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Desk-Based Assessment Frederick House, Fulford Road, York

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YAT Assessment Report 2018/147 October 2018



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Abbreviations

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

BGL – Below Ground Level

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

WSI – Written Scheme of Investigation

HE – Historic England

MOD – Ministry of Defence

CYC – City of York Council

CYLP – City of York Local Plan

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment (DBA) shows there is the potential for archaeological deposits from the Roman period to Modern times to be present at the former cavalry barracks, now known as Frederick House, Fulford Road. There is potential for Roman roads at the eastern and western ends of the site, as well as possible Roman burials. Cartographic evidence suggests the site was agricultural land from the medieval period and ridge-and-furrow is likely to extend across the entire site. From the 18th century the site was home to York's cavalry barracks and it is likely that archaeological remains related to this complex of buildings survive below ground within the footprint of the proposed development site.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust (YAT) was commissioned by DWG Architecture to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the likely archaeological deposit sequence on the site of Frederick House, Fulford Road, York, YO10 4EA, (Figures 1 and 2). This was carried out during October 2018.

2 METHODOLOGY

There have been only a few archaeological interventions within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. This is due to the occupation of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) buildings on the site. An assessment of all archaeological and heritage assets within a radius of 250m from the site will be undertaken, as well as a consideration of the site within the wider historical and archaeological landscape of York and Fulford areas. For a wider radius of heritage assets within 1.5km of the site please refer to Mott MacDonald, 2014. The archaeological sequences from the sites are summarised in Section 6 and Appendices 2: Table 1, 2 and 3.

A walkover survey of the site was carried out on the 18th of October 2018.

The bulk of the data was collated using the YAT site gazetteer, the York Historic Environment Record (HER), the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHMY 1, 1962; RCHMY 3, 1972), with a consultation with the collections manager at The York Army Museum and the York Archives and Local History Service.

Not all the archives could be accessed at the time of researching for this assessment; the collections at the York Army Museum could still be investigated further, as could the collections from the War Office records held at the National Archives in London. These sources may provide further detail regarding not just the land-use of the site, but potentially also the lives and routines of the soldiers who were stationed there. Such resources may be present opportunities for the client to provide public benefit, (NPPF 2018:54) as they have the potential to contribute to understanding of the local historic environment.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development is located 0.4km to the south-east of the River Ouse, 1.4km south of York city centre and 1.0km north of the village of Fulford. It is rectangular in plan and lies between the present street of Fulford Road and Walmgate Stray, covering an area of approximately 8,795 square metres centred at NGR SE 60898 50482.

The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying bedrock as part of the Sherwood Sandstone Group. The site lies just off the eastern York Moraine which consists of sand, clay and gravel, some of these deposits may be encountered to the north western areas of the site. However, most of the proposed area falls within the Naburn sand band of superficial deposits.

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk> - accessed 08/10/18

The site is surrounded by modern developed land, aside from its eastern edge which lies next to the 'common' land of Walmgate Stray. The site is generally flat at a height of 13m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum), with a gentle rise to the west of 13.7m AOD. The land directly adjacent is the main Headquarters' for the North Yorkshire Police. The site lies within the Fulford Road Conservation Area (Cowle, 2009) and Area 64 of the York Historic Characterisation Area (MacRae, 2013).

There are no listed buildings within the proposed area of development.

The site is presently occupied by the main building of Frederick House, which was constructed in 1980 and used as an office building for the Shepard Building Group until early 2018. There is another building located adjacent to Fulford Road called 'The Guard House', which dates to the 19th Century and was previously used as part of the Imphal Barracks Guard House, this falls within the Fulford Road Conservation Area.

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 City of York Local Plan (CYLP) was approved by The City of York Council (CYC) and 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 Publication Draft 2018). Although not fully adopted the document is to be used as a basis for development control decisions.

Archaeology is dealt with in Section 8 D6 of the CYLP Placemaking, Heritage, Design and Culture pages 144–164.

“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).

4.3 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

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 proposed development site is located within the Fulford Road Conservation Area and Area 64 of the York Historic Characterisation Area (MacRae, 2013).

5.2 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within the study area and the development site is outside the AAI. (HER assets are listed in Appendix 1, Table 2, and Figures 3 and 4).

5.3 Listed Buildings

There are 7 Listed Buildings within the study zone. None of the listed structures will be directly affected by the proposals (see Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.4 Conservation Areas

The proposed development site falls within 30m of the Fulford Road Conservation Area at the western end of the site encompassing the guard house area (Cowle, 2009).

The site was originally part of the parish of Gate Fulford, however this section of the parish became part of the City of York after boundary changes in 1884. The designation as a

Conservation Area occurred in 1975 because of the area's special historic and townscape value. The Guard House at the front of the site lies within the Fulford Road Conservation Area and includes an area approximately 35m south along the road, and 30m east into the proposed development area.

The main characteristics of the Fulford Road Conservation Area are the roadside landscaping, trees and the very high walls and railings which line Fulford Road, indicative of a few large landholdings. The walls are punctuated by individual mid-Victorian villa housing on plots generally fronting the west side of Fulford Road and the small-scale buildings associated with the military presence of the east side such as guard rooms and the Fulford Arms, formerly the Barracks Inn. The setting within a Conservation Area will require consideration of form and design during the development of new structures within the development area to prevent adverse visual impact upon the wider aesthetics of the conservation area (Mott MacDonald 2014: 4).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Historical Background

Roman period

The City of York, known to the Romans as *Eboracum*, owes its origins to the Ninth Legion which arrived in AD 71 and to have built a great fortress on the north-east bank of the River Ouse. The expansion thereafter consisted of a landscape where the military and civilian settlements of the highest rank were situated side by side, which make Eboracum unique in Britain (Ottaway 2011, 11). The proposed site lies outside the main Roman civilian settlement or *colonia*, as well as being outside the main fortress walls, to the south of the Fishergate Roman cemetery (Figure 5). Little is known from this period within the site location, however the surrounding landscape does glimpse Roman activity within a 1.5km radius of the site (Mott MacDonald 2014, 18–28). Evidence of Roman activity has also been found in the village of Fulford, which helps to build the understanding of the Roman landscape along Fulford road (Rahtz and Watt, 1980).

The Roman road from Selby to York (Roman Road 1, MYO2195) runs from the south of York in a north-westerly direction towards the centre, it lies 0.9km from the site (RCHME 1962, 1–4). The route of this road is uncertain as it carries on into central York, it is thought to cross Walmgate Stray and join up with the eastern approach road at the bottom of Lawrence Street (Ottaway 2011, 261). However, there have been few excavations in this area and the direct line of the southern approach road is still uncertain. It has also been speculated that there was a

minor Roman road (*Road 1b*) running in a north/south alignment into the city, this is thought to follow the current Fulford Road, Fishergate road and Fawcett street route into the central area (Addyman 2015, 9). The existence of Road 1b, however, is yet to be discovered by archaeological investigation.

A small cremation cemetery dating to the 1st– 2nd century AD is known to exist to the west of the Road 1b (RCHME 1962:67-68). It lies mainly to the east side of the current Fishergate Road on the site of the former Northern Command Military Headquarters, which is now known as Fishergate Tower (MYO2012). A Roman inhumation cemetery also extends northwards along the eastern side of Fawcett Street and is thought to expand to the south near the Grange Garth (MYO2034 and MYO3770). Due to the antiquated nature of some of these finds to the south of the city, there is uncertainty as to their provenance and it has been commented that some of the grave goods and pottery remains may have also come from near the ‘Fulford Barracks’ (RCHME, 1962: 68). However, the southern extent of the Fishergate Roman cemetery has not yet been ascertained. In a more north-easterly direction 0.4km from the site, there have also been fragmented remains from Roman burials uncovered in York Cemetery (Murray 2008), as well as at Lamel Hill, 0.9km to the north-east of the site, where Romano-British burial remains have been found (Thurnam 1849,35).

Anglian to Medieval Period

There are no documentary sources regarding the proposed site for this period. There are several sources however, which reference the landscape and division of land over time, as well as burials and events within the immediate vicinity of the site.

From the end of the Roman period through to the end of the Medieval period documentary sources are scarce. There are some historical events which occur within the local landscape which are of international importance that it may be worth commenting on here.

A major historical event that took place in this area was the Battle of Fulford in 1066 AD. It is thought that the Road 1 (now the route of the A19 from Selby), may still have been in use during the 11th century, and it is likely this route was utilised to mobilise Scandinavian troops from Riccall Landing, north towards York. Following the high ground directly to York would have enabled the 10,000 strong Norse contingent to easily disembark from their ships and head directly along a fairly straight route. On the opposite side, the Anglian defenders could use the landscape to their advantage at Fulford ford, as the invaders would be forced to pass that way on the route they had taken they would come to a natural bottle-neck at the ford crossing, allowing the defenders to make their numbers count (Jones 2011,114).

The area in and around the proposed site is recorded as being 'common land' and waste land since the early 13th century. The Low Moor directly adjacent to the east of the site once formed the northern end of a much larger tract of common land, which stretched south and south-eastwards for around 3 miles, and included the commons of Fulford Moor and Tilmire (Tillot 1961, 502). Common rights had been established on the other Strays around York from at least 1250 and it is probable that rights of common pasture existed on Low Moor from around this time (Tillot 1961, 498).

The next event of note is at the end of this period, whereby during the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1541 the Aldermen of York rode out to meet King Henry VIII. The King had ridden up north with his new Queen Katherine Howard to accept the apology of the North for rising up against him in rebellion and offer them all pardon (Raine 1955, 302). This meeting took place at Fulford Cross which lies 365m to the south of the proposed site works and is still in use and visible as a parish boundary stone cross marker to this day.

Post-medieval period

Between 1795–96 the cavalry barracks was constructed directly on the proposed area for development (Figure 9). The first description of the barracks details the '12 acres of ground, the whole is surrounded by a high brick wall; and the buildings are also erected with bricks at the bottom and on each side of a spacious oblong. Enough to house 4 troops, 3 field Officers, 5 Captains, 9 subalterns and staff, 4 quartermasters, 240 non-commissional Officers and privates with 266 horses' (Hargrove 1818, 536–539). The site was used continuously used from its construction until 1861, when the cavalry barracks was expanded and the infantry barracks built 300m to the south (Figure 10). The expansion of the barracks (now including the old cavalry barracks) meant that the surrounding landscape also expanded to meet the requirements of those living and working there; housing development increased along the named 'Fulford Road' and shops, amenities, were newly constructed (Nuttgens 1976, 94). The expansion of the barracks also instigated the building of a new hospital 300m to the south-west of the current site, as the one within the cavalry barracks site had become too small for purpose (Harris 2001).

The cavalry and infantry barracks with its regiments saw active service in both WW1 and WW2 with a thriving local community to support the soldiers. There have been many who recall the everyday military life and the life in and around the buildings which stood (Wilson, 1996:15).

Modern

Due to a decline in the need for defence services from 1951–1971, reductions in personnel were made at the Imphal Barracks, with amalgamations of the regiments and the part closure or

selling off of lands once owned by the Crown (Feinstein 1981, 138). There is correspondence existing between the City of York council and the MOD stating that the Cavalry Barracks site 'is redundant to Service requirements and is to be disposed of... the area involved is 12,892 acres... is almost a cleared site' (City of York Council 1972). This archive suggests that the MOD flattened the site to make ready for the redevelopment of the area in the late 1970s. There are only a few built elements surviving of the cavalry barracks structures, such as the guard house and the 19th century boundary wall next to the Fulford Arms. No building recording, archaeological monitoring or investigations are known to have been undertaken when The North Yorkshire Police Headquarters was built in 1974.

6.2 Summary of archaeological investigations

The Frederick House site has been used most intensively from the post-medieval period to recent times. The site has been owned and occupied by the War Office, latterly the MOD and more recently the site of the North Yorkshire Police Headquarters; with some buildings being sold off for redevelopment.

No archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the proposed site area of the Frederick House development site.

7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

7.1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits have not yet been encountered within the proposed development site.

From evaluations undertaken at the Imphal Barracks site 450m to the south-east, it has revealed natural to be approximately between 0.50m–1.35m BGL. Trench 2 revealed natural to be relatively shallow at approximately 0.50m BGL, the natural deposits then become deeper toward the east at 1.30m (WYAS 2015,4). It also appears from previous excavations in the vicinity that on the high ground of the York Moraine, within the Fishergate/Fulford Road/Barbican area, natural can be revealed between 0.30m–0.35m BGL, making any archaeology very shallow indeed (Bruce 2003, 3–7).

7.2 Prehistoric activity

No Prehistoric deposits are known within the proposed development site.

Neolithic and Bronze Age flints have been found during excavations to the south in Fulford (Bruce 2002, 25) as well as the remains of Iron Age settlements which appear to align along the

water's edge of the Germany Beck stream (MAP 1996). Occasional flint scatters are also known to be found during excavations within the city centre of York.

7.3 Roman activity

No Roman deposits have been known within the proposed site area.

There are limited examples of Roman period settlement outside of the main *Colonia* area of York (Figure 6). However, excavations on the hinterland around York have found Romano-British settlements and field systems, most notably to the east at the Heslington East campus (Antoni et al 2009), to the south at the A19/A64 road interchange where a Roman gritstone sarcophagus was found (YAT1997,4) and most recently to the north-west near Acomb where evidence for Romano British settlement is currently being investigated (Coates 2018, forthcoming).

Burial or cremation sites are commonly found along the sides of Roman roads (Casa-Hatton 1999,68), as has been demonstrated elsewhere in York along the northern, western and eastern approach roads (Ottaway 2011), most recently along Tadcaster Road, York (Savine 2017).

In the more immediate area relating to the proposed site, at the southern extent of Fishergate road a series of excavations revealed the remains of an inhumation and cremation cemetery dating from the 1st to the 4th Century AD (Spall and Toop, 2005a) with good preservation of both skeletal remains and grave goods (FAS 2005). Similar excavations were undertaken 0.5km to the north of the site, at The Barbican, where the continuation of the Roman cemetery along the eastern road was uncovered (Bruce 2003, 69). As well as investigations in and around The Retreat, which revealed Romano-British burials (Wessex 2014).

Excavations in the village of Fulford have also revealed the remains of grave goods and a coffin lid during excavations by the Old St Oswald's Church (Rahtz and Watt 1980; Bruce 2002) as well as a stone sarcophagus and funerary remains discovered during the A19/A64 roadworks (YAT 1997).

7.4 Early medieval activity

Early medieval deposits have not yet been encountered within the proposed development site. Excavations within the wider landscape has revealed evidence of Anglian burials at the Church of St Andrews on Fishergate (Addyman and Kinsler 1993) as well as Anglo-Scandinavian settlement activity and burial within Fulford (Rahtz and Watt 1980). Excavations around the Germany Beck area of Fulford have over the years tried to reveal the exact location of the Battle of Fulford in 1066 AD, however limited archaeological material has been uncovered for this (Jones 2011).

7.5 Medieval activity

Medieval deposits have not yet been encountered within the proposed site area.

The medieval activity on the site seems to most likely be limited to agricultural use, the main evidence for which is ridge and furrow farming from at least the early medieval period through to the 16th century. This is proposed in the Walmgate Stray survey, as the landscape during this time was mainly described as ‘common or waste ground’ and the site is thought to have once fallen within the Low fields common area (English Heritage 2004, 7)

The foci of medieval settlement and activity seems to be highly focused with York as medieval trading town (Raine 1955). To the north-west of the proposed development site at Fishergate, once stood the church and Priory of St Andrews. The Priory controlled a lot of the surrounding farmland from the 13th Century until the Dissolution in 1540. It is possible that the development site was once part of the Priory’s land holdings (Addyman and Kinsler, 1993). Documentary sources indicate that individuals from conflicts such as the Battle of the Standard in 1138 AD are interred at the churchyard of St Andrew (Daniell 2001).

7.6 Post-medieval activity

No post-medieval deposits have previously been identified within the proposed development site.

There have been minor archaeological investigations to the south of the site at the Imphal Barracks parade ground, where dumped or ground make-up deposits of relatively modern material had been used to build up the ground surface (YAT 1993). An evaluation also took place on the Imphal Barracks site where modern and post-medieval remains were uncovered, including several structures relating to the 19th century Infantry Barracks which were not depicted on any previous maps (WYAS 2015,6).

7.7 Place name evidence

The site lies directly in-between the historic City of York to the north and the settlement of Fulford to the south. The City of York’s earliest named record is in c.150 AD as *Εβόρακον* in the writings of Ptolemy, but during the Roman period appears as *Eboracum*. Fulford is first recorded in 1086 in the Domesday book, as *Fuletorp* and later evolves to *Fulford* in 1150–61 (Smith 1937, 275).

7.8 Historic map analysis

Speed’s 1610 map (Figure 7) shows very little to the south of the city. Within the study zone the map shows open ground with windmills placed on the slightly higher parts of the landscape in

the Fishergate area, there have been no archaeological remains of windmills found however. There is also no indication of a road running south on this map, although there is the starting point of a road drawn just outside the Fishergate Bar.

Drake's 1736 map (Figure 8) shows Fishergate Road labelled as the 'Road to Selby', leading to Fulford Road. There is also a road running to the south which is probably the road from Fishergate Postern, now Fawcett Street. Again this map shows open ground to the south, apart from another windmill on higher ground and a note of where St Helen's church once stood on the highest ground at Fishergate.

Tucker's 1852 map (Figure 9) is by far the most relevant for the proposed site. This shows the entire site and wider landscape at this time. The most dominant feature on the map is the 1795 Cavalry Barracks, the layout of which is shown before later additions and expansion. This shows the enclosing wall of the Barracks, as well as the layout of the barrack blocks, stables, hospital, farriers shops, guard rooms, gun store and officers' quarters. On this map is also named the now Fulford Road as 'Selby Road', suggesting that the modern name is indeed just that, probably given to the road in the early 20th Century.

The York 6-inch map 1953 (Figure 10) shows the development of the Barracks from 1842 to the 1952s, with the additional barrack blocks and buildings built to serve the wider infantry barracks. Ten buildings are shown within the proposed development site, ranging from a set of guard houses to the west, barrack blocks and associated store rooms along the eastern axis of the site. Fulford Road is named for the first time and runs north–south along the western extent of the barracks.

8 WALKOVER SURVEY

The site currently contains Frederick House, the 19th century 'Guard House' at the front of the site adjoining Fulford Road (Plate 1). However, the building appears to have been renovated in recent times as the windows look relatively modern, but some 19th century guardhouse features appear to survive externally such as the chimneys (Plate 2). Access was not gained to look internally within this building. The main entrance gateway onto the site, formerly the cavalry barracks main gate, appears to retain 19th century structural elements, including brick pillars and railings (Plate 3). Running from east to west, at the northernmost extent of the site is the 18th–19th century cavalry barracks perimeter wall. Elements of the perimeter wall appear to be of some age, although others appear to have been rebuilt or altered. The section of wall to the west, directly adjacent to the guard house (Plate 4) and to the east of the site (Plate 5) appear

to be Victorian or earlier in date. This boundary wall also backs onto gardens for properties on Kilburn Road.

The main area of the proposed development is relatively flat, with the ground sloping slightly downwards to the east (Plate 6). A modern office block, currently used by Wates occupies part of the site (Plate 7).

Around the office block is a concrete and tarmac car park around the western, northern and eastern part of the building, with access into the building from the south, and pathways and hedges, trees and borders around the guard house building. There were visible undulations in the surrounding car park surface, which may be the result of differential ground-settling caused by underlying structural remains of demolished former barrack blocks.

The site has very clearly been substantially altered in modern times and no standing remains from the 1795 cavalry barracks remain standing. There may be elements of 19th century alterations within the guard house, however on communication with a gentleman from the office building who approached the author during the walkover, the southernmost part of the guard house is the oldest part.

Access to the site is directly off of Fulford Road, a via a bollard entranceway into the car park to the left of the site or foot path access onto site next to the guard house or around the main office block building.

9 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A 1951 aerial photograph shows the majority of the cavalry barracks and later 19th-century additional buildings still standing. The barrack blocks can be seen as the long rectangular buildings aligned east-west. The central Officers building is still extant, as is the chapel to the south-west of the site (Plate 8).

The 2002 aerial photograph shows the site having being cleared and the replaced by the Police Headquarters. The 19th century guard houses fronting onto Fulford Road are shown, however the Barrack blocks have by this time been replaced by the office block built in the 1980s and a concrete car park, with scrubland to the eastern most part of the site. The officers' quarters have been demolished, as have the other 18th and 19th buildings, including the Chapel (Plate 9).

10 GEOPHYSICS SURVEY

No geophysical survey has been undertaken within the proposed site of the cavalry barracks.

Geophysical investigation was carried out in 1993 400m to the south-east, within the infantry barracks ahead of redeveloping the parade ground, no archaeological features were identified within this area (GeoQuest Associates and YAT 1993).

11 POTENTIAL DEPOSIT SEQUENCE

11.1 Natural

The depth of natural is likely to be between 0.30m–1.30m BGL as evidenced by the nearest site at Imphal Barracks. Natural has been found at higher level towards the north of the site as the York Moraine runs to the east. Taking into account the lower ground level to the east of the Frederick House site, this probably represents where the natural land surface slopes down off the higher ground away from Fulford Road towards Walmgate Stray.

It should be noted that due to the lack of any archaeological investigation within this study area, the depth of natural is based on sites within the immediate vicinity which may or may not reflect the deposit sequence within the study area.

11.2 Prehistory

There are no known prehistoric sites located within the study area. However, the position of York on top of a glacial moraine would suggest the possibility for some prehistoric activity in the area. Particularly as the moraine running east-west across the Vale of York, may have been a route used in prehistoric times from as early as the Bronze Age.

11.3 Roman

There is the possibility for the survival of Roman period deposits at the proposed site. The top of Roman deposits at nearby sites have been found between 0.30m–0.50m BGL.

Roman roads

There is the potential that deposits relating to Roads 1a and 1b, may be found on this development site (Addyman 2015), especially in the area to the west of the site near the guard house. Any Roman remains uncovered would be significant as there is some uncertainty about the exact alignment of the Roman roads into the fortress area from the south and south-east (Figure 4). Any deposits found would have the potential to further clarify this and inform as to the wider Roman landscape of York.

Roman Burials

There is the possibility for the survival of burials along Fulford Road area and potentially across the proposed development site. Whether these remains will have survived the building of the 18th-century cavalry barracks remains to be seen. Further archaeological evaluation would determine the survival of any Roman period archaeology within the proposed site area.

11.4 Early medieval

It is unlikely that any settlement or burial remains from this period will be uncovered within the proposed site. However, due to Anglian settlement to the north in York and Scandinavian settlement and the occurrence of the Battle of Fulford to the south, there is still the potential for early medieval archaeology to be present.

11.5 Medieval

There is no archaeological evidence within the proposed site relating to the medieval period.

There is the possibility of uncovering the remains of medieval ridge and furrow across the proposed site, as continuation of the Walmgate Stray area. The extent of this survival is unknown at present.

11.6 Post-medieval

There is high potential to encounter 18th–19th century cavalry barracks and the later additional buildings built as an expansion of the infantry barracks on site. This study has shown that during this period the site area underwent massive building use relating to the War Office and MOD up until the 1970s. It is clear from the combined sources that the MOD has since cleared the site and the majority of the cavalry barracks buildings have been demolished. It seems likely, especially given the uneven nature of the car park surface that elements of the demolished buildings survive below ground and these should be investigated in advance of development to establish the extent, nature and quality of archaeological evidence present.

12 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ACROSS DEVELOPEMENT SITE

There is a high likelihood of uncovering archaeological remains within the proposed development area based on the results of this desk-based assessment. The site lies in the centre of an area of land that has not been archaeological investigated before. It is important to considering the archaeological investigations, monuments and events of importance within the immediate and local area, when trying to characterise the proposed site (Appendix 2, Table 4).

The chance of uncovering Roman period remains onsite is possible yet low, however if remains from burials or cremations do survive, they could be in a fragmented or poor state due to later

truncations, but they are likely to be quite close to the modern ground surface. Any remains relating to a roadside cemetery or evidence for the Roman road 1b would prove a significant insight into the Roman landscape south of York.

Medieval ridge and furrow, is of lesser archaeological importance but if evidence is found it would present an important opportunity to understand the extent of the ridge and furrow to the west of Walmgate Stray and add to the general picture of land use in this period.

The next most extensive and significant remains likely to be present on the development site are likely to be structural remains from the 18th–19th-century cavalry and infantry barracks. There are surviving maps and records to show the layout of the buildings likely to be encountered. Within York there has never been an opportunity to explore military structures before from this time period. These buildings were demolished in the 1970s before any archaeological investigation could evaluate the remains of the structures. The investigation of any surviving remains could prove to be an interesting opportunity to engage with the social history and archaeology of the site, possibly involving the public and wider community engaging with local heritage.

Another important consideration to comment upon is that during the evaluation work at Imphal Barracks to the south, asbestos was found within Trench 2 of these investigations (WYAS, 2015:4). Therefore, it is possible, due to the nature of the demolished buildings being in use from the late 19th century through to the 1970s, that asbestos could be present in the ground within the proposed area of development within the demolition material.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the lack of any previous archaeological investigations within the proposed area of development, this site needs to be considered for archaeological evaluation; as the archaeological deposit sequence is incomplete. Based on the walkover survey undertaken there are also grounds for a Level 2 Building Recording to be undertaken, as there are a few elements of brick structures surviving which potentially could belong to the 18th–19th century Cavalry Barracks, including the southernmost end of ‘The Guard House’ building. These would need to be evaluated as well, before any groundworks proceed onsite.

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APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF SITES

Table 1 Gazetteer of sites used in study

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
1	Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York.	1993	York Archaeological Trust Archive Report., 1993.1022. Imphal Barracks. Archaeological Watching Brief at Imphal Barracks. YAT Annual Report 1993/94.
2	Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York.	1993	York Archaeological Trust & GeoQuest Associates., 1993. Geophysical Survey of Proposed Parade Ground at Imphal Barracks, York.
3	248 Fulford Road, York	1995	York Archaeological Trust., 1995.0266. Watching Brief at 248 Fulford Road, York. YAT Annual Report 1994/95.
4	Hospital Fields Road	2001	Archaeological Information Project; Harris, E.C. 2001. Desk Top Study at Hospital Fields Road, Fulford, York for Bryant Homes.
5	Stuart House, Hospital Fields Road, Fulford Road, York.	2002	MAP Archaeological Consultancy LTD., 2002. An archaeological watching Brief at Stuart House, Hospital Fields Road, Fulford Road, York.
6	80 Alma Terrace, York.	2004	York Archaeological Trust., 2004. An Archaeological Watching Brief. 2004/10.
7	Walmgate Stray ,York.	2004	English Heritage., 2004. Walmgate Stray: An Archaeological Survey. Report series: AI/36/2004.
8	Danesgate, Pupil Support Centre, Fulford Cross, Fulford Road, York.	2007	York Archaeological Trust., 2007. An Archaeological Watching Brief. 2007/15.

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
9	Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York.	2014	Mott MacDonald LTD., 2014. Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York. Heritage Assessment.
10	Imphal Barracks, Fulford, York, North Yorkshire.	2015	West Yorkshire Archaeological Services., 2015. An Archaeological Evaluation. Report no: 2792.
11	46-54 Fishergate, York	1996	Kemp, R.L. 1996. The Anglian settlement at 46-54 Fishergate. York Archaeological Trust.
12	Fishergate Roman Cemetery	2000	Spall, C.A and N.J. Toop., 2005a Blue Bridge Lane and Fishergate House, York. Report on Excavations; July 2000- July 2002.
13	Blue Bridge Lane and Fishergate House	2005	FAS. 2005. Archaeological watching brief and excavation at Blue Bridge Land and Fishergate House.
14	The Barbican Centre, York	2003	Bruce, G., 2003. The Barbican Centre: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation. Report no: OSA03EV08
15	The Retreat, York	2014	Wessex Archaeology, 2014. The Retreat 107, Heslington Road, York, North Yorkshire, Desk Based Assessment. Report no: 1004500.03
Sites in the wider York and Fulford area, relevant to the wider landscape.			
16	A19/A64 Interchange, Fulford, York.	1997	York Archaeological Trust., 1997. An Archaeological Watching Brief. 1997/11.
17	St Oswald's School, Fulford	2002	Bruce, G., 2002. St Oswald's School, Fulford York: an archaeological evaluation. Onsite Archaeology Services. Report: OSA02EV14.
18	St Oswald's Old Church, Fulford	1980	Rahtz, P., and Watt, L. 1980. St Oswald's Old Church, Fulford:

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
			Draft report on the archaeological investigations undertaken during and after its conversion into a private home. York Archaeological Trust.
19	Former Newington Hotel, Mount Vale, York	2017	Savine, B., 2017. Archaeological Investigations at the Former Newington Hotel, Mount Vale, York. Report:2017/76. York Archaeological Trust.
20	Heslington East, University of York Assessment.	2009	Antoni, B et al., 2009. Heslington East, University of York Assessment. Report no: 2009/48. York Archaeological Trust.
21	A1237_B1224 Roundabout, York	2018	Coates, T., 2018. An Archaeological watching brief at the A1237-B1224 roundabout, York (Forthcoming).
22	St Andrews Priory, Fishergate	1993	Addyman and Kinsler., 1993. Cemeteries of the church and priory of St. Andrew, York. YAT and Council for British Archaeology.
23	Germany Beck, Fulford	1996	MAP Ltd., 1996. Germany Beck — Fulford: Archaeological Sample Excavations, Interim Report. Report no. 1996.352

APPENDIX 2 – CITY OF YORK HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA**Table 2. HER data within 250m of proposed area of development.**

HER No.	Grid Reference	Site Name	Description	Period
MYO1435	SE 6071 5072	Number 37 and Fulford Grange and the Croft	House - now 3 separate dwellings.	Late 18 th Century – Mid 19 th Century
MYO1530	SE 6088 5073	Fulford Conservative Club	House – now club, post 1932.	Late 18 th Century - Late 19 th Century
MYO1532	SE 6085 5057	Consort House	House - 2 houses, now offices.	Mid 19 th Century - Late 19 th Century.
MYO1533	SE 6085 5049	200 and 202 Fulford Road	House – 2 houses.	Mid-19 th Century
MYO1534	SE 6085 5048	Holly Lodge	House – 2 house, now Hotel.	Mid-19 th Century
MYO1855	SE 6068 5052	The Wellington Inn	Public House – with late 19 th Century outbuilding.	Early 19 th Century - Late 19 th Century
MYO1856	SE 6067 5051	Stables to the rear of Number 47	Stable and loft – now a store.	Late 19 th Century
MYO2034	SE 6075 5077	Brick Tomb Grange Garth	Tomb – Found in 1897	Roman
MYO3770	SE 6076 5078	Disturbed Inhumation Grange Garth	Inhumation – Found in 1994, no report.	Roman
MYO4015	SE 6089 5059	Old Post Office	Post Office- now house, example of 1930s architecture.	20 th Century – Modern
MYO4016	SE 6076 5051	Copper’s Lodge, Alma Terrace	Police Station – now house	Late 19 th Century - Modern
MYO4017	SE 6076 5053	Alma Grove	Council Housing Estate – now individual dwellings	20 th Century
MYO4050	SE 6084 5063	Beechwood House, Fulford Road	Villa – now Veterinary Surgery	Late 19 th Century – Modern

HER No.	Grid Reference	Site Name	Description	Period
MYO4224	SE 6106 5044	Cavalry Barracks- Imphal Barracks	Cavalry Barracks- part private land and North Yorkshire Police HQ.	Post Medieval 1540 -1900

Table 3. Listed Buildings within 250m of proposed area of development.

EH Listed Building No.	HER Reference	Grade	Site Name	Description	Period
1257806	MYO1534	II	Holly Lodge, 204 and 206 Fulford Road	Two Houses - now a Hotel.	Mid-19 th Century
1257805	MYO1533	II	200 and 202, Fulford Road	House – 2 houses.	Mid-19 th Century
1257804	MYO1532	II	Consort House, 180 and 182 Fulford Road	House - 2 houses, now offices.	Mid 19 th Century - Late 19 th Century.
1259535	MYO1855	II	The Wellington Inn, 47 Alma Terrace	Public House – with late 19 th Century outbuilding.	Early 19 th Century - Late 19 th Century
1259536	MYO1856	II	Stable approx. 10m to the rear of 47 the Wellington Inn, Alma Terrace.	Stable and loft – now a store.	Late 19 th Century
1257661	MYO1435	II	37 Grange Garth, Fulford Grange and the Croft.	House - now 3 separate dwellings.	Late 18 th Century – Mid 19 th Century
1257802	MYO1530	II	Fulford Conservative Club, 103 Fulford Road.	House – now club, post 1932	Late 18 th Century - Late 19 th Century
1001596	MYO2199	II	York Cemetery	Cemetery and Chapel- 1834	Mid-19 th Century

Table 4. Monuments which may impact on the characterisation of the site.

HER No.	Grid Reference	Site Name	Description	Period
MYO2021	SE 6077 5096	Fishergate Roman Cemetery	Cremation cemetery	Roman 1 st – 2 nd century
MYO2195	SE 6301 4803	Roman Road 1	RCHME – Roman road designation	Roman
MYO2199	SE 6093 5084	York Cemetery	Cemetery and Chapel - 1834	Mid-19th Century
MYO3633	SE 6569 5100	St Andrews Priory	Gilbertine Priory with early Anglian foundations on site.	12 th Century -1540s dissolution

APPENDIX 3 - PLATES



Plate 1 Rear view of Frederick House, facing west



Plate 2 View of one of the Chimneys to the south of 'The Guard House' building facing west



Plate 3 Possible 19th-century pillars of the Barracks with iron railings in situ, facing south-east



Plate 4 View in-between 'The Guard House' and Cavalry Barracks boundary wall with a door way entrance onsite from Fulford road, facing west



Plate 5 Older boundary wall section, possibly 19th century or earlier, facing north-east.



Plate 6 View of the car park areas with undulating surfaces, facing west



Plate 7 View of the Office building on the Frederick House site, facing east

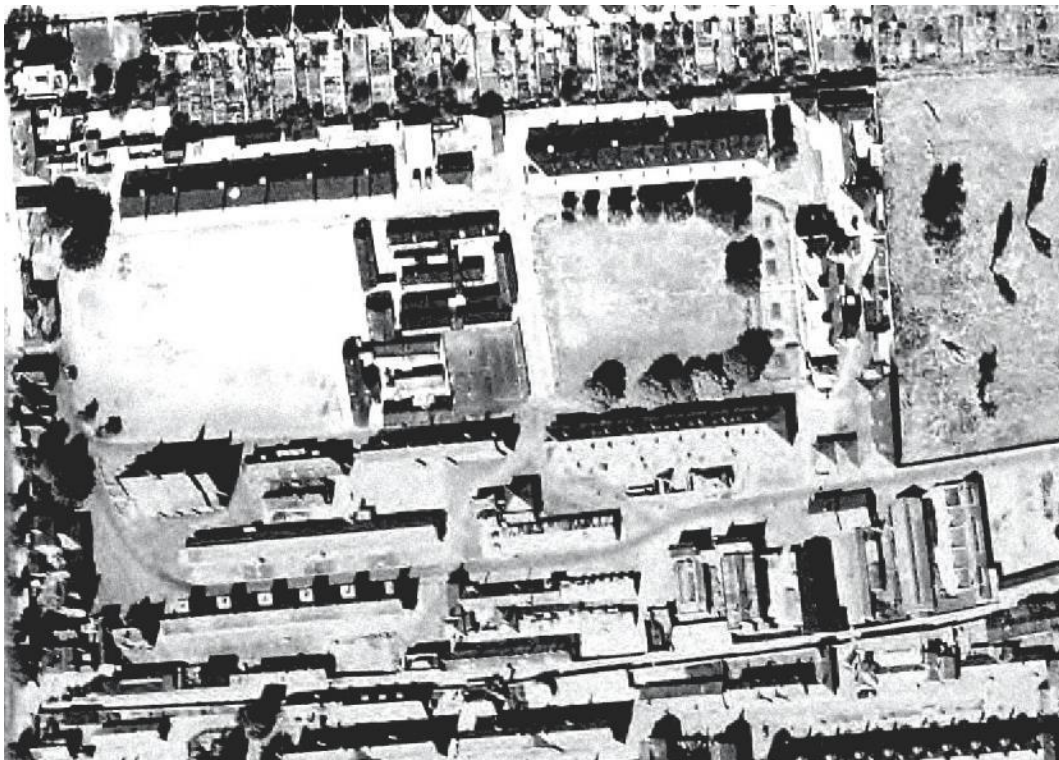


Plate 8 Aerial view of the site taken in 1951 (City of York Council, 2018)



Plate 9 Aerial view of the site taken in 2002 (City of York Council, 2018)

APPENDIX 4 – FIGURES

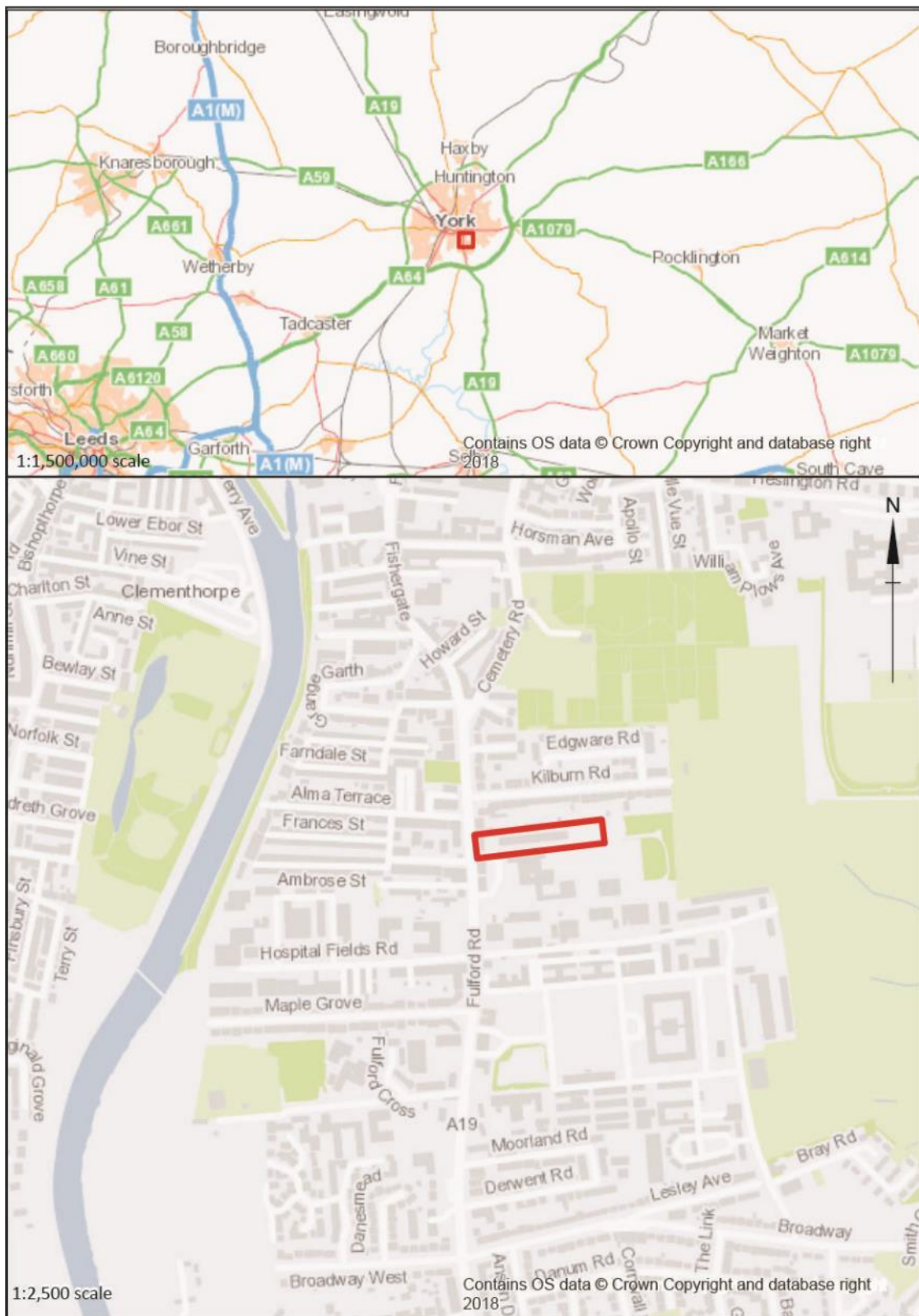


Figure 1 Site Location

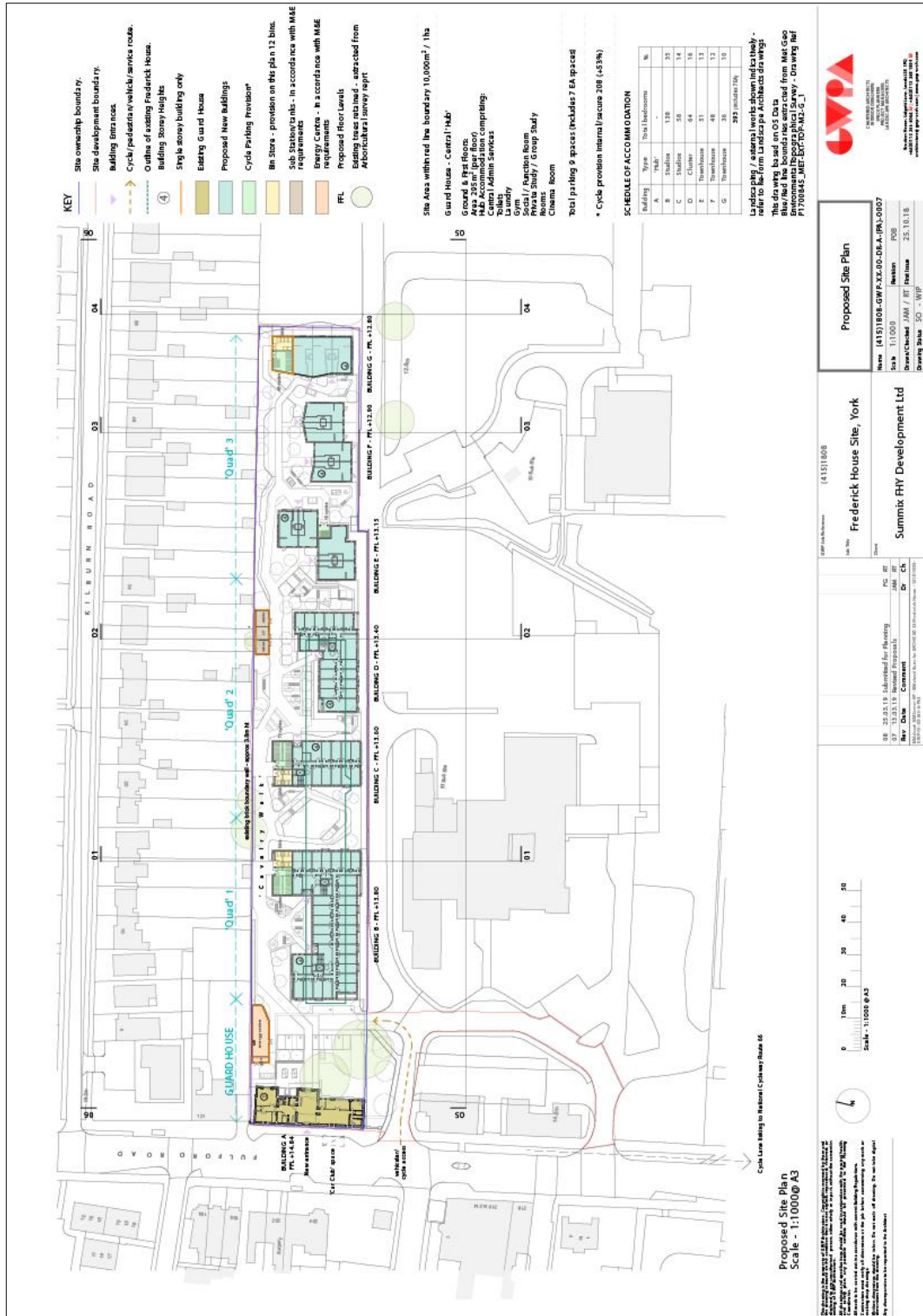
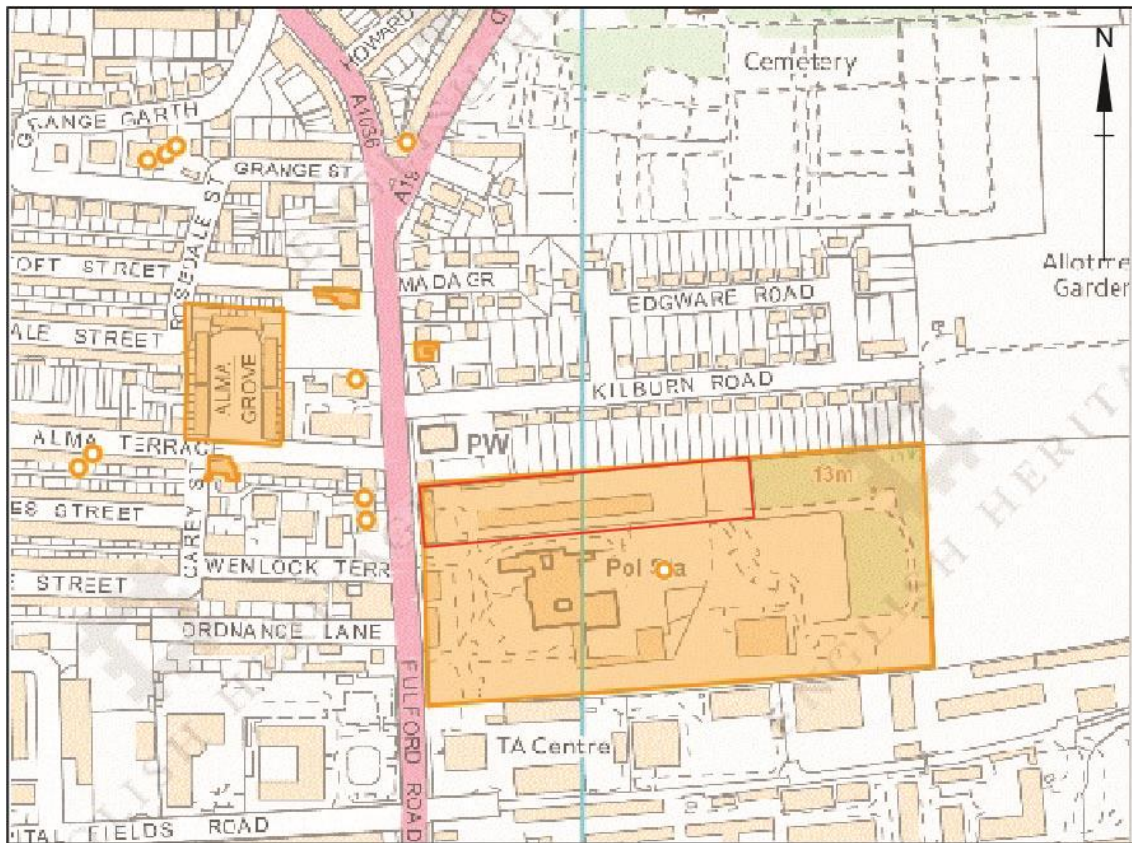


Figure 2 Works location (from client)



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Figure 3 Location of sites from HER within 250m radius of site

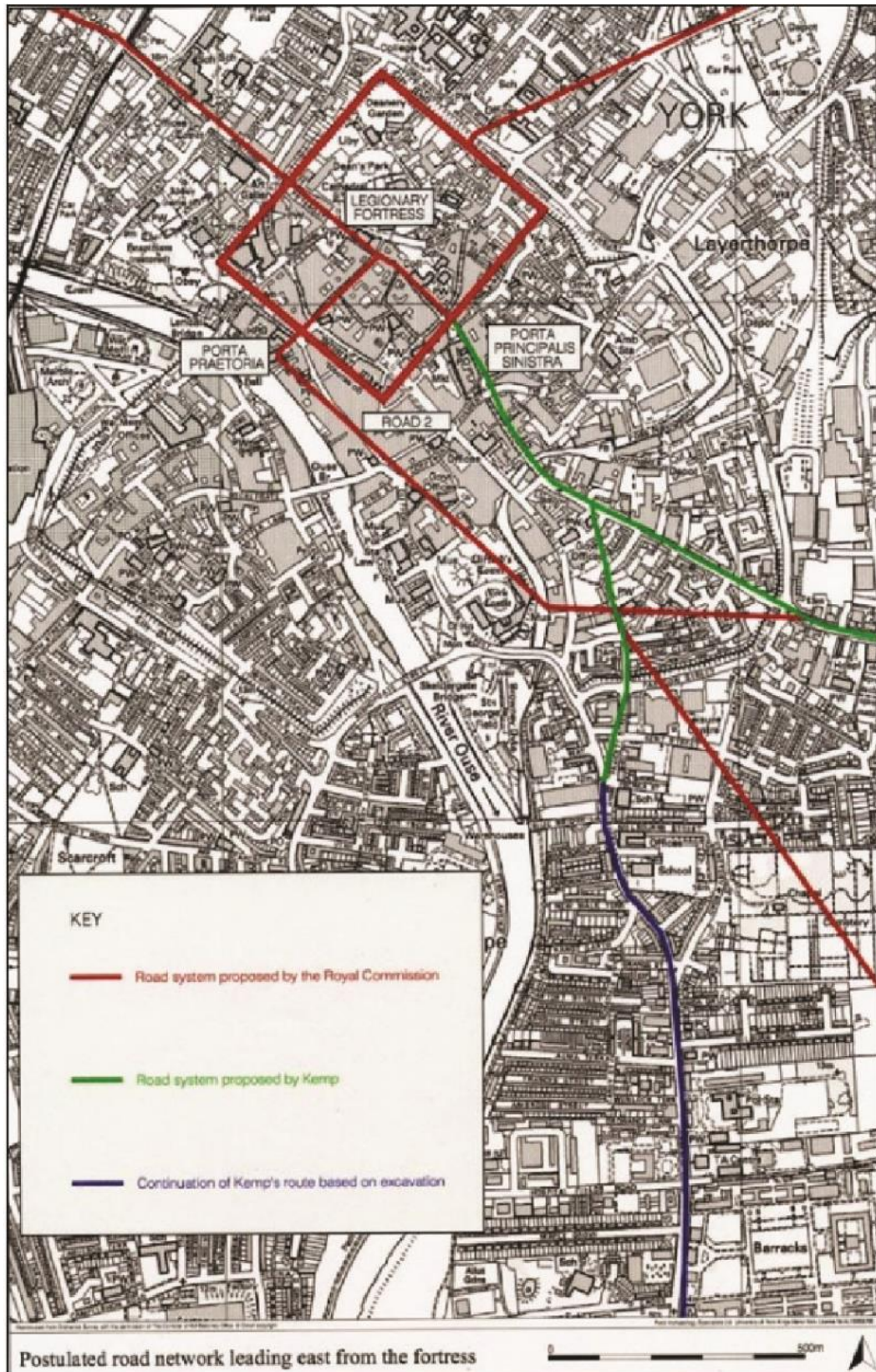


Figure 5 Suggested Roman roads to the south of the City of York, based on excavations (Spall and Toop, 2005a)

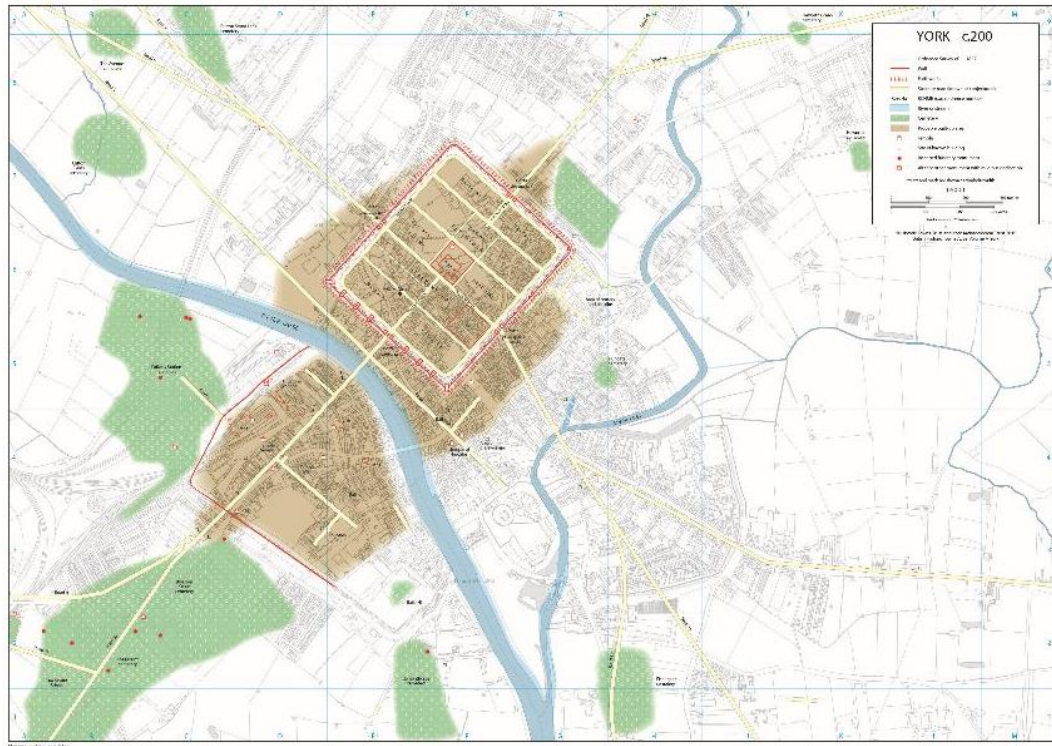


Figure 6 Roman York, showing Roman Roads 1a and 1b, Fishergate Roman cemetery to the south. (Addyman, 2015)

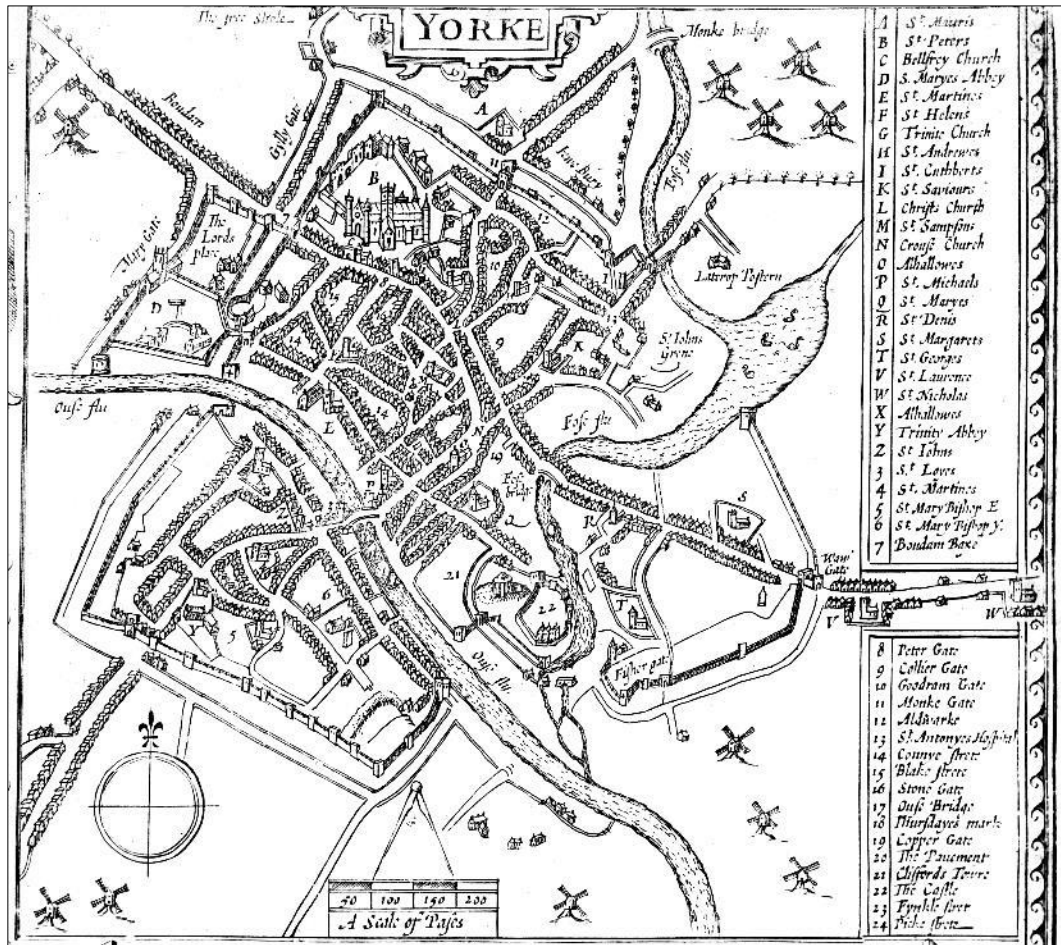


Figure 7 John Speed's Map of York 1610

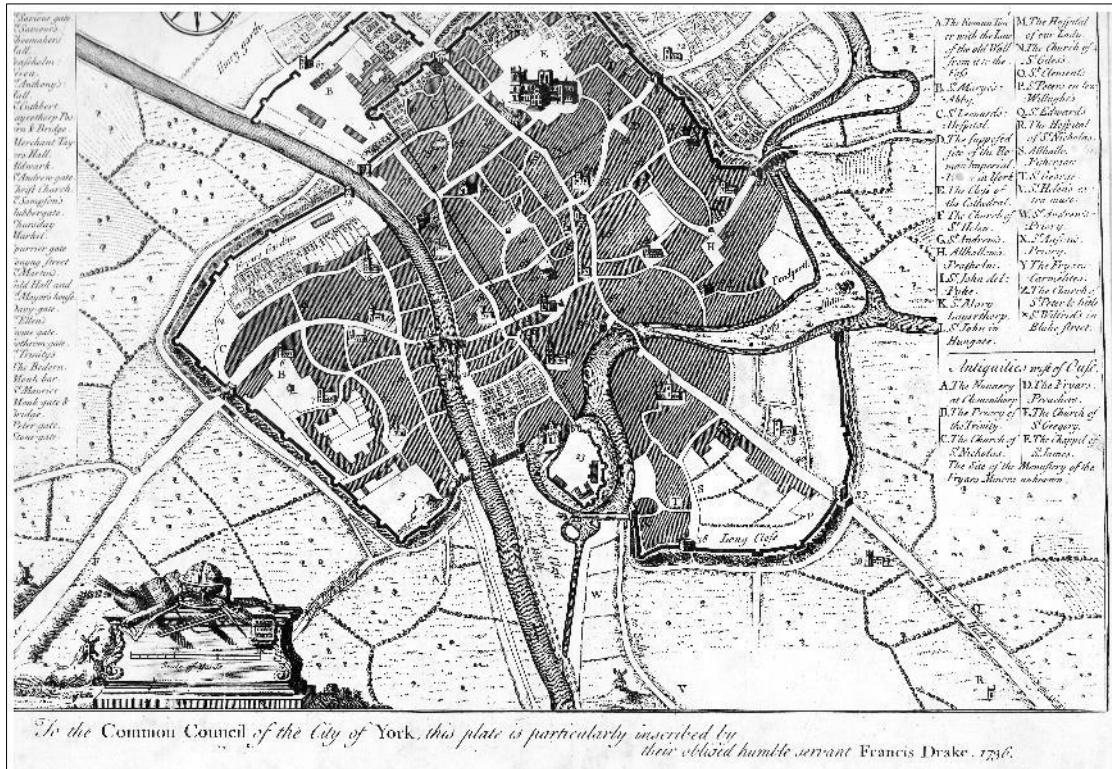


Figure 8 Francis Drake's Map of York 1736



Figure 9 1852 Map of York, showing 1795 Cavalry Barracks



Figure 10 York 6-inch Map 1842–1952. Showing development of the Cavalry and Infantry Barracks



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