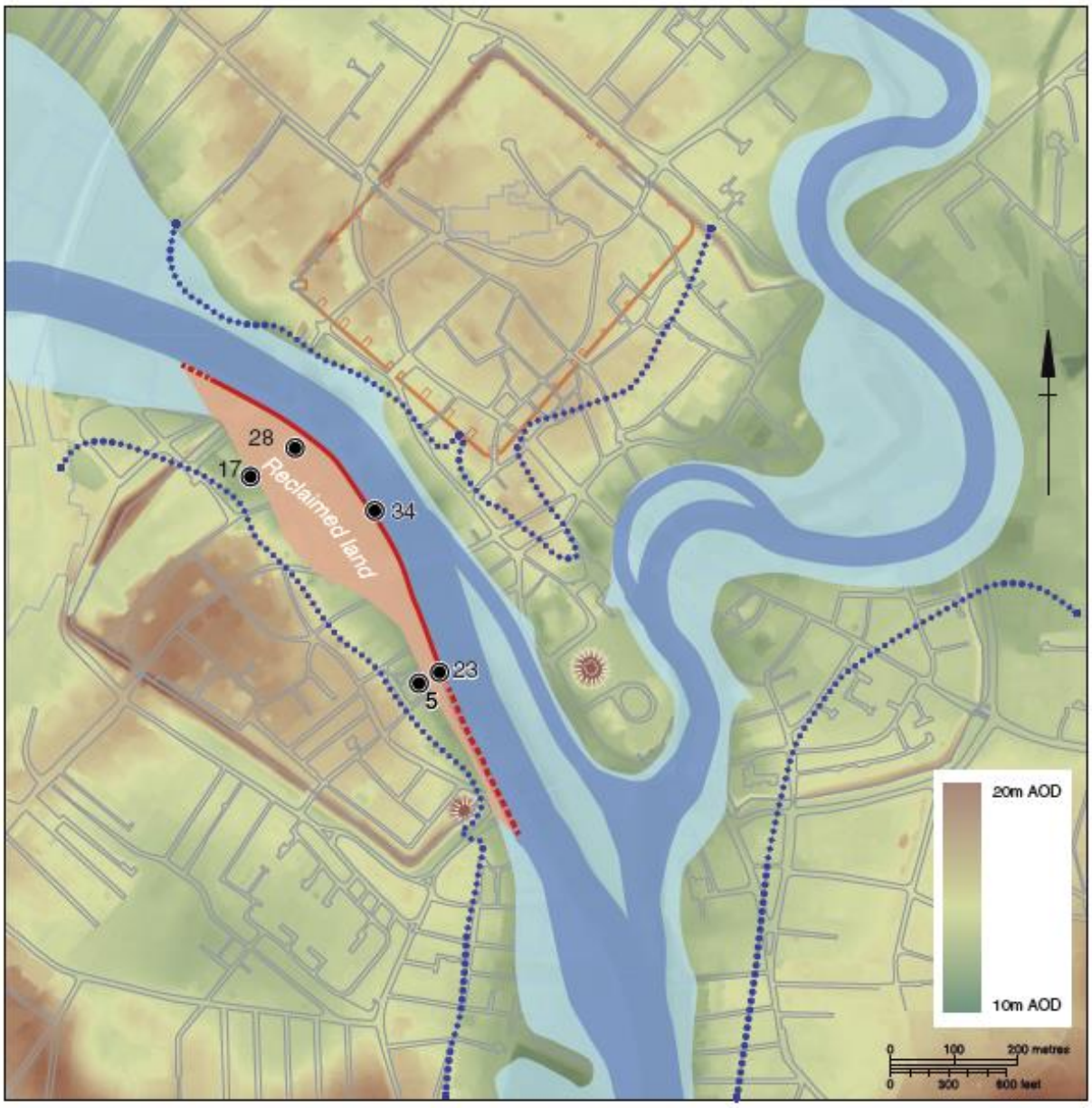


39. NCP Car Park, 64–74 Skeldergate (1999)
60. 12 King St / 2 Cumberland St (1988)
68. 18 Clifford St

Fig.2.E.i

The main channel of the early Ouse seems likely, as late as the first centuries of Roman occupation, to have been flanked by subsidiary channels which flowed, or had in the past flowed, hard against the river-cliffs on the north-eastern and south-western sides of its valley, around two large islands of fluvio-glacial and alluvial sediment, located close to the valley sides

Fig.2.E.ii



Suggested extent of early 5th-century flooding (Ramm, 1971)

5. 58–9 Skeldergate (1973)
17. 24–30 Tanner Row
23. Albion Wharf, 23–28 Skeldergate (1989)
28. Wellington Row
34. North Street Pumping Station (1993)

Fig.2.E.ii

Topography and early rivers and floodplain at York. Surface topography has again been rendered as a terrain model using LiDAR data, and therefore represents the land surface as it is in the early 21st century, rather than as it was in earlier periods. The terrain model is overlaid with the city's modern street plan. It is of course axiomatic that the accumulation of archaeological strata within the urban area to depths of up to 7-8 metres has differentially altered ground levels, and that this is especially so within the river valleys. Nevertheless, at a broad level the rendering of the topography in this way

offers important insights into the pre-urban and early historic landscape at a city-wide scale. The light blue shading indicates the suggested extent of the pre- and early-Roman floodplain, estimated on the basis of excavated evidence and observation of the modern townscape, and subject to modification in the light of more detailed research and further discoveries. The lines of the (dark blue) river channels are again as suggested by available excavated evidence, but obviously require more detailed research to refine and confirm; unconstrained, unmodified rivers and their landscapes are dynamic, frequently-changing environments, and any representation of them can only represent an idealised 'snapshot'. 2.E.i locates the excavations and observations which have led to the identification of suggested subsidiary palaeochannels (2.6.4.5-6); 2.E.ii those excavations which have furnished evidence for the construction of a riverside wall, enclosing a large area of the river Ouse floodplain, perhaps in the late-2nd / early-3rd century, and its suggested extent (2.6.5). It is all but certain that similar reclamation and waterfront-construction was also undertaken on the opposite bank of the Ouse and along the Foss, but excepting the massive dumping of re-deposited 'natural' sediments and kiln-waste encountered at sites along Layerthorpe (2.6.5.9) there is as yet no direct evidence for this. The extent of early 5th-century flooding proposed by Ramm is not in fact implausible on the south-western bank of the Ouse (although there is no convincing evidence in the form of flood sediments here to support his scenario), but in the immediate environs of the fortress and to the south-east of the river Foss the potential effects of any flooding are clearly massively exaggerated, reflecting the misunderstanding of the evidence of waterlain sediments on which it was based (2.3.3). [LiDAR terrain model based on data generously supplied by the Environment Agency and used with permission].

Fig.2.F – DISCARDED

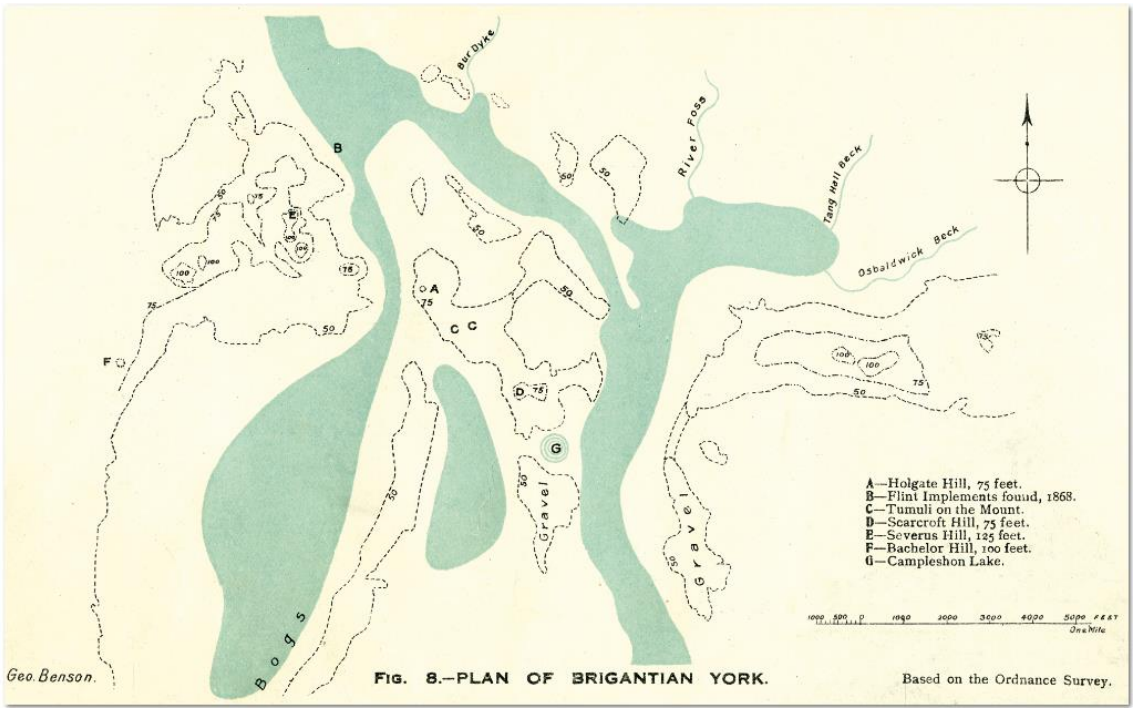


Fig.2.G

George Benson's 'Plan of Brigantian York', from his book *York : from its origin to the end of the 11th century* (1911), mapping the drift geology and early topography of the city's environs. The map formed part of what is arguably the most comprehensive and insightful overview of the pre-urban topography of York undertaken to date.

FIGS 2.H and 2.I- DISCARDED

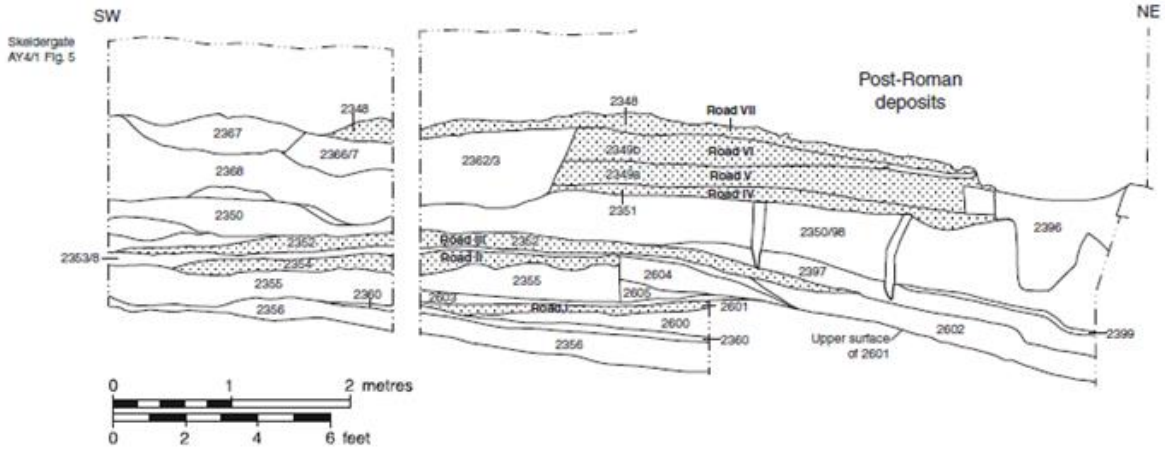


Fig.2.J

58-9 Skeldergate, section through Roman road surfaces on the south-west bank of the Ouse. Alluvial deposits 2603, 2353/8 and 2397 accumulating on road surface 1, 2 and 3

Fig.2.K.i

Fig.2.K.ii

Fig.2.K.iii

Fig.2.L

Figs.2.K and 2.L

Roman waterfront structures and sediments at North St Pumping Station (2.K.i) and Albion Wharf, 23-28 Skeldergate (2.L). At North St, riverfront structures including what appears to be a large robbed-out wall running parallel to the river Ouse (lower left to centre right in 2.K.ii, lateral section excavated immediately below the photographic scale; view facing north-west), apparently dating from the late-2nd / early-3rd century. The robbed-out structure was sealed by layers of alluvium (2.K.iii, viewed from the south-west, the light-grey sandy deposit beneath the scale), and had clearly been removed before that layer of alluvium accumulated. At Albion Wharf, a trench measuring 3.0 m^2 was excavated to a depth of *c.*9.0 m below the modern ground surface, exposing at its base substantial timbers which also appear to have been part of a major structure forming part of the Roman waterfront (2.L).

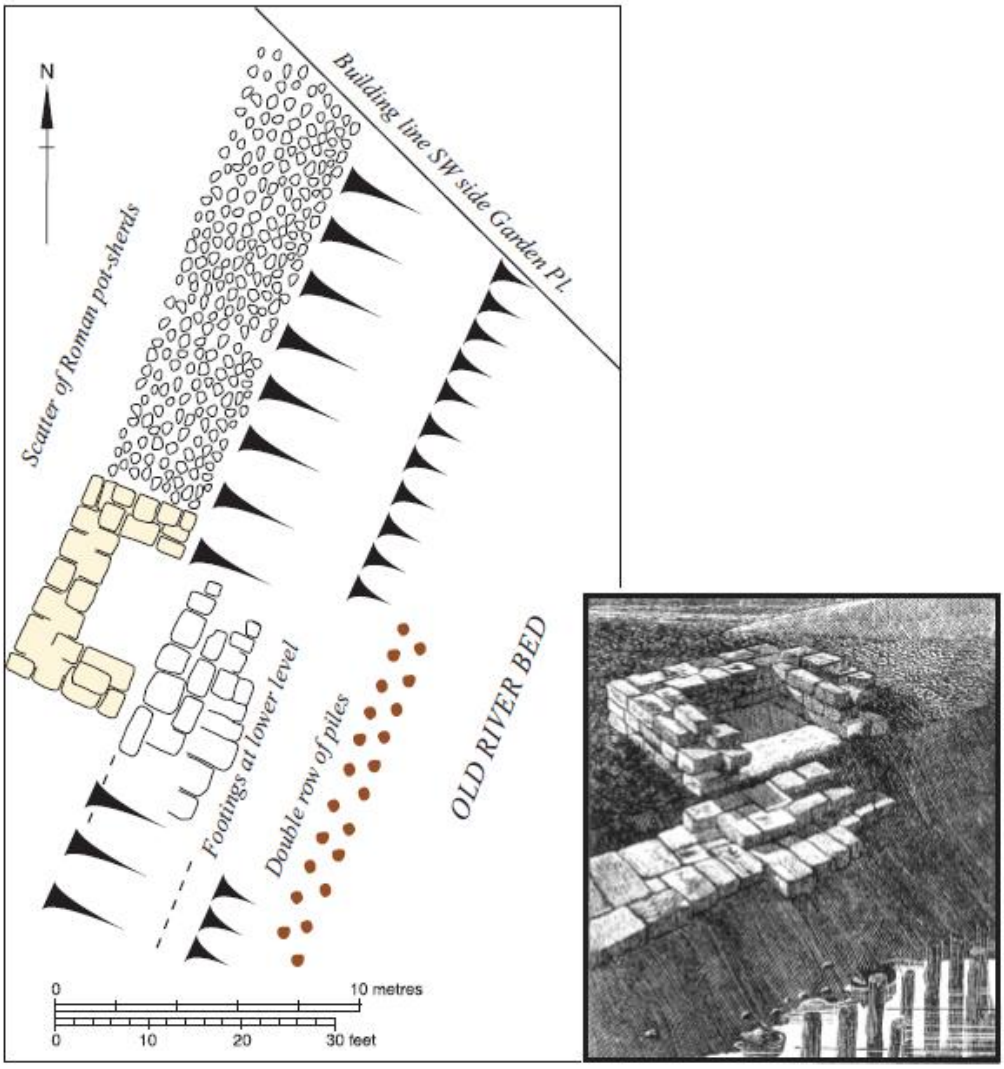


Fig.2.M

Plan (2.M.i) and etching (2.M.ii; both after R.C.H.M.(E) 1962, fig.52, p.64 and fig.53, p.66 © Historic England) of massive Roman masonry structure excavated in 1951-2 beneath the Telephone Exchange Building in Garden Place, on the north-western bank of the modern course of the river Foss. Interpretation of this structure has tended towards a wharf or similar structure, but its construction of massive gritstone blocks strongly recalls the section of approach ramp of the Roman bridge over the Tyne at Corbridge, excavated in 2004, and it may be that it indicates the position of a Roman bridge over the Foss; a suggestion lent further credence by the fact that it is located almost exactly on the extended line of the *via principalis* within the legionary fortress. There are several indications that the course of the Foss, prior to the creation of the 'King's Fishpool' in the late 11th century and its canalisation as the 'Foss Navigation' in the late 18th, swung much further to the north-west than its present course, and in all likelihood, as the tidal Foss flowed through a broad basin, it would have run in multiple, braided channels.

Fig.2.N, 2.P, 2.R- DISCARDED

Fig.2.S.i

Fig.2.S.ii

Fig.2.S

'Natural', pre-urban sediments at Wellington Row (2.S.i) and 1-9 Micklegate (2.S.ii). The Wellington Row sediments underlie the earliest surfaces of the road which ran immediately to the south of the Area 7 building illustrated in Fig.7.C, and which led to the Roman bridge over the river Ouse a few tens of metres to the north-east. Those at 1-9 Micklegate are seen here cut into by a ditch which was backfilled in the course of the early 2nd century (Ceramic Period 2a-b). These apparently silty clays seem more likely to be lacustrine than alluvial in origin, and may be late-Pleistocene / early-Holocene lake-bed sediments which formed part of the 'island' within the Ouse floodplain, created by the suggested palaeochannel illustrated on Fig.2.E.i. See also the comparable sediments, exposed over a more extensive area at the opposite end of Wellington Row Area 7, in Fig.5.E.