



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

York St John University, Garden Street, York Desk-Based Assessment & Heritage Statement

By Mary-Anne Slater

YAT DBA & Heritage Statement 2018/176 November 2018



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Statement has been compiled by York Archaeological Trust concerning land at York St John University, Garden Street, York to establish the history and significance of the area. The report has been prepared in advance of the construction of a new Creative Centre on the site of the current Students Residences Blocks A-I.

The proposed development site lies within the York Area of Archaeological Importance and just outside the Historic Core Conservation Area. Though no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the development area, there have been a number within the wider study area which have identified Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity. However, a watching brief and borehole survey close to the development area did not identify any complex stratigraphy indicative of intensive settlement of the site prior to the construction of residential buildings along Garden Street in the mid-19th century. Historic maps indicate that this area was used as orchards and gardens during the 17th-19th centuries. The York St John University was developed from the mid-19th century onwards and expanded throughout the 20th century.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	York St John University, Garden Street, York
YAT Project No.	6108
Document Number	2018/176
Type of Project	Desk-Based Assessment & Heritage Statement
Client	RLF LLP
Planning Application No.	N/A
NGR	SE 60418 52612
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	TBC

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	MS	11/12/18	IDM	13/12/18	IDM	14/12/18

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and heritage statement of land at York St John University, Garden Street, York. The proposed development area stands approximately 230m to the north of York's city walls and is bounded to the north-east by Garden Street, to the south-east by the Church of St Constantine the Great, and to the south-west and north-west by lanes (Figure 1). The full extent of the proposed development area is approximately 1.1 acres and will have a new Creative Centre which will house an auditorium, studios and workshops (Figure 9). The proposed building will sit within the footprint of the present buildings.

2 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological sites summarised in Section 5 and Appendix 1 will provide the data for this assessment. A survey of the proposed development area and the grounds was undertaken on 11th December 2018.

The bulk of the data was collated using the YAT site gazetteer and the York Historic Environment Record (HER).

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

2.1 Location & Topography

The proposed development area is located on the south-western side of Garden Street, approximately 230m to the north of York's city walls and the medieval core (Figure 1). The site is relatively flat and low lying at 16.45m AOD.

2.2 Geology

The bedrock geology of the site is Sherwood Sandstone Group - Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 272 million years ago when the environment was dominated by rivers (British Geological Survey). Overlying the bedrock are superficial deposits comprised of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay and Silts, which were formed up to 2 million years ago when the environment was dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey).

3 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

3.1 National Planning and Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework set out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Planning law required that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan (including the Local Plan) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The purpose of Heritage Statements is set out in paragraph 128 of the NPPF, which states:

"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 details should be proportionate to the asset's 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 and appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

3.2 Local Planning Policy The Local Plan

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.

The ‘Local Plan’ for York sets strategic priorities for the whole of the city and forms the basis for planning decisions. It sets out the opportunities and policies on what will (or will not) be permitted and where, including new homes and businesses. In 2005 a draft Local Plan document was approved for development management purposes to inform planning decisions. City of York Council have since submitted a new City of York Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government on 25th May 2018. The new Local Plan will be fully compliant with the NPPF and other relevant statutes and once adopted, will determine how the city develops over the next 15 years.

4 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

4.1 Archaeology & Heritage Designations

York is one of five cities that has been designated an Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) under Part 2 of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. The study area lies within York's (AAI) City Centre Area.

An operations notice must be completed and returned to the Design, Conservation and Sustainable Development Team before any work can start in an Area of Archaeological Importance, including: disturbance of ground; tipping on the ground; and flooding of the ground.

It is an offence to carry out work in an AAI without an operations notice or within 6 weeks of submitting the notice.

It is an offence to use a metal detector within an AAI without the appropriate consent.

4.2 Conservation Areas

The York Central Historic Core Conservation Area is one of the largest and most complex in England, with 24 character areas forming the whole of the conservation area. Each one is considered in a separate character statement. The proposed development area does not lie within a conservation area, but is situated immediately to the north of the Central Historic Core.

4.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The University of York St John was assessed as part of the York Historic Environment Characterisation Project and is covered in Character Area 42 (City of York Council 2013-14).

Character Area 42: St John's Campus

The Campus is bounded by Brook and Garden Street to the north, Bootham Park Hospital to the west, Lord Mayor's walk to the south, and St John Street to the east. Its key characteristics are summarised as a large, late 20th century and early 21st century recreational and educational campus, with buildings built to a variety of designs. The campus also includes mid-20th century student accommodation blocks and a chapel. The area is of Archaeological Importance because of its close proximity to the Roman and medieval city and known archaeological deposits. A number of buildings across the campus are listed.

4.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within the proposed development area, but it lies to the north of the York Minster cathedral precinct which includes Bootham Bar and the length of the city walls around to Monk Bar (List Entry Number 1017777).

4.5 Listed Buildings

There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area, but there are four within the York St John University Campus, including the original 19th century college buildings (1257468, 1257441, 1257439) and the later 20th century college chapel (1390606).

4.6 Local Listings

The local heritage list is a list of buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas and landscapes which contribute to the special local architectural and historic character of York and are valued by the community. There are no local listings within the proposed development area or its immediate surroundings.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following summary of the archaeology and history of the proposed development area is taken from Rimmer (2015) and a search of the York HER. The results are displayed on Figure 2.

5.1 Prehistoric c.500,000 BC - AD 71

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity or settlement in this area.

5.2 Roman AD 71-410

The site lies to the north of the Roman legionary fortress of *Eboracum*, established in AD 71 (Site 1). To the north-east of the proposed development area is Groves Lane, which possibly follows the line of an extramural Roman road leading from the presumed north-east gate of the fortress (Porte Decumana) (Site 2).

Excavations at Union Terrace revealed evidence for Roman occupation in the form of timber buildings (beam slots and wooden posts), which were interpreted from deposits visible in sections exposed by deep intrusions (Site 3). On the site of Union Terrace Car Park, possible Roman landscaping deposits were identified, although no dateable material was recovered (Sites 4-5). At 44-46 Clarence Street, a Roman ditch, gully, and posthole were identified and at 26 Clarence Street a possible large Roman ditch was identified (Sites 6-7).

A watching brief off Lord Mayor's Walk identified a single Roman inhumation burial and a fragment of sandstone wall (Site 8). Further evidence of Roman activity was found along the east side of Gillygate, where traces of occupation activity were revealed (Site 9).

5.3 Anglian/Anglo-Scandinavian AD 410-1066

The proposed development area lies to the north of the known extent of the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian settlements of *Eoforwic* and *Jorvik* (Addyman 2015).

No definite archaeological evidence for Anglo-Scandinavian activity has been recorded within the search radius of this site, however one sherd of Anglian pottery was found from the Union Terrace excavation in 1972 (Site 3).

5.4 Medieval AD 1066-1540

The proposed development area lies immediately outside the medieval city walls (Sites 10-11). Excavation within Robin Hood's Tower in 2007 revealed that the medieval wall was directly over the line of the Roman fortress defences with the medieval tower abutting the remains of the outer face of the Roman wall (Site 12). During this period the area around Lord Mayor's Walk, to the south of the proposed development area, was largely undeveloped. To the north of the site was an area known as The Groves, a series of small parcels of land belonging to St Mary's Abbey. However, the area around Monkgate saw development along the street front from the 12th century (Addyman 2015).

Supporting the idea that the area to the north of the city walls was largely undeveloped, investigations along Clarence Street and Lord Mayor's Walk produced clean dark soils which probably represent medieval agricultural and garden soils (Sites 13-14).

Excavations at Union Terrace and Union Terrace Car Park revealed evidence for a 13th century church of the Carmelite Friary, which was extended westwards and a burial ground was laid to the south (Sites 15-17). The east end of the church remained in use as a chapel, and the remainder of the building was partitioned into a number of rooms divided by a passage. Subsidiary buildings were added, forming St Mary's Hospital in the Horsefair. The Horsefair was an area between Gillygate and the junction of the Wigginton and Haxby roads to the north, which was used as a horse market during this period. In the 15th century the character of the hospital was altered and successively modified in the 15th-16th centuries. In the 16th century it was occupied by St Peter's School.

Investigations at 26 Clarence Street, to the west of the proposed development area, revealed rubbish pits containing medieval pottery, suggesting that this area was used as a general dumping ground (Site 7). At St John's College Chapel, further evidence for later medieval rubbish pits, ditches and a hearth were identified (Site 18). Works at Clarence Street revealed a cobble layer aligned approximately north-south (Site 19). One interpretation is that these cobbles represent the eastern edge of the Horsefair.

5.5 Post-Medieval AD 1540-1850

The relatively undeveloped character of the area to the north of the city walls appears to have continued into the post-medieval period. A watching brief at a sewer repair along Lord Mayor's Walk revealed post-medieval accumulation and rapid infilling of the medieval ditch

adjacent to the city walls (Site 20). Historical mapping (discussed in Section 4.7) shows the area north of the city walls as open ground, gardens and orchards marked as Paynley's Crofts.

A post-medieval cobble surface was identified below the modern asphalt surface on St John Street (Site 21). A further possible post-medieval cobble surface was identified at Wheelbase Yard at the junction of Lord Mayor's Walk and Clarence Street (Site 22). During the construction of a chlorine store at York St John University, post-medieval soils at least 0.50m thick were present (Site 23), while two wells and the site of clay pipe firing were seen to the rear of a property at Moatside Court (Site 24).

In 1576 the wardmote jury asked the city's chamberlains to arrange for Goose Lane (Lord Mayor's Walk) to be paved 'that men and horse may passe to the Paynlay Croftes' and complained in 1583 that 'Goose Layne is in decay and the causye bewtene Goose Layne and Jeligaite (Gillygate) is in utter rewne and decay' (E31, fol.29 and E31, p.170). In 1719, plans were made to plant trees along the length of Lord Mayor's Walk (VCH, 207-215).

The excavations at Union Terrace demonstrate that the buildings of St Peter's School were demolished in the mid-17th century after being damaged in the Civil War siege of York (Sites 13-15). The site was abandoned until housing was built in this area in the 19th century.

The city of York continued to expand beyond the city walls during the 17th-18th centuries, with houses constructed along Gillygate (Sites 25-30). Population expansion in the early to mid-19th century led to the construction of new streets, such as Brook Street and Garden Street, which form the northern boundary of the proposed development area. A residential area was built on the southern side of these streets, with long rear gardens, some with buildings at the rear of the gardens. Further residential areas were constructed to the north, between Garden Street and Lowther Street, in the area now known as The Groves. A number of surviving properties dating to the mid-19th century are now Grade II listed or described as Buildings of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal (Sites 31-51). The remains of 19th century terraced housing were identified at Union Terrace and Clarence Street (Sites 52-55).

5.6 Modern c.AD 1850 onwards

In 1845, The York and Ripon Diocesan Training College for schoolmasters - a residential training college for the diocese of York - opened a new building on Lord Mayor's Walk (Site 56). It was originally built on an H-shaped plan to a Tudor style by G.T. Andrews. In 1903, a quadrangle was created to the rear by the addition of a new red brick building, by W.H. Brierley. By 1848, the Yeoman School - a middle-class boarding school for sons of yeoman farmers - had moved into a new building to the north-west of the College (Site 57). It was designed by Andrews in a similar style to the College. In 1858 it was amalgamated with the Archbishop Holgate School. In the same year the College Chapel was constructed in a Gothic Revival style (Site 58).

In 1845 Ann Harrison's Hospital was built on Penley's Grove Street, to the east of the proposed development area (Site 59). It contained eight single-storey tenements of brick and stone, positioned around a central chapel. The chapel ceased to be used for services before 1900 and the complex was demolished and replaced with a new building immediately to the west.

A female Training School opened at the College in 1846 and later moved to Ripon in 1862. The male and female colleges merged in 1974 forming the College of Ripon and York St John. In

1999 all taught courses were moved to the York campus and the college gained university status in 2006.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the college campus was expanded and new teaching facilities and residential accommodation were built across the site. The library was constructed in 1952, a lecture theatre in 1954, and the arts and crafts block in 1955. The college chapel was built in 1966-67 (Site 60). Land to the south side of Garden Street, the area of the proposed development, was purchased by the College following The Groves clearance in the 1950s. A series of accommodation blocks, including C and D Block, were constructed on this land.

The campus buildings have also undergone more recent developments. The houses to the corner of Gillygate and Clarence Street on De Grey Street and De Grey Terrace were cleared in the late 1960s. It remained in use as a car park until the early 2000s when it was developed as part of the new campus with the De Grey Building, Fountains Learning Centre and Foss Building.

Archaeological investigations on and around the vicinity of the campus have demonstrated the level of disturbance caused by the 19th-20th century developments in the area. The groundworks associated with the construction of new buildings on campus in the 2000s were monitored and in all observed areas there was much modern disturbance to a depth of 1-1.5m below modern ground level (Site 61). Close to the street frontages former 19th century cellars had completely removed any archaeology to a depth of 2m or greater. Modern services and deposits were found during a watching brief on the redevelopment of the Holgate Building on campus, also indicating that the development of this area during the 19th-20th centuries had removed any potential archaeology (Site 62).

Despite the levels of truncation across the area, boreholes in the north-east corner of the campus revealed deposits of clays and silts underlying deposits containing 17th-18th century ceramic building material (Site 63). Soils have been seen in utility trenches along Jackson Street and Garden Street, indicating that some areas have not been removed by the 19th century development of the area (Sites 64-65). Natural deposits were observed beneath modern material at Clarence Street, and 0.3m below ground level by Lord Mayor's Walk (Sites 66-67).

5.7 Historical Mapping

17th-18th century

Before population expansion in the early 19th century and the construction of The York and Ripon Diocesan Training College in 1845, the area to the north of the city walls was undeveloped open land and gardens. Speed's map of 1610 shows this area as undeveloped land, with no houses yet built along Lord Mayor's Walk (Figure 3). Houses are present around St Maurice's Church and along both sides of Monkgate. Chassereau's map of 1750 shows the area in greater detail, although the map cuts off across the area of interest (Figure 4). Penly Crofts can just be seen at the top of the map, and the length of Lord Mayor's Walk has been planted with trees. Hargrove's 1818 map of York shows the land to the north of Lord Mayor's Walk was divided into garden plots, orchards and open ground (Figure 5).

19th-20th century

The 1852 Ordnance Survey map of York shows the proposed development area shortly after

the construction of the College and Yeoman School (Figure 6). Brook Street and Garden Street, which form the northern boundary of the proposed development area, have been built, with further streets of terraced housing to the north. Large residential properties with long rear gardens are present on the southern side of Brook and Garden Street, some with outhouses at the rear of the plot. These gardens back onto the grounds of the Yeoman School. The majority of the proposed development area is located immediately outside of the city boundary.

The 1910 Ordnance Survey map of York shows the additional buildings on the York and Ripon Diocesan Training College site, such as the addition in 1903 of a building to the H-shaped College building which created a quadrangle (Figure 7). The properties within the proposed development area have been extended, some to the full length of the plot. To the west of the campus, further terraced housing has been built along Charles Street and De Grey Street.

The 1952 Ordnance Survey map of York shows relatively little change within the proposed development area (Figure 8 the main building). A 1988 plan of the campus shows the proposed development area following the compulsory purchase and clearance of The Groves area in the late 1950s (Figure 9). Campus buildings have been constructed along the south side of Garden Street, with further buildings built between these and the original 19th century buildings.

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

There have been no previous archaeological excavations within the development area.

7 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

The site walkover was undertaken on 11th December 2018. The proposed development area lies between Garden Street and a road winding through the centre of the York St John University campus (Plate 1). Two buildings (Student Residences A-B and E-G) are present along the southern side of Garden Street (Plate 2) and one building (Student Residences H-I) is located in the south-west corner of the proposed development area (Plate 3). The buildings date to the campus expansion of the 1960s and are all three-storey buildings. In the centre of the proposed development area is a landscaped garden which Residences E-G and H-I front onto (Plate 4). The landscaped garden is enclosed by hedging on three sides, which also encloses several mature trees. On the southern side of the garden are two planted beds and a paved area. Footpaths laid with tarmac and paving are present around all the buildings. There are a series of manhole covers along the path by Residences A-B and E-G indicating services in this area. To the east of Residences A-B is a footpath leading to Garden Street, this area is grassed and has mature trees (Plate 5). On the northern side of Garden Street, opposite Residences A-B and E-G, are contemporary three-storey blocks of flats which were erected following the clearance of The Groves in the 1950s-1960s (Plate 6). To the west of Residences H-I is the Design Centre, a large building comprised of 19th and 20th century buildings, and a car park.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Although no previous archaeological excavations have taken place within the development area, there have been a number of investigations within the wider study area. In closest proximity to the development area was a watching brief to the south-west, which identified

that 19th-20th century development had removed any trace of potential earlier archaeology in that area. A borehole investigation in the north-east corner of the campus revealed soil deposits containing flecks of ceramic building material, which could represent human activity from the Roman to modern periods, but no indication of intensive settlement prior to the development of the site in the 19th-20th centuries. Excavations at St John's College and St John's College Chapel uncovered evidence for medieval rubbish dumping outside of the city walls and a further possible post-medieval cobble surface. It is possible that the proposed development may encounter archaeological deposits relating to this period. No finds or activity dating to the Roman period was identified in either of these interventions, though archaeological evidence for the Roman period has been found nearby in Clarence Street and Union Terrace.

The historic maps dating to the 17th-19th centuries indicate that the area to the north of Lord Mayor's Walk was undeveloped until the 19th century. There may be archaeological deposits relating to cultivation during this period, such as garden soils, orchards, or other landscaping infrastructure such as paths, fencing or semi-permanent structures. From the mid-19th century, buildings were constructed in long, linear plots at right-angles to Garden Street. These buildings were demolished during the clearance of The Groves area during the 1950s. The proposed development area is located over the buildings and gardens located on the south side of Garden Street and it is possible that the foundations of these mid-19th century buildings and their associated gardens and outbuildings may be encountered.

The walkover survey identified that the proposed development area is located in a part of St John's campus that has been disturbed by 20th century development and subsequent services. The proposed development sits on a similar footprint to the existing Student Residence Blocks which were constructed in the 1960s. It is highly likely that the foundations for these buildings have disturbed the below-ground deposits and any potential archaeology below.

9 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is situated within the grounds of the York St John University campus and currently comprises of a range of mid-20th century buildings, which occupy the former site of mid-19th century residential buildings.

Archaeological investigations in, and historic maps of, the immediate area indicate that there was little settlement activity prior to the 19th century. Accordingly the probability of encountering deposits relating to the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Scandinavian periods is thought to be **low**.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods, the area was predominantly orchards and gardens, with some areas of rubbish dumping. There is a **high** probability of finding deposits relating to these periods of activity.

York rapidly expanded during the 19th century and the proposed development area was built upon from the mid-19th century when residential buildings with long gardens lined the southern side of Garden Street. There is a **high** probability of encountering the foundations

and/or demolition deposits relating to these structures, although there may be a high level of truncation following the construction of the present Residence Blocks in the 1960s.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

York Archaeological Trust would like to thank Troiyh Warrican of Robinson Low Francis LLP for commissioning this desk-based assessment and heritage statement.

11 REFERENCES

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Historic mapping

Speed's 1610 Map of York

Chassereau's 1750 Map of York

Hargrove's 1818 Map of York

Ordnance Survey 1852 Map

Ordnance Survey 1910 Map

Ordnance Survey 1952 Map

1988 Map of York St John Campus, York St John University Library Archives

FIGURES

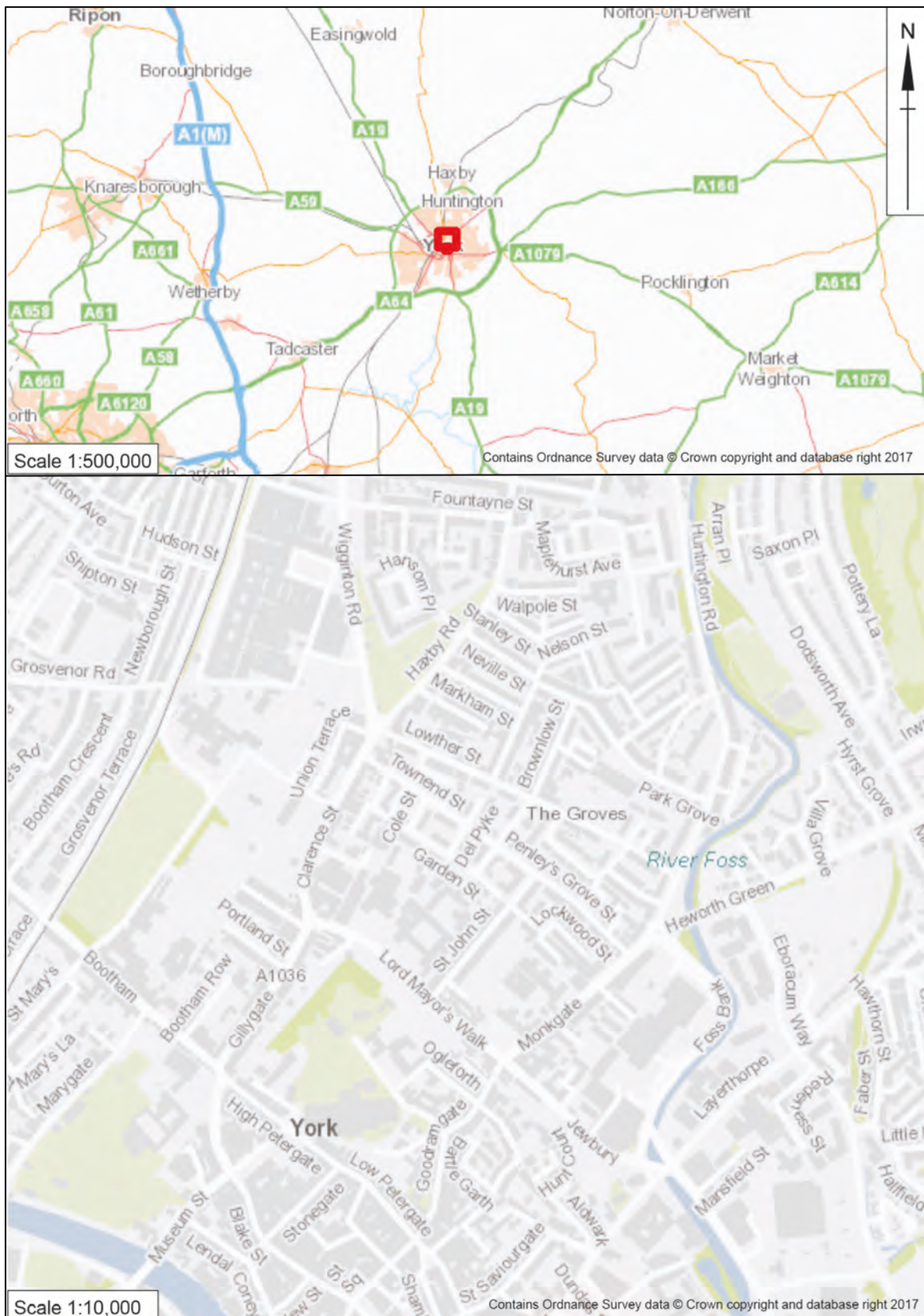


Figure 1 Site location

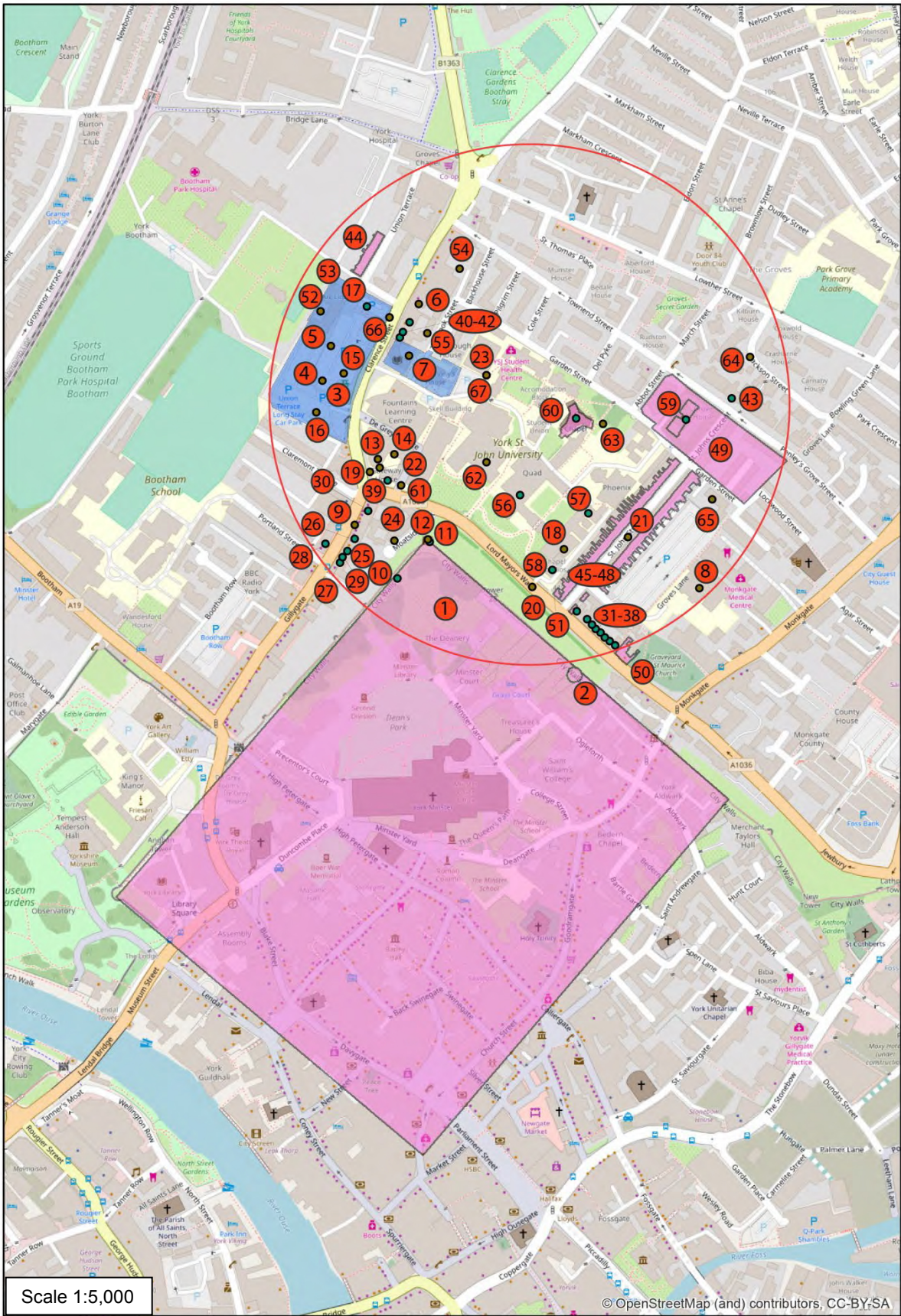


Figure 2 HER results

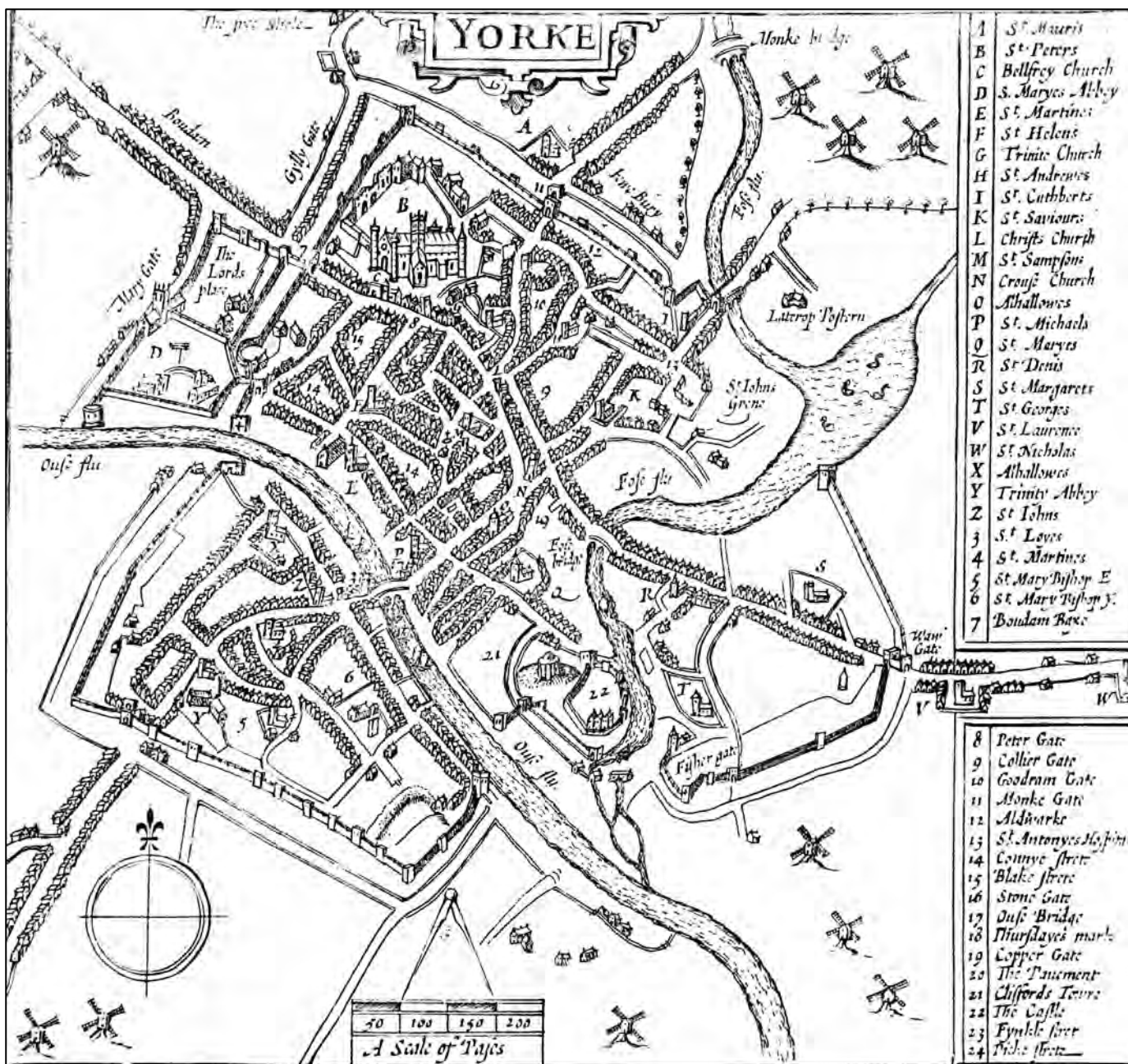


Figure 3 Speed's 1610 Map

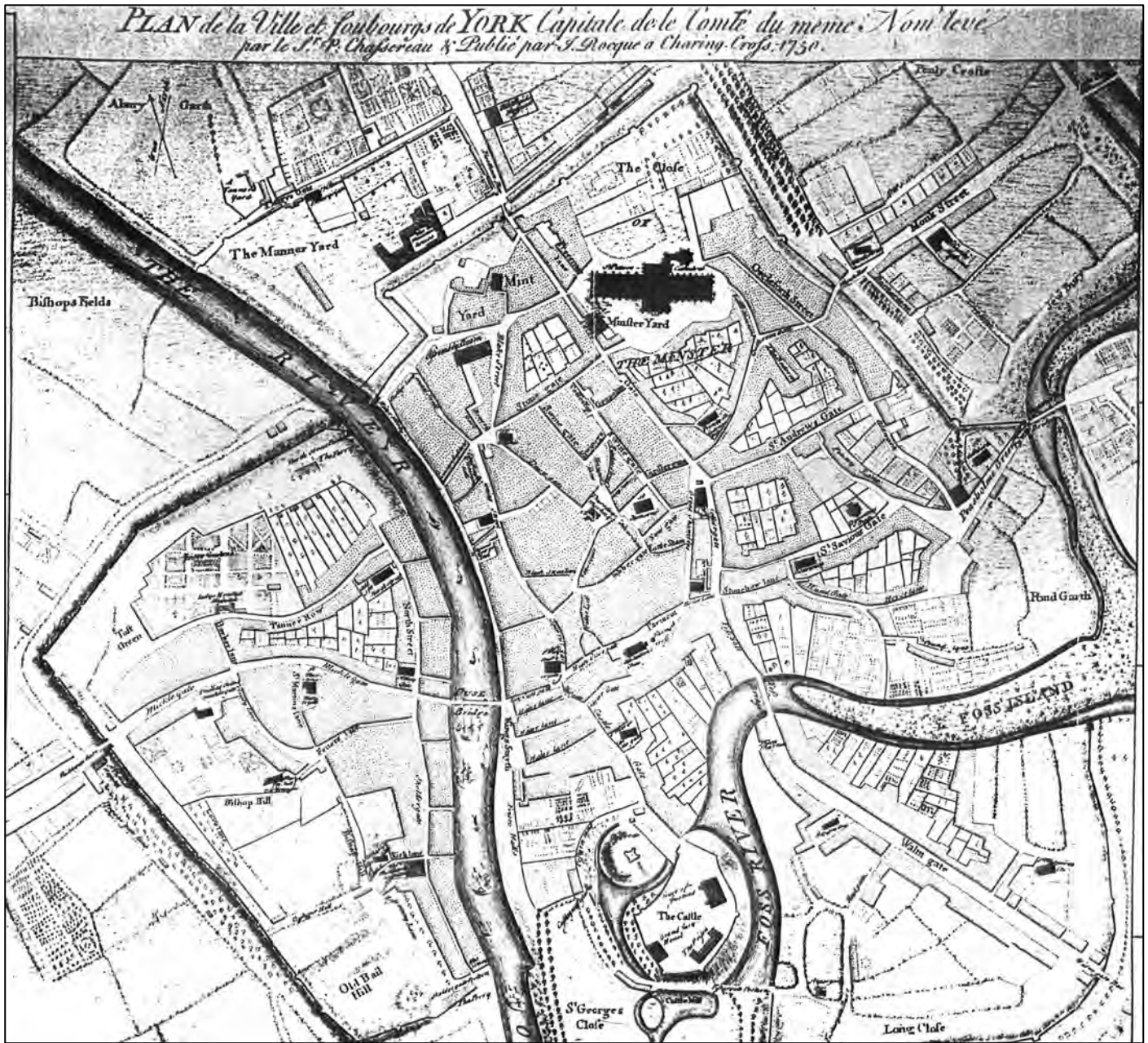


Figure 4 Chassereau's 1750 Map

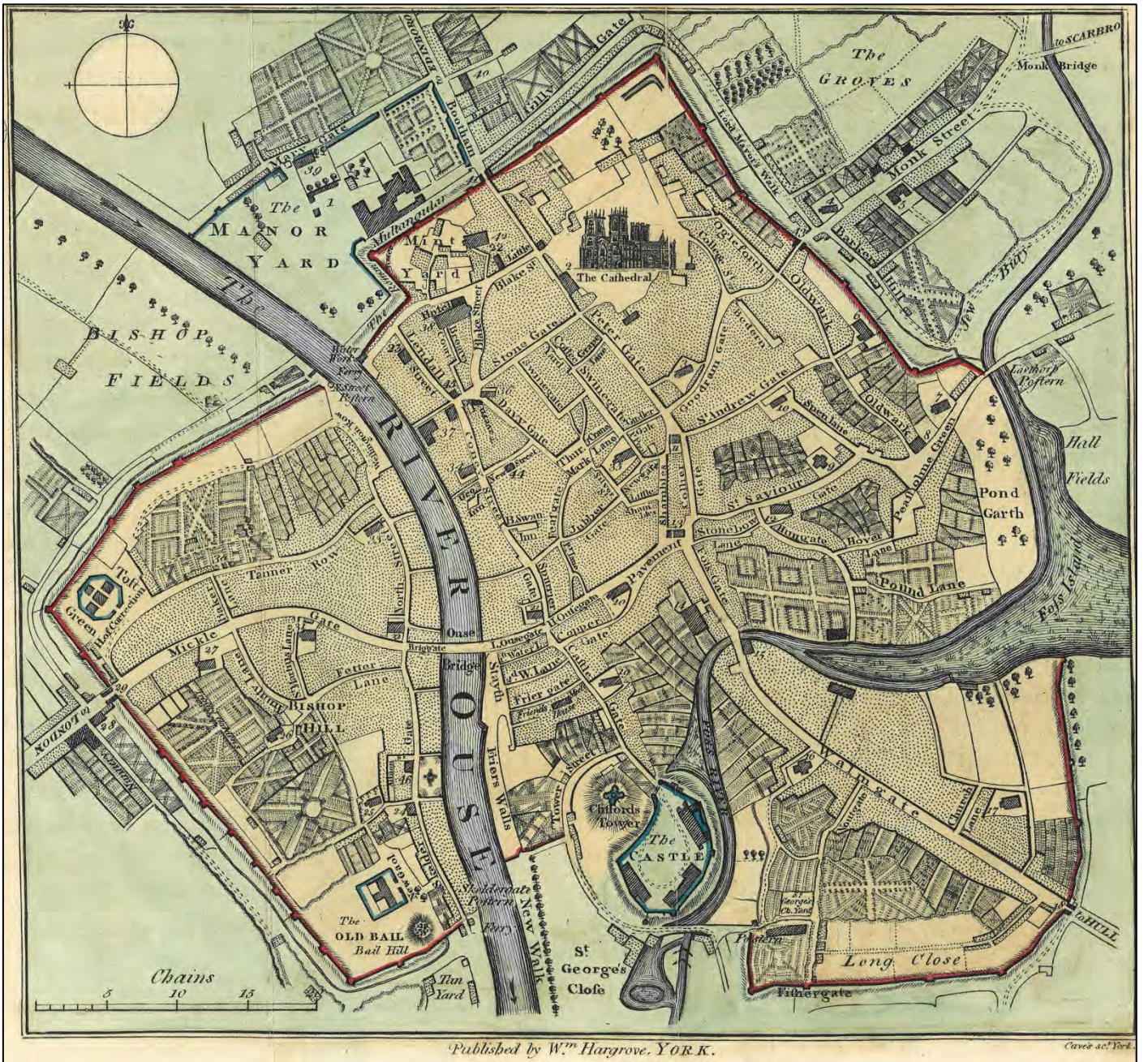


Figure 5 Hargrove's 1818 Map



Figure 6 1852 Ordnance Survey Map

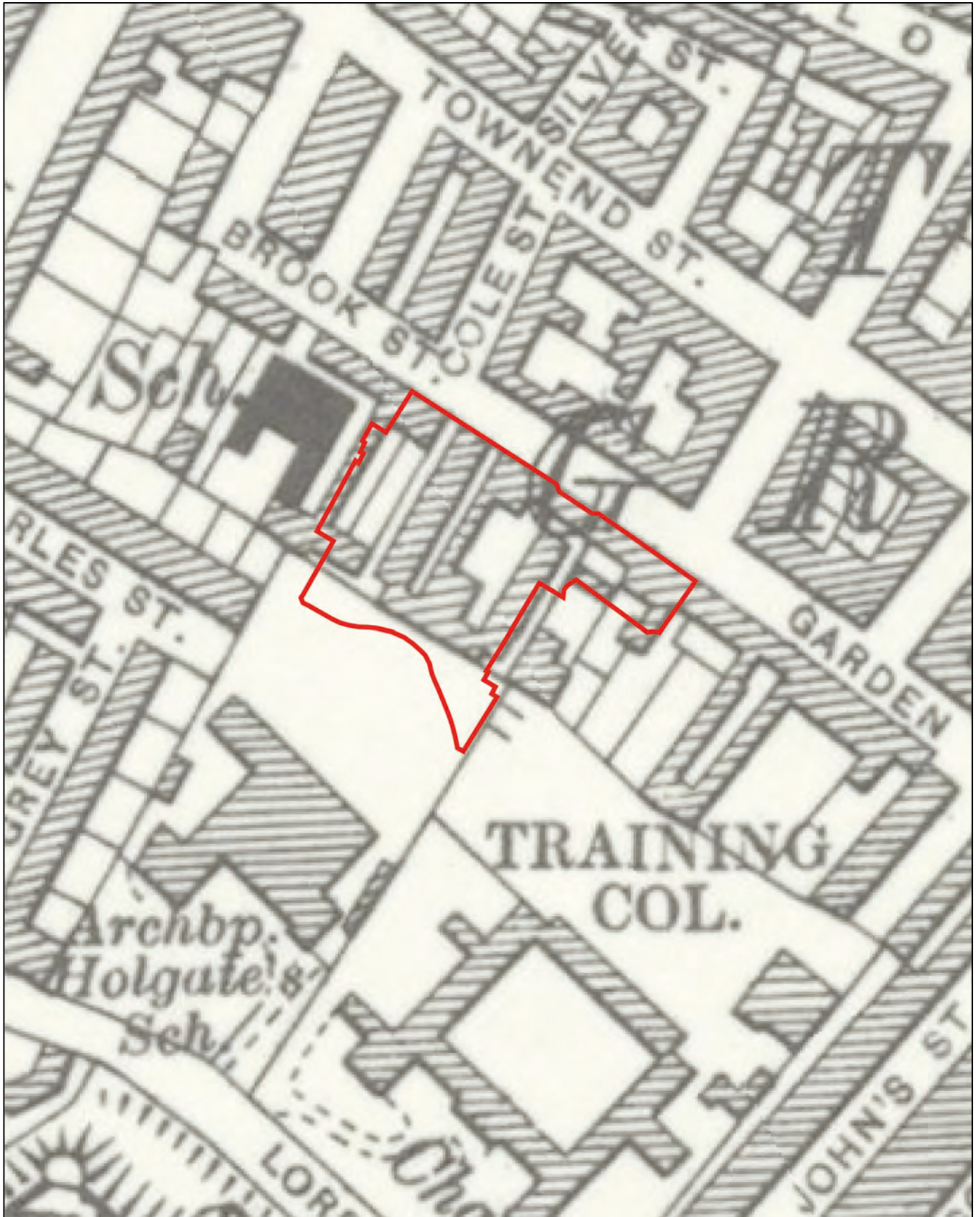


Figure 7 1910 Ordnance Survey Map

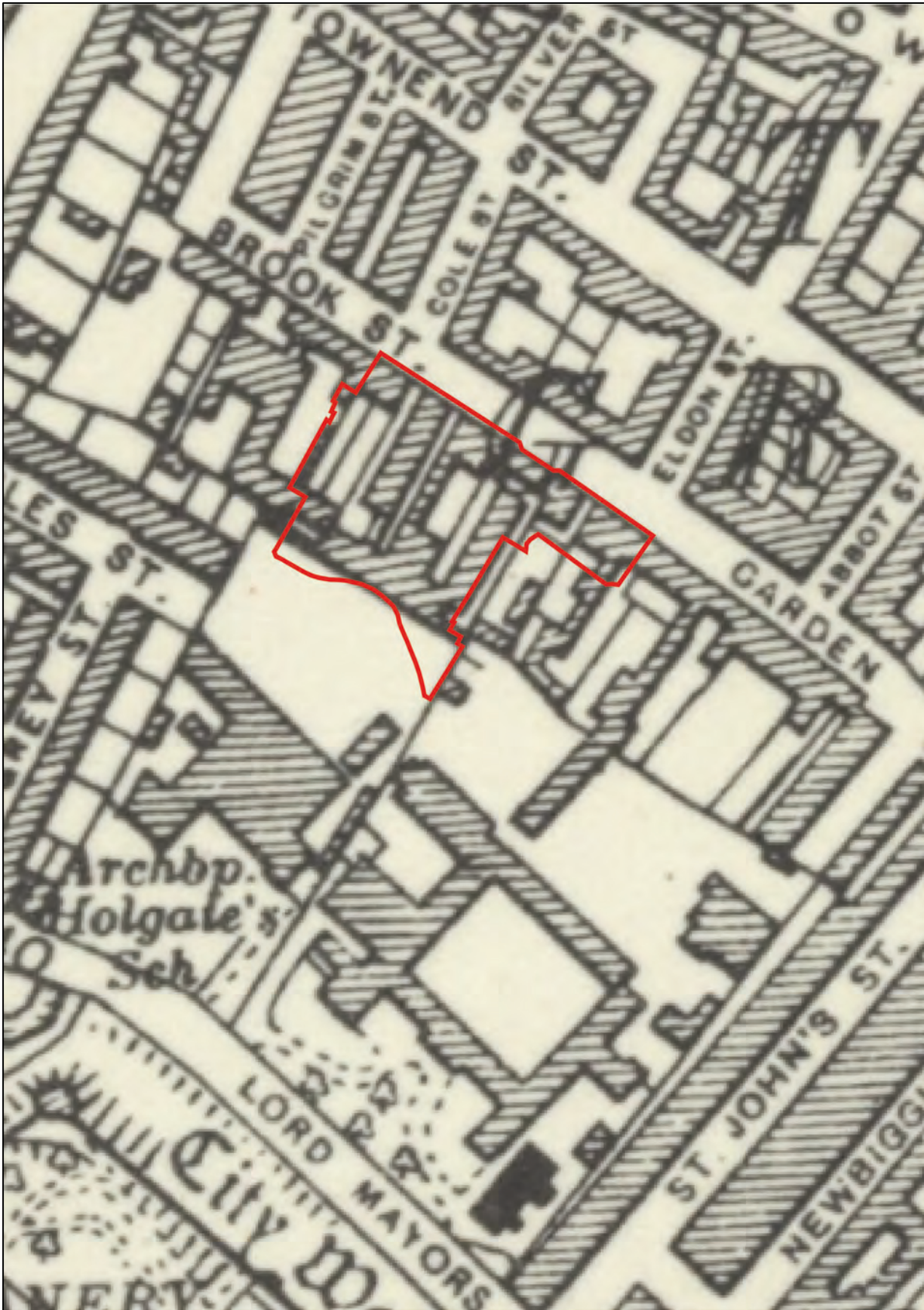


Figure 8 1952 Ordnance Survey Map



Figure 9 1988 Plan of York St John Campus

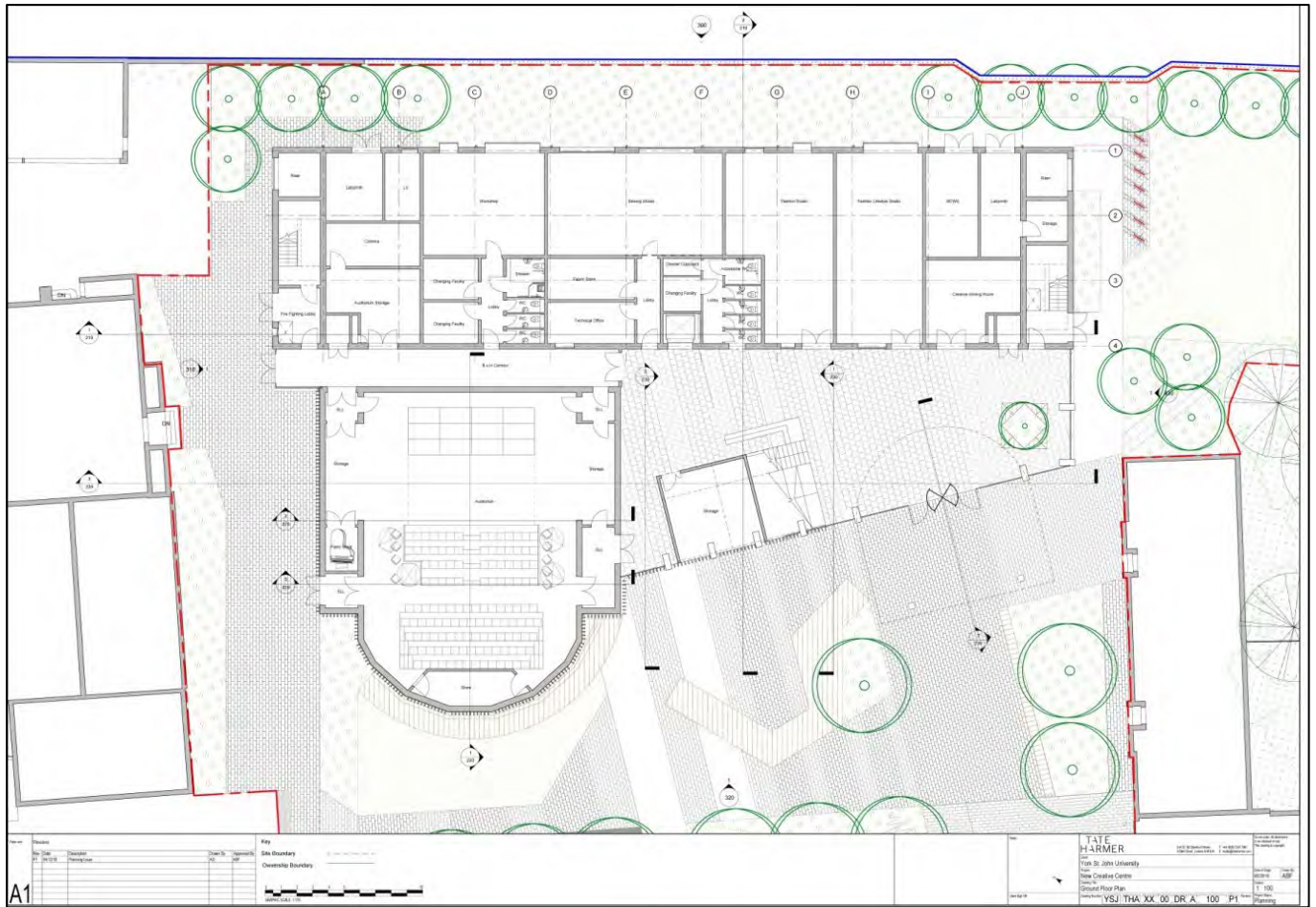


Figure 10 Proposed development plan

PLATES



Plate 1 View of the proposed development area, view north-west



Plate 2 Residences A-G on Garden Street, view south-east



Plate 4 Student Residences H-I, view north-east



Plate 3 Residences E-I and gardens, view north-east



Plate 6 Pathway leading to the proposed development area from Garden Street, view south-west



Plate 5 Modern buildings on the north side of Garden Street, view north-west

APPENDIX 1 HER TABLE

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
1	Legionary Fortress	Roman	MYO2015
2	Porta Decumana	Roman	MYO2202
3	Union Terrace	Roman - Medieval	EYO4919
4	Union Terrace Car Park	Roman - Post-Medieval	EYO815
5	Union Terrace Car Park	Roman - Post-Medieval	EYO489
6	44-46 Clarence Street	Roman - Modern	EYO4829
7	26 Clarence Street	Roman - Medieval	EYO154
8	Lord Mayor's Walk	Roman	EYO353
9	Gillygate	Roman - Medieval	EYO3667
10	York City Walls	Medieval	MYO1733
11	York City Walls Robin Hood Tower	Medieval	MYO4235
12	Robin Hood Tower	Roman - Post-Medieval	EYO4129
13	Clarence Street/ Lord Mayor's Walk	Medieval - Post-Medieval	EYO486
14	Lord Mayor's Walk/ Clarence Street	Medieval - Post-Medieval	EYO4133
15	Union Terrace	Medieval - Post-Medieval	EYO2305
16	Union Terrace Car Park	Medieval - Post-Medieval	EYO517
17	St Peter's School	Medieval - Post-Medieval	MYO4292
18	York St John Chapel	Medieval	EYO810
19	Clarence Street	Medieval - Post-Medieval	EYO5844
20	Lord Mayor's Walk Sewer Repair	Post-Medieval	EYO6420
21	St John's Street	Post-Medieval	EYO3616
22	Wheelbase Yard, Clarence Street	Post-Medieval	EYO43
23	College of Ripon and York St John	Post-Medieval	EYO3433
24	Moatside Court	Post-Medieval	EYO3545
25	68 Gillygate	Post-Medieval	MYO1482
26	70 Gillygate	Post-Medieval	MYO1483
27	64 Gillygate	Post-Medieval	MYO1516
28	65-69 Gillygate	Post-Medieval	MYO1517
29	66 Gillygate	Post-Medieval	MYO1518
30	84-86 Gillygate	Post-Medieval	MYO1484
31	24 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1290
32	26 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1291
33	28 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1292
34	30 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1293
35	32 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1294
36	34 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1295
37	36-40 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1296
38	42 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1297
39	56-58 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO1298
40	32 Clarence Street	Post-Medieval	MYO1716
41	34 Clarence Street	Post-Medieval	MYO1717
42	36-38 Clarence Street	Post-Medieval	MYO1718
43	29-31 Penley's Grove Street	Post-Medieval	MYO991
44	Union Terrace	Post-Medieval	MYO3892
45	St John Street	Post-Medieval	MYO3906
46	St John Street	Post-Medieval	MYO3906
47	St John Street	Post-Medieval	MYO3906

48	St John Street	Post-Medieval	MYO3906
49	St John's Crescent	Post-Medieval	MYO3907
50	18-22 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO3908
51	44 Lord Mayor's Walk	Post-Medieval	MYO3909
52	Union Terrace Car Park	Post-Medieval	EYO4838
53	Union Terrace Car Park	Post-Medieval	EYO4049
54	64 Clarence Street	Post-Medieval	EYO6429
55	38 Clarence Street	Post-Medieval	EYO6363
56	University College of Ripon and York St John College Building	Modern	MYO1299
57	University College of Ripon and York St John School Building	Modern	MYO1278
58	University College of Ripon and York St John Drama Studio	Modern	MYO1277
59	Ann Harrison's Hospital	Modern	MYO4254
60	St John's College Chapel	Modern	MYO2001
61	St John's College Lord Mayor's Walk	Modern	EYO608
62	St John's College Lord Mayor's Walk	Modern	EYO804
63	York St John NE Corner Boreholes	Modern	EYO5989
64	Jackson Street Utility Trench	Modern	EYO5484
65	Garden Street St John's Street Car Park	Modern	EYO3529
66	The Grand Cinema Clarence Street	Modern	EYO3428
67	York St John, Lord Mayor's Walk	Modern	EYO3434