



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



## Desk Based Assessment Report for Mill House, North Street

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YAT Desk Based Assessment Report 2020/29 March 2020



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**Abbreviations**

BOD	Below Ordnance Datum
CYC	City of York Council
ME	Middle English
MI	HER Monument Identification number
OD	Ordnance Datum
ON	Old Norse
UI	Unique identifier for HER Events
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In March 2020 York Archaeological Trust prepared a desk-based assessment for a site at Mill House, North Street, York (SE 60071 51688). The work was undertaken for Aspect 4 Ltd.

The site has the potential for survival of remains from the Roman period onwards, there is also a high potential for waterlogged deposits of considerable archaeological importance relating to the Roman and medieval periods.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment undertaken in March 2020 for a site at Mill House, North Street, York (SE 60071 51688; Figures 1-2). The work was undertaken for Aspect 4 Ltd.

The proposed site is approximately 33m x 37m in area, and is almost rectangular, the longer axis being aligned almost north-south. The site is located 565m to the south-west of York Minster, and 89m to the west of the western bank of the River Ouse.

The desk-based study suggests has shown that the site has the potential for survival of remains dating from the Roman period onwards. Other sites in the area have yielded exceptionally well-preserved organic remains, with those of Roman date being nationally important. The site therefore has a high potential for waterlogged deposits of considerable archaeological importance.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Desk-based and online research was carried out to identify the designated and non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The bulk of the data was collated using a 150m radius search of the York Historic Environment Record (HER) and the YAT site gazetteer. The results of the HER search are given in Appendix 1 for Events, each Event being given a Unique Identifier (UI), and in Appendix 2 for Monuments with each Monument being given a Monument Identification (MI number). The Events are shown on Figures 3-6 and the Monuments on Figure 7.

In addition the desk based research, a walkover survey of the site was undertaken on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020.

## 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### 3.1 Location

The proposed development site is located within a car park to the rear of Mill House, on the west side of North Street, which is located the south-west side of the River Ouse. The car park is bounded to the west by mixed use properties fronting onto George Hudson Street, to the east by Mill House and to the south by mixed use properties fronting onto Micklegate. A line of residential properties borders the north side of the car park. Access to the site is off North Street to the east.

The topography of the site is a flat, concrete and tarmac road surface. The nearest OD height is on North Street, immediately outside the site entrance, and is a value of 8.8m OD.

The site is currently a raised area within a car park and comprises concrete and gravel surface which is bordered by a low brick wall and bollards.

### 3.2 Geology and topography

The underlying geology of the site as mapped by the BGS comprised the Sherwood Sandstone Group formed in the Triassic. During the Devensian (the last ice age) the Vale of York was glaciated with the ice sheet moving south eastwards. The pre-Devensian surface of the

bedrock was incised and weathered during the advance of the ice sheet with sands and gravels infilling the incised surface. These initial infilling deposits are preserved intermittently across the bedrock surface and are mapped as sands and gravels (Glaciofluvial Deposits).

Overlying these deposits are the laminated sediments of a pro-glacial lake, the Hemingborough Formation. As the glaciation progressed the ice advance covered these lake sediments causing moraine deposits to accumulate. Moraine deposits form at the end and sides of the glacier and comprise the unconsolidated deposits of the Escrick Moraine Member. This moraine forms the last glacial maximum limit.

As the ice began to retreat a second moraine complex was formed at York, classified as the Vale of York Formation and the York Moraine Member. Between the York and Escrick moraines a new lake formed infilling with sediment classified as the Elvington Glaciolacustrine Formation. In addition, behind the York moraine a second smaller lake was also infilling, classified as the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation.

The final retreat of the ice sheet caused the lakes to drain and wind-blown coversands developed which provide a discontinuous deposit across the Vale, termed the Brighton Sand Formation. In places this was incised during the Holocene by the course of several rivers. These river valleys, principally the Ouse and Fosse, then infilled throughout the Holocene with Peat and Alluvium.

The deposits of York have been modelled 3-dimensionally by the BGS which demonstrates that at the site the bedrock is overlain by Glaciofluvial Deposits, comprising sand and gravel which in turn are overlain by the Vale of York Till Formation, which is mapped in the western half of the site. This deposit is sealed by Holocene Alluvium derived from the River Ouse in the eastern part of the site.

The development of the Ouse in the Early Holocene is poorly understood. The river has a catchment of 3315m<sup>2</sup> and is non-tidal (Longfield and Macklin 1999, 1052). By c. 10,700 BP glacial deposits blocking Lake Humber were breached and widespread channel incision was initiated (Taylor et al. 2000, 203). This process is thought to have continued until c. 8500 BP when rising sea levels caused the system to back-up leading to alluviation of the valley floors (Gaunt and Tooley 1974).

The sequences of alluvium and in-channel deposits along the western side of the Ouse are up to 9m thick and analysis of sediments at North Street demonstrate accumulation from the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD until the medieval period (Hudson-Edwards et al. 1999). There is the suggestion that the Vale of York was less susceptible to flooding in the Roman period and that subsequent sea level rise led to the abandonment of later 4<sup>th</sup> century settlement (Hudson-Edwards et al. 1999, 810).

Later flood records demonstrate an increase in flood frequency and magnitude particularly during the 1940s and 50s which was considered in part due to changes in land management practices further upstream leading to increased run-off (Longfield and Macklin 1999, 1052).

## **4 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY**

### **4.1 National Planning and Policy Framework**

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

*"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting. The level of details should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit and appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."*

### **4.2 Local Planning Policy**

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

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

## **5 PROPOSED SCHEME**

It is proposed to develop the site as a hotel (no further details as to the precise design were known at the time of writing).

## **6 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS**

### **6.1 Scheduled monuments**

There were no Scheduled Monuments within the study area.

### **6.2 Listed buildings**

A search of the HER Monument entries for a 150m radius of the site yielded three Grade I listed buildings, seven Grade II\* buildings and 28 Grade II listed buildings.

The Grade 1 building were the medieval churches of All Saints' North Street, which has an anchorage attached (MI15) and of St Martin-cum-Gregory (MI16), together with Garforth House and its associated railings, which is a town house dating to 1757 probably designed by the architect John Carr.

The Grade II\* listed buildings comprised a buildings ranging from the medieval period to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries in date. The former church of St John the Evangelist contains medieval masonry some as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but was heavily restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (MI 17). There are two late medieval houses, comprising late 15<sup>th</sup> century cottages with 19<sup>th</sup> century additions at 1-3 All Saints' Lane and 31 North Street (MI11) and a late 15<sup>th</sup> century house with 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations at 1 Tanner Row and 39 North Street (MI14). A post-medieval house dating from 1590-1610 with a 17<sup>th</sup> century chimney stack is present at 7a Tanner Row (MI2). The remaining three Grade II\* listed buildings were 17-18<sup>th</sup> century houses, though all have later alterations and adaptation. These were a 17<sup>th</sup> century town house at 33-37 Micklegate (MI32), a town house of c. 1750 at 53-5 Micklegate (MI23) and a late 18<sup>th</sup> century house at 56 Micklegate (MI26).

The Grade II listed buildings were a mixture of religious, domestic and commercial structures. The oldest is a 15<sup>th</sup> century defaced stone cross head on a modern concrete shaft and base near All Saints' church (MI45).

Most of the Grade II listed buildings were houses of 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. In chronological order of construction these were, 15<sup>th</sup> century with a 16<sup>th</sup> century wing (MI29), late 17<sup>th</sup> century (MI25), late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century (MI1), a building of two wings one of 1701 one of 1747 (MI20), c. 1740 (MI28), early 18<sup>th</sup> century (MI81), mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (MI3), late 18<sup>th</sup> century (MI27), late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century (MI13), early 19<sup>th</sup> century (MI22), early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (MI21), c. 1850 (MI12), mid-19<sup>th</sup> (MI8, MI18, MI34) and c. 1860 (MI35). Most of these houses have been subjected to repeated alterations. For example, in the case of the 15-16<sup>th</sup> century building MI26. the jetties were cut back in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and shop fronts were added in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It should also be noted that a few incorporate the remains of earlier houses. For example MI34 is largely a 19<sup>th</sup> century building but incorporates earlier elements.

The Grade II listed buildings also included purpose built 19<sup>th</sup> century shops, dating to 1815-20 (MI41), 1820 (MI42), 1830 (MI39), c. 1840 (MI44) and 1842 (MI38), together with a number of combined shops and flats built in c. 1835 (MI33) and c. 1840 (MI19), and a number of combined 19<sup>th</sup> century shops and offices dating to 1815-20 (MI37), c. 1820 (MI43), 1892 (MI7) and 1899 (MI4).

Other Grade II listed commercial premises included hotels of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date (MI5, MI31), a warehouse dating to 1849 (MI9), a public house which was early 19<sup>th</sup> century incorporating two 17<sup>th</sup> century wings (MI30), and two further public houses dating to 1840-50 (MI40) and 1896 (MI10). Stables and a loft of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date are also present (MI6), as is a public meeting hall of c. 1860 (MI36).

### 6.3 Non-listed buildings with HER entries

In addition to the various Listed Buildings there were eight buildings identified as being of merit within conservations areas. The buildings of merit in order of date are: 19<sup>th</sup> century

buildings (MI51, MI56), a department store of 1911 (MI57), a public house of c. 1920-30 (MI53), an art deco department store (MI50) and a 20<sup>th</sup> century ice cream factory MI52). The date of a further two buildings of merit is not specified in the HER monument entries (MI54 and MI55), but the elevations of both are suggestive of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Various demolished buildings are also listed in the HER including the medieval chapel of St William on the original Ouse Bridge (MI67), 16<sup>th</sup> century houses with later additions (MI68), a late 16<sup>th</sup> century house with later alterations, the ceiling of which was transferred to Kings Manor (MI80), a pair of 17<sup>th</sup> century houses (MI70), a 17<sup>th</sup> century house (MI76), an early 18<sup>th</sup> century house (MI77), a pair of 18<sup>th</sup> century houses and a pair of houses dating to 1840 (MI75), a pair of houses dating to c. 1840 (MI72), a house dating to c. 1755 (MI74), a house dating to 1771-2 (MI73) and a late 18<sup>th</sup> century house (MI78).

#### **6.4 Area designations**

The site lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance, which covers the entire walled area of York and various suburbs as defined by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (UK Gov Legislation).

The entire study area also lies within the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area. Within this the area around All Saints' church largely comprises medieval and Tudor buildings, the frontages along Micklegate area largely Georgical houses and shops, a block of 18-19<sup>th</sup> century commercial developments is present along George Hudson Street and the river frontage on Skeldergate, with Victorian and Edwardian buildings in the area of the present site, and 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century developments along the bank of the River Ouse, Rougier Street, and the south-western frontage of Skeldergate (CYC Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal, 4).

The study area is divided between three character areas within the Historic Core Conservation Area, character Areas 19, 22 and 22 (CYC Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal, 6).

Character area 19 is the Queen's Staith area together with various buildings to either side of Skeldergate. This was the main dockside for York, but it declined in the 20<sup>th</sup> century leading to demolition of the warehouses and their replacement with apartment buildings (CYC Character area 19, 1). Archaeological excavations have been undertaken in this area revealing Roman, Anglo-Scandinavian, medieval and post-medieval remains, of which the Roman remains are of exceptional importance and preservation (CYC Character Area 19, 1-2).

Character area 21 included a broad band to either side of Micklegate. This area varies considerably in terms of character, with Micklegate being a 'handsome street' of largely 17-18<sup>th</sup> century buildings with surviving basal setts, while the other streets vary with a mixture of medieval to 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings (CYC Character Area 21, 1-3).

Character area 22 is defined as the Railway area, but also incorporates the river frontage along the northern end of North Street. This area contains the current and old railway station buildings, railway offices, workshops and shed as well as 20<sup>th</sup> century developments (CYC Character area 22, 2). Archaeological excavations have been undertaken in this area revealing Roman, Anglo-Scandinavian, medieval and post-medieval remains, of which the Roman remains are of exceptional importance and preservation (CYC Character Area 22, 1-2).

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **7.1 Documentary evidence for the site**

Several buildings that are no longer extant are mentioned in earlier documents; these have been allocated HER Monument numbers. A hospital is mentioned at Ouse Bridge in documents of 1302; this was designed to house lepers of both sexes together with people who had fallen into misfortune (MI66). This was re-founded in 1305 as a Maison Dieu for women. A Maison Dieu is mentioned as being in Fetter Lane in 1522 (MI64) and this may have had medieval origins. William de Salley founded a Maison Dieu at St John the Evangelist church in 1401 (MI79) though this could have been founded at an earlier date by Isolda de Akastre as it was known both as Acaster Maison Dieu and Salleys Maison Dieu. The precise location of this building is unknown. The Packhorse Inn is mentioned in documents of 1580 (MI69). It is known from documentary sources that a graveyard was created adjacent to All Saints' church in 1825, and that this continued in use until 1860 (MI60). This graveyard has been subjected to archaeological investigation (UI59).

A number of the HER Events were documentary in nature, such as project designs, heritage statements or desk-based assessments (UI2, UI15, UI21, UI23, UI60, UI84 and UI93). In addition two were technical reports; UI5 was a dendrochronological survey on Lady Row, Micklegate, while UI63 was a report on the analysis of soil samples from excavations at the Queen's Hotel site 1-9 Micklegate. UI8-10 were part of a BA dissertation into the depth of natural deposits across the city.

### **7.2 Aerial Photographs**

A single image centred on Skeldergate is available online at the Britain from Above website (Historic England, ref. EPW006632), which dates to 1921 and shows the area between Skeldergate and Ouse Bridges, facing north-west, but this image is badly affected by flare. The entire walled area south-west of the Ouse that is visible on this image is heavily built up with a mixture of domestic and commercial properties, the river frontage being primarily commercial. All Saints' North Street steeple is clearly visible.

The four aerial photographs within the CYC Archive collections website do not show the study area in any detail.

The Cambridge Air Photos collection has just three images relating to the study area but all are of late 20th century date, a vertical centred on All Saints' church, North Street (1971-04-17), an oblique centred on North Street (1989-12-09) and a vertical centred on the river to the north of Ouse Bridge (1976-12-09).

### **7.3 Historical Mapping**

The earliest historic map for York is that of John Speed dating to 1610 (Figure 8). This shows the churches of All Saints' North Street, St John the Evangelist and St Martin-cum-Gregory, while the street frontages of Skeldergate, Micklegate, North Street (which was originally L shaped incorporating the present-day North Street and Tanner Row) and All Saints' Lane (which ran around the south-western and south-eastern sides of the church) are all shown lined with housing. The area to the north-west of present Toft Green and Tanner Row streets is largely open with a narrow lane depicted giving access between Barker Tower on the city walls adjacent to the River Ouse and the street frontage opposite All Saints' church. Four or

five lanes are shown giving access from North Street/Skeldergate to the River Ouse. On the opposing bank of the river the Guildhall and St Martins church are visible, together with properties fronting onto Coney Street.

Horsley's map of 1694 (Figure 9) shows a similar layout to that of Drake's map, though individual properties are no longer shown, the built up area being indicated by grey-tone. The north-west of present Toft Green and Tanner Row streets is shown as the Friars Gardens at the south-western end (referring to a medieval friary at the site), while there are linear gardens at the north-eastern end, with a large pit located between the gardens and the city walls, presumably the Tanners Moat. Five lanes gave access from North Street/Skeldergate to the River Ouse. The Coney Street area to the north-east of the Ouse is shown as infilled with buildings (grey-tone).

The pattern seen was maintained into the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, with Drake's map of 1736 (Figure 10) showing an identical layout to that of Horsley. Chassereau's map of 1750 (Figure 11) is similar, though it does depict the gardens to the rear of the properties in a triangular area defined by North Street, Micklegate and Tanner Row.

Baines' map of 1822 (Figure 12) drawn with north at the left hand side of the map rather than the conventional top of the map) is more detailed in terms of the property depiction, showing individual buildings in detail. The road pattern is largely the same as before, though a route called Wellington Row has been added between Barker Tower and North Street. It is clear from this map that many new out-buildings had been added to the rear of most properties in the area, partially infilling the gardens as seen on the 18<sup>th</sup> century maps. Larger buildings are present along Skeldergate adjacent to the river, which though not labelled as such are known from other sources to have been warehouses. The properties fronting on the south-western side of Coney Street area also depicted with numerous out-buildings.

The Ordnance Survey 1853 map (Figure 13) shows major changes in the walled area south-west of the Ouse, with a newly constructed railway station being present in the Toft Green area, while Tanners Moat is labelled and shown as a road. Hudson Street (now George Hudson Street) and Tanner Street are shown for the first time. This map indicates that out-buildings had infilled all the former gardens in the area.

Further changes were made to the street layout by 1910 (Figure 14) with the creation of Station Road (on the site of the former Tanner Moat) and of Rougier Street. To facilitate road access the city wall had also been breached in two places to allow road access for Station Avenue/Station Road and the western end of Station Road respectively. A further road had been created to the north-east of the railway station giving access between Tanner Row and the newly Station road, though unnamed on the map this new road is now known as Station Rise. With the exception of minor alterations to some buildings, the pattern seen in 1910 was largely maintained to 1932 (Figure 158).

The only major change on the 1952 OS map (Figure 16) is the demolition of buildings on the corner of Station Road and Rougier Street, on the north-eastern frontage of Wellington Row to the north of All Saints' church and of several buildings between North-Street and the River Ouse.

The 1979 OS 1:1,250 map (not illustrated) shows significant changes to the area, the old railway station having been replaced with offices, while further offices were present at the junction of Station Road and Rougier Street and on the northern side of Rougier Street. A large garage was present at the junction of Tanners Moat and Wellington Row, and a small car park was also present to the immediate south of All Saints' Church.

#### **7.4 Assessment of topographical change**

The Roman period saw changes to the topography of the study area. It is clear that the River Ouse was wider than at present, and that riverside walls were constructed by the Romans (as seen at North Street UI35) which represent the first attempts to create a usable waterfront. The other principal change to the topography of the study area in the Roman period was large-scale terracing to create usable building plots (as seen at the Former Presto's Supermarket site on George Hudson Street UI116-7, 20 Fetter Lane UI39-36, and at 22 Fetter Lane UI65-81).

The principal topographic change in the medieval period was further consolidation and reclamation on the river frontage which had the effect of gradually narrowing the river channel. This is best seen at North Street (UI35) where a 14<sup>th</sup> century building was constructed above ground reclaimed from the 11-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. There were almost certainly stone riverside walls by the late medieval period, which are suggested at North Street (UI35), and are known from sites on Skeldergate located just outside the study area.

Elsewhere in the study area there was a gradual build-up of deposits throughout the medieval period which was of considerable depth in places (for example at the Former Presto's Supermarket site on George Hudson Street UI116-7 and at All Saints' church (UI87-9)).

In terms of topographic change the post-medieval and modern periods have seen further construction of riverside walls and the construction of modern buildings (hotels, offices and commercial premises) immediately adjacent to the river.

## **8 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS**

The previous archaeological interventions in the study area are listed in Appendix 1. They comprise a mixture of different types of intervention including Victorian discoveries and 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century watching briefs, borehole surveys and excavations, together with a ground penetrating radar survey.

Three of the HER Events and three HER Monuments refer to Victorian discoveries of Roman remains (UI7, UI11-12, MI48, MI59 and MI61). In addition MI46 refers to the Roman Road from York to Tadcaster which has been seen on a number of occasions, while MI63 refers to the extra mural settlement between the fortress and the Ouse, which again has been seen on several occasions.

There were 18 excavations (UI6, UI13-14, UI16-17, UI22, UI26-30, UI35, UI59, UI98, UI105-6, and UI116-7). In addition, some of the remains from these archaeological excavations, have been allocated HER Monument numbers (MI47, MI58 and MI62).

Some of the UIs were a mixture of items; UI3 was building recording and a trial trench, while UI86-91, UI103, UI105-9 and UI115 were excavations with borehole surveys, and UI111-115 refer to a site where excavation, boreholes and a building survey were all undertaken.

The results of borehole surveys are listed as UI8-10, UI18, UI20, UI31-4, UI61, UI87-91, UI99-101, UI107-9 and UI111-114.

Most of the HER Events were watching briefs, which can be divided into those which revealed nothing of interest (UI24-25, UI36, UI62, UI92, UI119 and UI121) and those within which archaeological deposits were observed (UI4, UI37-57, UI58, UI65-83, UI85, UI95-7, UI104, UI110, UI118 and UI120).

A ground penetrating radar survey at Rougier Street had insufficient signal penetration to reveal anything earlier than post-medieval buildings (UI64).

The results of these various interventions are summarised below in section 10 on a period by period basis below, together with more general comments on each historical period. It should be noted that the report for UI6 (an excavation at All Saints' church is not available at the HER website, and details of the results are therefore unknown.

## 9 BOREHOLE DATA

Seventeen screw-auger piles at Victoria House Mickelgate (UI18-20) suggested that material of Roman date, including timber structures was present, while small quantities of Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval material were present in half of the piles. A borehole at the site drilled to 4.45m BGL hit a stonework obstruction at 4.2m BGL, which was interpreted as a Roman building. This was beneath a sequence of organic deposits of which those at 2.5m BGL down wards were of pre-conquest date, while those above were of post-Conquest date. The uppermost 0.7m of deposits were of modern date (McComish et al. 2001, 23).

Three boreholes at North Street (UI31-4) revealed Roman alluvium and a wall, beneath Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval riverbanks and revetments which were sealed by Post-medieval demolition dumps and modern garden deposits (YAT Gazetteer entry 552). The HER entry suggests that since the major Roman road was not found it could have been raised up on bridge piers in this area.

A borehole survey at Northern House, 9 Rougier Street (UI61) comprised boreholes 8m deep. The lowest 4m comprised waterlogged Roman remains including evidence of large quantities of cereal grains and cobble surfaces (Boast and Savine 2018, iii). These were sealed by medieval deposits which were typically 2m thick, but in places extended to a depth of 6m BGL, such deposits were interpreted as the backfills of deep medieval features. The post-medieval deposits were 1m thick the upper surface being at 1.5m BGL. The uppermost deposits were modern make-up material.

At All Saints' church a series of five boreholes (UI87-91) were observed (Toop 2004, 15-19). There were sunk to between 4-5m BGL, but none were deep enough to encounter natural deposits. Roman deposits were seen in BH2 and 4, at 7.5 and 5m OD respectively. These were sealed by a significant depth of medieval deposits (up to 3.5m thick the upper surface of which was at approximately 9.5m ADO in BH2-4. Post medieval deposits were relatively shallow the upper surfaces being at approximately 10m OD.

Three boreholes at 18a-19 Fetter Lane (UI99-102) all showed the presence of brick (presumably Roman) at up to 2.5m BGL. Modern cellars had destroyed most of the deposits in two of these boreholes.

At the NCP Car Park site on Skeldergate (UI107-9) natural deposits were seen in BH6-8, the upper surface of which varied from 3m-8.1m OD. These were sealed by deposits of varied character including alluvium the upper surfaces of which were at between 9-11.2m OD, the uppermost levels being modern deposits and concrete surfaces the upper surfaces of which were at 10.8-12.8m OD.

In the case of Bantams Barn (UI111-114) the level of natural varies, being consistent in BH1-2, then dropping markedly to BH3. A solid obstruction in BH4 2.3m BGL was probably a Roman terrace wall. BH1-3 all produced evidence for dumps and levelling. No artefacts were present with which to date these deposits.

Further information relating to boreholes is given in section 11 below.

## **10 PERIOD BY PERIOD SUMMARY**

### **10.1 Roman c. AD 71 – c. AD 410**

The following text is a combination of information from HER entries, the YAT Gazetteer information and the text of McComish (2015). It should be noted that to the north-east of the Ouse there is evidence of extra mural settlement (MI63) including the remains of warehouses at 39-41 Coney Street (MI61) possibly for provisioning the garrison. These are not described in detail below, as the discussion focusses on the area south-west of the Ouse where the bulk of the study area is located.

The Roman fortress in York was founded in c. AD 71 by the Legio IX. The fortress was strategically located on the higher ground of a glacial moraine, to the immediate north of the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss. Civilian settlement subsequently developed around the fortress and on the opposite bank of the River Ouse, where the proposed development site is located.

There is relatively little evidence of Roman occupation in the study area for the period c. AD 71-120 (the occupation by the Legio IX). The major Roman road from *Ebvracvm* to *Calcaria*, modern day York and Tadcaster (MI46) runs through the study area. At Wellington Row (UI30) the road together with an associated drainage ditch was found to have originated c. AD 71-120. No evidence was found of a continuation of this Roman road in boreholes on the adjacent North Street (UI31-4), suggesting that the river channel was wider than at present, or that the road could have been raised up on bridge piers in this area. Ottaway (1993, 40) suggested that the river was crossed by a ferry at this stage. With the exception of this road no other remains dating to the period c. AD 71-120 are known within the study area. A Roman building with a plunge pool and floor of Legio IX tiles was observed in Fetter lane in 1853 (MI48), though this could be of later date as such tiles were often re-used in later structures.

Stonework uncovered in 1893 led to the suggestion that the site of the Roman bridge had been located, though this was not confirmed by modern divers (MI59).

The Legio IX was replaced by the Legio VI c. AD 120 and were based in York for the remainder of the Roman period. The period c. AD 120 to the third quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century saw increased activity within the study area. The major road seen at Wellington Row (UI30) was upgraded c. AD 120 or later, being resurfaced with crushed magnesian limestone. This surface had a camber on the north-western side, while on the south-eastern side there was a lead

water pipe capped by large limestone blocks (Ottaway 1993, 72). Water-supplies of this type were usually sited down the centre of roads, suggesting that the entire south-eastern carriageway of the road lay beyond the limit of excavation (ibid., 72). At the North Street Pumping Station excavations (UI35 and MI47) revealed a deeply piled foundation of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date interpreted as a river-wall which is suggestive of deliberate town planning.

A major stone building was constructed at Wellington Row (UI30) sometime after AD150-160, which remained in use throughout the rest of the Roman period, undergoing numerous internal alterations. At the General Accident site at Tanner Row (UI27 and MI62) the earliest feature was a drainage cut, dating to c. AD 125-150. Beside this was a turf and loam platform on which two timber buildings were erected; these were associated with a plank-lined drain and a cobble surface. It is probable that the various timbers were re-used from the fortress which was being rebuilt at this time (McComish 2015, 13). The Tanner Row buildings were associated with industry and craft activities. The nature of the artefacts recovered suggested that these crafts supplied the Roman fortress.

In the case of the Queen's Hotel site at 1-9 Micklegate (UI29), there was occupation from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards in the form of a ditch backfilled with organic material that contained quantities of leatherwork and legionary style pottery. There were also earth floor deposits of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date at the site (McComish 2015, 13).

Excavations at 5 Rougier Street (UI26; YAT Gazetteer entry 639) showed that occupation began in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century the earliest feature being a ditch filled with waterlain silts dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A structure incorporating a gritstone wall of mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century date was present. This was interpreted in the original archive as a granary, largely because a deposit of burnt grain infilled the upper portions of the nearby ditch (McComish 2015, 14). Monaghan (1997, 1107), however, argues that this may have been a public building.

There is evidence for a major building campaign on the south-western bank of the river Ouse in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, which Whyman (2001, 199-202) links to the granting of *colonia* status. York was a *colonia* by AD 237, but the precise date at which this status was obtained is unclear. It has been suggested that either Septimius Severus granted this during his stay at York in AD 211 (Carver 1978, 38), or that his son Caracalla granted this when making York the capital of the new province of *Britannia Inferior* (Ottaway 1993, 65).

The existing road at Wellington Row (UI30) was maintained and new roads were constructed. A new metalled road of late 2<sup>nd</sup> century date was seen at 5 Rougier Street (UI26).

Evidence of a major episode of terracing is known across a widespread area south-west of the Ouse (McComish 2015, 15). In the case of the study area this was present at the Former Presto's Supermarket site on George Hudson Street, where there was dumping to raise the ground level dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (UI116-7), evidence of terracing was also present at 20 Fetter Lane (UI39-36), and at 22 Fetter Lane (UI65-81).

Major buildings were constructed across the study area. At General Accident, Tanner Row (UI27 and MI62) the earlier timber buildings at the site were replaced in the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century by a stone building with piled foundations (Monaghan 1997, 1106), which was set at right angles to the nearby Roman Street. The building was founded on clay and cobble footings above deep timber piles, and it was substantial enough to have served as a public building. A second

parallel building contained a length of plaster wall. The Queen's Hotel site on Micklegate saw the construction of a substantial building in the later 2<sup>nd</sup> century (UI29), but the form of this building is unclear as it was demolished in the mid-late 3<sup>rd</sup> century. This latter building is thought to be a bath house, the walls of which survived to a 3.5m in height. At the site of the Former Presto's Supermarket on George Hudson Street (UI116-7), a stone building was constructed comprising a large wall and an associated minor internal wall footing. The building was adapted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century, possibly following fire-damage, with new beams and floors being inserted.

Despite the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries being a period of political upheaval, there is evidence of continued occupation within the *colonia*. There is little evidence for manufacturing in the area at this stage, suggesting that the town was surviving as an administrative centre (Ottaway 1999, 147). In the case of the study area a 4<sup>th</sup> century cobble surface and post-hole were present at 18a-19a Fetter Lane at just 0.8m BGL (UI102-3) and a 4<sup>th</sup> century wall and an *opus signinum* floor were observed at Fetter Lane (UI98). The major stone building at Wellington Row (UI30) underwent numerous complicated alterations during the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to the mid-4<sup>th</sup> centuries. While at 5 Rougier Street (UI26) a road that was re-metalled six times in the late 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The late 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> centuries saw a change of character in the *colonia*, and while some buildings remained in use, others fell into dereliction and decay. The Queen's Hotel bath-house (UI29) underwent later alterations c. AD 360. At Wellington Row (UI30) a late Roman timber water channel suggested that the water supply may have been maintained into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The major building at Wellington Row became derelict and roofless, and it was used for the dumping of rubbish (UI30). This rubbish included several hundred small bronze coins of mid-4<sup>th</sup> century date. While these coins could represent stray losses, it is also possible they formed part of an earlier hoard that was disturbed during this period (Ottaway 1993, 112).

Other buildings are known from earlier discoveries within the *colonia*, but many of these structures lack precise dating. Colonnaded buildings were encountered in Micklegate in 1853 (UI11) and on George Hudson Street in 1989 at a depth of 8.5 feet (2.6m) BGL (UI12). A Roman conduit was found beneath the North Eastern Railway Offices in 1901 (UI7). Observation of drilled piles at 22 Fetter Lane suggested evidence for Roman buildings (in the form of obstructions within the piles) and terracing (UI65-81). Part of a Roman road was also seen during excavation of a lift shaft at 37 Tanner Row (UI13), and a Roman side road at right-angles to the main Roman York-Tadcaster road was seen in the base of a cellar at 53-55 Micklegate (UI58). Roman deposits were also observed in a watching brief at 13-15 St Martins Lane (UI96). A stone culvert was seen on North Street in 1993 (MI58).

## 10.2 Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian c. 410-1066

The period from c. AD 400-500 can be termed a sub-Roman period; at this time Britain ceased to be part of the Roman Empire, though a Romanised culture remained and adapted to the new political situation. The period from c. AD 500-627 is characterised by the arrival of a pagan Anglian culture in the archaeological record and the creation of new kingdoms, with York eventually being incorporated into the kingdom of Northumbria. A major change occurred with the adoption of Christianity by the ruling Northumbrian dynasty in AD 627 (YAT 2019, 45).

Anglian remains are relatively rare within York, but the study area has yielded three sites with traces of Anglian activity. A dark earth was present at Wellington Row (UI30), while with four Anglian inhumation burials, a post-built structure and Anglian pottery at the Queen's Hotel site on Micklegate (UI29). At the North Street Pumping Station (UI35) the Roman remains were sealed by a 0.18m thick deposit of alluvium which was in turn beneath deposits and wattle hurdles of pre-9<sup>th</sup> century date. Dumping continued into the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

The Anglo-Scandinavian period followed on from the capture of the city by the Vikings, and includes the period when York was recaptured by the English, becoming incorporated into the kingdom of England in 954 (YAT 2019, 46).

The street name Micklegate is of Scandinavian origin being derived from the ON *mikill* or ME *mycel* meaning 'great' or 'large', and the ON *gata* meaning 'street', the name reflecting the fact that this was the principal street south-west of the Ouse (YAT 2019, 46). It is considered probable that there was an earth bank enclosing the Micklegate area by c. AD 950, though it is unclear if this concealed earlier Roman walling (YAT 2019, 46). The original Roman Bridge over the Ouse seems to have gone out of use by the 10<sup>th</sup> century, being replaced by a new crossing at the site of the present Ouse Bridge (YAT 2019, 46).

Remains of Anglo-Scandinavian date were present within the study area. An earlier Roman stone building at the General Accident site at Tanner Row was robbed out in the 10<sup>th</sup> century (UI27; YAT Gazetteer entry 768). Observation of drilled piles at 20 Fetter Lane revealed waterlogged deposits of Anglo-Scandinavian date (UI39-56 and UI65-81), while dark humic soils at 21 Micklegate may have been of Anglo-Scandinavian date (UI4; MAP 2000 11). Pre-Conquest deposits were also seen at the NCP Car Park site on Skeldergate at 2m BGL (UI105-6), and although no deposits of this date were present at 5 Rougier Street (UI26) the presence of residual artefacts was indicative of activity in the vicinity.

A 12<sup>th</sup> century pit cut into undated layers at All Saints' church (UI86) and while the HER report suggests these are possibly Roman, Toop (2004, 16) would suggest that they are medieval, in which case they are probably be of pre-Conquest date.

The presence of three fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture at St Martin-cum-Gregory suggests the church had a pre-Conquest origin as does the fact that the church is mentioned in the Domesday Book (Wilson and Mee 1998, 102).

### 10.3 Medieval 1055-1540

The following summary of the medieval history of the study area in the medieval period is largely taken from YAT (2019, 48-50), with additions relating to St Martin-cum-Gregory and St John the Evangelist churches.

Considerable changes were made to the topography of York in the aftermath of the Norman Conquest. Two motte and bailey castles were built, one still known as York Castle and the second at the Old Baile at the south-eastern end of the settlement south-west of the Ouse (RCHMY 1972a, 10).

North Street known as *Nordstreta* is referred to in documents by c. 1090 (RCHMY 1972b, 96). All Saints' church, North Street, is first referred to in documents of 1166-79, where it is listed as a possession of Holy Trinity Priory (Wilson and Mee 1998, 26). The church of St John the

Evangelist was built c. 1150 and is first mentioned in documents of 1194 (Wilson and Mee 1998, 91).

The earliest documentary mention of the name *Myglagata* (Micklegate) was c. 1161-84 (Raine 1955, 226-7). The street was one of the major roads of York during the medieval period, with drainage ditches, called the “King’s ditches”, to either side (ibid., 226-7). The road gave access to Ouse Bridge, the only bridge over the river in the medieval period. The first stone Ouse Bridge was built as a civic building c. 1170-80 with specifically earmarked revenues to cover its maintenance (Addyman 2015, 27 and 40).

In the 13<sup>th</sup> century the church of St Martin-cum-Gregory had aisles and a chancel, while the church of St John the Evangelist was remodelled (Wilson and Mee 1998, 102 and 91).

During the 14<sup>th</sup> century the area in the vicinity of the present site was part of Micklegate ward, one of six wards in the city (VCH 1961, 314). By this time tanners and leather workers formed a large proportion of the parishioners of All Saints’ church (RCHMY 1972b, 96). Another industry associated with the parish was weaving, with the weavers’ guild holding an annual obit in the church (VCH 1961, 96).

The north aisle of the church of St Martin-cum-Gregory was widened in the 1330s and aisles were added to the chancel; the chancel was rebuilt c. 1425-30 (Wilson and Mee 1998, 102). All Saints’ church underwent considerable alterations during the 14-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Chapels were added to either side of the chancel in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and wider aisles added between c. 1380-1410, by the 15<sup>th</sup> century the church had been extended by two bays and the elegant spire constructed, while in the 15<sup>th</sup> century a hammer-beam roof was inserted over the chancel and side chapels (Wilson and Mee 1998, 16). The 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century stained glass windows in the church are widely acknowledged to be the finest in the city (VCH 1961, 370) with some glass painted by John Thornton, master glazier of Coventry, who created the great east window in York Minster.

The upper parts of the tower of St John the Evangelist church was rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Wilson and Mee 1998, 91).

By 1490-3 Micklegate ward had been subdivided, with a new ward called North Street having been created. This new ward comprised the parishes of All Saints’, St John the Evangelist, St Martin-cum-Gregory and St Gregory’s (ibid., 315). Late 15<sup>th</sup> century timber framed buildings at 31 North Street and 1-2 All Saints’ Lane were probably built to support a chantry at All Saints’ church (Wilson and Mee 1998, 16; RCHMY 1972b, 98).

As noted above there are several medieval buildings within the study area, including three churches (All Saints’ MI15, St Martin-cum-Gregory MI16 and St John the Evangelist MI17), a church cross (MI14), and three houses (MI11, MI14 and MI29).

Medieval deposits have been uncovered on a wide range of sites within the study area. In chronological order these are:

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century there was evidence of land reclamation adjacent to the River Ouse at the North Street pumping station site (UI35). This comprised a rectangular timber structure which had been deliberately infilled. Further timberwork of 11-12<sup>th</sup> century date was used to stabilise the river.

At the site of the Former Presto Supermarket on George Hudson Street (UI116-7) there was a large 12<sup>th</sup> century robber trench, which had removed much of most of an earlier Roman stone wall. Rubbish pits of 12<sup>th</sup> century date were also present. An excavation at All Saints' church (UI86) also revealed a large late 12<sup>th</sup> century pit.

A massive build-up of 12-13<sup>th</sup> century horticultural soil was present at the Former Presto Supermarket on George Hudson Street (UI116-7), while 12-13<sup>th</sup> century rubbish pits were present at 5 Rougier Street (UI26).

Deposits forming a sequence of occupation dating to the 12-15<sup>th</sup> centuries were present at the General Accident site at Tanner Row (UI27; YAT Gazetteer entry 768), while a 12-16<sup>th</sup> century sequence of occupation was present at the NCP Car Park site on Skeldergate (UI105-6).

By the 13<sup>th</sup> century the ground surface seen at the North Street Pumping Station (UI35) excavation was flat suggesting that the deposits of this date had been laid in relation to a new riverside wall located to the east of the excavation trench.

A hearth and cobble surface of 14-15<sup>th</sup> century date was present at the Former Presto Supermarket on George Hudson Street (UI116-7), while a 14-15<sup>th</sup> century building was present on North Street (UI35); this was located on land reclaimed from the river in preceding centuries.

Floor surfaces, and pits of medieval date, together with traces of a 15<sup>th</sup> century timber building were present at 21 Micklegate (UI4). Later medieval or post-medieval limestone walls and dumps were present at Ebor Hall (UI104).

In some cases the HER entries merely date these to the medieval period in general. Complex medieval deposits with finds indicative of metalworking were seen at Bantams Barn (UI115), while medieval features including a well, building and pit were present at Wellington Row (UI30; YAT Gazetteer entry 818). Medieval deposits were also present at Victoria House on Micklegate (UI14 and UI16-20) and a medieval stone wall was observed at 20 Fetter Lane (UI39). The observation of drilled piles at 22 Fetter Lane revealed waterlogged deposits of medieval date (UI65-81). Medieval dumps and a several cobble surfaces were present at 57 Micklegate (UI1; MAP 2003, 3), while disturbed limestone blocks observed in a watching brief at 20 Fetter Lane (UI37-8) may be of medieval origin relating to a structure fronting onto the lane.

With regards to the various medieval churches in the study area, medieval burials and tile floors were observed in a watching brief at St John the Evangelist church (UI83), while medieval burials and a mortar floor were seen at St Martin-cum-Gregory church (UI85). A watching brief at 1-41 Micklegate (UI57) revealed deposits that may have been from the graveyard of St Martin's church suggesting that the street was originally narrower than at present (Evans 2009, 7). Disarticulated human bone which probably originated from the churchyard of St John the Evangelist was present in a watching brief adjacent to the Church (UI118).

#### **10.4 Post-medieval 1540-1850**

The following summary of the post-medieval history of the study area in the medieval period is taken from YAT (2019, 50-9), adapted to suit the present site. The later 16<sup>th</sup> century saw relatively little development south-west of the Ouse. At the Dissolution the benefice of All

Saints' church, which had formerly belonged to Holy Trinity Priory was transferred to the crown (VCH 1961, 369).

The street names Tanner Row and Barker Row (from the ME *barkere* meaning 'tanner' and *raw* a 'row of houses') were first recorded in 1574 reflecting the concentration of tanners who lived in the vicinity (Macnab 1999, 4). In addition, North Street Postern was known as Barker Tower due to its proximity to the tanning quarter (RCHMY 1972a, 4).

The church of St Martin-cum-Gregory was scheduled for closure in 1548, but instead it was bought by an alderman and retained (Wilson and Mee 1998, 102). The only 16<sup>th</sup> century secular building in the study area is a wing of a house (MI29).

During the 17<sup>th</sup> century York acted as an economic centre for the surrounding region; it also began to develop as an important social centre, due to the growing numbers of gentry who resided temporarily or permanently in the city (VCH 1961 166). The domestic and commercial properties in the city were largely half-timbered buildings with projecting upper storeys, located in narrow tenements (*ibid.*, 160). By 1633 there was an alehouse in the churchyard of All Saints' (VCH 1961, 202) and in 1635 some of the houses on Ouse Bridge were replaced by shops (*ibid.*, 161).

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the church of St Martin-cum-Gregory had a new porch, the tower was refaced in brick and the spire was replaced by a balustrade (Wilson and Mee 1998, 102). The tower of St John the Evangelist church blew down in a gale in 1551/2 and was rebuilt (Wilson and Mee 1998, 91). Only one late 17<sup>th</sup> century domestic building is present in the study area (MI1).

The 18<sup>th</sup> century saw the transformation of many of York's streets both by the construction of new classically styled buildings and the adaptation of medieval buildings by the insertion of new frontages designed to give a more classical or 'genteel' appearance. The sheer number of surviving buildings from the 18<sup>th</sup> century is testament to the transformation of the city in the Georgian period. Micklegate in particular saw major redevelopment with a number of exceptionally fine houses being built along the street (as detailed in RCHMY 1972b, 69-96) many of which survive to the present time.

Numerous domestic buildings of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century date are present in the study area, particularly on Micklegate (MI3, MI13, MI20-22, MI27-8 and MI81) reflecting the domestic nature of the street at that time. In addition, the jetties of the 15-16<sup>th</sup> century building MI26 were cut back in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to give a more genteel appearance.

In the case of North Street the 18<sup>th</sup> century saw a mixture of housing and commerce in the area; Peter Atkinson an architect built his own house on North Street in 1776, while in 1788 a man was allowed to have a private staith near his warehouse on North Street for a payment of 20 shillings a year to the corporation (RCHMY 1972, 96; VCH 1961, 223). Steam flour mills and a flour warehouse were established in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in North Street and Skeldergate (VCH 1961, 225).

Some 18<sup>th</sup> century commercial properties survive in the study area including two hotels (MI5 and MI31), two public houses (MI30 and MI40) and a warehouse (MI9).

Further dramatic changes took place in the walled area south-west of the Ouse in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of the railway station in 1839 which led to fundamental changes both in the character of the city as a whole with an increase in commercial as opposed to domestic activity. The decade following the construction of York railway station saw rapid population growth of 25.9%, and in the first 40 years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the population of the city increased by 71%; while this represents exceptional growth, it was far less than that seen in the industrial towns of West Yorkshire, such as Bradford where the population increased by 444% (VCH 1961, 254 and 257).

There was wide scale 19<sup>th</sup> century re-development in the vicinity of the present study area, with the construction of terraced housing and the creation of several new streets such as Rougier Street. The area also housed industrial premises, such as the stoneyard of William Stead which was located on North Street from 1802 onwards (RCHMEY 1972b, 96). The increasingly commercial nature of the area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is shown by the number of surviving shops and offices (MI41, MI37-9, MI42-4) and combined shops and flats (MI19 and MI33).

Archaeological deposits of post-medieval date are known across the study area. At 21 Micklegate (UI4) these included portions of a building dating to c. 1600 which was added onto an earlier building at the site. Animal bone evidence coupled with a large pit at the site were suggestive of tanning in the vicinity. Building works dating to the 1760s relating to renovation works were seen at St John the Evangelist church (UI83). A post-medieval well was present at Wellington Row (UI30; YAT Gazetteer entry 818), while at 1-9 Bridge Street (UI28) a post-medieval building and alley were uncovered. A large post-medieval pit was present at 57 Micklegate (UI1; MAP 2003, 3) which was infilled with rubble including decorative plaster mouldings. Post-medieval deposits were also observed at Victoria House on Micklegate (UI14 and UI16-20), at All Saints' Church (UI86), the Tanner Row Car Park (UI95) and at 13-15 St Martins Lane (UI96-7 and UI110). A building survey of an 18-19<sup>th</sup> century barn was also undertaken on St Martin's Lane (UI115).

### 10.5 Modern 1850 onwards

The following summary of the post-medieval history of the study area in the medieval period is taken from YAT (2019, 50-9) adapted to suit the present site.

The population of York rose dramatically in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century from 28,842 in 1841 to 51,510 in 1891 (VCH 1961, 254). Population growth created an urgent need for accommodation, which saw the infilling of many of the formerly open areas within the city with terraced housing, and this was certainly the case within the southernmost half of the walled area south-west of the Ouse. Various domestic buildings of mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century date are present in the study area (MI12, MI8, MI18, MI34-5, MI51 and MI56) though most have been subjected to later alterations.

Micklegate became increasingly commercial in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and as a result many Georgian houses were converted into shops, resulting in what the RCHMY (1972b, lxxix) described as the 'considerable mutilation' of the Georgian street frontage. From the mid-1860s the area in the vicinity of the present site became increasingly industrial, with the construction of the Rowntree Cocoa Work's (Macnab 1999, 4). A new railway station located outside the city walls was built in 1877. Various commercial properties within the study area

reflect the increasing commercialisation of the area with late 19<sup>th</sup> century, comprising shops and offices (MI4, MI7), a public house 1896 (MI10) and stables (MI6).

The east end of the St John the Evangelist church (MI49) was set back in 1850 and part of the churchyard was closed to allow for the widening of North Street; this church yard now lies beneath the pavement of North Street. Restoration of the church of St Martin-cum-Gregory in 1854-5 saw the removal of the tower and balustrade (Wilson and Mee 1998, 91 and 102). The advowson of All Saints' was passed from the crown to the Archbishop of York in 1868 (VCH 1961, 368). The growth of non-conformism is reflected in the area; Wesleyan prayer meetings were held in rooms on North Street 1876-86 and there was a Wesleyan Sunday school on North Street in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century which remained in use until 1900 (VCH 1961, 410 and 413). A public meeting hall was built within the study area c. 1860 (MI36).

The site of the former railway station yards was redeveloped for offices from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onwards (some of these offices are currently being demolished to make way for new buildings). Other 20<sup>th</sup> century offices were built to either side of Rougier Street and on Wellington Row, while a combined multi-story car park and shops was built on George Hudson Street.

The benefices of All Saints' church and St Mary Bishophill Junior were combined in 1957, though the parishes remained separate (VCH 1961, 367 and 369). The church St John the Evangelist was closed in 1934, and after a period of use as an arts centre it is now a bar (Wilson and Mee 1998, 91).

Although there are no Listed Buildings of 20<sup>th</sup> century date within the study area, there are some buildings of merit including two department stores (MI50 and MI57), a public house (MI53), and an ice cream factory (MI52).

A number of sites within the study area have yielded excavated remains of this period. Burials from a graveyard dating to 1826-60 were uncovered at All Saints' churchyard (UI59 and 27). Traces of 19<sup>th</sup> century walls and cellar infill, together with 20<sup>th</sup> century construction levels were seen at Victoria House on Micklegate (UI14 and UI16-20) while a modern well and traces of garage buildings were present at Wellington Row (UI30; YAT Gazetteer entry 818). Modern rubble and dumps were seen at were present at 57 Micklegate (UI1; MAP 2003, 3) and building recording on a modern building was undertaken at 64-74 Skeldergate (UI3). Modern truncation at the Former Presto Supermarket on George Hudson Street had removed all the post-medieval deposits at the site (UI116-7).

## 10.6 Uncertain date

Disarticulated human bone uncovered in a watching brief at 114 Micklegate (UI120) is of uncertain date. It does not lie in the immediate vicinity of a medieval church, though Holy Trinity priory was on the opposite side of the street. These bones could be of Roman or medieval date. An undated pit truncated the Roman remains seen at 37 Tanner Row (UI15); this pit is probably post-Roman in date.

## 11 PRELIMINARY DEPOSIT MODEL

There are no BGS boreholes within the site itself but several logs are available to the north and east. In addition, there are four datapoints within the site boundary from the HER held York

Deposit Model spreadsheet (EYO5135, 5131, 5139, 5129). Three of which record mortared Roman walls at 10.2m OD (EYO5131), at 6.5m OD (EYO5135) and at 9.5m OD (EYO5129). Large timber fragments were also recorded at 0.50m BGL (EYO5139). To the north of the site fronting onto Rougier Street are the remains of a colonnaded building encountered at 9.3m OD (EYO 2564-2569).

A very basic model of the deposits can be generated using this data. It is clear that further window samples are required in order to better characterize the nature of the deposits within the site itself. This preliminary model is therefore a guide only and should be updated following further investigation works.

The profile at the southern end of the site demonstrates the anticipated depth of archaeological remains based on the HER data, although this is poorly defined in terms of mOD (Figure 17, transect A-B). The deposits recorded in the section as disturbed silt clay are likely to represent waterlogged archaeological deposits. The sediment descriptions available for the BGS datapoints frequently record shell, animal bone, pottery and timber within this deposit. The section also represents the depth of the archaeological deposits in relation to the waterlogged organic deposits to the north of the site.

The extent of the waterlogged deposits within the site itself is poorly defined but are expected to be present both within archaeological features and underlying alluvial/channel deposits.

## 12 POTENTIAL OF DEPOSITS

The closest comparable site in proximity to the development area is the pumping station excavation at North Street (YAT 1993). The excavations recorded several phases of Roman wattle revetment and waterfront development. The assessment here identified deposits which had the potential to yield information relating to dyeing and wool processing in addition to deposits relating to the development of the southwest bank of the River Ouse (YAT 1993). Further work by Hudson-Edwards et al. (1999) demonstrated the river deposits also had the potential to reconstruct previously unrecording flood episodes from the Roman to Medieval periods in addition to measuring levels of lead pollution resulting from mining.

The Mill House site has the potential to address questions relating to the development of the Ouse as well as potential Roman and later period activities at the site. A window sample survey would allow the model to be refined and baseline assessment of the potential of the deposits to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains.

## 13 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey was carried out on the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020. This was recorded by digital photographs and written notes. The proposed site area is located within a car park area comprised of tarmac with painted parking bays. The western and southern part is raised above a lower area on the North Street side. Two ramps facilitate access between the two areas.

A rectangular area is present in the centre of the carpark (Plates 1-3). It is bounded by a red brick wall and metal bollards. The area is surfaced by rectangular concrete slabs and compacted gravel. The eastern part is raised approximately 0.7m above the main car park on the North Street side forming a level surface.

## 14 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based assessment has shown that the entire study area was intensively settled in the Roman period. Some of the Roman remains in the vicinity have had exceptional levels of organic preservation and are of national importance. Anglian remains are elusive, so the presence of burials and a post-built building of this date at the nearby Queen's Hotel site at 1-9 Micklegate is significant and raises the possibility that remains of this date could be present at the site. It is clear that from the Anglo-Scandinavian period, right through the present day the entire study area has formed part of the densely settled historic core of York.

The site therefore offers the potential for the recovery of archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period to the present day, with well-preserved organic remains being a strong possibility. This site would offer potential to enhance what is known of the development of the waterfront area of York.

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The OS 1932 6" to a mile map

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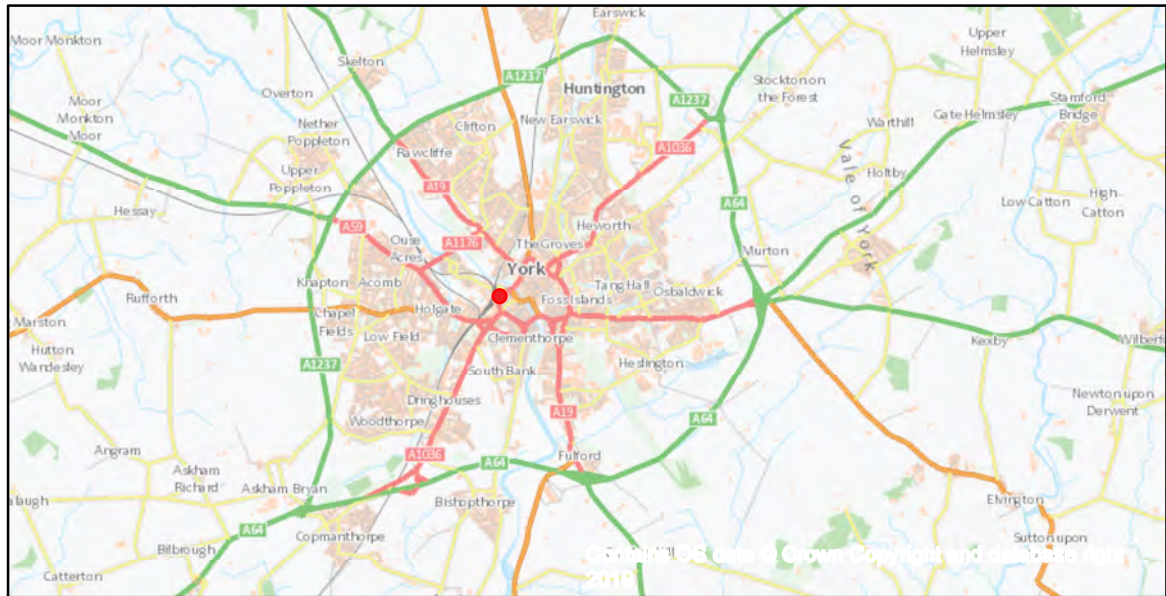
UK Gov Legislation

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>

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The text was by J. M. McComish with the exception of sections 3.2 and 11-12 which were written by K. Krawiec and section 13 which was by G. Loffman. C. Jackson-Slater wrote section 3.2, some of the entries of Table 1 and also collated background information for the research.

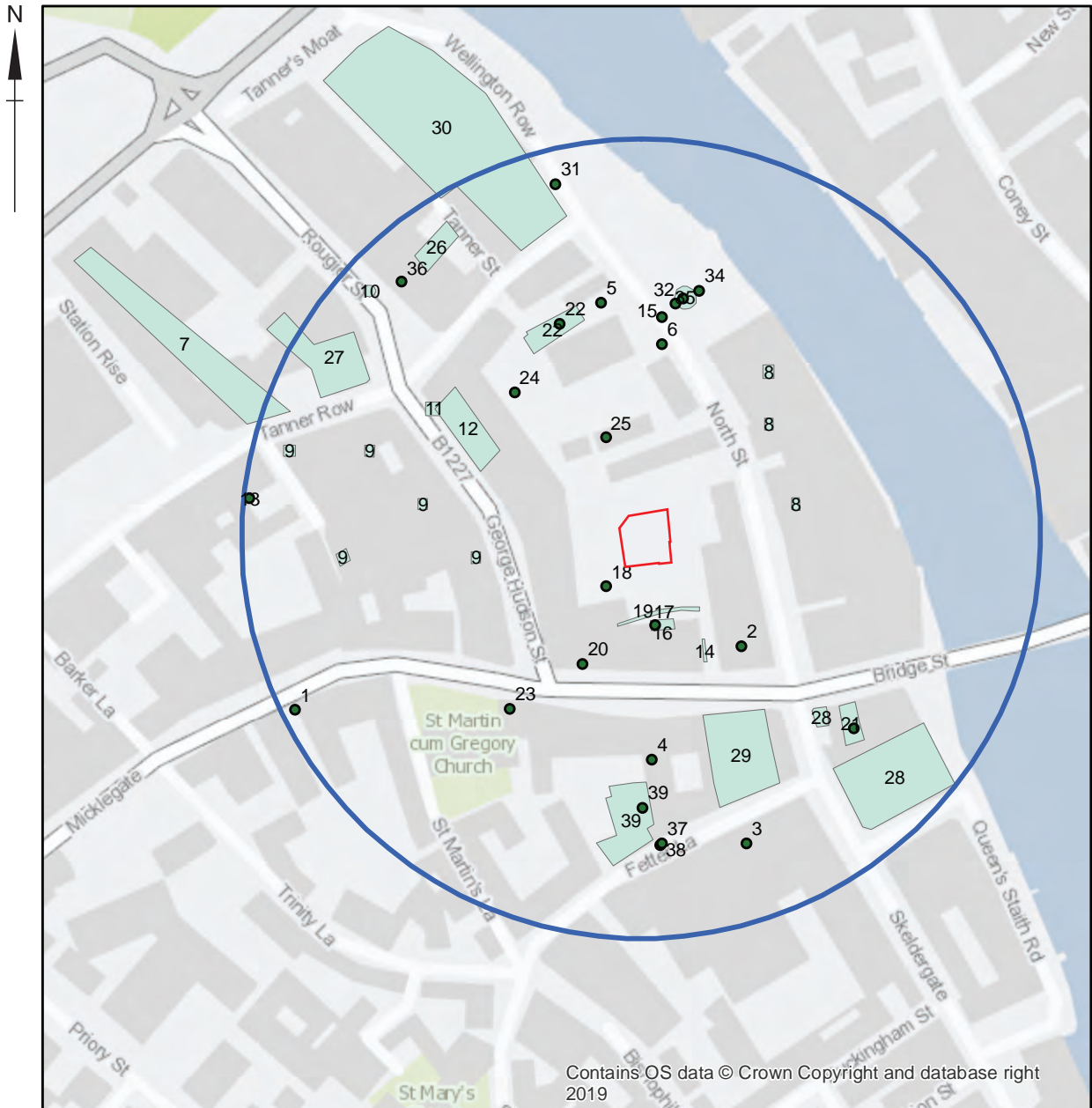
The figures were by G. Loffman with the exception of Figure 17 which was prepared by K. Krawiec.



- Site location
- Site boundary

Figure 1 The location of the site within York





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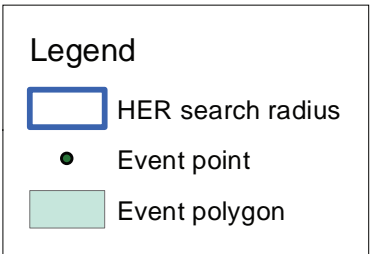


Figure 3 HER search location 1-39 (1:2500 @ A4)

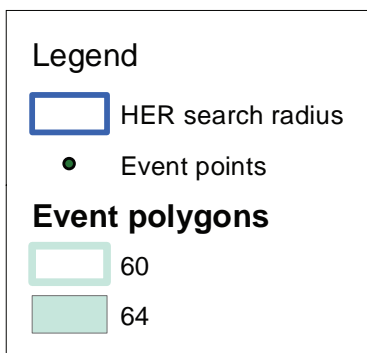
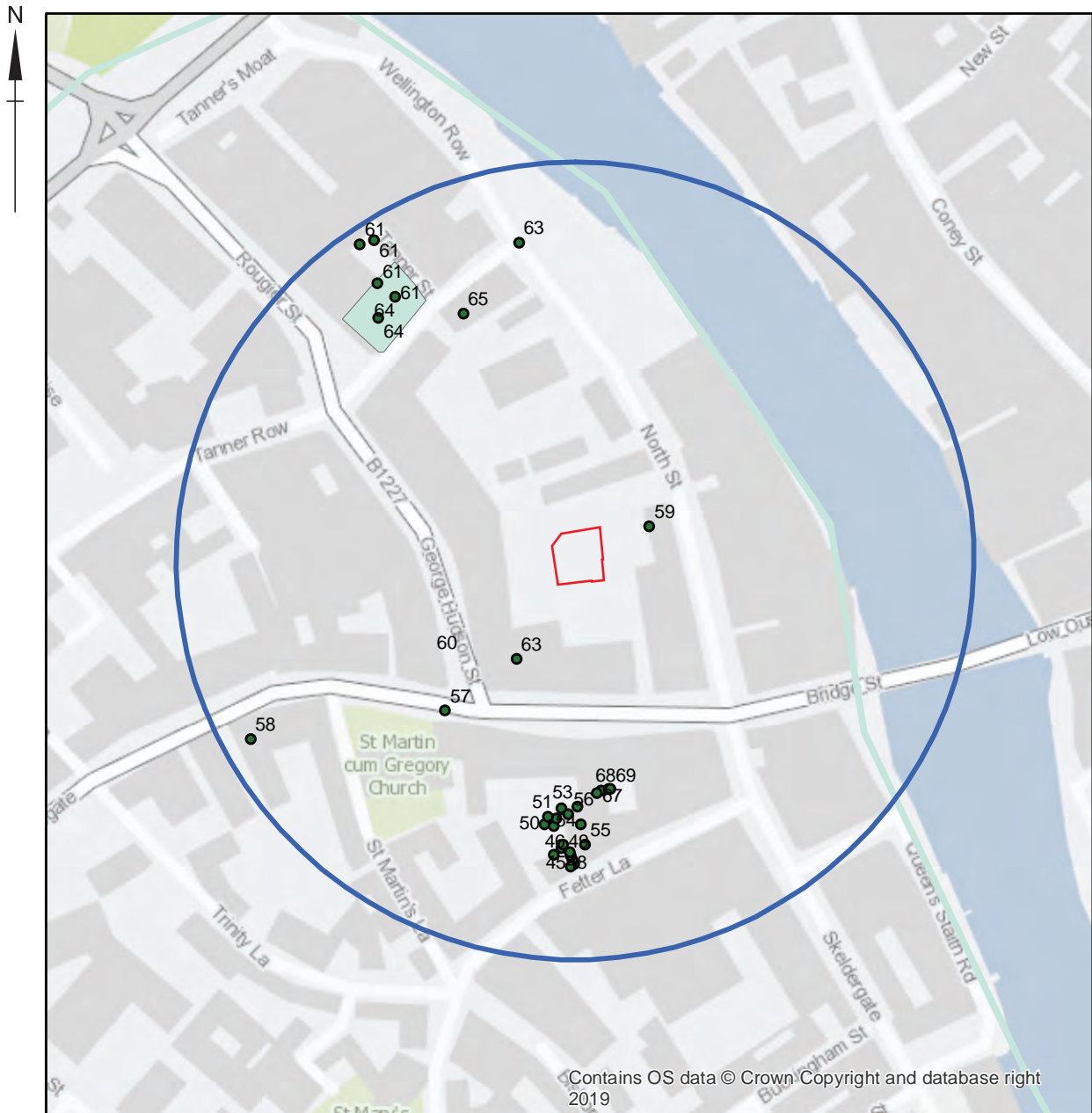


Figure 4 HER search location 40-69 (1:2500 @A4)

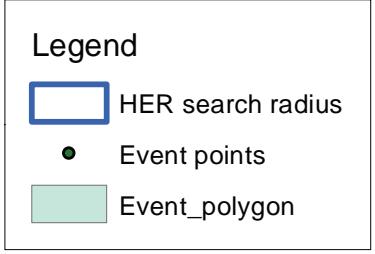
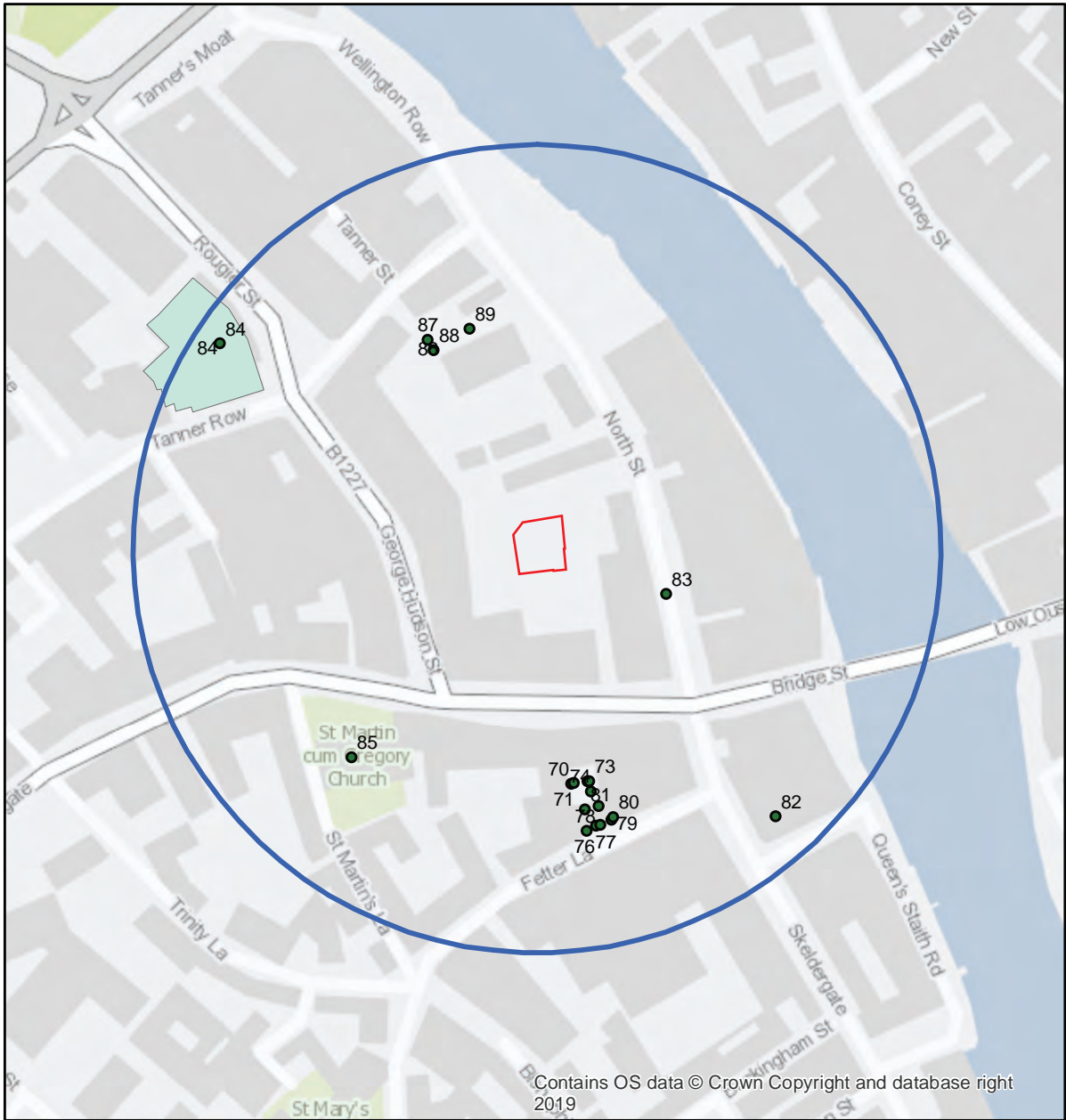


Figure 5 HER search location 70-89 (1:2500@ A4)

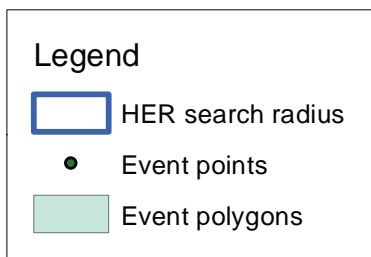
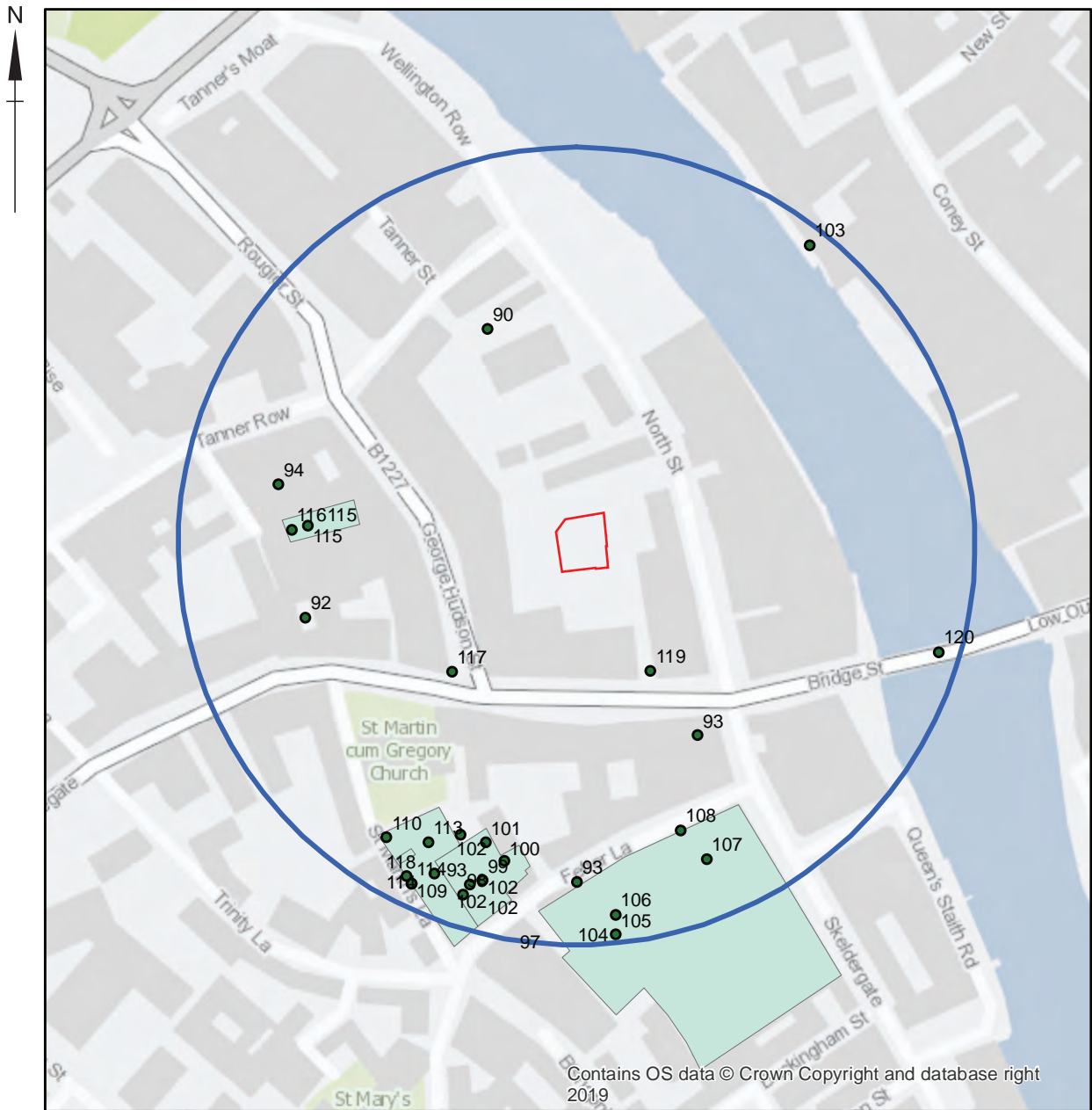


Figure 6 HER search location 90-120 (1:2500 @ A4)

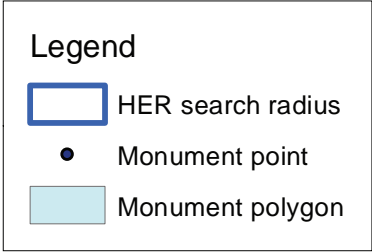
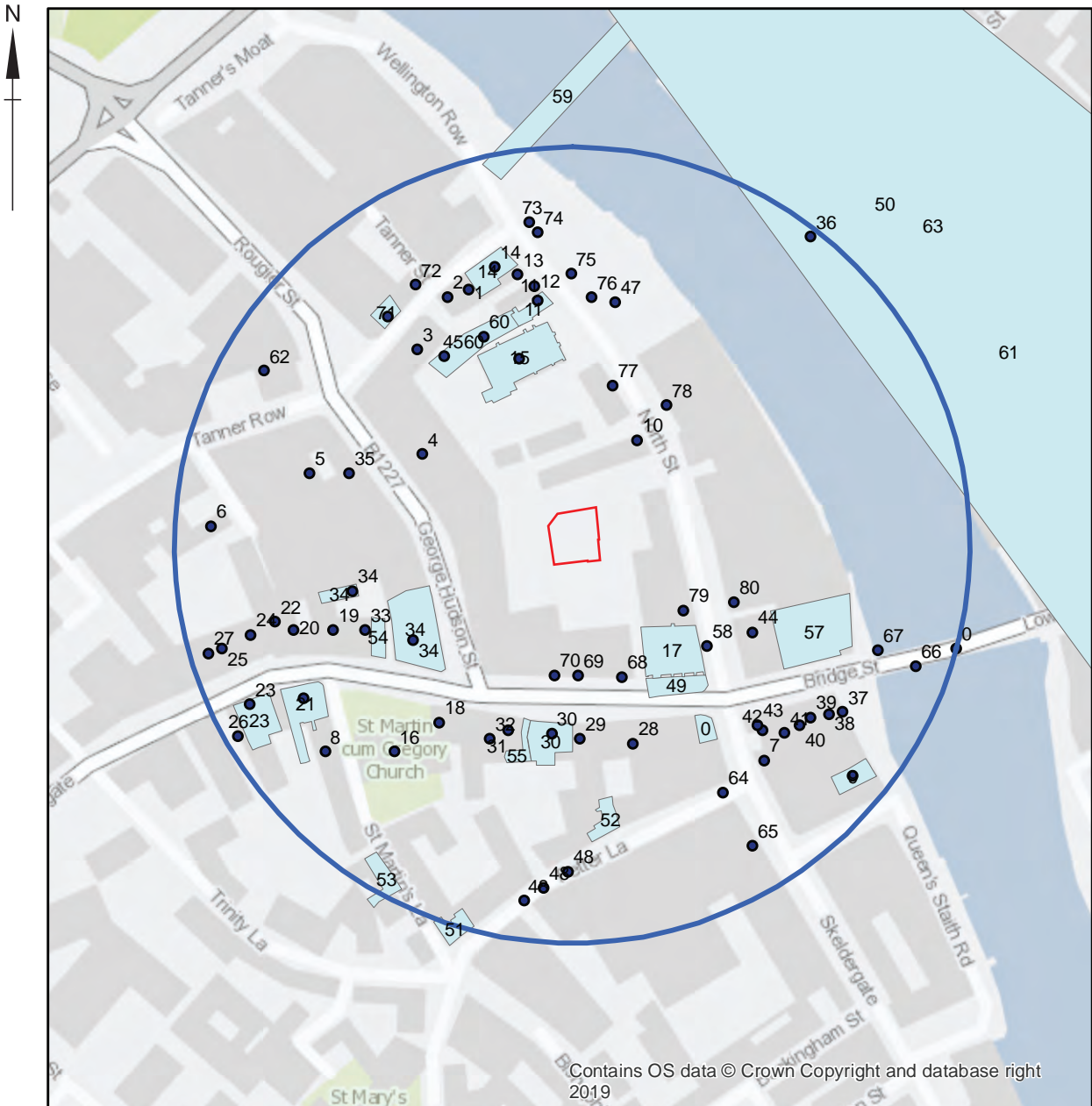


Figure 7 HER Monuments (1:2500 @ A4)



Approximate site location

Figure 8 Speed's map of York 1610




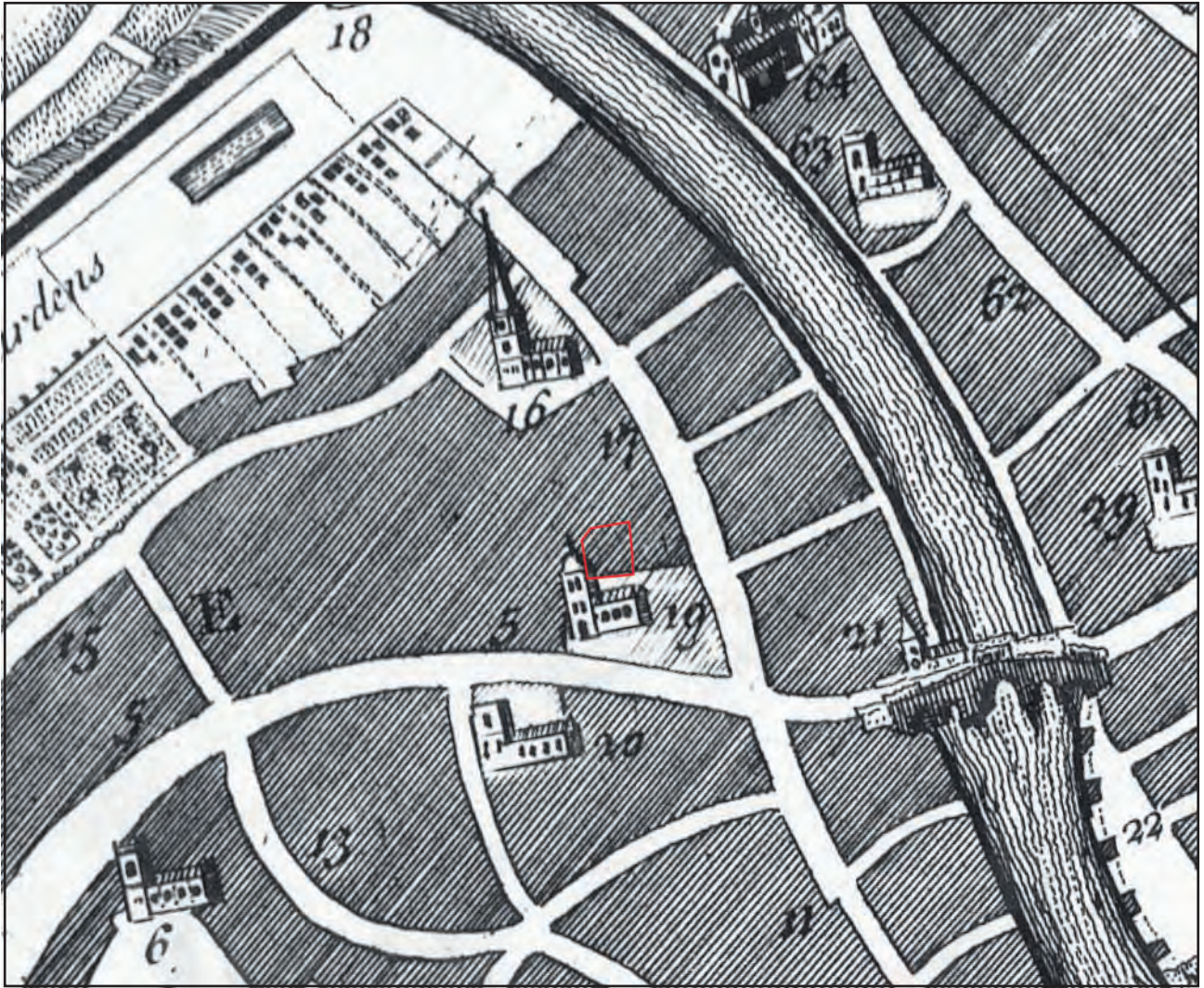
 Approximate site location

Figure 9 Horsley's map of York 1694




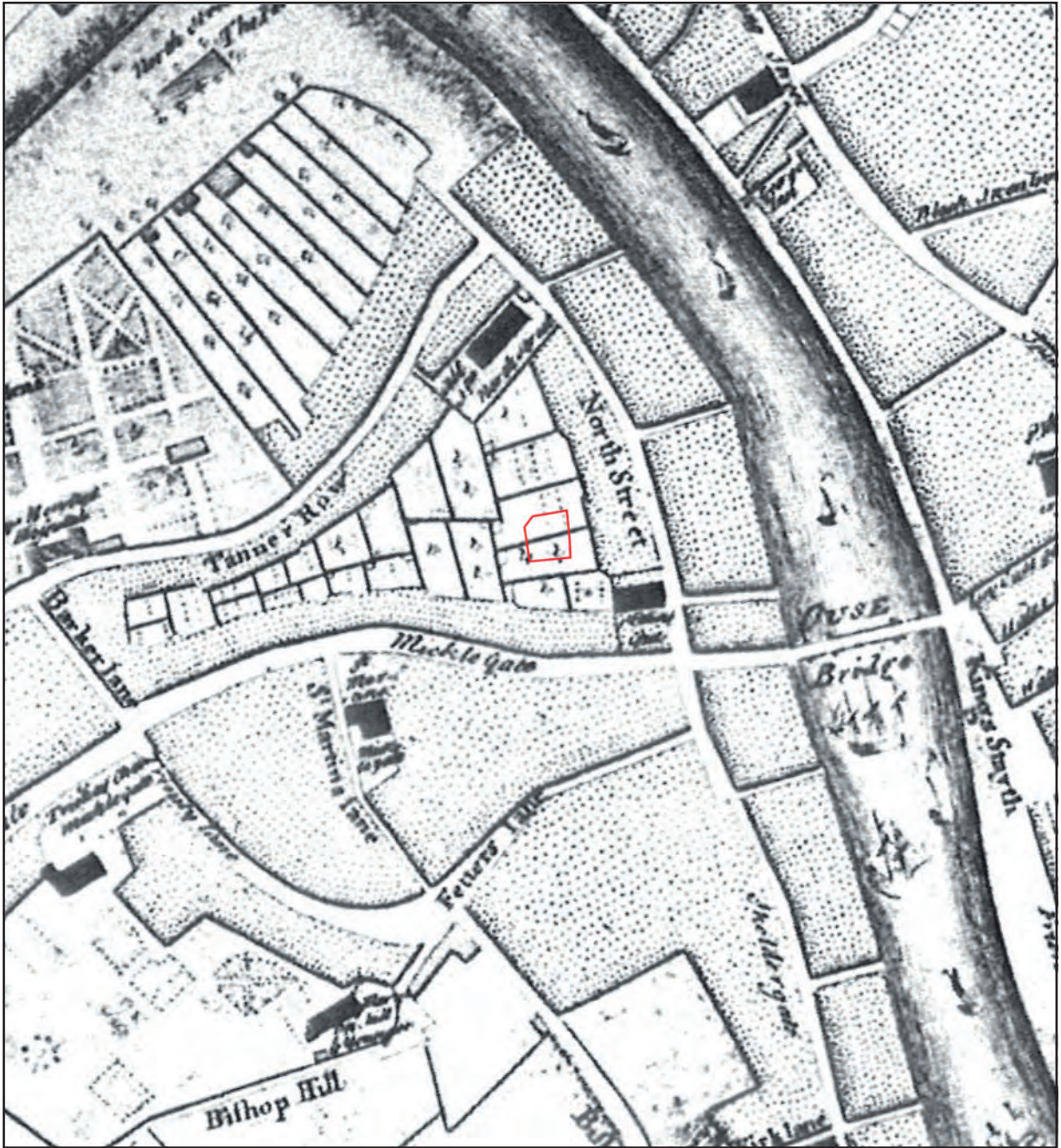
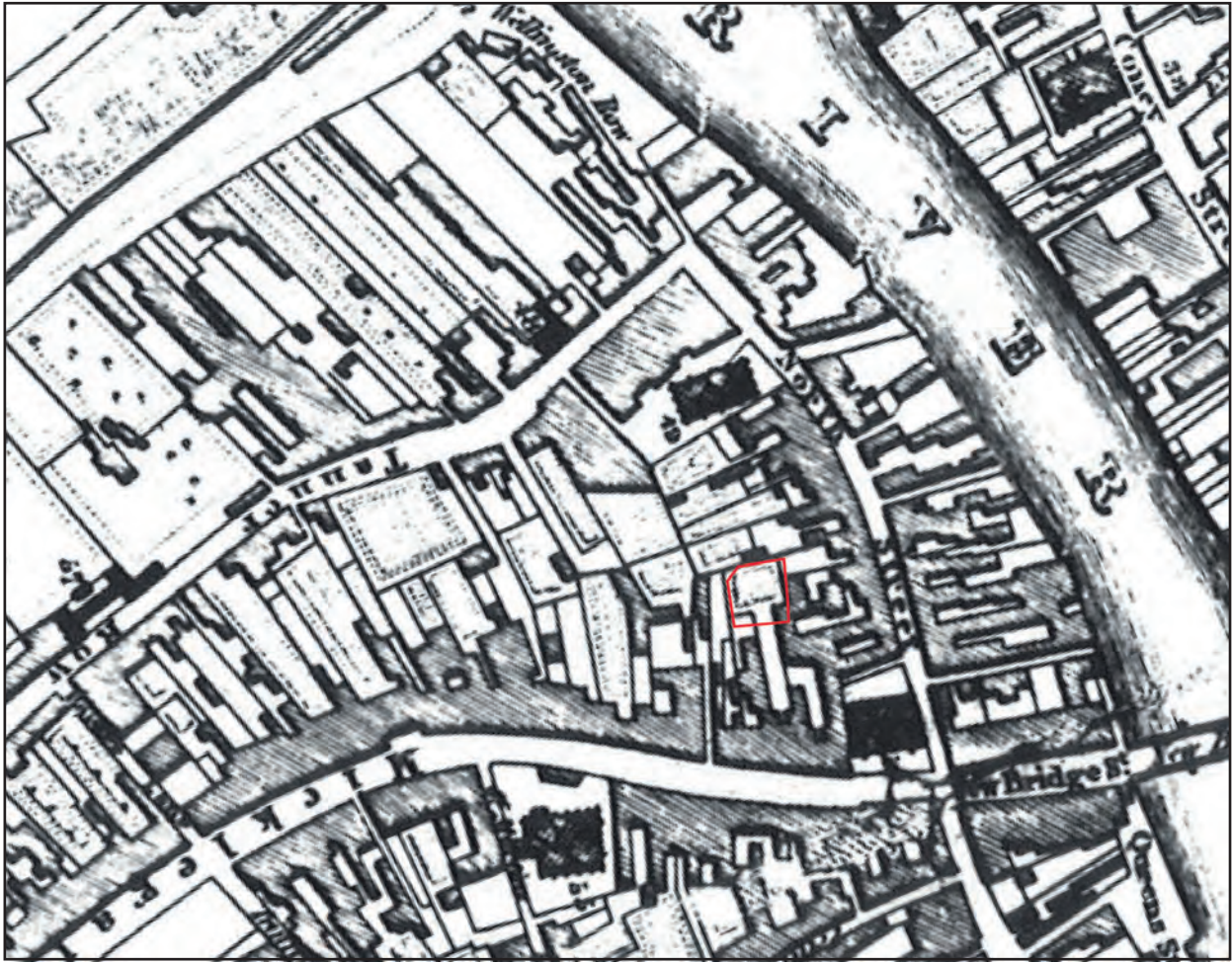
 Approximate site location

Figure 10 Drake's map of York 1736



Approximate site location

Figure 11 Chassereau's map of York 1750



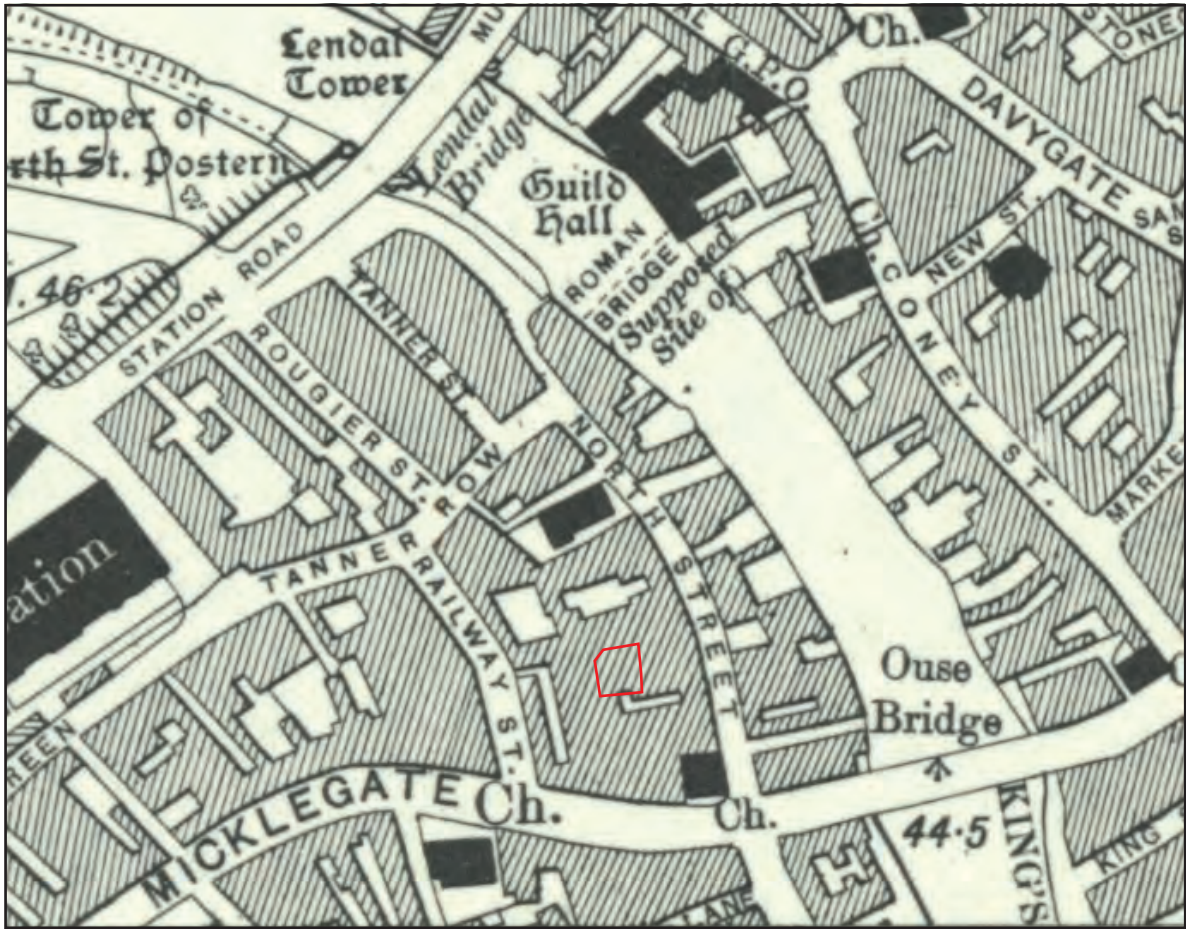
Approximate site location

Figure 12 Baine's map of York 1822



Approximate site location

Figure 13 OS map 1853



Approximate site location

Figure 14 OS map 1910



Approximate site location

Figure 15 OS map 1932



Approximate site location

Figure 16 OS map 1952

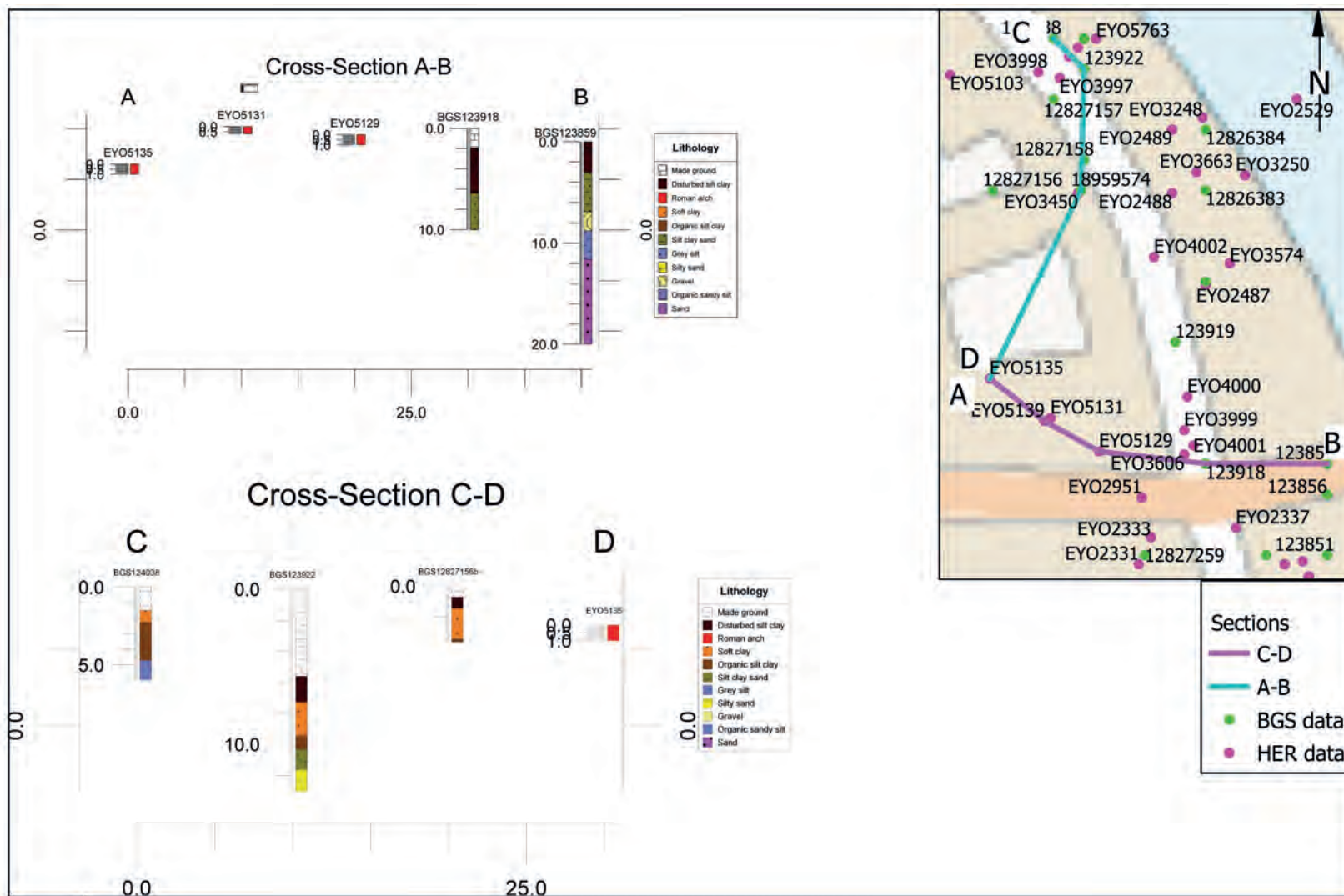


Figure 17 Potential deposit model

**PLATES**



**Plate 1 The proposed development site facing north**



**Plate 2 The proposed development site facing east**



**Plate 3 The proposed development site facing south-east**

## APPENDIX 1 HER EVENT ENTRIES

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
1	57 Micklegate	SE 5994 5162	MAP. 2003. 57 Micklegate; EYO279	Archaeological Evaluation
2	St John's Church Micklegate	SE 6010 5164	Ed Dennison. 2003. St John's Church Micklegate; EYO296	Archaeological desk-top survey of St John's Church, Micklegate. Also five test pits within the church to determine the make-up of the underlying ground condition.
3	64-74 Skeldergate Building Recording	SE 6011 5155 (13m by 28m)	E C Harris. 2003. Skeldergate; EYO373	Building recording and Trial hole report. Site was within an area of York inhabited since at least the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. The first map of York shows houses in the development area but the precise location of these is not shown. On 17 <sup>th</sup> century maps, such as those of Speed (1610) and Richards (1685) houses are shown lining Skeldergate and Fetter Lane, with gardens to the rear. The standing buildings on the site are modern in date. The main structures are a group of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century warehouses built in brick, with two-storey offices along Skeldergate and part of the Fetter Lane frontage, and large warehouses to the rear The north-east end of the Fetter Lane frontage is occupied by small, late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century brick workshops, set back from the street. Immediately north-east of the warehouse entrance is a mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century brick house, apparently comprising domestic accommodation over a shop, with bay windows at first floor level. The south-west end of the Fetter Lane frontage in the study area is open, with single-storey prefabricated timber workshops behind. Due to change of use and refurbishment there are very few features of historic note within this complex. However, it is a good example of the type of small scale activities which would have been present on a waterfront site throughout history.
4	21 Micklegate	SE 6007 5160	MAP. 2000. 21 Micklegate; EYO409	Archaeological Watching Brief. A fairly complex sequence of archaeological features and deposits were identified, although the northern end of the building was sealed by a layer of demolition material up to 0.4m deep. Floor surfaces and pits of a medieval and early post-medieval date, as well as wall foundations and other structures which suggested the fifteenth century timber framed building had succeeded an earlier building which stood in a similar position. The axis of the earlier building was aligned slightly north-west to south east, rather than the north south alignment of the existing building. Partition walls were also recorded

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
				which appeared to be respect the alignment of the existing building but were sealed below later deposits probably associated with demolition and levelling. These walls may be associated with the wing which was added behind number 21 Micklegate around 1600 (RCHM 1972). The presence of a cobbled surface and well suggests the southern end lay outside the building, probably in a yarded area to the rear. A dark organic deposit, below the cobbled surface, which contained preserved wood fragments and a large wooden post identified a continuation of archaeological deposits below the formation level. Natural material was not identified in any of the areas disturbed. The majority of the finds recovered below the demolition and levelling deposits were medieval and early post-medieval in date, with no evidence of earlier material. The abundance of animal bone in the form of the sheep shin bones recovered from a large pit suggests possible tanning activity on within close vicinity of the site.
5	YAT Dendrochronological Survey Lady Row, Micklegate and North Street	SE 6013 5178 (647m by 522m)	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory. 2011. YAT Dendrochronological Survey Lady Row, Micklegate and North Street; EYO4581	Dendrochronological survey.
6	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6007 5176	FAS. 2000. All Saints' Church North Street York; EYO464	Excavation.
7	North Eastern Railway Company Offices 1901	SE 5989 5176 (81m by 66m)	RCHME. 1962. Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum. 51; EYO4865	Construction work. Found in 1901, dating uncertain.
8	North Street (Hotel); survey #3	SE 6012 5172 (14m by 54m)	K Richardson. An evaluation and assessment of the	3 boreholes.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
			depth of natural in the City of York, BA dissertation York Uni. Appendix; EYO4940	
9	Railway Street	SE 5997 5169 (74m by 45m)	K Richardson. An evaluation and assessment of the depth of natural in the City of York, BA dissertation York Uni. Appendix; EYO4943	Borehole #1.00, survey #32: Railway Street.
10	Rougier Street	SE 5990 5164 (134m by 264m)	K Richardson. An evaluation and assessment of the depth of natural in the City of York, BA dissertation York Uni. Appendix; EYO4954	Borehole. Rougier Street, survey #6.
11	Colonnaded building found in 1853 sewer trench	SE 5999 5173 (7m by 5m)	RCHME. 1962. Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum. 52-53; EYO4963	Found in 1853 - colonnaded building? Height and depth unrecorded.
12	George Hudson St 1898	SE 6000 5172 (24m by 32m)	RCHME. 1962. Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York, Volume 1 Eburacum. 53; EYO4967	Building work encountered a colonnaded building, Height uncertain - "8.5' below" the 1898 street level.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
13	37 Tanner Row	SE 59924 51702 (2m by 2m)	MAP. 1999. 37 Tanner Row York; EYO498	Archaeological excavation. Roman road discovered during works on lift shaft. Extent of road could not be ascertained as edges were not defined. An undated pit, most likely post-Roman in date, was cut into the road.
14	Former Victoria House Micklegate: Trench 4	SE 6009 5164 (2m by 8m)	YAT. 2002. Former Victoria House Micklegate; EYO5128	A trench at the east end of the site.
15	North Street pumping station	SE 6007 5177	YAT. 1993. North Street; EYO513	Project Design.
16	Former Victoria House Micklegate: Trench 6	SE 6008 5165 (9m by 4m)	YAT. 2002. Former Victoria House Micklegate; EYO5130	A trench towards the east end of the site.
17	Former Victoria House Micklegate: Trench 7	SE 6007 5165 (31m by 8m)	YAT. 2002. Former Victoria House Micklegate; EYO5132	A trench towards the east end of the site.
18	Former Victoria House Micklegate: Borehole	SE 60059 51668	YAT. 2002. Former Victoria House Micklegate; EYO5134	A borehole on the north side of the site, towards the middle.
19	Former Victoria House Micklegate: Piles 7, 16 and 17	SE 6007 5165	YAT. 2002. Former Victoria House Micklegate; EYO5138	Three adjacent piles towards the eastern end of the site, thought to provide evidence of a major Roman structure.
20	Former Victoria House Micklegate: Watching Brief	SE 6005 5163	YAT. 2002. Former Victoria House Micklegate; EYO586	An archaeological watching brief carried out by YAT to observed 17 screw auger piles, the excavation of 8 trenches and sinking of a borehole for dating and environmental purposes. Materials cast up by the auger show deeply stratified deposits probably mainly of Roman date including timber structures. Remains in the trenches were medieval and post-medieval with 19 <sup>th</sup> century walls, cellar infill and 20 <sup>th</sup> century construction levels. The borhole yielded significant environmental data and indicated the seepage of gas from historic

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
				organic deposits.
21	6-7 Bridge Street Heritage Statement	SE 6015 5161 (10m by 17m)	Walker Graham Architects. 2015. 6-7 Bridge Street; EYO6065	Heritage Statement.
22	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6003 5176 (23m by 18m)	YAT. 2015. All Saints' Church, North Street; EYO6118	Training excavation under the logo 'Archaeology Live'. Carried out for All Saints' church in advance of the redevelopment of the site into residential cottages. Excavation on the site of a former church hall demolished in 2014. Excavation revealed extensive 19 <sup>th</sup> century deposits relating to the church had and burials dating to 1826-1854 when the area was used as a graveyard. Residual finds indicate settlement from Roman times onwards.
23	41 Mickelgate	SE 6002 5162	Emma J Wells Heritage Consultancy. 2015; EYO6144	Heritage Statement.
24	2-14 George Hudson Street	SE 6002 5174	On-Site Archaeology. 2016. 2-14 George Hudson Street; EYO6253	Watching brief monitoring new cycle stores and drainage trenches. No archaeological features encountered.
25	The Yorkshire Hussar	SE 6005 5172	YAT. 1989. The Yorkshire Hussar PH, 15 North Street; EYO6558	Watching Brief. Two pits observed one with dark grey silty loam beneath modern concrete, the second with dark grey silty clay, beneath modern brick rubble beneath modern concrete.
26	5 Rougier Street	SE 5999 5179 (16m by 19m)	YAT. 1981. 5 Rougier Street; EYO4921	Excavation revealed a Roman warehouse, plasterer's workshop and road surfaces remodelled six times in the late 3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Overlying this was 0.8m of black soil containing Roman pottery. Cut into this were 12-13 <sup>th</sup> century rubbish pits containing residual pre-Conquest artefacts including a silver strap end, bone strap end and bone with incised interlace design.
27	General Accident, Tanner Row	SE 5995 5175 (39m by 32m)	YAT. 1983-4. General Accident Site, 24-30 Tanner Row; EYO4907	Excavation revealed exceptionally well-preserved Roman deposits including timber structures and a stone building and an Anglian of Anglo-Scandinavian timber lined feature, and 10 <sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
28	1-9 Bridge Street	SE 6016 5160 (54m by 46m)	YAT. 1985. 1-9 Bridge Street; EYO4923	Excavation. Post medieval building and alley.
29	Queen's Hotel, 1-9 Mickelgate	SE 6010 5160 (29m by 37m)	YAT. 1989. Queen's Hotel 1-9 Mickelgate; EYO4922	Excavations following the demolition of the hotel. Occupation from the early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century onwards. Ditch and surfaces of early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century. Later 2 <sup>nd</sup> century larger structure of uncertain function. Demolition and levelling in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> century prior to construction of a large building of mid- to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century date. Structural remains survived to 3.5m in height and 2.2m thick, pierced by tile lined opening possibly a bath-house. Continued in use until the 4 <sup>th</sup> century with structural alterations including filling the openings c. AD 360. The building was later demolished and levelled. Four Anglian burials were above the levelling. Nearby were the remains of a 10m long timber post built structure and pits with Anglian pottery.
30	Wellington Row	SE 5999 5183 (91m by 84m)	YAT. 1989. Summary of Roman remains from Entry 60; EYO5568	Large multi-period excavation. The Roman and Anglian remains included : Road dating to AD 71-120 with associated ditch. Road upgraded after AD 120 with a crushed stone surface and an associated lead drainage pipe. Major stone building constructed sometime after AD 150-60 which remained in use for the remainder of the Roman period with various alterations. A late Roman timber channel suggests the water supply may have been maintained into the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. Anglian dark-earth present.
31	North Street Flood Defences	SE 6004 5181	YAT. 1992. North Street Flood Defences; EYO26	Series of boreholes to determine the depth of archaeological deposits. The first set transect the line of a supposed Roman road, but this was not found which may suggest that it was originally raised up on bridge piers. The second set of boreholes showed remains of considerable interest that would be destroyed by the construction of a pumping house. Remains were of Roman and Anglo-Scandinavian date. Nothing conclusively Anglian was present. Dump of post-medieval and modern date were present beneath modern garden soil. An important site for understanding the development of the river frontage.
32	North Street Flood Defences: Borehole 8	SE 60085 51774	YAT. 1992. North Street Flood Defences; EYO5757	Borehole at the SW end of the transect for the proposed pumping station.
33	North Street Flood Defences: Borehole 10	SE 60088 51777	YAT. 1992. North Street Flood Defences; EYO5758	Borehole in a transect on the site of a proposed pumping station.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
34	North Street Flood Defences: Borehole 15	SE 60094 51780	YAT. 1992. North Street Flood Defences; EYO5759	Borehole at the NE end of the transect for the proposed pumping station.
35	North Street Pumping Station	SE 60088 51777 (9m by 9m)	YAT 1993. North Street Pumping Station; EYO4065	Excavation of a pumping station shaft revealed a closely dated sequence from the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century to the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. There was a 2 <sup>nd</sup> century deeply piled river-wall foundation, the Roman features were sealed by up to 0.18m of alluvium, then a sequence of organic and alluvial deposits interleaved, which were cut by a terrace consolidated with wattle hurdles. Dumping continued to the 9 <sup>th</sup> century. In the 11 <sup>th</sup> century a rectangular timber revetment was deliberately infilled; this seems to represent land reclamation. In the 11-12 <sup>th</sup> centuries timbers were used to stabilise the river bank. In the 13 <sup>th</sup> century the ground was level, possibly indicating a river wall had been built to the east. A wall foundation of 13 <sup>th</sup> century date was present. Later post-pits indicated another building. A 14-15 <sup>th</sup> century pit was also present.
36	1 Rougier Street	SE 5998 5178	YAT. 1996. 1 Rougier Street; EYO6778	Watching brief. Nothing of interest present.
37	Outside 20 Fetter Lane	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. Outside 20 Fetter Lane; EYO6221	Watching brief on a cable trench. Modern disturbed deposits seen together with limestone blocks which may relate to a disturbed medieval wall from a building fronting onto Fetter Lane.
38	Outside 20 Fetter Lane	SE 60079 51572	YAT. 2008. Outside 20 Fetter Lane; EYO4110	Watching brief on a cable trench. Modern disturbed deposits seen together with limestone blocks which may relate to a disturbed medieval wall from a building fronting onto Fetter Lane.
39	20 Fetter Lane	SE 6005 5158 (22m by 32m)	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO4451	Watching brief which uncovered evidence of Roman to modern deposits. This included probably evidence of Roman terracing, and waterlogged Anglo-Scandinavian deposits and medieval stone walls.
40	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 51	SE 6005 5158	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5606	Watching brief on pile hole towards the NW corner of the site.
41	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 20	SE 6006 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5607	Watching brief on pile hole towards the western edge of the site.
42	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 33	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5609	Watching brief on pile hole towards the SE side of the site.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
43	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 34	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5610	Watching brief on pile hole towards the SE side of the site.
44	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 29	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5611	Watching brief on pile hole towards the SE side of the site.
45	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 35	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5612	Watching brief on pile hole towards the SE side of the site.
46	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 36	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5613	Watching brief on pile hole towards the south centre of the site.
47	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 53	SE 6006 5159	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5614	Watching brief on pile hole towards the NW corner of the site.
48	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 41	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5615	Watching brief on pile hole towards the SE side of the site.
49	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 43	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5616	Watching brief on pile hole towards the SE side of the site.
50	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 48	Se 6006 5158	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5617	Watching brief on pile hole at N end of W side of the site.
51	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 55	SE 6006 5159	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5618	Watching brief on pile hole at the NW corner of the site.
52	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 60	SE 6006 5159	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5619	Watching brief on pile hole midway along the N side of the site.
53	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 63	SE 6007 5157	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5620	Watching brief on pile hole in the NE corner of the site.
54	20 Fetter Lane: Pile	SE 6007 5158	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane;	Watching brief on pile hole midway on the E side of the site.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
	hole 74		EYO5621	
55	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 85	SE 6007 5158	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5622	Watching brief on pile hole towards the S end of E side of the site.
56	20 Fetter Lane: Pile hole 64	SE 6006 5159	YAT. 2008. 20 Fetter Lane; EYO5675	Watching brief on pile hole towards the centre of the N side of the site.
57	Land at 1-41 Micklegate	SE 6001 5163	YAT. 2009. Land at 1-41 Micklegate; EYO6777	Watching brief. It was noted that the street of Micklegate was once narrower than at present.
58	Mansion Nightclub 53-55 Micklegate	SE 5995 5161	YAT. 2014. Mansion Nightclub, 53-55 Micklegate; EYO5906	Watching Brief monitoring the removal of a cellar floor. In one trench natural deposits were observed but the later deposits were truncated. In a second trench traces of a road surface, probably a side street at right angles to the main Roman road.
59	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6009 5170	YAT. 2014. All Saints' Church North Street; EYO5994	YAT training excavation. Burials dating to 1826 to 1860 and extensive 19 <sup>th</sup> century deposits relating to the construction of a church hall were encountered. Residual finds also present.
60	SW of the Ouse	SE 5999 5154 (697m by 723m)	YAT. 2015. Excavations by YAT within the walled area SW of the Ouse; EYO6160	Overview of the area to the SW of the Ouse in the Roman and Anglian periods based on the results of YAT excavations.
61	9 Rougier Street, Northern House	SE 5999 5179 (14m by 21m)	YAT. 2109. Northern House, 9 Rougier Street; EYO6946	Borehole evaluation. A 2m thickness of Roman deposits including waterlogged deposits and cobble surfaces largely of Roman date. Top of Roman at 4m. Medieval features, some cutting into the Roman deposits to a depth of 6m BGL. were observed. Post medieval deposits were at between 2.5-1.5m BGL. These were beneath modern make-up deposits.
62	Skeldergate to Poppleton utility trench	SE 6003 5176 (170m by 251m)	YAT. 2012. Skeldergate to Poppleton utility trench; EYO5233	Watching brief concentrated in the area of Skeldergate to Ouse Bridge. Nothing of archaeological significance observed.
63	Queen's Hotel site,	SE 6005 5165	Environmental Archaeology Unit. Queen's Hotel Site 1-9	Technical report on analysis of soil samples from excavations at the site.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
	1-9 Micklegate		Micklegate; EYO414	
64	Rougier Street	SE 6000 5178 (31m by 34m)	Magnitude Surveys. 2019-20. Society Bar/Rougier House, Rougier Street; EYO6833	Ground penetrating radar survey. Characterised by modern services and levelling with some evidence of post-medieval buildings. Insufficient signal penetration was present to reach deeper deposits.
65	7a Tanner Row	SE 6003 5178	On-Site Archaeology. 2003. 7a Tanner Row; EYO791	Watching brief see entry 81.
66	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 01	SE 6008 5160	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5140	Watching brief see entry 81.
67	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 02	SE 6008 5160	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5141	Watching brief see entry 81.
68	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 07	SE 6008 5160	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5142	Watching brief see entry 81.
69	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 08	SE 6008 5160	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5143	Watching brief see entry 81.
70	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 09	SE 6008 5159	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5144	Watching brief see entry 81.
71	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 10	SE 6008 5159	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5145	Watching brief see entry 81.
72	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 15	SE 6009 5160	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5146	Watching brief see entry 81.
73	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 16	SE 6009 5160	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5147	Watching brief see entry 81.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
74	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 24	SE 6009 5159	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5148	Watching brief see entry 81.
75	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 31	SE 6009 5159	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5149	Watching brief see entry 81.
76	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 38	SE 6009 5158	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5150	Watching brief see entry 81.
77	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 40	SE 6009 5158	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5151	Watching brief see entry 81.
78	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 41	SE 6009 5158	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5152	Watching brief see entry 81.
79	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 43	SE 6009 5158	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5153	Watching brief see entry 81.
80	22 Fetter Lane: Pile 44	SE 6010 5158	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO5154	Watching brief see entry 81.
81	22 Fetter Lane	SE 6008 5159	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. 22 Fetter Lane; EYO579	Watching brief on 45 rotary drilled piles up to 20m deep. Trenches for the new flats were located above modern intrusions so as not to disturb archaeological deposits. Results suggest major Roman terracing for the construction of Roman basemented buildings. Towards the rear of the site the piles encountered significant obstructions interpreted a major Roman buildings. The majority of the site was covered with waterlogged deposits of Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval date. These survived in places at 1m BGL.
82	Merchant Exchange, Skeldergate	SE 6019 5159 (46m by 43m)	On-Site Archaeology. 2002. Merchant Exchange Skeldergate; EYO4389	Watching brief on groundworks. No significant archaeological deposits encountered. Removal of a 19 <sup>th</sup> century cellar revealed medieval deposits including structural timbers but these were not excavated.
83	St John's Church Micklegate	SE 6011 5167	On-Site Archaeology. 2004. St John's Church	Watching brief on the removal of modern floors, excavation beneath the floor to 0.7m in depth and a photographic and drawn record of exposed masonry. Evidence of tile floors, medieval burials and earlier

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
			Mickelgate; EYO707	church walls seen. These were truncated by building works dating to the 1760s also present.
84	Roman House, Rougier Street	SE 5994 5176 (45m by 50m)	On-Site Archaeology. 2015. Roman House, 4-8 Rougier Street; EYO6058	DBA.
85	Church of Martin Cum Gregory	SE 6000 5160	OSA. 2017. Church of Martin Cum Gregory; EYO6373	Watching brief on four small trenches. Significant deposits within 0.2m of the present floor including a probable mortar floor.
86	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6003 5176 (2m by 3m)	FAS. 2004. All Saints' Church North Street; EYO5087	Excavation. Medieval and post-medieval deposits dominated by a single pit of late 12 <sup>th</sup> century date which possibly cut into earlier Roman deposits. The pit was sealed by 16-17 <sup>th</sup> century levelling. A set of five boreholes to 5m BGL suggest the survival of several metres of medieval stratigraphy at the site.
87	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6003 5176	FAS. 2004. All Saints' Church North Street; EYO5088	See entry 86.
88	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6003 5176	FAS. 2004. All Saints' Church North Street; EYO5089	See entry 86.
89	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6004 5176	FAS. 2004. All Saints' Church North Street; EYO5090	See entry 86.
90	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6003 5176	FAS. 2004. All Saints' Church North Street; EYO5092	See entry 86.
91	All Saints' Church, North Street, York	SE 6003 5176 (23m by 18m)	FAS. 2004. All Saints' Church North Street; EYO5098	See entry 86.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
92	42-48 Micklegate	SE 5997 5166	YAT. 1998. 42-48 Micklegate; EYO173	Watching brief modern service trench deposits observed.
93	NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate	SE 6005 5151 (186m by 205m)	YAT. 199. NCP Car Park 64-74 Skeldergate; EYO5086	DBA.
95	Car Park, Tanner Row	SE 5996 5170	YAT. 2006. Car Park Tanner Row; EYO796	Watching brief revealed post medieval dumps beneath modern buildings.
96	13-15 St Martins Lane	SE 6001 5155 (5m by 6m)	YAT. 2003. 13-15 St Martin's Lane; EYO5115	Recording of 27 trench sections of foundation and service trenches. Most of the deposits observed were of post-medieval and modern date, but in two areas Roman levels were excavated (Sections 19-21), medieval dumps and pits were also present.
97	13-15 St Martins Lane: Section 21	SE 6001 5155 (7m by 6m)	YAT. 2003. 13-15 St Martin's Lane; EYO5119	See entry 96.
98	Fetter Lane Electricity Sub-Station: Trench 2	SE 6005 5153 (2m by 2m)	On-Site Archaeology. 1998. Fetter Lane Electricity Sub-Station; EYO5395	Two trenches excavated revealing significant archaeological features including an <i>opus signinum</i> floor and 4 <sup>th</sup> century wall.
99	18a-19a Fetter Lane: Borehole 1	SE 6002 5155	YAT. 1997. 18a-19a Fetter Lane; EYO5544	See entry 103.
100	18a-19a Fetter Lane: Borehole 2	SE 6003 5156	YAT. 1997. 18a-19a Fetter Lane; EYO5545	See entry 103.
101	18a-19a Fetter Lane: Borehole 3	SE 6003 5156	YAT. 1997. 18a-19a Fetter Lane; EYO5546	See entry 103.
102	18a-19a Fetter Lane: Trench 2	SE 6003 5157	YAT. 1997. 18a-19a Fetter Lane; EYO5549	See entry 103.
103	18a-19a Fetter Lane	SE 6003 5156	YAT. 1997. 18a-19a Fetter	Two trenches and a borehole survey undertaken. Roman deposits in Trench 1 in the form of a cobble surface

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
		(36m by 37m)	Lane; EYO81	and posthole of 4 <sup>th</sup> century date 0.8m BGL. All three boreholes had traces of Roman brick and mortar at up to 2.5m BGL. Anglo-Scandinavian pottery was present. The only medieval deposit was in Trench 1. Modern cellars seen in two of the boreholes had destroyed much of the underlying stratigraphy.
104	Ebor Hall, Coney Street	SE 6016 5179	YAT. 199. Ebor Hall, Coney Street; EYO447	Watching brief revealed walls of limestone blocks of later medieval or post-medieval date. Outside the hall a number of brick walls of post-medieval buildings were seen. The bulk of the material was dumps to raise the ground level.
105	NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate	SE 6011 5153 (114m by 100m)	YAT. 2000. NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate; EYO429	Archaeological evaluation comprising nine 3x3m trenches up to 2m deep. Deposits of 11-16 <sup>th</sup> century date were observed. Pre-Conquest remains were less than 2m BGL. Some residual Roman, Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian artefacts were present.
106	NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate: Trial pit 1	SE 6008 5154	YAT. 2000. NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate; EYO5402	Trial pit towards the west corner of the site.
107	NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate: Borehole 6	SE 6008 5154	YAT. 2000. NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate; EYO5435	Natural deposits 5.8m BOD. Silty clays top of which is at 7.6m BOD. These were beneath stony deposits, which were in turn sealed by a 2m thick build-up of silty clay the top of which was at 11.2m OD. Uppermost levels were silty loam with brick and the modern concrete surface, upper surface at 12.8m OD.
108	NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate: Borehole 7	SE 6012 5156	YAT. 2000. NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate; EYO5441	Natural deposits, upper surface at 8.1 BOD, beneath organic deposits 2.9m thick upper surface at 2.4m OD. This was overlain by alluvial silts upper surface at 4.2m OD, then organic silty clays the upper surface of which was at 6.4m OD. This was overlain by further organic silty clays the upper surface of which was a 9m ADO. The most recent deposits were modern demolition dumps and a concrete surface, upper surface at 10.2m OD.
109	NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate: Borehole 8	SE 6011 5157	YAT. 2000. NCP Car Park, 64-74 Skeldergate; EYO5448	Natural deposits upper surface at 3m OD beneath varied deposits the upper surface at 8.8m OD, then organic silty loam the upper surface at 9.6m OD. The most recent deposits were modern demolition dumps and a concrete surface, upper surface at 10.8m OD.
110	13-15 St Martin's Lane	SE 6000 5156	YAT. 2003. 13-15 St Martin's Lane: EYO218	See Entry 96.
111	Bantams Barn, 13-15	SE 6000 5157	YAT. 2001. Bantams Barn,	See entry 115.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
	St Martin's Lane: Borehole 1		13-15 St Martin's Lane; EYO5253	
112	Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane: Borehole 2	SE 6001 5156	YAT. 2001. Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane; EYO5254	See entry 115.
113	Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane: Borehole 3	SE 6002 5157	YAT. 2001. Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane; EYO5255	See entry 115.
114	Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane: Borehole 4	SE 6001 5157	YAT. 2001. Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane; EYO5256	See entry 115.
115	Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane	SE 6001 5156 (37m by 53m)	YAT. 2001. Bantams Barn, 13-15 St Martin's Lane; EYO566	Excavation of two 3x3m trenches, a building survey and three boreholes. Complex medieval stratigraphy in Trench 1 with structures and finds indicative of metalworking. Trench 2 mainly 19 <sup>th</sup> century remains with medieval dumps below. The building was an 18-19 <sup>th</sup> century barn with later alterations. One wall was of stone and may originally have been a boundary wall.
116	Former Presto Supermarket, George Hudson Street	SE 5997 5169 (29m by 16m)	YAT. 2001. Former Presto Supermarket, George Hudson Street: EYO436	Archaeological Evaluation. Significant Roman remains including a stone building. 12 <sup>th</sup> century robbing and rubbish pits. Massive build-up of horticultural soils of 12-13 <sup>th</sup> century date. Hearth and cobble surface of 14 <sup>th</sup> or 15 <sup>th</sup> century date. All later deposits truncated in the 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
117	Former Presto Supermarket, George Hudson Street: Trench 1	SE 59965 51693	YAT. 2001. Former Presto Supermarket, George Hudson Street: EYO5818	See entry 116.
118	Cable Trench, Micklegate/North	SE 6002 5163	YAT . 2003. Cable Trench, Micklegate/North Street;	Watching brief on two inspection chambers. Only modern deposits were seen but some disarticulated human bone probably originated from the churchyard of St John's was present.

Table 1 HER Event Entries				
UI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
	Street		EYO295	
119	Utility trench St Martins Lane	SE 6001 5154 (19m by 28m)	YAT. 2003. Utility Trench St Martins Lane; EYO291	Watching brief. A sandy clay in the base may have been Roman, and an overlying accumulation medieval or post-medieval, but no dating evidence was seen to conform these dates. Disturbed modern deposits were observed. No significant archaeology present.
120	Cable Trench 114 Micklegate	SE 6007 5163	YAT. 2005. Cable Trench 114 Micklegate; EYO710	Watching brief. Disturbed modern deposits observed. Some disarticulated human bones present.
121	Cable Trench North-Street/Stonebow	SE 6030 5173	YAT. 2003. Cable Trench North-Street/Stonebow; EYO638	Watching brief. Limited deposits of archaeological importance observed, but the fragmentary remains of cellars in High Ousegate and Pavement may indicate the line to the street frontage prior to widening in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.

## APPENDIX 1 HER MONUMENT ENTRIES

Table 2 HER Monument Entries				
MI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
1	7 Tanner Row	SE 6003 5178	MYO760	Grade II Listed. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century building altered in 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Has a late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century staircase.
2	Old Rectory 7a Tanner Row	SE 6002 5178	MYO761	Grade II* Listed. Timber framed building c. 1590-1610. 17 <sup>th</sup> century chimney stack. Alterations of 19-20 <sup>th</sup> century date.
3	The Corner Pin	SE 6001 5176	MYO762	Grade II Listed. Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century house with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century wing. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
4	19 and 21 Tanner Row	SE 6001 5172	MYO763	Grade II Listed. Shops and offices of 1899 with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
5	Burns Hotel	SE 5997 5171	MYO764	Grade II Listed. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century hotel with mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
6	Outbuilding 10m north of Number 37 Tanner Row	SE 5993 5169	MYO766	Grade II Listed. Stables and loft c. 1850. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
7	1-6 Skeldergate	SE 6014 5160	MYO852	Grade II Listed. Shops and offices 1892. Renovated 1991.
8	2, 2a, and 3-7 St Martins Lane and boundary stone	SE 5997 5160	MYO942	Grade II Listed. Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century terrace of 7 houses. Boundary stone of 1868. Later alterations to the houses.
9	Varvils Warehouse.	SE 6017 5159	MYO964	Grade II Listed. Warehouse of 1849. 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
10	15 North Street	SE 6009 5172	MYO1051	Grade II Listed. Public house of 1896.
11	Church Cottages 1- 3 All Saints' Lane, 31 North Street	SE 6005 5177	MYO1052	Grade II* Listed. Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed cottages with 19 <sup>th</sup> century house restored in 1973.

Table 2 HER Monument Entries				
MI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
12	33 North Street	SE 6005 5178	MYO1053	Grade II Listed. House c. 1850.
13	35 and 37 North Street	SE 6005 5178	MYO1054	Grade II Listed. Probably two houses now combined. One is late 18 <sup>th</sup> century and one early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Converted to offices in 1991.
14	1 Tanner Row and 39 North Street	SE 6004 5178	MYO1055	Grade II* Listed. Timber framed late 15 <sup>th</sup> century house, altered in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, with early 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions.
15	All Saints' Church North Street	SE 6005 5175	MYO1056	Grade I Listed. Church with anchorage attached. 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> century portions of the church are present. Restored 1866-7 and again in 1991.
16	St Martin cum Gregory church	SE 6000 5160	MYO1172	Grade I Listed. 11 <sup>th</sup> century origins with 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> century masonry. 17 <sup>th</sup> century porch and west tower, refaced in brick.
17	Formerly Church of St John the Evangelist below Ousebridge	SE 6011 5164	MYO1173	Grade II* Listed. Medieval church with some 12 <sup>th</sup> century masonry. Heavily restored in 1850, 1866 and 1955.
18	39-41 Micklegate	SE 6002 5161	MYO1204	Grade II Listed. Three storey mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century house. Alterations of later 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century date.
19	40 Micklegate	SE 5998 5165	MYO1205	Grade II Listed. Shop and flats c. 1840 with later 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations and extension.
20	42-8 Micklegate	SE 5996 5165	MYO1206	Grade II Listed. Four storey house from 1747 incorporating a wing of 1710. With later 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
21	45-9 Micklegate	SE 5997 5162	MYO1207	Grade II Listed. Three storey building with cellars early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
22	50 Micklegate	SE 5996 5165	MYO1208	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century with later 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions. Used as a house then a shop.
23	53-5 Micklegate	SE 5995 5162	MYO1209	Grade II* Listed. Town house of c. 1750. Divided c. 1813. Used as a house late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century then as a nightclub from the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
24	Garforth House and railings	SE 5995 5165	MYO1210	Grade I Listed. Town house of 1757 altered in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century for use as an office. Probably by architect John Carr.

Table 2 HER Monument Entries				
MI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
25	56 Micklegate	SE 5994 5164	MYO1211	Grade II Listed. Three storey house, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century in origin. Present building early 18 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
26	57-9 Micklegate	SE 5994 5161	MYO1212	Grade II* Listed. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century three storey basemented house. With 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
27	58-60 Micklegate	SE 5993 5164	MYO 1213	Grade II Listed. Two late 18 <sup>th</sup> century town houses re-fronted in 1835.
28	11-13 Micklegate	SE 6009 5161	MYO 1220	Grade II Listed. Two houses built c. 1740 restored in late 20 <sup>h</sup> century.
29	19-21 Micklegate	SE 6007 5161	MYO 1221	Grade II Listed. Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century timber building with rear 16 <sup>th</sup> century wing. Partly demolished in 1966. Jetties cut back in 18 <sup>th</sup> century and remodelled with shop fronts added in late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
30	23-5 Micklegate	SE 6006 5161	MYO1222	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century public house/hotel. Incorporates two 17 <sup>th</sup> century wings. Remodelled c. 1833 and shopfronts added in late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
31	29-31 Micklegate	SE 6004 5161	MYO 1223	Grade II Listed. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century hotel and shop, remodelled c. 1860 and renovated in 1991. Also known as Cromwell House
32	33-37 Micklegate	SE 6004 5161	MYO1224	Grade II* Listed. 17 <sup>th</sup> century house now offices and shops. Remodelled in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, subdivided c. 1812.
33	36-8 Micklegate	SE 5999 5165	MYO1225	Grade II Listed. Varvill Court flats offices and shops. Built in 1835 to designs by J B and W Atkinson for Mr Varvill. 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
34	Adelphi Hotel and 22 Micklegate	SE 6000 5165	MYO1499	Grade II Listed. Two separate buildings mostly mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century but incorporating earlier elements. There was a medieval portion was referred to as the Back Part but this is probably now demolished, being altered in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> century and modernised c. 1820-30.
35	27, 29 and 31 George Hudson Street	SE 5998 5171	MYO1500	Grade II Listed. Three houses with shops c. 1860 with later alterations to shopfronts.
36	Ebor Hall, Building to rear of no 19	SE 6016 5180	MYO1615	Grade II Listed. Meeting Hall c. 1860.
37	1 Bridge Street	SE 6017 5162	MYO1764	Grade II Listed. Shops and offices built 1815-20.

Table 2 HER Monument Entries				
MI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
38	2 Bridge Street	SE 6016 5162	MYO1765	Grade II Listed. Shop built in 1842 with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
39	3-4 Bridge Street	SE 6016 5162	MYO1766	Grade II Listed. Two shops built c. 1830. Now one shop with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
40	5 Bridge Street	SE 6015 5161	MYO 1767	Grade II Listed. Building dating to 1840-50. Originally a public house.
41	6 and 7 Bridge Street	SE 6015 5161	MYO1768	Grade II Listed. Shop built 1815-20 with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
42	8 Bridge Street	SE 6014 5161	MYO1769	Grade II Listed. Shop built c. 1820 with late 19 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront.
43	9 Bridge Street	SE 6014 5161	MYO1770	Grade II Listed. Includes part of number 1 Skeldergate. Shops and offices built c. 1820 with late 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop fronts. The Skeldergate front was rebuilt in 1892.
44	13-16 Bridge Street	SE 6014 5165	MYO1771	Grade II Listed. Three shops c. 1840, rebuilt in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
45	Churchyard cross	SE 6002 5175	MYO1885	Grade II Listed. Possibly a 15 <sup>th</sup> century stone cross head on a 20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete shaft. Cross head defaced.
46	Roman Road RCHME 10	SE 59428 50891 (centre)	MYO2033	Roman road from York to Tadcaster, thought to have been established soon after the conquest in c. AD71.
47	Roman river wall	SE 60088 51778	MYO2035	Earliest features dated to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century including a deeply piled foundation trench for a river wall. Three sandstone blocks parallel to the wall may have been associated or formed part of a replacement waterfront. Sealed by alluvium 0.7m deep. See Event 5.
48	Building with bath, Fetter Lane	SE 6006 5155	MYO2289	Roman building with three rooms one of which was a plunge bath seen in 1852. One room with a tiled floor with LEG IX HIS tiles (Legio IX Hispana).
49	Churchyard St John Mickelgate	SE 6011 5163	MYO3690	North Street widened in 1851, churchyard now used as a pavement for pedestrians.
50	19-21 Coney Street	SE 6018 5181	MYO3934	No 19 Coney Street is an Art Deco department store. Along with no 21 it is identified in the Buildings of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area.

<b>Table 2 HER Monument Entries</b>				
<b>MI</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
51	17-18 Fetter Lane	SE 6002 5154	MYO3957	19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings identified as a Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area.
52	21 Fetter Lane	SE 6008 5158	MYO3958	Former Capaldi's Ice Cream factory. 20 <sup>th</sup> century building identified as a Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area.
53	9-11 St Martins Lane	SE 6000 5156	MYO3978	Public house c. 1920-30. Identified as a Building of Merit.
54	34 Micklegate	SE 5999 5165	MYO3979	Identified as a Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area.
55	27 Micklegate	SE 6005 5161	MYO3980	Identified as a Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area.
56	1 Micklegate	SE 6012 5161	MYO3982	19 <sup>th</sup> century building. Identified as a Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area.
57	17 Bridge Street	SE 6016 5165	MYO3982	Former department store built 1911. Identified as a Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area.
58	Roman Culvert, North Street	SE 6012 5164	MYO4054	Stone culvert found in 1993 during sewer works in North Street. Same alignment as a major Roman building at 9 Micklegate (Queen's Hotel). Mortared stone blocks with a tile base.
59	Possible site of Roman bridge across the Ouse	SE 6006 5185	MYO4171	Alleged site of Roman bridge, stonework found in 1893, but no trace seen by modern divers.
60	All Saints' graveyard, North Street	SE 6003 5176	MYO4198	Land purchased in 1825 for burials, in use until 1860. Excavated by YAT in 2015, see Event 59
61	Warehouses and riverside structures	SE 6022 5175	MYO4220	Evidence of Roman warehouses on Coney Street, possibly for provisioning the garrison. Excavated in 1874-5 in the cellars of 39-41 Coney Street.
62	Roman industrial/craft site	SE 5995 5175	MYO4293	Roman remains. Earliest features c. AD 160, were a raised embankment with drainage, forming part of a deliberate act of town planning and land reclamation. Timber buildings producing military goods (tents and weaponry). Later replaced by a large stone buildings. Site little used from the end of the Roman era to the 11/12 <sup>th</sup> century. The stone building survived throughout, even being reused in the 11/12 <sup>th</sup> century. See Event 27.

Table 2 HER Monument Entries				
MI	Site Name	Grid Ref	Reference	Description
63	Remains of Roman settlement	SE 6030 5173	MYO4566	Roman extramural settlement seen in excavations at Parliament Street, 8 High Ousegate and Coppergate.
64	Fetter Lane Maison Dieu	SE 6012 5159	MYO4758	A Maison Dieu was located in Fetter Lane near Ousebridge in 1552. It may have had medieval origins.
65	The Elephant and Castle	SE 6014 5157	MYO4795	19 <sup>th</sup> century inn converted to a public house in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Closed c. 1958.
66	Hospital by St Williams chapel on Ouse Bridge	SE 6020 5164	MYO4800	Hospital on Ouse Bridge described in 1302 for the support of lepers of both sexes and for people who fell into misfortune. Chantry re-founded in 1305 and the hospital became and continued as a Maison Dieu for women.
67	St Williams Chapel	SE 6018 5164	MYO4802	When the Ouse bridge was rebuilt in 1154 after the earlier bridge collapsed a chapel when a crowd gathered to see Archbishop William. A chapel in his honour was placed on the new bridge because no one drowned in the accident.
68	2-6 Micklegate	SE 6009 5163	MYO4804	Group of three late 16 <sup>th</sup> century houses with alterations of 18 <sup>th</sup> century, c. 1840 and second half of 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
69	The Pack Horse Inn	SE 6007 5163	MYO4805	Site of the Packhorse Inn mentioned in 1580 and in use as a house in 1764, and as a public house in 1824. By 1988 the building was a shop. Site now occupied by a modern block.
70	8-12 Micklegate	SE 6006 5163	MYO4806	Pair of 17 <sup>th</sup> century houses altered to a house and shop in 1860. Now demolished.
71	16 Tanner Row	SE 6000 5177	MYO4807	House largely built in c. 1820 incorporating parts of an earlier building probably erected in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Only the ground floor remains and the date when the upper storeys were demolished is unknown.
72	12-14 Tanner Row	SE 6001 5178	MYO4808	Pair of houses built c. 1840 now demolished.
73	64 Tanner Row	SE 6005 5180	MYO4816	Site of a house built 1771-2, now demolished.
74	62 North Street	SE 6005 5180	MYO4817	Site of a house built c. 1755, altered in 1833 and demolished in 1957.
75	48-50 North Street	SE 6007 5178	MYO4818	Pair of late 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses, now demolished. A pair of houses to the rear of 50 North Street were built in 1840 and demolished in 1965.

<b>Table 2 HER Monument Entries</b>				
<b>MI</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
76	46 North Street	SE 6007 5178	MYO4819	Site of a 17 <sup>th</sup> century house, used as a store in 1988 but now demolished.
77	19 North Street	SE 6008 5174	MYO4820	Site of and early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house, used as a shop in 1988, now demolished.
78	26 North Street	SE 6010 5173	MYO4821	Site of a late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house, now demolished.
79	Salleys Maison Dieu	SE 6011 5166	MYO4822	William de Salley founded a Maison Dieu at St John's church North Street in 1401. Also known as Acaster Maison Dieu after Isolda de Akastre who may have been the original founder. Possibly survived into the 16 <sup>th</sup> century exact location unknown.
80	6-10 North Street	SE 6013 5166	MYO4823	Site of a late 16 <sup>th</sup> century house with alterations of 17 <sup>th</sup> , early 18 <sup>th</sup> and early 19 <sup>th</sup> century date. The plaster ceiling from no 6 was re-erected in the King's Manor of the University of York.



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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