



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



THE MOUNT SCHOOL: FIELD OFF TOWTON AVENUE

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT

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CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	3
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 METHODOLOGY	4
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY	4
4 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	5
5 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS	7
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
7 WALKOVER SURVEY	11
8 HISTORIC MAP ANALYSIS	12
9 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	13
10 GEOPHYSICS SURVEY	13
11 WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL GROUNDWORKS	13
12 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	14
13 RECOMMENDATIONS	15
LIST OF SOURCES	15
REFERENCES	15
APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER	16
APPENDIX 2 PLATES	39
APPENDIX 3 FIGURES	44

Plates

Cover: The Mount School fronting onto Dalton Terrace (Gordon Hatton / *The Mount School* / [CC BY-SA 2.0](#))

Plate 1 Proposed development site taken facing south west	40
Plate 2 Proposed development site facing north east	40
Plate 3 Circular area of short grass facing north east	41
Plate 4 Discus circle and cage facing west	41
Plate 5 Gravel trackway facing east	42
Plate 6 1936 aerial photograph	43

Tables

Table 1 Monument Point	16
Table 2 Listed Buildings	16

Table 3 Event Point Data	18
Table 4 Monument Line.....	35
Table 5 Event Line	36
Table 6 Event Polygon	37
Table 7 Monument Polygon.....	37
Table 8 Conservation Area Polygon.....	38

Figures

Figure 1 Site location	45
Figure 2 Monument and listed building scatter plot	46
Figure 3 Event and conservation areas scatter map	47
Figure 4 1685 map (Richards).....	48
Figure 5 1853 OS map	48
Figure 6 1910 OS map	49
Figure 7 1946 OS map	49
Figure 8 1952 OS map	50

Abbreviations

AOD – above Ordnance Datum

BGL – below ground level

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was carried out by York Archaeological Trust in May-June 2018 on The Mount School field off Towton Avenue. Within the 500m study area significant Roman funerary archaeology is present particularly on The Mount/Driffield Terrace and Trentholme Drive/Former Newington Hotel sites. There is a possibility for burials of this period to be present.

The proposed development site in later periods appears to have been agricultural land until it was converted to sports fields in the 20th Century. Ridge and Furrow is visible on a 1932 aerial photograph; however it was not visible during walkover study or during a watching brief on geotechnical investigations. It is possible that the field was partially levelled when it was converted to a sports field.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mulgrave Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) of the proposed site at The Mount School Field Off Towton Avenue (Figure 1). This was carried out during May- June 2018.

The proposed development is for the construction of 12 residential properties on the grounds of the south-western-most playing field of The Mount School. The area of the proposed development is 26,100 sq ft.

As part of this project a Geophysical survey and watching brief on geotechnical works was carried out.

The purpose of the DBA is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to:

- Provide an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the proposed development area.
- Provide an assessment of the significance of known or predicted heritage assets within the proposed study area, in terms of local, regional, or national significance.
- Recommend further mitigation strategies for historic assets if required.

2 METHODOLOGY

This study was produced in reference to best practise outlined in the guidance document *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CiFA 2017).

In order to provide an account of the historic environment resource a variety of sources were consulted. These include archaeological databases, historical records, cartographic and pictorial evidence as well as geological survey maps.

A search of the City of York HER (Historic Environment Record) was commissioned as part of this study. Data from the HER search is presented in Appendix 1 in Tables 1-8. Locations of data points are plotted on two figures (Figures 2 and 3). The data points within the main text are referenced by their FIG_ID.

A full list of all resources consulted is provided below.

A walkover survey was carried out on the 31st of May 2018 to assess the character of the study area, identify visible historic assets and possible factors that may impact upon known or potential archaeological resources.

The walkover study was recorded through written notes and digital photography.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed site is located approximately 950m south west of the York city walls and to the north west of Tadcaster Road (Figure 1) on the playing fields of The Manor School.

The underlying bedrock is sandstone from the Sherwood group formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian periods. Above this, superficial deposits of the York Moraine Member of sand, clay and gravel are present. These were formed during the

last Ice Age as glaciers moved over the landscape and deposited moraine till combined with gravel and sand from seasonal and post glacial outwash (www.bgs.ac.uk – accessed 30/05/18).

The site is bounded by the rear of properties fronting onto Towton Avenue to the South, the East Coast mainline to the west, the Mount School and sports fields to the North and to the east playing fields and properties fronting onto St Aubyn's Place.

The site is presently occupied by playing fields of The Mount School. Further details of topography are described below in the walkover survey.

4 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1 National policy

In March 2012 the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) in an effort to make the overall planning system less complex and more accessible. The relevant paragraphs of NPPF are Chapter 12 parts 126–141.

The framework states in part 128 that:

“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation” (NPPF 2012:30).

4.2 Regional and local policy

A new local plan was approved by The City of York Council (CYC), this has now been submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government on 25th May 2018 for independent inspection (<https://www.york.gov.uk/LocalPlan>) (CYC 2018).

Although not fully adopted the document is to be used as a basis for development control decisions.

The relevant section of the City of York Local Plan – Publication Draft (2018) is Section 8 on the Placemaking, Heritage, Design and Culture pages 144-164.

Archaeology is dealt with in section D6.

“Development proposals that affect archaeological features and deposits will be supported where:

i. they are accompanied by an evidence based heritage statement that describes the significance of the archaeological deposits affected and that includes a desk based assessment and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site and its setting; including characterisation of waterlogged organic deposits, if present;

ii. they will not result in harm to the significances of the site or its setting;

iii. they are designed to enhance or better reveal the significances of an archaeological site or will help secure a sustainable future for an archaeological site at risk; and

iv. harm to archaeological deposits is unavoidable, detailed mitigation measures have been agreed with City of York Council that include, where appropriate, provision for deposit monitoring, investigation, recording, analysis, publication, archive deposition and community involvement.” (CYC 2018:155).

Conservation Areas

The Local Plan (CYC 2018) covers the designation of conservation areas in Policy D4. The City of York currently has 35 designated conservation areas.

“Development proposals within or affecting the setting of a conservation area will be supported where they:

i. are designed to preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of the conservation area and would enhance or better reveal its significance;

ii. respect important views; and

iii. are accompanied by an appropriate evidence based assessment of the conservation area’s special qualities, proportionate to the size and impact of the development and sufficient to ensure that impacts of the proposals are clearly understood. Outline planning applications for development within or affecting the setting of conservation areas will only be supported if full design details are included, sufficient to show the likely impact of the proposals upon the significance of the Conservation Area.

Changes of use will be supported when it has been demonstrated that the primary uses of the building can no longer be sustained, where the proposed new use would not significantly harm the special qualities and significance of the conservation area.

Harm to buildings, open spaces, trees, views or other elements which make a positive contribution to a Conservation Area will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a Conservation Area will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would bring substantial public benefits” (CYC 2018:152).

Historic characterisation areas

In addition to the conservation areas the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area appraisal (CYC 2011) is an in depth study of the conservation area carried out by Alan Baxter Associates and Historic England. This has been updated by the City of York Historic Environment Characterisation Project. There are 24 areas within York’s historic core and an additional 52 for the suburbs each with their own character statement document (CYC 2014).

Areas of Archaeological Importance

York is one of five cities that has been designated an Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) under part 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>).

There are currently seven AAI designations within the City of York. Work within the AAI requires the following:

“You must complete and return an operations notice (free of charge) to our Design, Conservation and Sustainable Development team and the York Archaeological Trust (YAT) before any work can start in an AAI, including:

- disturbance of ground
- tipping on the ground
- flooding of the ground

The York Archaeological Trust (YAT) will decide whether:

- they have any interest in your intended work
- archaeological intervention is required

The scale of any potential archaeological work will depend on the level and nature of the intended works.

Areas of archaeological importance (AAI) and the law

It's an offence to carry out work in an AAI without an operations notice or within six weeks of submitting the notice.

It's also an offence to use a metal detector within an AAI”

(https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20216/archaeology/1318/areas_of_archaeological_importance).

5 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

5.1 Archaeology and heritage designation

The site is not within a Registered Historic Battleground site nor is it within the grounds of a Registered Historic Park and Gardens.

The proposed development site is located within the York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI).

5.2 Scheduled monuments

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the 400m search radius of the study area.

5.3 Listed Buildings

There are a total of 28 Listed Buildings within a 400m radius of the proposed development site. These are listed in Appendix 1 Table 2 Figure 2).

5.4 Conservation areas

The proposed development site is not within a designated conservation area.

The study area radius did include three conservation areas. To the north is Conservation Area 01 York Central Historic Core; to the south is Conservation Area 09 Tadcaster Road and Area 10 the Race Course/Terry's Factory and to the north west is Conservation Area 4 St. Paul's Square/Holgate Road (Appendix 1 Table 8..

The proposed development is located just outside Character Area 24: The Mount.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Historical Background

Prehistoric Period

There is little evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area. However the study area is located on the area of high ground formed by the York moraine. There is some evidence that York may have been a regional focus for activity from the Neolithic period, particularly in the area to the south west of the Ouse. York is located at the western end of the York glacial moraine, a ridge of high ground running east-west across the Vale of York. This would have provided an important communication route through the low lying waterlogged areas within the Vale, and links the foothills of the Pennines and the chalklands of the Yorkshire Wolds, two important areas of prehistoric activity in Britain.

Stray finds from the York area indicate that prehistoric remains have likely been disturbed by the extensive occupation within the city. Polished stone axes have been found at the Mount, Holgate, Dringhouses, Dunnington, Haxby, Stamford Bridge, Newton-on-Ouse and Aldwark. Perforated mace heads have been found in York and Strensall (Benson 1911:5).

A Neolithic stone axe and pottery dating from the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age was found within peat deposits at St Pauls Green, Holgate (Antoni & Hunter-Mann 1999). These rare finds for York seem to indicate that the areas of higher ground to the south west of the Ouse may have been important locations from the Neolithic period.

There is minimal evidence for Iron Age occupation within York; however a crouched burial uncovered below the Roman burials during the construction of the Railway Station in the 19th Century may be of Iron Age date (RCHMY1 1962).

Roman period

The study area is located in an area outside of *Eboracum*, the main civilian settlement or *colonia* located on the south west bank of the Ouse. The principal evidence for Roman activity within the study area is in the form of roads and cemeteries.

Roman Roads

Three Roman roads are known to run through the study area and have been designated by the Royal Commission survey (RCHMY1 1962:1-3).

Road 10 runs broadly along the line of the Mount and Blossom Street (FIG_ID 78). This formed the main approach road from the south west linking *Calcaria* (Roman Tadcaster) to York. In 1953 part of the ditch and cobbling on the south west side were observed during construction of the building at No 278 Tadcaster Road (RCHMY1 1962:3).

Road 11 joins with Road 10 at the junction of Driffield Terrace and Dalton Terrace and runs north-west through the grounds of The Mount School (FIG_ID 85). The Royal Commission volume states that cobbling was uncovered in a former market garden behind Mount School and in Dalton Terrace, possible indicating a road about 10 feet in width (RCHMY1 1962:3).

Road 9 connects York with *Isurium* Roman Aldborough, running west and north from a junction with Road 10 (FIG_ID 79).

Cemeteries

The Mount Cemetery is one of the most concentrated areas of Roman inhumations in the City of York (RCHMY 1962:76). The cemetery stretches from York Station taking in The Mount and Dringhouses (FIG_ID 97, 98, 99).

The burials appear to be distributed along Road 10 and between Roads 9 and 10. The highest concentration of burials is located on the Mount itself, and Road 11 may have been constructed to service these burials. Further to the south is the burial ground at Trentholme Drive (FIG_ID 91, 92). Beyond this the concentration of burials appears to become sparser, although a small cemetery has been found at Dringhouses.

The Mount School and Driffield/Dalton Terrace burial ground

The Roman funerary remains in the Driffield/Dalton Terrace and the Mount School area were uncovered during constructions work in the 19th and early 20th century. These include a number of inscribed tombstones such as the sarcophagus of Aelia Severa, the inscribed coffins of Theodorians and Simplicia Florentina (RCHMY1 1962:97).

Fragments of sculptured stone including a sphinx, the tail of a large sea-monster and two heads from funerary statues have been found in the area. This implies the existence of rich monuments perhaps indicating a high status cemetery in the Mount area (RCHMY1 1962:95).

Uninscribed gritstone coffins, gypsum burials, cremations and inhumations with grave goods have also been uncovered within Driffield/Dalton Terrace and the Mount School (RCHMY1 1962:98-101).

A number of small scale excavations and watching briefs have taken place within the grounds of The Mount School. In 1980 a coffin discovered at the Mount School in 1932 was re-excavated by the school archaeological society under supervision by YAT. The grit stone coffin contained a female burial whose head and feet were encased in Gypsum (Ottaway 2011:319).

Excavations at 3 Driffield Terrace uncovered a cemetery of 56 inhumations and 12 cremations dating to the 2nd and early 3rd centuries. The inhumations were mainly adult males, with 30 of them having been decapitated (Ottaway 2011:318). At 6 Driffield Terrace a further twenty four inhumations and one cremation were found with at least 10 decapitations. These were dated later to the 3rd and 4th centuries (Hunter-Mann 2005).

Trentholme Drive burial ground

At Trentholme Drive a burial ground was excavated by L.P Wenham in 1951-2, 1957,1958 and 1959 (FIG_ID 92). The main excavations covered an area of 350 sq yards on each side of Trentholme Drive at its junction with Mount Vale. The cemetery appears to have been used for both cremations and inhumations, with inhumation becoming the sole burial rite by the last quarter of the 3rd Century. The opening of the cemetery is dated to 140 AD and continues in use to the latter part of the 4th Century (RCHMY1 1962:102). In total 316 inhumations and 50 cremations were excavated from the site.

In addition Wenham uncovered an *Ustrinum* or funeral Pyre at Trentholme Drive.

In 2017 YAT undertook excavations at the site of the former Newington Hotel to the south of Trentholme Drive. A total of seventy six inhumations and two possible cremations were excavated dating to 2nd and 3rd centuries (Savine 2017).

Anglian

Evidence for an Anglian cremation cemetery has been found to the north of the study area. This was first discovered in 1858 and 1860 during construction works on the north eastern end of Dalton Terrace. It is not known how many cremation urns were originally recovered as only six survive today. Artefacts recovered with these were a pair of iron shears, a comb fragment and a coin of Julia Domna inside one of the urns.

Between 1950 and 1957 excavations were carried out at 1 and 2 Dalton Terrace and 150 The Mount to locate the Anglian cemetery (FIG_ID 1). Eight cremation urns and a fragment of an Anglian bone comb were recovered from the fill of a 19th century brick culvert (Tweddle et al 1999:167-170).

A glass bowl of 5th-6th century date possibly from an inhumation was recorded as originating from the Mount area (Tweddle et al 1999:170).

Anglo-Scandinavian

There is no evidence of Anglo-Scandinavian activity within the study area. Indeed there is little evidence for activity or occupation within the *colonia* south west of the Ouse. There is evidence that the present line of Micklegate had been created by the 10th century (Hall et al 2004:495).

Medieval period

At the highest point of The Mount stood St James's Chapel, almost certainly the chapel founded by Roger the Priest and granted in 1135-54. The chapel had a graveyard attached that provided a burial ground for convicted individuals hung at the Tyburn. After the dissolution of the chantries the chapel fell into ruin. In 1581 the area was one of the places appointed to deposit dung, although written sources suggest that some parts of the chapel were standing in 1651 (Raine 1955:309).

In the medieval period a number of windmills were present on The Mount (Raine 1955:309). In 1425 William Newland of York bequeathed in his will an area of land close to a windmill, as well as an ancient mound where a windmill once stood. The windmill mentioned is probably located in the region of Driffield Terrace and The Mount School. The ancient mound may be the mound located in the garden of The Mount School (Raine 1955:309).

Written sources mention that there was a wooden gate on top of the Mount in the 14th Century. Raine (1955:307) also speculates that medieval defensive earthworks may have been present, although the earliest reference for fortifications was from the civil war.

To the south of The Mount was the stray or common pasture known as the Knavesmire. It is likely that Knavesmire was a common pasture for all of York's citizen, and later restricted to

freemen from the Micklegate Ward. As well as being an area of common pasture the Knavesmire was an area where men were mustered for military expeditions (Raine 1955:304).

The cleaning out of a watering hole located at the bottom of the Mount at the Knavesmire was ordered by the City Council in 1501 (Raine 1955:306).

Archaeological interventions within the study area typically find little evidence of medieval activity (see Appendix 1 Table 3). Where deposits are encountered they are often interpreted as plough soils. This would seem to concur with the mapping and written evidence suggesting this area was largely agricultural during this period.

Post-medieval period

Written accounts suggest that during the English Civil War the Mount was the site of a sconce or gun emplacement (FIG_ID 93). This was constructed by Royalist forces before the commencement of the siege of York in 1644, and most likely straddled the main road to Tadcaster. In the early 19th Century lead musket balls were found in the playing fields of the Mount School, which may have been fired from the sconce (Wemham 1970:144).

Excavations in 2014 carried out by York Archaeological Trust uncovered a large ditch feature at the Church Hall of the English Martyrs Church on Dalton Terrace. This has been provisionally interpreted as possibly relating to the Civil War defences (Milsted 2014).

During the 17th Century the land surrounding The Mount appears to have been an area of open fields. The landscape did not change significantly until the period 1800-1850. The Mount was largely residential and included homes of the minor gentry. New residential developments began to fill the street after 1824, including both terrace houses and detached villas (RCHMY 1972:62).

Modern

Unlike many places within the City walls, this area did not undergo significant redevelopment during the 20th Century. Semi detached houses were constructed along Scarcroft Road and Park Street. Some of the villas along the Mount have been joined to form hotels (CYC 2014)

In 1856 The Mount School was founded at its current location on Dalton Terrace. In 1873 the main school building was enlarged and more land was acquired (<https://www.mountschoolyork.co.uk/about-the-mount-school/history-heritage/>).

6.2 Summary of archaeological work

There have been a large number of archaeological interventions in the study area. These have mainly been in the form of small excavations, evaluations and watching briefs summarised in Appendix 1 Table 3 and Figure 3.

Desk based assessments have been carried out at the English Martyrs School Holgate, Newington Hotel (Bruce 2015), and 131 The Mount (Evans 2002)

7 WALKOVER SURVEY

The site is currently part of the sports fields for the use of students of The Mount School. It is located at the south westerly corner of the schools grounds and backs onto the rear of

properties along Towton Avenue. It is currently demarcated from the rest of the fields by fence posts and tape, as well as the longer grass of the area (Plate 1).

The area of the proposed development is relatively flat although undulations in the ground may be obscured by the long grass. There is a rise in the land to the north east beyond the fields, closer to the main school buildings (Plate 2). There was no indication of the ridge and furrow visible on a 1936 aerial photograph (Plate 6).

The middle part of the area is prone to flooding during the winter months with a dry patch at the north eastern edge of the proposed development area (groundskeeper pers. comm.). This could indicate changes in the underlying topography and or nature of the underlying superficial geology.

The centre of the field has been used as the site of a bonfire by students from The Mount School. A circular patch of shorter grass is visible in this area (Plate 3).

A discus circle and cage are present in the north eastern corner of the proposed development site (Plate 4). At the southern part of the site is a circular pond (Plate 4).

The site is lined by trees along its southern, western and eastern boundaries. The south western corner of the site is obscured by trees.

A gravel track runs around the perimeter of the field, and is currently covered with a layer of turf (Plate 5).

Access to the site is from Love Lane and through the sports fields of The Manor School, or directly from Towton Avenue.

8 HISTORIC MAP ANALYSIS

On Richard's 1685 map (Figure 4) houses are pictured along the present course of Blossom Street; however these do not extend up to The Mount itself. A fortification, presumably the sconce or gun emplacement from the civil war is shown atop The Mount.

A windmill is shown at the top of The Mount, and a further mill to the south. The mill to the south west was likely that mentioned in the written sources as occupying the area of Driffield Terrace and The Mount School. The landscape around The Mount is depicted as fields. The location of the proposed site is probably to the south west of this map.

On the 1853 OS map (Figure 5) residential properties are shown lining the top of the mount on the north western side of the carriageway. The position of the supposed ruins of St James's Chapel and a Roman Vault are also indicated on The Mount.

Two tumuli are present to the north of Love Lane. These probably represent the mounds of the windmills depicted in the 1685 (Richard's) map and the written sources. Newington Place has been constructed by this time at the base of The Mount. The Midland Railway line is also shown.

The proposed development site is at this time shown as agricultural fields.

By the 1910 OS map (Figure 6) the area around The Mount has undergone significant development. Driffield and Dalton Terrace can be clearly seen, as can The Mount School and

Elm Bank Hotel. A row of buildings have been constructed along Mount Vale to the east and St George's Place to the south of the proposed development site.

The proposed development is shown as being occupied by fields at this time.

A number of avenues have been constructed running off Tadcaster Road by the time of the 1946 OS map (Figure 7). These include Mount Vale drive leading to Towton Avenue as well as St Aubyn's Place and Trentholme Drive. The proposed development site persists as an area of open field.

The 1952 OS map (Figure 8) shows little change apart from the proposed development site is marked as a Sports Ground. The area then seems to have undergone few significant changes until the present day.

9 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A 1936 aerial photograph shows extensive ridge and furrow running east/west across the proposed development site (Plate 6).

10 GEOPHYSICS SURVEY

Magnitude Services Ltd (MS) were commissioned by YAT to undertake a geophysical survey on behalf of Mulgrave Properties at the proposed development site. The survey took place on the 16th April 2018 and comprised of a hand pulled, cart mounted fluxgate magnetometer survey (Harris 2018).

"The results primarily reflect a herringbone drainage network. Ferrous responses around the perimeter of the survey area are indicative of modern activity, but a specific origin is not clear. However, the metallic posts in the north-western corner of the field have produced a broad ferrous response. No anomalies of an archaeological origin have been identified, nor is there evidence for any ridge and furrow ploughing" (Harris 2018:10)

The origin of the ferrous response at the perimeter of the site is likely the gravel trackway indicated during the walkover survey (see above).

11 WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL GROUNDWORKS

On the 23rd April 2018 a watching brief was carried out on geotechnical works at the proposed development site. In total six machine-dug test pits and two windowless samples were observed during the works (Kendall 2018).

The deposit sequence for TP02-06 was topsoil directly on top of undisturbed natural. This would suggest that the site had been cleared previously as there was not the expected sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural. Only in TP01 was subsoil encountered, and this was at the lowest point of the site.

No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the watching brief. There was very little cultural material within the topsoil, and may have been imported. The watching brief suggests that at least a portion of the site was previously stripped, perhaps during the creation of the sports field. The results concur with the geophysics survey carried out by MS. The only anomalies found were field drains that were observed during the watching brief. It

was noted during the course of the fieldwork that the natural deposits were variable in character (T.Kendall pers.comm.)

12 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Prehistoric period

The potential for remains of this period are **low** and the significance of any finds is likely to be **regional**.

Although finds of this period are rare in York, the proposed development site is located on the edge of the glacial moraine, a known focus for prehistoric activity.

Roman Period

The potential for finds of this period are **low-medium** and the significance of any finds is likely to be **regional**.

Archaeological remains of this period where found are likely to consist of burials. The site lies close to the site of known Roman cemeteries. The number of known Roman burials is fewer to the south of the Mount and on the north western side of Roman road 10. However archaeological investigations within the study area indicate that burials occur in discrete clusters, and therefore it is not possible to rule out the presence of burial remains on the development site.

Medieval Period

The potential for remains of this period are **low-medium** and the significance of any finds are likely to be **local**.

Historic mapping and written sources indicate that the area was used as agricultural land during this period. Archaeological investigations within the area have encountered plough soils probably deriving from this period. Ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photograph from 1936. However during both the walkover survey and watching brief no evidence of the ridge and furrow was visible.

Remains where encountered are likely to consist of plough soils, field boundaries or ridge and furrow.

Post medieval period

The potential for remains of this period are **low-medium** and their significance is likely to be **local**.

The proposed development area was an area of agricultural land during this period. Archaeological remains are likely to consist of field boundaries and plough soil. Due to its proximity to the probable location of the Civil War fortifications on The Mount, it is possible for finds relating to this to be present.

Modern period

The potential for remains of this period are **high** and their significance is likely to be **negligible**.

The geophysics survey and watching brief on geotechnical investigations encountered an extensive field drain network.

Possible evidence for landscaping of the area was noted during the watching brief (Kendall 2018), for the levelling of the area for the creation of the present sports field.

13 RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the potential for the presence of Roman burials within the proposed development area it is suggested that an archaeological watching brief would constitute an appropriate level of mitigation.

LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

City of York Council HER <https://www.york.gov.uk/HistoricEnvironmentRecord>

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APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER

Table 1 Monument Point

MonUID	RecordType	Name	MonType	FIG_ID
MYO3628	MON	Anglian Cremation urns	CREMATION BURIAL	1
MYO4195	MON	Roman cemetery	CEMETERY	2
MYO4195	MON	Roman cemetery	CEMETERY	3

Table 2 Listed Buildings

DesigUID	Record Type	Name	Grade	FIG_ID
DYO1179	LB	NUMBERS 1, 2 AND 3 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, WALLS AND GATE PIERS	II	4
DYO1180	LB	NUMBERS 5, 6 AND 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, WALLS AND GATE PIERS	II	5
DYO1188	LB	THE COTTAGE AND ATTACHED WALLS AND RAILINGS	II	6
DYO1189	LB	THE MOUNT SCHOOL NINETEENTH CENTURY BLOCK	II	7
DYO1190	LB	SUMMERHOUSE APPROXIMATELY 75 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THE MOUNT SCHOOL	II*	8
DYO1743	LB	Roman Catholic Church of the English Martyrs and attached presbytery	II	9
DYO298	LB		II	10
DYO300	LB	AMBASSADOR HOTEL	II	11
DYO303	LB		II	12
DYO310	LB	ELM BANK HOTEL	II*	13
DYO373	LB	MOUNTING BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 66 METRES SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH ST GEORGES PLACE	II	14
DYO513	LB	PRIORY HOUSE	II	15
DYO531	LB	BISHOPSBARNS AND GARDEN WALL AND GATES ATTACHED AT FRONT	II*	16
DYO663	LB	NEWINGTON HOTEL	II	17
DYO664	LB	HERDSMANS COTTAGE	II	18
DYO665	LB	188-194 Mount Vale	II	19
DYO666	LB	196-202 Mount Vale	II	20
DYO667	LB	216 Mount Vale	II	21
DYO668	LB	218 Mount Vale	II	22
DYO921	LB	TWO BOUND STONES AT NGR SE 5923 5075	II	23

DesigUID	Record Type	Name	Grade	FIG_ID
DYO928	LB	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	II	24
DYO946	LB	HOLGATE TERRACE (PART)	II	25
DYO947	LB	HOLGATE TERRACE (PART)	II	26
DYO948	LB		II	27
DYO949	LB	HOLGATE HILL HOTEL	II	28
DYO950	LB		II	29
DYO951	LB		II	30
DYO952	LB		II	31

Table 3 Event Point Data

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
EYO110	Elmbank Hotel, The Mount	Two trenches were excavated, each 2m x 2m. No deposits of archaeological significance were discovered in trench 1. In trench 2, indications of Roman occupation were found. A linear ditch dating from mid to late 2nd century AD was uncovered. This had later been backfilled. The base of the ditch was at a depth of 1.78m. The ditch contained pottery, human bone and animal bone.	Unpublished document: On-Site Archaeology. 1998. Elmbank hotel, The Mount	32
EYO1148	Cropmarks	Rectangular crop marks on cricket pitch.		33

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
EYO130	The Mount School	Three trenches were dug under the tennis courts on this site as part of an archaeological evaluation. Apart from evidence that this site was used as a quarry in the past this site proved to be sterile archaeologically certainly from the evidence recovered from these trenches.	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York	34
EYO198	188/190 Mount Vale	No archaeological features were found in the trenches excavated for the footings of the houses in 2003. In the area excavated for the service trenches three sherds of pottery and one piece of bone was found, all within the garden soil.	Unpublished document: On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 188-190 Mount Vale	35
EYO213	131 The Mount	Two evaluation trenches were excavated. The evaluation showed that the southeast part of the site contained a substantial depth of made ground dated to the 18 th century at the earliest. Features relating to the 19th century use of the area as a garden were found in both trenches. A single, shallow, undated pit was also encountered A small quantity of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered from post-medieval deposits. No evidence for Roman burials was found during the evaluation, despite the proximity to a known cemetery of this date. There was also no evidence for activity related to the Civil War fort situated immediately to the north of the proposed development site.	Unpublished document: On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 131 The Mount	36
EYO220	196	A watching brief was maintained by	Unpublished	37

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
	Mount Vale	York Archaeological Trust in January 2003 at 196 Mount Vale, York during a programme of building works. The depth of ground disturbance was not considerable and only a garden soil was encountered. Maximum depth of excavation was 0.6m bgl.	document: YAT. 2003. 196 Mount Vale	
EYO245	Tregelles Junior School	Watching Brief at Tregelles Junior School in advance of new building. Test pits dug for new foundations revealed two pits which included Roman pottery overlain by modern material. Natural was encountered at depths between c.0.65m - 1.7m bgl.	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York.	38
EYO278	Mount School Dalton Terrace	No dating evidence of any type was recovered from this watching brief but a few observations can be made. There was no indication that the immediate area had ever been used for Roman burials, very common in the surrounding area, and no archaeological features of any significance were observed.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2003. Mount School Dalton Terrace.	39
EYO293	Cable Trench, Dalton Terrace, York	The areas observed all proved to be disturbed by modern activity and no dating evidence was recovered from any of the works. A probable feature in the excavation for inspection chamber 1 was of interest and it is quite possible that the feature was Roman in date and had been sealed by a deposit of similar date. A possible medieval plough soil was noted, sealed by modern garden soil.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2003. Cable Trench -Dalton Terrace.	40
EYO325	4 Driffield Terrace	The sequence encountered consisted of an homogenous topsoil overlying two buried soils, the earliest of which	Unpublished document: FAS. 2004. 4 Driffield	41

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		<p>possibly represents a Roman ploughsoil horizon.</p> <p>This layer sealed two inhumations which were contacted at the base of the foundation trench at a depth of 1.80m below present ground level and seen to cut a brown sandy silt and gravel subsoil.</p>	Terrace.	
EYO268	1-3 Driffield Terrace	Excavations revealed part of the Roman cemetery known from previous discoveries in and around The Mount. Fifty-six inhumation burials were found along with about twelve cremations. The inhumations are of particular interest because they included 30 adult males who had been decapitated. One of these had been buried with heavy iron rings around the ankles. All the burials appear to date to the late 2nd – early 3rd century. Pre-dating the burials was a large pit of unknown but possibly ritual function.	Unpublished document: YAT report No 2005/27	42
EYO352	96 Holgate Road	<p>Between January 27 and January 30th 2005 York Archaeological Trust undertook a watching brief to the rear of 96 Holgate Road, York to monitor the groundworks for a new house. The site lay within an area known to have produced remains of archaeological significance in the past.</p> <p>Although the area disturbed by the machine-excavated trenches was quite limited a number of features were observed and recorded. Some of these were definitely or probably modern but at least one could possibly</p>	Unpublished document: YAT report No 2005/28	43

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		be a medieval robber trench for a substantial stone wall. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from the watching brief to confirm this. However, the work did indicate that deposits and features of archaeological significance survive in this area.		
EYO381	6 Trentholme Drive	Between the 25th and 27th July 2005 York Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the foundation trenches for an extension to a dwelling at 6 Trentholme Drive, York. Although the property lies on the edge of the Trentholme Drive Roman cemetery, no human remains were observed. The watching brief showed that the eastern limit of the cemetery lay further to the west than previously thought.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2005. 6 Trentholme Drive.	44
EYO411 1	128 The Mount York	With the exception of an air raid shelter, no archaeological features were revealed by the groundworks on this site. The bulk of the material removed was made up of deposit (101), which was likely to have been a garden soil.	Unpublished document: On-Site Archaeology. 2006. 128 The Mount.	45
EYO420 2	English Martyrs School, Holgate, York, Desk Based Assessment	Desk-based assessment on land adjacent to Holgate Beck in York. Nothing of note was found, although potential for paleoenvironmental deposits or pre-modern field system remnants was noted. Land is currently in use as primary school, and ground earmarked for development is currently playing field.		46
EYO420	English Martyrs	Watching brief on the opening of two geotechnical trial pits within school	Unpublished document: 2009.	47

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
3	School, Holgate, York, watching brief	grounds. No archaeological evidence was recovered	English Martyrs School York.	
EYO447 6	Driffield Terrace Utility Trench	Archaeological observation during the excavation of an electricity cable trench at Driffield Terrace, York, revealed natural deposits beneath modern deposits and services. No archaeological features were encountered.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2010/111. Driffield Terrace Utility Trench.	48
EYO456	127 The Mount, York	The groundworks did not reveal or disturb any deposits of an archaeological nature. The results of the watching brief suggest that the material removed by the clearance had almost certainly been imported during an episode of remodelling of the site in 1864, and, since the well beneath this imported material was interpreted as being contemporary with the early 19 th century construction of the house, it seems likely that the present scheme of works was merely returning the site to the ground level of this period. It is possible, however, that archaeological deposits remain undisturbed beneath the level of the modern road and the newly cleared garden.	Unpublished document: FAS. 2000. 127 The Mount York.	49
EYO460 6	ROC Building Knavesmire Road York	Building survey of WW2 ROC Group HQ.	Unpublished document: 2011. ROC Building Knavesmire Road.	50
EYO462	Holmwood	During May — June 2000 York Archaeological Trust carried out an	Unpublished document: YAT.	51

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
	House Hotel, 112-114 Holgate Road, York	archaeological watching brief at 112-114 Holgate Road York during a programme of minor building extension. A probable ploughsoil of medieval or earlier origin proved to be the earliest deposit encountered. This was later sealed by a surface and its makeup that is likely to be contemporary with, or to immediately post-date, the construction of the standing building. The surface was in turn overlain by the extant topsoil.	2000. Holmwood House 112-114 Holgate Road York.	
EYO469	The Mount School, Love Lane, York	A watching brief was conducted during construction work on a new sports hall at the Mount School. Stone coffins and human remains have been found in this area from the 19th century onwards. Observation of initial trenches suggested that the construction of the initial tennis court in 1985 had destroyed and archaeological remains. A small, concentrated group of disarticulated human bone found, which may have come from a burial disturbed during construction of the tennis court and reburied immediately. Further north-east, a gravel-pit has destroyed archaeology. Although very little was found, Roman burials may still be intact in apparently undisturbed areas to the east of the site.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2000. The Mount School Love Lane York.	52
EYO473 1	234 Tadcaster Road	Arch intervention/watching brief		53

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
EYO588 7	English Martyrs Church Hall Dalton Terrace evaluation	A single evaluation trench in the courtyard of the English Martyrs Church Hall identified archaeological features and deposits from c.0.35m below the current ground surface to around 1.8m below the current ground surface. The archaeology consists of a very large ditch that may date to the Civil War, and the effects of landscape during and after its construction. A 0.30-0.40m deep ploughsoil seals the archaeology and may have protected it from the modern development of the area.	Unpublished document: YAT. Archaeological Evaluation at English Martyrs Church, Dalton Terrace, York. YAT Report 2014/49.	54
EYO590 9	Dalton Terrace BT Openreach duct	Installation of broadband duct in public footpath		55
EYO593 2	2-4 Driffield Terrace	The evaluation revealed four phases of activity from the Roman to the modern period. Roman activity was represented by a total of three inhumation burials and three cremation burials. There was no evidence for early medieval activity, although a layer of possible medieval ploughsoil was identified. Sealing and cutting this horizon was a number of 18th to 19th century features associated with the construction of Mount House, including a brick floor and a cellar. However, although the evaluation trenches were positioned to intercept remains of a major Roman road believed to cross the site, neither the	Unpublished document: FAS. 2003. 2-4 Driffields Terrace	56

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		road nor any associated remains were encountered, and it is suggested that the true line of the road in fact lies further southeast. Furthermore, although it had been proposed that a 17th century sponce was positioned on the site, both the distribution of surviving cemeteries nearby and the nature of the local topography indicate that the sponce was probably located further south.		
EYO604 4	2a Trentholme Drive	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 31st March-2nd April 2015 at 2a Trentholme Drive, York. A trench 1m x 2m in size and three test pits roughly 0.6m ² were excavated to determine whether any burials from a Roman cemetery known to exist in the area survived. One burial was present in the garden to the rear of the property, while the remaining three trenches contained deposits interpreted as the backfill of archaeological excavation trenches dating to the 1950s.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2015. 2a Trentholme Drive.	57
EYO613 5	7 Driffield Terrace	Observation at the rear of 7 Driffield Terrace in 1981 revealed a cobbled surface at a depth of c.1m bgl. This was the main Roman road to York from the SW.	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York	58
EYO613 7	The Science Building , Mount School	Watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new science building. Only one foundation trench was monitored archaeologically. Natural lay c.0.5m bgl. Roman graves	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman	59

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		were cut c.0.3m bgl. The graves contained complete or partial remains of 19-20 individuals were recovered along with a cremation. The remains also included four adult males who had been decapitated suggesting that this was part of the same cemetery zone as 3 and 6 Driffield Terrace.	York.	
EYO6138	The Mount School	Re-excavation of stone coffin by school archaeological society supervised by YAT found in 1932. Coffin aligned N-S with the head of skeleton at north end. The coffin was of millstone grit.	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York	60
EYO6140	147 Mount Vale	A human burial was recorded during a watching brief under the garage at the rear of 147 Mount Vale (exact location unknown). It had been heavily disturbed by digging a trench for a new water pipe. The bones lay at a depth c.0.85m bgl. No grave cut was perceived. The burial belongs to the same cemetery zone excavated at Trentholme Drive. Two inhumation burials were found in the front garden in 1967.	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York	61
EYO6141	St George's Place, Tadcaster Road	Watching brief during the excavation of a sewerage trench. Natural was encountered c.0.7m bgl. Three layers of large cobbles were observed in the trench side thought to be Roman. This road is unlikely to be the main Roman road from the SW it is more likely to be a service yard or a minor road.	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York.	62

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
EYO616 5	Newington Hotel, Mount Vale DBA	<p>The site lies in an area with a high potential to contain archaeological deposits, within the City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance. The surrounding area has been shown to contain Roman burials, which have been discovered from the 19th century onwards. Excavations in the 1950s confirmed that burials extended into the site itself. During the medieval period the site was undeveloped and a number of archaeological investigations in the area have encountered agricultural soils. From the 19th century the site was occupied by residential properties, which still stand today, together with several subsequent extensions. Parts of the site remain open, predominantly in use as car parks.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that the site is likely to contain archaeological deposits or features of such significance as to prevent development. The requirement for, and scale of, any archaeological fieldwork associated with this development will need to be agreed with City of York Council Archaeologist. Given the potential for the site to contain Roman burials it would be appropriate to carry out an archaeological evaluation.</p> <p>The Newington Hotel is a Listed Building and the proposed development will therefore require listed building consent. Details of</p>	Unpublished document: On-Site Archaeology. 2015. Newington Hotel, Mount Vale.	63

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		changes to the listed building will need to be developed with the Local Planning Authority.		
EYO624 4	204 Mount Vale	An archaeological watching brief. Mount Vale is positioned in a dip, downhill of the SW side of The Mount and the NW side of Tadcaster Road which is close to the line of its Roman predecessor. It lies a short distance from an extensive Roman cemetery which is known to extend at least as far south as Trenholme Drive, approximately 100m to the NE. Although no archaeological features were revealed the top of an extensive layer containing small abraded fragments of Roman brick and pottery was encountered below a sequence of deposits that clearly relate to the construction and use of the house and garden. The upper deposits are 19th and 20th century in date and include a single skin brick wall foundation which probably belongs to a former out building to the rear of the house. The make-up of the lowest deposit is indicative of well worked soil, most likely a plough soil. Being situated at the bottom of The Mount suggests the probability of a colluvial element to the plough soil being washed downhill and settling in this area.	Unpublished document: 2016. 204 Mount Vale.	64
EYO627 4	129 Holgate	A single inhumation of Roman date with the remains of hobnail sandals	Unpublished document: YAT	65

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
	Road	was excavated in advance of building work. No pottery was recovered from the site. The finds have no potential for further research.	1980	
EYO628 2	Trentholme Drive	On 25th July and August 1st 2014 York Archaeological Trust undertook a watching brief at Trentholme Drive, York close to its junction with Mount Vale. During the excavation of this trench a quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered. This was gathered up and reburied in the trench prior to backfilling. Examination of the section suggested that intact human remains lay immediately beyond the trench, possibly indicating that the human remains had been disturbed during previous undocumented work in this area.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2014. Trentholme Drive.	66
EYO632 4	147 Mount Vale/Former Newington Hotel	The excavation revealed part of a Roman cemetery positioned on the southern periphery of the extensive Roman funerary landscape bounding the southern approach road to York's colonia. Two possible cremations and seventy six in situ inhumation burials were recovered, many apparently buried in coffins and some with grave goods. The medieval land use was characterised by a thick plough soil horizon covering much of the site. Later activity relates to the construction and occupation of Newington Place, 147–153 Mount Vale, a row of late-Georgian town houses fronting onto Mount Vale, and	Savine, B., 2017. Archaeological Investigations at The Former Newington Hotel, Mount Vale, York. YAT Assessment Report 2017/76.	67

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		activity within their gardens. As part of the conversion of Newington Place, 147–153 Mount Vale, into a hotel in the later 20th century an extension was built on the north-east side of the building range, across the area of excavation.		
EYO633 5	English Martyrs Church, Dalton Terrace	<p>On the 19th of April 2017 York Archaeological Trust excavated, monitored and recorded two trial trenches in advance of a proposed scheme of development on land adjacent to English Martyrs Church, Dalton Terrace.</p> <p>An earlier evaluation on the plot, in October 2014, had found evidence for a medieval ditch, a cobble structure and medieval horticultural soils. These trial trenches were excavated to provide better archaeological coverage of the overall development area, particularly with regard to the suspected possibility of surviving Roman burials being present. This would in turn better inform the development strategy. As no human remains (disarticulated or otherwise) were encountered in either of these trial trenches or the evaluation trench excavated in October 2014 the potential for burials now appears to be low.</p>	Unpublished document: York Archaeological Trust. 2017. English Martyrs Church, Dalton Terrace WB.	68
EYO636 0	5 St Aubyns Place WB	The depth of the foundations for the north-east extension did not entail any significant impact on modern or archaeological deposits. The	Unpublished document: York Archaeological Trust. 2017. 5 St	69

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		excavation of the south-east extension and the service trench confirmed that garden or agricultural soil is present to a considerable depth. This reflects similar watching briefs and excavations in the area, and also supports the agricultural history of the landscape.	Aubyn Place.	
EYO636 4	240 Tadcaster Road WB	<p>A watching brief was carried out during groundwork's at 240 Tadcaster road, York on the 7th and 8th June 2017. Within the limits of one of these trenches (Trench 1), the remains of former brick and mortar walls / structures were found. A cobble and brick surface was found underneath the modern garage floor.</p> <p>The deposits associated with these structures (context 15 and 18) contained fragmented pottery and glass dating to the late 18th and early to mid- 19th century. Brick typology concurs with this date. The structural wall remains and the cobble and brick surfaces are likely to be associated with the former White House, which dates to the mid 18th century and according to the 1853 OS Map, was located within the boundaries of the property at 240 Tadcaster Road.</p>	Unpublished document: L S Archaeology. 2017. 240 Tadcaster Road WB.	70
EYO668	The Mount School	During August 2004 York Archaeological Trust maintained a watching brief during the mechanical excavation of a cable trench on the south-west side of the main building of the Mount School, York. Evidence was found for a small number of	P Ottaway. 2011. The Archaeology of York 6/2 Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York. p322-325 Unpublished	71

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		<p>disturbed inhumation burials. These were almost certainly of Roman date and some were seemingly re-interred in a chamel pit. At what date such disturbance took place is uncertain. Three surfaces, probably roadways were also found. The most extensive of these is likely to form part of a Roman road that had previously been observed to the south-west of the Mount School. The two smaller surfaces may have functioned as metalled paths or tracks providing access to parts of the Roman cemetery known to occupy parts of the locality.</p>	<p>document: YAT. 2004. The Mount School.</p>	
EYO712	Mount School Love Lane	<p>The watching brief did not identify any deposits of archaeological significance. The fact that the required formation level in some areas resulted in some modern overburden remaining may have masked any possible archaeological features but the section along the bank parallel to the tennis courts would suggest that there has been some modification and alteration to the ground surface which may have disturbed any archaeological deposits.</p>	<p>Unpublished document: YAT. 2005/46. Mount School Love Lane</p>	72
EYO718	6 Driffield Terrace	<p>Excavations at 6 Driffield Terrace, off The Mount, York during 2005-6 revealed part of the Roman cemetery known from previous discoveries in and around The Mount. At least twenty-three inhumation burials and one cremation were found; most if not all were adult males, of whom sixteen had been decapitated. The burials are thought to date to the later 2nd century and the 3rd century,</p>	<p>Unpublished document: YAT. 2005. 3-6 Driffield Terrace.</p>	73

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		perhaps continuing into the 4th century.		
EYO801	129 The Mount	In July and October 2006 York Archaeological Trust undertook a watching brief at 129 The Mount, York. The site lies within the known Roman cemetery centred on The Mount and the work in July revealed a decapitated skeleton very similar to those found at 1-3 Driffield Terrace in 2004 and 6 Driffield Terrace in 2005. A skull was also seen, but left in-situ, in the cut-back driveway bank and may indicate a further burial on the site.	Unpublished document: YAT. 2007/2. 129 The Mount.	74
EYO96	Kilima Hotel Geophysics Survey	The survey was hindered by the presence of buildings and modern disturbance, which reduced the usefulness of the methods. No anomalies of possible archaeological significance were detected, although given the difficulties of using geophysical techniques at the site; it is difficult to draw any positive archaeological conclusions.	Unpublished document: GSB. 1991. Kilma Hotel.	75
EYO6418	98-104 Holgate Rd WB			76
EYO6427	Dalton Terrace WB	A watching brief on ground works for an electrical service trench was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust on behalf of Northern Power Grid on the 30th of January at Dalton Terrace south-east of English Martyrs Church. A roughly rectangular area was excavated, measuring 3m long by 0.5m wide, located within the north-east pavement of Dalton Terrace. The	Unpublished document: York Archaeological Trust. 2018. Dalton Terrace WB	77

Event ID	Site Name	Description	Source	FIG_ID
		excavation process was not observed as the area was stripped to a depth of 0.5m and left open for observations, it was mechanically excavated. This included removal of the pavement tarmac and concrete. The AOD for the top of the pavement on Dalton Terrace is roughly 20.20m AOD. The sequence of deposits and their depths were very similar to those found in the evaluation (YAT report number: 2014/38). The earliest deposit observed in the trench was an orange-brown, silty sand, plough soil observed at 20.10m AOD, it extended beyond the excavated depth of the trench 19.70m AOD and was roughly 0.4m thick. Above this was a tarmac and concrete mixed deposit making up the pavement surface and boundary to the buildings roughly 0.1m thick.		

Table 4 Monument Line

MonUID	Record Type	Name	MonType	FIG_ID
MYO2033	RT	Roman Road (RCHME Road 10)	ROAD	78
MYO2175	RT	Roman Road Eburacum to Isurium	ROAD	79
MYO3438	MON	Ridge and Furrow York City	BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW	80
MYO383	MO	Ridge and	BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW	81

MonUID	RecordType	Name	MonType	FIG_ID
7	N	Furrow York City		
MYO3837	MON	Ridge and Furrow York City	BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW	82
MYO3838	MON	Ridge and Furrow York City	BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW	83
MYO4040	BLD	Knavesmire & Hob Moor boundary fence	FENCE	84
MYO4185	RT	RCHME Roman Road 11	ROAD	85
MYO4218	MON	Roman road surface	ROAD	86

Table 5 Event Line

EvUID	RecordType	Ref	Name	FIG_ID
EYO332	EVT	YOR YM: 200 3. 290	Mount School Dalton Terrace	87
EYO6141	EVT	198 2.10 04	St George's Place, Tadcaster Road	88
EYO6282	EVT	201 4/51	Trentholme Drive	89
EYO668	EVT	YOR YM: 200 3.29 0	The Mount School	90

Table 6 Event Polygon

EvUID	RecordType	Name	FIG_ID
EYO4150	EVT	Trentholme Drive	91

Table 7 Monument Polygon

MonUID	RecordType	Name	MonType	FIG_ID
MYO2160	MON	Trentholme Drive cemetery	CEMETERY; FUNERAL PYRE	92
MYO3626	MON	Fort 1642AD The Mount	SCONCE	93
MYO3837	MON	Ridge and Furrow York City	BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW	94
MYO3838	MON	Ridge and Furrow York City	BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW	95
MYO3851	MON	Ridge and Furrow York City	BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW	96
MYO4195	MON	Roman cemetery	CEMETERY	97
MYO4195	MON	Roman cemetery	CEMETERY	98

MonUID	RecordType	Name	MonType	FIG_ID
MYO4195	MON	Roman cemetery	CEMETERY	99

Table 8 Conservation Area Polygon

DesignID	RecordType	Name	FIG_ID
DYO1700	COA	Central Historic Core Conservation Area	100
DYO1702	COA	St. Paul's Square/Holgate Road Conservation Area	101
DYO1706	COA	Tadcaster Road Conservation Area	102

APPENDIX 2 PLATES



Plate 1 Proposed development site taken facing south west



Plate 2 Proposed development site facing north east



Plate 3 Circular area of short grass facing north east



Plate 4 Discus circle and cage facing west



Plate 5 Gravel trackway facing east

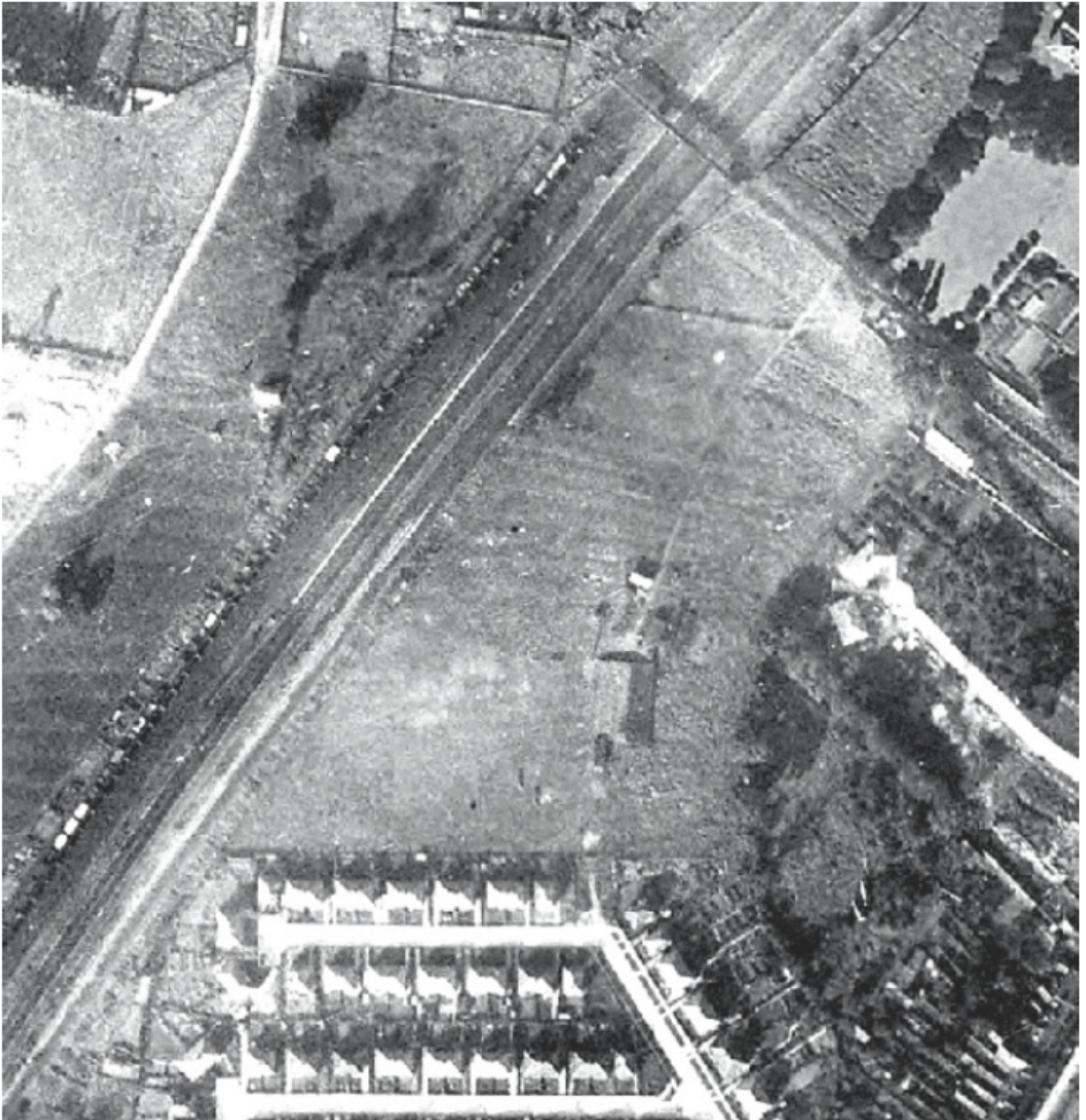


Plate 6 1936 aerial photograph (localview.york.gov.uk/
<https://cyc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6e02c41a806e46879e7dc215f1275afb> - accessed
24/04/2018)

APPENDIX 3 FIGURES

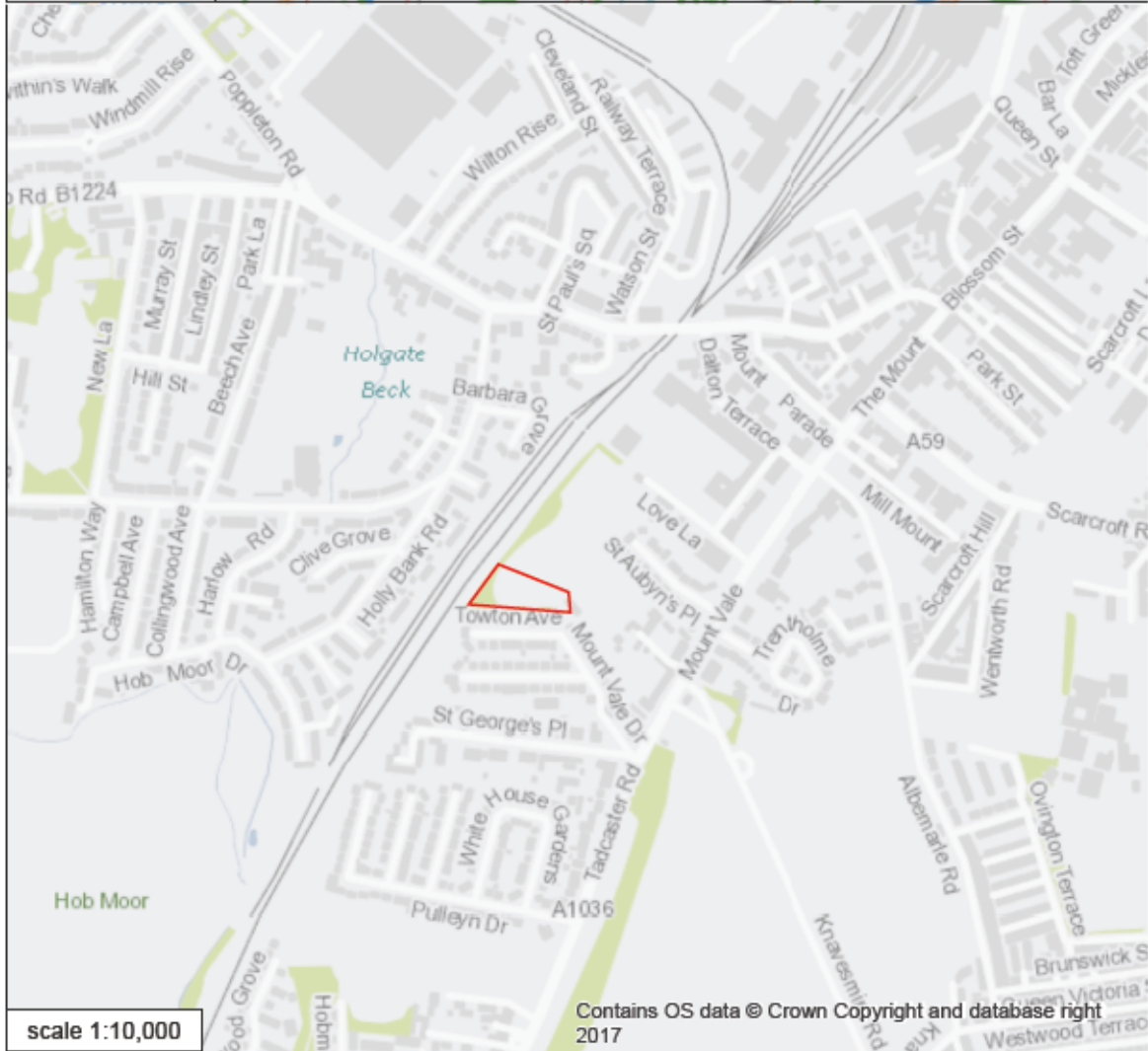


Fig. 1 Site location

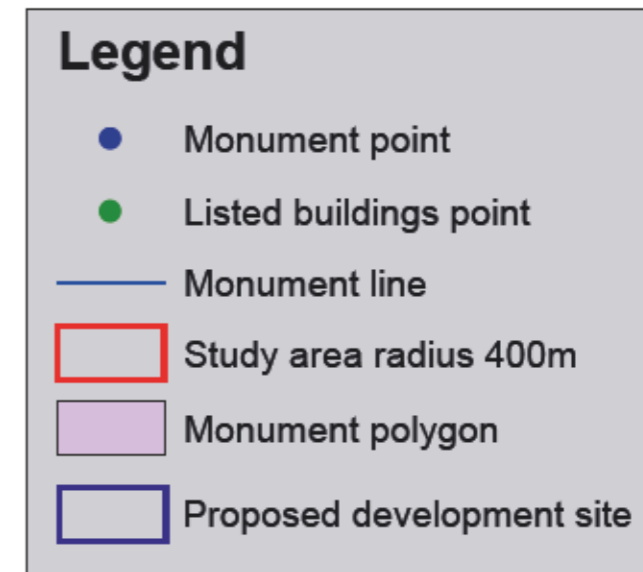
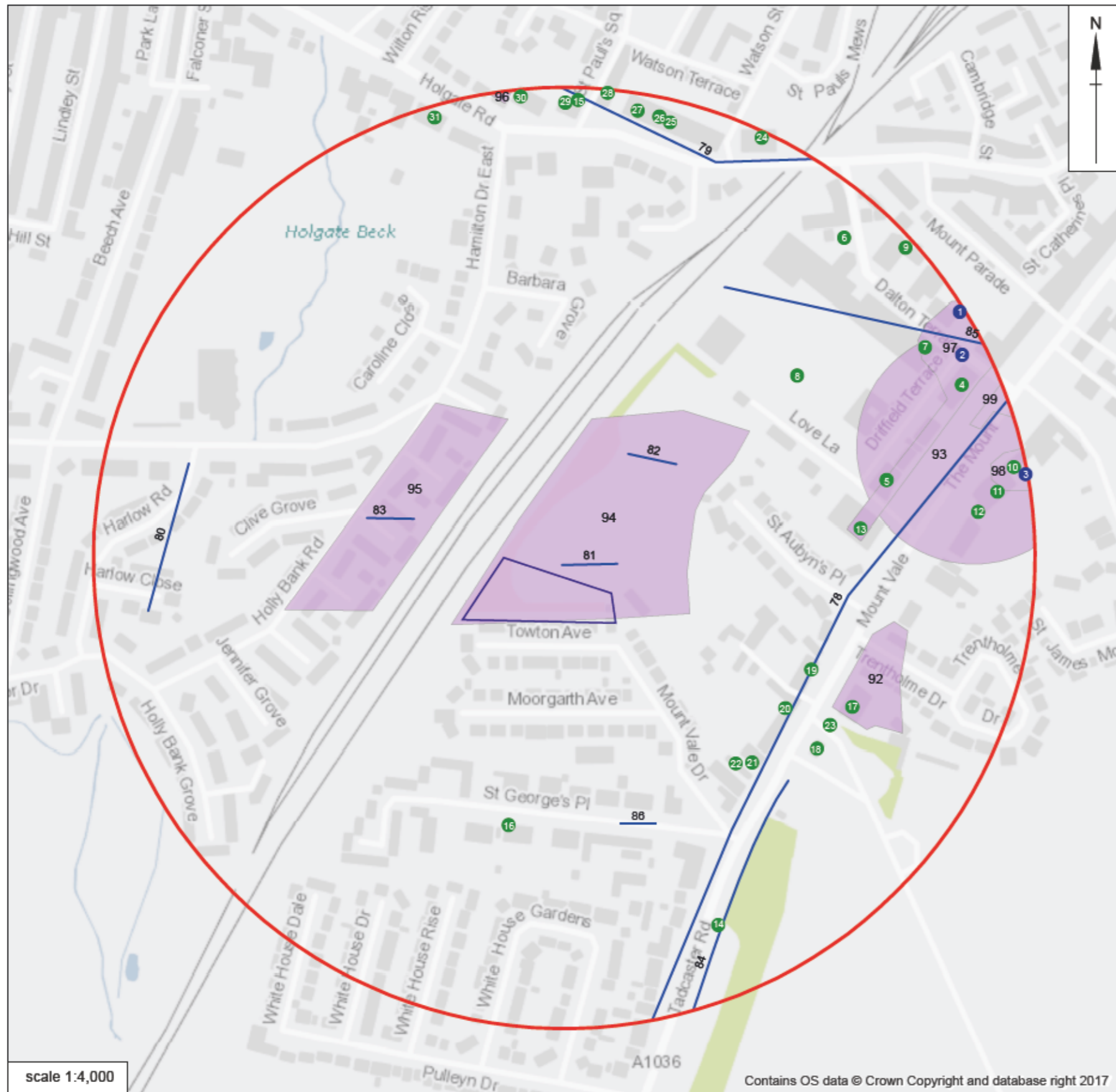


Fig. 2 Monument and listed building scatter plot

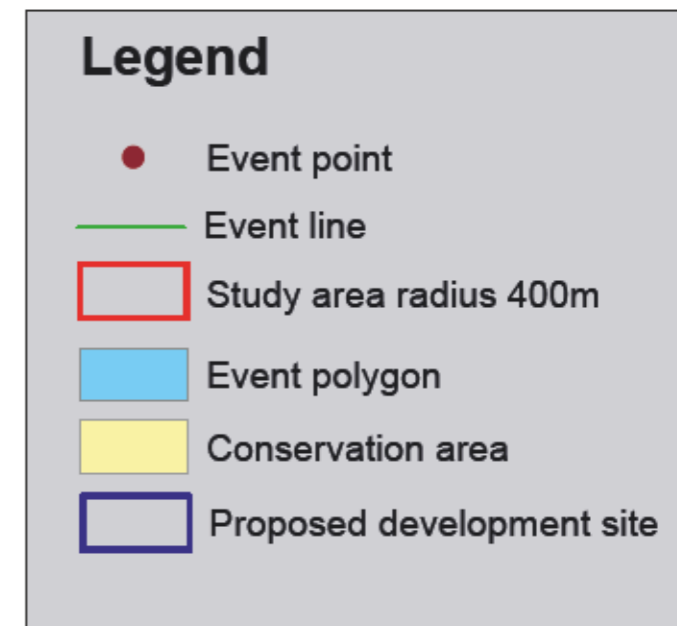
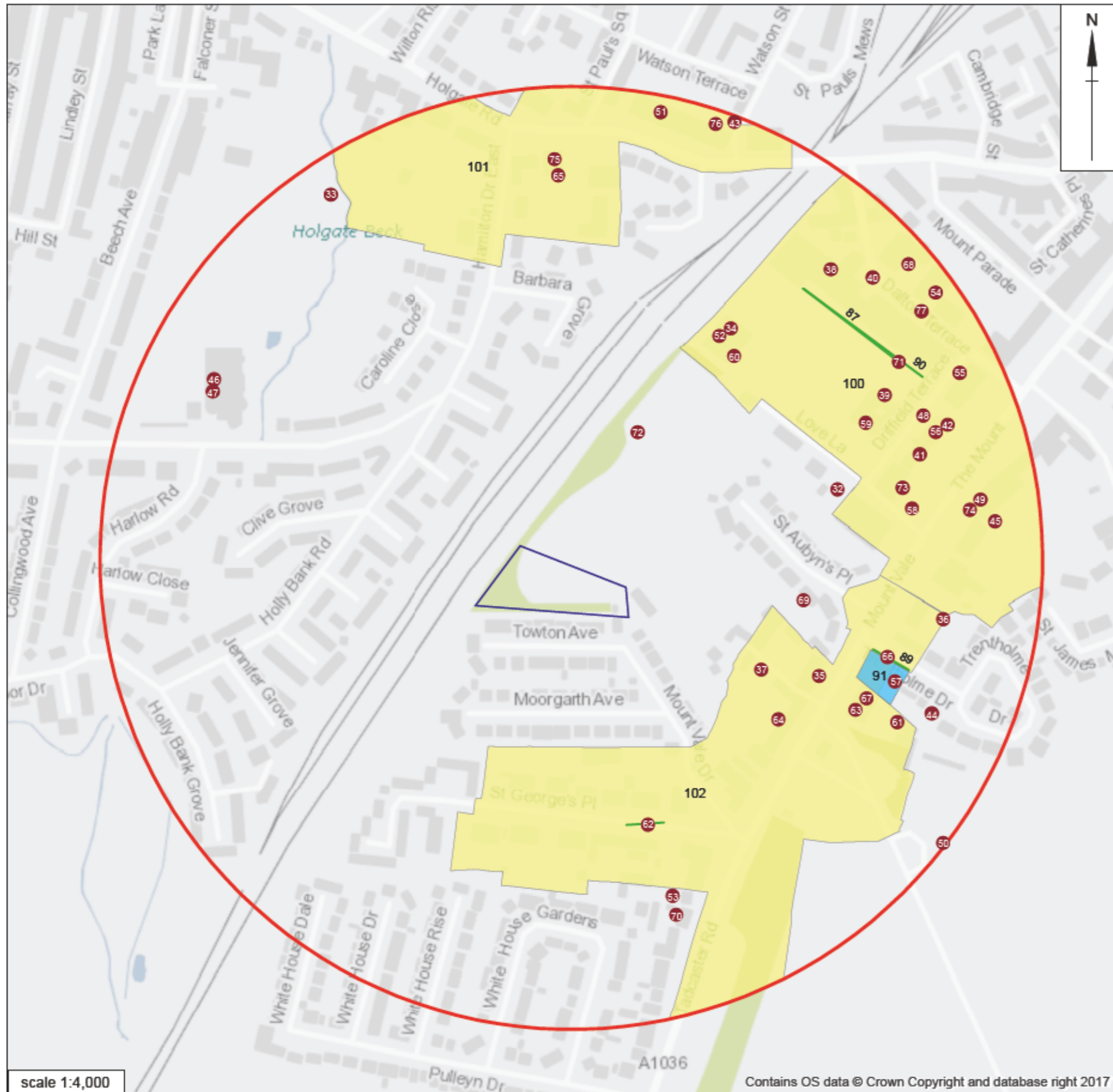


Fig. 3 Event and conservation area scatter map

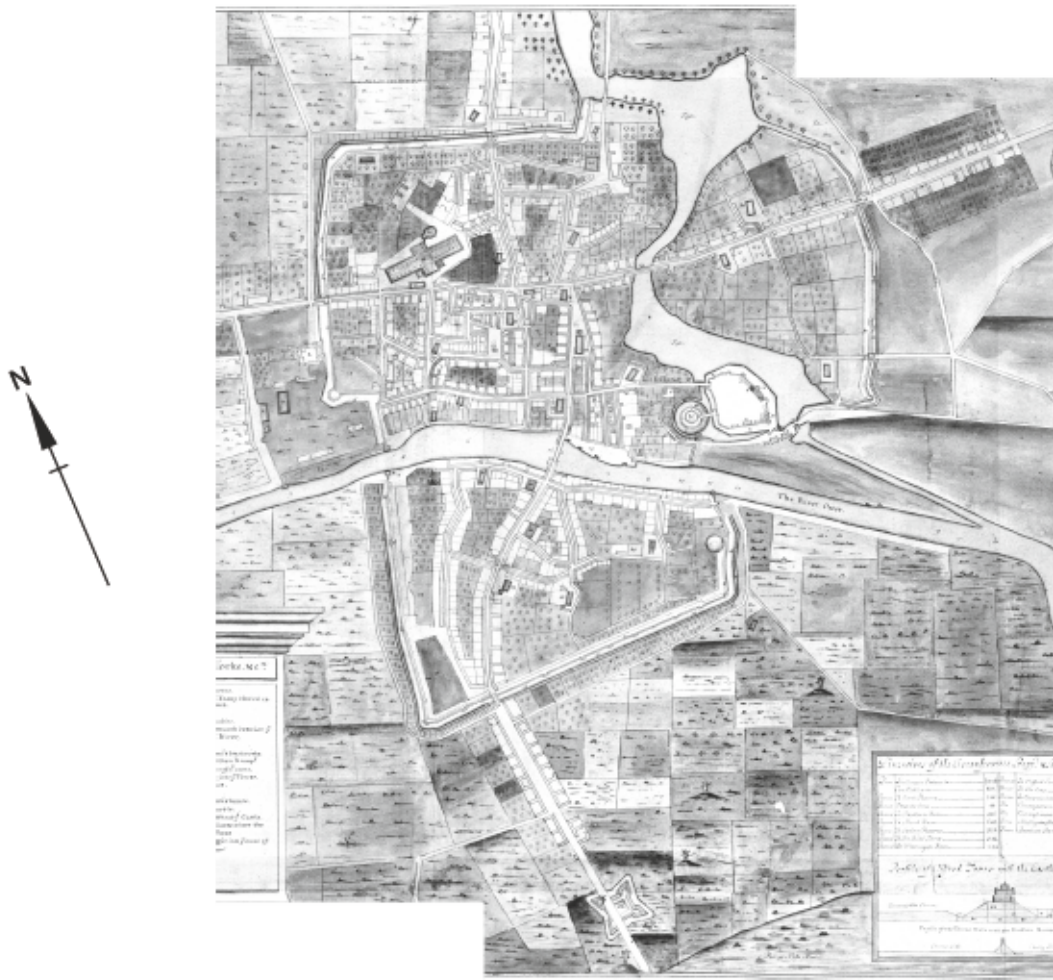


Fig. 4 1685 map (Richards)

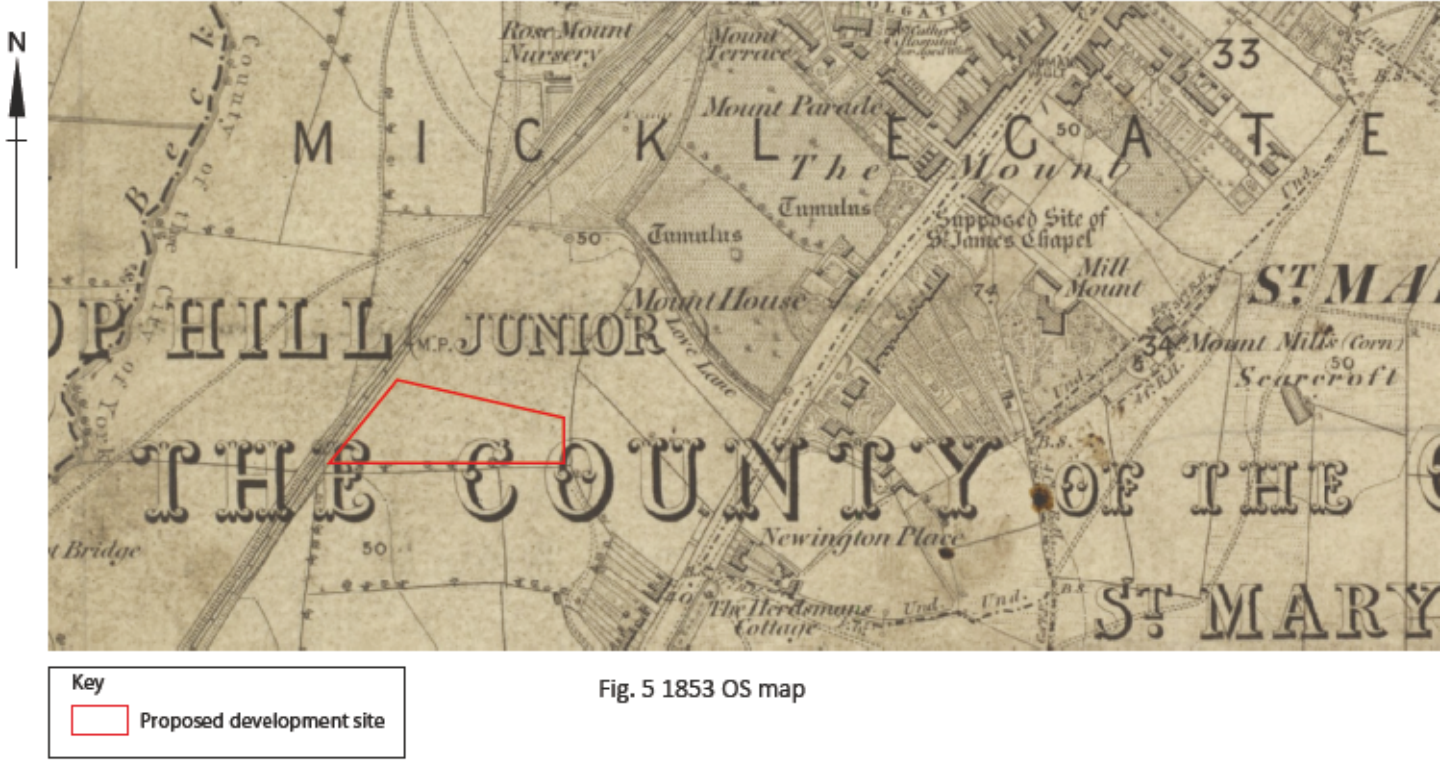


Fig. 5 1853 OS map

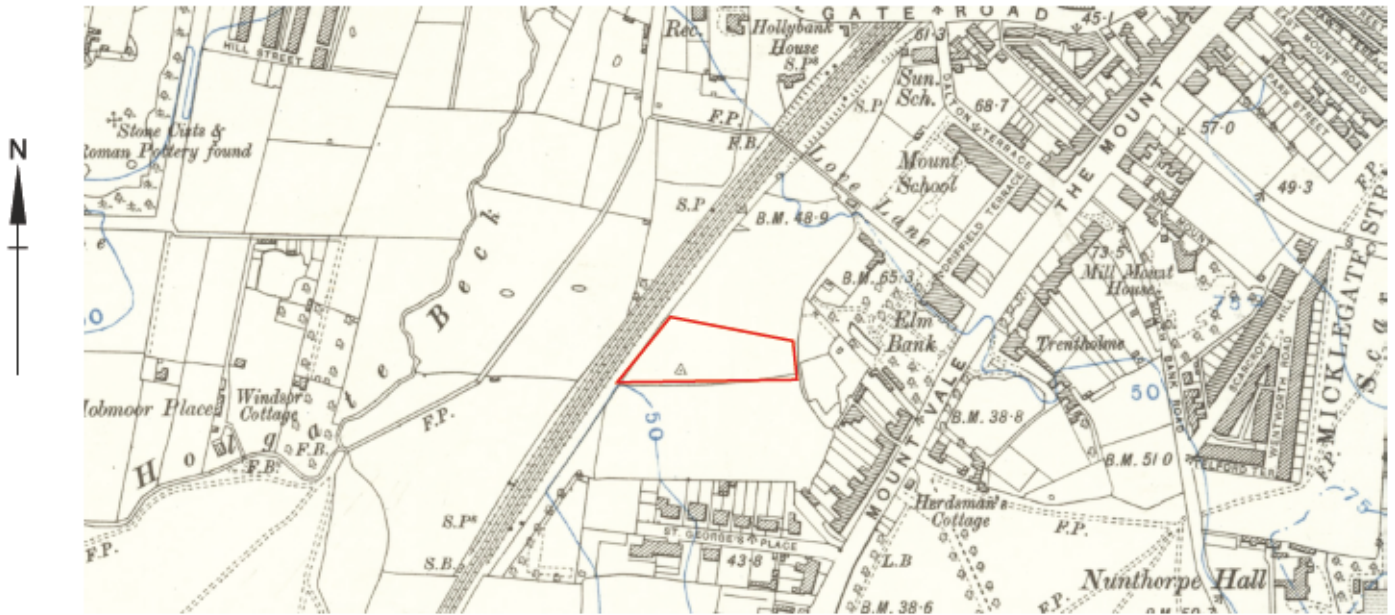


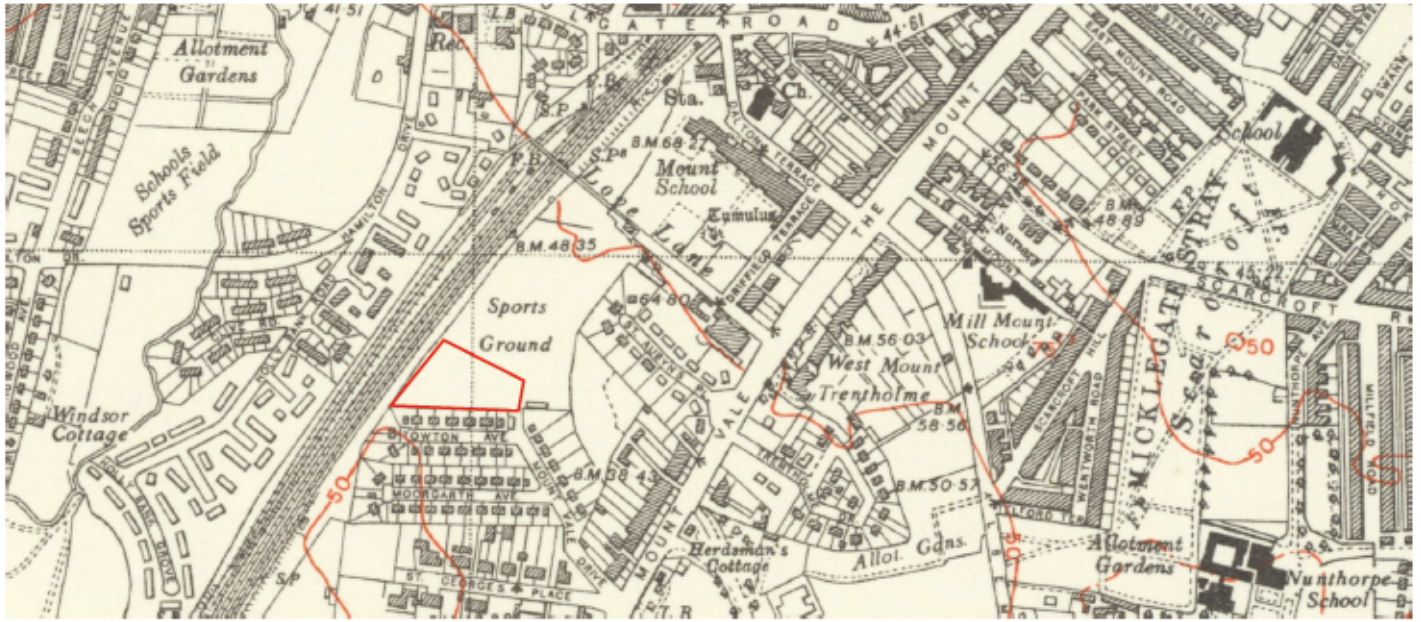
Fig. 6 1910 OS map



Fig. 7 1946 OS map

Key

Proposed development site



Key


 Proposed development site

Fig. 8 1952 OS map



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