



YAT Desk-Based Assessment Report 2019/98 June 2019



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## Abbreviations

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

BGL – Below ground level

YAT – York Archaeological Trust



## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment (DBA) demonstrates the potential for archaeological deposits ranging in date from the Roman period to the present day to be present at 20–22 Toft Green and 1–2 Bar Lane, York (SE 59748 51526). The work was undertaken for O'Neill Associates to help inform a pre-planning application to be submitted for consideration to City of York Council.

The study has revealed that the site was located in the heart of York's Roman *colonia*, close to numerous high-status buildings. Little evidence has yet been found for the post-Roman period in this area, however, burgage plots laid out in the medieval period were occupied throughout the period and the site became increasingly built-up over the post-medieval period. The site is presently occupied by mixed 19<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> century commercial and domestic buildings.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	20–22 Toft Green and 1–2 Bar Lane, York
YAT Project No.	6153
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Planning Application No.	N/A
NGR	SE 59748 51526
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-358408

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust (YAT) was commissioned by O'Neill Associates to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the likely archaeological deposit sequence on the site of 20–22 Toft Green and 1–2 Bar Lane, York YO1 6JU (Figures 1 and 2). This was carried out during June 2019.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Numerous archaeological interventions have been undertaken in the Micklegate area since the 1980s, and a significant amount of information has been generated which can be used to understand the deposit model of the study area. For this study, an assessment was undertaken of all archaeological and heritage assets within a radius of 100m from the site. The site was also considered within the wider historical and archaeological landscape of York and some sites beyond the 100m search radius have also been considered due to their interpretive significance. The bulk of the data was collated using the YAT site gazetteer, the York Historic Environment Record (HER), the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHMY 1, 1962; RCHMY 3, 1972). For ease of reference each heritage asset discussed in the report text is listed in Appendix 1 and has been assigned a unique numerical identifier (UI number) which can be cross-referenced with the location plans in Figures 13–15.

A walkover survey of the site was carried out on the 4<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

Significance of the heritage assets was determined using Historic England's Conservation Principle Policies and Guidance (2008). The guidance highlights four main values when determining significance:

- Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present - it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.
- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.

Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The value of a heritage asset may be derived from many different factors and these can be classified on assessment (Table 1). The recognition of these factors may also further present opportunities for the client to provide public benefit (NPPF 2019, 54); increasing the potential for public engagement within an area of local and nationally significant heritage area.

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to	Substantial harm to, or loss of, these assets should be wholly exceptional Any harm or loss to a

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
	<p>acknowledged international research objectives.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments (including proposed).</p> <p>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance.</p> <p>Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks &amp; Gardens</p> <p>Other substantial or very legible historic landscapes of note</p>	<p>heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification</p> <p>(NPPF para 132 &amp; 152)</p>
High	<p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</p> <p>Conservation Areas</p> <p>Undesignated assets of clear regional or national importance</p> <p>Locally Listed buildings</p> <p>Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks &amp; Gardens</p> <p>Other legible historic landscapes</p>	<p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, these assets should be exceptional</p> <p>(NPPF para 132)</p> <p>Any harm or loss to a heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification</p> <p>(NPPF para 132 &amp; 152)</p>
Medium	<p>Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</p> <p>Locally Listed buildings</p> <p>Legible historic landscapes</p>	<p>Any harm or loss to a heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification</p> <p>(NPPF para 132 &amp; 152)</p>
Low	<p>Undesignated Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Fragmented historic landscapes</p>	<p>Any harm or loss to a heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification</p> <p>(NPPF para 132 &amp; 152 )</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological/heritage interest</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note</p> <p>Buildings of an intrusive character</p> <p>Areas of known ground disturbance</p>	
Unknown	<p>The importance of the resource (below ground deposits, landscape, setting or historic building) has not been ascertained.</p>	<p>Field evaluation may be required to evaluate potential buried assets</p> <p>(NPPF para 128)</p>

**Table 1** Examples of heritage significance

### 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development is located at the junction of Toft Green and Bar Lane, approximately 35m to the north-west of the historic city gateway Micklegate Bar and 160m south-east of York Railway Station. The site is irregular in plan and covers an area measuring approximately 850m<sup>2</sup>, centred on SE 59748 51526. The site is presently occupied by the buildings and associated yards of 20–22 Toft Green and 1–2 Bar Lane.

The geology of the site comprises of underlying bedrock of Sherwood Sandstone Group - Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 272.3 and 237 million years ago during the Permian and Triassic periods. Above this are superficial deposits of York Moraine Member - clay, sandy, gravelly. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?> - accessed 21/06/19).

The site is bounded by the streets of Toft Green and Bar Lane to the north-west and south-west respectively. The site is bounded to the north and east by the mixed commercial and residential properties at 18 Toft Green and the Grade II listed properties at 128–150 Micklegate.

The proposed development sits at around 18.30m AOD on land that slopes gently upwards to the north, east and south-east. 20 Toft Green is a three-storey building that is roughly square in plan with commercial space on the ground floor currently in use as a motorbike dealership. The ground floor commercial frontage appears to have been inserted in the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first and second floors retain their original appearance and are presently used as storage and office space (Plate 1). This building is scheduled to be retained and adapted as part of the proposed development.

22 Toft Green is a single storey warehouse building that is currently in use as a garage for vehicle servicing and repairs. The frontage features a large folding door for vehicle access and three further doorways (Plates 1–2). This building is entirely of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date and will be demolished and replaced with a new four storey structure as part of the proposed redevelopment of the site.

Numbers 1 and 2 Bar Lane are both of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date and most recently have been used as an art studio, with numerous temporary divisions in the ground floors (Plates 2–3). 1 Bar Lane is a corner property accessed from Toft Green but with frontages on to Bar Lane and Toft Green; 2 Bar Lane is only accessed from Bar Lane. 1 Bar Lane has a garage style door on the Toft Green frontage and largely retains its original external appearance. The ground floor frontage of 2 Bar Lane has been extensively altered and presently features two doorways and a set of folding doors providing access to different subdivided spaces within (Plate 3). Both buildings will be retained within the new development and refurbishment works had already started as of the walkover survey on 04/07/19. As a result, much of the buildings were obscured by scaffolding.

## 4 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 National policy



In February 2019, the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) in an effort to make the overall planning system less complex and more accessible. There has been clarification regarding ‘Heritage Assets’, in which a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape is identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

The relevant paragraphs of NPPF are Chapter 16 parts 184–202.

The framework states in part 196 that:

*“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.” (NPPF 2019:56).*

In part 199 that:

*“Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.” (NPPF 2019:56)*

## 4.2 Regional and local policy

A new City of York Local Plan (CYLP) was approved by The City of York Council (CYC) and submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018 for independent inspection (<https://www.york.gov.uk/LocalPlan>) (CYC Publication Draft 2018). Although not fully adopted the document is to be used as a basis for development control decisions.

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

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

- i. they are accompanied by an evidence based heritage statement that describes the significance of the archaeological deposits affected and that includes a desk based assessment and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site and its setting; including characterisation of waterlogged organic deposits, if present;*
- ii. they will not result in harm to the significances of the site or its setting;*
- iii. they are designed to enhance or better reveal the significances of an archaeological site or will help secure a sustainable future for an archaeological site at risk; and*
- iv. harm to archaeological deposits is unavoidable, detailed mitigation measures have been agreed with City of York Council that include, where appropriate, provision for deposit monitoring, investigation, recording, analysis, publication, archive deposition and community involvement.” (CYC 2018, 155).*

## Conservation Areas

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

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

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

*ii. respect important views; and*

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

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

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

#### **4.3 Historic Characterisation Areas**

In addition to the conservation areas, the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area appraisal (CYC 2011) is an in depth study of the conservation area carried out by Alan Baxter Associates and Historic England. This has been updated by the City of York Historic Environment Characterisation Project. There are 24 areas within York’s historic core and an additional 52 for the suburbs each with their own character statement document (MacRae 2013).

##### **Areas of Archaeological Importance**

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

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

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

- disturbance of ground

- tipping on the ground
- flooding of the ground

York Archaeological Trust (YAT) will decide whether:

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

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

### **Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAI) and the law**

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

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

([https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20216/archaeology/1318/areas\\_of\\_archaeological\\_importance](https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20216/archaeology/1318/areas_of_archaeological_importance)).

## **5 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS**

### **5.1 Archaeology and heritage designation**

The proposed development site is located within Historic Characterisation Area 21, which covers Micklegate and its surrounding area (MacRae 2013). A desk-based assessment has been carried out recently for a site 130m to the north-east of the proposed development site at Fibbers, Toft Green; further helping to assess this part of the city's archaeological significance (Jackson and Milsted 2019). No registered parks, gardens or battlefield sites are located within the site boundary.

To ensure that this desk-based assessment is relevant and that the data it contains was manageable a narrow search radius of 100m was considered sufficient in consideration of the large number of heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity

(Gazetteer of sites are listed in Appendix 1)

### **5.2 Scheduled Monuments**

There are no scheduled monuments within the proposed development area, but it lies inside the York medieval City Walls, including those from Baille Hill to Barker Tower (List Entry Number 1004910: UI 22) and Micklegate Bar (List Entry Number 1004910: UI 23).

### **5.3 Listed Buildings**

There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area, but the site does lie immediately adjacent to the Grade II listed properties of 128–150 Micklegate (UIs 32, 35–37, 39–41)

### **5.4 Conservation Areas**

The York Central Historic Core Conservation Area is one of the largest and most complex in England and is comprised of 24 distinct character areas. Each of these is detailed in a separate

character statement. The proposed development site is located within Character Area 21: Micklegate and is described as follows:

*'Character varies considerably throughout this area. Micklegate has the strongest and most rewarding identity, and four factors combine to make this one of the most handsome streets in Yorkshire. The first two are the rising topography and sinuous form. The third is extent of survival of high quality buildings and the fourth, their density. The result is an evolving series of excellent views up the street.'*

*The character of the other streets is more varied and fragmented because of the different style and age of construction; none have the excellence of Micklegate. It is the principal historic route into the city on one of the city's finest streets and bars. To its north, the gardens and yards of the houses along it were developed to create the southern side of Toft Green and Tanner Row. To the south, medieval churches and religious houses have helped shaped the development of Priory Street and Trinity and St Martin's Lanes.'*

The character of the area results from three subsequent stages of development:

- Medieval plots of land – burgage plots – which still define the width of some frontages and the form of development behind
- In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries some of these plots were combined by wealthy members of York in order to build grand houses away from the city centre and river
- As York expanded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the prestige of the street declined and back gardens on the north side were colonised by craft industry and workshops along Toft Green and Tanner Row.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 6.1 Historical Background

Much of the background information relevant to the site was covered in the recent Desk-Based Assessment for Fibbers, Toft Green (Jackson and Milsted 2019). The following is reproduced from that report with some further additions.

#### *Roman period*

The site lies on the south-west side of the River Ouse within an important area of Roman settlement, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century onwards. The main approach (Roman Road 10, UI 1) to York from Tadcaster (*Calacaria*) passed just south of the site, on a south-west/north-east alignment, along the course of Micklegate, before crossing Tanner Row by what is now Rougier Street (RCHME 1962,20). There is evidence of rapid settlement growth in the late-2<sup>nd</sup> century in this area of York, with new buildings (UI3) and streets including a bath complex, a high-status building at Station Road, Temple of Serapis (Figure 9) and an apsidal building with mosaic pavement located in the Tanner Row/Toft Green area (RCHMY1 1962, 53–54).

By the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the York settlement had become important enough to have become the capital of the province of *Britannia Inferior* and attained the rank of *colonia* which was the highest rank of a Roman town. This was reflected in the archaeological evidence of a major building campaign on the south-west bank of the River Ouse (McComish 2015), including the expansion of town houses, some with good quality mosaic floors, such as that of the Four

Seasons (UI5), located at Toft Green. A Roman cemetery is known to exist a short distance south-east of Micklegate Bar on Blossom Street (UI2), although it is unlikely that this would extend within the intra-mural area. Roman burials have also been noted close to the city walls at Toft Green (UI12).

### *Medieval period*

There is limited evidence of post-Roman activity in the area around the site; however, there is some archaeological evidence was found during excavations at Wellington Row, 300m to the northeast of the site, indicating a continuation of activity into the 5<sup>th</sup> century (Whyman 2001). This contrasts with other excavations such as that at the Queen's Hotel at 1–9 Micklegate which show a break in activity from the 5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> centuries. One suggested reason for this disparity (Petts, *unpublished*) is that there was a contraction of activity during this period to core areas along major routeways into the settlement, as more peripheral areas fell out of use. There is also evidence to suggest that during this period Roman buildings continued in use, or at least were still a feature of the urban landscape, and that infilling and robbing of construction material from these buildings didn't occur until later, in the Anglian period (*ibid*).

By the 8<sup>th</sup> century the street layout around the study site had changed and roads and alleys had gained Norse names such as Skeldergate (*Sceldergate*) and Micklegate (*Mikillgata*). Roman Road 10 now diverted southwards to form Micklegate, in order to cross the River Ouse at a more convenient and central place for the settlement north of the river. The construction date of the first Ouse Bridge crossing is unknown; however, a timber bridge was certainly in existence by the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century (VCHY 1961, 510–520). There were five documented early churches south of the River Ouse dating to the pre-Conquest period, potentially constructed using stone taken from nearby Roman structures (see above). Three of these churches were located in the vicinity of the study site; St Martin's Church, 265m to the north-east of the site, St Gregory's Church, around 150m to the north-east of the site, and Holy Trinity Church, 120m to the east of the site (UI16a).

The area grew in importance from the 11<sup>th</sup> century onwards as Micklegate became a significant gateway into the city. The street became a home for merchants and those undertaking industrial activity, with medieval burgage plots lining the road, the boundaries of which can still be seen today. Timber houses fronted the street and gardens and/or workshops were located to the rear, with a deep drainage ditch known as 'King Ditches' running along each side of Micklegate. By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, stone houses became more numerous, some with distinctive names such as *Munsorel* which belonged to a John Selby of Micklegate (VCHY 1961, 51–54).

The increased population and subsequent congestion of medieval York led to new housing developments within and without the walls, however there were areas of open space which remained undeveloped in order to provide a mustering place for citizens to gather in time of war, for market places, as well as providing a place for fighting judicial duels, and somewhere to erect siege machines (Loffman 2017). One such place was Toft Green, known as *Kingestoftes* during the medieval period, located just inside the city walls, north-west of the road Toft Green. Markets were conducted throughout the medieval period and in 1416 became the appointed location of a cattle market. In 1738 swine were added to the list of appointed livestock to be sold and pigs continued to be marketed on Wednesdays at Toft



Green until shortly before 1818 (VCHY 1961, 481–491). A King's house and St Mary Magdalene's chapel were recorded here c.1133 AD and the chapel, with associated land, was granted in 1227 to the Dominican Order to build a new Friary (UI25). By the end of the year the chapel and grounds had been enclosed and, in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the order was granted more land and timber by Henry III to enlarge the site (VCHY 1961, 357–365). The precise boundary and location of the Friary is unknown, though at the time of the Dissolution it was noted to occupy one acre of ground. The Friary church stood towards Barker Lane and had two gateways; one faced west towards Toft Green and the second faced the Ouse. The house continued until the Dissolution and was subsequently given to William Blitheman of Monk Burton in 1540. During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the grounds were occupied by gardens, until the development of the Old Railway Station in 1841.

Around 1080 AD another religious house was founded south-east of Micklegate when the Holy Trinity Church was re-established as a Benedictine Priory; the priory also served the lay parish of St. Nicholas. However, it is unclear whether the priory church served a dual purpose or if a separate church of St. Nicholas ever stood. In either case, St. Nicholas was amalgamated to Holy Trinity in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. The priory comprised a large precinct, whose main entrance survived until the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continued in use until the Dissolution, when the site and building were granted to Leonard Beckwith c.1543. The Priory was purchased in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by Sir John Goodrick of Ribston and became known as Trinity Gardens.

#### *Post-medieval period*

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries wealthy merchants and aristocrats built townhouses along Micklegate, away from the riverside and city centre. The most impressive of these is Micklegate House, which lies 125m to the north-east of the site and now houses the Safestay Hostel. The townhouse was probably designed by John Carr in 1752 for Sir John Bouchier of Beningbrough, whose ancestor signed the death warrant of Charles I. The building is Grade I listed and is considered the most important Georgian home in York. The land formerly occupied by religious houses at Toft Green and on Trinity Lane became gardens, though a house of correction was constructed in 1814 (UI46) in the south-west corner of the friary gardens. The building of York's first railway station in 1839 (Maps 44–47) by the York and North Midland Railway Company dramatically changed the landscape of the area. A new station was built outside the city walls in 1877 and a new road network was created, including the construction of Rougier Street, 340m to the north-east of the site.

## **6.2 Historic map analysis**

The 1610 Speed map (Figure 3) shows that the frontages along Micklegate, Bar Lane, Barker Lane and Toft Green were fully developed, enclosing an open space that was likely in use as gardens. The land to the north-west of Toft Green also appears to have been open space at this time. To the east of the site, the church of St. Martin-Cum-Gregory and the Trinity Church Priory complex, with associated church are visible. The area within the site boundary contained buildings fronting on to Toft Green and Bar Lane and associated yards and gardens.

The 1682 Archer map and the 1685 Richards map show little change in the layout of the site, although the garden/yard space between the Toft Green and Micklegate frontages appear to have been built over (Figures 4–5). It should be borne in mind that the lack of depicted garden space may be a misleading result of the map's relative lack of detail. The building plots within

the site boundary appear larger than the narrow plots of the neighbouring properties to the north-east, perhaps suggesting the amalgamation of medieval burgage plots. Cossin's 1727 map of York shows no further detail on the internal layout of the site, although the area to the north and west clearly remained open at this point (Figure 6).

Baines' map of 1822 reveals a number of changes to the built environment, with the frontages along Micklegate and Toft Green becoming increasingly built-up (Figure 7). The plot at the junction of Bar Lane and Toft Green appears to have been cleared at this time, and yards are again depicted between the Toft Green and Micklegate properties, suggesting a series of alterations to the buildings. The buildings fronting on to Toft Green are smaller in scale than the properties along Micklegate. Further changes included the construction of a row of buildings along the south side of Bar Lane running parallel to the City Walls and the erection of a house of correction (built 1814; UI. 46) to the immediate north-west of the site.

Over the following decades, the landscape continued to change, with the most striking change visible on the 1852 OS map being the construction of York's original railway station in 1839 in the former Friary Gardens and the north-west side of Toft Green (Figure 8). Within the site boundary, a new building is visible on the west corner of the site which may also have been marked on the 1822 map; although the map is not sufficiently detailed to discern this clearly (Figure 7). Additional detail of the 1852 map depicts formal gardens to the rear of the Bar Lane and Toft Green buildings. In addition, the supposed site of St. Nicholas Church is marked as being within the site boundary (Plate 4), although it remains unclear as to whether St. Nicholas ever stood as a separate church. Perhaps more likely is that part of Holy Trinity Priory was set aside for the lay parishioners of St. Nicholas' prior to the amalgamation of the two churches in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (Wilson and Mee 1998, 138).

Skaife's 1861 map (Figure 9) adds little further detail from the 1852 OS map; however, it does show the location of archaeological remains that were known at the time of publishing. The Roman road into York can be seen to the immediate east of the study site boundary as a dashed line, whilst two sites of tessellated pavement, believed to be part of a Roman villa are illustrated to the immediate north and south of the site, along Toft Green road. A further Roman site is marked on the west side of Micklegate as well as the medieval 'Pageant Green' on Toft Green and the former Priory Gatehouse.

The 1909 OS map (Figure 10) shows a number of new buildings on the site, covering almost the entire area formerly occupied by gardens. The buildings fronting on to Toft Green at the northern boundary of the plot were retained, but the remaining buildings appear to have been replaced or extended, leaving only a number of small yards as open space at the rear. The present buildings at 1 and 2 Bar Lane were built during this phase of redevelopment. A north-west/south-east aligned alleyway leading from Toft Green is also shown on the map, providing access to some of the new outbuildings built over the former garden.

Further changes are detailed on the 1931 OS map (Figure 11), with the building on the south-side of the alleyway shown on the 1909 OS being demolished to create a yard accessed from Toft Green. The 1941 map shows no changes within the site outline (Figure 12). In the later 20th century, 20–22 Toft Green were demolished and replaced with the buildings that presently occupy the site (Figure 2).

### 6.3 Summary of archaeological investigations

Much of the background information relevant to the site was covered in a recent desk-based assessment undertaken for a nearby site, Fibbers, Toft Green (Jackson and Milsted 2019). The following is reproduced from that report with some further additions.

The number of archaeological investigations conducted within and immediately adjacent to the study area of the site is extensive; therefore, the YHER data of much of these sites is tabulated in Appendix 1. A number of key sites have been outlined in further detail below and it is these sites which will help determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

A watching brief at Toft Green, to the north-east of the study site, discovered significant, deeply-stratified Roman remains, including remains of a high-status building with an in-situ tessellated pavement and painted plaster walls (NAA 2014). A YAT watching brief by on an emergency sewer repair in the same part of the road also recorded Roman remains, in the form of a Roman stone wall on a north-west/south-east alignment (Evans 2011).

Two evaluations were conducted on land adjacent to 16 Toft Green, to the immediate north-east of the study site. The evaluation in 1999 (OSA 1999; UI 26) uncovered a series of dumping or levelling deposits, a number of medieval rubbish pits, a rough cobbled surface and a possible mortar mixing pit. An archaeological evaluation in 2000 (OSA 2001; UI 26) uncovered a series of levelling deposits, post-holes, pits, floor surfaces and structural features including a medieval/post-medieval wall and a well.

YAT conducted an evaluation and borehole survey at 47–55 Tanner Row (Evans 1997), 50m to the north-east of the proposed development site in 1997. Archaeological deposits were recorded in the boreholes to depths of 2.7–3.0m BGL and around 4.3m BGL and were described as silty clays with inclusions of brick, tile, mortar, bone and charcoal. Medieval deposits and features were recorded during the excavation of two trenches, particularly in the southernmost trench and this trench also contained a likely Roman floor surface.

During the monitoring of repair works on a sewer located at 43 Tanner Row (Kendall 2017) YAT recorded potential Roman features including a possible wall footing, burnt dumping and a road or surface at a depth of around 0.90m BGL.

An YAT evaluation in the cellar of 104 Micklegate (Whyman 2015; UI 4) revealed what was interpreted as a sequence of Roman deposits, including what may have been a road make-up, immediately below the brick floor of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century cellar.

An extensive programme of works undertaken at West Offices, Station Rise comprising a five-trench evaluation, an excavation and a watching brief (OSA 2009; OSA 2013). OSA discovered the remains of a compacted pebbled Roman surface, other structures associated with a possible baths complex and a small area of medieval deposits. The evaluation was followed by the excavation of a larger area targeted on the Roman structural remains. The initial phases of construction comprised timber buildings which were replaced by masonry structures. Other structures were also recorded during a subsequent watching brief along the side of Toft Green and Tanner Row. A number of reused 18<sup>th</sup>-century boat timbers dating were also recovered.

Recent investigations at Tower 13, or Tofts Tower, have added further evidence that the tower was rebuilt in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and that the 100m stretch running north-east of the tower was

re-built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to provide access to the second railway station (Kendall 2019, 52; UI 27).

## 7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

### 7.1 Natural deposits

Where encountered in the area, natural geological deposits have been recorded as orange/yellow brown silty sand and clay and there is a significant variance in its depth. To the north-east of the site, at the old railway station, excavations have revealed natural between 12.85m AOD and 13.37m AOD (OSA 2009) and during the monitoring of emergency sewer repair works on Tanner Row, natural was recorded at around 13.30m AOD (Kendall 2017). Excavations and borehole survey at the former Minster Car Hire site on Micklegate also identified natural sands at a depth of around 3.40m BGL, or approximately 16.40m AOD (OSA 2000; UI 3; Savine 2018, 23).

### 7.2 Roman activity

#### *Roman terracing*

A series of reddish-brown clayey deposits were observed along the length of a sewer repair trench on Tanner Row to the north-east of the site (NAA 2014). The layers contained small quantities of Roman CBM, animal bone, oyster shell, plaster and pottery and were interpreted as material dumped to level out the area in advance of construction. The pottery recovered suggested a date range of early–mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century, although 3<sup>rd</sup>-century sherds were found along with intrusive medieval and post-medieval sherds. The presence of the 3<sup>rd</sup>-century sherds suggests more than one episode of terracing activity occurred in the area. The top of the deposits was recorded at around 15.50m AOD (ibid.).

#### *Roman roads*

A potential road surface comprising of two layers of highly-compacted stones was recorded at the site of the old railway station during the course of an evaluation (OSA 2009). The top of the surface was recorded at a maximum height of 13.59m AOD and sloped down to 13.46m AOD. A Roman road surface was also recorded during the monitoring of sewer repair works in front of 43 Tanner Row (Kendall 2017). The road was constructed from compacted cobbles and pebbles and was recorded at 14.60m AOD. Sealing the road was a make-up deposit consisting of light brown lime mortar with limestone fragments and a small amount of CBM. A possible footing and evidence of dumping of burnt material was also recorded during the watching brief.

During the course of a small-scale evaluation in the cellar of 104 Micklegate (Whyman 2015; UI. 4) a cobble, stone and clay surface was interpreted as the make-up of a Roman road. The layer was around 2.4m wide, aligned north-west/south-east, and was recorded at a depth of around 0.15m BGL.

The surface of Roman Road 10, running beneath the northern extent of Micklegate towards the river crossing close to the Tanner Row and Wellington Street junction, has been exposed in several interventions, including some a short distance to the south-east of the proposal site (Maps 11 and 13). A further minor road has also been identified within the study area, running north-west/south-east along Station Road (UI 14).

### *Roman apsidal building*

Remains of an apsidal building were uncovered in 1840 along Toft Green. In 2009 during sewer repairs further remains were found of what may be the same building (NAA 2014). In 2009 two *opus signinum* floors, walls, a mortar floor surface, and a tessellated pavement were recorded. The walls were constructed from limestone, roughly faced on both sides with a rubble core and measured between 0.5m and 1m in width. 'Garden soils' comprising dark brown grey silty sand or brown grey silty clay were recorded outside of the walls from which pottery dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century onwards, animal bone, oyster shell, CBM and glass were recovered. The tessellated pavement mostly consisted of greenish yellow *tesserae* with two blue-grey bands on a north-east/south-west alignment. The building structures were recorded at depths of between 15–16m AOD and were sealed by a layer of midden deposits which in turn were overlaid by 0.6m thick layer of demolition material.

### *Bath complex*

Structures related to a public bath were found during the construction of the Old Railway Station in 1839–40 (RCHMY 1 1962). These included plunge baths, *Caldarium*, drainage channels, and associated rooms. Excavations in 2009 and 2013 (OSA 2009; 2013) provided further evidence of buildings probably relating to the bath complex. Evidence of at least two timber framed buildings with associated drainage channels were recorded at a maximum depth of 13.52m AOD. These structures were then replaced by stone buildings formed from blocks of limestone with occasional cobble and brick. There were several stages of extension and strengthening to one of the structures, possibly due to an addition of a second floor. The maximum depth of these structures was 13.61m AOD. Evidence of water management was also recorded in the form of well-constructed drains, supporting the notion that the structures were associated with the bath-house complex.

### *Rubbish dumping*

During monitoring of a sewer repair in 2014 at Tanner Row (NAA 2014) a large refuse pit was found which cut through a floor surface associated with the apsidal building. The pit measured 1.75m wide, 0.65m wide, 1.04m deep and at a depth of around 16.60m AOD. The pit contained very loose light brown-grey silt from which a significant amount of pottery and animal bone was recovered. Further Roman dumping, surfaces, structures and cut features have been identified beneath the former Minster Car Hire complex on Micklegate. Excavations by On Site Archaeology in 2000 observed Roman occupation activity as shallow as 1.25m BGL (OAS 2000 UI 3), while a YAT borehole survey of the site in 2018 observed Roman activity between 1.84m and 2.75m BGL (Savine 2018, 9).

## **7.4 Medieval activity**

### *Medieval structures/occupation*

At 16 Toft Green an archaeological evaluation in 1999 (OSA 1999; UI 26) recorded a series of dump deposits and pits containing refuse and demolition material dating to the medieval period. The dumps at depths of between 17.94m and 18.52m AOD were interpreted as domestic waste deposition within a back yard or garden area. Evidence from the evaluation suggested that these garden areas were finally developed during the Victorian period, as a brick sunken feature dating to this period was recorded cutting through the medieval deposits.



A circular pit with sides lined with a firm brownish grey silty clay and a brick and stone hard standing base was recorded at around 18.40m AOD. The base was cemented light brownish yellow sand and lime mortar and a circular grindstone was built into the surface of the feature. The fill of the pit comprised predominantly of brownish grey mortar and has been interpreted as the remnants of the mortar mixing pit of medieval or late-medieval date.

In 2000 further evaluation work on the site (OSA 2001; UI 26) uncovered a number of features including post-holes, levelling deposits, small pits, a well and an east-west aligned wall. The wall was 0.50m wide and constructed from sub-rectangular worked limestone loosely bonded by mortar, and was recorded at around 19.10m AOD. One of the blocks was decoratively worked and was likely to have originated from another structure. Three potential floor surfaces were also recorded at the base of the trenches, formed from various materials including small compacted stones, limestone pieces and cobbles. The floors were located at approximately 18.82m AOD and were considered to be part of a large structure. Medieval green glazed pottery sherds were recovered from one of the floors. Further evidence of occupation activity comprised of a brick-lined, clay capped well.

To the north-east of the proposed site at excavations of the West Offices at Station Rise, a small area of medieval deposits was uncovered, probably representing insubstantial buildings (OSA 2009). The top of these deposits was located at 1.15m BGL, or 13.16m AOD and the sequence was up to 300mm thick.

A comprehensive sequence of medieval deposits was recorded at 47–55 Tanner Row (Evans 1997), predominantly consisting of greyish-brown loam with finds of mortar, CBM and pottery dating from the Roman to medieval periods recovered from the layers. No structural evidence was recorded, although a layer of tiles suggested that there was a building in the near vicinity. The top of these deposits was recorded at a depth of around 16.80m AOD.

A layer of homogenous grey-brown sandy silt was recorded during emergency sewer repair works at 43 Tanner Row (Kendall 2017). The layer contained small fragments of mortar, charcoal, CBM and pottery dating to the medieval period. The top of the layer was recorded at a depth of around 0.4m BGL. Nearby, medieval deposits were also encountered from 0.30m BGL at the rear of 112 Micklegate (UI 19) to the north-east of the proposal site and between 0.75m and 1.77m BGL on land to the west of Toft Green (UI 28). Structural remains interpreted as footings for the medieval gatehouse of Holy Trinity Priory were exposed to the east of the proposal site at the junction of Trinity Lane and Micklegate in 2000 (UI 16b).

## **7.5 Post-medieval activity**

Archaeological investigations during a sewage repair on Tanner Row (NAA 2014) recorded two large post-medieval pits. The pits were very deep, cutting through into the Roman terracing layer at 3.5m BGL. Post-medieval made ground was also recorded during the works, at approximately 1.2m BGL and located directly over Roman demolition deposits. The deposits mainly comprised of dark brown-grey clayey soils with frequent brick and stone inclusions. An early road surface comprising of cobbles was recorded at the southern end of the sewer trench at a depth of 1.75m BGL. Post-medieval made-ground and large rubbish pits were also recorded at 16 Toft Green in 2000 (OSA 2001; UI 26). The made-ground deposit was quite thick at 0.80m and consisted of moderate to firm dark greyish brown sandy silt from which

CBM, clinker and mortar flecks were recovered. The deposit and pit were recorded at 0.25m BGL and were likely to be Victorian.

Watching briefs at 98 and 114 Micklegate observed backfilled post-medieval cellars at 2.00m BGL (UI 42) and made ground relating to the construction of the standing 17<sup>th</sup>-century building at a depth of 0.9m BGL respectively (UI 35). Evidence of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century railway station as well as 18<sup>th</sup>-century drainage features has recently been found at the former site of Hudson House, to the north of the proposal site (UI 48).

## **8 POSSIBLE DEPOSIT MODEL**

### **8.1 Natural**

To the north-east of the site at the old railway station natural deposits have been identified between 12.85m AOD and 13.37m AOD, or between 4.73m and 5.25m BGL (OSA 2009).

During the monitoring of emergency sewer repair works natural was recorded at around 13.3m AOD, or 4.80m BGL (Kendall 2017). Works to the east of the site on Micklegate have identified natural deposits at a depth of around 3.40m BGL, or approximately 16.40m AOD (OSA 2000; UI 3; Savine 2018, 23).

The varied depth of natural deposits is likely a result of the uneven ground levels of the glacial topography left at the end of the last Ice Age.

### **8.2 Roman**

A series of reddish-brown clayey deposits were observed along the length of a sewer repair trench to the immediate north of the site, dating from the early-to-mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century (NAA 2014). The top of the deposits was recorded at around 15.50m AOD, or 2.6m BGL. A short distance downhill to the north-west, Roman surfaces and deposits were observed at 13.59m AOD (Kendall 2017).

Remains of an apsidal building were uncovered in 1840 and in 2009 (NAA 2014) along Toft Green. The structures were recorded at depths between 15m AOD and 16m AOD, or between 2.10m and 3.10m BGL. A further wall that may relate to this building complex was exposed in 2011 at a depth 1.80m BGL a short distance uphill to the south-west (Evans 2011).

During the observations of the sewer repair in 2009 (NAA 2014) a large refuse pit was recorded at a depth of around 16.60m AOD, or 1.50m BGL.

Structures relating to a large bath complex were found during the construction of the Old Railway Station in 1839–40 (RCHMY 1 1962) and during excavations in 2009 and 2013 (OSA). Evidence of at least two timber framed buildings with associated drainage channels were recorded at a maximum depth of 13.52m AOD, or 3.58m BGL. Later stone structures were recorded at a maximum depth of 13.61m AOD, or 3.49m BGL.

Roman dumping, surfaces, structures and cut features have also been identified beneath the former Minster Car Hire complex on Micklegate. During excavations in 2000 Roman occupation activity was identified at as little as 1.25m BGL (OAS 2000; Map No, 3), while a YAT borehole survey of the site in 2018 identified Roman activity between 17.96m and 17.05m AOD, or 1.84m and 2.75m BGL (Savine 2018, 9).

### **8.3 Medieval**

At 16 Toft Green (OSA 1999; UI 26) a series of medieval dump deposits and pits containing refuse and demolition material were recorded between 17.94m and 18.52m AOD, or 0.93m and 1.51m BGL. Remnants of a mortar mixing pit of medieval or late-medieval date were recorded at 18.40m AOD, or 1.05m BGL. Further work on the same site (OSA 2001) uncovered a number of features including post-holes, levelling deposits, small pits, a well and a wall recorded at around 19.10m AOD, or 0.67m BGL, as well as medieval floor surfaces located at around 18.82m AOD, or 0.95m BGL. At excavations of the old railway offices a small area of medieval deposition was identified at around 1.15m BGL, or 13.16m AOD and interpreted as the remains of insubstantial buildings (OSA 2009).

A comprehensive sequence of medieval deposits, the top of which were at around 16.80m AOD, or 0.30m BGL was recorded at 47–55 Tanner Row (Evans 1997).

A layer of homogenous grey-brown, sandy silt was recorded during emergency sewer repair works at 43 Tanner Row (Kendall 2017), the top of the layer was recorded at a depth of around 0.4m BGL.

Medieval deposits were also encountered from 0.30m BGL at the rear of 112 Micklegate (UI 19) to the north-east of the proposal site and between 0.75m and 1.77m BGL on land to the west of Toft Green (UI 28).

#### 8.4 Post-medieval

Archaeological investigations during a sewage repair (NAA 2014) recorded post-medieval made-ground at approximately 16.90m AOD, or 1.2m BGL, as well as an early road surface comprising of cobbles which was recorded at the southern end of the sewer trench at a depth of 16.35m AOD, or 1.75m BGL.

Post-medieval made-ground and large rubbish pits were uncovered at 19.52m AOD, or 0.25m BGL at 16 Toft Green (OSA 2001). A watching brief at 98 Micklegate found backfilled post-medieval cellars at 2.00m BGL (UI 42), while made ground relating to the construction of the standing 17<sup>th</sup>-century building at a depth of 0.9m BGL was noted at 114 Micklegate (UI 35).

## 9 SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment has found there is evidence for archaeological activity from the Roman to the modern period within the Toft Green/Micklegate area of York.

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the Toft Green area, though this does not preclude the possibility of some being present. It is therefore considered that there is a **low** potential for prehistoric remains to be present. However, if prehistoric remains were to be found these would be of low-to-moderate significance depending on their nature and condition due to the paucity of evidence for prehistoric activity in the city of York.

There is a great deal of evidence for the survival of Roman remains in the study area. Watching briefs and excavations along Toft Green, Micklegate and Tanner Row show that remains of high-status Roman buildings, and other associated structures, are very likely located within and beyond the study area. Excavations within 250m of the site have also shown there is a high preservation of early Roman timber buildings beneath later stone buildings. Overall, there is a **high** potential of Roman structural remains and settlement activity within the proposed development area. Developing a better understanding of the development of the *colonia* of

Roman York is a key research aim for archaeology in the city. As the site has the potential to contain the remains of high-status buildings, the Roman archaeological resource within the site is considered to be of **High** significance.

There is no direct archaeological evidence of Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity within the close vicinity of the study site, however, post-Roman and early medieval archaeology is known to exist in the intra-mural area south-west of the Ouse from this period (McComish 2015) and a hoard of pre-conquest coins has been found close to Micklegate Bar (UI 23b). In addition, there was a change in street layout and names during the 8<sup>th</sup> century in this part of York, suggesting a continuation of occupation in the area after the Roman period. This indicates that there is a **low-medium** potential for Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity within the proposed development area. The post-Roman–early medieval transition is not presently well understood in York, therefore, any remains of this date would be considered to be of **medium** significance.

There is a **high** potential for medieval remains within the proposed development site. Micklegate, to the immediate east of the study site, was a main thoroughfare during this period, with both above-ground, and below-ground, evidence of the medieval burgrave plots and timber buildings recorded along it. The site is close to the City Walls and Micklegate Bar (UIs 22 and 23) and archaeological investigations along Toft Green and Tanner Row have provided evidence of industrial activity (OSA 1999), buildings (OAS 2001; OSA 2009) and rubbish dump deposits (OSA 2009; Evans 1997). In addition, while it is commonly believed that the church of St. Nicholas was located within the Holy Trinity Priory complex (Wilson and Mee 1998, 138), the 1852 OS (Plate 4) suggests that there may have been a church within the site boundary until the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. As this raises the possibility of significant medieval structural and human remains, appropriate evaluation should be carried out prior to any construction work to establish their presence or absence.

Numerous medieval structures remain extant within the modern landscape in this part of York, and the contemporary archaeological sequence is reasonably well understood. Medieval remains within the site are therefore likely to be of **low** significance. However, should remains of the church of St. Nicholas be found, these would be of **medium** significance.

Analysis of historic maps shows that there have been buildings on the Toft Green frontage since at least 1610. Development of the site over the years has included the construction of smaller outbuildings and gardens relating to properties fronting on to Toft Green and Bar Lane, which were subsequently extended and/or built over by domestic buildings in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Accordingly, there is a **high** potential for 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century remains to be present across the site and a **medium** potential for post-medieval remains relating to the gardens and outbuildings of the earlier dwellings. Any post medieval or modern archaeological remains would be of **low** significance.

## LIST OF SOURCES

National Planning Policy Framework <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

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## APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF HER SITES

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
<b>Roman</b>						
1	MYO2033	Roman Road (RCHME Road 10)	ROAD	Road approaching York from the south-west from Tadcaster, Calcaria. Thought to have been established soon after the Roman conquest in c.71.	SE 56927 48896	2015, 17 Tadcaster Road. SYO1749 On-Site Archaeology. 2015. Roman House 4-8 Rougier Street
2	MYO2203	Blossom Street Roman Cemetery (part of)	CEMETERY; MIXED CEMETERY	Area of burials identified along and close to Blossom Street. It extends south-west from outside medieval walls to The Mount. In includes burials in Lowther Terrace on the Holgate Villa site.	SE 5966 5136	YAT. 2017. York Station and Queen Bridge DBA. SYO2053
3	MYO3643, EYO402	Micklegate Roman building	BUILDING; FLOOR	A wall foundation forming part of a significant building in the colonia. A mortar surface which may have been a floor surface associated with the wall foundation was also recorded. The pottery assemblage recovered suggests an early 3 <sup>rd</sup> -century date for the wall construction. The wall appears to have been robbed out at some point during the late 3 <sup>rd</sup> to early 4 <sup>th</sup> century. A number of 18 <sup>th</sup> -century formal garden features cut the Roman deposits.	SE 5982 5148	On-Site Archaeology. 2000. Kennings Garage Micklegate
4	EYO5835	104 Micklegate	INTERVENTION	Roman deposits immediately beneath the floor of the 18 <sup>th</sup> -century cellar, including what may have been make-up for a road, associated with pottery ranging in date from the mid/late 2 <sup>nd</sup> to later 4 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The end of what appeared to be a stone coffin or sarcophagus was observed, built into the north-eastern end of the south-west wall of the cellar.	SE 5982 5157	YAT. 2015. 104 Micklegate

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
5	MYO3614, EYO2471	House with three mosaics	BUILDING	Stone structure with concrete floors and three mosaics, at least five rooms. Found in 1853, "160ft SW of Barker Lane extending from the centre of the roadway to within 1 ft of the building frontage on the SE side". The mosaic has a head of Medusa in the middle between the heads and shoulders of four female figures representing the seasons against a simple geometric background. Spring is symbolised by a bird, Summer by a rake, Autumn by a bunch of grapes, and Winter by a bare bough. Two other rooms also contained further fragments of two mosaics.	SE 59787 51611	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 57-58
6	EYO2562	City Wall, Queen Street: Roman mosaic	INTERPRETATION	Roman mosaic found in 1814 below bank of medieval wall near Micklegate Bar. Various borders enclosed a central octagonal panel depicting two stags, four corner panels depicting joints of venison and a background consisting of a 'perspective box' pattern.	SE 5973 5149	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 53
7	EYO2563 & EYO4966	Queen Street: Roman	INTERPRETATION	Part of paved floor possibly of corridor of Roman house found in 1826. Height and depth unrecorded.	SE 59727 51456	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 53
8	EYO2716	Old Railway cutting through city wall: possible Roman town wall	INTERPRETATION	Maybe colonia wall found in 1839, height and depth unrecorded. A 'double facing of worked stone' with the 'interior filled with zig-zag masonry'.	SE 59680 51619	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 49

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
9	EYO2719	Old Railway station 1840	INTERVENTION	A 'very massive Roman wall' running SE.	59690 51619	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 49
10	EYO2733-39	Micklegate sewer 1837: Roman	INTERPRETATION	Street said to be filled with remains from Priory Street to the Bar.	SE 59805 51545	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 52
11	EYO3275	Micklegate Sewer Repair	INTERPRETATION	Roman cobbled surface thought to be remains of Roman Road 10.	SE 5978 5151	YAT Gazetteer 1992.1002
12	EYO2792-93, EYO2798-2800, EYO2805, EYO2820	City Wall off Toft Green	INTERVENTION	Roman burials, including tomb with gypsum burial.	SE 5969 5161, SE 5965 5159, SE 5964 5177, SE 5971 5175, SE 5969 5170, SE 5967 5171	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 80
13	EYO2720	Micklegate sewer repair	INTERVENTION	Roman road with central gritstone channel found in 1910.	SE 59760 51474	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum</i> . 51
14	MYO4172	Roman Road RCHME Road 8	ROAD	Minor road (possibly only 12ft wide) approaching the colonia from the northwest revealed in 1874 along Station Road.  Many Roman buildings in this area were aligned with it. Immediately alongside the road were many burials, beginning from the outer lip of the city moat.	SE 5975 5167	RCHME. 1962. <i>Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Vol 1 Eburacum</i>

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
15	EYO5239-42, EYO5245, EYO5247, EYO5249-50, EYO614-5	105/127 Micklegate	INTERPRETATION/ WATCHING BRIEF	Mid-dark brown/grey silt thought to be possible Roman and post-Roman deposits was recorded.	SE 5981 5147	YAT. 2002. <i>105/127 Micklegate</i>
<b>Medieval</b>						
16a 59a	MYO1169	Church of Holy Trinity and wall attached to south east	PRIORY; CHURCH; WALL; PARISH CHURCH	Originally the Abbey of Marmoutier, there are only a few architectural remains of the original church which was rebuilt in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century and remodelled to the Gothic style in the mid-13 <sup>th</sup> century with a new chancel in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. Major reconstruction works were performed in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century and early 17 <sup>th</sup> century. The church stands on the south side of the medieval lay cemetery, fronting onto Micklegate.	SE 5987 5153	Listed Building (I) - 464062
16a 59a	MYO3520	Holy Trinity Priory	PRIORY	Original minster, Christ Church, probably built around 1086, but destroyed by fire in 1137. Church rebuilt around 1180. New chancel added between 1459 and 1466. Main gatehouse was erected during 13 <sup>th</sup> century and demolished in 1854. Little remains of the priory.	SE 5988 5149	VCH. 1961. 'The Parish Churches' in <i>A History of the County of York: the City of York</i> . British History Online p365-404
16b 59b	EYO605	Gas Pipe Trench Priory Street	INTERVENTION/ WATCHING BRIEF	Watching brief. Some evidence of walls associated with the gateway to Holy Trinity Priory was observed.	SE 5981 5153	YAT. 2002. <i>Gas Pipe Trenches, Priory Street, York</i>

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
17 62	MYO1185	The Coach Public House (Numbers 99, 101 and 103)	ROW; TENEMENT; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	These mid-14 <sup>th</sup> -century, timber framed, two-storey tenements with wattle and daub infilling partially refilled with brick and front are now rough cast. The roof is of slate at the front with concrete pantile at the rear. No.101 has a 19 <sup>th</sup> -century rear wing, and no. 103 has a 17 <sup>th</sup> -century rear wing. The buildings were re-fronted in the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century with a few early 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations with attics added in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century of wattle and daub.	SE 5981 5152	Listed Building (I) - 464039
18 63	MYO1186	The Nags Head Public House - 100	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	Originally a 14 <sup>th</sup> -century house that now serves a public house. The early 16 <sup>th</sup> -century front range was added to the original rear range with another addition c. 1700. The house was re-fronted in red brick with three storeys and an attic. Remodelled in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century with further alterations and an extension in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Became the Nag's Head Inn in the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century.	SE 5982 5158	Listed Building (II) - 464042
19 64	MYO1188	112 Micklegate	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HOUSE	An early 16 <sup>th</sup> -century three-storey timber-framed house, it was re-fronted in the mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century with windows and later a shop front from the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. It was the ancient property of the Vicars Choral of York Minster.	SE 5980 5157	Listed Building (II) - 464047
19 64	EYO4616 & EYO3403-04	Land at rear of 112 Micklegate	INTERVENTION/ EVALUATION	Archaeological evaluation and watching brief. A medieval deposit of dark brown silty sand was recorded over 0.3m BGL.	SE 5978 5158	YAT. 1989. <i>112 Micklegate, 'Rise of the Raj'</i>
20 67	MYO1183	Micklegate Post Office - 95 Micklegate	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HOUSE	Probably of the 16 <sup>th</sup> century with a mid-17 <sup>th</sup> -century extension and later alterations, including a 20 <sup>th</sup> -century shop front, this building is of two storeys with a jettied first floor.	SE 5984 5153	Listed Building (II) - 464035

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
21 68	MYO1203	85, 87, 89 Micklegate	TENEMENT; TERRACE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; HOUSE	A terrace of three tenements, built c. 1500 with a rear wing added to No. 89 in the 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century and a wing added to No.87 in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The building has late-19 <sup>th</sup> -century shop fronts and was restored in 1961. The building is timber-framed with wall-tile fillings, though the rear wings are of brick.	SE 5984 5155	Listed Building (II*) - 464026
22 70	MYO1715	York City Walls (Baille Hill to Barker Tower)	GATE; TOWN WALL; TOWER	Includes: Barker Tower and North Street Postern, Victoria Bar, Micklegate Bar, Baille Hill Tower, Bitch-daughter Tower and 15 intermediate towers. Walls date between 1250–60 and 1330–40 with major restoration in 1831–32. Walls breached for railway arches in 1839, 1874 and 1876, latter rebuilt 1965. Baile Hill Tower date: 1878. Bitch-daughter Tower: 1330–40, remodelled 1645. Victoria Bar constructed 1838. Micklegate Bar: mid-14 <sup>th</sup> century incorporating early 12 <sup>th</sup> -century gate, various additions culminating in restoration and repairs in 1952 and 1968. Barker Tower: early 14 <sup>th</sup> century, re-roofed in 17 <sup>th</sup> century, altered 1840, restored 1970. All structures constructed from magnesian limestone ashlar except for walkway and Victoria Bar steps of brick.	SE 5968 5162	Scheduled Monument - 1004910 Listed Building (I) - 463065
23a 71a	MYO2196	York City Walls (Micklegate Bar)	GATE; TOWN GATE	Formerly <i>Micklelith</i> , consists of a rectangular gatehouse with a passage with arches at each end on the ground floor and three storeys above; the gatehouse has circular bartizans at the angles towards Blossom Street and a low-pitched roof. The outer arch and much of the walling of the passage, of gritstone including reused Roman blocks and sarcophagi, is early 12 <sup>th</sup> century but the upper storeys, of magnesian limestone, are 14 <sup>th</sup> century.	SE 5978 5146	Scheduled Monument - 1004910 Listed Building (I) - 463065

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
23b 71b	MYO4247	Coin Hoard, Micklegate Bar	COIN HOARD	A hoard of less than 30 silver pennies of Aethelred II.	SE 5975 5146	York HER
23c 71c	EYO3278- 79	Micklegate Telecom Trench	INTERVENTION	Watching brief. Part of a limestone wall was observed and interpreted as part of the barbican to Micklegate Bar.	SE 5975 5147	YAT Gazetteer 1992.1005
24 74	MYO2247	Site of St Gregory's Church, Barker Lane	PARISH CHURCH	Probably first mentioned in a confirmation by Pope Alexander III (dated 1166 and 1179) of the properties of Holy Trinity Priory, as a gift of the church of ' <i>Sancti Brig</i> ', and it seems likely that ' <i>Brig</i> ' is an error for ' <i>Greg</i> '. The benefice was united with St Martin's in 1586. The church lay on the east side of Barker Lane, about halfway between Tanner Row and Micklegate.	SE 5987 5163	VCH. 1961. 'The Parish Churches' in <i>A History of the County of York: the City of York</i> . British History Online p365-404
25 75	MYO4167	Friar's Garden	GARDEN	Friar's Garden shown on Horsleys Plan 1694. Area of garden not exact. Originally part of Dominican Friary. By time of Dissolution it was recorded as one acre (garden and orchard). In 17 <sup>th</sup> century it became a nursery garden.	SE 5982 5170	VCH. 1961. <i>A History of the County of York: the City of York</i> . RCHME.1972. <i>City of York Volume III South-west of the Ouse</i>
25 75	MYO4168	Dominican Friary	DOMINICAN FRIARY	Situated within the south-western angle of the city walls, the precise boundaries and extent of the site are unknown. The friary church stood opposite the end of Gregory Lane (now Barker Lane) and there were two gateways into the precinct: one, on the west, faced Toft Green and the second faced the Ouse.	SE 5977 5165	VCH. 1961. <i>A History of the County of York: the City of York</i> . RCHME.1972. <i>City of York Volume III South-west of the Ouse</i>
26 77	MYO4176	Medieval floors and associated structures		Medieval floors and structural elements were seen in base of a trench.	SE 5976 5156	York HER

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
26 77	EYO483	No.16 Toft Green	INTERVENTION	A series of features comprising of levelling deposits, post-holes, pits and floor surfaces. Structural features, including a wall and a well were also uncovered. They were considered medieval in date.	SE 5976 5156	On-Site Archaeology. 2001. <i>No 16 Toft Green York</i> . On-Site Archaeology. 1999. <i>Site adjacent to no 16 Toft Green</i>
26 77	EYO382	Site Adjacent to No.16 Toft Green	INTERVENTION	Evidence of a rough cobbled surface into which a number of medieval pits were cut. Clay-lined mortar mixing pit constructed with a brick and stone base was also recorded. A series of deposits thought to be associated with back yard activity were also recorded.	SE 5976 5156	On-Site Archaeology. 1999. <i>Site adjacent to no 16 Toft Green</i>
27 78	MYO4233	York City Walls (Tofts Tower)	ANGLE TOWER; WALL; TOWER	Was called the Tower of the Tofts in 1380 and 1403. It was probably the tower 'shot down' by the Scots in 1644 and rebuilt in 1645. It is now rectangular with the west face almost entirely built of large gritstone blocks and probably reused from a Roman building. Over 300ft of wall NE of the tower has been rebuilt, being adapted to allow the railway line to pass through to the station in Toft Green. The rampart covered undisturbed and disturbed burials in a Roman cemetery. An earlier wall was found at three places within the rampart and has been thought to be Roman. One of these, however has now been identified as 8 <sup>th</sup> century and 11 <sup>th</sup> century in date.	SE 5964 5154	York HER, YAT Report 2019/52



UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
28 80	EYO116, EYO5833-34, EYO117	British Rail Land, Toft Green	INTERVENTION	Monitoring of window samples. Natural was encountered at 11.42m AOD at its lowest and 12.89m AOD at its highest. Archaeological preservation on the site had been affected by the railway, however in parts of the site at least part of the archaeological sequence remained undisturbed, with survival of medieval deposits beneath railway related activity. The level at which the deposits survived varied from 0.75m to 1.77m BGL.	SE 5969 5156	OSA. 1998. <i>British Rail Land, Toft Green</i>
29 85	EYO3060-61	City Walls Tower 11	INTERPRETATION	Excavation. A detailed record of the tower was made and the upper levels of the rampart were examined.	SE 59821 51427	YAT Gazetteer 1981-82.35
30 86	EYO3507	City Bank Toft Green	INTERPRETATION	Watching brief. An 18 <sup>th</sup> -century wall was observed to have truncated the City Wall rampart. Some signs of an earlier, medieval building were seen also to have been cut into the rampart.	SE 59717 51509	YAT Gazetteer 1983.1006
31 88	EYO738	City Wall Chainage 693.1, 1681.1, 1800- 1804.4, 2167- 2215	INTERVENTION/ WATCHING BRIEF	Watching brief. Rampart deposits to a depth of 0.50m were observed, the depth of the foundations. Evidence of the medieval curtain wall abutting the remains of post-medieval buildings was also observed.	SE 5974 5148	YAT Gazetteer 1993.13; YAT Gazetteer 1993.17; YAT Gazetteer 1993.1021
<b>Post-medieval</b>						
32 91	MYO1166	138, 142 Micklegate	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HOUSE	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house, altered c. 1700; remodelled and re-fronted, with shop fronts in mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Originally timber-framed but re-fronted in stuccoed brick with a slate roof and brick stack.	SE 5977 5151	Listed Building (II) - 464059
33 99	MYO714	Toft Green Chambers	OFFICE; HOUSE	Pair of houses, now offices, c. 1845. Front of bricked, three storey, five-bay front building. Slate roof.	SE 5972 5156	Listed Building (II) - 464942
34a 108a	MYO959	York Baptist Church	SUNDAY SCHOOL; BAPTIST CHAPEL	Constructed 1862 by William Peachey with later alteration. Dressed stone on plinth. Slate roof.	SE 5984 5149	Listed Building (II) - 464497

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
34b 108b	MYO960	Wall, railings, gate and gate piers bounding churchyard of York Baptist Church	CHURCHYARD; GATE; GATE PIER; RAILINGS; WALL	Dated to 1862. Wall and gate piers of stone with ashlar coping, railings and gates of cast-iron.	SE 5982 5152	Listed Building (II) - 464498
35 117	MYO1161	118, 120 Micklegate	TOWN HOUSE; SHOP	Town house, c. 1740, with late-18 <sup>th</sup> century and early 19 <sup>th</sup> -century alteration; restored 1968. For Robert Bower. Brick building with slate roof.	SE 5979 5155	Listed Building (II*) - 464052
35 117	MYO1189	114 Micklegate	HOUSE; SHOP	A late-17 <sup>th</sup> -century house with a later third storey and shop front added in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century and further 19 <sup>th</sup> - and 20 <sup>th</sup> -century alterations.	SE 5979 5155	Listed Building (II) - 464048
35 117	EYO728	114 Micklegate	INTERPRETATION	Watching brief. Made ground relating to the construction of the 17 <sup>th</sup> -century building was observed to a depth of 0.9m BGL.	SE 5979 5155	YAT. 2006. <i>114 Micklegate York</i>
35 117	MYO1190	116 Micklegate	APARTMENT; SHOP	A late 19 <sup>th</sup> -century grey, brick building with three storeys and a two window front with window arches and surrounds of orange brick.	SE 5979 5155	Listed Building (II) - 464050
36 118	MYO1162	122, 124 and 126 Micklegate	SHOP	Two shops. Late-17 <sup>th</sup> century and early 18 <sup>th</sup> century; remodelled in mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century with contemporary shop fronts; parapet rebuilt probably in 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Three storey.	SE 5978 5154	Listed Building (II*) - 464055
37 119	MYO1163	128, 130 and 132 Micklegate	HOUSE; SHOP	House. Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century; subdivided in early 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> -century shop front. Front of stuccoed brick; double-span roof of pantile. Three storey, four window front. Shop front continues on ground floor of No.136.	SE 5978 5152	Listed Building (II) - 464056
38 120	MYO1164	The Bar Hotel (now, 2013, Gibsons)	HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	House built 1861, converted 1865. Brick building with slate roof. Three storeys with cellar and attic, three window front.	SE 5978 5146	Listed Building (II) - 464057

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
39 121	MYO1165	136 Micklegate	OUTBUILDING; TOWN HOUSE; SHOP	Formerly known as No's. 134 and 136 Micklegate. Built 1740, re-fronted c. 1900; 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front. For Thomas Brown of Middlethorpe. Brick building with tile and pantile roof. Three storey, three window front.	SE 5978 5152	Listed Building (II) - 464058
40 122	MYO1167	144, 146 and 148 Micklegate	HOUSE; APARTMENT; SHOP	Shown on OS map as Bank House, now shops and flats. Late-17 <sup>th</sup> century, probably incorporating remains of earlier house; remodelled and subdivided early 19 <sup>th</sup> century; raised and reroofed later, with mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century shop fronts; altered in 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Brick building with slate roof. House may incorporate remains of first brick house to be built in York, known in early 17 <sup>th</sup> century as 'le read-brick house', owned by Thomas Waller.	SE 5976 5151	Listed Building (II) - 464060
41 123	MYO1168	150 Micklegate	OFFICE; SHOP	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, modernised in 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Ground floor sandstone ashlar; upper floor of brick; slate roof. Two storeys.	SE 5975 5149	Listed Building (II) - 464061
42 130	MYO1184	98 Micklegate	HOUSE	A late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with alterations in the early and late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. A three-storey, one-window fronted house of orange brick with a hipped slate roof.	SE 5983 5158	Listed Building (II) - 464037
42 130	EYO452	98 Micklegate	INTERPRETATION	Watching brief. A backfilled cellar which likely extended up to 2m BGL was observed along with deposits dating to the post-medieval or medieval periods.	SE 5984 5158	YAT. 1999. <i>98 Micklegate York</i>
43 131	MYO1187	102, 104 Micklegate	HOUSE; SHOP	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house re-fronted in the mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century with a three-storey, three window front of orange brick with an attic.	SE 5982 5158	Listed Building (II*) - 464045
44 165	MYO3719	Stable (Demolished)	RAILWAY STABLE	Stables demolished between 1961 and 2012	SE 5975 5158	Dr Bill Fawcett, John A Ives and Alison Sinclair. 2013. <i>York Central Audit of Heritage Assets</i>

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
45 166	MYO3723	2nd York and North Midland Engine Shed (demolished)	ENGINE SHED	Engine shed was demolished between 1875 and 1888. Archaeological investigation of a demolished building might be potentially informative.	SE 5973 5159	Dr Bill Fawcett, John A Ives and Alison Sinclair. 2013. <i>York Central Audit of Heritage Assets</i>
46 180	MYO4170	House of Correction	HOUSE OF CORRECTION	House of correction 1814 built on open land of Toft Green in the angle of the city walls	SE 5969 5157	York HER
47 183	EYO155	British Rail Workshops and Warehouses, Toft Green	INTERPRETATION	A building record. Initially the building comprised a sack warehouse which was built in 1845 before being acquired by the railway for use as a signal and telegraph workshop which finally closed in 1986. Appears to have been left derelict since this time.	SE 5969 5154	Audrey Trotti & Garry Corbett. 1998. <i>British Rail Workshop &amp; Warehouses, Toft Green.</i>
48 186	EYO6310	Hudson House	INTERVENTION	Archaeological evaluation. Structures, drainage systems and cut features associated with the 1845 Old Railway Station was recorded along with a Georgian culvert/drain/flue system.	SE 5974 5163	L S Archaeology. 2017. <i>Hudson House.</i>
49 193	EYO3339	14 Toft Green	INTERPRETATION	Watching brief. 19 <sup>th</sup> -century rubble was observed to depth of 0.75m BGL	SE 59773 51585	YAT Gazetteer 1990.1005
50 197	EYO331	York City Walls Chainage 822-906	INTERPRETATION	Watching brief. All the extant fabric of the walls was found to be 19 <sup>th</sup> century and all deposits observed between the two walls appeared to be modern.	SE 5967 5161	YAT. 2004. <i>York City Walls Chainage 822-906</i>
51 164	MYO3718	Merchandise Station (York & North Midland Railway and Great North of England Railway, 1841) (Demolished)	GOODS STATION	Building was constructed in 1841, partly demolished between 1875 and 1888 and completely demolished between 1961 and 2012.	SE 5972 5160	Dr Bill Fawcett, John A Ives and Alison Sinclair. 2013. <i>York Central Audit of Heritage Assets</i>
52 157	MYO1848	2-10 Blossom Street	APARTMENT; SHOP	Shops and flats. c. 1863. Three-storey brick with slate roof.	SE 5973 5146	Listed Building (II) - 462809

UI No	HER No.	Site Name	Type	Description	NGR	Reference
53 158	MYO1849	3 Blossom Street	NATIONAL SCHOOL; OFFICE	National School, now Citizens' Advice Bureau. 1853 with late 19 <sup>th</sup> century and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations and extensions	SE 5977 5144	Listed Building (II) - 462810
54 159	MYO1850	The Punch Bowl Hotel	HOTEL; PUBLIC HOUSE; SHOP	Formerly known as No.5–9 including the Magnet Inn. c. 1835 and c. 1863. Three-storey brick with painted stone and stucco dressings. Slate roof.	SE 5975 5143	Listed Building (II) – 462811
55 168	MYO3730	York & Midland housing (demolished)	RAILWAY WORKERS COTTAGE	Housing demolished due to the diversion of Queen Street onto new bridge	SE 5967 5149	Dr Bill Fawcett, John A Ives and Alison Sinclair. 2013. <i>York Central Audit of Heritage Assets</i>
56 177	MYO3985	11-16 Queen Street	TERRACE	c.1835. Identified as Buildings of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal	SE 5965 5148	York HER

**Table 2** Gazetteer of HER sites

## PLATES



**Plate 1** East facing view of 20-22 Toft Green



**Plate 2** South-east facing view of 22 Toft Green (left) and 1 Bar Lane (Right)





**Plate 3** North-facing view of 2 Bar Lane



**Plate 4** Excerpt from 1852 OS map (<https://yorkmaps.net/1852/>)





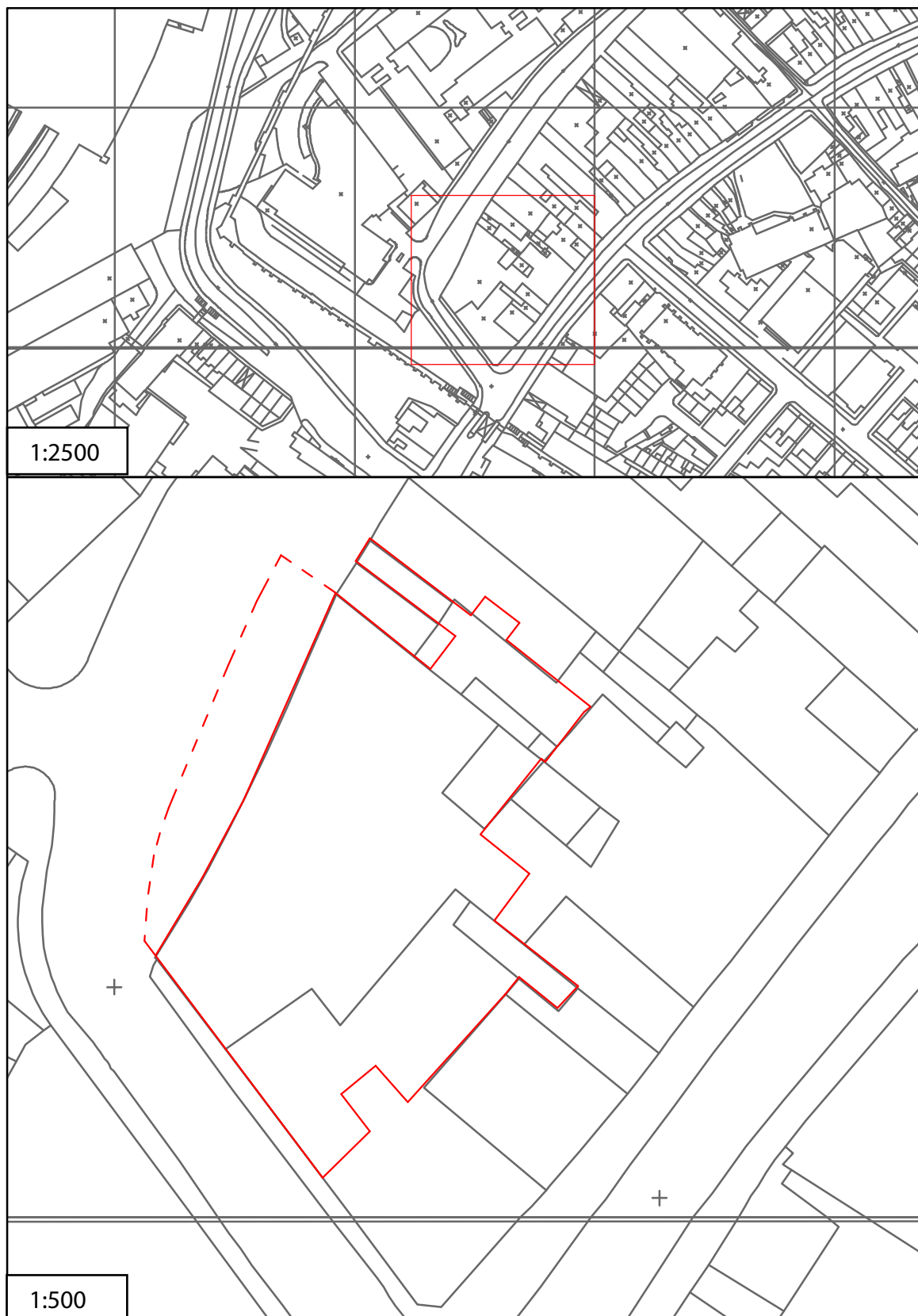
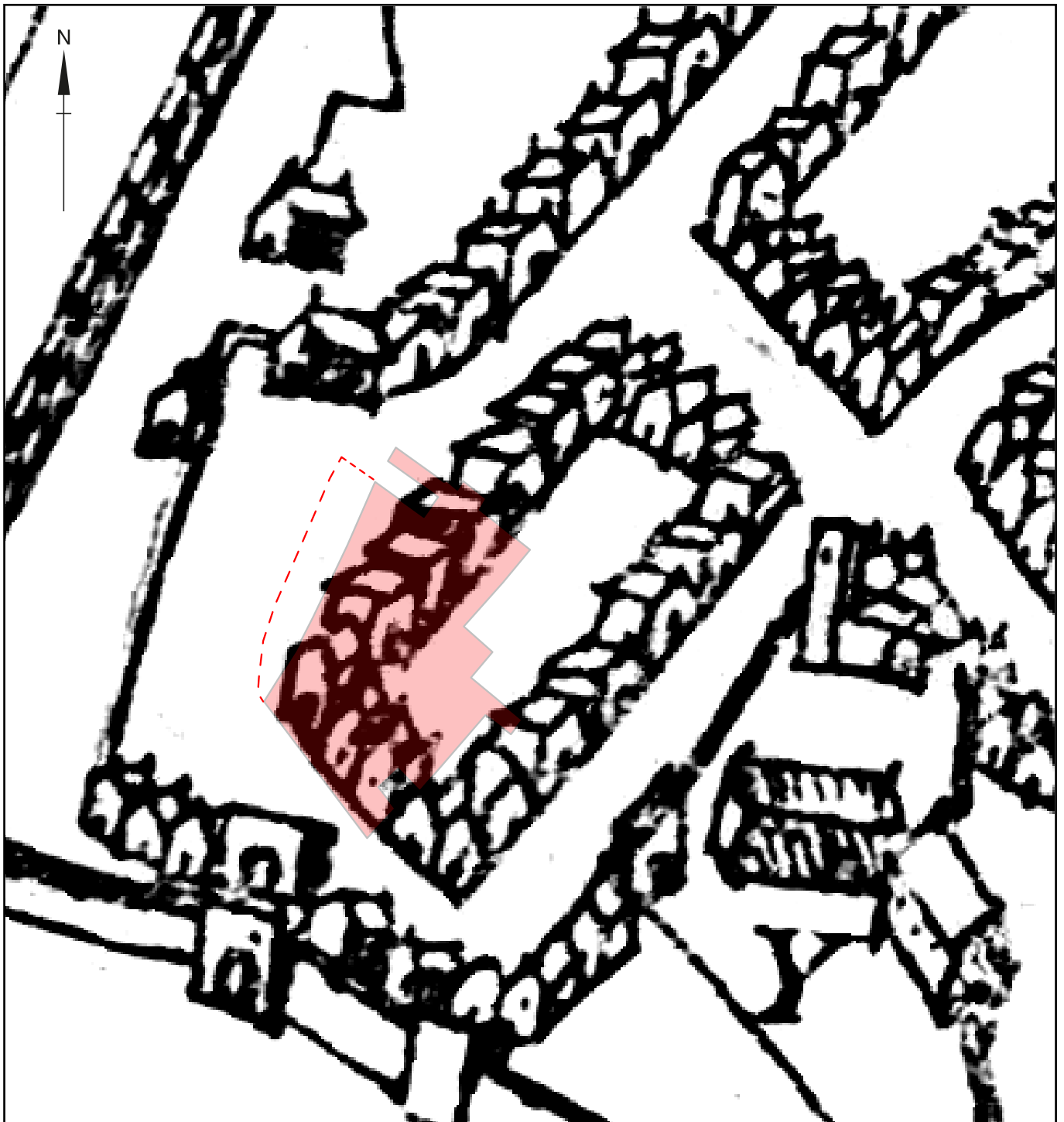


Fig. 02 Works location




 Approximate site location

Fig. 03 Excerpt from Speed's 1610 map of York (scale 1:800)

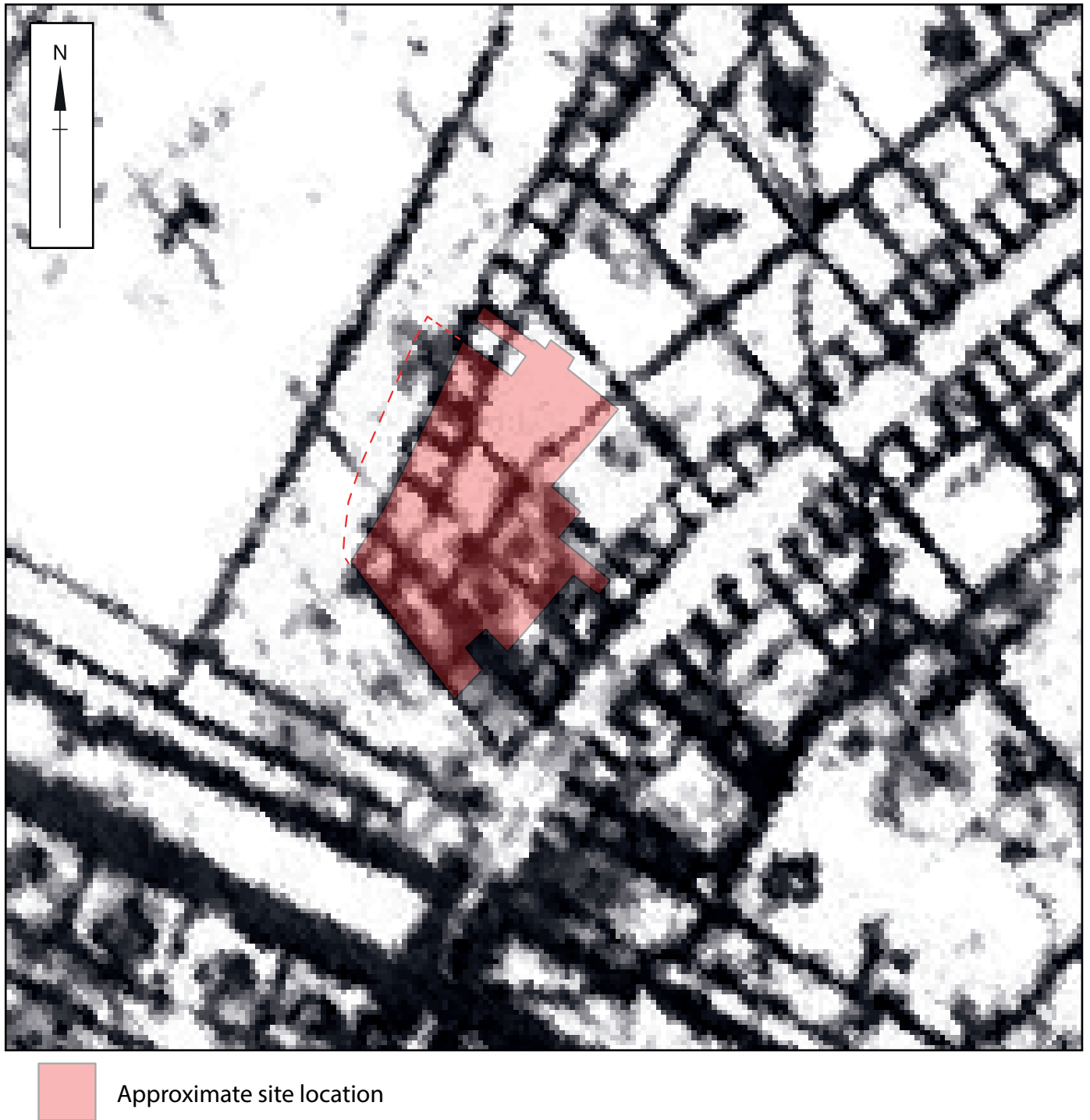


Fig. 04. Excerpt from Richards' 1685 map of York (scale 1:800)

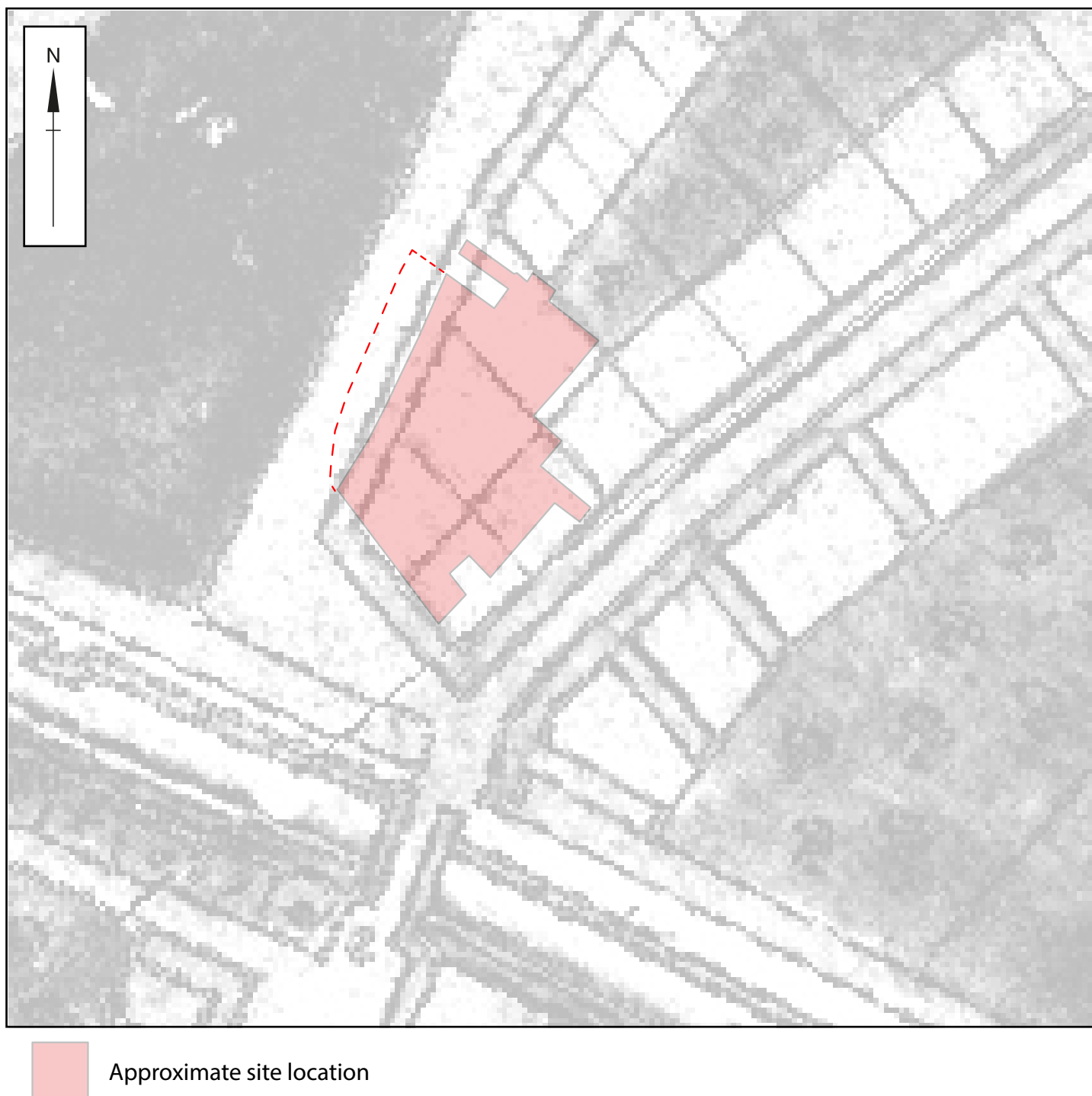


Fig. 05. Excerpt from Richards' 1685 map of York (scale 1:800)

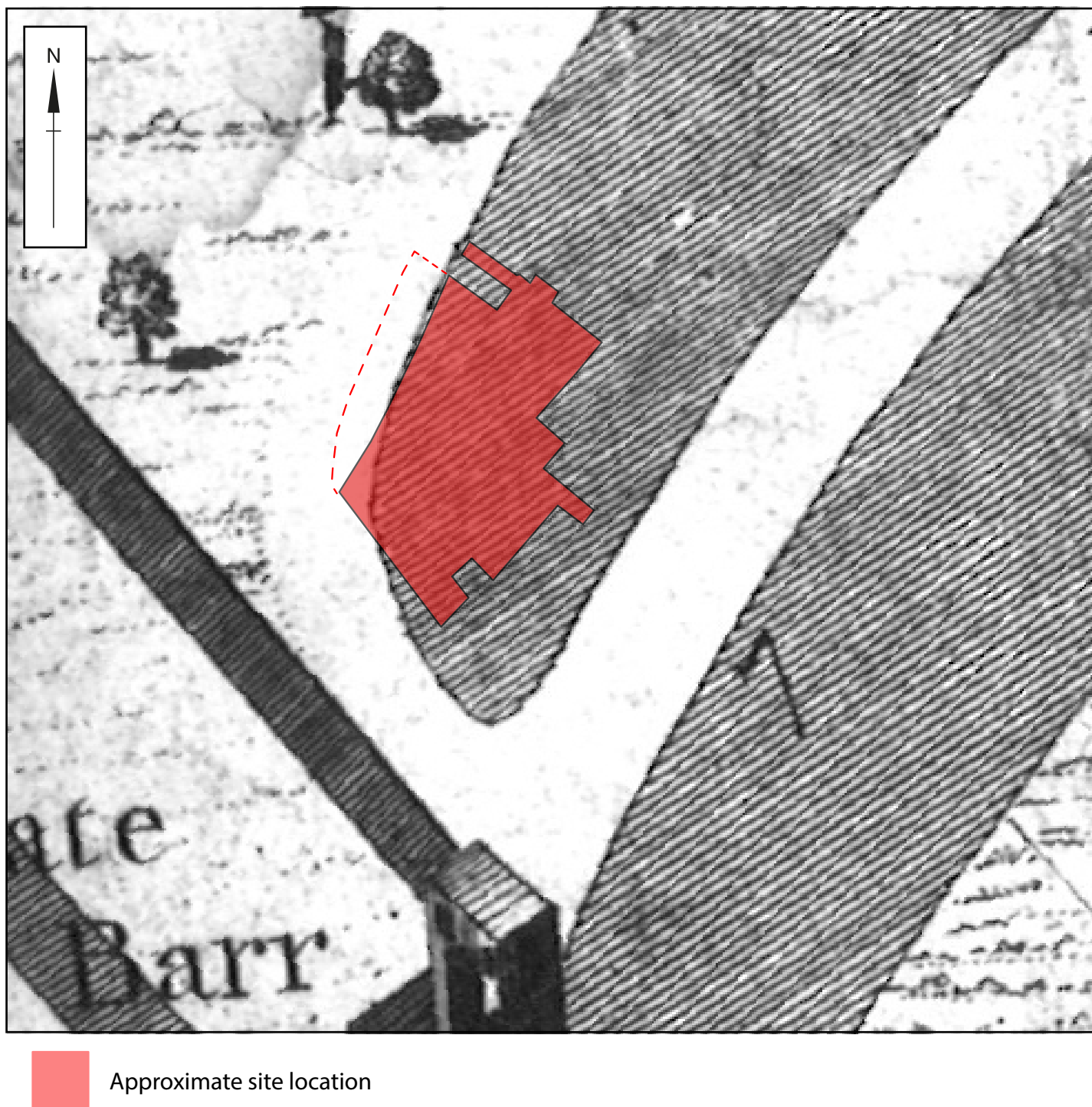


Fig. 06. Excerpt from Cossin's 1727 map of York (scale 1:800)



Fig. 07. Excerpt from Baines' 1822 map of York (scale 1:800)

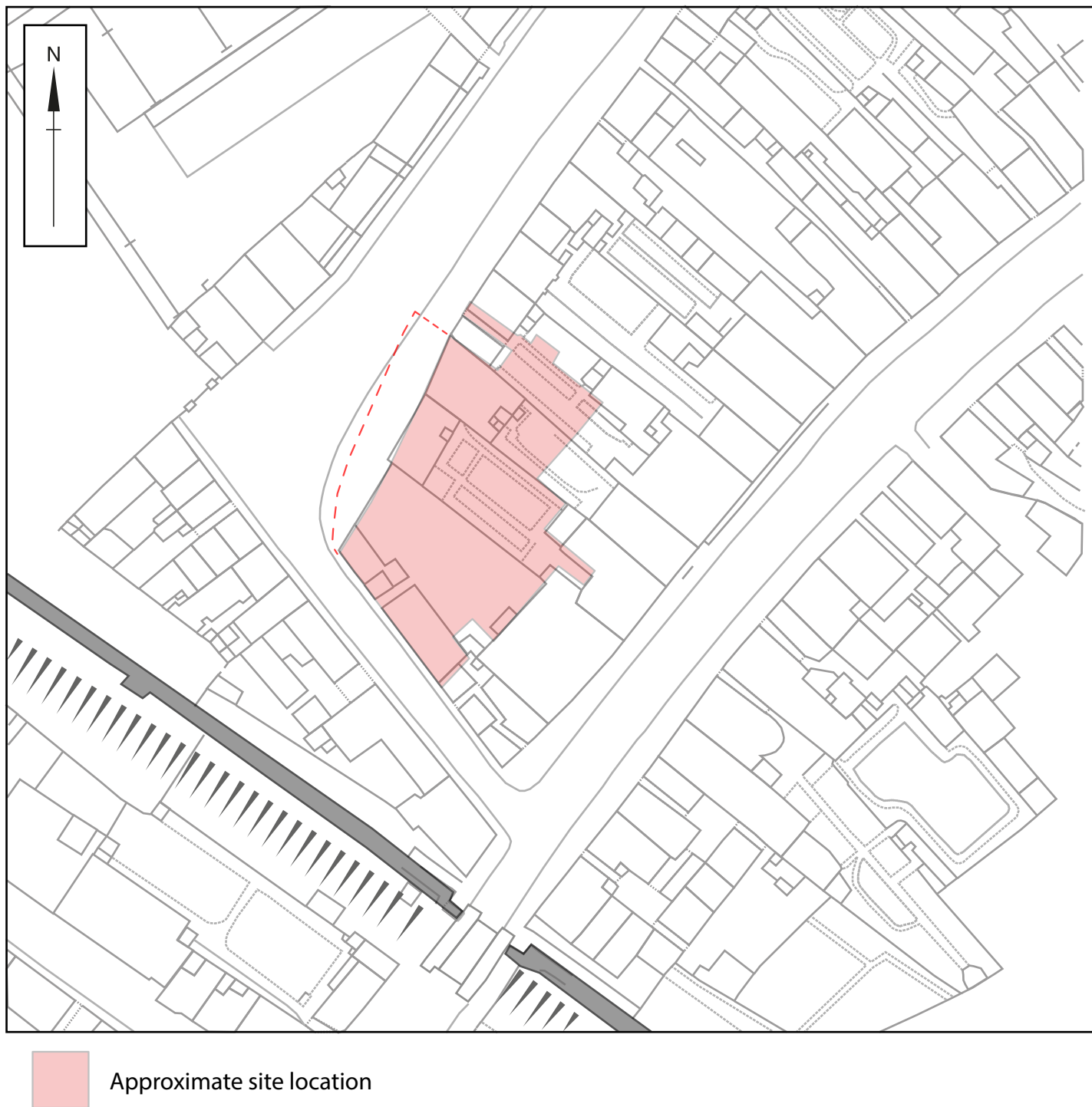


Fig. 08. Excerpt from digitised 1852 OS map of York (scale 1:800)



Approximate site location

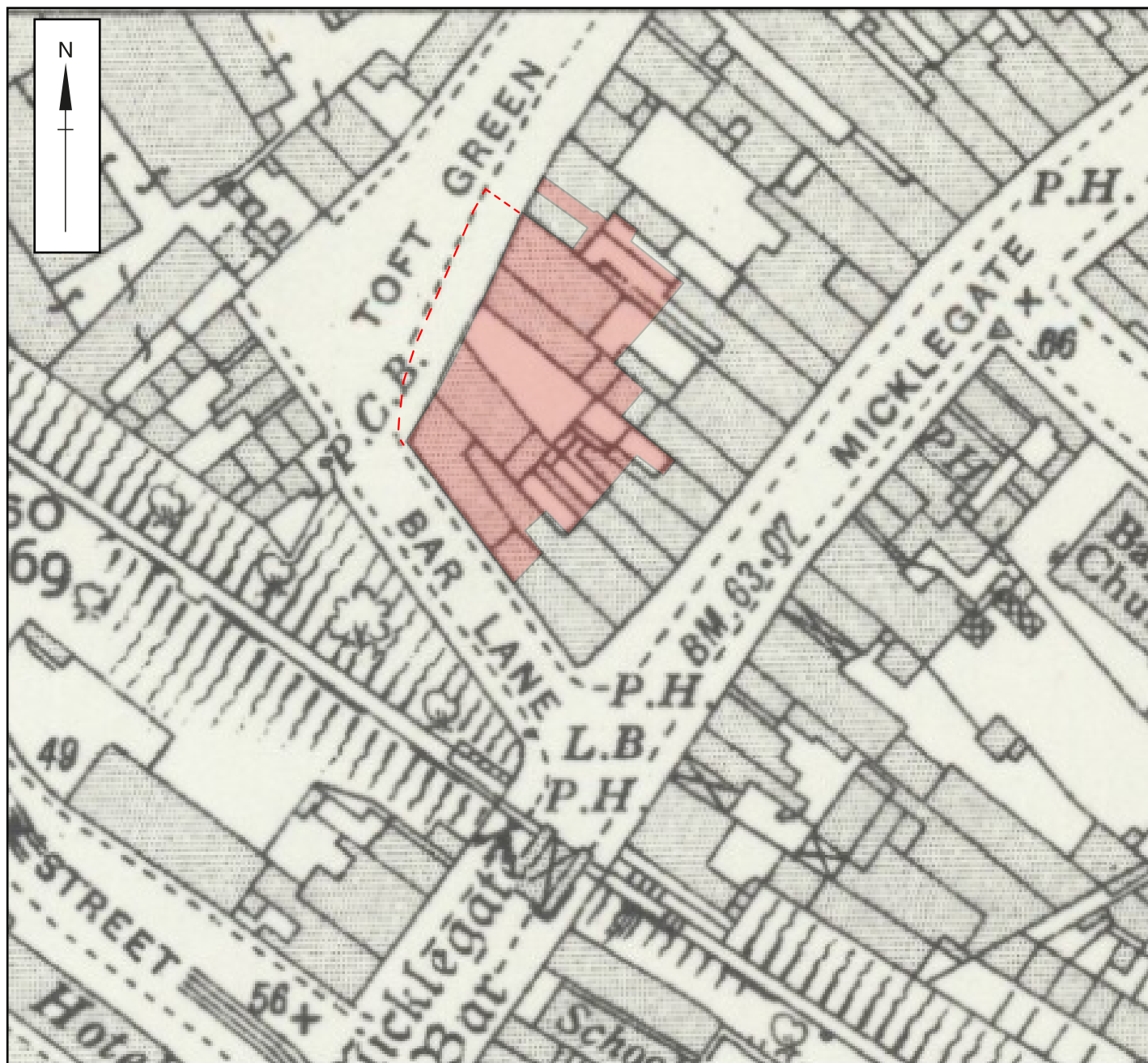
Fig. 09. Excerpt from Skaiffe's 1861 map of York (scale 1:800)





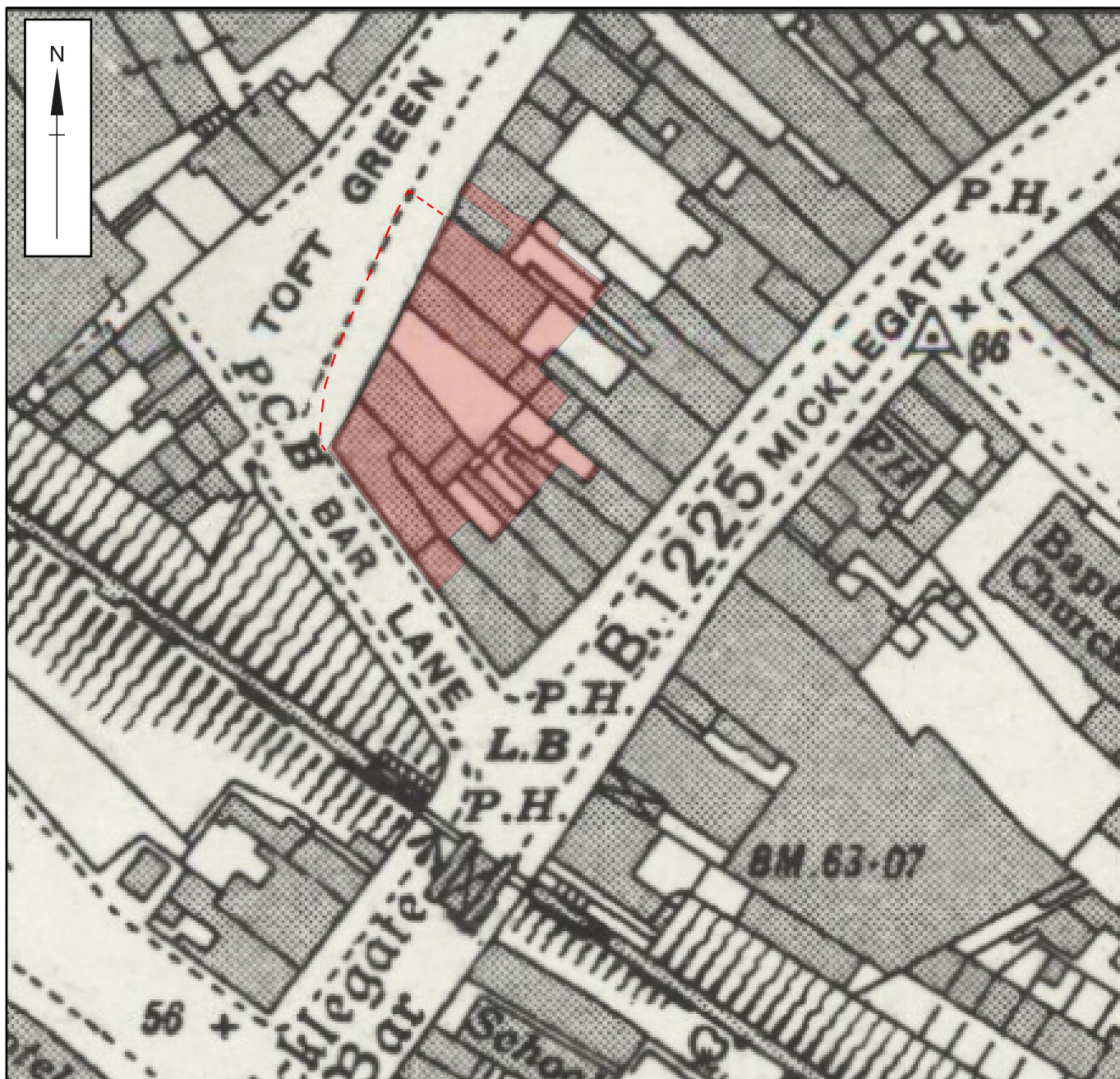
Approximate site location

Fig. 10. Excerpt from 1909 OS map of York (scale 1:800)



Approximate site location

Fig. 11 Excerpt from 1931 OS map of York (scale 1:800)




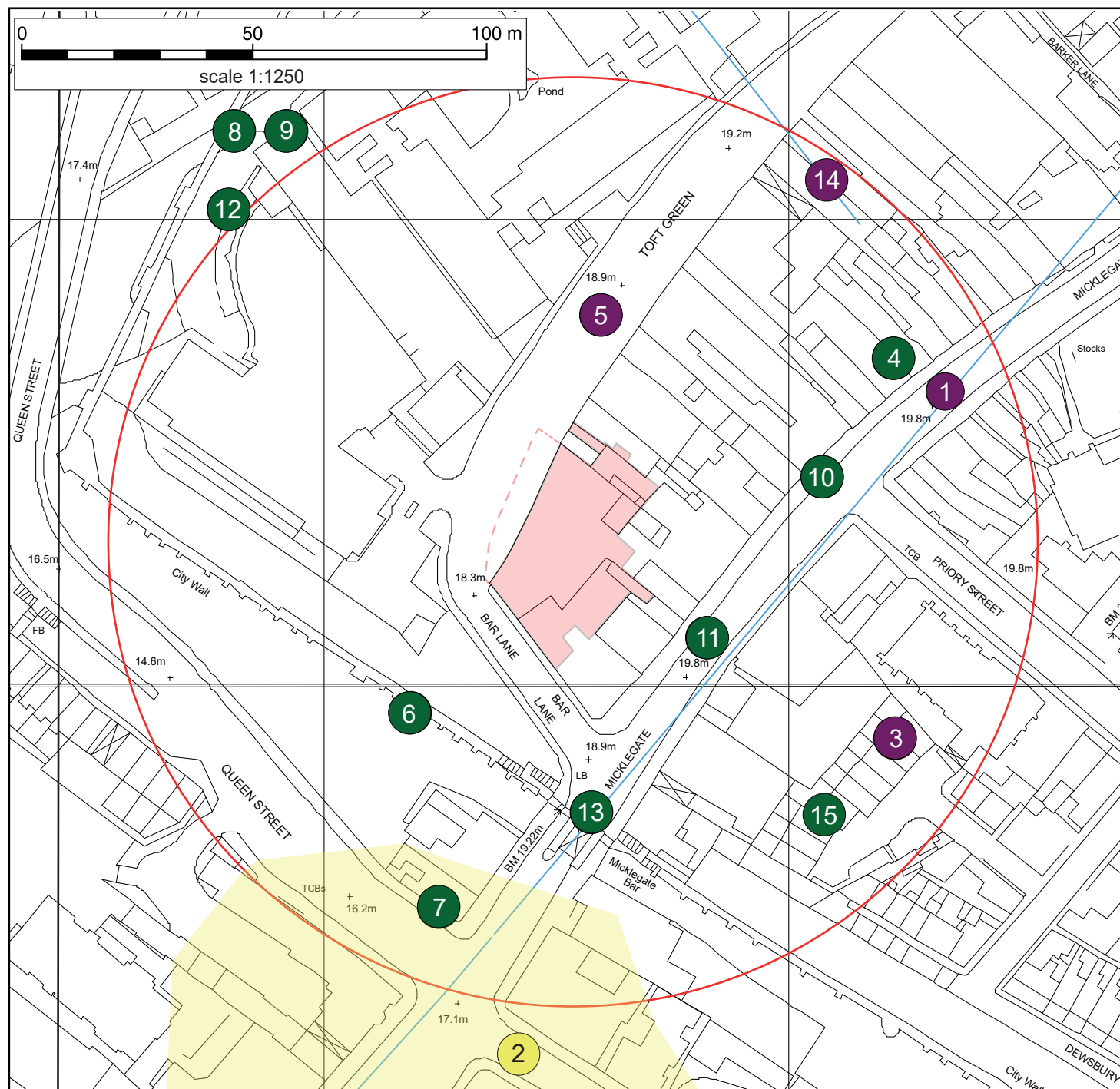

 Approximate site location

Fig. 12 Excerpt from 1941 OS map of York (scale 1:800)

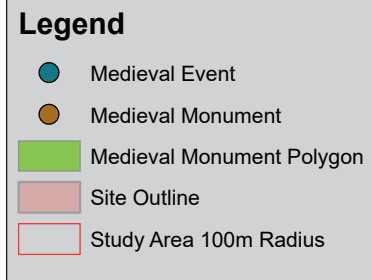


## Legend

- Roman Monument Point
- Roman Event Point
- Roman Monument Line
- Roman Monument Polygon
- Site Outline
- Study Area 100m radius

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Fig. 13. Roman HER scatter



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Fig. 14. Medieval HER scatter



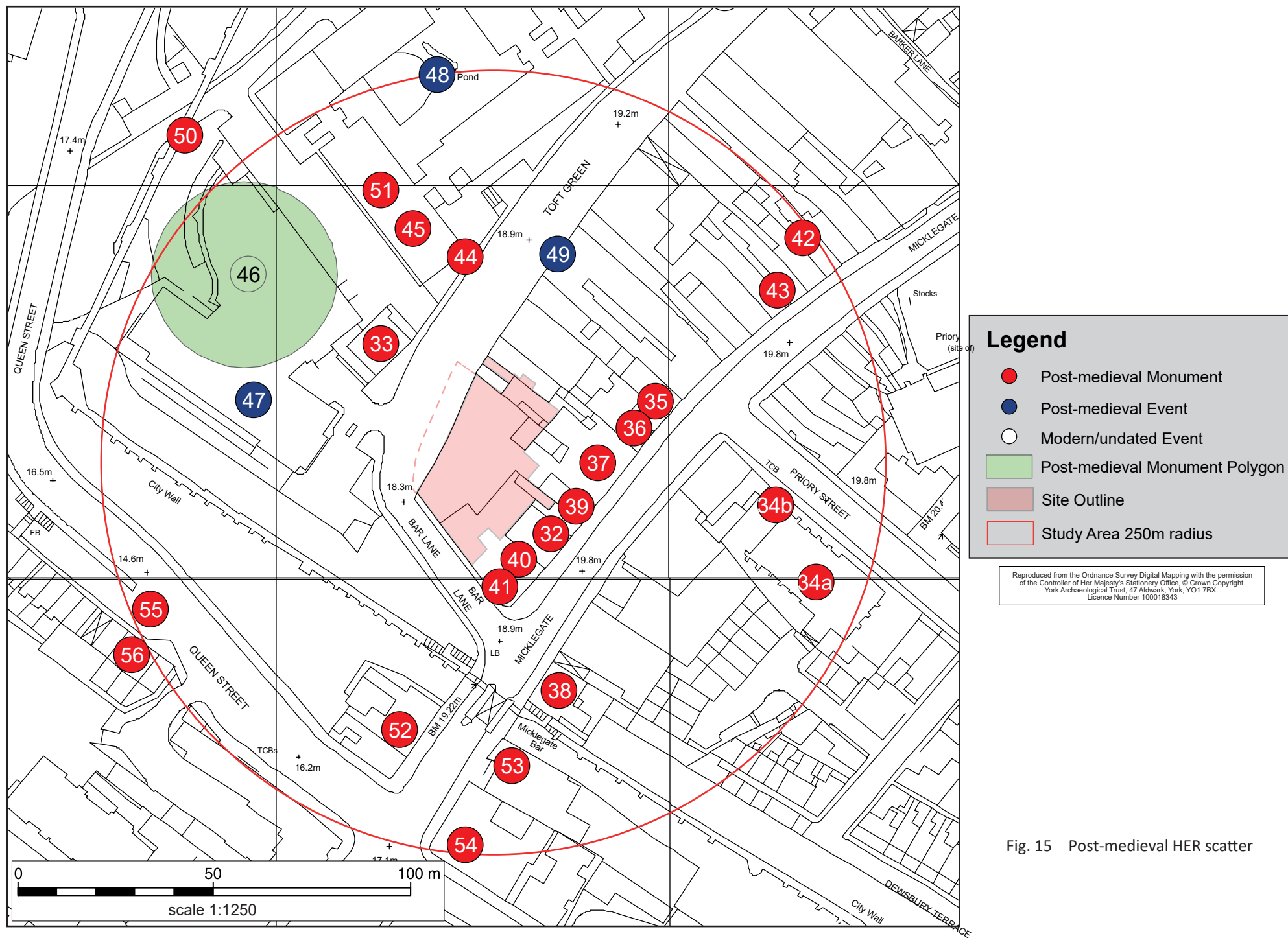


Fig. 15 Post-medieval HER scatter



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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