



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



## FALCON TAP INN, 94 MICKLEGATE

By George Loffman

### *DESK BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT*

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### **Abbreviations**

AOD – above ordnance datum

BGL – below ground level

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Archaeological interventions in the area of the Falcon Tap Inn, 94 Micklegate, demonstrate the potential of archaeological deposits to a depth of 3.40m BGL. There is potential to encounter post-medieval structures along the frontages of Toft Green and Micklegate. The rear of the current property appears to have been a backyard with outbuildings from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Significant deposits of a medieval and Roman date are possible here, sealed below 500mm-750mm of post-medieval build-up/garden soil deposits. Of particular significance is the potential to uncover evidence for the street layout of the Roman civil settlement, and high status Roman buildings.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust was commissioned by DC Architecture to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of the likely archaeological deposit sequence on the site of the Falcon Tap Inn, 94 Micklegate, York (Figure 1 and 2). This was carried out during November and December 2016.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

There have been a number of archaeological interventions within the Micklegate area since the 1980s, and therefore a significant amount of information from which to extrapolate the proposed deposit model. The archaeological sequences from the sites summarised in section 4 and Table 1 will provide the data for this assessment. A walkover survey of the site was carried out on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December 2016

The bulk of the data was collated using the YAT site gazetteer, the York Historic Environment Record (HER) and the York Royal Commission on Historic Monuments Survey (RCHM 1 1962, RCHM 3 1972).

## 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development is located to the south-west of the River Ouse, 0.5km south-west of York city centre. It is rectangular in shape and lies between the present streets of Micklegate and Toft Green, covering an area of approximately 600 square meters located at NGR SE 59862 51593.

The underlying bedrock is sandstone from the Sherwood group formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian periods. Above this, superficial deposits of glacial moraine are present consisting of clay, sand and gravel. These were formed during the last Ice Age as glaciers moved over the landscape and deposited moraine till combined with gravel and sand from seasonal and post glacial outwash ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – accessed 22/11/16).

The site is bounded by Toft Green to the north-west and to the south-east by Micklegate. To the north-east the site is next to the hotel Safestay York and the night club Fibbers. To the south-west the site is bounded by restaurants and a carpark. The site is currently occupied by the Falcon Tap Inn.

The site lies within the Micklegate conservation area, area 21 of the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area and within York's Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI).

The present property is a grade II listed building, dating to 1842 and sited on the location of the previous public house bearing the same name. The Inn previously incorporated both 94 and 96 Micklegate. A gilded carving of a falcon on the frontage of 94 is said to survive from the earlier inn.

The site is presently occupied by the main building of the Falcon Tap Inn and its basement cellar, building extensions to the rear, and a paved yard area.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 4.1 Historical Background

#### *Roman period*

The site is within the Roman civil settlement or *colonia* located on the south side of the river Ouse. The site therefore lies within an important area of settlement from the late 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD onwards, following the founding of the legionary fortress on the opposite side of the Ouse. Growth of the civilian settlement was particularly rapid in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> Century, represented by the construction of new buildings and streets. To the south-west of the Ouse these included a substantial bath-house at 1-9 Micklegate, a high status building possibly another bath house at Station Road and temples to Mithras and Serapis (Ottaway 2011). The main Roman road from *Calcaria*/Tadcaster to the Legionary fortress also runs through the *colonia* in the Micklegate area.

In the early 3<sup>rd</sup> Century York was given the honorific status of *colonia*. This term has been used to describe the settlement on the south-west side of the Ouse. However there is no reason to suppose that the settled areas on the north-east of the Ouse did not also enjoy the designation as a *colonia*. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries the civilian settlement appears to have undergone a period of prosperity, with the expansion of town houses, some with mosaic floors. A gradual decline in population and the deterioration of standing buildings and streets appears to have occurred from the mid 4<sup>th</sup> Century (Ottaway 2011).

#### *Medieval period*

The modern street of Micklegate was one of the major thoroughfares into York in the medieval and Anglo-Scandinavian periods. The layout of the present street originates in the 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> Century at the latest, and is very likely to have been established before this (RCHMY 3 1972). The Micklegate road was of particular significance as it leads to the Ouse Bridge, the only bridge over the Ouse in the medieval period

At the time of the construction of the Norman defences around this part of York, much of the land remained unoccupied. The earliest mention of the name *Myglagata* was in 1161-84, and the street soon became an important area. The street contained a Benedictine Priory, three parish churches and merchant houses. Three medieval inns are also known along Micklegate. A deep drainage ditch, called "King's ditches" ran along each side of the road (Raine 1955:226-7).

During the medieval period the area around Toft Green was part of an open space, and the site of the Friary of the Dominicans. The open area was used for a variety of purposes including: as a muster point for defence of the city, a public market place, a place for the fighting of judicial duels and the erecting of military machines in the event of siege. Important cattle markets were held on Toft Green, and by an ordinance in c.1416 it was the only place allowed to hold them. It was also the only place within the city walls to hold a horse market (Raine 1955:243-4).

The Toft Green area was also used for the dumping of rubbish and waste, and in c.1524 people living in the Micklegate Ward were instructed to use Toft Green for this purpose.

The Holy Trinity Priory occupied an area to the south-east of Micklegate, with Micklegate road forming the boundary of the grounds. The gateway to the priory was located 100 yards along Micklegate from Micklegate Bar. The Priory dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> Century and continued in use until the dissolution. The site and the building were then granted to Leonard Beckwith in c.1543. The Priory was purchased in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century by Sir John Goodrick of Ribston, and was known as Trinity Gardens (Tillott 1961:360).

#### *Post medieval period*

In the post-medieval period the Micklegate frontage remained relatively unchanged up until the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (RCHMY 3 1972). From the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the area is characterised by the houses of the nobility, merchant properties, and artisan shops. By 1800 the number of professional and shop properties had increased. The coming of the railway in 1839 further changed the character of the area, and directly affected the old coach inn located on the proposed site. This probably instigated the refurbishment carried out in 1842-3 on the Falcon Tap Inn.

## **4.2 Summary of archaeological investigations**

Below is a summary of the relevant archaeological investigations that have been carried out within the area of the proposed development (Table 1, Figure 2)

Since the 1980s a number of small archaeological investigations have been carried out along the line of Micklegate Street. These included watching briefs close to the proposed site. In 1995 a watching brief was carried out on the proposed site itself, which identified 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Century deposits (YAT INTERIM Report 17:3 1992). To the south west of the site along the main thoroughfare of the present Micklegate road, outside 138 Micklegate, a watching brief indicated the presence of successive surfaces of the Roman road (YAT INTERIM report 17:3 1992). A watching brief on sewer repair carried out to the north east of the site at the junction with Barker Lane, identified Roman stonework and deposits perhaps related to a Roman building (YAT Annual report 92/93).

An evaluation was carried out within the basement of 104 Micklegate located to the south-west of the proposed site. The excavations revealed evidence for Roman period deposits and possible make-up for a road surface confirming the results of the sewer repair watching brief (YAT report 2015/15).

Further down Micklegate, 200m to the north-east of the site, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at the former Victoria House. Screw auger piles indicated the presence of deeply stratified archaeological deposits, probably of Roman date and possibly including a timber structure. Trenches excavated at the site revealed medieval and post medieval walls and deposits. A borehole sample revealed significant waterlogged organic deposits. The borehole operation encountered a possible Roman stone structure (YAT report 41/01).

Opposite the former Victoria House site, a watching brief was carried out by MAP at 21 Micklegate. The archaeological deposits excavated were medieval structures and related deposits and possible Anglo-Scandinavian deposits (MAP report Archaeological Watching Brief at 21 Micklegate 2000).



A significant site was excavated by YAT at the Queen's Hotel at the junction of Micklegate and Skeldergate, 300m east of the proposed site (YAT 1988-89.17). This uncovered extensive Roman deposits including a 2<sup>nd</sup> Century ditch, surface deposits, building, and a well preserved 3<sup>rd</sup> Century building with a sequence of floor deposits. Overlying this was evidence for Anglian activity including pits and burials.

To the south-west of the proposed site close to Micklegate Bar, On Site Archaeology carried out excavations at Kenning's Garage (OSA report OSA00EV01 2000). Excavated deposits included Roman wall foundations and occupation layers.

Where the property backs onto Toft Green archaeological watching briefs have been carried out for utility and sewer repair operations (YAT report 2012/19, 2011/78). One of these uncovered a Roman wall structure that may have linked to a Roman structure recorded in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (YAT report 2011/78).

A series of archaeological interventions have been undertaken at the site of the Old Railway Station by On Site Archaeology (OSA report OSA09EV05 2009, OSA11EX02 2013) in advance of development. An evaluation carried out in 2009 revealed significant Roman deposits to the north of the development site. These included a pebble surface, structures possibly relating to a bath complex, and medieval deposits. In 2013 excavations revealed evidence for Roman timber buildings, a later Roman masonry structure as well as a complex series of drainage features. The drainage features are suggested to relate to the bath complex excavated in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century ahead of the original construction of the station.

To the west of the proposed development site at land off Toft Green a watching brief was carried out that uncovered medieval deposits (OSA report OSA98EV03 1998).

## **5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS**

### **5.1 Natural deposits**

Where encountered natural deposits have been found to consist of: firm, orange brown, silty sand and clay, yellow silty sand or brownish pink clay. To the north-east of the site at the junction between Micklegate and Barker Lane natural was encountered at a depth of 3.4m BGL or 15.60m AOD (YAT interim report 17:3 1992). To the north of the site at the Old Railway Station, excavations have revealed natural at a maximum height of 13.47m AOD.

### **5.2 Roman activity**

#### *Roman roads*

Sequences of cobble and pebble deposits were observed within a sewer repair trench to the south west of the proposed site opposite 138 Micklegate (YAT interim report 17:3 1992). These were interpreted as evidence for the main Roman road running from the south-west. The deposits were present at a maximum height of 2.00m BGL or 18.00m AOD.

A road make-up bedding deposit was recorded in excavations at 104 Micklegate. The deposit has been interpreted as a possible Roman road aligned north-west /south-east, and therefore a second order thoroughfare to the main Roman road running through the *colonia*. These were recorded at a maximum height of 17.96 AOD.

During evaluation excavations at West Offices, Station Rise close to where Toft Green becomes Tanner Row the remains of a compacted pebble surface were uncovered. This was probably a Roman feature constructed directly onto natural deposits at a maximum height of 400mm BGL or 13.59 m AOD. It has been interpreted as a courtyard or minor Roman street.

#### *Roman buildings*

Evidence for a Roman building was uncovered during observation on a sewer repair trench to the north east of the site at the junction of Micklegate and Barker Lane (YAT interim report 17:3 1992). This was found at a depth of 2.00m BGL or 17.00m AOD. The structure consisted of a large sandstone block mortared to another block and bedded on a layer of clay and cobbles. This possibly formed part of the same Roman building observed in sewer works in 1946.

A section of a Roman wall was recorded during excavation of a sewer repair trench on Toft Green to the north of the site (YAT report 2011/78). It was found at a depth of 1.80 BGL. This was believed to possibly relate to a high status building excavated in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The high status building contained a religious dedication stone, foundations of an apsed building and a mosaic pavement (RCHMY 1 1972; Monument 32).

Numerous Roman buildings have been recorded close to the site during excavations in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Buildings under Micklegate were recorded in 1837 during sewer works from Priory Street to Micklegate Bar, fronting onto the north west side of a Roman street (RCHMY 1 1962 ; Monument 22). Under Toft Green a house with at least five rooms containing three mosaic floors was uncovered near to the west of the site (RCHMY 1 1962; Monument 35). To the south east of the site a structure, altar and a metalled surface were revealed in 1752 (RCHMY 1 1962; Monument 23)

At the site of Kenning's Garage (OSA report EYO402) a Roman wall foundation and associated floor layers were uncovered. These have been interpreted as part of a boundary wall or more likely a significant structure within the *colonia*.

#### *Bath complex*

Structures related to a public bath were found during the construction of the Old Railway Station in 1839-40 (RCHMY 1 1962; Monument 34). These included plunge baths, *Caldarium*, drainage channels, and associated rooms. Excavations in 2009 uncovered further evidence of buildings probably related to the bath complex. The Roman structures were located at a maximum height of 13.56 m AOD or 900mm BGL. Further excavation and watching briefs in 2013 uncovered a sequence of Roman buildings in timber and stone, some of which probably relate to the bath complex, as well as complicated drainage features.

### **5.3 Early medieval activity.**

#### *Anglian activity*

At Queen's Hotel a sequence of four burials associated with Anglian C14 dates were excavated. Nearby a timber structure and pit features were found containing sherds of Anglian pottery (YAT 1988-89.17).

#### *Anglo-Scandinavian activity*

A dark organic deposit containing preserved wood and a large wooden post was uncovered at 21 Micklegate (MAP 04-02-00). This has been interpreted as a possible build up deposit relating to the Anglo Scandinavian period. A similarity is noted between the deposit and a dark humic deposit uncovered at Queen's Hotel.

#### **5.4 Medieval activity**

At 98 Micklegate a watching brief was carried out that uncovered a thick clean deposit of mid brown loam, which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. This was located between 500mm and 850mm BGL (YAT report 1999:77).

Successive layers of dump deposits of probable medieval date were uncovered at a watching brief at 57 Micklegate (MAP report August 2003). These were most probably part of a medieval rubbish tip, of an industrial rather than domestic nature. Lying on top of these deposits was a consolidation layer with an attempt to level the area above the rubbish tip. The medieval activity was found at a maximum height of 17.74m AOD or 940mm BGL.

##### *Medieval structures/occupation*

To the north of the proposed site at excavations of Station Rise, a small area of medieval deposits was uncovered, probably representing insubstantial buildings (OSA report OSA09EV05 2009). The top of these deposits was 1.15m BGL or 13.16 AOD and were a total of 300mm thick.

Above the possible Anglo-Scandinavian deposit at 21 Micklegate, a number of structural features and a possible hearth were excavated (MAP 04-02-00). These were interpreted as an earlier medieval building below the present 15<sup>th</sup> Century building. A large medieval pit was also uncovered cutting the structural features. This has been interpreted as a refuse pit located towards the back of a medieval building; the fill contained possible evidence for a tanning process carried out close to the site.

##### *Open space (gardens or orchards).*

In excavations at British Rail land off Toft Green, medieval and post medieval deposits were encountered that suggest the area between Toft Green and Tanner row may have been an open space for orchards or gardens (OSA 98EV03).

#### **5.5 Post-medieval activity**

The current frontages along Micklegate were established in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. During the period from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century the character of the street remained relatively unchanged. The makeup of the street consisted of mansions of the nobility, houses of merchants and citizens and the shops of artisans. In the Georgian period most of the properties were rebuilt or re-fronted (RCHMY 3 1972).

After 1800 the number of professional and shop premises increased, as the residential aspect declined. Around this time a number of residents can be traced leaving Micklegate for properties on Blossom Street and the Mount.

The Falcon Inn itself was one of the great hostelries of Micklegate, and the Inn included the present 96 Micklegate. The Inn was ruined by the coming of the railway into York, and the site was redeveloped in 1842-3. No part of the ancient building survives (RCHMY 3 1972).

In terms of archaeological interventions most relevant is the watching brief carried out on the Falcon Inn (YAT interim report 17:3 1992). This uncovered a garden soil deposit that extended to 750mm BGL, and probably dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Post Medieval build up deposits were observed to depth of 500mm BGL at a watching brief carried out on 98 Micklegate.

## 5.6 Historic map analysis

The 1610 Speed map (Figure 3) shows that the frontages along Micklegate are already present. There are also buildings lining the Toft Green area, which appears to be open ground. To the south-east of the site are shown the grounds of Trinity Church Priory. Within the site boundaries it appears that there are buildings present along where the site bounds Micklegate and Toft Green. The map shows that there is an open area between the two frontages, possibly indicating a yard.

A similar layout is recorded in the 1685 Richards map (Figure 4), which also shows the two frontages onto Micklegate and Toft Green. The open area between these two frontages is shown clearly and is depicted as possibly a garden area.

Cossin's 1727 map (Figure 5) of York indicates the continuation of the frontage along Micklegate, but shows no further detail on the internal layout of the site. The friary gardens are depicted to the north of the proposed development. Toft Green continues as an area of open ground.

By 1822 (Figure 6) the frontage along Micklegate has been extensively built-up. It is also possible to discern some of the internal layout of the Falcon Tap Inn property. To the back of the Micklegate frontage are depicted outbuildings and a narrow open area, possibly a yard. These features probably relate to the buildings function as a coaching inn.

The 1851 OS map (Figure 7) shows that the Friary gardens and Toft Green area have been built on by the Old Railway station. The map shows the Micklegate frontage, and perhaps indicates that 94 and 96 Micklegate are separate properties at this time. The area towards the back of the frontage is depicted as an open courtyard containing an outbuilding, with an opening onto Toft Green. This opening may have served as access for coaches from Toft Green and may be a feature of the property when it served as a coaching inn.

## 6 POTENTIAL DEPOSIT SEQUENCE

### 6.1 Natural

The depth of natural is likely to be around 3.4m BGL or 15.60m AOD as evidenced by the nearest site where natural was encountered at the junction of Barker Lane and Micklegate. Natural has been found at lower level towards the north of the site at the boundary of Toft Green and Tanner Row at a maximum height of 13.47m AOD. Taking into account the lower ground level of Toft Green in comparison with that of Micklegate, this may suggest natural is slightly lower at the Toft Green side of the proposed site. This probably represents where the natural land surface slopes towards the river Ouse.

It should be noted that the vast majority of the archaeological interventions referred to in this study did not penetrate deeply enough to encounter natural deposits.

## 6.2 Prehistory

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

## 6.3 Roman

There is significant potential for the survival of Roman period deposits at the proposed site. The top of Roman deposits at nearby sites have been found at between 18.00m and 17.00m AOD, at a depth of 2.00m BGL.

### *Roman roads*

There is a strong possibility that deposits relating to Roman roads and streets that run through the *colonia*, will be encountered. These are significant as there is some confusion in the literature concerning the exact alignment of the main road and subsidiary streets through the urban settlement (Whyman 2015), and any deposits found would have the potential to further clarify this.

The main Roman road (RCHMY 1 1962; Road 10) from the south-west is projected to pass through or at least very close to the site. Deposits believed to be part of this road have been identified during a sewer repair watching brief outside 138 Micklegate (YAT INTERIM report 17:3 1992) and at Wellington Row near the crossing of the Ouse. (Ottaway 2011:115). If a projected line is drawn between these two sites it would run directly through the proposed site.

It may also be possible to uncover evidence for second order thoroughfares running orthogonally to the main road. A subsidiary street was believed to be uncovered within the basement of 104 Micklegate (Whyman 2015).

### *Roman buildings*

There is potential for the survival of houses and high status buildings fronting onto roads and streets. A number of Roman buildings have been uncovered in the vicinity including houses containing mosaic floors. The site is also located close to the Roman Bath complex at the site of the Old Railway Station.

## 6.4 Anglian

There is some evidence for Anglian activity at Queen's Hotel at the bottom of Micklegate. However sites in the immediate area and further up Micklegate have failed to show any evidence for Anglian deposits. If these were encountered they would be of considerable importance.

## 6.5 Anglo-Scandinavian

Deposits of Anglo-Scandinavian date have been uncovered at Queen's Hotel and at 21 Micklegate. It is possible that deposits of this date may occur at the site and would provide significant information on the early medieval development of the Micklegate area.

## 6.6 Medieval

The area around Micklegate appears to have been an important location in medieval York. It is sited close to the grounds of the Trinity Church Priory and along the main road from the south-west. The site is also close to Toft Green an area where public markets amongst other activities were held. The open area on Toft Green would have also been an area where waste could have been disposed. These factors would have made the area an attractive place for merchants and also for industrial activity.

Medieval deposits may relate to the buildings along the Micklegate frontage. These may take the form of wall structures, surface deposits, levelling deposits and pits. Similar remains have been uncovered at 21 Micklegate.

It may also be possible that remains of industrial activity are present on the site. At 57 Micklegate evidence for industrial processing was found within a large medieval pit.

The top of the medieval deposits are likely to be found at around 500mm - 940mm BGL.

## 6.7 Post-medieval

During the watching Brief carried out on the site a garden soil of late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> Century date was found to a depth of 750mm BGL. The trial hole was excavated to the rear of the property. The historic maps indicate that by at least the 17<sup>th</sup> Century a garden or back yard was present in the central and Toft Green side of the site. This central courtyard area may have also been utilised as a yard for coaches and horses.

There may be deposits related to outbuildings within the backyard, and the remains of footings for the previous inn on the Micklegate frontage. These would probably be present close to the current ground level underneath modern overburden.

## 7 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ACROSS DEVELOPEMENT SITE

The current development site consists of three main areas. These are the main building of the Falcon Tap Inn that fronts onto Micklegate with basement area, the extensions added to the rear of the main building and the open yard area with entrance onto Toft Green.

Underneath the area of the main building the basement extends to an approximate depth of 2.35 m below the level of the ground floor or 17.78m AOD. Based upon the potential deposit sequence (section 6) any excavations below this depth are likely to encounter significant Roman deposits, directly below the basement floor and its makeup. These deposits could extend to approximately 4.53 BGL or 15.60m AOD where natural deposits are projected to be encountered.

The extensions to the rear of the property are likely to have disturbed the ground in this area. Prior to the excavation of the beer cellar in the 1990s a test pit was excavated to 750mm, the proposed formation depth. It is therefore possible that the top 750mm within the footprints of the extension buildings has been previously disturbed. The top of medieval deposits would then be expected between 750mm-940mm. Roman deposits would be encountered at 2.00m below the floor surface at a depth of approximately 18.00m AOD. These may extend to 4.50m BGL or 15.60m AOD where natural deposits are projected to occur.

In the yard area underneath modern overburden, post-medieval deposits may be encountered up to a depth of 500mm-750mm. The top of medieval deposits may therefore be expected at a depth of between 750mm-940mm. Roman deposits would be encountered at 2.00m BGL or 18.00m AOD. These could extend to 4.50 BGL or 15.60 AOD where natural deposits are projected to occur.

## LIST OF SOURCES

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

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## APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF SITES

**Table 1 Gazetteer of sites used in study**

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
1	57 Micklegate	2003	MAP Archaeology., 2003. Archaeological Evaluation at 57 Micklegate.
2	98 Micklegate	1999	York Archaeological Trust., 98 Micklegate, Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief. 1999. YAT report 1999/77
3	104 Micklegate	2015	Whyman, M., 2015. Archaeological Investigations at 104 Micklegate. YAT Report 2015/15

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
4	Falcon PH WB	1995	Briden, C., 1995. Report on a Watching Brief on a Trial Hole to rear of the Falcon PH, Micklegate, York. YAT report
5	114 Micklegate		Antoni, B., 2005. 114 Micklegate, Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief. YAT Report.
6	Sewer repair trench, Micklegate	1992	Ottoway, P., 1992. Roman Road Works- Service But No Smile. <i>Interim</i> , Volume 17-3, 7-14.
7	Micklegate sewer, Barker Lane	1992	Ottoway, P., 1992. Roman Road Works- Service But No Smile. <i>Interim</i> , Volume 17-3, 7-14.
8	21 Micklegate	2000	MAP Archaeology., 2000. Archaeological Watching Brief at 21 Micklegate, York. MAP.
9	Former Victoria House, Micklegate	2001	York Archaeological Trust., Former Victoria House, Micklegate, Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief. YAT report 2001/41
10	Sewer repair, Tanner Row, Toft Green	2011	Evans, D., 2012. Watching Brief on Sewer Repair, Toft Green, York. YAT Report 2011/78
11	Old Railway Station , West Offices, Evaluation	2009	On Site Archaeology., West Offices, Station Rise. 2009. Report No OSA09EV05
12	Old Railway Station, Excavation and Watching Brief	2013	On Site Archaeology., West Offices, Station Rise. 2013. Report No OSA11EX02
13	Kenning's Garage, Micklegate	2000	On Site Archaeology., 2000. Kenning's Garage, Micklegate. Report No EYO402
14	Queen's Hotel	1988	York Archaeology Trust., 1988. Excavations at Queen's Hotel. YAT Report 1988-89/17
15	Monument 35 –	1853	RCHMY1 1962. <i>An Inventory of</i>



Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
	Roman house containing mosaic.		<i>the Historical Monuments of the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum Roman York.</i>
16	Monument 22 – Numerous Roman buildings	1752	RCHMY1 1962. <i>An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum Roman York.</i>
17	Monument 23 – Roman structure and altar. Roman street.	1752	RCHMY1 1962. <i>An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum Roman York.</i>
18	Monument 32 – Roman building with mosaic pavement and dedication stone	18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	RCHMY1 1962. <i>An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum Roman York.</i>
19	Monument 34 – Roman public bath complex	1839-40	RCHMY1 1962. <i>An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum Roman York.</i>
20	British Rail Land, Toft Green	1998	On Site Archaeology. 1998. British Rail Land Toft Green York. Report on a Window Sample Investigation. Report No. OSA98BH03.

## APPENDIX 2 FIGURES

Key  
■ Site location  
15 Gazetteer number



Figure 1 Location of sites from gazetteer within the immediate area

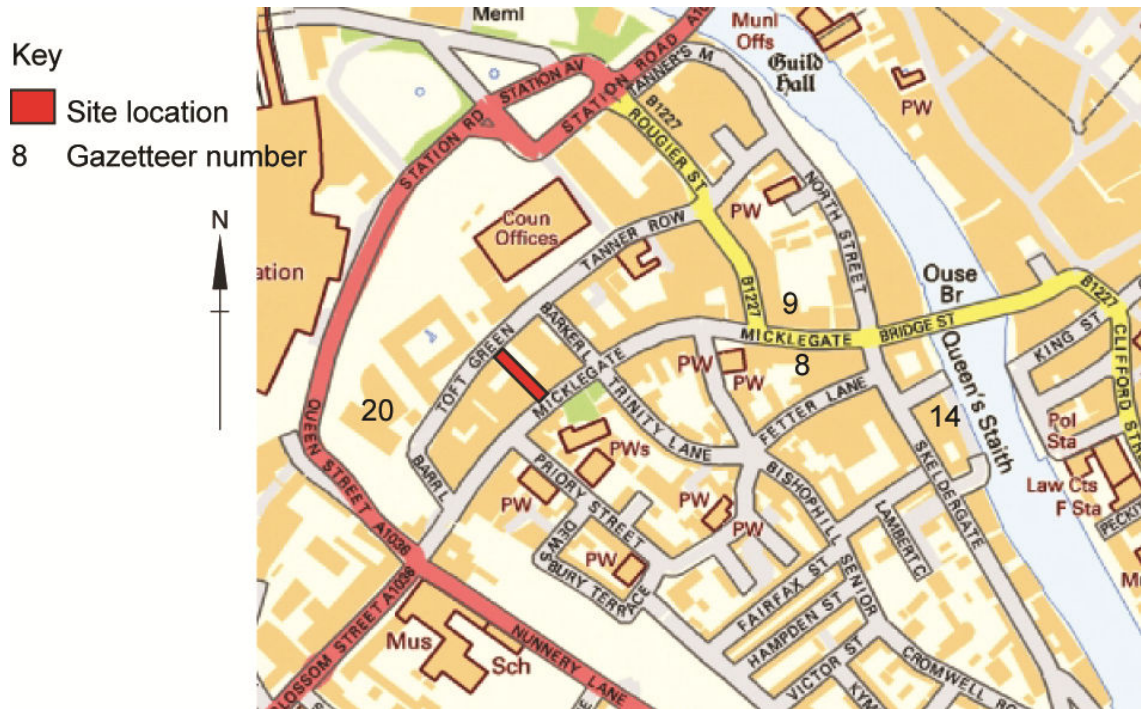


Figure 2 Location of sites from gazetteer in wider area

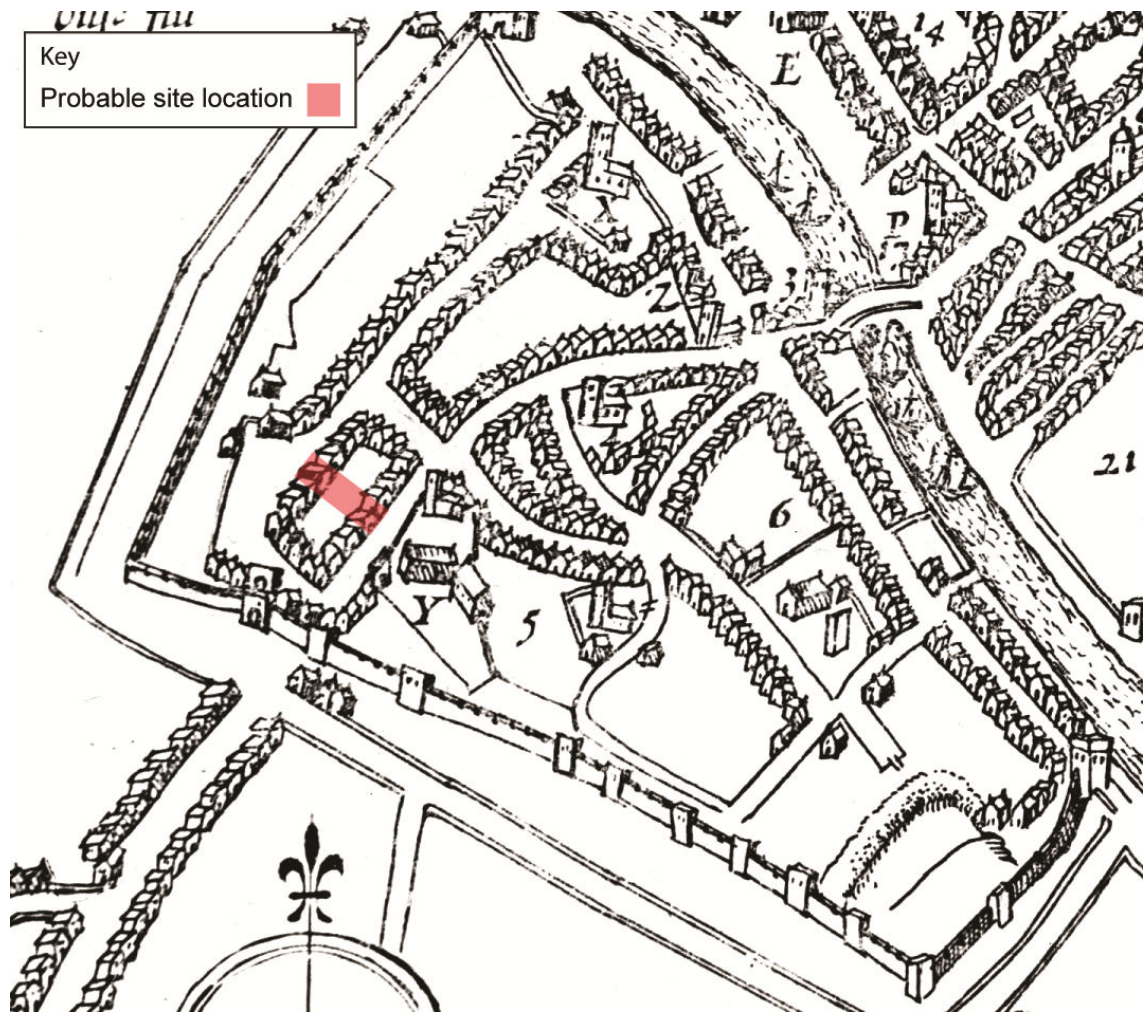


Figure 3 Speed (1610) map

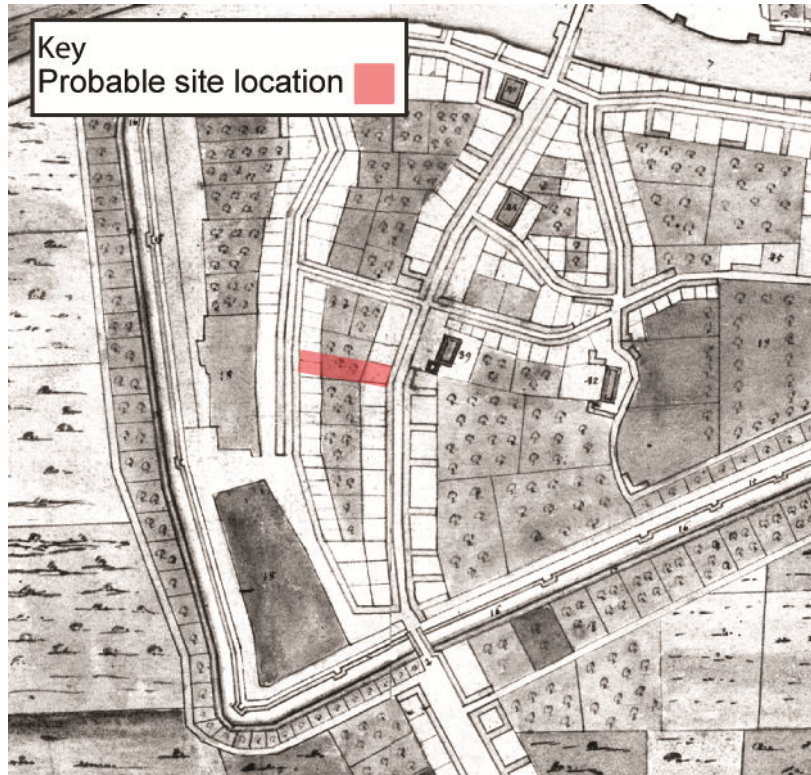


Figure 4 Richards (1685) map

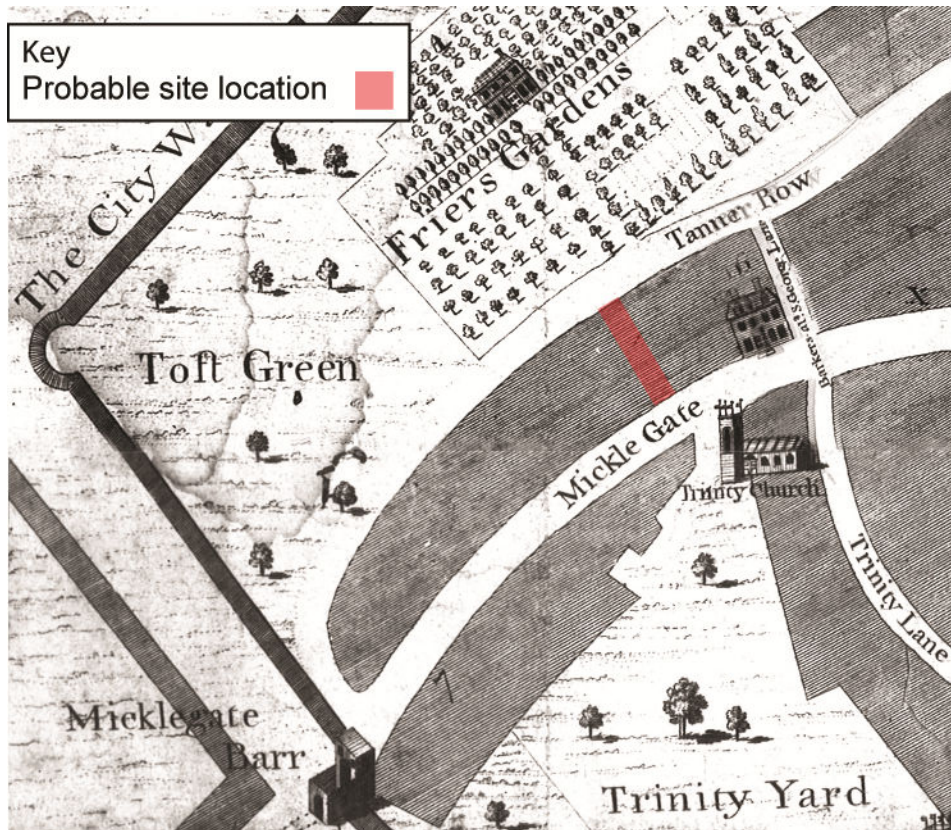


Figure 5 Cossins (1727) map



Figure 6 Baines (1822) map



Figure 7 OS (1851) digitised map

**APPENDIX 3 PLATES**



**Plate 1 View of yard from Toft Green facing south-east**





**Plate 2 View of extension buildings to the rear of main building facing south-east**



Plate 3 Shot of basement cellar



**Plate 4 Shot of main frontage on Micklegate facing north-west**