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**LORD MAYOR'S WALK: ENHANCEMENT.**

A Feasibility Study for The Minster Quarter Committee, York.

**FINAL REPORT.**

Peter H Goodchild.

Date: 8 February 2011.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION.**

**1.1** This feasibility study was commissioned by **the Minster Quarter Committee** and was funded by the City of York Council, Guildhall Ward.

**1.2 The original idea** which led to the present feasibility study was to improve the City Ditch along Lord Mayor's Walk by creating a sculpture garden. It was subsequently decided that rather than focusing only on one component of Lord Mayor's Walk, the study should instead look at the whole of it and take into consideration not only the City Ditch, but also:

- o the City Walls,
- o the avenue of lime trees,
- o the roadway and the pavements on either side of it,
- o the frontage of York St Johns and other buildings along Lord Mayor's Walk,
- o the garden on the site of St Maurice's church,
- o the views beyond Lord Mayor's Walk and the City Walls.

**1.3** The general issue that has been addressed by the feasibility study is the observation that **Lord Mayor's Walk is not fulfilling its potential as an amenity and a major element of the City of York's heritage.** It lies immediately outside the City Wall and is part of the inner ring road and yet from within the Walls and particularly for those on foot, Lord Mayor's Walk feels rather detached and isolated. Its current use as part of the city's inner ring road has led to a perception that it is primarily a road for vehicular traffic and yet it is very much more than this.

**1.4 The aims of the Minster Quarter Committee** in commissioning this feasibility study for Lord Mayor's Walk have been as follows:

- o To link Lord Mayor's Walk more effectively with the rest of the Minster Quarter and the city within the Walls.
- o To encourage more people to use and enjoy Lord Mayor's Walk as a major element of the City's heritage and as an amenity.
- o To enhance the character of Lord Mayor's Walk and improve its appearance.
- o To use Lord Mayor's Walk as a location for the display of sculpture.
- o To reduce the dominating influence of the vehicular traffic that uses it.
- o To provide a case study and a pilot scheme for the improvement of other stretches of the City Walls.

**1.5 In the early stages of the feasibility study, several topics were identified** for investigation and consideration. These were:

- (1) The opportunities which are available for achieving the aims of the Committee.
- (2) Outline schemes that might be taken forward, with the purpose of achieving the following:
  - o Safeguarding and enhancing the best views from Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Garden.
  - o Widening the footpaths on one or both sides of Lord Mayor's Walk and replacing any tarmac surfaces with more sympathetic materials.
  - o Increasing the provision of seats.
  - o A review of the need for a cycle lane along Lord Mayor's Walk.
  - o Making the road surface more attractive (possibly using a gravel coloured non-skid surface).
  - o Reducing the car parking for non-residents.
  - o Improving the contribution made by York St John to the overall experience and character of Lord Mayor's Walk, including improvements to the appearance of the frontage of York St John onto Lord Mayor's Walk.
  - o Increasing (i) the value of the city ramparts and ditch as habitat for wild flowers, insects, and birds, and (ii) the range of species that they support, but without allowing the ramparts to appear neglected.
  - o A review of the management of the trees that form the avenue along Lord Mayor's Walk.

- o Improvements to St Maurice's Garden.
- o Using historical and other information to improve the presentation and interpretation of the City Wall, the City Ditch, Lord Mayor's Walk, and York St John from Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o Introducing sculpture on both the Minster and the York St John sides of Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o Improving the links between Lord Mayor's Walk and the inside of the City Wall.
- o A review of the planning provisions and proposals for the Monk Bar Garage site (at the Monk Bar end and on the City Walls side of Lord Mayor's Walk) in relation to the effects any development will have on the views from Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Garden.
- o Other items that should be considered within the feasibility study.

**1.6 The brief** for the feasibility study is provided in Appendix A.

**1.7 The budget** that was available for the feasibility study was £1000.

**1.8 The method that was adopted** was for the appointed advisor (Peter H. Goodchild) to interview a selection of people with a special interest in Lord Mayor's Walk, including members of staff of the City of York Council and others. For this a document with a list of questions was prepared to provide a basic structure for the interviews (See Appendix B). A list of those who were interviewed together with a list of those who were consulted in other ways during the course of the study is provided in Appendix C

## **2.0 ITEMS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST THAT CAN BE SEEN OR APPRECIATED ALONG LORD MAYOR'S WALK.**

**2.1 Existing items** of particular interest that can be seen or appreciated along Lord Mayor's Walk include the following:

- (1) Lord Mayor's Walk and its accompanying avenue of trees.
- (2) The City Walls, the Robin Hood Tower and other interval towers, the embankments, and the City Ditch.
- (3) The frontage of the University of York St John's including its original and new buildings with and their associated gardens and open spaces.
- (4) Views of the Minster, Monk Bar, the University of York St John.
- (5) St Maurice's Garden.
- (6) The entrances to Gillygate, Clarence Street, St John's Street, Groves Lane, Monkgate. and St Maurice's Road.

**2.2 Formerly existing items** of particular interest that can be appreciated from Lord Mayor's Walk include the following:

- (1) The sites of significant features of Roman York. In particular: the north-eastern wall of the legionary fortress; the via Decumana (a main road); and the Porta Decumana (a main gateway).
- (2) The general locations of significant component areas of medieval and later York. In particular: Horsefair; The Forest of Galtres; Paynlathes Crofts; The suburbs and Wards of Bootham and Monkgate; the township of St Giles; and the site of St Maurice's church; The landscape beyond Lord Mayor's Walk.
- (3) The site of Bearpark's garden on Lord Mayor's Walk in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**2.3 Further background information** about existing and formerly existing items is provided in Appendix D.

### **3.0 THE EXPERIENCE OF LORD MAYOR'S WALK.**

**3.1 The main users of Lord Mayors Walk** are: the residents; students, staff and visitors to the University of York St John; motorists; cyclists; pedestrians; different forms of non-human life such as plants, birds and insects.

**3.2 Seen from the City Walls,** Lord Mayor's Walk is a secondary and almost incidental experience because the attention of people walking on the Wall is more strongly drawn towards the Minster and the Minster Close. This is partly because the view of them from the Wall is not obstructed by a stone parapet wall, which is the case with Lord Mayor's Walk. Having said that, the views through the crenellations are attractive and tantalising, but there is no direct way of getting down to Lord Mayor's Walk from the Walls between Monk Bar and Bootham Bar if one feels the impulse to explore it further. Monk Bar is the closest, but it is not the most obvious place from which to reach Lord Mayor's Walk, particularly for visitors. From the pavement at the foot of Monk Bar, the forces of attraction in other directions are stronger.

**3.3 The entrances to Lord Mayors Walk** are from Monk Bar (Goodramgate) and Monkgate at one end, and from Gillygate and Clarence Street at the other. When one has walked along Goodramgate, and arrived at the cross road outside Monk Bar, there is a strong sense that the interesting, attractive, and historical part of York has come to an abrupt end and that going down Lord Mayor's Walk, Monkgate, or St Maurice's Road, is not likely to be a very rewarding experience. The same feeling presents itself after walking down Gillygate from Bootham and arriving at the northern end of Lord Mayor's Walk. In both of these locations there is a strong feeling of anticlimax and disappointment. For the visitor this may well suggest that the best thing to do is to turn round and go back down Goodramgate or Gillygate. And yet Lord Mayor's Walk is a most interesting and attractive street with outstanding views of the City Ditch, embankment, and City Walls with the Minster rising over them. It also provides a link between Goodramgate (at Monk Bar) and Gillygate and enables them to be parts of a continuous and most enjoyable circuit walk.

**3.4 These limitations** of (1) no clear pedestrian connection between Lord Mayor's Walk and the City Walls, and (2) the discouraging entrances into Lord Mayor's Walk are likely to significantly deter visitors and also residents from using Lord Mayor's Walk. In other words, they are missing one of the best parts of York.

**3.5** These two limitations are significant in connection with the broad issue of **user and visitor satisfaction**. This includes such matters as the physical accessibility of Lord Mayor's Walk; its visual quality; the features of particular interest that can be seen or appreciated from it; the ways in which members of the public are encouraged to engage with it; the ways in which it is presented and explained; the provision of facilities that can be used by members of the public; and the overall experience of it. These are all matters that are considered in Sections 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, and 7.0 of this report.

**3.6 Lord Mayor's Walk divides into 3 distinct parts.** These are:

- (1) From the junction of Gillygate and Clarence Street to the access road to Moatside Court. This part has built development on both sides of it.
- (2) From Moatside Court to the Bile Beans advertisement (facing onto St Maurice's Garden). The main features of this are the avenue, the City Ditch, the embankment, and the City Walls.
- (3) From the Bile Bean's advertisement to Monkgate. On the York St John's side of the Walk this part is occupied by St Maurice's Garden which was created in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century after the demolition of St Maurice's Church and adjoining buildings. This probably took place in connection with the making of the inner ring road.

#### **4.0 IMPROVING LORD MAYOR'S WALK FOR THOSE ON FOOT.**

There are a number of ways in which the pedestrian's experience of using Lord Mayor's Walk might be improved. These include the following (4.1 – 4.14):

##### **4.1 Reducing the impact of motorised traffic**, particularly between about 08:00 and 18:00 hrs.

(1) This must take into account that Lord Mayor's Walk is an important part of York's inner ring road.

(2) It can be asked whether there are any reasonable measures that might be taken to reduce the following:

- o The volume of traffic that makes use of Lord Mayor's Walk
- o The noise produced by the traffic.
- o The pollution caused by the exhaust from motor vehicles.
- o The amount of parking along Lord Mayor's Walk.

(3) Reducing the volume of traffic would have to be approached in the context of the general circulation of vehicles in the area between the inner and outer ring roads. One possibility might be to consider the short temporary closure of Lord Mayor's Walk for special occasions or at particular times when the volume of traffic is usually very low.

(4) One of the factors affecting noise levels might be the nature of the surface of the road.

(5) In connection with parking, there are currently 2 stretches for this and both are on the Minster side of Lord Mayor's Walk. The one at the Monk Bar end has room for about 9 vehicles, and that at the Robin Hood Tower end has about 14, making about 23 altogether. Both are for people with permits or for short term stays. If parking on either or both of these stretches were to be discontinued, there would be a significant amount of space that could be made available for other uses, such as for improving the public footpath on the Minster side of Lord Mayor's Walk, or for creating a dedicated cycle lane or lanes. Whether car parking along these two stretches should be discontinued requires further investigation.

(6) Reducing the amount of space given over to parking would improve the appearance of Lord Mayor's Walk during the day.

##### **4.2 Improving the paved surfaces.**

(1) The following aspects of Lord Mayor's Walk need to be considered in relation to the question of paved surfaces:

- o The road surface.
- o The public footpaths.
- o Paths that lead into Lord Mayor's Walk.

(2) The existing black tarmac road surface has a strong and negative effect on the character and visual quality of Lord Mayor's Walk. Its blackness is a contrast with the colour range of green spaces, stone walls, and brick buildings along side it. As a result, the road stands out as a separate and insistent component. This effect is magnified when motor vehicles are moving along it. For the pedestrian, the combination of the two turns the roadway into a disagreeable and potentially hazardous separate zone that generates anxiety. This tends to dominate the experience of walking down Lord Mayor's Walk. It also breaks the unity and the majestic beauty of the Walk and raises the question of what steps might be taken to counteract these effects. The scope for reducing the volume of traffic has been set out in 4.1(3) above. Here, under the heading of 'Improving the paved surfaces', another potential improvement can be suggested and this is the matter of the road surface itself. It is recommended that serious consideration be given to the idea of changing the colour of the road surface by means of applying a stone or gravel coloured

non-skid surface (or similar) along the entire length of Lord Mayor's Walk. This type of surface has been used as a safety measure at various road junctions in York and there are examples of it to see and discuss (outside the Railway Station, for example.) It can be applied without disturbing the existing road surface. The very effective and generally relaxing and unifying effect that gravel coloured and gravel surfaces can have were amply demonstrated some years ago when they replaced the black tarmac paths in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens in London.. In the case of these two Royal Parks, the paths and drives are not subject to regular heavy vehicular use. In the case of Lord Mayor's Walk, the effects of vehicular use on the specification, longevity, and economics of using a non-skid or similar surface will need to be investigated.

(3) The public footpaths along Lord Mayor's Walk are not uniform in the materials used. Some stretches are of York stone, some of concrete slabs, but the majority is of black tarmac. They do not necessarily need to be completely uniform in appearance but it is recommended that they should be within a range of materials and colours that complements the stone of the City Walls, the existing York stone paving, and the colour of the non-skid surface of the roadway, if one is used. The overall aim should be to produce visual cohesion, rather than uniformity, between the footpaths, the roadway, and their surroundings.

(4) At the junction of Gillygate and Lord Mayor's Walk, on the Gillygate side (not the St John's side), by the pedestrian crossing there is an area of paving at the end of the last building in Gillygate. From a visual point of view, it is very unsatisfactory and needs improving.

(5) It is suggested that where possible the surfaces of any paths that lead into Lord Mayor's Walk should adopt the same principles as recommended for the public footpaths. (See 4.2(3) above).

#### **4.3 Conserving the City Ditch.**

(1) The matter of the treatment of the bottom of the City Ditch is an important one. At present there is a narrow informal track along it. The basic question is whether this track requires any treatment, and if it does, what sort of treatment would be appropriate?

(2) The significance of the Ditch along Lord Mayor's Walk is that it is the best surviving stretch of it in York. Whether or not the present form of the Ditch, its accompanying embankment and City Wall, faithfully replicate their medieval condition, they are still hugely important because together they are an existing reality that provides actual evidence (above and below ground) and direct experience of the historical realities that are connected with them. In their present form they also provide a very impressive, interesting, and memorable experience in purely visual and sculptural terms. The fact that there is no formal path along the bottom of the Ditch is an important and positive part of the historical evidence and the present day appearance. Accepting this point of view does not rule out all thought of improvement but it does mean the existing positive values must be carefully respected and remain the dominant consideration.

(3) To judge from the O.S. map (York, 5 feet to 1 mile scale, Sheet 9) which was produced in the 1850s, it would seem that the original Lord Mayor's Walk may only have been as long as the present Ditch. Possibly there is a connection between this and the survival of the Ditch.

(4) For the appreciation and interpretation of the City Ditch, it is not necessary for there to be a formal path along the bottom of it. Both can be achieved from the adjoining public footpath along Lord Mayor's Walk; from the Moatside Court and the Monk Bar Garage ends of the Ditch; and from the City Walls. Access to the bottom of the Ditch need not be prohibited but it should be controlled and if need be, restricted. If the informal path needs to be improved, there are different options that might be considered, including regularly mowing a wider strip along the bottom. Another option would be to lay a gravel track along the bottom and then allow the grass

on either side to grow over it and cover it. This could provide drainage and make a firmer and less muddy surface in wet weather.

#### **4.4 Additional tree planting.**

(1) Trees make a very important and positive contribution to the appearance and character of Lord Mayor's Walk. On both sides of the Walk, all but one of these trees, are planted on land that is beyond the back of the public footpath. The land on which the trees might be planted can be thought of as being made up of 4 parallel strips, as follows:

- o Land on the Minster side of the City Walls, i.e. in the Minster Close.
- o Land occupied by the embankment and the City Ditch as far as the back of the public footpath.
- o The carriageway and public footpaths on either side of Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o Land on the York St John's side of Lord Mayor's Walk, including the York St John's Lord Mayor's Walk campus, and St Maurice's Garden.

(2) Trees that are of particular importance are:

- o The avenue of lime trees on either side of Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o Other trees in the grounds of York St Johns that are not part of the lime avenue.
- o The trees in St Maurice's Garden.

The trees that are of particular importance belong to two main owners, namely the City of York Council, and the University of York St John.

(3) I have not yet established the history of the planting of the present avenue of lime trees nor the particular reason or occasion for planting them. It is known that on 31 December 1719 The Lord Mayor agreed to the buying and planting of trees in Lord Mayor's Walk. In 1736 it is recorded that there were elms on both sides of it. The Ordnance Survey map (York, 5 feet to 1 mile scale, Sheet 9) of the 1850s, shows that the only trees that were then on the line of the avenue were in the grounds of York St John. This suggests that the present avenue is at most about 150 years old. Whatever its history, the avenue is a major feature of the Walk that at least reflects an early 18<sup>th</sup> century intention.

(4) The present avenue is made up of two lines of trees; one on either side of Lord Mayor's Walk. They are:

- o the line on the Minster side which is planted at the top of the City Ditch by the public footpath;
- o the line on the York St John's side which is planted just inside the boundary of York St John. This one is much shorter than the one on the Minster side.

The difference in the length of the two lines clearly reflects the circumstances of the time at which they were planted. The likelihood is that at this time there was no other open land on which any more trees could be planted.

(5) In present times there are, however, opportunities and reasons to think of extending the effect of the avenue. There are 2 opportunities:

- o One is at the Moatside Court end of the City Ditch where there is space for a small number of avenue trees.
- o The other is in St Maurice's Garden where trees might be planted on a line parallel with Lord Mayor's Walk but at a distance from the back of the public footpath.

In both cases, the new lines of trees would help the 3 distinct parts of Lord Mayor's Walk to cohere as a unity. Looking from either ends of Lord Mayor's Walk (at the junctions of (i) Goodramgate, St Maurice's Road and Monkgate, and (ii) Gillygate, Clarence Street and Claremont Terrace) the new lines of trees would also help to attract pedestrians towards the middle and best part of Lord Mayor's Walk with the City Ditch and Walls etc.

#### **4.5 Improving the pedestrian links between Lord Mayor's Walk, the City Walls, The University of York St John, and the Minster Close.**

(1) One of the distinctive characteristics of the Minster Close is that on its northern sides, there is no direct access to or from Lord Mayor's Walk and Gillygate. These two streets are not directly connected with it. To reach them from the Minster Close the pedestrian must use either Bootham Bar or Monk Bar. On its northern sides, the Minster Close is therefore cut off from the city beyond the Walls. This in itself is a very interesting and significant historical phenomenon and it raises the question of how best to present and interpret this aspect of the City and the Minster's history.

(2) For people walking on the City Wall between Bootham Bar and Monk Bar, who have seen Lord Mayor's Walk from the Wall, there is no point at which they can reach it until they arrive at either Monk Bar or Bootham Bar.

(3) These two points, i.e. (1) and (2) above, raise the question of whether the present lack of pedestrian access between the two sides of the City Wall along Lord Mayor's Walk should be accepted and strictly maintained, or whether on the other hand there are good reasons and opportunities to consider making a pedestrian access point between the two sides of the Wall at a strategic location that would provide direct pedestrian access between Lord Mayor's Walk, the City Wall, and the Minster Close. This question needs to be discussed. The idea of creating a new pedestrian access point is, however, a complex and sensitive one that will need very careful consultation and consideration. The potential advantages of doing it are set out in (4), (5), (6) and (9), below. The basic options that might be considered are to pass under the City Wall, over it, through it, or through the castellated parapet. The key question is how might it best be achieved? Interestingly, there is an historical precedent for providing a way through the City Wall in the form of the door and path that provides access between the back of the Multangular Tower and the path in Museum Gardens on the corresponding side of the Yorkshire Museum.

(4) One of the strategic points that might be considered is from the Moatside Court end of the City Ditch, near the Robin Hood Tower. In this case, the aim would be to create a direct pedestrian link between Lord Mayor's Walk and the walk on the City Wall. The access point would incorporate a closable door or gate so that opening times can be controlled. This idea might be connected with making the interior of the Robin Hood Tower accessible and usable for purposes other than storage.

(5) Having gained access to the City Wall from Lord Mayor's Walk, pedestrians could be given the opportunity to go directly to the Minster and its Close via Dean's Park if an additional access point from and to the Walls were to be made, possibly at a point opposite the Minster Library (the Old Palace). The Chairman of the Minster Quarter Committee has had a meeting with the Dean of York Minster to discuss this idea. The Dean is supportive of there being additional dialogue to explore it further. The questions of privacy and security for the residential and other properties that back onto the Wall will need to be taken into account.

(6) Opening up a connection between Lord Mayor's Walk and the Minster Close (via Dean's Park) would have several advantages:

- o It would make Lord Mayor's Walk and York St John accessible on foot from The Minster and the Minster Close.
- o It would create a very attractive circuit walk, with variations, around the Minster Quarter.
- o It would provide fresh opportunities for demonstrating and explaining the history of the City and its setting and suburbs, the City Walls, and the Minster. See 4.8(3), for example.
- o It would provide a varied and very good series of views of the Minster in the setting of the walled city.

(7) Starting at the Minster, the basic route for a circuit walk would be the West Front of the Minster; Dean's Park; the Minster Library (the Old Palace); the City Wall; a pedestrian gateway not far from the Robin Hood Tower; the Moatside Court end of the City Ditch; Lord Mayor's Walk; Monk Bar; Goodramgate; College Street; St William's College; The Queen's Walk; Deangate; the West Front of the Minster. This could also be done in reverse order.

(8) Possible variations of the circuit, including shorter circuits, could take in:

- o Precentor's Court; High Petergate or Precentor's Court; Bootham Bar.
  - o The Robin Hood Tower and the City Wall to Monkbar.
  - o The Robin Hood Tower; the Gray's Court steps; Grays Court; the Treasurer's House.
  - o The University of York St John.
  - o Both sides of Lord Mayor's Walk. The views of the City Ditch and embankment are better from the Minster side. The views of the Minster rising over the Walls are better from the York St John side, particularly during the winter when there are no leaves on the trees. During the summer, when the avenue is more like two high screens of foliage, the views become peeps through openings in the screen. On the City Wall's side of Lord Mayor's Walk, there are additional tall trees between those in the avenue and the Minster. These are growing in the Minster Close and further reduce the summertime views of the Minster from Lord Mayor's Walk. But, of course, the views are restored during the winter, and this provides an interesting seasonal variation.
  - o Monk Bar; Ogleforth; Gray's Court; Chapter House Street, the Treasure's House.
- Again these could all be done in reverse order.

(9) The making of a pedestrian link at or near the Robin Hood Tower would provide a good alternative pedestrian route between York St John, the Minster Library and the Minster. Amongst other things, this could be a significant benefit on special York St John occasions such as degree ceremonies which take place in the Minster. At present, many participants in these walk from York St John and then down Gillygate or Goodramgate which are not very direct or the most convenient of routes. A pedestrian link in this general location would also provide an alternative route into York for people using the Clarence Street car and coach park.

#### **4.6 Linking Lord Mayor's Walk to the rest of York beyond the Minster Close and the Minster Quarter.**

(1) The suggested access point near the Robin Hood Tower and its associated circuit walk is one good way of linking Lord Mayor's Walk to the city beyond the Minster Close and the Minster Quarter.

(2) Providing a 'circle-line' bus route around the inner ring road would link Lord Mayor's Walk to all the City gates and entry points into the walled city. The circuit could begin at the railway station and serve visitors and residents alike, taking them to points all the way round the periphery of the walled City from which they could walk into or away from the centre as they wish. This could be a normal public service without commentary from a guide.

#### **4.7 Improving the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.**

(1) There are many channels through which York St John can engage with the community in York including the events that it organises and which are open to the public. York St John opened in May 1841 as the 'York and Ripon Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmasters'. It still has active departments for Teaching Studies and for Theology and Religious Studies. The latter has close links with the Minster and with other faith communities in the city and elsewhere; it is interdenominational in its outlook. Other departments focus on Arts and Literature; Counselling; Health and Life Sciences; and Management Studies. The University of York St John has a very positive policy of openness to people in general and to York as a community.

(2) The quality and character of the architecture and grounds of York St John is one of the ways in which the university can engage with people and the general public and be open towards them. It operates when people use, visit, or see the university. In the latter case, they may see it when travelling or walking down Lord Mayor's Walk, or along Gillygate or Clarence Street, from the City Walls, or in illustrated brochures etc. The physical appearance of the university is one aspect of how it presents itself to the world at large. From this point of view the frontages onto Lord Mayor's Walk and Clarence Street are of particular importance. It is the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage that is of particular interest in the context of this report. However, ideas that are put forward here need to make sense within the context of the university as a whole and not only in relation to the public perception of it from Lord Mayor's Walk.

(3) The building and grounds on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage are attractive and interesting, and yet they do not yet seem to reflect the university's policy of openness and engagement with people. The older buildings give the impression of being a private institution that is detached from the public and everyday life. It is almost as if they are trying to hide behind the hedge, shrubs, and trees that lie between them and Lord Mayor's Walk. However, this rather off-putting impression is capable of being changed into a more welcoming one. The question is how best to do it? The approach that is suggested here is to consider a list of potential improvements and put together a combination of them as one or more projects. The list includes improvements to the following:

- o The approach to York St John's from Gillygate.
- o The hedge, trees, and shrubs at the back of the public footpath on Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o The entrances to the campus from Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o The colour scheme used for painted elements of the buildings.
- o The expression on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the central axis of the Quad which was also the central axis of the original college buildings.
- o The path system in the gardens between the older college buildings (including the Holgate Building) and Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o The introduction of sculpture into the gardens between the older college buildings and Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o The visual links between the campus and the Minster side of Lord Mayor's Walk.

Peter Goodchild has had initial discussions about these ideas with Simon Newton (Head of Strategic Planning) and Colin Parkin (Director of Facilities) of York St John. Both have signalled their interest, in principle, and in giving them further consideration.

(4) The approach to York St John's from Gillygate.

The entrance to De Grey Court, by Gateway House, is visible all the way down Gillygate from Bootham. The architecture around this entrance provides the University a very distinctive feature in the form of an inverted 'L' shape which is the concrete external facing of part of the De Grey Court building. Despite this distinctive feature, the view lacks a clear specific focal point to excite a strong desire in the observer to walk down to the far end of Gillygate to investigate the building more closely. Also, at the Lord Mayor's Walk end of Gillygate, and despite a panel with the name of the University, it is very unclear what the building is, whether it is one or more properties, how one gets into them, whether the courtyard behind Gateway House is an entrance, whether De Grey Court Street is open to the public. The over-riding impression of the exterior of the new buildings is one that is dominated by interesting but large scale buildings and ideas. What would seem to be missing at present are sufficient elements of a smaller scale that would soften the rather stark contrast between the scale of the architecture and the scale of the people that visit, occupy, and use it.

There are different ways in which this issue might be addressed. In connection with the view from Gillygate, one way would be to take advantage of the creative opportunity presented by the long vertical arm of the inverted 'L' of De Grey Court. An appropriate installation or sculpture might be added to it at a low level, a high level, or both. One aim might be to strengthen the

long arm as a vertical counterpoint to the strong horizontal lines of the rest of the new buildings. At a higher level, the installation might rise above the top of the inverted 'L'. It might be desirable to make it visible from Lord Mayor's Walk. At a lower level it could provide a focal point, near ground level, for the view from Gillygate. In addition to this, it could provide a signal that the courtyard behind Gateway House is an entrance. It might be a subject for a competition.

(5) The hedge, trees and shrubs at the back of the public footpath on Lord Mayor's Walk.

I do not know for certain, when the iron railings were removed from the back of the public footpath along Lord Mayor's Walk. The likelihood is that it was during the Second World War. At some point after their removal they were evidently replaced by the present hawthorn hedge. The hedge is kept below eye-level. In itself it does not impede views into the gardens of York St John and onto the older buildings. The views of these are interrupted by the trees and shrubs on the garden side of the hedge.

With regard to the views at pedestrian eye-level from Lord Mayor's Walk, there are 3 basic treatments that might be considered:

- (a) Cut off, with a higher hedge or higher planting, the views from Lord Mayor's Walk of the older buildings, except at the entrance points, but find creative ways of making people aware of the gardens and the older buildings that lie behind the hedge and shrubbery.
- (b) Allow carefully selected openings in the boundary plantation that provide interesting views of the gardens and the older buildings. This might be done by the judicious removal of particular shrubs or small trees.
- (c) Allow open views of the gardens and buildings along the whole length of the frontage onto Lord Mayor's Walk.

The present arrangement conforms with option (b).

If well handled and co-ordinated with other potential improvements, any of these three approaches or a hybrid of them might produce very interesting and attractive results.

Particular issues that would need to be considered include:

- o What are the main purposes and functions of the gardens on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage? Who are the likely users?
- o What level of privacy and screening from the traffic on Lord Mayor's Walk is required by York St John?
- o Should the railings be reinstated?
- o Should the hedge be removed or, instead, should it be allowed to grow higher and thicker and be treated in a more interesting way? Should the hedge be of hawthorn or some other species?
- o Should the shrub border be redesigned?

One suggestion is that the planting should be strengthened opposite the ends of the two wings of the original college building to frame a broad view from Lord Mayor's Walk of the central stretch of the original college.

(6) The colour scheme used for painted elements of the buildings on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage.

It may seem a small detail, but the colours (including tones and shades) that are selected for the painted external surfaces of a building can have a very pronounced effect on its character. A colour, such as a bright white, which makes the painted elements stand out from the rest of the building, can over-emphasise the painted elements and in doing so can have a disruptive effect on the visual cohesion of the architecture and the visual relationships between the building and its setting. Colours that carefully complement the architecture and that stop the painted features from 'jumping out' from the rest of the building are often to be preferred. It is suggested that this matter is given consideration the next time the paintwork (at least of the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage) is renewed.

(7) Improvements at the entrances to the campus from Lord Mayor's Walk.

Currently there are 4 entrances to the campus from Lord Mayor's Walk All 4 are for pedestrians and are as follows:

- o between De Grey Court and Gateway House.
- o between Gateway House and the Foss Building into the former De Grey Street.
- o the gate approximately opposite the Robin Hood Tower.
- o the gate by the C4C Centre for Excellence (the old Chapel)

These entrances are critical points in relation to the presentation of York St John and to the impression that is received by those making use of them.

(a) The case of *the entrance between De Grey Court and Gateway House* has already been discussed above (see 4.7(4) ).

(b) The analysis of the new buildings given in the first paragraph of 4.7(4) applies also to the character of *the entrance between Gateway House and the Foss Building and the view down De Grey Street*. It is not clear where it leads to, the view is not very inviting, and the purpose of the small area between Lord Mayor's Walk and the near end of the Foss Building is rather ambiguous. Here again, what would seem to be missing at present are sufficient elements of a smaller scale that would soften the rather stark contrast between the scale of the architecture and the scale of the people that visit, occupy, and use it. This could be combined with providing one or more clear focal points along De Grey Street.

(c) The *entrance approximately opposite the Robin Hood Tower* was formerly a vehicular entrance. The history of the drive that leads from it is not altogether clear but it would seem that originally there may have been two drives that met at the gate. One of them went straight forward, following the boundary wall of the original college. (The neighbouring property was once The Yorkshire Yeoman School, after which it became Archbishop Holgate's School and then The Holgate Building of York St John). This was probably a service drive for the original York St John buildings. The other drive curved round to serve the front of the West Quad. The old service drive may be the origin of the present drive but it may also have been widened when the Archbishop Holgate's School buildings were added to those of York St John. This was sometime in the 1960s when the school moved to a new site.

From the entrance gate on Lord Mayor's Walk, the present view down the wide path gives a very poor impression of the University. It focuses the eye on an anticlimax which takes the form of an area that looks like an undistinguished service area. Also, the path takes no advantage of the attractive and available views of the older buildings. A very much more interesting approach to the university could be created by moving this entrance a short distance to the north-west, in the direction of the Foss Building, and more nearly opposite the Robin Hood Tower. A new path, or paths, would be needed to connect this suggested new entrance to (i) the main reception area in the Holgate Building; (ii) to the gardens in front of the West Quad; and (iii) to the general circulation system of the campus.

(d) In terms of its position, *the fourth entrance, by the old chapel*, is fine.

(e) In all four cases a more detailed analysis and assessment would identify other particular improvements that could be made at the entrances (signage, for example). It would be helpful if the entrances had individual names or numbers to identify them.

(8) Improving the expression on the ground of the central axis of the Quad, between the Quad and Lord Mayor's Walk.

(a) *The original main door into to the Ripon and York Diocesan Training College* was the one in the centre of the front of Quad West. It faced onto Lord Mayor's Walk and was the meeting and focal point of the curved drives that started at the two entrance gates on Lord Mayor's Walk.

This doorway is located on the central axis of the original college buildings and their grounds. The axis runs from west to east. When the Archbishop Holgate's School was incorporated into the college, it would seem that the central axis of the campus moved northwards to the space between the old college buildings and the former school (the Holgate Building). This new axis also ran from west to east, but as an axis it is rather ambivalent and not very satisfactory visually.

(b) Since then, and *in the last 10 years* with the building of the new blocks (the Foss Building, the Skell Building, the Fountains Learning Centre, and De Grey Court) new and separate main spine routes have been established for vehicles and pedestrians. These run from north to south, starting at Clarence Street. When the new pedestrian spine has passed through the main reception area and reaches the yard on the south side of the Holgate Building, its continuation into the Quad, is not clearly evident.

(c) *There are several issues arising out of the way in which the central axes have changed* during the last half century or so. Some of the effects of the first change have already been discussed in 4.7(7)(c) above. But there is also another issue that needs to be noted. This is that the shift away from the original central axis of the campus has considerably reduced the perceived significance of the original axis and the front door in the centre of West Quad. From an architectural and historical point of view, both of these are important features of the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage. This reduction of the evident significance of these two features (the original axis and front door) creates an ambiguity and contributes to a feeling that aesthetically something is missing and needs to be reintroduced in order to pull the Lord Mayor's frontage, including its gardens, back together again. It is suggested, here, that strengthening the expression of the old central axis would contribute to this. As an idea it would need to be integrated with other suggestions for the improvement of the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage.

(d) *One way in which the expression of the old central axis could be strengthened* on the West Quad frontage is by making the grass mound and planting bed that already lies on the central axis, into an island with a drive all around it. This would reflect the original layout. Reinstating the drive on the Lord Mayor's Walk side of the mound would also improve north/south movements through the gardens on this frontage.

(e) *Another way of strengthening the old central axis* might be considered at a point between the reinstated island and Lord Mayor's Walk. This would be to place a statue, an installation, or perhaps a bay for seats, or a new pedestrian entrance gate on the line of it. The seating bay might face either the West Quad or it might be designed to join up with the public footpath and have the seats facing the City Wall. The path to and from a new gate could be linked to the drive around the reinstated island.

(9) Improving the path system in the gardens between the older college buildings and Lord Mayor's Walk.

(a) Before the incorporation of Archbishop Holgate's School into York St John, there were 2 separate gardens; one was attached to the buildings of York St John based on the Quad; the other was attached to Archbishop Holgate's School. It would seem that after the incorporation of the school buildings into York St John, the old service drive of York St John became the basis of a new main entrance drive serving both sets of buildings. The school had previously been served by a separate drive that ran close to and parallel with the York St John service drive but on the school's side of the boundary wall between the two properties. The school's drive was probably taken up, the boundary wall demolished, and the old service drive widened. Apart from this, it would seem that the two gardens continued to be regarded as separate entities and were not more obviously integrated with each other.

(b) The suggestion to move the entrance gate opposite the Robin Hood Tower (discussed in 4.7(7c), above) would entail the closure of the present pedestrian access point and the installation

of a new path to serve the new gate. The line of the new path would provide *an important opportunity to review the connection between the two parts of the gardens on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage and the routing of the paths in this area*. This might incorporate the idea of turning the mounded lawn into an island and that of strengthening the expression of the old central axis of the original college buildings. It could also include the idea of making the gardens more inviting and enjoyable for members of York St John and the public.

(10) The introduction of sculpture into the gardens between the older college buildings and Lord Mayor's Walk.

(a) The gardens on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of York St John are one of the potential locations for sculpture that are suggested in 4.13, below. There are already sculptural pieces in other parts of the campus. Might consideration be given to developing sculpture as a theme within the campus and using the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage as part of this?

(b) Also, might York St John be able to help, in some way, to develop the idea of using Lord Mayor's Walk as a whole, as an arena for the display of sculpture and artistic installations on a temporary or permanent basis? Possibly, this might be done in conjunction with a special project or a series of events.

(11) Improving the visual links between York St John and the far side of Lord Mayor's Walk (the Minster side) could be achieved in a number of ways, such as the following:

- o improving the views of the City Walls, its towers, and the Minster from the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the university.
- o improving the views of the older university buildings from the Minster side of Lord Mayor's Walk and from the walk on the City Walls.
- o making appropriate new features on the Minster side of Lord Mayor's Walk that line up with the entrance gates or other significant elements of York St John. These might for instance take the form of seating bays and/or locations for sculpture or artistic installations.
- o creating a new pedestrian crossing point across Lord Mayor's Walk that would link the suggested new entrance gate (opposite the Robin Hood Tower, see 4.7(7c) above) to the suggested new pedestrian link to the City Walls and the Minster Close (via a point near the Robin Hood Tower, see 4.5, above).

#### **4.8 Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress.**

(1) The locations of the walls, the main gates and the legionary headquarters building of the Roman fortress at York are known. The north-eastern side of the Roman fortress lies under the City Wall and embankment along Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Road. It stretched from the Roman north corner tower (which lay under the Robin Hood Tower) to the Roman east corner tower where the Roman wall turned the corner. The remains of the east tower can be seen from City Wall near the northern end of the Merchant Taylor's Hall.

(2) Lord Mayor's Walk is an excellent place from which to gain an impression of the Roman fortress and its extent. Nothing of the masonry of the Roman wall can be seen from Lord Mayor's Walk or St Maurice's Road. However, the point on Lord Mayor's Walk where the line of the Roman road (the via decumana) cut across it and then entered the Roman gate (the porta decumana) is identifiable. At this point, one can see the location of the Roman north corner tower (under the Robin Hood Tower), the location of the porta decumana (straight ahead), and the location of the east corner tower (not clearly marked from this point, but visible). These locations, together with the views of the medieval wall and ditch are capable of providing a very impressive mental picture which greatly helps one to understand the character and size of the Roman fortress. In addition to this, one can also see the central tower of the Minster which marks the location of the most important Roman building within the fortress; this was the legionary HQ building (the principia) which was situated in the centre of it. The remains of the northern corner of this building can be seen in situ in the underground gallery at the Minster.

(3) The Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Road stretch of the Roman fortress wall was its shorter side. Currently, if one wishes to gain an impression of the length of the longer side, one must walk down Gillygate, cross Exhibition Square, and then walk down Manor Lane towards Museum Gardens where the lower part of the Multangular Tower is the remains of the west corner tower of the Roman fortress; attached to it are surviving parts of the Roman fortress wall. The suggested new access point near the Robin Hood Tower (see 4.5, above) will allow pedestrians to follow the line of the Roman fortress wall from Lord Mayor's Walk, without diverting along Gillygate. At Bootham Bar (which marks the site of another Roman gate (the porta principalis dextra) they could come down to ground level at Exhibition Square and then follow Manor Lane to the Multangular Tower.

(4) It is very clear from this that Lord Mayor's Walk and the location of the porta and via decumana have an extremely important part to play in helping people to understand the nature and size of the Roman fortress. At present, there is virtually nothing on Lord Mayor's Walk to indicate any of this. On the City Wall there is a not very noticeable tile set into the parapet walk that indicates the location of the porta decumana.

(5) At the entrance to Chapter House Street, on the garden wall of the Treasurer's House, there is a bronze plaque explaining that this street follows approximately the line of the via decumana. The cellar in the Treasurer's House in which Harry Martindale famously saw the ghosts of Roman soldiers, is on the line of the via decumana, and the cellar is now one of the features of the Treasurer's House that is presented to the public by The National Trust. The story of the Roman ghosts can be linked back to Lord Mayor's Walk by means of the via and porta decumana. This link might be enhanced; for example, by locating a sculpture on the line and level of the via decumana where it crosses the City Ditch and embankment on the Lord Mayor's side of the City Wall. The sculpture could show Roman soldiers, with their backs to Lord Mayor's Walk, making their way towards the Treasurer's House. This will help people to mentally connect the locations of the via decumana on both sides of the Wall.

#### **4.9 Improving St Maurice's Garden.**

(1) St Maurice's Garden was created after the demolition of St Maurice's Church and adjoining buildings. These demolitions may be linked to the creation of the inner ring road. The Garden is pleasant in itself and consists of a flat platform of grass, shrubs, and trees with a bank down to the back of the public footpath along Lord Mayor's Walk and Monkgate. The central area of the platform is the churchyard, with headstones, of the former St Maurice's Church. There is a very good view of the Minster from the graveyard which is probably unknown to most people. The view is particularly good in the winter when the leaves are off the two intervening trees. In the summer, the two trees break the view, but it is still good.

(2) However, if one looks at St Maurice's Garden in terms of how it relates to the built development around it, the overall composition is unbalanced and unsatisfactory. The Garden and the surrounding buildings do not work well together to form a coherent whole. This is particularly noticeable during the winter when there are no leaves on the deciduous trees and shrubs. This lack of coherence affects the whole of one part of Lord Mayor's Walk (the part from the Bile Beans Advertisement to Monkgate) and needs addressing.

(3) It is recommended that ways of giving coherence to this section of Lord Mayor's Walk and making it more inviting for people to use, rather than simply pass by, should be explored and then appropriate action taken to improve the current situation. Ingredients of a solution might include one or more of the following ideas:

- o Strengthening the line of demarcation between the public footpath and St Maurice's Garden. For example, railings might be appropriate but there are also other options.
- o Planting a line of trees along the Lord Mayor's Walk and Monkgate boundaries of St

Maurice's Garden and setting them parallel with Lord Mayor's Walk and Monkgate but at a distance from the back of the public footpath (See 4.4(5) ), above. The line might be continuous or it might be broken opposite the former churchyard of St Maurice's.

- o Redesigning the layout of St Maurice's Garden with particular attention being paid to the line and surfaces of paths, the views, places to sit, and acknowledging the fact that an important part of the Garden is a churchyard and the site of a former church in the medieval suburb of Monkgate. The line of the existing path to and from the public car park might be reconsidered.
- o Giving and using the name 'St Maurice's Churchyard' for the Garden would be one way in which the churchyard and the site of the former church might be acknowledged
- o Adding sculpture or one or more appropriate installations to the Garden. The sculpture that is already in place, takes the form of headstones and a broken chest tomb. These provide a potential theme for further development. For example, the visual effect of the existing headstones could be enhanced by adding inscribed stones of a similar or complementary appearance to extend the churchyard towards Lord Mayor's Walk. The inscriptions or carvings on the new stones would provide an opportunity to celebrate, in a creative way, other lives, other aspects of life and the history of York. They need not necessarily conform with one theme but perhaps represent a range of themes to enhance the pleasure of discovering them and reading them.
- o Building on a carefully selected part of the Garden to make it seem more like an integrated part of its urban surroundings. For example, a café or coffee bar might be introduced somewhere at the northern end of the Garden outside the churchyard area. A tower-like building of 4-5 floors and located in the eastern corner of the Garden, by the government office (currently, a Jobcentre) could provide a much needed focal point that would also give stronger definition to the Garden as a space. At present its definition is weak and unsatisfactory. A tower-like building would provide a visual link with Monk Bar and the central tower of the Minster. From a visual point of view, this would be a much better location for a new building than the Monk Bar Garage site.

#### **4.10 Improving the Monk Bar Garage site.**

(1) In 2009, the Monk Bar Garage site was put up for sale by the City of York Council. The closing date for tenders was 28 January 2010. A draft internal Planning Advice Note had already been prepared by the City of York Council for this site in March 2001.

*Paragraph 4.7 of the Planning Advice Note says: "Any proposed development on this site will have to pay major attention to design and architecture in view of the site's location within the historic core of York, adjacent to the City walls. The site can be viewed from a number of directions on Lord Mayor's Walk, Monkgate, and most importantly from the City walls. As a result, a high level of design would need to be achieved, including an interesting roofscape to the development."*

*Paragraph 4.8 of the Planning Advice Note says: "Of particular importance to the design of the development will be its scale and massing, as will the choice of materials and detailing to the buildings. The development should be no more than 2 storeys in order that views are maintained from the walls towards Monkgate and beyond. If any development is proposed to be higher than two storeys, the developer will have to provide strong justification for the height of the development and a demonstration of how this would not adversely affect the character and appearance of the area."*

(2) Paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8 of the Planning Advice Note correctly identify some important issues in connection with the development of the Monk Bar Garage site. In paragraph 4.7, particular importance is attached to the views over this site from the City Walls. However, it also needs to be recognised *that the views of and over the site from Lord Mayor's Walk are equally important and especially for pedestrians using Lord Mayor's Walk.*

(3) From the public footpath on the St Maurice's Garden side of Lord Mayor's Walk, at the point where it is met by the path to the public car park, there is an outstanding winter view of the Minster rising over the City Wall above the Monk Bar Garage site. During the summer when the leaves are on the two intervening sycamore trees the view is obscured. This view merits the highest level of protection and opening up for summertime enjoyment.

(4) From the Minster side of Lord Mayor's Walk, there is also a very good vista over the Monk Bar Garage site to Monk Bar itself. This view also merits a high level of protection and this too may well affect the planning and design of any new development on the site.

(5) In July 2010, a section of the City Walls between Monk Bar and Gray's Court was closed to the public while work was being undertaken on it by the City of York Council. For this period, a section of the parapet wall between two of the merlons was removed and a temporary metal stair case supported on scaffolding was erected for the use of the public and to link the walk on the wall directly with Lord Mayor's Walk. It was located at a point at the back of Gray's Court and opposite the junction between Lord Mayor's Walk and St John's Street. This provided an excellent opportunity to experience the effect of being able to get on and off the City Wall directly from Lord Mayor's Walk. It also provided very impressive views of the City Wall and Ditch that are not normally available.

(6) At the same time, another access point was also created, between the walk on the City Wall and the Monk Bar Garage site. Again, the stonework between two merlons was temporarily removed. In this case, the access point was only for the use of the workmen and for the purposes of the work that was being undertaken. It was served by a 'tower' made of scaffolding, ladders, and a lift for building materials etc. From a visual point of view it was not very noticeable and merged with the existing buildings of the Monk Bar Garage. This temporary arrangement, demonstrates that a future access point for public use might be feasible and could be incorporated into the future development of the Monk Bar Garage site.

#### **4.11 Providing more seats.**

(1) Although the parapet wall along the back of the public footpath on the Minster side of Lord Mayor's Walk provides a surface on which people might sit, one rarely sees people using it in this way and there are no other seats along the Walk. The provision of seats is one way in which people might be encouraged to make more use of Lord Mayor's Walk and particularly if this is done in conjunction with some of the other measures that are being suggested in this study. In all cases the seats should be of a carefully chosen design that is appropriate to the special and historical character of Lord Mayor's Walk.

(2) One approach would be to place individual benches at the back of the public footpath where it is wide enough and not problematical to do so.

(3) Another approach would be to add bays for seats to the parapet walls at the back of the public footpath on the Minster side and perhaps also along the York St John frontage. The bays might be semicircular in plan (reflecting the towers of the City Wall) and with the open side facing into the roadway. Such bays could be used as architectural punctuations at selected points along Lord Mayor's Walk; for example, on the central axis of the original college buildings of York St John; or opposite the ends of the two wings of the Quad West. Bays in these positions could provide a visual link between the two sides of Walk. The seating bays might be places where sculpture could be located.

(4) The provision of a café on Lord Mayor's Walk with seats and tables outside, would be another way of providing more seating and a low key focal point. There are several locations which might be suitable for this. For example: the frontage of York St John, St Maurice's

Garden (See 4.9 (3), above) or the Monk Bar Garage site. The café might be permanent or temporary/seasonal.

#### **4.12 Interpreting Lord Mayor's Walk, and aspects of it, to the public.**

(1) Appendix D ('Some historical background information on Lord Mayor's Walk and its landscape, past and present') demonstrates that the Walk has a very good and interesting range of features, historical associations, and topics that might be used in connection with interpreting it and its wider contexts to the public. Appendix D starts by looking at the landscape of the ancient Liberty of York as a whole and then it focuses on what can be seen from Lord Mayor's Walk itself and from the walk on the City Walls. The boundary that is used for the Liberty is the one shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey, (see OS 6" Yorks 174, 1853).

(2) For the purposes of Appendix D, the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk is divided on an historical basis into 4 main areas, namely:

(i) *The area within the City Walls.* This includes Minster Yard.

(ii) *The area that lies beyond the City Walls but which at one time was within the boundary of the Liberty of the City.* This consists of: the City Ditch and Walls; Lord Mayor's Walk; the area on the York St John's side of Lord Mayor's Walk and along Gillygate extending as far as the former boundary of the Liberty of the City. It is made up of the former township of St Maurice and also that of St Giles, both of which were within the Forest of Galtres.

(iii) *The area that lay beyond the boundary of the Liberty of York and was made up of the neighbouring districts* that had special links with the Liberty. These are the former townships of Marygate, Clifton, Rawcliffe, and Heworth. These, too, were within the Forest of Galtres.

(iv) *The area that lay beyond the neighbouring districts but which was still within the boundaries of the Forest of Galtres.* The boundaries of the Forest from the time of Henry II (1154-1189) stretched in a northerly direction from the City Walls between Bootham Bar and Layerthorpe Bridge and as far as Easingwold and Crayke. Its western boundary was formed by the River Ouse and then its tributary, the River Kyle. Its eastern boundary was the River Foss. (Cowling nd, p153)

(3) There are many aspects of the general history of York that have connections with the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk and these are set out in section 11.0 of Appendix D. They cover the period from before the Romans up to present times and all are capable of being used in connection with the presentation and interpretation of the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk as seen from the Walk itself or from the City Walls. The aspects that are of particular interest are those that are linked in some way to the main existing features along Lord Mayor's Walk and are as follows:

- o The evolving landscape of York: The views from the City Walls over the area formerly covered by the Forest of Galtres.
- o York as a military centre: the Roman fortress; the medieval walled city; the Siege of York (April-July 1644).
- o York as a political centre: A provincial capital city in the Roman Empire; the place where the Emperor Constantine's path to the imperial throne was secured. It was Constantine that lifted the oppression of Christians and set in train the events that led to Christianity becoming the official religion of the Roman Empire.
- o York as a religious centre and centre of ecclesiastical power. From 735 AD the Minster was the seat of the Archbishop for the North of England.
- o York as a centre for trade and commerce: the site, in Bootham, of the former Horsefair.
- o York as a centre for education: Alcuin (735-804) was educated and trained at York Minster and was the librarian there at a time when the library was of international standing; the location of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmasters (St John's College) and its successors, now the University of York St John; a former location of Archbishop Holgate's School; a former location of Manchester College in Monkgate.

- o York as a centre for social life and leisure: Civic amenities: Lord Mayor's Walk and the public walk on the City Walls.
- o York as a place with which particular legends and stories are associated: Nowadays, the name of Robin Hood is primarily associated with Nottingham, Sherwood Forest, and Nottinghamshire. This, however, has not always been the case. Yorkshire can claim connections with the legend that are as strong and as well-based. Three of the Yorkshire connections are with: 1. Barnsdale, north of Doncaster; 2. St Mary's Abbey, York; 3. Kirkstall Priory, near Brighouse. There are other places in addition to these. The Robin Hood Tower and the former Forest of Galtres provide an opportunity to remember the York and Yorkshire connections along Lord Mayor's Walk.

(4) The above aspects of the general history of York can be interpreted through particular locations and features that can be seen from Lord Mayor's Walk and the City Walls. The features include, for example:

- o The City Ditch and embankment, and their natural flora and fauna.
- o The City Walls.
- o The views of the Minster.
- o The University of York St Johns.
- o Lord Mayor's Walk itself, as a route, road and public walk.
- o Gillygate, Clarence Street, Monkgate and Goodramgate as routes and roads.
- o The Robin Hood Tower.
- o The location of the Roman via and porta decumana.
- o The location of the former Forest of Galtres.

(5) Themes that are of particular interest in relation to Lord Mayor's Walk, are:

- o The former Forest of Galtres and the natural history of York.
- o The Roman fortress
- o York as a centre for Christianity, Christian culture, and education in the North of England.
- o The medieval walled city and its suburbs
- o The York connection with the legend of Robin Hood.

(6) The theme of the Roman fortress would involve finding interesting ways of marking and interpreting the positions of:

- o The via and porta decumana on both the inner and outer sides of the City Walls.
- o The corner towers of the Roman fortress where the fortress wall changed direction by turning at right angles. These positions should be clearly visible from the line of the via decumana where it crosses Lord Mayor's Walk. The purpose of this would be to demonstrate, on the ground, the breadth and scale of the Roman fortress.

(7) It is recommended that a presentational and interpretive programme should be developed for the existing features of Lord Mayor's Walk and also for their wider historical contexts and associations. This may make use of a range of appropriate techniques providing that they do not detract from the character of the Walk or the City Walls. The programme could be based on the themes and ideas discussed in (1) – (6), above.

#### **4.13 Introducing sculpture.**

(1) For the purposes of the feasibility study, 'sculpture' means all kinds of sculpture including artistic installations and lettering.

(2) Lord Mayor's Walk, the frontage of York St John, St Maurice's Garden, and the Minster Close (including Dean's Park), provide a potentially superb setting for high quality and carefully chosen sculpture.

(3) In addition to being of interest in itself, sculpture can be used to provide focal points that enliven and enrich the experience of an area. It is suggested that sculpture should be used in this way in connection with Lord Mayor's Walk.

(4) The principal areas where sculpture might be located are:

- o In the grounds at the front of York St John. (See 4.7(8e), and 4.7(10), above.)
- o Along the public footpaths on Lord Mayor's Walk. For example, in connection with the suggested semi-circular seating bays (See 4.11(3), above).
- o On the grassed embankments and ditch of the City Wall facing Lord Mayor's Walk. For example, on the line of the via decumana (One idea for this might be to recall the Roman ghosts seen by Harry Martindale in the basement of the Treasurer's House. They were seen on the line of the via decumana but on the Minster side of the City Wall. (See 4.8(4) and (5) above.)
- o In St Maurice's Garden (See 4.9(3), above)

(5) A main criterion should be that the sculpture will have an interesting relationship, or relationships, with the location in which it is set (i.e. with its setting and physical surroundings). The relationship might, for example, be of a physical, visual, aesthetic, historical, intellectual, or other kind, or it might be a combination of these. The acceptability of a sculpture for display could be decided by a special panel. Pieces may be on display for any agreed period of time, short or long. They may also be part of a long or short term exhibition. Displays and the placing of sculpture should be co-ordinated and integrated with the landscape and character of Lord Mayor's Walk.

(6) York Minster is visible from Lord Mayor's Walk, especially from the York St John side. The theme of sculpture provides an opportunity to make a link with the Minster because the Minster already contains a very large collection of medieval and later sculpture. In addition to this, the Minster is also a highly sculptural and sculpted building both on the outside and the inside.

(7) An idea that might be explored is that of setting up a co-ordinated display of sculpture on both sides of the City Wall, including the Minster Close and also the grounds of York St John behind the main frontage. This idea could be linked to that of creating a new pedestrian access point near the Robin Hood Tower which would connect Lord Mayor's Walk, York St John, and the Minster Close via Dean's Park (see 4.5, above). Such a display could be a very significant feature of York if well informed judgement is applied (and maintained) to the choice and location of the sculptures.

#### **4.14 Improving Lord Mayor's Walk as a circuit walk.**

(1) The idea of circuits for those on foot has already been discussed in 4.5, above. There it was in the context of improving the pedestrian links between Lord Mayor's Walk, the City Walls, the University of York St John, and the Minster Close. But the idea also needs to be considered in relation to Lord Mayor's Walk on its own. This is because the two sides of the Walk provide interesting but different experiences. On the Minster side, the combination of the City Ditch, the embankment, and the City Walls is dominant. On the York St John's side, one loses sight of the Ditch but, particularly in the winter, gains impressive views of the Minster rising over the Walls. The two sides complement each other and make a very good round walk. In order to secure the idea of a circuit in practice, there will need to be two additional points at which pedestrians can cross the road and which are more convenient and congenial than the two that already exist at the far ends of Lord Mayor's Walk.

(2) It is suggested that a new crossing point be made opposite the Robin Hood Tower to link up with the suggested new pedestrian entrance into York St John (See 4.7(7c) above.) and the suggested link through to the Minster Close (See 4.5(5), above).

(3) It is also suggested that another new crossing point be made on the line of the Roman via decumana.

## **5.0 IMPROVING LORD MAYOR'S WALK FOR CYCLISTS.**

(1) The principle issue here is whether dedicated lanes for cyclists should be created along Lord Mayor's Walk. This raises the questions of:

- o How wide would the two lanes need to be?
- o What would be the effect of creating two cycles lanes on the flow of other vehicular traffic?
- o What would be the effect on parking along Lord Mayor's Walk? (See 4.1(5), above.)
- o What would be the benefit of broadening the public footpaths along Lord Mayor's Walk?
- o What would the brief for a design for broadening the footpaths?

These questions have not been discussed with the City of York Council

## **6.0 IMPROVING BIODIVERSITY ALONG LORD MAYOR'S WALK.**

(1) Along Lord Mayor's Walk, the main opportunities for improving the population of suitable native species are provided by the City Ditch and embankment, the frontage of York St John, and St Maurice's Garden. If such species are already present, they might be managed and encouraged to flourish. If they are not already present, and assuming that they are wanted and appropriate, they might be encouraged to come in by creating the conditions they need and by introducing them. The species that might be considered for encouragement might include appropriate native plants, insects, birds, and bats.

(2) In June 2003, 'A botanical survey of the embankments of York's city walls' was undertaken by Martin Hammond. It divides the embankments into 9 sections of which the one from Monk Bar to Bootham Bar is Section 7. The report includes:

- o A description of each section.
- o A record of the plant species found in each section.
- o A summary of the botanical interest of each section.
- o Comments and proposals for the conservation and improvement of the flora and the insects, birds, and bats that are associated with the embankments.

(3) Altogether, the embankments amount to the equivalent of about 6 hectares of meadow and woodland. About 75 herbaceous plant species were recorded. Of these 2 are scarce in the City of York; 2 are infrequent in the local area; 1, if confirmed, is nationally uncommon. "Even allowing for areas which are kept regularly mown, the city wall embankments comprise several hectares of meadow-like grassland and represent a potentially significant wildlife resource in central York. A few common grassland butterflies were noted during this survey and bumblebees were present in the more flowery areas. The more flowery grassland is probably the main source of nectar and pollen for insects in the centre of York. Flies breeding in grassland and the foliage of trees presumably provide part of the diet of Pipistrelle Bats and Swifts breeding in the city centre ... tall-herb vegetation (eg stands of cow parsley) is likely to be an important source of chick-food for House Sparrows." Records of the flora of York going back to the 1780s are referred to in the report.

(4) In addition to the value of the embankments of the City Wall and the City Ditch as habitat, the wild flora and fauna which they support are also a source of beauty and pleasure. In the heart of the City they are a significant reminder of nature and the countryside. Like the rivers Ouse and Foss, the Strays and the Ings, they bring nature and the countryside into the city and together they make a very important contribution to the city's character. The flush of spring growth after the daffodils have flowered, is a particularly attractive feature of the embankments.

(5) The wild flora and fauna of the embankment and ditch along Lord Mayor's Walk can, through interpretation, be connected with to the idea of the former Forest of Galtres which once came right up to this stretch of the City Wall.

(6) It is recommended that the application of the information and ideas in Martin Hammond's botanical survey (2003) should be reviewed with the object of producing and implementing proposals for increasing the natural biodiversity of the embankment and Ditch along Lord Mayor's Walk and the contribution that wildlife makes to the character and enjoyment of the Walk.

(7) A similar programme might also, where appropriate, be applied to other places along Lord Mayor's Walk.

## **7.0 USING LORD MAYOR'S WALK FOR EVENTS.**

(1) Using Lord Mayor's Walk, on an occasional basis, for appropriate special events would be one way in which residents of York and visitors could be made more aware of it as a feature of special interest in the historic City.

(2) Clearly, the idea of using Lord Mayor's Walk, or parts of it, for special events would have to be carefully considered; local residents would need to be consulted; and other existing users would have to be taken into account.

(3) Special events might be held either with the road remaining open to vehicular traffic or with the road, or parts of it, being temporarily closed. In the latter case, it might be closed in the evening after a certain time for evening events, or it might be closed on a 24 hour basis or for a weekend or similar period.

(4) The special events might be of an informative, educational, artistic, or performance-based kind. They could address themes that relate to historical or present day aspects of life that are found or reflected in the immediate locality of Lord Mayor's Walk or in York or Yorkshire as a whole. Lord Mayor's Walk and its associated features would provide a setting or stage for the events. It would, for example, provide an excellent location for an 'Illuminate' event.

(5) If a pedestrian route via a location near the Robin Hood Tower is made, pedestrians could reach events in Lord Mayor's Walk via the City Walls and the Minster Close. Events or activities in the Minster Close might also be reached via Lord Mayor's Walk and the City Walls. Events in the two locations might be held at the same time and be related to each other.

(6) It is recommended that the idea of using Lord Mayor's Walk on an occasional basis for appropriate special events should be investigated further.

## 8.0 A LIST OF THE SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS IDENTIFIED IN 4.0- 7.0.

LMW= Lord Mayor's Walk. MC= the Minster Close. YSJ= University of York St John

Section of Report	Suggested improvement	Locations affected by the suggested improvements either at particular places or more generally along LMW. See plans.
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Reducing the impact of motorised traffic</b>	
(2)	Reduce the volume of traffic on LMW	General
(3)	Temporary closure of LMW for special events	General or from St John Street to Gillygate.
(4)	Reduce the noise level generated by the road surface?	General
(5) and (6)	Reduce the amount of car parking on LMW to create wider pavement or a cycle lane.	The City Wall side of LMW
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Improving the paved surfaces.</b>	
(2)	Cover the black tarmac with a gravel coloured non-skid surface (or similar).	LMW: road surface.
(3) and (4)	Co-ordinate the surface materials used on the public footpaths along LMW.	LMW: footpaths.
(5)	Treatment of paths leading into LMW.	LMW frontage of YSJ, Location (6)
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Conserving the City Ditch.</b>	
(4)	Careful treatment of the bottom of the City Ditch.	General location (29).
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Additional tree planting.</b>	
(5)	Tree planting at the Moatside Court end of LMW.	Near Moatside Court, Location (5)
(5)	Tree planting in St Maurice's Garden.	Location (12)
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Improving the pedestrian links between LMW, the City Walls, YSJ, and MC</b>	
(4)	Creating a direct pedestrian link between LMW and the walk on the City Wall.	Near, or to the south-west of the Robin Hood Tower, Location (9).
(4)	Making the interior of the Robin Hood Tower accessible.	The Robin Hood Tower, Location (9).
(5)	Creating a direct pedestrian link between the walk on the City Wall and the Minster Close via Dean's Park.	From the City Wall at a point opposite the Minster Library, Location (10a).
(7) and (8)	Opening up a circuit walk, with variations, that would link LMW with the Minster and Minster Yard.	LMW and MC as a whole.
<b>4.6</b>	<b>Linking LMW to the rest of York walled beyond MC and the Minster Quarter.</b>	
(2)	A 'circle-line' bus route around the inner ring road would link Lord Mayor's Walk to all the City gates and entry points into the walled city.	Inner Ring Road.
<b>4.7</b>	<b>Improving the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.</b>	
(4)	Improvement of the approach to YSJ from Gillygate.	Locations (20), (21), (22).
(5)	Improvements to the hedge, trees and shrubs at the back of the public footpath on LMW.	Location (6).

(6)	The colour scheme used for painted elements of the buildings on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage.	Locations (23), (24), (25), (26), (27).
(7)	Improvements to the entrances to the YSJ campus from LMW.	Locations (6), (20), (21), (22), (27)
(8)	Improving the expression on the ground, between the Quad and LMW, of the central axis of the Quad.	Locations (26) and (6)
(9)	Improvements to the path system in the gardens between the older college buildings and LMW.	Location (6)
(10)	The introduction of sculpture into the gardens between the older college buildings and LMW.	Location (6)
(11)	Improving the visual links between YSJ and the Minster side of LMW.	Location (6) and the Minster side of LMW opposite Location (6)
<b>4.8</b>	<b>Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress.</b>	
(2), (3), (4), and (5)	Introduce an interpretive scheme that clearly indicates the locations of some of the main features of the Roman fortress and gives an impression of its size and appearance.	Locations (31), (9), (17).
<b>4.9</b>	<b>Improving St Maurice's Garden.</b>	
(3)	Improvements to St Maurice's Garden.	Locations (12), (33), (34)
<b>4.10</b>	<b>Improving the Monk Bar Garage Site.</b>	
(2), (3) and (4)	Protection of the views of and over the Monk Bar Garage Site from LMW as well as from the City Wall.	Location (13).
(5) and (6)	Consider making on the Monk Bar Garage site an access point for pedestrians between LMW and the walk on the City Walls.	Location (13).
<b>4.11</b>	<b>Providing more seats.</b>	
(2) and (3)	Install separate seats or seating bays at strategic points along LMW	LMW: o the public footpaths.
(4)	Providing seats and tables at a new permanent or temporary/seasonal café.	Possibly at Locations (6), (12), (13).
<b>4.12</b>	<b>Interpreting Lord Mayor's Walk, and aspects of it, to the public.</b>	
(7)	Develop a presentational and interpretive programme for the existing features of LMW and their wider historical contexts and associations.	LMW: general
<b>4.13</b>	<b>Introducing sculpture.</b>	
(3) and (4)	Prepare a programme for the use and display of sculpture along LMW.	General locations (6), (12), (28), (30)
(6) and (7)	Prepare a programme that makes use of sculpture to link LMW with York Minster and MC.	LMW: general
<b>4.14</b>	<b>Improving Lord Mayor's Walk as a circuit walk.</b>	
(2)	Make a new pedestrian crossing point across LMW opposite the Robin Hood Tower.	Opposite Location (9).
(3)	Make a new pedestrian crossing point on the line of the Roman Via Decumana.	Opposite Location (31)

<b>5.0</b>	<b>Improving Lord Mayor's Walk for cyclists.</b>	
(1)	Investigate whether there should be dedicated lanes for cyclists using LMW?	LMW: roadway
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Improving Biodiversity along Lord Mayor's Walk.</b>	
(6)	Prepare a programme for sustaining and improving the natural biodiversity of the embankment and ditch along LMW.	General locations (29), (30)
(7)	Prepare a programme for sustaining and improving the natural biodiversity in other places along LMW.	General but locations (6) and (12) in particular.
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Using Lord Mayor's Walk for events.</b>	
(6)	Investigate further the idea of using LMW on an occasional basis for appropriate special events.	General or from St John Street to Gillygate

## 9.0 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FUNDING.

9.1 In the table given in 9.2 below, the 'Project Categories', the 'General Project Categories', the 'Project Purposes', and the identification codes for relevant Project Purposes, are those used in the Grant Finder database, March 2010.

In column 1, the relevant Project Categories are grouped under the heading of the General Project Categories to which they belong.

In column 2, the Project Purposes are those that are relevant to each relevant Project Category. Column 3 gives the identification code for each relevant Project Purpose.

9.2 A table showing which Project Categories and Project Purposes of the Grant Finder database may be relevant to the suggested improvements of Lord Mayor's Walk.

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
<i>Relevant Project Category</i>	<b>Relevant Project Purposes</b>	<b>Codes for Relevant Project Purposes</b>
<b>General Project Category: Arts, Culture and Heritage.</b>		
<i>Arts</i>	Arts Projects- General	49140
	Events & Festivals	49320
<i>Culture &amp; Heritage</i>	Heritage Projects	63460
	Culture & Architecture	46500
<b>General Project Category: Children and Young People.</b>		
<i>Support for Young People</i>	Promotion of Information for Young People.	42600
<b>General Project Category: Community Development.</b>		
<i>Community Projects</i>	Events and Festivals	49320
<i>Capacity Building</i>	Capacity Building	42160
<i>Regeneration and Renewal</i>	Development of Urban Areas	62150
	Promotion of Citizenship	43325
	Recreational Facilities	42750
<i>Promotional Activities</i>	Promotional Literature	46350
	Events and Festivals	49320
<b>General Project Category: Education, Employment &amp; Training.</b>		
<i>Schools</i>	Education- General	23350
<i>Adult Learning</i>	Lifelong Learning	23550

	Education- General	23350
<i>Community Learning</i>	Environmental Education & Training	32400
<b>General Project Category: Environment.</b>		
<i>Conservation and Biodiversity</i>	Conservation	47100
<i>Environmental Improvement</i>	Environmental Improvement	64200
<i>Education &amp; Training</i>	Environmental Education & Training	23400
<b>General Project Category: Health and Social Welfare.</b>		
<i>Social Welfare-General</i>	Promotion of Citizenship	43325
<b>General Project Category: Rural Development &amp; Agriculture.</b>		
<i>Countryside &amp; Rural Development.</i>	Access to the Natural Environment	47200
<b>General Project Category: Sport, Tourism &amp; Leisure.</b>		
<i>Tourism</i>	Tourism Projects- General	49480
	Investment in Tourism	62300
	Tourist Facilities	42900
	Events and Festivals	49320
<i>Leisure</i>	Recreational Facilities	42750
<b>General Project Category: Transport, Infrastructure &amp; Communications.</b>		
<i>Transport and Infrastructure</i>	Provision of Urban Transport.	62470

## 10.0 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THE MAIN SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

10.1 A table showing which of the main suggestions for the improvement of Lord Mayor's Walk have General Project Categories in the Grant Finder database that might be relevant.

The main suggested improvements made in sections 4.0 – 7.0 of this report.	Relevant General Project Categories used by the Grant Finder database, 2010.
<b>4.1 Reducing the impact of motorised traffic.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage.</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.2 Improving the paved surfaces.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> </ul>
<b>4.3 Conserving the City Ditch.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage.</li> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.4 Additional tree planting.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.5 Improving the pedestrian links between LMW, the City Walls, YSJ, and Minster Yard.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.6 Linking LMW to the City Walls and the walled city beyond Minster Yard and the Minster Quarter.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Rural Development and Agriculture.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.7 Improving the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.8 Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage.</li> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.9 Improving St Maurice's Garden.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.10 Improving the Monk Bar Garage Site.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.11 Providing more seats.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.12 Interpreting Lord Mayor's Walk, and aspects of it, to the public.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.13 Introducing sculpture.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>4.14 Improving Lord Mayor's Walk as a circuit walk.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
<b>5.0 Improving Lord Mayor's Walk for cyclists.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Transport, Infrastructure &amp; Communications.</li> </ul>
<b>6.0 Improving Biodiversity along Lord Mayor's Walk.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Rural Development and Agriculture.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>

<b>7.0 Using Lord Mayor's Walk for events.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>o Children and Young People.</li> <li>o Community Development.</li> <li>o Education, Training and Employment.</li> <li>o Environment.</li> <li>o Health and Social Welfare.</li> <li>o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.</li> </ul>
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**10.2 A full alphabetical list of the 16 General Project Categories used by the Grant Finder database, March 2010, with the number of main suggestions for Lord Mayor's Walk that may come within the scope of each relevant General Project Category.**

All the General Project Categories used by the Grant Finder database, March 2010, in alphabetical order.	General Project Categories relevant to the main suggestions for Lord Mayor's Walk.	No. of main suggestions that may come within the scope of each General Project Category.
o Arts, Culture and Heritage.	x	15
o Business & Enterprise Development.		0
o Children and Young People.	x	8
o Community Development.	x	11
o Crime, Rehabilitation & Community Safety.		0
o Education, Training and Employment.	x	8
o Energy.		0
o Environment.	x	9
o Export.		0
o Health and Social Welfare.	x	1
o Housing.		0
o International Co-operation.		0
o Research and Development.		0
o Rural Development and Agriculture.	x	2
o Sport, Tourism and Leisure.	x	15
o Transport, Infrastructure & Communications.	x	1

**11.0 CONCLUSIONS.**

**11.1** This feasibility study has identified 17 main potential improvements to Lord Mayors Walk. In brief, these are as follows:

- 4.1 Reducing the impact of motorised traffic.
- 4.2 Improving the paved surfaces.
- 4.3 Conserving the City Ditch.
- 4.4 Additional tree planting.
- 4.5 Improving the pedestrian links between Lord Mayor's Walk, the City Walls, York St John, and the Minster Close.
- 4.6 Linking Lord Mayor's Walk to the rest of York beyond the Minster Close and the Minster Quarter.
- 4.7 Improving the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.
- 4.8 Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress.

- 4.9 Improving St Maurice's Garden.
- 4.10 Improving the Monk Bar Garage Site, including a pedestrian link between the Monk Bar Garage site and the walk on the City Wall.
- 4.11 Providing more seats.
- 4.12 Interpreting Lord Mayor's Walk, and aspects of it, to the public.
- 4.13 Introducing sculpture.
- 4.14 Improving Lord Mayor's Walk as a circuit walk.
- 5.0 Improving Lord Mayor's Walk for cyclists.
- 6.0 Improving Biodiversity along Lord Mayor's Walk.
- 7.0 Using Lord Mayor's Walk for events.

**11.2** All of the potential improvements are related to the overall idea of improving Lord Mayor's Walk for residents of York and users and visitors by making it a place and a destination that is significantly more interesting, more attractive, more enjoyable, and a more usable place that is better integrated with the rest of York, including the rest of the Minster Quarter, the rest of the historic core, and York as a whole. The latter includes the open landscapes that are within the City of York Council's official boundaries. These open landscapes make up just over 80% of the administrative area for which the City is responsible.

**11.3** Whether all of these potential improvements or just selected ones are implemented they are capable of making a significant contribution to the quality of life in York for both residents of the City and visitors.

**11.4** The potential improvements are capable of helping to overcome the present perception that Lord Mayor's Walk is not an integral part of the historic core of the City. Currently, it seems detached and cut off.

**11.5** By better integrating Lord Mayor's Walk with the historic core of the City:

- o More residents of York and visitors can be encouraged to use and enjoy Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o New opportunities will be created for presenting, explaining, and engaging with important aspects of the history, heritage, and character of York.
- o Lord Mayor's Walk and Gillygate could be more effectively incorporated into the historic core of the City.
- o The Minster is capable of being made more directly accessible from Lord Mayors Walk, York St John's, and the Clarence Street car and coach park.
- o A significant improvement can be made to what York can offer to visitors.

**11.6** The feasibility study has also made a start with the search for funding that could help with the implementation of the suggested improvements. It has done this by identifying:

- o the relevant General Project Categories (see 10.1 and 10.2, above),
  - o the 'Project Purposes' and their code numbers (see 9.2, above),
- that are used by the Grant Finder database. The City of York Council has direct access to this database and can use it in connection with improvements to Lord Mayor's Walk.

**11.7** When the number of main suggestions that may come within the scope of each of the Grant Finder's General Project Categories (see 10.2, above) are put into rank order, the result is as follows:

All the General Project Categories used by the Grant Finder database, March 2010.	General Project Categories relevant to the main suggestions for Lord Mayor's Walk.	No. of main suggestions that may come within the scope of each General Project Category.
o Arts, Culture and Heritage.	x	16
o Sport, Tourism and Leisure*.	x	16
o Community Development.	x	11

o Environment	x	9
o Children and Young People.	x	8
o Education, Training and Employment.	x	8
o Rural Development and Agriculture.	x	2
o Health and Social Welfare.	x	1
o Transport, Infrastructure & Communications.	x	1
o Business & Enterprise Development.		0
o Crime, Rehabilitation & Community Safety.		0
o Energy.		0
o Export.		0
o Housing.		0
o International Co-operation.		0
o Research and Development.		0

\* 'Sport' is not a main factor in the potential improvements for Lord Mayor's Walk, but Culture and Heritage are fundamental to them.

**11.8** It is recommended that lines of thinking that have been identified by this feasibility study should be discussed with the various interested parties with a view to deciding:

- (1) Whether any additional improvements should be included at this time.
- (2) Which of the potential improvements should be taken forward and developed further.
- (3) The priorities and order in which they might be developed and implemented.
- (4) The best approaches to funding the improvements.
- (5) The best way or ways in which to prepare and implement specific proposals.

**11.9** It is recommended that, in the medium term, the highest priority amongst the potential improvements be given to:

- (1) Improving the pedestrian links between Lord Mayor's Walk, York St John, the City Walls, and the Minster Close (see potential improvement 4.5)
- (2) Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress. (see potential improvement 4.8).
- (3) Introducing sculpture (see potential improvement 4.13).

**11.20** It is recommended that in the short term, the idea of improving Lord Mayor's Walk should be initiated by issuing a leaflet for a pedestrian trail along the Walk and by organising a programme of guided tours.

## **12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

- o City of York Council, 'Planning Advice Note: Monk Bar Garage, Lord mayor's Walk', Interim Draft, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2001
- o Hammond, Martin, 'A botanical survey of the embankments of York's city walls', 2003. The report of a survey undertaken in June 2003 by Martin Hammond, Ecological Surveyor, 110 Kingsway West, Acomb, York YO24 4QB. Copy obtained from the City of York Council.
- o Ordnance Survey, York, 5 feet to 1 mile scale, Sheet 9, surveyed 1851, published 1857.
- o Ordnance Survey, 6 inches to 1 mile scale, Yorkshire Sheet 174, published 1853.

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## APPENDIX A: THE BRIEF.

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### Commission to produce a report: Lord Mayor's Walk Feasibility Study: Display and Enhancement

Revisions proposed by: Peter H. Goodchild 10 October 2009. These are underlined and in italics.

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#### The Brief

- 1 The purpose of the commission is to prepare, on behalf of the Minster Quarter, a report and an outline scheme for improving the use that is made by pedestrians (residents of York, users and visitors) of Lord Mayors Walk including the rampart and ditch of the City Walls. The report and outline scheme will include ideas for conserving and enhancing the character and attractiveness of this specific area. The report will consider the option of creating an outdoor exhibition space in this area along with other possible townscape and environmental enhancements. GARLAND has been invited to carry out this work for the Minster Quarter Committee (MCQ). It is anticipated that the commission will proceed in three main stages corresponding with the preparation of (i) a list of initial ideas; (ii) outline proposals; (iii) a concluding report.
- 2 The final report will be presented to the MQC and will be delivered no later than [**date to be confirmed**].
- 3 GARLAND will
  - Agree a timetable with the MQC
  - Prepare a list of initial ideas
  - Discuss the list of initial ideas with the MQC and other relevant parties and individuals to identify their thoughts on how best to increase pedestrian use and enhance the character of Lord Mayors Walk
  - After consultation with the MQC and other interested parties prepare outline proposals
  - Discuss the outline proposals with the MQC and other interested parties
  - Prepare a report
- 4 In producing the report, GARLAND will
  - assess the area (definition)
  - identify (i) the general opportunities and constraints affecting the area (ii) the constraints that affect the ideas that are selected for further development.
  - identify how the opportunities might be realised and how the constraints can be managed
  - identify permissions required (planning/ Scheduled monument consent etc)
  - identify possible funding streams
  - identify timescales and implementation mechanism/s
- 5 The report will include the following contents
  - Executive Summary
  - Introduction
  - The Brief
  - Issues and opportunities identified
  - Discussion and analysis
  - An outline proposal
  - Outline budget for the proposal

- Implementation plan for the proposal
  - Sources of information
  - List of people and groups consulted
- 6 The following groups and individuals will be consulted:
- the Minster Quarter Group
  - City of York Council
  - LDF team (Derek Gauld, Rob Beardsworth, Wendy Taylor)
  - DCSD/ conservation (David Warburton, Janine Riley)
  - DCSD/ landscape design (Esther Priestley)
  - DCSD/ ecology (Bob Missin),
  - DCSD/ trees (Dan Calvert, Harvey Lowson);
  - Leisure/ open spaces (Dave Meigh, Brian Williams);
  - Leisure/ Arts team (Gill Cooper);
  - EDU/ City Centre Management (Paul Barratt, Simon Daubney);
  - Transport Planning (Andy Vose) ;
  - Highways (to be confirmed);
  - Grants Funding (Simon Towne)
  - The University of York St John
  - English Heritage
  - VisitYork (Ian Tempest)
  - Guildhall Ward Committee
  - Amenity Groups (York Civic Trust etc)
  - *The University of York St John (Dianne Willcocks, Simon Newton).*

7 A fee of £1000 is available for this commission. This will be paid in two instalments: 90% upon appointment ; 10% upon acceptance of the final report.

## APPENDIX B: THE DOCUMENT USED TO PROVIDE A BASIC STRUCTURE FOR INTERVIEWS.

### LORD MAYOR'S WALK: ENHANCEMENT.

A Feasibility Study for the Minster Quarter Committee, York.

### CONSULTATION STAGE 1:

#### SOME INITIAL IDEAS TO START A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ENHANCEMENT OF LORD MAYOR'S WALK.

Peter H Goodchild.

20 November 2009

Peter Goodchild is the Director of GARLAND (The Garden and Landscape Heritage Trust).

#### 1.0 Stage 1 of the consultation.

Stage 1 of the consultation focuses on **two questions** about the ideas set out in the memorandum: 'Some Initial Ideas to start a Discussion about the Enhancement of Lord Mayor's Walk'.

**The first question** concerns the general order of priority that different interested parties think should be given to the initial ideas. Interested parties may propose additional ideas for consideration.

**The second question** asks for the initial response of the interested parties on the following points:

- (i) What form of assistance can the interested party give to the feasibility study?
- (ii) Are there particular issues that need to be addressed?
- (iii) Are there currently any particular opportunities for the enhancement of Lord Mayor's Walk of which advantage should be taken?
- (iv) In what ways might the interested party be able to assist with the implementation of proposals arising from the feasibility study?

#### 2.0 Question 1: What general order of priority should be given to individual initial ideas?

Ref	Initial ideas.	Priority High, Med., Low, None.
1	Safeguarding and enhancing the best <b>views</b> along Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Gardens.	
2	Making the <b>road surface</b> more attractive (possibly using a gravel coloured non-skid surface).	
3	Reducing the <b>car parking</b> for non-residents.	
4	Widening the <b>footpaths</b> on one or both sides of Lord Mayor's Walk and replacing tarmac surfaces with more sympathetic materials	
5	Increasing the provision of <b>seats</b>	
6	A review of the need for a <b>cycle lane</b> along Lord Mayor's Walk.	
7	Improving the <b>contribution of York St John</b> to the overall experience and character of Lord Mayor's Walk.	
8	Improving the appearance of the <b>frontage of York St John</b> onto Lord Mayor's Walk.	
9	Increasing (i) the value of the city ramparts and ditch as habitat for wild flowers, insects, and birds, and (ii) the <b>range of species</b> that they support, but without allowing the ramparts to appear neglected.	

<b>10</b>	A review of the <b>management of the trees</b> that form the avenue along Lord Mayor's Walk.	
<b>11</b>	Improvements to <b>St Maurice's Gardens</b> .	
<b>12</b>	Using historical and other information to improve the <b>presentation</b> and interpretation of the City Wall, the City Ditch, Lord Mayor's Walk, and York St John from Lord Mayor's Walk.	
<b>13</b>	Introducing <b>sculpture</b> on both the Minster and the York St John sides of Lord Mayor's Walk.	
<b>14</b>	<b>Improving the links</b> between Lord Mayor's Walk and the inside of the City Wall.	
<b>15</b>	o A review of the planning provisions and proposals for <b>the Monk Bar garage site</b> (at the Monk Bar end and on the City Walls side of Lord Mayor's Walk) in relation to the effects any development will have on the views from Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Gardens.	
<b>16</b>	<b>Other items</b> that should be considered within the feasibility study.	

**3.0 Question 2: As a representative of an interested party, what are your initial responses to the 4 aspects of the initial ideas that are relevant to you?** The 4 aspects are: **(i)** What form of assistance can the interested party give to the feasibility study? **(ii)** Are there particular issues that need to be addressed? **(iii)** Are there currently any particular opportunities for the enhancement of Lord Mayor's Walk of which advantage should be taken? **(iv)** In what ways might the interested party be able to assist with the implementation of proposals arising from the feasibility study?

<b>R ef</b>	<b>Initial ideas</b> See 2.0, directly above for details of each item	<b>Comments</b> , where you have them, may be given here or separately, on the following: (i) assistance with the feasibility study; (ii) issues to be addressed; (iii) current opportunities; (iv) assistance with implementation.
<b>1</b>	<b>Views</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Road surface</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Car parking</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Footpaths</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Seats</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Cycle lane</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Contribution of YSJ</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Frontage of YSJ</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Range of species</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Management of trees</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>St Maurice's Gardens</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Presentation</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>	
<b>14</b>	<b>Improving the links</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>Former garage site</b>	
<b>16</b>	<b>Other items</b>	

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**APPENDIX C: A LIST OF THOSE CONSULTED DURING THE STUDY.**

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<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Individuals</b>
<b>Minster Quarter Committee</b>	David Brooks( <i>Chairman</i> ).
	Members at Committee meetings.
<b>The City of York Council</b>	Simon Daubeney ( <i>Liaison Officer, and Business Analyst, Economic Development Unit, Directorate of City Strategy</i> )
	David Caulfield ( <i>Head of City Development</i> ).
	David Warburton ( <i>Conservation</i> )
	Derek Gauld
	Esther Priestly ( <i>Landscape Design</i> )
	Dave Meigh ( <i>Leisure/ Open Spaces</i> )
	Gill Cooper ( <i>Leisure/ Arts Team</i> )
	Simon Town ( <i>Grants Funding</i> )
<b>University of York St John</b>	Dianne Willcocks ( <i>Vice Chancellor</i> )
	Steve Purcell ( <i>Dean of the Faculty of Arts</i> )
	Simon Newton ( <i>Head of Regional Strategic Planning</i> )
	Colin Parkin ( <i>Director of Facilities</i> )
<b>York Minster</b>	Keith Jones, The Dean.
	Jonathan Draper, Theologian.

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## APPENDIX D: SOME HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ON THE LANDSCAPE OF LORD MAYOR'S WALK.

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### 1.0 The landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk.

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#### 1.1 General.

(1) It is very important to understand the structure and anatomy of landscapes when thinking about their management and improvement. One of the key tasks in doing this is to identify and name their main features and component areas. This process provides both a map of the landscape and an introduction to its character. It also provides an informed and orderly basis on which to start the process of planning ahead.

(2) Landscapes are the product of the cumulative effects of human intervention on the natural environment over a period of time. For any particular area, the process of human intervention begins when humans first enter it. In the case of York, this takes us back at least to the time when the Romans established a major fortress there in AD 71.

(3) Better and wider information about the historical dimension of a landscape, or any environment, invariably leads to a better understanding of it in its present state, and this in turn can be very stimulating and lead to greater appreciation and enjoyment of it. It can also broaden the range of creative responses to the landscape in question.

(4) Landscapes, towns and cities can be thought of as being made up of different layers of controls and management. Each layer represents one type of control or management regime. For example, the type of regime might be that of liberties, wards, parishes, townships, or individual land holdings. Each layer will be made up of a patchwork of component areas where each patch is an individual liberty, ward, parish, township, or land holding. The shape, and therefore the boundary of each patch in a single layer is likely to be irregular and different to the others. Moreover, the pattern made by the patches of one layer may or may not relate to the pattern made by the patches of another layer. When two layers are superimposed on each other, the pattern of one may or may not register with the pattern of the other, and this is likely to give rise to a third combined and more complex pattern. The overlapping of the patches of two different

layers may not occur on any easily discernable systematic basis. When further layers are added, the complexity of the resulting combined pattern is likely to increase. Within a particular landscape, town or city, there may well be several layers of control and management leading to a complex overall pattern of component areas each with differing regimes and circumstances. Although the regimes within individual component areas will differ to a greater or lesser extent, components area that are within the same larger patch will also have some circumstances in common with each other by virtue of being within the boundary of the same patch. In addition to this they will also be affected by the overall circumstances of the general and wider environment in which they are operating. It is useful to keep this model of layers and overlapping component areas in mind when trying to understand the course of event and the evolution of a landscape, town or city. Each patch may respond in similar or different ways to events depending on the prevailing personalities and other circumstances such as those of a managerial, administrative, jurisdictional, financial, and social nature.

(5) Each patch or component area may come within the boundaries or territory of more than one regime and as a result its evolution may have been influenced not only by its own internal regime and circumstances but also by one or more external regimes and sets of external circumstances. In general terms this situation is still the case in present times but the units of land, the controlling regimes, and the nature of the internal and external influences are likely to be very different.

(6) In connection with human populations, the basic communal unit (or unit of settlement) was the 'Township'. Originally this did not mean that it was an urban settlement. In pre-industrial times, it was the area of land that was attached to a single basic unit of rural population. It was the area of land that was occupied by that basic unit as a community and from which the majority of the community gained its living by the husbandry of the land within its boundaries. Townships, as a unit of settlement, were recognised generally and their boundaries can be seen on a range of maps into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 19<sup>th</sup> century editions of the 6 inch and 25 inch scale Ordnance Survey maps are particularly useful in this respect. With the outward expansion of towns and cities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, rural townships became incorporated into urban areas. A parish, originally an ecclesiastical unit, might consist of one or more townships. In the North of England it was not unusual for a parish to be made up of several. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century 'townships', in the early sense of the word, went out of official and general use, however, they are still immensely important and useful to local historians and for understanding the history and present character of landscapes, towns and cities.

(7) It needs to be remembered that the boundary of an historical territory can change from time to time during the course of history. They were not necessarily static, but at the same time they could also be stable over a long period.

(8) There are several reasons why it is useful to know the boundaries of the different historical territories to which an area once belonged, as well as the present ones. For example:

- o It provides a specific location to which information about a named area can be applied.
- o It breaks a larger area down into smaller components.
- o It provides a wider context for the smaller components and a guide to the different kinds of regime and circumstance that affected the life and evolution of a particular area, property, or individual feature. Naturally, some of the influences had a greater effect than others.
- o It provides a valuable guide to sources of information. For example, useful historical information can often be found about an individual property or feature by looking for information that is recorded or indexed under the names of the historical territories to which the property or feature once belonged.

(9) Even if there is nothing or very little left of an historical area or feature on the ground, knowledge of their former presence may still help to explain how and why the present character

of existing areas or features came into being. It is particularly useful if those former historical areas and features had recognised and recorded locations, boundaries and names. This is because:

- o The information that is connected with the names of former areas and features will help to build up a general picture of how the present areas and features in the same or nearby locations have evolved.
- o It also helps the mind to imagine and explore the hidden world of the past; understand its contributions to the present; and find ways of keeping the knowledge of it alive now and in the future.

(10) It is from the point of view set out above that it is worthwhile, in the context of this study, to identify historically significant component areas and features and collect information about them. Even if they do not still exist or are no longer acknowledged for practical purposes, information about them and their location can help us to appreciate, understand, and engage more closely with the present character of the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk. The same general principles apply to York as a whole and beyond.

## **1.2 The 'Liberty of the City'.**

(1) The landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk needs to be put into the context of the City of York as a whole. Historically the medieval and later city was administered by a Corporation. The area over and within which the Corporation had special privileges, powers, or freedoms to act, was known as the 'Liberty of the City'. In principle, the 'liberty' was a specific area with a boundary line. *"No real attempt to define, and none at all to map, the liberty of the city was made until the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in some places its extent remained uncertain until the Ordnance surveyors marked the municipal boundary (which the boundary of the liberty had become) on their plans that were surveyed in 1852. As will be shown, the ridden boundaries, although they were in some places coterminous with the liberty, for the most part went far outside the liberty and were designed to determine the extent of a different and [more] restricted jurisdiction – the common lands and strays. // Although for much of its history the city has had interests and jurisdiction outside it, the boundary of the liberty has always defined the city proper. This was the city to which the royal charters applied; within it the privileges so granted were exercised."* (VCH 1961, p313). The special privileges etc were granted by the Crown. The 'ridden boundaries' were the boundaries that were usually inspected on horseback, being those of land in which the citizens of York had a legal interest, including common rights, even if the land in question was outside the boundaries of the official Liberty.

(2) The boundary of the Liberty of the City of York as it existed c1850 is recorded on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey, 6" scale (OS 6", Yorks 174, 1853. See also Plan 5). This is the boundary of the Liberty of the City that is used in this study. The Victoria County History (VCH) states that "The first modification of the ancient liberty of the city was made in 1832, when the parliamentary borough was defined." (VCH 1961, pp 320-321). The differences between the boundary of the Liberty of the City and the separate parliamentary boundary of 1832 are shown on Plan 5.

(3) In connection with the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk, the northern boundary of the Liberty of City followed the northern boundary of the township of St Giles and the northern boundary of the adjoining township of St Maurice (see Plans 4 and 5. OS 6" Yorks 174, 1853). The ridden boundary of York was further to the north. It followed a line between the southern and northern boundaries of the township of Clifton. In 1853, the township of Clifton was within the Parish of St Olave (the parish church being in Marygate). This parish also included the township of Rawcliffe (to the north of Clifton). (See Plan 4. Raines 1955, pp257-8. Brunton Knight 1944, pp279-281.)

(4) The Corporation, however, was not the only legally constituted body that had administrative or jurisdictional powers in York. Within the area covered by the liberty there were, for example other liberties such as those of St Peter's Metropolitan Church, the Castle, and St Mary's Abbey. In addition to the liberties, there was also the Royal Forest of Galtres immediately outside the City Walls on the northern side of the City. As a Royal Forest, it was subject to a special code of laws (the Forest Law) and the administrative system that accompanied it. There were also the different parishes within and beyond the walls.

(5) With regard to the historical component areas of York and the location of their boundaries, the situation is a complicated one, especially from the present-day point of view of knowing how the historical component areas and the information that is connected with them, relate to the present-day city. However, it is essential to understand this relationship if a clear and more specific understanding of the present day landscape and topography of the city is to be gained.

### **1.3 Historically, that is before 1832, the landscape of the Lord Mayor's Walk can be divided into 3 basic areas.** These are:

(1) The area within the City Walls (the intra-mural area)

(2) The area that lay beyond the City Walls but which was still within the boundary of the Liberty of the City (the extra-mural area of the Liberty) For the boundary of the Liberty c1850, see Plan 5. This area can be divided further into two halves, namely the parish and township of St Giles and the parish and township of St Maurice. See Plan 4.

(3) The area that lay beyond the boundary of the Liberty of the City. This can be subdivided into:

3.1 *The neighbouring districts that had special links with the Liberty of the City.* The extent of this area can be seen on Plan 4 'Parishes and Townships around York, 1850'. It includes the townships Clifton, Rawcliffe and Heworth, and the extra-mural parts of the parishes of St Olave, St Michael-le-Belfry, St Cuthbert and St Saviour.

3.2 *The area that lay beyond the neighbouring districts but which was still within the boundaries of the Forest of Galtres.* For the boundaries of the forest, see Cowling n.d, p153, and VCH 1961, p320.

**1.4 Extensions to the boundary of the Liberty of the City** began with the provisions of Reform Act of 1832. As a result of this Act, the Parliamentary boundary of York was extended beyond the boundary of the Liberty of the City; however, the boundary of the Liberty remained unchanged. In 1884, further additions were made to the extent of the City of York and others have followed. Those that took place between 1884 and 1957 are shown on Plan 5 'Modern Boundary Extensions'.

### **1.5 For the purposes of the present feasibility study, the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk, will be divided into 3 main parts, with further subdivisions, namely:**

(1) The area within the City Walls: This includes the Minster Close.

(2) The area that lay beyond the City Walls but which was still within the boundary of the Liberty of the City: This consists of:

(i) *The City Ditch and Walls.*

(ii) *Lord Mayor's Walk.*

(iii) *The area on the York St John's side of Lord Mayor's Walk and along Gillygate extending as far as the former boundary of the Liberty of the City.*

This consists of the former township and parish of St Maurice and also the former township and parish of St Giles.

(3) The area that lay beyond the boundary of the Liberty of York.

This is made up of:

(i) *The neighbouring districts that had special links with the Liberty of York.*

These are the former townships of Clifton, Rawcliffe, and Heworth. From the eastern bank of the River Ouse, Clifton stretched eastwards towards the River Foss and the

townships of Huntington and Heworth. It came up to the City Walls between Lendal Tower and Bootham Bar, taking in the Multangular Tower. At Bootham Bar, it stopped following the Wall and skirted round the northern sides of the townships/parishes of St Giles and St Maurice. Clifton joined up with Heworth a short distance to the east of the River Foss. Huntington lay in the angle between the northern sides of Clifton and Heworth, and straddled the River Foss. (see Plan 4)

- (ii) *The area that lay beyond the neighbouring districts but which was still within the boundaries of the Forest of Galtres.*

The boundaries of the Forest from the time of Henry II (1154-1189) stretched in a northerly direction from the City Walls (between Lendal Tower and Layerthorpe Bridge) as far as Easingwold and Crayke. Its western boundary was formed by the River Ouse and then its tributary, the River Kyle. Its eastern boundary was the River Foss (Cowling nd, p153).

**1.6 The parish of St Maurice** was probably taken out of the land that was originally part of the old Liberty of St Mary (VCH 1961, p311). The north-western side of the boundary of the former township and parish of St Maurice took a more or less straight line from Lord Mayor's Walk passing through the present pedestrian entrance and space between the Holgate Building and the western end of the original buildings of St John's College. It reached the boundary of the Liberty of the City just to the north of Lowther Street, and then took a line approximately to the east of Lowther Street and parallel with it. After this it turned north-eastwards approximately along the line of Emerald Street to the northern end of Grove Terrace. Here, after crossing Huntington Road, it took the centre line of the River Foss and went down stream. At a point just before Monk Bridge, it left the river and went north-eastwards along Heworth Green. Before reaching Mill Lane, it looped round to the south and returned along Layerthorpe to rejoin the River Foss at a point more or less opposite the present Sainsbury's supermarket (by the former County Hospital). It then followed the river until just before Layerthorpe Bridge when it left the river and followed the City Wall back to Lord Mayor's Walk.

**1.7** For the purposes of this study, **the former township and parish of St Maurice can be divided into several historical component areas** based on the 1853 Ordnance Survey (6" scale). In particular, these include: The suburb of Monkgate; 'The St John's College Area'; 'The Groves in St Maurice'; Jewbury; and 'Northern Layerthorpe'.

(1) The suburb of Monkgate included the properties on both sides of Monkgate (the street). The boundary of the north-western side of the suburb is the line of Groves Lane and Bowling Green Lane. Its south-eastern boundary is the line of Love Lane (part of which is now Cloisters Walk). Love Lane passes immediately in front of the former County Hospital building. The suburb included St Maurice's Church which formerly stood in what is now St Maurice's Garden at the corner of Lord Mayor's Walk and Monkgate. To the north-west of the church and by Lord Mayor's Walk there was also an area known as 'Newbiggin'. Its name survives in the form of the 19<sup>th</sup> century 'Newbiggin Street'. It has been suggested that Newbiggin may refer to a planned 12<sup>th</sup> century suburb on the north side of Monkgate (not the south side) rather than being just a small area at the Monkgate end of Lord Mayor's Walk (Thomas 2000, 'Newbiggin').

(2) Adjacent to the north-western boundary of the suburb of Monkgate and fronting onto to Lord Mayor's Walk is the 'York St John College Area' which extends north-eastwards by the width of one block of land back from Lord Mayor's Walk. Its north-western boundary is that of former township and parish of St Maurice. It has been given this name for the purposes of this study and takes it from the original buildings of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training College which are a key feature of it.

(3) To the north-east of the St John's College Area is 'The Groves in St Maurice'. This extends north-eastward as far as the River Foss. Its north-western boundary is that of the former township and parish of St Maurice.

(4) Jewbury occupies the area between the Love Lane and the River Foss. Today, it includes Sainsbury's supermarket and the former County Hospital building.

(5) 'Northern Layerthorpe' is on the far side of the River Foss, to the north-east of Jewbury, and lies between Heworth Green and Layerthorpe.

**1.8** Within the Liberty of the City, there were several 'wards'. The former township and parish of St Maurice made up one half of **Monk Ward**. The other half was in the former township and parish of St Cuthbert which lay to the east of St Maurice and the River Foss.

**1.9** There was also **Bootham Ward**.

(1) The former township and parish of St Giles was possibly the core of the medieval district of Bootham otherwise known as Bootham Ward. It was one of the 6 medieval wards within the Liberty of the City (Brunton Knight 1944, p237. VCH 1961, p314-315). " ... *the Keningsdyke – the King's Dyke – ...is said to have formed one boundary of Bootham. This would suggest that Bootham was originally more than the street which now bears that name, being rather the entire district between St Mary's Abbey wall and what is now called Asylum Lane [Bridge Lane], a suggestion which would render more intelligible the statement frequently met with, that the Horsefair, which was roughly bounded by the present Clarence Street, Asylum Lane, and Burton Stone Lane, was "in Bootham".*" ( Brunton Knight 1944, 236-7).

(2) The present Bootham Stray lies about one mile to the north of Clarence Street and on the Wigginton Road, just north of the former Rowntree's factory. In its present form it is an 18<sup>th</sup> century creation (VCH 1961, pp502, 503)

**1.10** Starting at Lord Mayor's Walk, **the boundary of the former township and parish of St Giles** took in the site of the Yeoman School (later Archbishop Holgate School). From here it passed along the back of a terrace of buildings that fronted onto Clarence Street. At Townend Street, it cut across to the other side of Clarence Street and then followed the lane that was formerly known as 'Asylum Lane' and is now called 'Bridge Lane', which passes immediately behind Bootham Park Hospital on its northern side. On the 1853 OS map, the parish/township boundary is shown as crossing the railway line to Scarborough and then turning immediately in a southerly direction to follow the railway line for a short distance that corresponds with the width of the plot on which the buildings of the Bootham Park Hospital are sited. After this, it would seem to have roughly follow the line of the present-day Bootham Terrace until it joined Bootham (the street) itself. At this point, it crossed Bootham and went along the southern or St Mary's side of the street down to Bootham Bar where it took up the line of the City Wall behind Gillygate, coming off at the Robin Hood Tower to join Lord Mayor's Walk once more. In comparison with the extent of St Maurice, St Giles was a small parish and township.

**1.11** For the purposes of this study, **the former township and parish of St Giles can be divided into several historical component areas** based on the 1853 Ordnance Survey (6" scale). These include: The Suburb of Bootham; The Suburb of Gillygate; Bootham Park Hospital (formerly the York Lunatic Hospital); Horsefair in St Giles; and the Yeoman School Area.

(1) The Suburb of Bootham includes the street called Bootham but only the properties on its north-eastern side. Those on the south-western side were in the township of Clifton. The Suburb of Bootham may be taken as extending the depth of one property back from Bootham (the street).

(2) The Suburb of Gillygate may be taken as extending the depth of one property back and on both sides of Gillygate (the street). It stretched from Bootham (the Street) to the junction of Gillygate with Clarence Street. The latter was formerly called 'Horsefair'.

(3) Bootham Park Hospital (formerly the Bootham Asylum or York Lunatic Hospital) occupies the north-western corner of the parish/township of St Giles. It was built on a 5 acre plot between 1774 and 1777. (Brunton Knight 1944, p564). Possibly it was built on part of Horsefair in St Giles.

(4) The Yeoman School Area occupies the north-eastern corner of St Giles township; Clarence Street forms its western limit and Lord Mayors Walk its southern. It is possible that all or part of

it may have once been part of Horsefair. In this area, the new buildings have been constructed within the last ten years or so by the University of York St John.

(5) The name 'Horsefair in St Giles' is used because it is known that part, possibly the major part, of Horsefair was in the parish/township of St Giles. However, the area called 'The Horse Fair' on the Ordnance Survey of 1853, is located just outside the boundary of the parish/township of St Giles but within the township of Clifton. There may, perhaps, have been other parts of Horsefair outside St Giles at earlier periods of history. For the purposes of this study, 'Horsefair in St Giles' means the remaining area of the township and parish of St Giles when the suburbs of Bootham and Gillygate, Bootham Park Hospital, and the Yeoman School Area have been removed. It is the largest part of the parish/ township.

**1.12** In 1853, and probably going back into the middle ages, **the boundary of the western side of township and parish of St Giles** was the same as that of the Liberty of the City. On the eastern side the boundary was essentially the City Wall.

**1.13** **Until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the area covered by the townships and parishes of St Maurice and St Giles was suburban but still appreciably rural in character.** A plan of York from Edward Baines 'Yorkshire Directory' that was published in Leeds in 1822, suggests that this was still essentially the case at that time. By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey which was surveyed in 1846-1851 (OS 6" Yorks 174, 1853) the situation had changed very substantially in the case of the St John's College Area and The Groves in St Maurice. Because of this, the visual connection between Lord Mayor's Walk and the countryside had been lost. The extensive new building work included both the York and Ripon Diocesan Training Institution (now the University of York St John) and the neighbouring Yeoman School (now also part of the University of York St John), as well as housing in the southern part of The Groves..

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## **2.0 The area within the City Walls.**

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**2.1** Between Monk Bar and Bootham Bar, most of the area on the inside of the City Walls around York Minster (excluding Bedern) belongs to **the Minster Close**. Historically, the Close was known as 'Minster Yard'. Brunton Knight says that "The Liberty of St Peter, in which from time immemorial the Dean and Chapter exercised independent and exclusive jurisdiction, comprised the Minster Yard and Bedern". Minster Yard is also referred to as a 'precinct' or 'close'. The Liberty was abolished in 1839. The name 'Minster Yard' is now used for the road between College Street and the present Deanery. (Brunton Knight 1944, pp 646-7, and also 250, 322, 395, 579, 601, 617, 623.).

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## **3.0 The City Walls, defences, and gates.**

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**3.1 The Roman fortress wall** can be seen between the undercroft of St Leonard's Hospital (by the York City Library), the Multangular Tower and the Anglian Tower. After that, it followed the line of the medieval City Wall to Bootham Bar, and then to the Robin Hood Tower, Monk Bar and a point just before the Merchant Taylor's Hall where it turned through 90 degrees to the south-west. The rounded corner and the remains of the East Angle Tower can be seen from the parapet walk on the City Wall on the Merchant Taylor's side. From Bootham Bar it is thought that the remains of the Roman wall are buried under the medieval embankments. As can be seen at the Anglian Tower, the medieval wall was constructed on a bank and at a higher level than the Roman wall. On the St Maurice's Road side of the City Wall, the position of the East Angle

Tower is roughly in line with the end of the range of buildings behind 'The Scream' public house. On the other side of St Maurice's Road it is marked by the wall and bushes of the gardens of numbers 14, 15, and 16 Cloisters Walk.

**3.2 The length of the north-eastern side of the Roman Legionary fortress** can be readily appreciated from the stretch of the existing City Wall under which it lies. This stretch starts at the Robin Hood Tower, and passes along Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Road to Cloisters Walk.

**3.3** Halfway along this length of the Roman fortress wall was the Roman north-eastern gate (the '**Porta Decumana**'). This was located at a point opposite nos 24 and 26 Lord Mayor's Walk and the line between it and nos 24 and 26 was that of the Roman road leading to it (the '**Via Decumana**'). No. 24 is adjacent to the northern side of the entrance into Groves Lane. On the inner side of the Porta Decumana the Via Decumana led to the Legionary Headquarters building (the '**Principia**'). The position of the former HQ is marked by the central tower of the Minster which stands over the northern corner of it. Physical remains the HQ building can be seen below ground level in the undercroft under the central tower. On the inner side of the City Wall, the line of the Via Decumana is marked approximately on the ground by (i) the National Trust's garden plot that adjoins the south-eastern side of the garden of Gray's Court, (ii) the kitchen wing of The Treasurer's House, and (iii) the southern end of Chapter House Street (OS Hist Map, 1988). Possibly the remains of the Roman Porta Decumana and more of the Roman fortress wall survive under the earthen ramparts of the medieval City Wall.

**3.4** In front of the site of the Porta Decumana and on the line of the Via Decumana as it crosses Lord Mayor's Walk, the positions of both ends of the north-eastern side of the Roman fortress can be seen. The Robin Hood Tower marks the location of the Roman North Angle Tower and the garden wall and bushes of 14, 15, and 16 Cloisters Walk mark the location of the East Angle Tower. This provides an important opportunity to demonstrate in physical terms, **the breadth and size of the Roman Legionary fortress**. Along Lord Mayor's Walk and St Maurice's Road, it could be made more evident by signalling more clearly, in some appropriate way, the locations of the Roman corner towers and the position of the Porta Decumana. With this in mind, the northern stretch of St Maurice's Road should be incorporated into the interpretive scheme for Lord Mayor's Walk and the Minster Quarter.

**3.5 The length of the Roman Fortress** (on its north-western side) can be judged by walking from the Robin Hood Tower, down Gillygate, across Exhibition Square, and then down Manor Lane to the Multangular Tower.

**3.6** Because the Lord Mayor's Walk stretch of the City Wall still has a clearly visible earthen embankment and ditch, it is **extremely good for explaining the original nature of the medieval defences of the city** and the resulting separation between the city within the walls and the suburbs and countryside beyond. The views of the Minster rising over the City Wall which are obtained from the public footpath on the St John's side of Lord Mayor's Walk strongly reinforce the sense of separation and enclosure that is given by the Walls. In themselves, these views are an outstanding feature of York

**3.7** The rounded tower at the north angle of the City Wall at the point where the stretch of it that faces Gillgate turns to face Lord Mayor's Walk, was known as the 'Bawing Tower' in 1370 and the 'Frost Tower' in 1485. Since at least 1622 it has been known as **the 'Robin Hood Tower'**. It does not seem to be known why it received this name. In 1886 it was polygonal with 3 buttresses. It was rebuilt in 1888-1889 in the form of a threequarter circle. (RCHME p124)

**3.8** Brunton Knight says "In September 1886, the City Council decided to put the section of the City Wall between Bootham Bar and Monk Bar into a state of thorough repair and to open it out

for **use as a public promenade**, after it had been closed for many years.... a large new bastion was re-erected at the northern angle of the Wall, probably on the very spot where the north bastion of the Roman Wall of Eboracum had stood.” The new bastion is the Robin Hood Tower. (Brunton Knight 1944, p698).

**3.9** On the parapet of the section of the City Wall facing Gray’s Court is a **plaque** that reads as follows: “This Tablet was placed here by the Council of the City of York, October 1898 to record that this portion of the Wall (37 lin[ea]l Yds) was in the year 1889 restored to the City by Edwin Gray, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1899.”

**3.10 The daffodils on the embankments of the City Walls** are a famous Springtime feature of the City. The embankments facing onto Lord Mayor’s Walk are a part of this display. (I have not yet been able to establish when it was that daffodils were first planted along the City Walls. It is a tradition that goes back at least into the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly much further.)

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## **4.0 Lord Mayor’s Walk.**

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### **4.1 Goose Lane and Goose Dyke.**

(1) Angelo Raine has suggested that Lord Mayor’s Walk was formerly known as ‘Goose Lane’ or ‘Gose Lane’, and other variant spellings. He also says that the City Ditch along Lord Mayor’s Walk was known as ‘Goose Dyke’. The earliest reference that he had found to Goose Lane was in 1370 when it is mentioned in connection with the boundary of the parish of St Maurice. In 1576 an order was given for the City Chamberlains to pave Goose Lane so that “men and horses may passe to the Paynley Croftes” (Raine 1955, p279). This identification of Goose Lane with Lord Mayor’s Walk needs to be checked as it is not clear that Paynley Croftes fronted onto Lord Mayor’s Walk. It has been suggested that the southern boundary of Paynley Croftes ran along the back of the properties that front onto the present day Lord Mayor’s Walk (i.e. along the back of the St John’s College Area) and then turned northwards to continue along the back of the properties on the north-western side of the Suburb of Monkgate. One possibility is that Goose Lane branched off, perhaps roughly at a right angle from the line of Lord Mayor’s Walk to reach Paynley Croftes. It is interesting to note that the boundary of the township and parish of St Maurice as shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey, does in fact turn off at roughly a right angle from Lord Mayor’s Walk in the direction of the former Paynleys Croftes. However, at this date it would appear that there was no path along this line (VCH 1961, p314. OS 6” Yorks 174, 1853).

(2) The text of the document of 1370 to which Raine refers, is given in Drake’s ‘Eboracum’ of 1736 (p254). The relevant section in Raines rendering is as follows: “The Bounds of St Maurice Parish... [go] from the Monk barr [to the] Bawing, from the Bawing Tower to the Goyselayne, from the Goise layne to the Kings sewer in the Paynly Crofts to the Dyke end at Abbot Mylles in the Middest of Fosse..” He identifies the ‘Bawing Tower’ with the tower on the site of the present Robin Hood Tower (Raine 1955, p278-279). More recently, this ‘King’s sewer in the Paynly Crofts’ has been interpreted as being one of about a dozen ‘King’s Ditches’ in York, where ‘the King’s Ditch’ is a generic name that was applied to large open dykes or drains that served as public sewers or watercourses (Thomas 2000, ‘King’s Ditch(es)’). One of these, the ‘Kennyngedyke’, also served as a boundary that ran roughly parallel to Bootham (the street, presumably), taking a course that began at a northerly (north-easterly?) extension of the ‘Werkdyke’. The latter was the name of the City Ditch that ran between the City Wall and Gillygate. From the northerly extension of the Werkdyke (in the area of the Gillygate end of Lord Mayor’s Walk) the Kennyngedyke ran as far as Burton Stone Lane along a line slightly to the south of the east-west stretch of the present Bridge Lane and Grosvenor Road. Thomas concluded that Goose Lane was more likely to have been a lane running north-eastwards from

the position of the Robin Hood Tower across Paylaythes Crofts and that it was not on the line of Lord Mayor's Walk (Thomas 2000, 'Goose Lane' and 'Lord Mayor's Walk')

#### 4.2 Shoter Lane.

(1) Raine also refers to another lane that served Paynlathes Crofts. This was 'Shoter Lane' or 'Shutter layne' which he equates with Groves Lane (on the north-western side of the suburb of Monkgate. (Raine 1955, p280)

4.3 There is a document of c1659, known as "The case of Gillygate" that states that **the Abbot of St Mary's Abbey** gave to the Mayor and Commonality of the City of York the tolls of two fairs "for cattle being yearly holden without Gillygate end, in a place called Horsefair;" and some other tolls. With the toll money they received, the Mayor and Commonality undertook "to maintain and pave as often as need required the king's highway in Bootham, Gillygate, unto the Forest, and part upon the Forest, and Monkgate". The question here, is whether this included a connecting link between Gillygate and Monkgate on the site of what was later to be called Lord Mayor's Walk. It would seem likely that it did. It has been suggested that this award may have been made in 1218 (Brunton Knight 1944, p292, 469).

4.4 The Ordnance Survey's map of **Viking and Medieval York**, (OS Medieval York, 1988) indicates a road along the line of Lord Mayor's Walk, but does not give it a name. It does, however, give names to Gillygate, Horsefair (Clarence Street), and Monkgate.

4.5 John Speed's **map of York, of 1611**, shows a broad road on the line of Lord Mayor's Walk, but does not give it a name. (See the back cover of OS Medieval York, 1988)

4.6 **Two public walks, or promenades, were planned in York in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.** These were 'Lord Mayor's Walk' and 'The New Walk'. Lord Mayor's Walk is the older of the two. At present the earliest reference to it by name comes from a House Book of the Corporation of York. An entry for 31 December 1719 records that John Reed, The Lord Mayor, agreed to see to the buying and planting of trees 'in the walk commonly known as the Lord Mayor's Walk'. The implication is that the walk was already known by that name in 1719 (York City Archive B41/209v). More than a decade before this, entries in an earlier House Book say that on 21 September 1705 it was ordered "*that all Gravell Heaps which ly in the Highway out of Monck-Barr from Mrs Allens Garden towards Bowdam Barr be forthwith levelled & the said Way- made even. And no Person for the future shall lay any more Gravell or Rubbish Heaps there spread or unspread without Leave first Obteynd from the Lord Mayor upon Penalty of being Prosecuted for so Doing*" (York City Archive B40/ 209). On 23 May the following year it was ordered that £5 be paid to Alderman Redman for levelling the highway from Mrs Allen's garden to 'Gillygate ends' (York City Archive B40/ 224). The question here is whether the making up of the highway in 1705-1706 between Monk Bar and 'Bowdam Barr' (presumably Bootham Bar) simply represents the repair of an existing road or whether it might also include making the Lord Mayor's Walk stretch of it suitable for a public promenade.

4.7 Brunton Knight gives a reference to elm trees having been planted on either side of Lord Mayor's Walk in **1718** but he also says that he did not know when or for what reason Lord Mayor's Walk received its name. (Brunton Knight 1944, p518). The Victoria County History says that in **1719** "it was decided to plant trees to 'beautify' Lord Mayor's Walk, running outside the city walls from Monk Bar to Gillygate" (VCH 1961, p207). Construction of the other promenade, The New Walk, which runs alongside the River Ouse, was begun in 1732 (VCH 1961, p207).

4.8 **Drake, in 1736**, describes Lord Mayors Walk as follows: "*On the other side of the bar [i.e. Monk Bar] is a place called the lord-mayor's walk. This is a long broad walk, which was planted with elms on both sides, anno 1718; and is capable of being made a sort of mall; was the high*

*road diverted which runs through it.*"(Drake 1736, p254). In this case, a mall might simply mean a broad tree-lined walk that is used mainly as a promenade for pedestrians but it might also, perhaps, mean a course for playing the game of Pall-Mall. From Drake's description it is clear that by that date Lord Mayor's Walk was being used as a highway and not simply as a walk. This distinguishes it from the New Walk by the River Ouse which was only for pedestrians.

**4.9 On 28 March 1760** it was recorded in the Corporation's House Book that the trees in Lord Mayor's Walk were to be valued and sold. Very probably this meant that they were to be felled. If this was the case, it is not currently known whether they were to be replanted. The Ordnance Survey, 5 feet to one mile scale (York Sheet 9), which was surveyed in 1851 and published in 1857, shows no trees along the City Walls side of Lord Mayors Walk. There is, however, a line of trees, with shrubs, at the back of the pavement that is in front of the original buildings of York St John. There is a looser arrangement of trees on the front lawn of its northern neighbour, the Yeoman School.

**4.10** Under the heading of 'Gardeners, Nursery and Seedsmen' it is recorded in Edward Baines, 'History, Directory & Gazeteer of the County of York', **1823, that R[ober]t Bearpark jun. had premises on Lord Mayor's Walk.** It seems likely that his nursery occupied the half of St John's College Area closest to Groves Lane. (See the map of York in Baines 'Yorkshire Directory', 1822) Under the same heading the premises of James, Benjamin and George Bearpark are given as being in 'Bootham'. This may be a reference to their nursery in the grounds of the King's Manor.

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## **5.0 The land beyond Lord Mayor's Walk but within the Liberty of the City of York.**

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### **5.1 General.**

(1) The land beyond Lord Mayor's Walk that is within the Liberty of the City, is made up of the following component areas: the Suburb of Monkgate; the St John's College Area; The Groves in St Maurice and Paynelathes Crofts; and the township of St Giles.

(2) Until the rapid expansion of the City in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the great majority of the land beyond the City Walls but within the Liberty would have been rural and suburban in character, as opposed to urban. The two built suburbs in this area were those in Bootham (including St Giles), and Monkgate.

(3) In the case of York, it is known that the Royal Forest of Galtres came up to the City Walls. The operation of the special Forest Law that applied to Royal Forests, until they were disafforested in 1630, would have provided a strong general presumption against built development and any thing that had a detrimental effect on the quality of the hunting. However, this does not mean that no development took place. Evidently it did; as in the cases of the suburbs of Bootham and Monkgate. Nor does it mean that the landscape of the Forest of Galtres was a continuous tract of woodland; it was not. See the notes on the Forest of Galtre, below.

(4) The changing character of the landscape beyond the City Walls but within its Liberty remains to be analysed and assessed. Up to 1630, the year when the Forest of Galtres was disafforested, and even after this, the landscape of the City of York might be divided into those areas that were within the Forest and those that were not. In this case, 'disafforestation' does not mean the destruction of woodland, but rather the removal of the Forest Law and its accompanying system of administration. It also brought with it the sale of land in the forest that until then had belonged to the Crown. This was likely to have led to a greater freedom of action

on the part of the occupiers and new owners of the land and may have resulted in an increase of the enclosure and cultivation of land that had previously been unenclosed or uncultivated.

## 5.2 The Suburb of Monkgate.

(1) There is a reference to 'munecagate' (i.e. Monkgate) in 1070 (Brunton Knight 1944, p125). Monkgate had become a suburban extension of the City of York by the 12<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 1961, p314). The church of St Maurice, in Monkgate, is recorded in a document dating from between 1195 and 1210. Monk Ward was in existence by the late 14<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 1961, p314). A document of 1569 states that Monkgate is a suburb of the City of York and within the Forest of Galtres.

(2) There was an area in the suburb of Monkgate that was called 'Newbiggin'. There is a reference to a 'vico de Neubiggin et de Munkgate' in a document dating from sometime between 1195 and 1210 (VCH 1961, p394). In the 13<sup>th</sup> century there are references to residential property in Monkgate and nearby in 'Newbiggin' (VCH 1961, p53). The Victoria County History observes that the parish of St Maurice was taken out of the land that was originally part of the old Liberty of St Mary 'for the suburb round Newbiggin' (VCH 1961, p311). The City of York's Chamberlaine's Roll for the year 1579 makes reference to two tenements in Shoter Lane (the present Groves Lane). The two are described as being in Newbiggin, close to St Maurice's church (Raine 1955, p280). It would appear that Newbiggin was not necessarily the same as the suburb of Monkgate but was probably adjacent to it and within the parish of St Maurice. The 19<sup>th</sup> century Newbiggin Street lay on the northern side of Groves Lane.

(3) Manchester College (Manchester Unitarian College) moved from Manchester to York in 1803, in order that it might be directed by Charles Wellbeloved who from 1801 to 1858 was the only minister at the Unitarian chapel in St Saviourgate. The college was initially established at 38 Monkgate in Charles Wellbelove's house. In 1811 it moved to premises at 33 Monkgate on the same side of the street as St Maurice's church and close to it. It occupied this site until 1840 when the College moved back to Manchester. Wellbeloved was a noted antiquary and a leading educationalist in the City. He was also prominent in establishing the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the subscription Library and the Mechanics' Institute (VCH 1961, p305, 405, 449. Brunton Knight 1944, p557, 652).

## 5.3 The College of St John Area including the present University of York St John.

(1) The University of York St John began as the York and Ripon Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmasters (St John's College) and was opened in May 1841 in the former premises of Manchester College in Monkgate, close to the site of St Maurice's Church. New buildings for St John's were opened in 1845 on Lord Mayor's Walk. By 1847, it had 56 students. The chapel was built c.1858 (Hutchinson 1980, p260) and other significant additions were made in 1924, 1939, 1950-1956. It had 267 students in 1956. Gray's Court served as an annexe to the College between 1946 and 2005. (VCH 1961, p452-453). The College was attached to the University of Leeds c.1999, and later became The University of York St John, an independent establishment.

(2) When the College of St John moved to its new location on Lord Mayor's Walk, its neighbour was the Yeoman School which had been established in 1845. The college and the school worked together until 1851 when the arrangement was terminated.

(3) In 1857, Archbishop Holgate's School was united with the Yeoman School at the latter's property on Lord Mayor's Walk. (Brunton Knight 1944, p652-653). A house for the Master of Archbishop Holgate's School was attached c.1860 to the earlier school buildings (Atkinson 1860). In the 1960s(?), Archbishop Holgate's School moved to its present site on the Hull Road. The old buildings on Lord Mayor's Walk were incorporated into St John's College.

#### 5.4 The Groves in St Maurice and Paynelathes Crofts.

(1) The agreement that was reached in 1354 between the City and St Mary's Abbey about the boundary of Bootham gave the Abbey access along Gillygate to part of its liberty known as Paynelathes Crofts which lay within the area between the north-eastern City Wall (i.e between the Robin Hood Tower and Layerthorpe Bridge) and the River Foss. It has been suggested that its southern boundary ran along the back of the properties that fronted onto the present day Lord Mayor's Walk (i.e. along the back of the St John's College Area) and then turned northwards to continue along the back of the properties on the north-western side of the suburb of Monkgate. Paynelathes Crofts included land to the north of the suburb Monkgate. This is suggested by a report that one of the Abbey's three windmills was located in "*Paynelaths Croft on the west side of the road from York to Yearsley Bridge, opposite the abbey's water mill*". Presumably the road in question was the present Huntington Road. (VCH 1961, p507). The City succeeded in bringing Paynelathes Crofts within the boundary of its common lands some time before 1570 (after the Dissolution of the Abbey?) (VCH 1961, p314)

(2) Paynelathes Crofts was served by at least two lanes. Access to these was probably from Lord Mayors Walk. Their names were 'Goose Lane' and 'Shoter Lane. (Raine 1955, pp279, 280)

(3) A statement drawn up in 1569 by the Corporation of York refers to "*Bootham, Gillygate, Paynlath Croft, Newbiggin, Monkgate, and Barker Hill*" as being in the suburbs of the city of York that are within liberties of the city and within the Forest of Galtres (Brunton Knight 1944, p413). It is not clear whether at this date Paynlath Croft extended northwards beyond the Liberty of the City into Clifton township.

(4) The same statement of 1569, also confirms that the inhabitants of Bootham Ward "*have used for the time aforesaid common of pasture for their own cows in Paynlath Crofts yearly, from Michaelmas [i.e. in September] to the sixth day of March, day and night, when the said crofts are not sown with grain; and the said inhabitants have no other common or pasture in the places aforesaid, nor otherwise, nor elsewhere in the said Forest [of Galtres], nor any other common in the tofts or crofts of Bootham.*" (Brunton Knight 1944, p413). This indicates that in 1569 Paynelathes Crofts had long been arable land and used for growing grain.

(5) In connection with 'The Groves', Francis Drake, in his 'Eboracum' 1736 (p255) stated that "*Down a narrow lane, ...lies a large piece of ground called, anciently, Paynelcrofts, though now it has corruptly got the name of the Groves. This was undoubtedly a large enclosure from the forest, and divided into so many crofts or closes, part of the hedges yet standing shewing it....This piece of choice ground lies common from Michaelmas to Lady Day; as many hundred acres more do the same, round the city. On the north of these crofts is a piece of ground called Horse-fair, in which some of the annual fairs...are kept.*" (See also: Brunton Knight 1944, p236). It is not clear whether in 1736, Paynelcrofts or the name 'The Groves' extended northwards out of St Maurice's and into Clifton township

(6) The Ordnance Survey of 1853 shows that by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century land in the southern part of The Groves had been substantially developed with terraced housing, immediately to the north of The Yeoman School and St John's College Area (in the townships of St Maurice and Clifton).

(7) In the township of Clifton, to the north of the area of terraced housing referred to immediately above, was an area with properties called 'Grove House', 'Grove Lodge', and 'The Grove Gardens'. This suggests that, by 1853, the name of 'The Groves' may have been applied to this area in the township of Clifton. In this area, there was also the Union Workhouse. For the purposes of this study, this area can be referred to as 'The Groves in Clifton'. It was much more open and semi-rural in character than The Groves in St Maurice. By the time of the 1907 revision of the Ordnance Survey, The Groves in Clifton was also densely built up with terraced

houses and would appear to be included in the area that is named on the maps as 'The Groves'. (OS 1907, 25")

(8) In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century 'The Groves' were where, at first, railway workers lived, and later Rowntree's employees (VCH 1961, p302). St Thomas's church was built in The Groves in Clifton in 1853-4.

(9) In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a Wesleyan school-chapel was built in 1868 in Brook Street in The Groves in Clifton. In 1884 The Groves Chapel was opened at the junction of Clarence Street and Wigginton Road, alongside the east-west stretch of the present Bridge Lane (VCH 1961, p411). Technically The Groves Chapel was within the boundaries of the township of St Giles.

(10) In 1901 Rowntree reported that The Groves, which was then one of the newer working-class districts, had become an area containing chronic poverty alongside 'working classes above the poverty line' (VCH 1961, p286-287).

(11) In the 1950s, slum clearance and rebuilding took place in The Groves (VCH 1961, p308).

### **5.5 St Giles (Bootham Ward) and Horsefair.**

(1) In the middle ages, disputes between the City of York and St Mary's Abbey were frequent in connection with the boundaries of the Liberty of St Mary's Abbey. The boundaries of Bootham "*were not settled until 1354 when only Marygate and the tenements adjoining the abbey precincts were left in the Liberty of St Mary. Gillygate and possibly the area behind it, later mapped by the surveyors as St Giles township, now fell permanently within the city liberty.*" (VCH 1961, p314)

(2) Three of the oldest great fairs of York were held at a location outside the City Walls which was known from at least the early 15<sup>th</sup> century as 'the Horsefair'. This name appears to have been applied to much or perhaps all of the land in the northern part of St Giles Township (Bootham Ward) plus some adjoining land in Clifton. Horsefair seems to have been located in the area roughly bounded by the present Burton Stone Lane (formerly Chapel Lane) and the the present Clarence Street (formerly a road known as 'Horsefair'). The northern boundary of Horsefair may have been the line of the present Grosvenor Road and the east-west stretch of Bridge Lane (formerly Asylum Lane), (Brunton Knight 1944, p237).

(3) According to Drake's 'Eboracum' (1736) a Charter was granted in 1308 to the Abbot which allowed St Mary's Abbey to hold a fair and market in Bootham (Brunton Knight 1944, p211).

(4) There is a document of c1659, known as "The case of Gillygate" that states that Gillygate and the land on both sides of it, belonged at one time to St Mary's Abbey and that the Abbot was responsible for maintaining the king's highway not only along Gillygate but also along its continuation for a mile which took the highway into the Forest of Galtres. It also states that the Abbot was the lord of the Forest and at some point, he gave to the Mayor and Commonality of the City of York the following:

(i) "*a summer stray in the Forest of Galtres*".

(ii) "*a winter stray over his grounds and domains lying and being without Bootham and Monk Bar*".

(iii) The tolls of two fairs "*for cattle being yearly holden without Gillygate end, in a place called Horsefair;*" and some other tolls. With the toll money they received, the Mayor and Commonality undertook "*to maintain and pave as often as need required the king's highway in Bootham, Gillygate, unto the Forest, and part upon the Forest, and Monkgate*" (Brunton Knight 1944, p469). Possibly, the 'part upon the Forest' is a reference to land (perhaps including all or part of Paynelathes Crofts) that lay between the present Clarence Street, the City Wall along

Lord Mayor's Walk, and Monkgate. The 'king's highway' in this area might be a reference to a road that later became Lord Mayor's Walk.

(iv) There was also a third annual fair held on Horsefair, and the Abbot gave the tolls of these to the Archbishop of York (Brunton Knight 1944, p469).

It has been suggested that it may have been in 1218 that these awards were made by the Abbot (Brunton Knight 1944, p292).

(5) The fairs that were awarded to the city were held at the time of Pentecost and at the Feast of St Peter and St Paul. Pentecost, which is also known as Whit Sunday, is on the seventh Sunday after Easter. Whit Monday is the day after it. The feast of St Peter and St Paul is in June.

In 1570 it was confirmed that the City had certain rights within the territory of the Forest of Galtres and these included the holding of fairs in the Horsefair on the day after Pentecost (i.e. Whit Monday) and on the feast of St Peter and St Paul. In 1587 a fair for the sale of horses was ordered to be held 'according to the ancient custom' i.e at the Horsefair on Whit Monday. In 1736, Drake says that on the north of Paynely Croftes there is "a piece of ground called Horsefair, in which some of the annual fairs...are kept." (Drake 1736, p255). In 1818 the fair was for the sale of horses; in 1822 other animals were also sold; and in 1827 the fair was merged with the new cattle market. The fair that was held at the feast of St Peter and St Paul was also still operating in 1818 and it also merged with the new cattle market in 1827 (VCH 1961, p490).

(6) The Archbishop's fair was held from the day before until the day after the feast of St Peter's Chains (August). This was latterly known as the Lammass Fair. In 1827, this fair also was merged with the new cattle market (VCH 1961, p490).

(7) On the Ordnance Survey of 1853, The Horse Fair' or 'Milking Hill' is shown as occupying the space between Wigginton Road and Haxby Road at the point where they meet at the north end of Clarence Street. At the present time, this is where Clarence Gardens are situated. This location was outside the Liberty of the City (1853) and was part of the former township of Clifton. It adjoined another part of Clifton that projected into the neighbouring areas. The projection included the properties on either side of the western parts of the present Lowther Street and Garden Street. It had the township of St Giles (East) on its western and southern sides and the parish of St Maurice (the Groves) on its eastern side.

At the junction of Wigginton Road and Haxby Road there was, in the middle ages, a stone wayside cross and a gallows. The latter belonged to the Dean and Chapter of York Minster (Brunton Knight 1944, p249).

(8) The Horsefair was also the location of other features, such as:

(i) *The Hospital of St Mary.* This was established in 1318. It was located near or on the site of the present Union Terrace off Clarence Street. In 1557 the buildings were granted to the Chapter of York Minster for the use of St Peter's School. This use was maintained until the buildings were burnt down in 1644 during the Seige of York. There was an order to rebuild them, but by 1730 very little of the old buildings remained ( VCH 1961, p 364).

(ii) *The Hospital of St Anthony in the Horsefair:* This was located at a site where a chapel of St Anthony had stood in 1401. The chapel was occupied by a fraudulent hermit sometime between 1401 and 1403. The hospital was established before 1420 and it was not far from the junction of the Wigginton and Haxby Roads. It seems still to have been standing in 1564 (VCH 1961, p364. Brunton Knight 1944, p273-274).

(iii) *St Anne's Chapel in the Horsefair.* The existence of this is recorded in 1508. In 1564 it is referred to as a "tenement lately called Sanct Annes Chappell neighe the hossal of our Ladye, and almhouse of St. Anthonys in the Horsefair". A document of 1786 refers to a close in the angle

between the Wigginton and Haxby Roads as “St Anne’s close” (Brunton Knight 1944, pp274, 275)

(iv) *Booths for housing people afflicted with the plague in 1604*. Similar accommodation was also provided on Hobmoor (Brunton Knight 1944, p445).

(9) The parish of St Giles and its parishioners were transferred to St Olave’s in the 28<sup>th</sup> year of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, i.e. 1585-86 (Drake 1736, p255. Richardson 1986, p59)

## **5.6 Rights of Common enjoyed by inhabitants of Bootham Ward on land outside the City Walls both within and beyond the Liberty of the City.**

(1) On 1 February 1569, a judicial Inquiry examined a statement that had been prepared by the Corporation of York concerning rights in the Forest of Galtres (Brunton Knight 1944, p413-414). The verdict of the jury was that:

(i) [*Land outside the City Walls and within the Forest of Galtres, but within the Liberty of the City.*]

o “*the said inhabitants have used for the time aforesaid common of pasture for their own cows in Paynlath Crofts yearly, from Michaelmas [i.e.in September] to the sixth day of March, day and night, when the said crofts are not sown with grain; and the said inhabitants have no other common or pasture in the places aforesaid, nor otherwise, nor elsewhere in the said Forest, nor any other common in the tofts or crofts of Bootham. Which verdict is accordingly confirmed.*”

o “*all Bootham, the Horsefair, Paynlath Crofts, Gillygate, Newbiggin, Monkgate, and Barker Hill, are parcel of the suburbs of York, and within the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Citizens*” The significance of this statement is presumably that all of these districts were also within the Forest of Galtres where other conditions might also apply or might have been applicable at one time.

(ii) [*Land outside the City Walls and within the Forest of Galtres, but beyond the Liberty of the City.*]

o “*The citizens, inhabitants of Bootham Ward [including St Giles township] have had and used for time immemorial, liberty and common between sunrise and sunset in the daytime for their cows within the moors and commons of Huntington, Rawcliffe, Clifton, and Wigginton, to stray from the moor gate near the gallows [i.e., the Abbot of St Mary’s gallows in the present Burton Stone Lane] to Wigginton windmill, under the care of a cowherd, at all times of the year, so as no inhabitant of the said ward should have there more than one cow.*”

It is more likely that the gallows were on the continuation of the line of the present Burton Stone Lane where this line meets Wigginton Road. This point is just south of where today the York to Scarborough railway line crosses Wigginton Road at the north-western corner of the former Rowntree’s factory site.

o “*in the like manner the said inhabitants have used for the time aforesaid liberty and common in the two fields of Clifton, when not sown, which lay next on both sides of the lane where the gallows stand, day and night yearly, when the cattle of the inhabitants of Clifton go common thereon;*”

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## **6.0 The landscape beyond the Liberty of the City.**

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### **6.1 General.**

(1) Up to 1630, when the Forest of Galtres was disafforested and even after this, the landscape beyond the Liberty of the City, like the landscape within the Liberty but outside the City Walls, might be divided into those areas that were within the Forest and those that were not. As said before, ‘disafforestation’ does not mean the destruction of the woodland, but the lifting of the

Forest Laws and the accompanying system of administration that formerly held sway over the land within the boundaries of the forest. Disafforestation led to the sale of land owned by the Crown and gave a greater freedom of action to the existing as well as the new owners and occupiers. One of the results of this was the eventual enclosure and cultivation of land that had previously been unenclosed or uncultivated and over which there were no common rights. The extinction of common rights over common land was a separate procedure.

(2) The landscape beyond the Liberty, like the landscape within it, might be analysed in terms of a number of different factors, including for example its: Geology and soils; geomorphology (landform); hydrology (rainfall etc, natural and man-made drainage systems); vegetation and habitats (natural, agricultural, and domestic); fauna (natural and domestic); territorial boundaries (eg parishes, townships, ownerships); buildings and constructions (including roads, canals, railways); the permanent and visiting populations. Each of these represents a particular class of potential ingredients that might be present. The list of ingredients, the specific nature of these ingredients, and the relative proportions in which they are present will determine the general character of the landscape in question. Its character is the combined effect of all the specific ingredients (characteristics).

(3) Territorial boundaries, especially parish and township boundaries provide a particularly useful starting point for analysing a landscape from an historical point of view as they were generally recognised units for administrative purposes and had relatively (but not necessarily) stable boundaries.

(4) A traditional approach to describing land in rural areas, was to do it in terms of the way in which the land was managed, for example by stating how much of it was arable land, meadow; pasture, woodland, common land, wasteland, or water. There was also the question of ownership and occupancy boundaries, and the boundaries of the land over which particular rights, such as common rights, were held.

## **6.2 The landscape of the area beyond the Liberty of the City.**

(1) Some useful general information about the landscape of the area beyond the Liberty of the City is provided by the document of 1 February 1569 about rights (see 5.6 above). In particular, it tells us that:

- (i) There were moors and commons in Clifton township, Rawcliffe township, Wigginton parish, and Huntington parish. Those in Clifton were in and near the northern parts of the township.
- (ii) The moors and commons referred to could be grazed by cows.
- (iii) There were two fields of arable land in Clifton township on either side of the line of Burton Stone Lane where the Abbot's gallows stood, which could be used by inhabitants of Bootham Ward at the same time as inhabitants of Clifton for pasturing cattle when there was no sown or standing crop in them (i.e., after harvest and before sowing the next crop).

(2) When discussing the location of the point at which Wigginton Road crosses the boundary of 'the city', Raine refers to four related features, namely a 'watergate', an 'outgang', a 'wooden bridge' and a 'stone bridge'. The references come from three descriptions of the city boundary made at different dates. Respectively, these are as follows:

- o 1374/5: *"to a watergate in the outgoing on the moor"*;
- o 1454/5: *"and there was anciently a Watergate in the outgoing which leads to the forest of Galtres to a certain wood bridge there"*;
- o 1733: *"so through a gate to the forest of Galtres to a stone bridge"*.

He identifies this spot with the point where the road crossed the Burdyke (a water course and presumably also a 'watergate') This point is about two thirds of a mile north of where the York to Scarborough railway line crosses the Wigginton Road. At this 'outgang' (presumably a way out into the Forest) there was a moor.

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## 7.0 The comings and goings through the Porta Decumana, Monk Bar and along Lord Mayor's Walk.

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7.1 It is thought that the road serving the Porta Decumana led to and from Malton and beyond.

7.2 From Monk Bar, **Monkgate** leads to the crossing of the River Foss at Monk Bridge. After this, the road goes on to Malton and the coast at Scarborough. From the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the coming of the railways, this was one of the main routes taken by those travelling to the spa at Scarborough via York. Scarborough was a major spa resort.

7.2 Before Monkgate crosses Monk Bridge, the **Huntington Road** branches off from it and heads north to a point higher up the River Foss where there is a crossing by Yearsley Bridge. From here, it goes on to Huntington, Srensall, Sheriff Hutton, Hovingham, and Helmsley.

7.4 Starting at Bootham Bar, **Gillygate led to Clarence Street** and Lord Mayor's Walk. At the far end of Clarence Street the road split into the Wiggington Road and the Haxby Road. The former goes to Wiggington, Sutton on the Forest, Oswaldkirk, and Helmsley. The latter also served Wigginton, via Haxby. In the middle ages they brought traffic to and from the annual fairs at Horsefair in addition to their normal users.

### 7.5 The use of Lord Mayor's Walk

(1) The notes on Lord Mayor's Walk (see 4.3 above) suggest that the line of Lord Mayor's Walk might have been one of the king's highways as early as 1218 to serve as a connecting link between Gillygate and Monkgate.

(2) There is a reference to there being a highway on the line of Lord Mayor's Walk in 1705 (York City Archive B40/ 209).

(3) In December 1719 the highway on the site of Lord Mayor's Walk was described as a 'walk commonly known as the Lord Mayor's Walk'. Presumably it was being used as a promenade or at least it was intended as one by this date. (York City Archive B41/ 209v)

(4) In 1736, Drake describes Lord Mayors Walk as a long broad walk with elm trees planted on both sides of it in 1718. However, it is clear that it also still served as a highway but was capable of being turned into a completely pedestrian promenade if the road could be diverted (Drake 1736, p254)

(5) The advantage of using the line of Lord Mayors Walk as a highway was that it provided a short cut between Monkgate and Bootham Bar that avoided going through the walled City.

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## 8.0 The Forest of Galtres.

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### 8.1 General.

(1) J C Cox, (the author of 'The Royal Forests of England', 1905), says that "the present-day use of the term "forest" differs considerably from the signification that it bore in earlier times. A forest did not originally mean a district covered with trees or underwood. The English word "forest" signified, in Norman, Plantagenet, and early Tudor times, a portion of territory

*consisting of extensive waste lands, but including a certain amount of woodland and pasture, circumscribed by definite metes or bounds, within which the right of hunting was reserved exclusively to the king and his nominees, and which was subject to a special code of laws administered by local as well as central ministers.*" (Cox 1909, pp64-65). Depending on how one interprets 'a certain amount of woodland and pasture', it does not exclude the possibility that a forest might still have a significant or higher than usual amount of woodland within it. It must, however, be remembered that what Cox is talking about is Royal Forests, i.e forests that were protected by the 'Forest Law' which was introduced after the Norman Conquest of 1066. Royal Forests were managed primarily for hunting by the King and for the King's benefit. The actual areas of forest are likely to have been land that had never been settled by humans, or was only lightly settled, or that had once been settled but abandoned since. As such, they may have existed for many centuries and long before the Norman Conquest and the Royal Forests..

(2) John Evelyn's 'Silva: or a Discourse of Forest-Trees,' was a standard reference work of the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and the 18<sup>th</sup>. In the 1729 edition, and on the subject of the ancient meaning of the word 'forest', it says: *".. let us enquire what was antiently meant by a Forest.... A Forest is properly an Harbour for wild Beasts: Quasi ferarum station; for which, mighty Tracts and Portions of Land have been afforded (as the Term is) by the Kings and Monarchs of this Nation, beyond any other in Europe, and guarded with such strict, rigorous, and severe laws, as did not extend [only] to the Prohibition of Killing and destruction of Deer and Venison alone, but even to that of killing little silly birds;"* (Evelyn 1729, p248).

(3) In Evelyn's translation of Monsieur De La Quintiny's book on gardening, which was published in London 1693, it is said that *"Forest-trees are such Trees as bear no Fruit, but are only for yards, Avenues, etc."* (Evelyn 1693, Dictionary, 'F') The implication is that they are trees that are not of garden origin but are found in the wild. This links up with the idea that a forest is essentially a wild place, not a cultivated one, where wild animals normally live. Wildness is an essential characteristic of a forest. It is a place where nature rather than mankind prevails even if mankind intervenes. In ecological terms, it is natural or semi-natural in character.

(4) At the other end of the scale from forests, there are gardens which are the most intensively managed and cultivated land. On this scale, agricultural land comes in between the forest and the garden. Agricultural land is 'managed' in the case of pasture and meadow, and 'cultivated' in the case of arable land, but it is managed and cultivated less intensely than gardens. In this sense and in essence, 'forest' is either not managed or is lightly managed, and it is not cultivated. Rural land may consist of a combination of wild elements and those that are managed or cultivated to a higher or lower degree.

(5) In relation to medieval and later land management and husbandry, the word 'waste' is one that can accompany the word 'forest'. In this context, the most appropriate meaning of 'waste' that is given in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1933/1950) is as follows: *"A piece of land not cultivated or used for any purpose, and producing little or no herbage or wood. In legal use [it specifically means] a piece of such land not in any man's occupation but lying common."* It can also mean land that has been 'wasted' because its value and usefulness has been significantly reduced (Saunders 1990, Vol 4, pp416-419). So, in connection with the history of landscapes, land management, and husbandry, 'waste' might be generally regarded as being land that produces very little because of its nature, because it has been degraded, or because it is poorly managed. Moors and heaths are examples of wasteland. Woodland and forest land that is poorly managed and degraded can become waste, so might agricultural land that has been degraded and abandoned. But wasteland can often be reclaimed by good management and improvement.

(6) The Royal Forests contained a high proportion of woodland and wasteland because this provided the habitat for the animals that were hunted. However, they could also contain settlements and agricultural land and all would be subject to the Forest Laws.

## **8.2 The Forest of Galtres**

(1) Cox says that the Forest of Galtres was a favourite hunting ground of the Saxon Kings. It is not certain when it was declared a Royal Forest but it would have been after the Norman Conquest. It covered a large area. In the time of Henry II (1154-1189), the boundaries of the Forest stretched in a northerly direction from the City Walls (between Lendal Tower and Layerthorpe Bridge) as far as, and including Easingwold and Crayke. Its western boundary was formed by the River Ouse and then by its tributary, the River Kyle. Its eastern boundary was the River Foss (Cowling nd, p153)

(2) Galtres was disafforested (i.e., the Forest Laws were lifted) in 1630 (Cowling n.d., p179). Cox says that the Forest suffered greatly during the Civil War. (Cox1909, p69)

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## **9.0 Ditches, Dykes, Water Courses and Ponds.**

**9.1** In the history of the townships of St Giles and St Maurice, there are several references to ditches, dykes, water courses (eg the River Foss) and their associated features. For example: Kenings-dyke (the King's Dyke); the King's Sewer; the Abbots mill (a water mill) at Dyke End; Monk Bridge; and Yearsley Bridge. Taken together, they provide material for a potentially interesting aspect of the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk which begins with the City Ditch and deals with the presence, use, and management of water. For example, see John Harvey's article 'A Bootham mystery – Galmanho, Kenningdike, Werdike' (Harvey 1976), and Edward Thomas's 'Gazeteer of York Place Names' (Thomas 2010).

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## **10.0 Military actions involving the defences and gates.**

### **10.1 General.**

At present, no information has been found to suggest that the City Walls between Bootham Bar and Monk Bar were involved in any significant military action, except during the period of the Civil Wars. However, being immediately outside the city defences, the suburbs were vulnerable to being destroyed by the defenders of the city as much as by the aggressors. The reason why the defenders might destroy them was to prevent the aggressors using them as cover when attacking the city.

### **10.2 The Civil Wars (1642-1651) and the Siege of York.**

(1) For a short period in 1644, during the Civil Wars, York was a stronghold for the Royalists. The Marquis (later Duke) of Newcastle with his Royalist army entered York on 16 April 1644 and they established themselves in the walled City. The Siege of York by the Parliamentary and the Scottish armies began a few days later on 21 April 1644. (Wenham 1970, p3, 4). The Battle of Marston Moor took place a short distance outside York on 2 July 1644 and the Royalists were defeated (Wenham 1970, p79). The defeat effectively brought the Siege of York to an end but the formal ending, after negotiations, was on 15 July 1644 (Wenham 1970, p93-95, 159). As a result of the defeat, the Royalist cause in the North of England was lost and this was an important turning point in the first Civil War.

(2) During the Siege, the city of York was surrounded on all sides by the Parliamentary and Scottish armies.

- o *The Micklegate Bar side of the Walled City* (from the western bank of the Ouse on the western side of the city, to the western bank on the southern side of the city) was blockaded by the Scots under the Earl of Leven. They took up their siege positions on 21 April (Wenham 1970, pp3-4).
- o *The Walmgate Bar side of the walled city* (from the eastern bank of the Ouse on the southern side of the City, to the eastern bank of the Foss to the north of the City) was blockaded by the Yorkshire Parliamentary army under Ferdinando Lord Fairfax. His son, Thomas Fairfax (later General Fairfax), was second in command. They, also, took up their siege positions on 21 April (Wenham 1970, pp3-4)
- o *The Monk Bar and Bootham Bar side of the walled city* (from the west bank of the Foss, to the eastern bank of the Ouse) was blockaded by East Anglian Association Parliamentary army under the Earl of Manchester. This army arrived later than those of Leven and Fairfax, and took up its siege position in the first week of June 1644. (Wenham 1970, p35)

(3) A contemporary report, made on 7 June [1644], states that Manchester's army had "possession of the suburbs on the north side of the City, where the souldiers have fortified themselves, and are come up to the gates of the City.// Yesterday morning the enemy [i.e. the Royalists] began to fire the suburbs, and in the beginning of the night, there was a lamentable fire in those places". Other contemporary reports from the Parliamentary side say that "*On Wednesday last they drew near the walls: they within [the walls,] [i.e. the Royalists] put all the suburbs in a fyre; we [i.e. the Parliamentarians] were favoured by the wind to quench the fyre; We are now within a pistol-shot of the walls, and are making readie to storne it; for they have much more victual within than was thought: it cannot but be a bloodie business.*" Also "*..this day they [the Royalists] have fired most part of the Suburbs, and drawne their people into the Town; our men fall into the Suburbs and beat them in when they sally out either to fire houses or to fetch in goods; but whilest they skirmish the fire consumes the houses, they will not suffer our men to quench it, for if the houses could have been saved, they would have been a great shelter for our men in their approaches//. And the Suburb without Bowdom [Bootham], where there were many faire houses, being fired, the E[ar]l of Manchesters men nevertheless entered, and beat in the enemy this morning, and saved much of the houses from the fire, and doe gallery through them close to the walls.*" (Wenham 1970, pp40-41)

(4) An unpublished history of York that was written around 1680, records some of the damage to York caused by the Siege. It includes references to 5 churches. Of the suburbs it says: "*For the suburb of this city they are neither large, fair nor beautiful, for the most part hurt and destroyed in the late unnaturall war ..., so that now of three or four fine streets wee have onely some few stragglng houses here and there built of late to let us see that in time there may be hopes that she may againe recover her selfe.*" (Wenham 1970, p108).

(5) The Civil Wars, the Interregnum and other long term factors had left the economy of York in a very sorry state. A letter of c 1660, from the Corporation to Sir Thomas Widdrington, the City's Member of Parliament, says that: "*Trade is decayed, the river become unnavigable by reason of shelves... the suburbs, which were the legs of the city, are cut off... As for our wealth, it is reduced to a narrow scantling: if we look upon the fabric and materials of the city, we have lost the suburbs which were our skirts, our whole body is in weakness and distemper, our merchandise and trade, our nerves and sinews, are weakened and become very mean and inconsiderable.*" (Wenham 1970, p98). Clearly the City had reached a low point in its fortunes.

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## **11.0 Aspects of the general history of the City of York that are represented in and around Lord Mayor's Walk.**

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There are many historical associations and physical features in and near Lord Mayor's Walk that provide connections with the general history of York. Some of these are of regional and much wider significance. In relation to the City, these might be considered under the following general headings each of which represents a part of an accumulated heritage. Each is an aspect of York's general history, as well as of its present, and its future.

### **11.1 The evolving landscape of York.**

(1) See 1.0 – 9.0, above.

### **11.2 York as a military centre.**

- (1) The Roman fortress. See 3.0 and 7.0, above.
- (2) The medieval Walled City. See 2.0 and 3.0, above.
- (3) The Siege of York. See 10.0, above.

### **11.3 York as a political centre.**

- (1) A provincial capital city in the Roman Empire.
- (2) The place where the Emperor Constantine's path to the imperial throne was secured. During his reign, he laid the foundations for Christianity to become the official religion of the State of Rome.
- (3) A medieval centre of royal power.
- (4) A place with special civic status, having a Corporation and a Lord Mayor.

### **11.4 York as a religious centre.**

- (1) The Minster as the centre of the Archbishopric for the North of England.
- (2) Land formerly owned by St Mary's Abbey, a major monastic foundation. See 4.3, above.

### **11.5 York as a centre for trade and commerce.**

- (1) The site of the former Horsefair. See 5.5, above.

### **11.6 York as a centre for education.**

- (1) Alcuin (735-804) was educated and trained at York Minster and was the librarian there at a time when the library was of international standing.
- (2) The location of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmasters (St John's College) and its successors, now the University of York St John. See 5.3, above.
- (3) A former location of Archbishop Holgate's School and St Peter's School. See 5.3, and 5.5(8), above.
- (4) A former location of Manchester College. See 5.2(3) and 5.3 (1), above.

### **11.7 York as a centre for healthcare.**

- (1) The hospitals in Horsefair, i.e. St Mary's, and St Anthony's. See 5.5 (8), above.

### **11.8 York as a centre for social life.**

- (1) Lord Mayor's Walk and the public walk on the City Walls as civic amenities. See 4.0 and 7.5, above.

### **11.9 York as a centre for industry.**

- (1) Two rope walks in the city ditch, c 1850. See OS 5' York 9 1857.

### **11.10 York as a centre for horticulture.**

(1) In 1823, it is recorded that R[ober]t Bearpark jun. ( listed under the heading of ‘Gardeners, Nursery and Seedsmen’) had premises on Lord Mayor’s Walk. See 4.10, above.

### **11.11 York as a place with which significant individuals are associated.**

(1) St Giles: “(*Aegidius*) (?early 8<sup>th</sup> century) French hermit, about whose life little is known. He probably lived at or near *St-Gilles-du-Gard* (Provence), where a fine romanesque church, damaged in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and much altered in the 17<sup>th</sup>, was the centre of his cult. // Giles sometimes appears just as a hermit, holding a staff, but is often also seen with an arrow and/or a deer. These allude to the most famous incident in his legend, in which Giles was maimed by an arrow as he was protecting a hind from some hunters. He was therefore adopted as patron saint of cripples (and, by extension, beggars) and of nursing mothers. In Germany Giles was accounted one of the Fourteen Holy Helpers, as it was believed that his prayers were particularly effective, even on behalf of sinners who had not fully confessed. His cult was famous all over Europe, and in England alone over a hundred and sixty churches and more than a score of hospitals bore his name. His feast day (1 September) was associated with fairs at Winchester and Oxford, the latter still surviving. // Giles was also patron of the work of blacksmiths, and a church dedicated to him was sometimes sited near an exit to a town, close by a forge: travellers could visit the church while their horses were being shod for a journey”. (Speake 1994, p64)

(2) St Maurice: “(3<sup>rd</sup> century) Soldier saint and martyr of Egyptian origin. In art he is usually shown as an African dressed in the armour of a Roman soldier. His legend makes him leader of a band of Christian Roman soldiers recruited from the Thebes area of Egypt, the so-called Theban Legion. While serving in Gaul they were ordered either to sacrifice to pagan gods or to massacre some innocent Christians (the various accounts of the martyrdom differ). Maurice led the troops under his command in a stubborn refusal, and they were themselves put to death at Agaunum (now *St-Maurice-en-Valais* in Switzerland). // Besides soldiers, Maurice is also the patron of weavers and dyers. He is particularly renowned in the regions adjacent to the site of his martyrdom, being a patron saint of Piedmont and Savoy, but churches were dedicated to him much further afield, including eight in England. He is also a patron saint of Austria and of the Italian city of Mantua.” (Speake 1994, p99)

### **11.12 York as a place with which particular legends and stories are associated.**

(1) Robin Hood, nowadays, is primarily associated with Nottingham, Sherwood Forest, and Nottinghamshire. This, however, has not always been the case. Yorkshire can claim connections with the legend that are as strong and as well-based.

(i) *Three of the places in Yorkshire that are connected with the story of Robin Hood are:*

- o Barnsdale, north of Doncaster;
- o St Mary’s Abbey, York;
- o Kirklees Priory, near Brighouse.

There are also other places in addition to these, such as Locksley; Robin Hood’s Bay; Hood Hill; and Fountains Abbey.

(ii) *Barnsdale and St Mary’s Abbey* are linked by the story of Robin Hood and the knight.

(iii) *Kirklees Priory* is where Robin Hood is said to have died and been buried.

(iv) *The tale of Robin Hood and the knight* starts at Barnsdale where Robin and his men were camped. From here, they could select their victims from those using the Great North Road. One of their ‘guests’ was a poor knight (Sir Richard at the Lee) who had mortgaged his lands to the Abbot of St Mary’s Abbey in York and was unable to repay on the appointed day. The Abbot was one of Robin’s particular enemies, and so Robin decides to help the knight by lending him the £400 needed to settle the debt. Little John accompanied the knight to St Mary’s Abbey in

York and the debt is paid, much to the annoyance of the Abbot who wanted the knight's land rather than the money. The knight returns home and manages to put together the required £400. He then sets out for Barnsdale to repay Robin Hood. Shortly before the knight arrived in Barnsdale, Robin had entertained a monk who turned out to be the high cellarer of St Mary's Abbey. The monk claimed only to have money to the value of 20 marks, but when searched by Little John, £800 is found which is forfeited to Robin. The monk is sent on his way to London. At this point, the knight returns and offers Robin the repayment of £400. Robin gives it back to him together with another £400 that has just been taken from the monk (and St Mary's Abbey) (Holt 1984, p17-19)

(v) At present, it is not known how or when *the Robin Hood Tower* on the City Walls of York acquired this name. The first recorded use of it appears to have been only in 1622. This was after the Middle Ages where the legend originated, and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Nevertheless, the name has been established for the best part of 400 years and provides an opportunity to link the Robin Hood Tower to the legend and all that is connected with it. The local connections include the following:

- o St Mary's Abbey and its Abbot. The precinct of the abbey is now occupied mainly by the York Museum Trust and the University of York. The latter has a Centre for Medieval Studies.
- o The lands within the Liberty of the City and adjoining it that were once attached to or claimed by St Mary's Abbey. For example, Paynelathes Crofts, and Horsefair.
- o A Royal Forest, i.e. the Forest of Galtres. It is not known that Robin Hood had any direct connection with Galtres, but forests, Royal Forests, and the king's deer are an important aspect of the legend. The Forest of Galtres provides an illustrative example.
- o J C Holt in his book, 'Robin Hood' (1984, pp53-54) wrote that: "*In this there is a hint that any original Robin Hood should be sought in the thirteenth rather than the fourteenth century, and indeed there is a possible candidate who was first brought to light by L. V. D. Owen in 1936. On 25 July 1225 and the following days, royal justices headed by Robert de Lexington held assizes at York. When the penalties were put in charge at the Exchequer at Michaelmas 1226 they included 32s, 6d. for the chattels of Robert Hod, fugitive. The account recurred in the following year when the name appears in a more colloquial form as 'Hobbehod'. A marginal note to this entry indicates that the debt was due from the Liberty of St Peter's York; Hobbehod or Robert Hod must therefore have been a tenant of the archbishopric. That is all that is known of him, for the plea roll which might have contained details of the charges against him has not survived. There is nothing to associate him with the Hoods of Wakefield; the nearest archiepiscopal lands [to Wakefield] lay some ten miles to the east, where the villages immediately to the north of the crossing of the Aire at Ferrybridge formed part of the great manor of Sherburn in Elmet. Only one thing is certain: Robert Hood had fled the jurisdiction of the court. He was an outlaw. He is the only possible original of Robin Hood, so far discovered, who is known to have been an outlaw.*"

(vi) In connection with Robin Hood, it is interesting to note that *St Giles* is sometimes represented "*just as a hermit, holding a staff, but is often also seen with an arrow and/or a deer. These allude to the most famous incident in his legend, in which Giles was maimed by an arrow as he was protecting a hind from some hunters.*" (Speake 1994, p64). This raises a speculation about whether there might be any connection between St Giles, as in the church on Gillygate, and the naming of the Robin Hood Tower via the general imagery associated with St Giles and Robin Hood. But it is no more than a speculation.

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## APPENDIX E: PLANS.

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The plans are as follows:

### LOCATION PLANS.

The Ordnance Survey base for Plans 1, 2, and 3 are taken from: OS City of York Council. (City of York Council, 'City Centre, OS Master Map' OS Licence No.1000 20818, 2009).

**Plan 1. The location of Lord Mayors Walk in relation to the Minster and City Walls etc.**  
No particular scale.....pages 63-64

**Plan 2. The location of main components and features of the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk.** No particular scale.....pages 65-66

**Plan 3. The locations of suggested improvements.** No particular scale.....pages 67-69

### PLANS SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CONSTITUENT HISTORICAL TERRITORIES OF YORK that relate to the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk.

Plans 4, 5, 6, and 7 are taken from VCH 1961 (Tillott P M (ed), 'A History of Yorkshire: The City of York', The Victoria History of the Counties of England, Oxford 1961. Reprinted 1982. Plans from pages 312, 321, 502, and 317 are reproduced here with kind permission of the Victoria County History, Institute of Historical Research, University of London).

**Plan 4. 'Parishes and Townships around York 1850'** (From VCH 1961, p312).....page 70

**Plan 5. 'Modern Boundary Extensions'** (From VCH 1961, p 321).....page 71  
The 'extensions are those from the boundary of the Liberty of York c1850 to 1957.

**Plan 6. 'Common Lands and Strays'** (From VCH 1961, p502).....page 72  
On this plan, the land over which citizens of York had rights of common are divided into two kinds: (1) Moors and commons; and (2) 'Average Grounds'. The latter were grounds over which 'half-year rights (or rights of 'average') were enjoyed. They were particular "*open fields, closes, and meadows both in the suburbs of the city and in adjoining townships. Average usually lasted from October to the end of March, but arrangements were flexible: the effective beginning of the period was the harvesting of corn or the mowing of hay. Average was in most cases not exclusive to the city: open field average, for example, was shared with the commoners of the township concerned; but the owners and tenants of some inclosed and meadow lands, although obliged to lay them open, did not share the pasturage.*" (VCH 1961, p499)

**Plan 7. 'Ridden Boundaries'** (From VCH 1961, p317).....page 73  
The 'ridden boundaries' were the boundaries that were usually inspected on horseback, being those of land in which the citizens of York had a legal interest, such as common rights, even if the land in question was outside the boundaries of the official Liberty.

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**PLAN 1: The location of Lord Mayors Walk in relation to the Minster and City Walls.**

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**Key.**

1. The Minster.
2. Bootham Bar
3. Gillygate.
4. Clarence Street.
5. Moatside Court
6. The Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.
7. Lord Mayor's Walk.
8. The City Wall.
9. Robin Hood Tower.
10. The Minster Library (The Old Palace)
11. St John Street.
12. St Maurice's Garden.
13. The Monk Bar Garage site.
14. Monk Bar.
15. Monkgate.
16. St Maurices Road.
17. Site of the Roman East Corner Tower.
18. The Merchant Taylors' Hall.

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# LORD MAYOR'S WALK: ENHANCEMENT.

A Feasibility Study for The Minster Quarter Committee, York.

## SUMMARY OF THE FINAL REPORT

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Date: 8 February 2011

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1. The feasibility study was commissioned by **the Minster Quarter Committee** and was funded by the City of York Council, Guildhall Ward.

2. **The original idea** which led to the present feasibility study was to improve the City Ditch along Lord Mayor's Walk by creating a sculpture garden. It was subsequently decided that rather than focusing only on one component of Lord Mayor's Walk, the study should instead look at the whole of it.

3. The general issue that has been addressed by the study is the observation that **Lord Mayor's Walk is not fulfilling its potential as an amenity and a major element of the City of York's heritage.** It lies immediately outside the City Wall and is part of the inner ring road and yet from within the Walls and particularly for those on foot, Lord Mayor's Walk seems rather detached and isolated. Its current use as part of the city's inner ring road has led to a perception that it is primarily a road for vehicular traffic and yet it is very much more than this.

4. **The aims of the Minster Quarter Committee in connection with the study** are as follows:

- o To link Lord Mayor's Walk more effectively with the rest of the Minster Quarter and the city within the Walls.
- o To encourage more people to use and enjoy Lord Mayor's Walk as a major element of the City's heritage and as an amenity.
- o To enhance the character of Lord Mayor's Walk and improve its appearance.
- o To use Lord Mayor's Walk as a location for the display of sculpture.
- o To reduce the dominating influence of the vehicular traffic that uses it.
- o To provide a case study and a pilot scheme for the improvement of other stretches of the City Walls.

5. With a view to identifying potential improvements to Lord Mayors Walk, **the study has identified 17 main topics for consideration.** In brief, these are as follows:

Potential improvements to Lord Mayor's Walk	Section of the report for details
Reducing the impact of motorised traffic.	4.1
Improving the paved surfaces.	4.2
Conserving the City Ditch.	4.3
Additional tree planting.	4.4
Improving the pedestrian links between Lord Mayor's Walk, the City Walls, York St John, and the Minster Close.	4.5
Linking Lord Mayor's Walk to the rest of York <u>beyond</u> the Minster Close and the Minster Quarter.	4.6

Improving the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.	4.7
Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress.	4.8
Improving St Maurice's Garden.	4.9
Improving the Monk Bar Garage Site, including a pedestrian link between the Monk Bar Garage site and the walk on the City Wall.	4.10
Providing more seats.	4.11
Interpreting Lord Mayor's Walk, and aspects of it, to the public.	4.12
Introducing sculpture.	4.13
Improving Lord Mayor's Walk as a circuit walk.	4.14
Improving Lord Mayor's Walk for cyclists.	5.0
Improving Biodiversity along Lord Mayor's Walk.	6.0
Using Lord Mayor's Walk for events.	7.0

**6.** Appendix D provides some **historical background information and an historical analysis of the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk**. This is an integral part of the context of ideas that have given rise to the suggested improvements.

**7.** **The potential improvements are all related to the overall idea of improving Lord Mayor's Walk for residents of York and visitors** by making it a place and a destination that is significantly more interesting, more attractive, more enjoyable, and a more usable place that is better integrated with the rest of York, including the rest of the Minster Quarter, the rest of the historic core, and York as a whole. The latter includes the open landscapes that are within the City of York Council's official boundaries. These open landscapes make up just over 80% of the administrative area for which the City is responsible.

**8.** **Whether all of these potential improvements or just selected ones are implemented** they are capable of making a significant contribution to the quality of life in York for both residents of the City, users and visitors.

**9.** The potential improvements are capable of **helping to overcome the present perception that Lord Mayor's Walk is not an integral part of the historic core of the City**. Currently, it seems detached and cut off.

**10.** By better integrating Lord Mayor's Walk with the historic core of the City:

- o More residents of York and visitors can be encouraged to use and enjoy Lord Mayor's Walk.
- o New opportunities will be created for presenting, explaining, and engaging with important aspects of the history, heritage, and character of York.
- o Lord Mayor's Walk and Gillygate could be more effectively incorporated into the historic core of the City.
- o The Minster is capable of being made more directly accessible from Lord Mayors Walk, York St John's, and the Clarence Street car and coach park.
- o A significant improvement can be made to what York can offer to visitors.

**11.** **The feasibility study has also made a start with the search for funding** that could help with the implementation of the suggested improvements. It has done this by identifying:

- o The relevant 'General Project Categories' (see sections 10.1 and 10.2 of the report).
- o The 'Project Purposes' and their code numbers (see section 9.2 of the report).

The General Project Categories and the Project Purposes are the basic criteria that are used by the Grant Finder database. The City of York Council has direct access to this database and can use it in connection with improvements to Lord Mayor's Walk.

**12. When put into rank order, the number of main suggestions that could come within the scope of each of the Grant Finder's General Project Categories the result is as follows:**

<b>All the General Project Categories used by the Grant Finder database, March 2010.</b>	<b>General Project Categories relevant to the main suggestions for Lord Mayor's Walk.</b>	<b>No. of main suggestions that could come within the scope of each General Project Category.</b>
Arts, Culture and Heritage.	x	16
Sport, Tourism and Leisure*.	x	16
Community Development.	x	11
Environment	x	9
Children and Young People.	x	8
Education, Training and Employment.	x	8
Rural Development and Agriculture.	x	2
Health and Social Welfare.	x	1
Transport, Infrastructure & Communications.	x	1
Business & Enterprise Development.		0
Crime, Rehabilitation & Community Safety.		0
Energy.		0
Export.		0
Housing.		0
International Co-operation.		0
Research and Development.		0

\* 'Sport' is not a main factor in the potential improvements to Lord Mayor's Walk, but Culture and Heritage are fundamental to them.

**13. It is recommended that the lines of thinking that have been identified by the feasibility study should be discussed with the various interested parties with a view to deciding:**

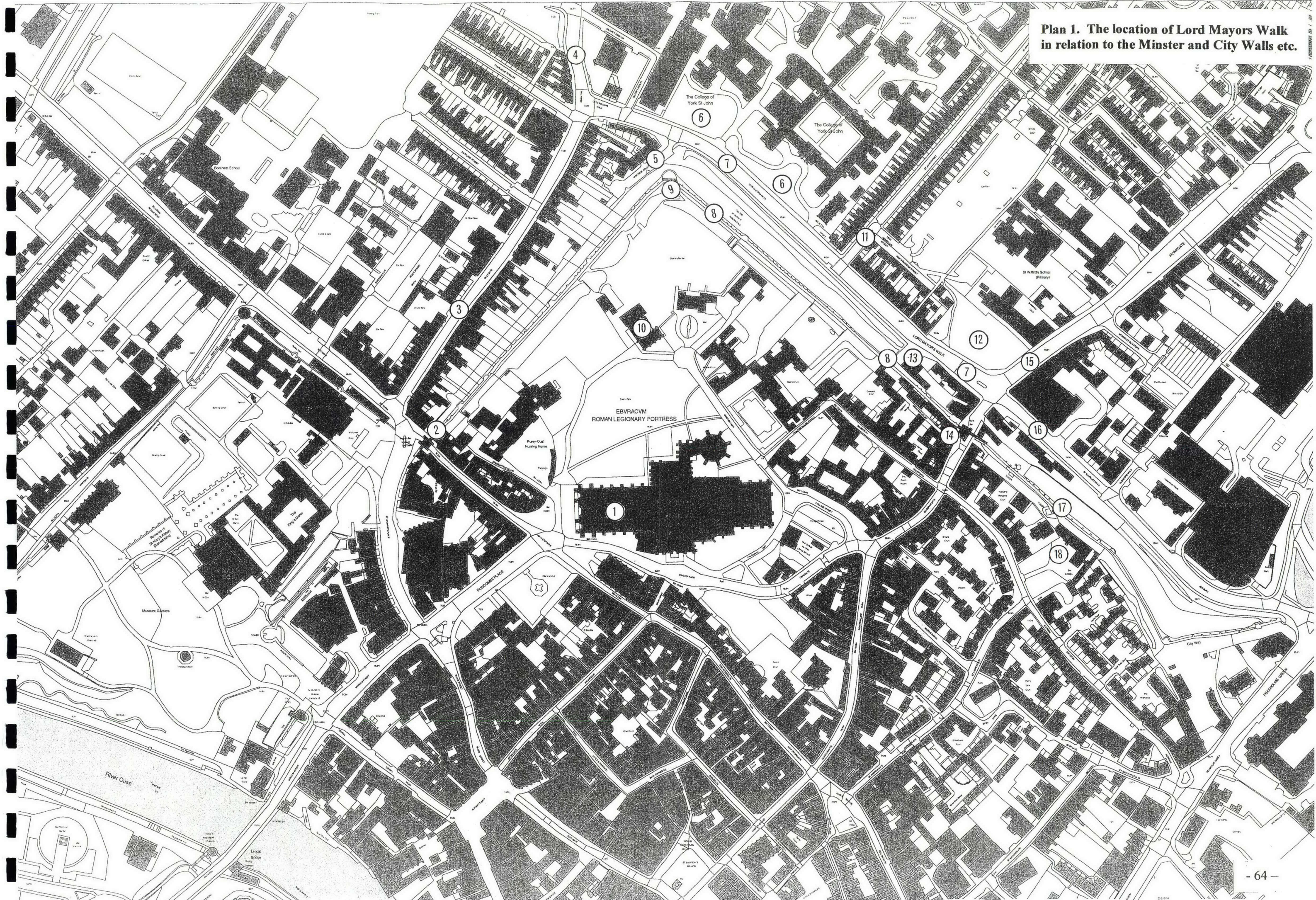
- (1) Whether any additional improvements should be included at this time.
- (2) Which of the potential improvements should be taken forward and developed further.
- (3) The priorities and order in which they might be developed and implemented.
- (4) The best approaches to funding the improvements.
- (5) The best way or ways in which to prepare and implement specific proposals.

**14. It is recommended that, in the medium term, the highest priority amongst the potential improvements should be given to:**

- (1) Improving the pedestrian links between Lord Mayor's Walk, York St John, the City Walls, and the Minster Close (see section 4.5 of the report)
- (2) Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress. (see section 4.8 of the report).
- (3) Introducing sculpture (see section 4.13 of the report).

**15. It is recommended that a leaflet be produced for a pedestrian trail around the Minster Quarter that includes Lord Mayor's Walk and this should be augmented with guided tours.**

Plan 1. The location of Lord Mayors Walk in relation to the Minster and City Walls etc.



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## **PLAN 2. The location of main components and features of the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk.**

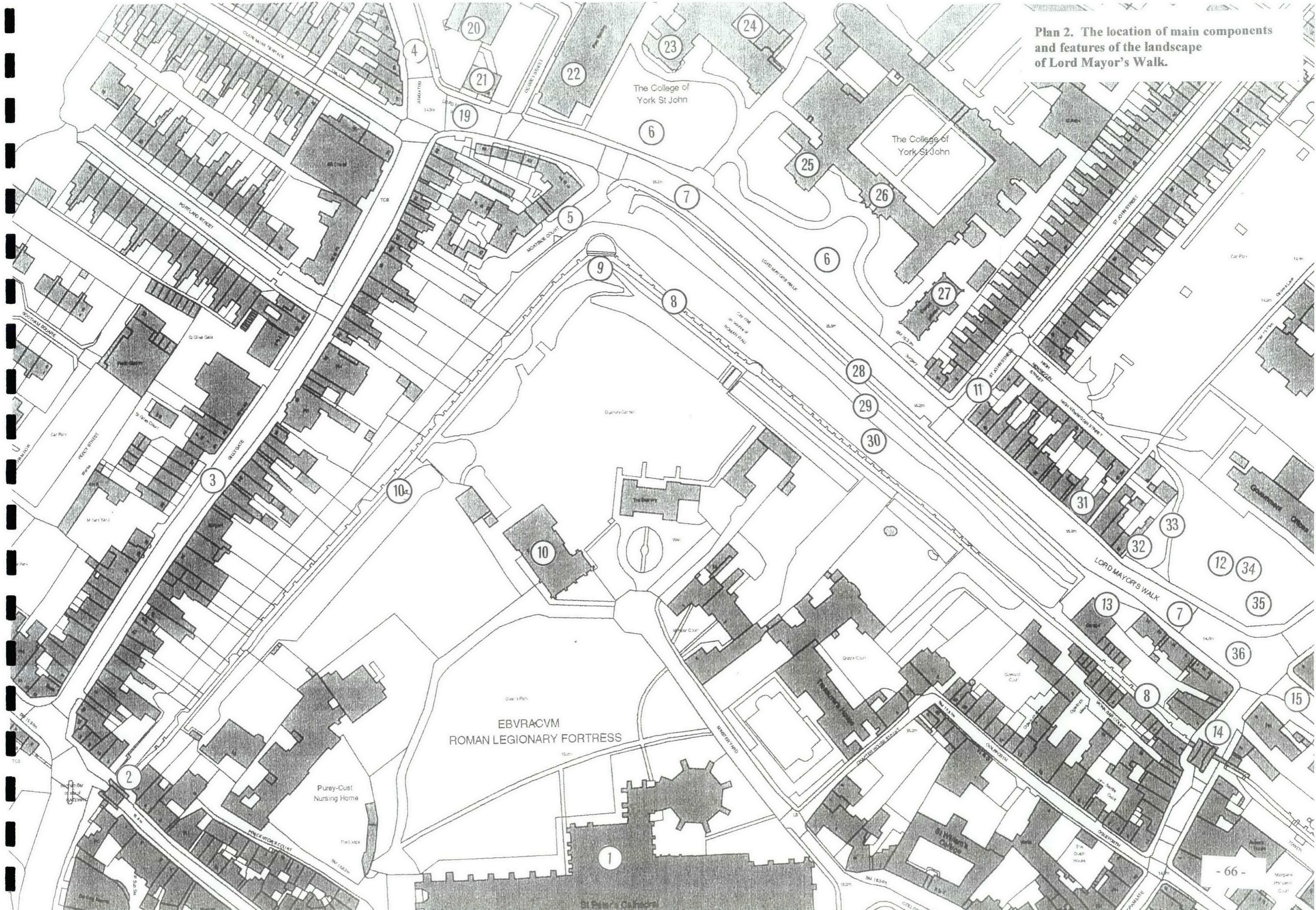
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### **Key.**

1. The Minster.
2. Bootham Bar. (Not shown on this plan)
3. Gillygate
4. Clarence Street.
5. Moatside Court
6. The Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.
7. Lord Mayor's Walk.
8. The City Wall.
9. Robin Hood Tower.
10. The Minster Library (The Old Palace)
- 10a. Approximate location for suggested staircase from the parapet walk on the City Walls.
11. St John Street.
12. St Maurice's Garden.
13. The Monk Bar Garage site.
14. Monk Bar.
15. Monkgate.
16. St Maurices Road.
17. Site of the Roman East Corner Tower. (Not shown on this plan)
18. The Merchant Taylors' Hall. (Not shown on this plan)
19. The existing pedestrian crossing at the north end of Lord Mayor's Walk.
20. The location of De Grey Court, UYSJ. This plan has not been revised to show this existing building.
21. Gateway House, UYSJ.
22. The Foss Building, UYSJ.
23. \*The Executive Wing, UYSJ. Originally, part of Archbishop Holgate's School
24. \*The Holgate Building and main reception, UYSJ. Originally, the Yorkshire Yeoman School and then Archbishop Holgate's School
25. \*Finance, UYSJ. One of the original college buildings on this site.
26. \*Quad West, UYSJ. One of the original college buildings on this site.
27. \*C4C Centre for Excellence (the Old Chapel).
28. Parapet wall along the back of the public footpath.
29. The City Ditch.
30. The embankment.
31. Nos 24 and 26 Lord Mayor's Walk and the entrance to Groves Lane.
32. The Bile Beans advertisement.
33. Footpath to the public car park
34. St Maurice's churchyard.
35. The site of St Maurice's church.
36. The existing pedestrian crossing at the south end of Lord Mayor's Walk

\* One of the older buildings of the 'York and Ripon Diocesan Training Institution', later the 'College of Ripon and York St John' and then the 'University of York St John'.

Plan 2. The location of main components and features of the landscape of Lord Mayor's Walk.



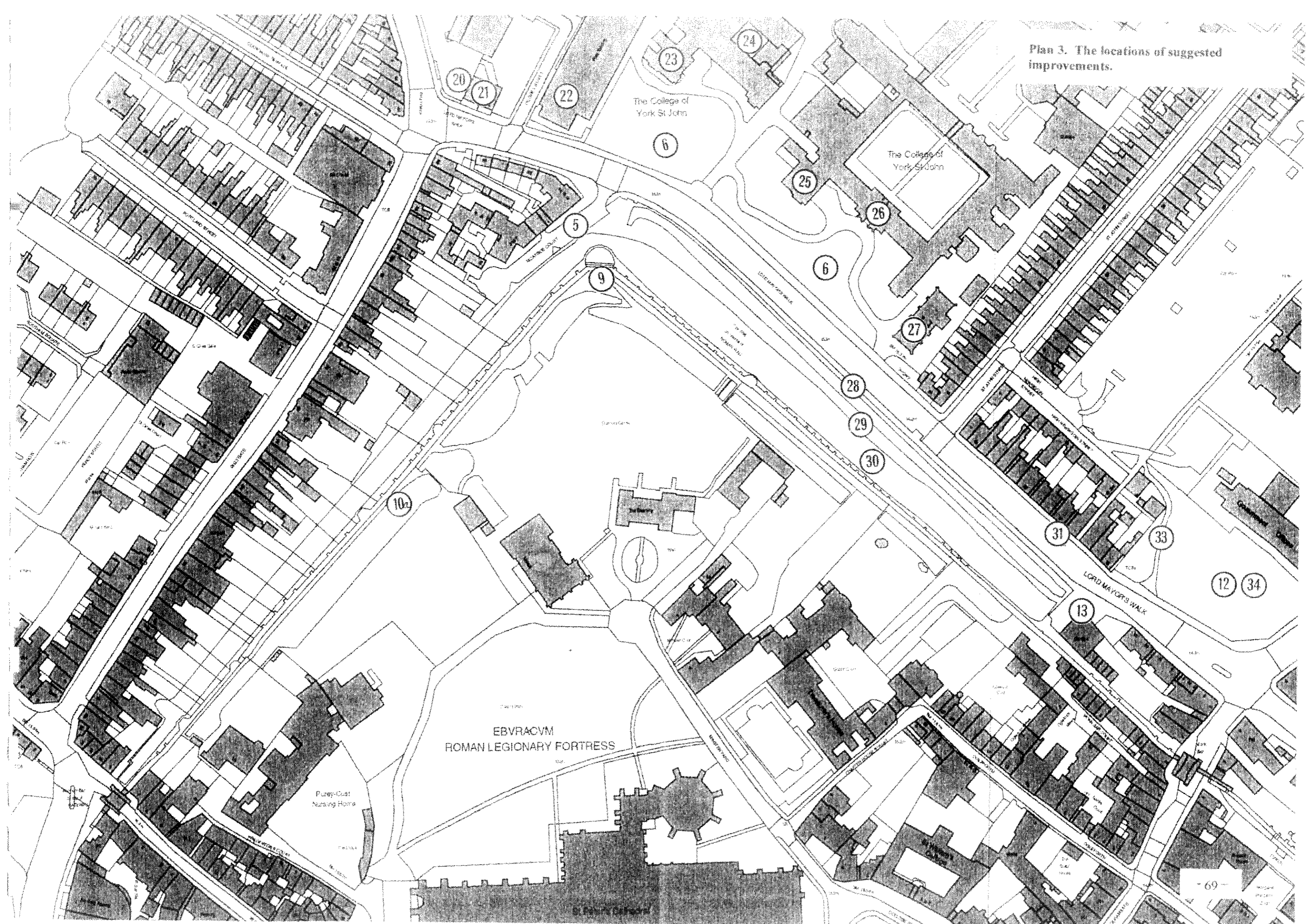
### PLAN 3. The locations of suggested improvements.

LMW= Lord Mayor's Walk. MC= the Minster Close. YSJ= University of York St John

Section of Report	Suggested improvement	Locations affected by the suggested improvements either at particular places or more generally along LMW. See plans.
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Reducing the impact of motorised traffic</b>	
(2)	Reduce the volume of traffic on LMW	<b>General</b>
(3)	Temporary closure of LMW for special events	<b>General or from St John Street to Gillygate.</b>
(4)	Reduce the noise level generated by the road surface?	<b>General</b>
(5) and (6)	Reduce the amount of car parking on LMW to create wider pavement or a cycle lane.	<b>The City Wall side of LMW</b>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Improving the paved surfaces.</b>	
(2)	Cover the black tarmac with a gravel coloured non-skid surface (or similar).	<b>LMW: road surface.</b>
(3) and (4)	Co-ordinate the surface materials used on the public footpaths along LMW.	<b>LMW: public footpaths.</b>
(5)	Treatment of paths leading into LMW.	<b>LMW frontage of YSJ, Location (6)</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Conserving the City Ditch.</b>	
(4)	Careful treatment of the bottom of the City Ditch.	<b>General location (29).</b>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Additional tree planting.</b>	
(5)	Tree planting at the Moatside Court end of LMW.	<b>Near Moatside Court, Location (5)</b>
(5)	Tree planting in St Maurice's Garden.	<b>Location (12)</b>
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Improving the pedestrian links between LMW, the City Walls, YSJ, and MC</b>	
(4)	Creating a direct pedestrian link between LMW and the walk on the City Wall.	<b>Near, or to the south-west of the Robin Hood Tower, Location (9).</b>
(4)	Making the interior of the Robin Hood Tower accessible.	<b>The Robin Hood Tower, Location (9).</b>
(5)	Creating a direct pedestrian link between the walk on the City Wall and the Minster Close via Dean's Park.	<b>From the City Wall at a point opposite the Minster Library, Location (10a).</b>
(7) and (8)	Opening up a circuit walk, with variations, that would link LMW with the Minster and Minster Yard.	<b>LMW and MC as a whole.</b>
<b>4.6</b>	<b>Linking LMW to the rest of York beyond MC and the Minster Quarter.</b>	
(2)	A 'circle-line' bus route around the inner ring road would link Lord Mayor's Walk to all the City gates and entry points into the walled city.	<b>Inner Ring Road.</b>
<b>4.7</b>	<b>Improving the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage of the University of York St John.</b>	
(4)	Improvement of the approach to YSJ from Gillygate.	<b>Locations (20), (21), (22).</b>
(5)	Improvements to the hedge, trees and shrubs at the back of the public footpath on LMW.	<b>Location (6).</b>
(6)	The colour scheme used for painted elements of the buildings on the Lord Mayor's Walk frontage.	<b>Locations (23), (24), (25), (26), (27).</b>
(7)	Improvements to the entrances to the YSJ campus from LMW.	<b>Locations (6), (20), (21), (22), (27)</b>

(8)	Improving the expression on the ground, between the Quad and LMW, of the central axis of the Quad.	<b>Locations (26) and (6)</b>
(9)	Improvements to the path system in the gardens between the older college buildings and LMW.	<b>Location (6)</b>
(10)	The introduction of sculpture into the gardens between the older college buildings and LMW.	<b>Location (6)</b>
(11)	Improving the visual links between YSJ and the Minster side of LMW.	<b>Location (6) and the Minster side of LMW opposite Location (6)</b>
<b>4.8</b>	<b>Highlighting the location of some main features of the Roman fortress.</b>	
(2), (3), (4), and (5)	Introduce an interpretive scheme that clearly indicates the locations of some of the main features of the Roman fortress and gives an impression of its size and appearance.	<b>Locations (31), (9), (17).</b>
<b>4.9</b>	<b>Improving St Maurice's Garden.</b>	
(3)	Improvements to St Maurice's Garden.	<b>Locations (12), (33), (34)</b>
<b>4.10</b>	<b>Improving the Monk Bar Garage Site.</b>	
(2), (3) and (4)	Protection of the views of and over the Monk Bar Garage Site from LMW as well as from the City Wall.	<b>Location (13).</b>
(5) and (6)	Consider making on the Monk Bar Garage site an access point for pedestrians between LMW and the walk on the City Walls.	<b>Location (13).</b>
<b>4.11</b>	<b>Providing more seats.</b>	
(2) and (3)	Install separate seats or seating bays at strategic points along LMW	<b>LMW: on the public footpaths.</b>
(4)	Providing seats and tables at a new permanent or temporary/seasonal café.	<b>Possibly at Locations (6), (12), (13).</b>
<b>4.12</b>	<b>Interpreting Lord Mayor's Walk, and aspects of it, to the public.</b>	
(7)	Develop a presentational and interpretive programme for the existing features of LMW and their wider historical contexts and associations.	<b>LMW: general</b>
<b>4.13</b>	<b>Introducing sculpture.</b>	
(3) and (4)	Prepare a programme for the use and display of sculpture along LMW.	<b>General locations (6), (12), (28), (30)</b>
(6) and (7)	Prepare a programme that makes use of sculpture to link LMW with York Minster and MC.	<b>LMW: general</b>
<b>4.14</b>	<b>Improving Lord Mayor's Walk as a circuit walk.</b>	
(2)	Make a new pedestrian crossing point across LMW opposite the Robin Hood Tower.	<b>Opposite Location (9).</b>
(3)	Make a new pedestrian crossing point on the line of the Roman Via Decumana.	<b>Opposite Location (31)</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Improving Lord Mayor's Walk for cyclists.</b>	
(1)	Investigate whether there should be dedicated lanes for cyclists using LMW?	<b>LMW: roadway</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Improving Biodiversity along Lord Mayor's Walk.</b>	
(6)	Prepare a programme for sustaining and improving the natural biodiversity of the embankment and ditch along LMW.	<b>General locations (29), (30)</b>
(7)	Prepare a programme for sustaining and improving the natural biodiversity in other places along LMW.	<b>General but locations (6) and (12) in particular.</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Using Lord Mayor's Walk for events.</b>	
(6)	Investigate further the idea of using LMW on an occasional basis for appropriate special events.	<b>General or from St John Street to Gillygate</b>

Plan 3. The locations of suggested improvements.

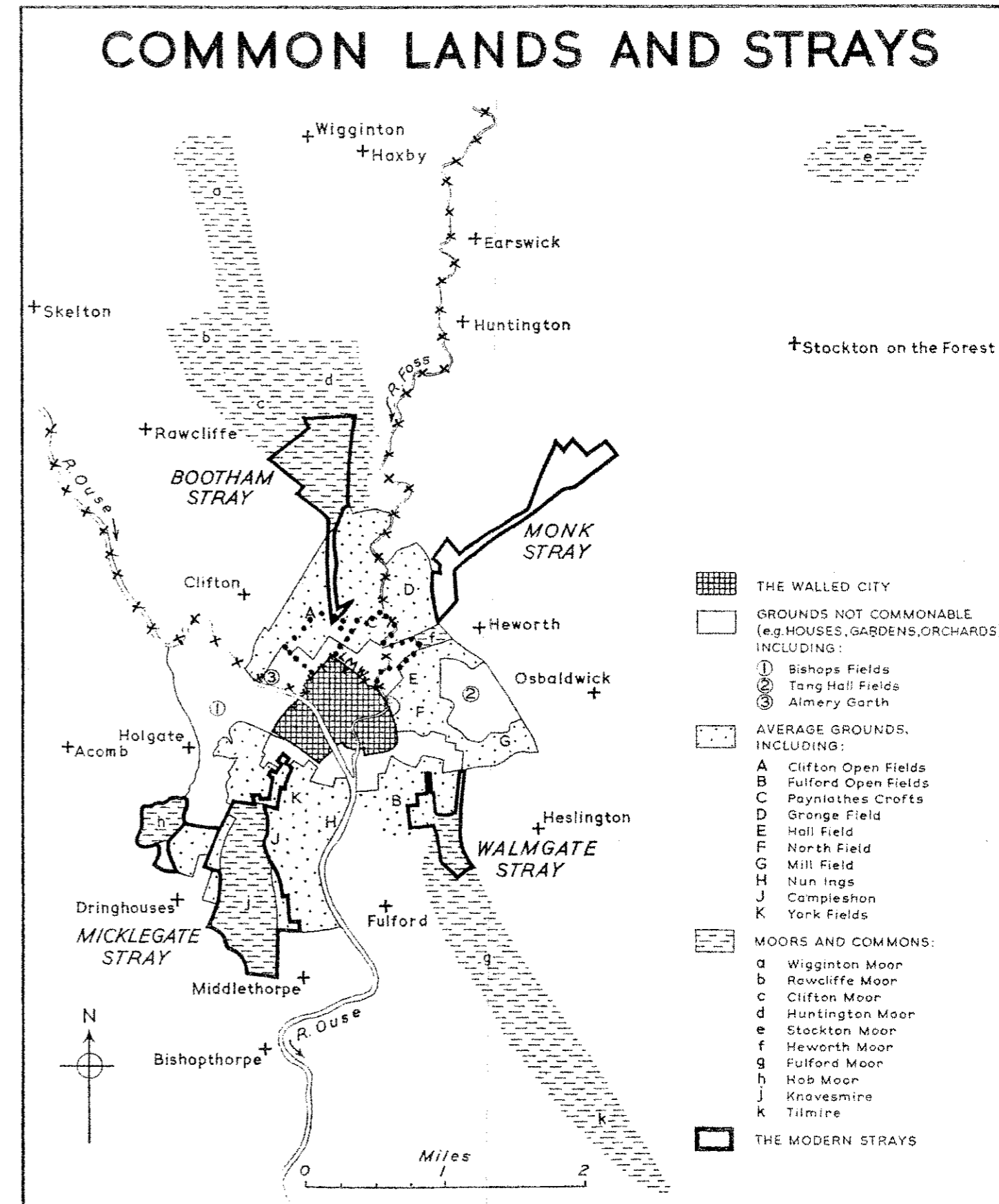


**Plan 6. 'Common Lands and Strays'**  
 (With kind permission from VCH 1961, p502).

1. On this plan, the land over which citizens of York had rights of common s are divided into two kinds: (1) Moors and commons; and (2) 'Average Grounds'. The latter were grounds over which 'half-year rights (or rights of 'average') were enjoyed. They were particular "open fields, closes, and meadows both in the suburbs of the city and in adjoining townships. Average usually lasted from October to the end of march, but arrangements were flexible: the effective beginning of the period was the harvesting of corn or the mowing of hay. Average was in most cases not exclusive to the city: open field average, for example, was shared with the commoners of the township concerned; but the owners and tenants of some inclosed and meadow lands, although obliged to lay them open, did not share the pasturage." (VCH 1961, p499)

2. For the purposes of this report, the following have been added to the VCH plan:

- o The location of the former parish/townships of Gillygate and St Maurice.....
- o The location of Lord Mayor's Walk.....LMW
- o The boundary of the former Forest of Galtres.....X X X



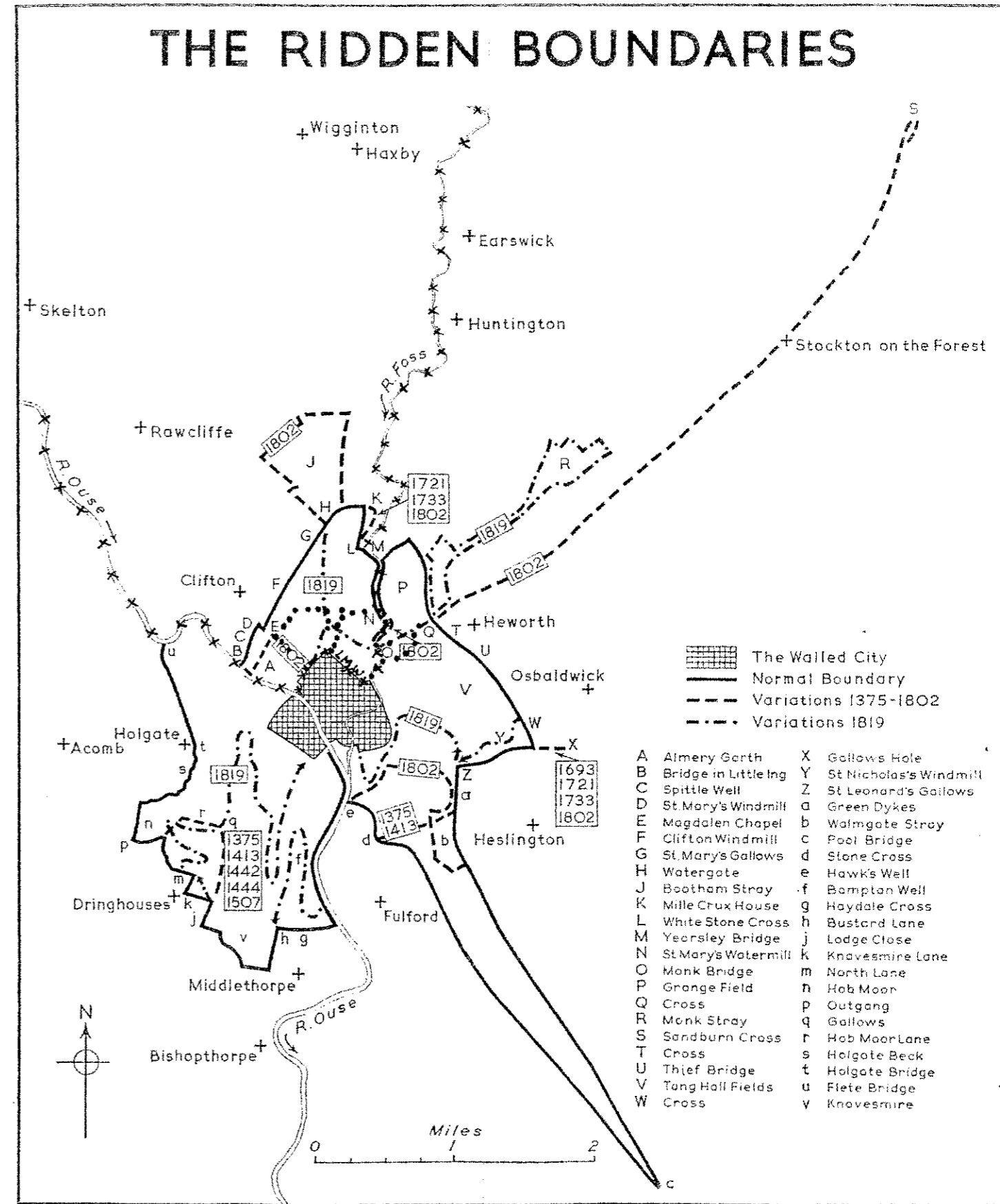
**Plan 7. 'Ridden Boundaries'**

(With kind permission from VCH 1961, p317).

1. The 'ridden boundaries' were the boundaries that were usually inspected on horseback, being those of land in which the citizens of York had a legal interest, such as common rights, even if the land in question was outside the boundaries of the official Liberty.

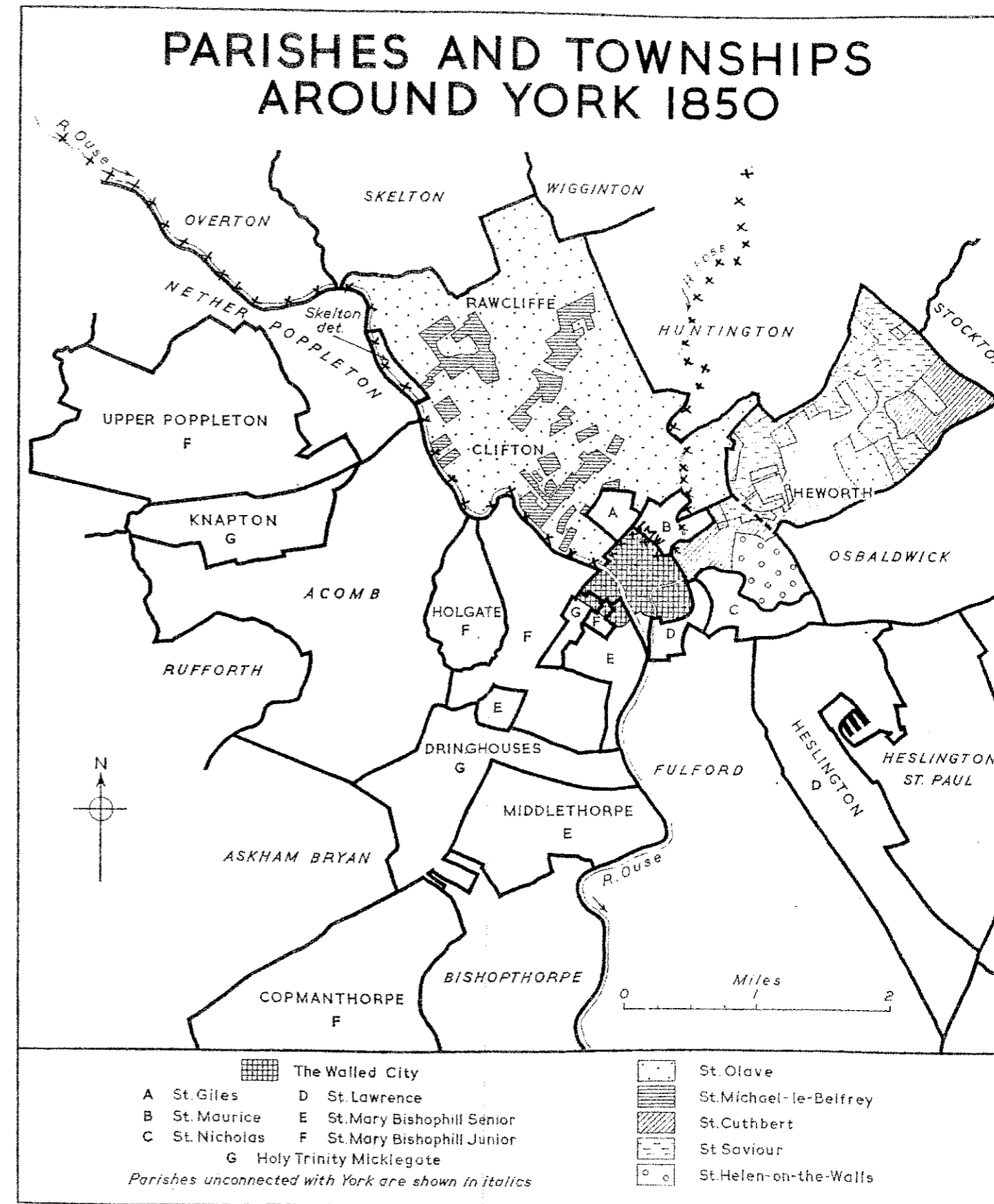
2. For the purposes of this report, the following have been added to the VCH plan:

- o The location of the former parish/townships of Gillygate and St Maurice.....
- o The location of Lord Mayor's Walk.....LMW
- o The boundary of the former Forest of Galtres.....X X X



Plan 4. 'Parishes and Townships around York 1850'  
(With kind permission from VCH 1961, p312,).

1. For the purposes of this report, the following have been added to the VCH plan:
- o The location of Lord Mayor's Walk.....LMW
  - o The boundary of the former Forest of Galtres.....X X X



**Plan 5. 'Modern Boundary Extensions'**  
 (With kind permission from VCH 1961, p 321).

1. The 'extensions are those from the boundary of the Liberty of York c1850 to 1957.
2. For the purposes of this report, the following have been added to the VCH plan:
  - o The location of the former parish/townships of Gillygate and St Maurice.....
  - o The location of Lord Mayor's Walk.....**LMW**
  - o The boundary of the former Forest of Galtres.....**X X X**

