

Impthal Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

Heritage Assessment

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Contents

Chapter	Title	Page
	Executive Summary	i
1	Introduction	1
1.1	The Development Proposal _____	1
1.2	Consultation _____	1
1.3	Methodology _____	1
2	Legislation and Policy	3
2.2	National Planning Policy _____	3
2.2.1	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) _____	3
2.3	Regional and Local Planning Policy _____	3
2.3.1	York Local Plan (July 2013) _____	3
2.3.2	The Heritage Topic Paper (Updated June 2013) _____	4
2.3.3	Fulford Road Conservation Area Appraisal _____	4
3	Baseline Conditions	5
3.1	Geology and Topography _____	5
3.2	Site Visit _____	5
3.3	Cartographic regression exercise _____	8
3.1	Historic Environment Record Data _____	9
3.3	Listed Buildings _____	9
3.4	Archaeological and Historical Background _____	10
3.4.1	Prehistoric _____	10
3.4.2	Roman _____	10
3.4.3	Early Medieval _____	11
3.4.4	Medieval _____	11
3.4.5	Post Medieval and Modern _____	12
3.4.6	Previous archaeological work within Imphal Barracks. _____	13
4	Assessment of Impact	14
5	Conclusions and Recommendations	15
6	References	16
6.1.1	Primary references: _____	16
6.1.2	Websites _____	16
Appendices		17
Appendix A. City of York Historic Environment Data _____		18
Appendix B. Figures _____		29

Executive Summary

This report provides an assessment of the archaeological potential and possible impacts of the installation of new accommodation blocks within the Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road. York.

Imphal Barracks currently comprises approximately 100 buildings; however there is now requirement for further accommodation capacity to cope with a predicted increase in needs for HQ 1 (UK) Div. Further accommodation will therefore be provided under the proposed development of two barrack blocks and an office block, located within the current barracks.

The requirement is not fully defined and the area of the proposal should be taken at the worst case scenario, which would comprise the largest structure being constructed. The area likely to be affected by the proposed construction comprises an area to the east of the existing barracks, covering an area of 9485m². The development area currently comprises of green space and underutilised structures which will require demolition. The development is likely to comprise the construction of accommodation blocks, an office block, and an area of car parking to offset the loss of the Merlin car park which will be removed under the current proposals. Further relocation of stores and offices will be undertaken under the proposals.

The scheme is likely to affect buried archaeological remains within the footprint of the new build and during the possible installation of new services.

Within the site are the remains of ridge and furrow (MYO 3423 and MYO 2209), which are located to the east and north of the development area respectively, and have the potential to extend into the development area and into the new car park. Cartographic study has shown that the development area has previously had structures located within the development, and it is possible that foundations associated with these structures may be encountered during ground works. Overall, the remains likely to be encountered during the works are likely to be of low value.

To mitigate the potential risk of the development impacting archaeological remains it is advised that an archaeological evaluation is carried out to identify whether

archaeological features are present and whether mitigation measures will be required in advance of, or during construction of the proposed scheme.

1 Introduction

This report provides an assessment of the effects on archaeological remains of the proposed construction of new accommodation at Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York. The scheme will require the excavation of an area comprising approximately 6522m², (originating at NGR SE 61285 50262 and terminating at NGR SE 61304 50107).

1.1 The Development Proposal

Imphal Barracks currently comprises approximately 100 buildings providing 69,000m² of floor space, the majority of which is in very good condition. However, there is now requirement for further barrack capacity to cope with a predicted increase in accommodation needs for HQ 1 (UK) Div who will replace HQ 15 (NE) Brigade. Further accommodation will also be provided under the development for any future periodic surges in personnel. It is likely that in the immediate future an increase of around 70 personnel (plus an estimated 60 to 100 surge) will occur, making the development a necessity.

The proposed scheme (which represents the worst case scenario) will affect a total area of 6522m² and will require the demolition of the following extant structures:

- Building 140, a three storey Gas/ Decontamination Unit constructed in 1985; and
- Building 110, a single storey store and office, constructed in 1978.

Within the space created by this demolition, construction of three new accommodation blocks, three storeys in height, will cover a total area of 9116m². The accommodation blocks will comprise the following:

- Three storey Officer Single Living Accommodation (SLA) (42 bedrooms) covering 2836m²
- Three storey Senior Non-Commissioned Officer's (SNCO's) SLA (45 bedrooms) covering 1737m²
- Three storey Transit SLA's (max 120 bedrooms) covering 4280m²
- A single storey store and office covering 263m².

The proposed development will also incorporate the current parking spaces within the Merlin car park, requiring the spaces to be reconfigured into Car Park 2, which in turn will require resurfacing to an area of approximately 2963m².

It is considered that the services which currently feed the extant structures (building 140 and 110) can be utilised without modification. However, the development may require excavation of service trenching for the provision of a mains gas supply to the new accommodation blocks.

1.2 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the City of York Historic Environment Team Leader (John Oxley) who advised that there may be potential for the scheme to impact upon buried archaeological remains. Further mitigation may therefore be required to infer on archaeological features located within the development area.

1.3 Methodology

This desk-based assessment follows the guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (2012). The IfA guidance defines a heritage statement/desk-based assessment as 'a collation of existing written and graphic information to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential

archaeological resource of a given area or site'. Desk-based assessments are primarily used in order to assess the likely impact of a proposed development on the archaeological resource and to enable appropriate mitigation strategies to be formulated in line with national and local historic environment policies. For the purposes of this assessment, a 250m radius study area around the proposed development has been assessed, whilst a wider search radius of 1.5km was considered.

The following actions were undertaken to gather the baseline and establish the potential archaeological resource:

- a search of the City of York Historical Environment Record (HER) database for undesignated archaeological sites, find spots, historic buildings and areas of Historic Landscape Character within the study area;
- a search of the National Heritage List for England website for Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, and registered parks and gardens within the study area;
- an examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- a search of Fulford Local library for any information pertinent to the scheme;
- an examination of available topographical evidence;
- an inspection of geological sources (maps) relevant to the site;
- a map regression exercise looking at the cartographic evidence for the land use history of the site;
- an assessment of existing impact and truncation on the site;
- an assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources; and
- a site visit on Monday 24th March 2014.

2 Legislation and Policy

2.1 Overarching Legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to archaeology in Britain is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

2.2 National Planning Policy

2.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides a framework for the management of, and assets pertinent to, the Historic Environment.

The NPPF Policy suggests that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. This should take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significant heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation and in order to enhance the wider public benefit which having these resources can bring.

In determining applications, local planning authorities require the significance of any heritage assets affected by a scheme to be identified. This should include any contribution made by the setting. Where appropriate, developers will submit a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

The significance and effects of the heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including the effect upon the setting of a heritage asset) should be taken into account. This will involve the use of gathering available evidence and any necessary expertise which may be required to fully understand these effects.

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

2.3 Regional and Local Planning Policy

2.3.1 York Local Plan (July 2013)

Work is currently underway on preparing a new Local Plan for the City of York. The Local Plan is a city wide plan which will help shape future development in York up to 2030 and beyond. Of particular relevance are policies contained within Section 16, Design and the Historic Environment. The policies which are most pertinent to the scheme are as follows:

Policy DHE12, Archaeology: sets out the need for development proposals that affect archaeological features and deposits to be supported by evidence based heritage statement that describes the significance of the archaeological deposits affected. This includes the production of an archaeological desk based assessment and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site and its setting. The policy sets out that a proposal should be designed to avoid substantial harm to archaeological deposits. Where harm to archaeological deposits is unavoidable, detailed mitigation

measures have to have been previously agreed with the City of York Council. These measures may include, where appropriate, provision for deposit monitoring, investigation, recording, analysis, publication, archive deposition and community involvement.

Policy DHE6: Conservation Areas: sets out the stance of the council regarding outline planning permission for areas within or adjacent to conservation areas. It is stated that these applications will not be approved, due to the need to demonstrate adequately that the proposed new use would not significantly harm the special qualities and significance of the area.

2.3.2 The Heritage Topic Paper (Updated June 2013)

This paper identifies the six principal defining characteristics of York's historic environment. These are:

- Strong Urban Form;
- Compactness;
- Landmark Monuments;
- Architectural Character;
- Archaeological Complexity; and
- Landscape and Setting.

These six characteristics capture the fundamental special qualities of York that sets the city apart from other similar cities in England. A key challenge for York's Local Plan is to protect and enhance this unique built environment.

2.3.3 Fulford Road Conservation Area Appraisal

Originally part of Gate Fulford, 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 areas special historic and townscape value. The western extent of Imphal Barracks lie within the Fulford conservation area, and includes an area approximately 110m east of the grade II listed Keep.

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 proximity to the 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.

3 Baseline Conditions

3.1 Geology and Topography

The British Geological Survey Map shows that the superficial deposits within the development area are sands, silts and gravels belonging to the Naburn sands group. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age glaciers which scoured the landscape and deposited moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial melt waters.

The surface deposits overly the bedrock, which comprises sedimentary deposits of the Sherwood Sandstone group, formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods. These sandstones were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium. It should be noted that the development lies within an area which has seen historic flooding episodes. Deposits of alluvium within this area are known, which may mask the true depth of archaeological features.

The site itself is contained, and bounded by brick walling which demarcates the Barracks from the surrounding Village of Fulford. The site is bounded by the highway of the A19 (Fulford Road) to the west, Moorland Road and Broadway to the south, Hollands Road to the east and an unnamed trackway to the north. Access to the site itself is controlled, but the site is generally level, with a slight slope from north to south. Ground levels are typically 13.0 to 13.3m AOD north of the site and 11.0 to 11.3m AOD to the south.

3.2 Site Visit

The site visit was undertaken on Monday 24th March 2014, all of the proposed development area was observed. There is a mixture of uses across the area with a large concrete structure (Building 140) present at the western extent (Photograph 1). This structure was set within green space (Photograph 2), which will be removed under the current development proposals. A large telecoms mast was also observed, which will require relocation.

Within the middle of the development area is the Merlin hardstanding car park was observed, which under the current proposals will be removed and reallocated within the Area 2 car park (which will need re-surfacing). At the southern extent of the development area is a square structure (Building 110, Photograph 3). This structure will be removed and the green space within this area used for the construction of the new accommodation blocks.

An area, which is currently being utilised for storage, has been previously used as a car park and is located at the north eastern extent of the barracks. This will be developed into a formalised car park (Photograph 4) to offset the loss of the existing Merlin car park. The area is currently open space under a mixture of grass and hardcore. This area will be re-graded and tarmacked under the current proposals.

Photograph 1: West facing photograph of extant structure within development area.



Source: Mott MacDonald Ltd., 2014

Photograph 2: south facing photograph of green space within development area.



Source: Mott MacDonald Ltd, 2014.

Photograph 3: southeast facing photograph, showing building 101 and surrounding green space.



Source: Mott MacDonald Ltd, 2014.

Photograph 4: East facing photograph across area 2 car park.



Source: Mott MacDonald Ltd, 2014.

3.3 Cartographic regression exercise

Historic maps dating from the 16th Century onwards have been consulted in order to identify historic features which may indicate the presence of archaeology in the area and enable an appraisal of the level of truncation of deposits on the site. The results of this cartographic regression exercise are shown in Table 3.1 below

Table 3.1: Cartographic sources consulted

Map Name	Dates	Comments
John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain	1611	City of Yorke (sic) is shown with the Church of St Nicholas also depicted to the southeast of the city. Another church is also shown to the north of Heslington. The development area is not shown in sufficient detail.
Robert Creighton, Topographical Dictionary	1835	Shows the City of York and suburbs, including the 'Fulford Township'. The development area is show at small scale; to the north of the current barracks, 'Grange Barracks' are illustrated.
Ordnance Survey Map	1846	The area of Imphal Barracks shown as parcels of land, with largely north-south aligned field boundaries. The development area sits within a small land parcel which has north-south aligned boundaries to either side. Approximately 100m to the east of the development area, a structure depicted as a barn is shown. The Cavalry barracks are depicted to the north and enclosed fields are depicted further to the south.
Ordnance Survey Map of York, surveyed by R.E. Tucker	1852	The development area is shown as being within part of another parliamentary boundary. The site of the current Imphal Barracks is shown as blank land. To the north of the development area, a track way is present (correlating to the same position as present day location). Further north, the Cavalry barracks are depicted. The Fulford cross is marked as 'pedestal of a stone cross' to the west of the development area. Selby Road (modern Fulford Road) is shown aligned north-south at the western extent of the development area.
Ordnance Survey First series.	1858	The development area is shown as open fields, with no development. An earthwork is shown to the south of the Cavalry barracks (located to the north of the present Imphal barracks). The Fulford field hospital is shown to the west of the present barracks.
Ordnance Survey	1889	The Infantry Barracks of the 14 th Regimental District (Current location of Imphal barracks) are shown. Structures which correlate to those present at the site today are shown, including the Grade II listed Keep. (Southern extent of site is stable block and northern extent show barrack buildings). The development area itself is shown as open space, with a tree alignment north-south and walling shown in location of current trees and boundary. Further to the east, the drilling ground is shown (modern day sports centre complex). Landscaping shown in the central area of the infantry barracks comprising formalised pathways.
Ordnance Survey	1907	Three riding stables inserted within the area previously shown as the parade ground (100m to the east of the development area). A cistern is shown at the southern extent of the cavalry parade ground. Some limited infill to the area to the south of the barracks depicted. Within the development site no change in conditions (shown as open space). Danesmead and Ousefield houses are shown to the south west of the barracks. Moorlands Road and associated houses are shown to the south of the infantry barracks.
British War Office GSGS 4127	1916-41	Shows the location of the current Imphal barracks. The development area is shown as open space, enclosed by the developments associated with the Imphal Barracks.
Ordnance Survey	1931	Two rectangular structures shown to the immediate east of the development area. The development area itself is shown as Sports ground however. Various useage of barrack buildings are shown (eg. Married quarters) Miniature rifle range is shown to the south of the development area. Within the Area 2 carpark, structures which represent the riding school are shown, along with earthworks illustrated as part of a miniature rifle range. Further afield, the tramway depot is shown to the

Map Name	Dates	Comments
		west of the Keep, and outside of the barracks.
Ordnance Survey	1954	The Infantry Barracks are shown with more detail, showing the men's dining rooms and married quarters. The Keep is shown as the armoury. A new sports ground is shown to the immediate east of the development area, and small structures are depicted within the environs of the development area (their function is not shown however). Further infill shown with new allotments and residential developments to the south of the Infantry Barracks.
Ordnance Survey	1963	Two rectangular structures still within the development area (within what is currently the Merlin Car park). In area 2 car park, the riding stables and miniature rifle range are not shown; area appears to have been levelled. To the south of the barracks the allotments have been replaced with the Moorlands Fields housing estate.
Ordnance Survey	1972	The barracks are shown in no great detail. The development site is shown, and two rectangular structures (previously shown) are still extant. In area 2 car park, the riding stable appears to have been demolished. To the west of the development area, buildings 107/108 are shown (previously within sports ground).
Ordnance Survey	1988	Barracks depicted. 4 Structures within the development area; only one correlates to the location of building 110 (southern extent of development area). No change in area 2 car park area. Development of the University of York is shown to the east. Beyond the Walmgate stray.
Ordnance Survey (provided by client)	2014	Area of development shows the two buildings for demolition (building 110 and 140). No change in area 2 car park. A mast is shown at the northern extent of the development area.

3.1 Historic Environment Record Data

The City of York Historic Environment Record (CoY HER) database has been searched for all records within the 1km buffer zone around the proposed scheme. The HER holds records of monuments; find spots, historic structures and summarised results of archaeological fieldwork.

The results of the search (up to 1.5km from the centre of the development site) are presented in Appendix A and shown graphically in Appendix B.

3.2 Scheduled Monuments

A total of three scheduled monuments are located within the 1km buffer zone from the development. These include the following:

- Fulford Cross, **Scheduled Monument number 1015539**, located 420m to the west of the development site. The cross is also a Grade II listed structure;
- Lamel Hill, **Scheduled Monument number 1004886**, located 560m to the north of the development site; and
- Siwards How, **Scheduled Monument number 26623**, located 880m to the northeast of the development site.

None of the scheduled monuments will be directly affected by the development. The setting of the monuments will not be affected by the development, which will largely be out of the main lines of sight of the scheduled monuments.

3.3 Listed Buildings.

A total of seven grade II listed structures lie within a distance of 550m from the centre of the proposed development. These are as follows:

- **DY0242**, Ousefield House, now an officers mess, constructed in 1899, listed building number 465134;

- **DYO243**, Danesmead, by Walter Bierley; comprises a two storey house constructed in 1904, listed building number 465136;
- **DYO1115**, Imphal Barracks- the Keep Armoury, guardhouse and store built between 1877-80, listed building number 463441;
- **DYO114**, Fulford Cross, a fifteenth century boundary cross, listed building number 463440;
- **DYO1113**, Holly Lodge, Fulford Road, a mid-19th Century constructed house, listed building number 463439;
- **DYO1112**, Numbers 200 and 202 Fulford Road, constructed in the mid-19th Century, listed building number 463438; and
- **DYO1111**, Consort House, constructed in the mid-19th Century, listed building number 463437.

None of the listed structures will be directly affected by the proposals. The grade II listed Keep at Imphal Barracks lies some 380m to the west of the development site, but the line of sight is obscured by the presence of buildings 106 and 107, and it is considered that the setting of the Keep will be entirely unaffected by the proposals.

3.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.4.1 Prehistoric

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the development area. However, the course of the Germany Beck (EYO 273) is postulated as having been approximately 400m to the east of the development site. The Germany Beck was an ancient watercourse which was formed by the drainage of two moraines (the Escrick and the York moraine, which meet at Fulford), and would have created a marsh land environment within the area within which the development resides. Remains of Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints have been found within a section of the Germany Beck and the Walmgate Stray, which suggests settlement activity in close proximity to the watercourse. Ground investigations in the area have recorded alluvium to the east of the development site, within which features of multiple origin have been found.

The northeast boundary of Fulford parish is considered to have been formed with consideration of the prehistoric earthwork known as Green Dykes, which lay across the York moraine. It is not certain how far this earthwork extends into Fulford, but it is considered that elements of this may be present within the Walmgate Stray, to the east of the development area.

Cropmarks between Fulford and Naburn (4km to the southwest of the development site) have been postulated as being representative of Iron Age settlements (Jones, 2011). Further, the settlement at Heslington is located approximately 2km to the east of the development (remains within this site included organic materials, which were considered to be of national importance.) Approximately 1.4km to the south of the site, the remains of a probable Iron Age settlement (MYO 2616) have been located.

A spot find of Neolithic date, a flint scraper (MYO213) was also found some 800m to the southwest of the development area.

It is considered that there is a **low** potential to encounter prehistoric remains within the development area.

3.4.2 Roman

Roman troops were garrisoned at York (*Eboracum*) for more than 300 years, and by the early third century the settlement, which grew around the military town had become a provincial capital and acquired the status of a colonia. The landscape surrounding the development site is within this area, located to the

south of Fishergate and on the banks of the River Ouse (a key place for capitalizing on the transport and trade into and out of the city). Roman activity is known to surround the development site; specifically, the route from York to Throlam is thought to be aligned on a similar route as the current A19, which runs approximately 400m to the west of the development site. Aerial photography has recorded remains of what may be an agger (the earthen bank which supported a stony metallic surface of a Roman road) located 700m to the south of the development site (EYO1676).

The remains of a Roman Road (the RCHME Road 1, MYO 2195), which may represent the route of, or a link to, Ermine Street is thought to be aligned along the Walmgate Stray. An extrapolation of this route though the barracks would place the route in close proximity to the Area 2 car park development. Burial or cremation sites are often located adjacent to Roman Roads, such as at St Oswalds Road, when two Roman coffins were found in 1813 (Jones 2011).

During evaluation of the sports ground (approximately 500m to the south of the development site), the remains of shallow ditches cut into the alluvium were considered to be of Roman origin (ibid). Further, excavations within Germany Beck (EYO 5025), 400m to the east of the development site found remnants of Roman remains, indicative of a possible villa landscape dating from the first to fourth centuries AD (YAT, 1997).

It is considered that there may be **moderate** potential to encounter Roman remains within the development area.

3.4.3 Early Medieval

During the time period of 400-800AD York was known as Eoforwic. Archaeological remains from this period include the scheduled monuments of Lamel Hill (SM1004886), located 560m to the north of the development area and Siwards How (SM 26623), and located 880m to the northeast of the development. Both monuments are Anglo Saxon burial mounds, or hlaew. Lamel Hill was reutilised as a defensive earthwork during the post medieval period.

It is considered that there is **low** to **moderate** potential to encounter early medieval archaeological remains within the development area.

3.4.4 Medieval

The village of Fulford is referred to as 'Foleford' or 'Fuletorp' (meaning 'muddy ford') within the Domesday survey of 1086, potentially referring to the marshy conditions created by the Germany Beck as it dispersed into the River Ouse. Water Fulford and Gate Fulford are also names used for this area. Early maps often call the area nearer the city as Foule Sutton. In 1828 the two villages were called Fulford Ambro ('Both Fulfords') (Allison, et al, 1976).

In 1066 the battle of Fulford is considered to have been fought, and lost, within the southern extents of the parish and may have taken place within the lngs (1.2km to the southwest of the development site, Jones, 2011). It is unclear how or where the local population disposed of their dead, and it is possible that the cemetery located 500m to the north of the development site may have originally been a location chosen. In 1848, excavations at Lamel Hill (100, to the north east of the cemetery) found evidence for 200-300 bodies which are considered to be of late Roman to early medieval origin, (Jones, 2011).

Excavation within the allotments (200m to the north of the area 2 development site) found the remains of a ditch, dating to the medieval period.

The 1759 Enclosure Award map of Fulford shows the form of the medieval village very clearly: two back lanes, now known as Fenwick's Lane (to the west) and School Lane (to the east) run parallel to Main Street and at a similar distance from it. Between Main Street and the back lanes run a number of narrow burgage plots (City of York Council 2009).

Numerous aerial photographs show ridge and furrow (displaying the agricultural practices during the medieval period and within the burgage plots) close to the development site, the nearest (MYO3423) directly east of the development site. Further remains are also located adjacent to the area 2 car park development to the north (MYO2209) and 265m to the southeast of the development site (MYO3636).

The scheduled monument of the Fulford Cross (SM 1015539 located 420m to the west of the development site) is thought to be in its original position and, is considered to have marked the boundary of York's rights of commonage in the parish.

Citizens of York held strips in the open fields which by 1546 had been enclosed, and forty-one closes were available for leasing within the city. Citizens also had rights of stray (i.e. of pasturing cattle) on nearby moors and commons, often involving arrangements with neighbouring townships. This pasture was supplemented by fodder from 'ings' or water-meadows by the rivers. The nearest of these to the development site is the The Ings, 900m to the west of the site and Walmgate Stray (MYO2205), directly adjacent to the car park development area. It is possible that remains associated with these agricultural practices on Walmgate Stray exist within the development areas.

It is considered that there is a **moderate** potential to encounter remains of medieval date within the development area.

3.4.5 Post Medieval and Modern

The scheduled monument of Lamel Hill (SM 1004886), 550m to the north of the development area, was reused during the post medieval period as part of a large mound raised during the Civil war, which was one of many battery sites that encircled York in 1644.

York cemetery, located 470m to the north of the development site, was officially opened in 1837. It contains Grade II* and Grade II listed structures largely from this period of time and a cholera burial ground. None are directly affected by the proposals. However, it is uncertain as to whether the Victorian era represents the first use of the ground as a cemetery.

A new cavalry barracks, (which were located to the immediate north of the future Imphal barracks), was built as part of the programme launched by William Pitt in 1792 (Tillott, 1961). Considerable additions were made to the barrack buildings in 1861-5 and the area of the barracks was increased to about twenty acres by the inclusion and development of the barrack nursery. By 1890, cavalry drill was carried out on a field behind the adjacent infantry barracks.

There is evidence on Walmgate Stray of ridge and furrow ploughing which probably dates to the period of the Napoleonic wars of the early 19th century (MYO2210). This usually comprises straight furrows with the ridges between being much narrower than those of the medieval period. Specifically a section of this lies between the north-eastern corner of the barracks wall and the south-eastern corner of Low Moor Allotments, approximately 27m to the north of the car park development area and 219m northeast of the accommodation development.

In 1854 a new military hospital was built on the opposite (west) side of Fulford Road to replace the first which had stood in the corner of the barrack site. This new hospital was enlarged in 1878, to accommodate upwards of 100 patients, and to provide a barrack room for twenty men of the Army Hospital Corps. A

photograph of the hospital building from the late 1800's (Fishergate, Fulford and Heslington Local History Society) shows the southern elevation of the building, and prominent ridge and furrow in the foreground. However, an archaeological evaluation conducted at Stuart House, Hospital Fields Road (EYO 488) produced no evidence for any activity earlier than that associated with the 19th century hospital.

The only remains of the first cavalry barracks still surviving are buildings associated with the former cavalry regiment and include the Keep to Imphal Barracks, the Lighthorseman Hotel and the Gimcrack Hotel. The Keep (a grade II listed structure (listed building number 463441) was used as a secure armoury, stores, guard house and lock up, and the characteristic building of the localisation depots, it also raised the local profile of the barracks, and provided an emblematic focus for the regiment.

By 1876 a site of about 35 acres on the south side of the cavalry barracks had been acquired by the War Department and the infantry barracks were built between 1877 and 1880. Renamed Imphal after 1951 in commemoration of campaigns in Burma, the site was developed under the new 'Cardwell Reform' policy of combining regular and reserve battalions on the same site. The West Yorkshire Regiment 14th Foot (renamed the Prince of Wales Own Regiment) occupied the north side and the 2nd West York Light Infantry occupied the south side, with a shared parade ground in between.

During the First and Second World Wars, practice trenches (assets MYO2214-2220) and an assault course (MYO2224) were created within the Walmgate Stray, the remains of which exist at the site today. The remains of rifle ranges (MYO 2213) are extant to the north and in close proximity to the car park development area.

The military establishments continued to expand during the early 20th century with the appearance of the Royal Army Medical Corps on a site adjoining the hospital, and further staff accommodation: however, the dominant military presence declined in the latter part of the century with the closure of the Cavalry Barracks (to the north of Imphal barracks) and the removal of most buildings other than the front guard houses. The Military Hospital was also vacated. New industrial, office and residential buildings have appeared but the former uses are still embodied in the street names.

It is considered that there is **moderate** to **high** potential to encounter post medieval/modern remains within the development area.

3.4.6 Previous archaeological work within Imphal Barracks.

A Geophysical survey (GeoQuest Associates, 1993) and an archaeological watching brief (York Archaeological Trust, 1993) were undertaken at Imphal Barracks prior to the development of the new parade ground. The watching brief monitored excavations carried out prior to the construction of a new parade ground and several administrative buildings. No archaeological remains were found in any of the areas, the deposits found appearing to relate to the development of the site for military purposes from the 19th century.

4 Assessment of Impact

Significant works involving the excavation of new foundations and the demolition of extant structures will be required at the site for the provision of new accommodation and relocation of storage and office facilities. The installation of new services would also have the potential to remove archaeological remains within the development area.

The following potential archaeological remains have been identified and which may be adversely impacted by the scheme;

The remains of the RCHME Roman Road 1, (MYO 2195), may be encountered within the Area 2 car park development. If such remains were present they would be significant and would clarify the known routes of the Roman road network within the suburbs of the City of York. There is also a possibility that associated funerary remains may be encountered due to the proximity of the road.

Excavation in allotments (200m to the north) found the remains of medieval ditches. There is the potential that remains of a similar nature and origin extend into areas of development area 2 and would be likely to be encountered during these works.

Medieval ridge and furrow (MYO3423) is known to have been located immediately adjacent to the accommodation and storage and office block relocation development area. Similarly Napoleonic period ridge and furrow (MYO2210) is known to be located 20m north of the proposed car park development area and may have formerly extended into the development area. The development may directly impact on these archaeological remains, however, it is likely that both have been truncated, and any surviving remains will be low value.

There is a low potential to impact upon previously unknown remains of Prehistoric to modern date. There is also the potential for remains associated with the establishment of the Cavalry barracks to the north of the site to be present.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The cartographic and literary documentation show that the development site and the barracks at Imphal largely remained as open space from the prehistoric through to the medieval period, when the area was largely agricultural. This was due in part to wet and boggy ground conditions within the development area which would have been prevalent during these periods. It is likely that climatic change during the Norman to Medieval periods saw some considerable drying of the area, suitable enough for the area to begin to be used for burgage plots.

The biggest change in the area came during the post medieval period when the cavalry barracks were constructed to the north of the development site. Further changes within the area were linked to the construction of the Imphal infantry barracks themselves, and it is likely that the remains of structures which were developed during the 1930's and onwards lie within the development area. However, this development was limited, and there may exist pockets where archaeological remains survive in-situ, specifically within accommodation, stores and office development area and the new car park area. These remains have the potential to be of prehistoric through the post medieval origin, and have potential to inform on settlement activity within the parish at a local level.

In order to establish whether archaeological remains are present on the site, it is recommended that archaeological evaluation is undertaken prior to development (subject to confirmation with the City of York Archaeologist). Given the built-up nature of the site, it is unlikely that geophysical survey will be possible, so trial trenching will be the most appropriate evaluation method. This evaluation would identify whether archaeological features are present within the development area and whether mitigation measures will be required in advance of, or during construction of the proposed scheme.

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Appendices

Appendix A. City of York Historic Environment Data	18
Appendix B. Figures	29

Appendix A. City of York Historic Environment Data

Table A.1: CoY HER monuments data list; sites located within 1.5km of Imphal Barracks.

HER number	Grid Reference	Description	Period
Prehistoric			
MYO213	SE 6119 4936	Flint scraper (Find number FYO24)	
MYO258	SE 6270 5020	Spear (FYO66)	Neolithic/ Bronze Age
Roman			
MYO98	SE 6300 5067	Cemetery Windmill Lane, Heslington	Roman
MYO243	SE 6300 5067	Gypsum burial (associated with human remains FYO52)	Roman
MYO244	SE 6300 5067	Coffin, (FYO53)	Roman
MYO245	SE 6300 5067	Finger Ring (FYO54)	Roman
MYO246	SE 6300 5067	Finger Ring (FYO55)	Roman
MYO247	SE 6300 5067	Ear ring (FYO56)	Roman
MYO248	SE 6300 5067	Bracelet (FYO57)	Roman
MYO249	SE 6300 5067	Finger Ring (FYO58)	Roman
MYO250	SE 6300 5067	Finger Ring (FYO59)	Roman
MYO251	SE 6300 5067	Necklace (FYO60)	Roman
MYO252	SE 6300 5067	Coffin (FYO61)	Roman
MYO253	SE 6242 5079	Coin Hoard (FYO62)	Roman
MYO255	SE 6242 5079	Coin Hoard (FYO63)	Roman
MYO256	SE 6242 5079	Coin Hoard (FYO64)	Roman
MYO259	SE 6270 5020	Figurine (FYO67)	Roman
MYO260	SE 6270 5020	Amphora (FYO68)	Roman
MYO2011	SE 61143 49370	Field System at St Oswalds Primary School	Roman
MYO2044	Centred SE 62829 51585	Romano-British field system Derewent Road Playing Fields, Osbaldwick Lane	Roman
MYO2195	Centred SE 6301 4803	RCHME Roman Road approaching York from the SE	Roman
MYO2264	Centred SE 6141 5094	Cemetery	Late Roman/ Anglian
MYO2276	SE 6256 5092	Gully or ditch	Roman
MYO2277	SE 6256 5091	Plough soil observed during watching brief	Roman
Saxon			
MYO104	Centred SE 6218 5086	Siwards How- Scheduled Monument 26623	
MYO2022	Centred SE 62346 50858	Heslington Hill Anglo-Saxon Settlement	AD 550 to AD 650
MYO2208	Centred SE 6144 5094	Lamel Hill, Tumulus	
Medieval			
MYO101	SE 6270 5020	Heslington Village	Medieval
MYO102	SE 6285 5059	St. Paul's Church	
MYO2030	Centred SE 61411 51364	Site of St Edwards Church	14 th Century

HER number	Grid Reference	Description	Period
		and cemetery	
MYO2043	Centred SE 62842 51559	Upstanding and some buried remains potentially ridge and furrow on small area of playing fields at Derwent Road, Osbaldwick Lane	Medieval
MYO2101	Centred SE 61895 49669	Ridge and furrow remains	Medieval
MYO2102	Centred SE 62228 49648	Ridge and furrow remains	Medieval
MYO2103	Centred SE 62049 49591	Ridge and furrow remains	
MYO2127	Centred SE 62335 49905	Ridge and furrow remains	
MYO2150	Centred SE 62689 49700	Ridge and furrow remains	
MYO2209	Centred SE 6135 5064	Walmgate Stray Medieval ridge and furrow	
MYO2336, MYO2343, MYO2344	Centred SE 6141 4934	Ridge and furrow seen as earthworks and cropmarks on 1936 air photographs	
Post Medieval			
MYO99	SE 6264 5038	Heslington Hall	Post medieval
MYO100	SE 6265 5064	Hospital	17 th Century?
MYO103	SE 6284 5089	Site of a windmill	
MYO454	SE 6289 5016	The Manor House (Listed Building)	Late 18 th Century
MYO2199	Centred SE 6113 5081	York Cemetery	1836
MYO2210	Centred SE 6156 5047	Walmgate Stray Napoleonic ridge and furrow	19 th Century
MYO2211	SE 6148 5057	Walmgate Stray Pond A	1830's.
MYO2212	SE 6179 5056	Walmgate Stray Pond B	1798
MYO2213	SE 6140 5092	Walmgate Stray possible rifle range firing targets	19 th century
MYO2214	SE 6145 5074	Walmgate Stray Trench 1 (Part of four lines of practice trenches)	1914-1918
MYO2215	SE 6152 5054	Walmgate Stray Trench 2	1914-1918
MYO2216	SE 6156 5037	Walmgate Stray Trench 3	1914-1918
MYO2217	SE 6155 5028	Walmgate Stray Trench 4	1914-1918
MYO2218	SE 6167 5026	Walmgate Stray Trench 5 (Part of training for telecoms trenches (5 and 6))	1914-1918
MYO2219	SE 6157 5003	Walmgate Stray Trench 6	1914-1918
MYO2220	Centred SE 6157 5015	Walmgate Stray Trench Sections	1914-1918
MYO2222	SE 6146 5048	WWII embanked road-way, surfaced with timber railway sleepers which are still visible in places on the surface	1930-1940's
MYO2223	SE 6166 5042	Walmgate Stray possible target tank position	1930's- 1940's
MYO2224	SE 6145 5070	Walmgate Stray assault course	1930's- 1940's
MYO2265	Centred SE 6171 5125	Plantation Tannery	1838
Unknown			
MYO93	SE 6160 4900	Field System	Unknown
MYO94	SE 6246 4913	Field System	Unknown

HER number	Grid Reference	Description	Period
MYO105	SE 6186 5055	Green Dykes, earthworks	Unknown
MYO2221	Centred SE 6154 5026	Walmgate Stray weapons pits	
Various			
MYO2205	Centred SE 6159 5036	Walmgate Stray; consists of about 32 hectares of common land.	Date ranges from Early Iron Age earthworks to WWII assault course.

Source: City of York HER

Table A.2: Listed Structures within 1.5km of site.

EH Listed Building Number	CofY HER ref.	Grade	Description	Date
326173	DYO66	II	A pair of Houses at Numbers 15 and 16 Main Street Heslington.	Late 18 th Century
326174	DYO163	II	18 Main Street Heslington. Included for group considerations	Late 18 th Century to early 19 th Century
462783	DYO1438	II	2 and 3 Belle Vue Terrace and 97 Heslington Road	Mid-19 th Century
463438	DYO1112	II	200 and 202 Fulford Road	Mid-19 th Century
326177	DYO68	II	23 and 24 Main Street Heslington	Early 19 th Century
326171	DYO65	II	5 Main Street Heslington	Early to Mid-18 th Century
463784	DYO900	II	61 Lawrence Street	Early 19 th Century
463785	DYO901	II	Two houses and shop at 63 Lawrence Street	1900
463786	DYO902	II	Stone, stucco and brick houses at 85 and 87 Lawrence Street	1830
463788	DYO903	II	Stone, stucco and brick houses at 93 Lawrence Street	1830
326186	DYO1540	II	Low balustrade with strapwork decoration and mannerist finials, located metres to north of Heslington Hall	1854
326176	DYO164	II	Chapel House	Late 18 th century-19 th century
326157	DYO1497	II	Gothic Revival Church of Saint Oswald	1877
326180	DYO35	II	Coach house to The Little Hall	Late 18 th Century
463437	DYO1111	II	Consort House	Mid-19 th Century
1414106	DYO1699	II	Convent of St Joseph, Lawrence Street, York. By George Goldie for the Order of Poor Clare Colletines	1870-75
465136	DYO243	II	Danesmead, by	1904

EH Listed Building Number	CofY HER ref.	Grade	Description	Date
			Walter Bierley; comprises a 2 storey house.	
326167	DYO63	II	Font, approximately 2.5m to north of Heslington Church chancel	Mid-19 th Century
463435	DYO1109	II	Fulford Conservative Club	1810
463440	DYO1114	II	Fulford Cross	15 th Century
463579	DYO1008	II	Garrow Hill; House, now students' residence	1835
326189	DYO165	II	Gate piers and gates to walled garden, and walls adjoining Heslington Hall	Early to mid 18 th Century
326188	DYO1541	II	Gazebo at Heslington Hall	Early 18 th Century
463575	DYO1023	II	Herdsman's Cottage, Walmgate Stray	1840
326168	DYO162	II	Nos 1-5, Hesketh Cottages (almshouses)	1795
326166	DYO1496	II	Heslington Anglican and Methodist Chapel	1858
326185	DYO38	II*	Heslington Hall. Previously a Country house now part of York University. Built originally for Sir Thomas Eynns.	1565-1568
463439	DYO1113	II	Holly Lodge, Fulford Road	Mid-19 th Century
463441	DYO1115	II	Imphal Barracks- The Keep Armoury, guardhouse and store,	1877-80
326182	DYO36	II	Lime Tree Farm	Mid to late 18 th Century
463742	DYO929	II	Millfield House (No.153A) and Tall Timbers (No.165A)	1830
326170	DYO1494	II	More House (Old Vicarage)	Late 18 th Century
326184	DYO37	II	Old School House	1795
326190	DYO40	II	The Orangery, Heslington Hall	Mid-18 th Century to 19 th Century
465134	DYO242	II	Ousefield House, now officers mess	1899
326187	DYO39	II	Railings, gates and piers of Heslington Hall	Mid-19 th Century
463578	DYO1025	II	Summerhouse to the west of The Retreat Hospital	1900
326179	DYO34	II*	The Little Hall. Inscribed and dated 'JY/1734' in	1734

EH Listed Building Number	CofY HER ref.	Grade	Description	Date
			plasterwork of hall ceiling with later additions and alterations including wing to rear.	
326169	DYO64	II	The Lodge	Early 19 th Century
326178	DYO33	II	The Manor House	Mid to late 18 th Century
326191	DYO166	II	The Old Porch, Heslington Hall	
463576	DYO1024	II	The Retreat Hospital (Psychiatric Hospital to 1970)	1793
462784	DYO1439	II	The Rise, Belle Vue Terrace	1850
326172	DYO1495	II	Tolley House	Mid to late 18 th Century
326175	DYO67	II	No 19, Village Farm	18 th Century
326183	DYO1539	II	Village School (Lord Deramores Primary School)	1856
326181	DYO1538	II	Wesleyan Chapel	1844
463022	DYO1315	II*	York Cemetery Chapel. Designed by JP Pritchett	1837
463020	DYO1314	II	York Cemetery Lodge; Designed by JP Pritchett	1892
463027	DYO1318	II	York Cemetery: Plot No.11847: Gray Monument	1837
463029	DYO1319	II	Leadbetter Monument	1841
463030	DYO1320	II	Knowlson Monument	1865
463032	DYO1321	II	Leetham Monument	1861
463033	DYO1322	II	Hessay monument	1874
463026	DYO1317	II	Terry Monument	1850
463024	DYO1316		York cemetery Railings, gates and gate piers. Designed by J P Pritchett, manufactured by William Walker	1837-1880

Source: City of York HER.

Table A.3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.5km of development area

SAM no.	CoY HER no.	Grid Reference	Description	Period
1015539	DOY1595 DYO1114 (Grade II listing)	SE 6087 5012	A medieval cross at Fulford, which is situated on the west side of Fulford Road, considered to remain in original location. It includes the lower portion of the cross shaft, which is	14 th Century

SAM no.	CoY HER no.	Grid Reference	Description	Period
1004886	DYO1590	Centred SE 6144 5094	octagonal in section and survives to a height of 1m Lamel Hill (Anglo-Saxon tumulus). Excavated and contained contained the cremated remains of 300 bodies within a single urn	Anglo-Saxon
26623	DYO1596	Centred SE 6218 5086	Siwards How, south east of the water tower, Heslington Hill. A Saxon Tumulus, which unlike Lamel Hill, has never had any record of being excavated	Anglo-Saxon
1020683	DYO1604		Standing tower and below ground remains of St Lawrence's Church and associated burial ground. The church tower, which is Listed Grade I, is all that survives above ground.	Earliest reference is 1194

Source: City of York HER

Table A.4: Archaeological events within 1.5km of the development area

HER Event	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
EYO196	SE 6082 5032	Stuart House Hospital Fields Road. Archaeological Watching brief	Watching brief of pile capping and lift shaft insertion. Remains observed were associated with 19 th Century hospital.	19 th Century
EYO208	SE 6169 5149	Bootham Engineers Lawrence Street. Trial trenching/evaluation	Remains associated with church and leper hospital of St Nicholas Church	11 th to 16 th century
EYO261	SE 6227 5086	Heslington Hill. Archaeological excavation		
EYO273	SE 6197 4910	Germany Beck, Fulford Pond area. Evaluation	Seven trenches were excavated. Natural hollows and ditches and gullies located. Flint artefacts and post medieval pottery found.	Various
EYO2957	SE 61153 51162	25 Wolsley St. Watching Brief	YAT. Archaeological intervention	N/A
EYO392	SE 6250 5050	Archaeological intervention	None recorded	N/A
EYO4051	Centred SE 61925 50737	Bleachfield University of York. Archaeological evaluation and	Watching brief and evaluation carried out construction of three three-storey and three	N/A

HER Event	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
		watching brief	four-storey residential accommodation blocks with an associated utility building	
EYO4060	Centred SE 64019 50771	Archaeological fieldwork, extensive methods	Large scale development to provide new Campus for York University on 60 hectares of greenfield land to east of Heslington village	None mentioned
EYO4096	Centred SE 62825 51593	Evaluation	Derwent Road Playing Fields Osbaldwick Lane. Evaluation revealed Romano-British drainage ditches, gullies or hedges delineating or sub-dividing fields or enclosures.	Romano-British and Medieval
EYO4108	Centred SE 61177 51270	24 Lawrence Street, Archaeological Evaluation	Nineteenth and twentieth century deposits, features and structures were found in all six trenches.	19 th and 20 th Century deposits
EYO421	SE 6169 5135	Bootham Engineering, Lawrence street	Evaluation consisted of two trenches. These encountered a well, domestic pits, and a substantial oven, and a large boundary or defensive ditch/moat, backfilled with domestic and organic waste	From the 13th to 16th century
EYO4262	Centred SE 6126 5122 (Discus Housing Site Regent Street York	Five evaluation trenches were excavated by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	None
EYO4263	SE 6173 5126	Old Dairy Hull Road Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	DBA, Durham University	19 th c deposits
EYO4294	SE 6140 5136	1 Landsdowne Terrace Watching Brief		N/A
EYO4295	Centred SE 6172 512	Old Dairy 10-18 Hull Road York Archaeological Evaluation	Excavation of 8 trial trenches and the monitoring of a single test pit.	Medieval and post medieval artefacts
EYO4448	Centred SE 6369 5056	Heslington East Areas A1 and A2	geophysical survey and archaeological excavation at Heslington East,	Early Iron Age to post medieval

HER Event	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
			Heslington	
EYO4458	SE 6239 5096	National Stem Centre Heslington. Watching Brief	N/A	N/A
EYO4567	SE 6260 5070	University of York; Chemistry block C. Desk Based assessment	N/A	N/A
EYO4568	Centred SE 6145 5048	Walmgate Stray York, Archaeological Field Investigation by English Heritage	N/A	N/A
EYO4586	Centred SE 6174 5128	Old Dairy 6 -18 Hull Road York Archaeological Excavation	Tanning pits shown on 1852 OS plan; Engine house complex	19 th century
EYO4861	Centred SE 6201 4910	40 Acre Field, Fulford	Metal detecting survey, Fulford Battlefield Society	
EYO4863	SE 6207 4919	Spoil Heap, 40 Acre Field, Fulford	Two hour scan over spoil from MAP archaeological investigation EYO273. Heaps checked after the trenches were dug.	
EYO4864	Centred SE 6226 4924	Roman Road, 40 Acre Field, Fulford		
EYO4866	Centred SE 6187 4913	Beck Bank Hoard, 40 Acre Field, Fulford. Metal detecting survey	Hoard of billets, gritty ware pottery	12 th -13 th century
EYO4868	Centred SE 6163 4885	Area 10, Zone 3, land south of Germany Beck, Fulford	Metal detecting	
EYO4871	Centred SE 6172 5020	Walmgate Stray, Metal detecting survey	n/a	n/a
EYO488	SE 6080 5025	Hospital Fields, Fulford, York. Desk Based assessment	n/a	n/a
EYO4949	Centred SE 6154 4890	Germany Beck Ditches and Dike Soil Samples. Auger Survey	n/a	n/a
EYO5025	Centred SE 6181 5006	Germany Beck Walmgate Stray. Auger Survey	n/a	n/a
EYO5029	Centred SE 6301 5025	University of York Sewer Requisition and Surface Water Diversion. Desk Based Assessment, NAA.	Identified three listed buildings and 18 archaeological sites within 500m of the proposed development. archaeological sites and findspots within the vicinity include two Roman roads, a number of burials of probable Roman date and evidence for Medieval ridge and	Roman to post medieval

HER Event	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
			furrow cultivation.	
EYO523	SE 6157 5126	Former DC Cook site, Lawrence Street	n/a	n/a
EYO5501	SE 6141 5123	St Joseph's Convent. Trial trenching	n/a	n/a
EYO575	SE 6172 5145	Bootham Engineers Lawrence Street	MAP Ltd	n/a
EYO576	SE 6172 5144	Bootham Engineers Lawrence Street	MAP Ltd	n/a
EYO604	SE 6172 5143	Bootham Engineers Lawrence Street	MAP Ltd	n/a
EYO607	SE 6172 5143	Bootham Engineers Lawrence Street	MAP Ltd	n/a
EYO612	SE 6142 4906	Germany Beck, Fulford	Project design for trenching	
EYO616	Centred SE 6131 4890	Germany Beck, Fulford	MAP Ltd	n/a
EYO672	SE 6110 4945	St Oswalds School Fulford	Project Design for Archaeological excavation	
EYO700	SE 6170 5050	Walmgate Stray	Measured survey by English Heritage	
EYO93	SE 6219 5081	Heslington Hill. Field survey/geophysical		
EYO97	SE 6219 5086	Siwards Howe Heslington Hill		
EYO98	SE 6120 5028	Imphal Barracks	Geophysical survey	
EYO263	SE 6281 5055	Campus 3 Zone E Desk Based Assessment EYO263 Event		
EYO4572	SE 6141 5003	1936 aerial photo		
EYO4516	SE 6128 5023	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography		
EYO4518	SE 6108 5065	1936 aerial photo		
EYO4422	SE 6267 5000	1936 aerial photo	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
EYO4424	N/A	1936 aerial photo	MYO2369 Ridge and Furrow Heslington	
EYO4425	SE 6220 5071	1936 aerial photo		
EYO4528	SE 6186 5099	1936 aerial photo		
EYO4690	SE 6180 5129	1936 aerial photo		
EYO4521	n/a	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography		
EYO4520	n/a	1936 aerial photo		
EYO4519	n/a	1936 aerial photo. Remote sensing survey/aerial photography		
EYO4691	SE 6202 5146	1936 aerial photo		
EYO4686	SE 6246 5162	Remote sensing survey/aerial		

HER Event	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
			photography	
EYO4524	n/a	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography		
EYO4685	SE 6270 5113	1936 aerial photo		
EYO3732	SE 61418 51373	31 Landsdowne Terrace. watching brief	Three undisturbed and some disturbed burials were observed.	14 th - 15 th century
EYO3715	SE 61341 51275	15 Farrer Street. Watching brief	n/a	
EYO32	SE 6165 5125	130-148 Lawrence Street	Two trenches closest to Lawrence Street contained well-preserved remains of medieval buildings, possibly parts of the medieval hospital of St Nicholas	
EYO36	SE 6121 5112	The Rise, Heslington Rd	geophysical survey and single trench formed an evaluation of this site	19th century drain.
EYO307	SE 6120 5028	Imphal Barracks	Watching Brief	
EYO44	SE 6169 5132	148 Lawrence St	Activity dated to 12 th and 13 th century related to the leper hospital at St Nicholas'	12 th - 13 th century
EYO3733	SE 61418 51370	32 Landsdowne Terrace. watching brief	Four burials and a small quantity of disarticulated bone were recovered from this site	Medieval
EYO945	SE 6270 4990	aerial photography	Ridge and furrow, Heslington Village	Medieval
EYO946	SE 6240 5050	aerial photography	Ridge and Furrow, York University	Medieval
EYO955	SE 6130 5050	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography		
EYO1002	SE 6220 4980	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography		
EYO1003	SE 6170 5050	Walmgate Stray ridge and furrow		
EYO1004	SE 6200 5050	Remote sensing survey/aerial photography		
EYO4832	SE 6174 5128	Old Dairy, Hull Road, York archaeological desk-based assessment	structures on site are of 20th century date. The site lies outside any conservation areas. Truncation of the western part of the site makes it unlikely that archaeological deposits will be	

HER Event	Grid Reference	Name and type of event	Description of event	Period
EYO4601	SE 6213 5093	Siwards How Pumping Station Heslington	encountered in this area monitoring did not identify any archaeological features, but revealed that the post-medieval topsoil had been sealed under redeposited material from the original water tower excavations	
EYO4174	SE 6172 5145	Bootham Engineers, Lawrence Street, York	Archaeological Excavations were undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. Three areas were excavated: Areas A, D and F. Excavations in Area A revealed ten phases of activity including medieval ditches, gullies, cobble surfaces, furrows, pits and postholes, post-medieval subsoil, a well, deposits and ditches and modern building footings, pits and postholes	Medieval

Source: City of York HER

Appendix B. Figures