

JACKSON STOPS, HIGH PETERGATE, YORK

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Sean Steadman

1 December 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of JEH Planning for Quietpresence Limited. It considers a rectangular-shaped development site, measuring c. 270m square, located off High Petergate, York, centred at NGR SE 60223 52094. The site is allocated for a new outside seating area to the rear of the existing building. The proposed works will involve vegetation removal, surface treatments and potential installation of below ground drainage channels.

This assessment report provides a description of archaeological assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site. It assesses their significance and addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework in relation to heritage and the Council's Local Plan in relation to cultural heritage.

The current assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the York Historic Environment Record (HER), York records office, and additional online resources. Information regarding Scheduled Monuments was obtained from the HER and Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE). The assessment incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through review of 19th and 20th century map resources.

No designated archaeological assets are located within the Site, however the Site does lie within the York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI). Additionally, the Site lies within the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area (Figure 2) and is surrounded by numerous listed buildings. An assessment of these is included in the accompanying Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2022).

The Site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. It has found that the Site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The Site is located at the central point of the area formerly occupied by the Roman Fortress of *Eboracum* and as such the potential for buried archaeological remains from this period is considered to be high.

The area around the Site saw extensive development from the Medieval to the Post-Medieval periods. Archaeological work within the study area has revealed the existence of earlier building remains beneath current properties and the potential survival of remains associated with early buildings is considered to be high.

From at least the 19th century, the Site comprised an alleyway aligned by terraced buildings prior to their demolition toward the mid-20th century. The Site is now an overgrown garden area adjoining a Masonic Lodge, though the presence of underlying remains of former buildings cannot be discounted. The proposed shallow nature of the proposed works suggest that an archaeological horizon would not likely be impacted. However, this is subject to an assessment of existing sub-surface drainage trail pits. If these are found to be unfit for purpose, then new drainage pipes would have to be laid requiring some level of digging. It is recommended in this scenario that an archaeologist be present on Site to conduct a watching brief during the below ground works. There may also be a requirement for a watching brief during vegetation removal.

As the Site lies within the York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance, an operations notice must be sent to the City Archaeologist and York Archaeological Trust before any ground disturbance (including utilities) can commence. The exact requirement for further archaeological works within the Site will be decided in consultation with the York City planning archaeologist.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of JEH Planning for Quietpresence Limited. It considers a rectangular-shaped area of land, measuring c. 270m square, located off High Petergate, York, centred at NGR SE 60223 52094 (the 'Site').
- 1.2 This assessment provides a description of archaeological assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the Site. It assesses their significance and addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework in relation to heritage and the Council's Local Plan in relation to cultural heritage. This report is concerned solely with below ground archaeology- a separate report has been prepared for Built Heritage and should be consulted in relation to Built Heritage and settings issues (RPS 2022, ref: JCH01324).
- 1.3 The current assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the York Historic Environment Record (HER), York records office, and additional online resources. Information regarding Scheduled Monuments was obtained from the HER and Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE). The assessment incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through review of 19th and 20th century map resources.
- 1.4 There are no designated archaeological assets (Scheduled Monuments etc) within the Site. No designated archaeological assets outside of the site are assessed to be sensitive to development.
- 1.5 The study provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site and the significance of that potential. As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

City of York Local Plan (2005)

- 2.14 The current Development Plan for the area comprises the City of York Draft Local Plan Incorporating the 4th set of changes, Development Control Local Plan (adopted April 2005). This will eventually be replaced by a new Local Plan, which is currently in the process of Examination by Independent Planning Inspectors following Submission of the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government on 25 May 2018.
- 2.15 The current plan contains the following policy in relation to archaeology:
- HE10: Archaeology**
- Planning applications for development that involves disturbance of existing ground levels on sites within York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance will be granted provided:
- a) applicants permit a field evaluation, approved by the Council, to assess the extent and importance of any archaeological remains; and

b) applicants can demonstrate that less than 5% of any archaeological deposits will be disturbed or destroyed;

Outside York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance, archaeological deposits of national importance must be preserved in situ. Where physical preservation of the deposits in situ is not possible, applicants must make provision for the professional excavation and recording of the archaeology, in accordance with a detailed scheme approved prior to development commencing.

Therefore in considering the heritage implications of any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government policy and by the saved Local Plan Policy HE10.

2.16 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the Site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the geology within the site as sandstone belonging to the Sherwood Sandstone Group. Superficial deposits are recorded as alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel.
(http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html).

Topography

- 3.2 The study site lies to the north of York city centre opposite York Minster cathedral on the eastern side of the shallow river valley of the Foss.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 70m radius of the Site (Figure 1), also referred to as the study area, held on the York Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 19th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.4 Information obtained from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority confirms that there are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, or Registered Parks and Gardens within the Site (Figure 2).
- 4.5 The Site lies within the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area (Figure 2) and is surrounded by numerous listed buildings. An assessment of these is included in the accompanying Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2022).
- 4.6 Two Scheduled Monuments are located within the 70m study area (Figure 2). These comprise the York Minster cathedral precinct (1017777) c.35m to the north of the Site, including Bootham Bar and the length of the City Walls extending round the precinct up to Monk Bar; and the walled remains of a Norman house of c. 1170 (1020406) c.10m to the east of the Site.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.7 There is one HER record for a non-designated asset located within the Site. The Legionary Fortress (Eboracum) at York (MYO2015) which was established in AD71-74 covered an area of c.50 acres. The Site is located at the approximate centre of this area.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.8 A watching brief at 35 Stonegate (EYO312) c.40m southeast of the Site, revealed evidence of earlier buildings.
- 4.9 The recording of a suggested Roman feature at Dean Court Hotel revealed a section of Medieval or Post Medieval masonry wall surviving as part of light well retaining wall underneath the pavement at the corner of High Petergate and Duncombe Place (EYO4306), c.55m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.10 A watching brief (EYO6539) was conducted c.45m northwest of the Site, on the excavation of a cable trench excavated along the footpath from existing ducting on Duncombe Place around the corner to the Jackson Stops estate agents on High Petergate. The excavation exposed old walls and foundations that may relate to earlier properties that originally extended from High Petergate along what is now Duncombe Place. Dark material found below the footpath bedding would appear to be associated with the demolition of these houses, and the subsequent construction of Duncombe Place in the late 18th century.

Prehistoric

- 4.11 Whilst there is ample evidence for Prehistoric activity in the wider vicinity of York, evidence from within the city itself is extremely limited and there are no records of any Prehistoric finds or features from the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- 4.12 The study site is considered to have a very low potential to contain significant evidence of Prehistoric activity.

Roman

- 4.13 York was founded as a legionary fortress in AD 71. Following the founding of the fortress, York quickly grew as a city with the main area of occupation being located on the opposite side of the River Ouse from the fortress. By the 3rd century AD, the city had become one of the most important in Roman Britain.
- 4.14 Petergate runs from Bootham Bar to King's Square and preserves the line of the *via principalis* (MY04204) of the Roman fortress. The Legionary Fortress (*Eboracum*) at York (MYO2015) was built on the northeast Bank of the River Ouse in AD71 to house the 9th Legion. It occupied an area of 50 acres and included barracks and other buildings including a bathhouse and principia. The fortress was rebuilt in stone in AD 107-8. In the 4th century, York became the military base of the *Dux Britanniarum*, the Headquarters of the northern region.
- 4.15 The Site sits at the approximate centre of the area where the Fortress was located. Though the Site and surrounding area has been subject to extensive development following the Roman era, it is considered there is a high potential for Roman evidence to survive below the footprint of later development.

Early Medieval-Medieval

- 4.16 The Early Medieval City of York is itself an HER entry (MYO4955) and was an established Anglian town by the mid-8th century with its origins going back into the 7th century. York fell to the Danish army in 866 and was the centre of a Danish kingdom for the next fifty years. During the first half of the 10th century, the town was on various occasions captured by Norse invaders from Ireland and by Eric Bloodaxe of Norway, eventually being taken by Athelstan and Edmund of Wessex. The town is documented at Domesday and there are many sources for the medieval town, which was incorporated as a borough in 1396
- 4.17 Founded on the site of the Roman fortress in 627AD, the Cathedral Church of St Peter, York Minster, is located c.65m to the north of the Site. The Cathedral precinct forms a Scheduled Monument (1017777), the southern boundary of which runs adjacent to the Site along High Petergate (Figure 2). The present building is the fifth rebuilding dating from the 11th century. It is possible, however, that York had a cathedral as early as 314AD from the fact that Bishop Eborius of York was a representative of the English church at a convocation in Arles in that year. King Edwin of Northumbria was baptised in the Ouse in 627, after which he ordered an oratory to be constructed on the site.
- 4.18 Petergate takes its name from St. Peter's Minster, is first recorded in 1203. Apart from a short part of the southeast end, the street lay in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey and within the Liberty of St. Peter. The Medieval church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey (HER MYO1130) lies c.25m to the north of the Site on the opposite side of High Petergate.
- 4.19 The Site has been subject to development since the Medieval period, and it is considered there is a moderate potential for remains dating to this period.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.20 The records of this period pertain to built heritage and are assessed in the accompanying Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2022).
- 4.21 The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1852 (Figure 4) shows the Site was situated within an urbanised built-up area from at least the 19th century. The Site at this time was divided by an alleyway named Watson's Court, which ran on a northwest to southeast alignment through the centre of the Site. The alleyway was lined by terraced properties to its north and south.
- 4.22 The 1891 OS map shows the Site has not changed and comprises the buildings along Watson's Court. The Masonic Hall is now denoted to the southwest of the Site. The building to the immediate northeast of the Site is a Sunday School, accessed by an alleyway called Church Passage. To the northwest, the block of buildings at the corner of High Petergate and Duncombe Place have been demolished to form a green open space.
- 4.23 There is little change within or surrounding the Site by 1931 (Figure 6). However, by 1961-1962 (Figure 7), the Site is now shown as an open space showing the buildings and alleyway were demolished/removed during the mid-part of the 20th century. A small outbuilding is shown on the northern boundary of the Site.
- 4.24 There is little change to the area around the Site from 1979-1989 (Figure 8) to 1996 (Figure 9). The Google Earth image from 2020 (Figure 10) shows the Site as it currently exists. Trees and plants have overgrown where Watson's Court formerly ran and extend into the park area with a War Memorial to the northwest.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.25 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.26 There are no designated archaeological assets recorded within the Site. The Scheduled Monument of York Minster cathedral precinct (1017777) is located on the opposite side of High Petergate c.18m to the north of the Site. However, the Site and the Precinct are visually separated by intervening buildings. No designated archaeological assets will be impacted by the proposed development.
- 4.27 A separate Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2022) will assess potential impacts to listed buildings.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.28 The Site is centrally located within the area formally occupied by the Roman Fortress of *Eboracum* (MY02015) and the potential for buried archaeological remains from this period is considered to be high and would be of local to regional significance.
- 4.29 Development of the Site and its locale from the Medieval period suggest a high potential for Medieval and Post-Medieval remains. These would likely be associated with former building foundations and structures that aligned Watson's Court and would be of local to regional significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The Site is a garden area located adjacent to a Masonic Hall. The Site is currently overgrown with a notable amount of Japanese knotweed present across the Site.

Proposed Development

- 5.2 The Site is allocated for a new outside seating area to the rear of the existing building. The proposed works will involve removal of vegetation, surface treatments and the possible laying of below ground drainage pipes. The works will comprise the laying of a c.250mm in depth permeable build-up over the Site's sub-strata, which means that there will be little to no excavation. The requirement for any deeper installation will depend on an investigation and assessment of current drainage trail pits beneath the Site, which if determined are not suitable may need to be replaced by pipework installation which would need some level of ground disturbance.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.3 The Site contains no designated archaeological assets. The proposed development will have no impact on any designated archaeological asset.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.4 The proposed plans, subject to later drainage pit investigations, require only very shallow works which would not likely impact on buried archaeology. Should deeper channels be required to be dug to place new drainage pipes, then any shallow-lying deposits would be potentially truncated during their installation.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of JEH Planning for Quietpresence Limited. It considers a rectangular-shaped area of land, measuring c. 270m square, located off High Petergate, York, centred at NGR SE 60223 52094. The Site falls within the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area, though above ground built heritage assets are assessed in the accompanying Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2022).
- 6.2 This document has been prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework, to identify and provide a description of the significance of archaeological assets on the site and the likely effects of future development.
- 6.3 No designated archaeological assets are located within the Site, however the Site does lie within the York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI). Additionally, the Site lies within the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area (Figure 2) and is surrounded by numerous listed buildings. An assessment of these is included in the accompanying Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2022).
- 6.4 The Site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. It has found that the Site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The Site is located at the central point of the area formerly occupied by the Roman Fortress of *Eboracum* and as such the potential for buried archaeological remains from this period is considered to be high.
- 6.5 The area around the Site saw dramatic development from the Medieval to the Post-Medieval periods. Archaeological work within the study area has revealed the existence of earlier building remains beneath current properties and the potential survival of remains associated with early buildings along the line of Watson's Court is considered to be high.
- 6.6 The Site has formed an outside garden area adjacent to the Masonic Lodge from the mid- 20th century following the removal of Watson's Court and adjoining buildings. The area is now heavily overgrown. The proposed shallow nature of the proposed works suggest that an archaeological horizon would not be impacted. This is, however, subject to an assessment of current sub-surface drainage trail pits. If these were found to be unfit for purpose, then new drainage pipes would have to be lain requiring some level of digging.
- 6.7 It is recommended in this scenario that an archaeologist be present on Site to conduct a watching brief during the below ground works. There may also be a requirement for a watching brief during vegetation removal. As the Site lies within an AAI an operations notice must be sent to the City Archaeologist and York Archaeological Trust before any ground disturbance (including utilities) can commence.
- 6.8 The exact requirement for further archaeological works within the Site will be decided in consultation with the York City Archaeologist.

Sources Consulted

General

York Historic Environment Record

York Record Office

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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Cartographic

Ordnance Survey Map 1852

Ordnance Survey Map 1891

Ordnance Survey Map 1931

Ordnance Survey Map 1961- 1962

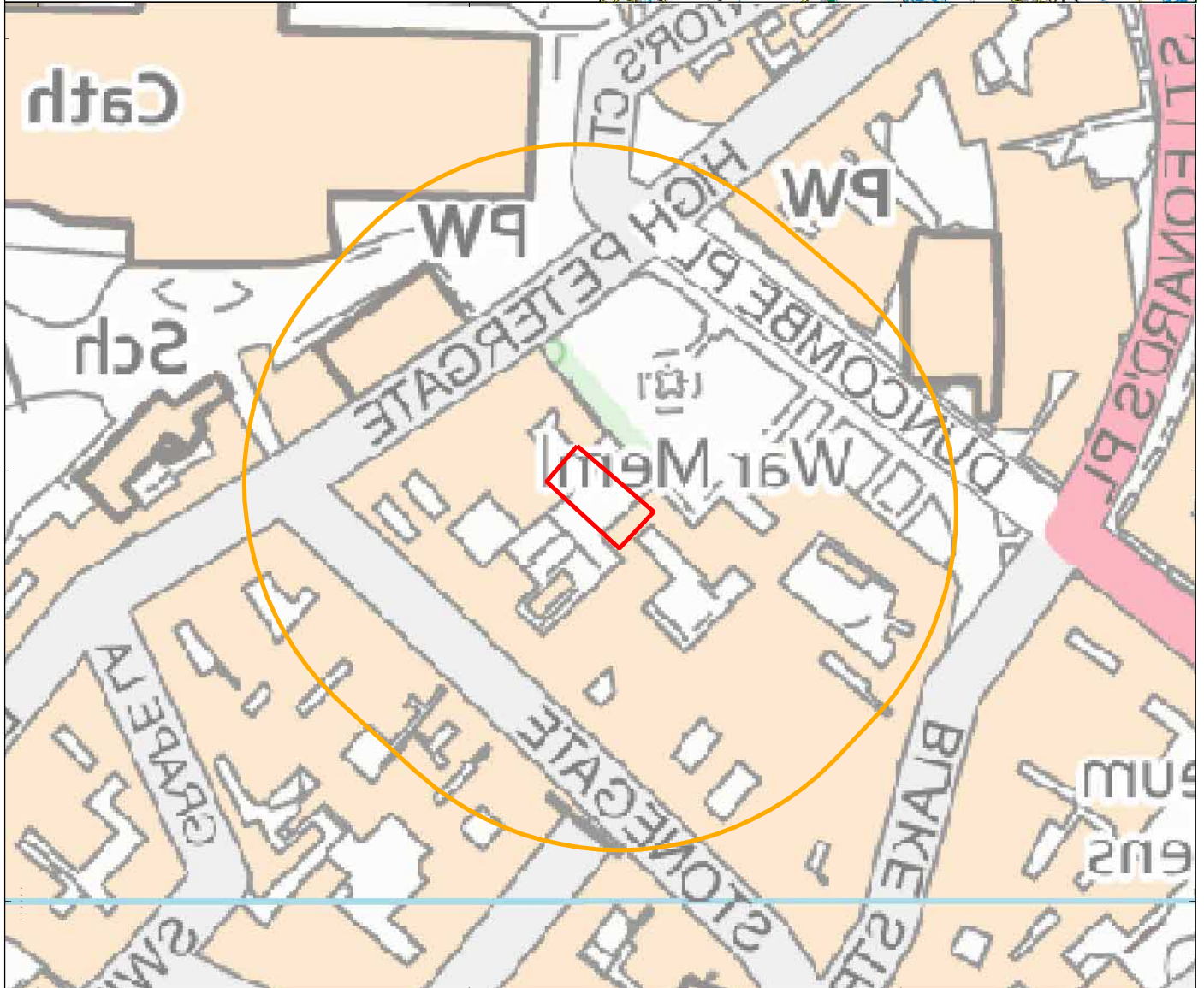
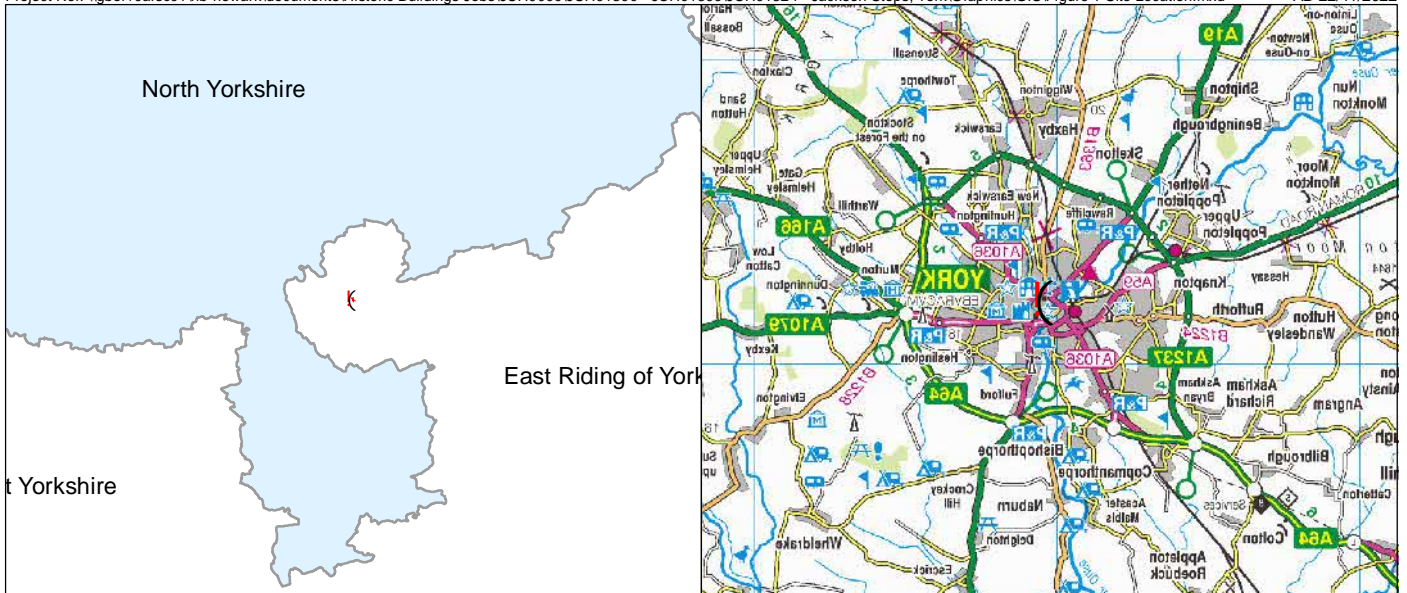
Ordnance Survey Map 1979- 1989



Ordnance Survey Map 1996

2020 Google Earth



FIGURES



-  Site Boundary
-  70m Search Area

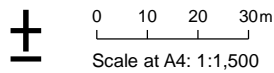
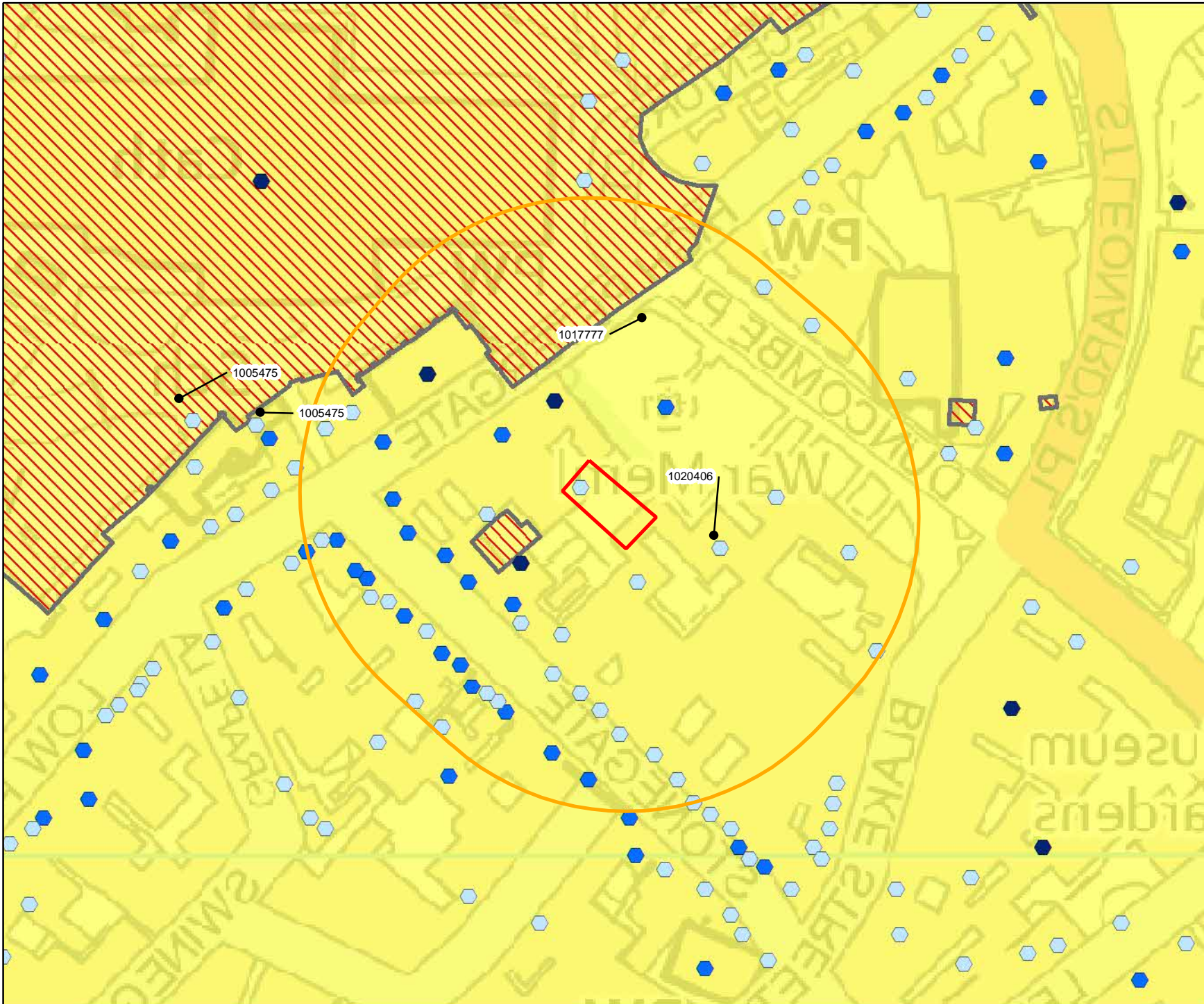









Figure 1
Site Location



-  Site Boundary
-  70m Search Area
- Listed Buildings**
- Grade**
-  % I
-  % II*
-  % II
-  York Central Historic Core Conservation Area
-  Scheduled Monuments

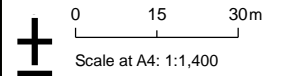
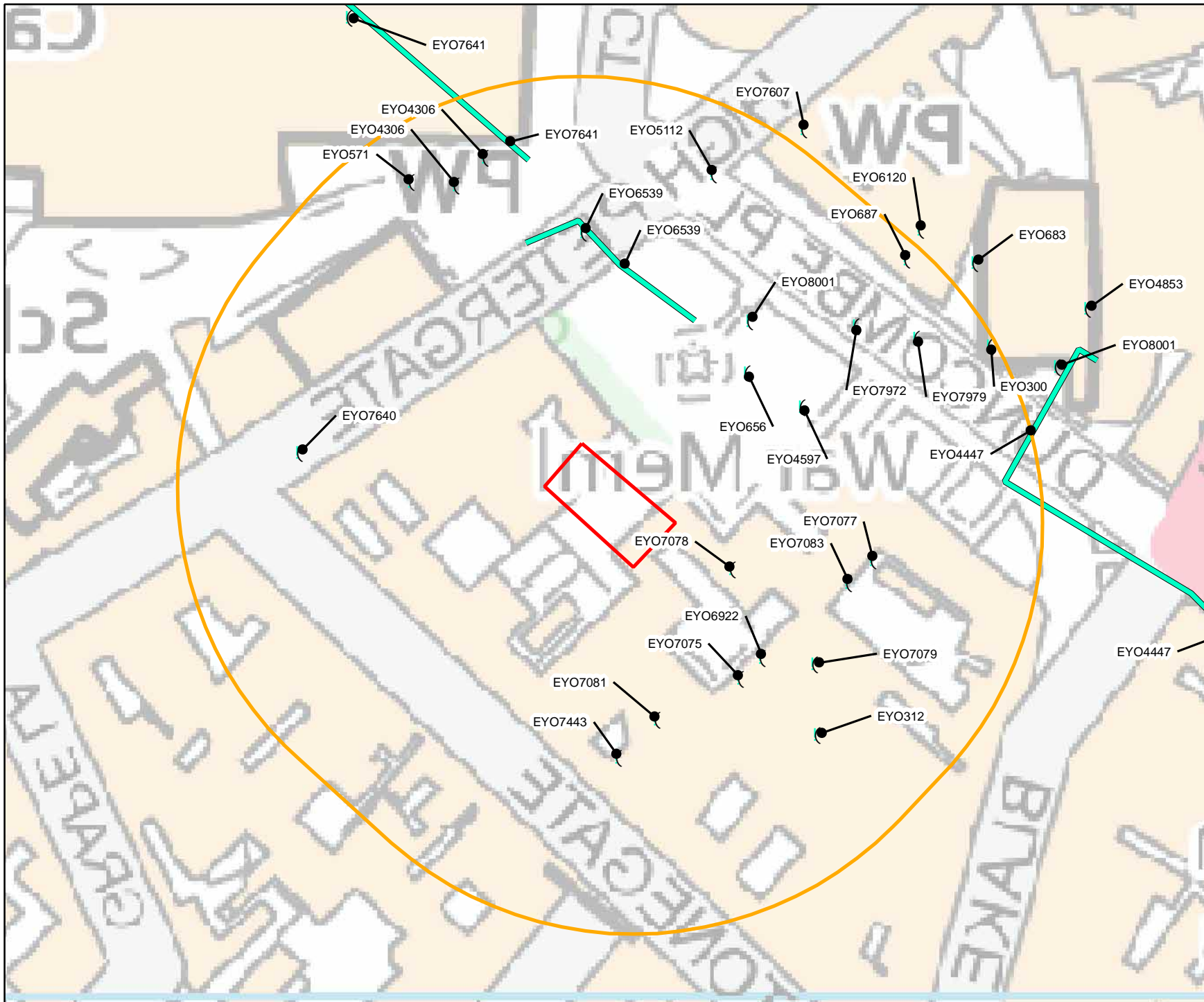


Figure 2
Designated Heritage Assets



- Site Boundary
- 70m Search Area
- Event

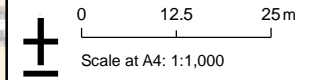
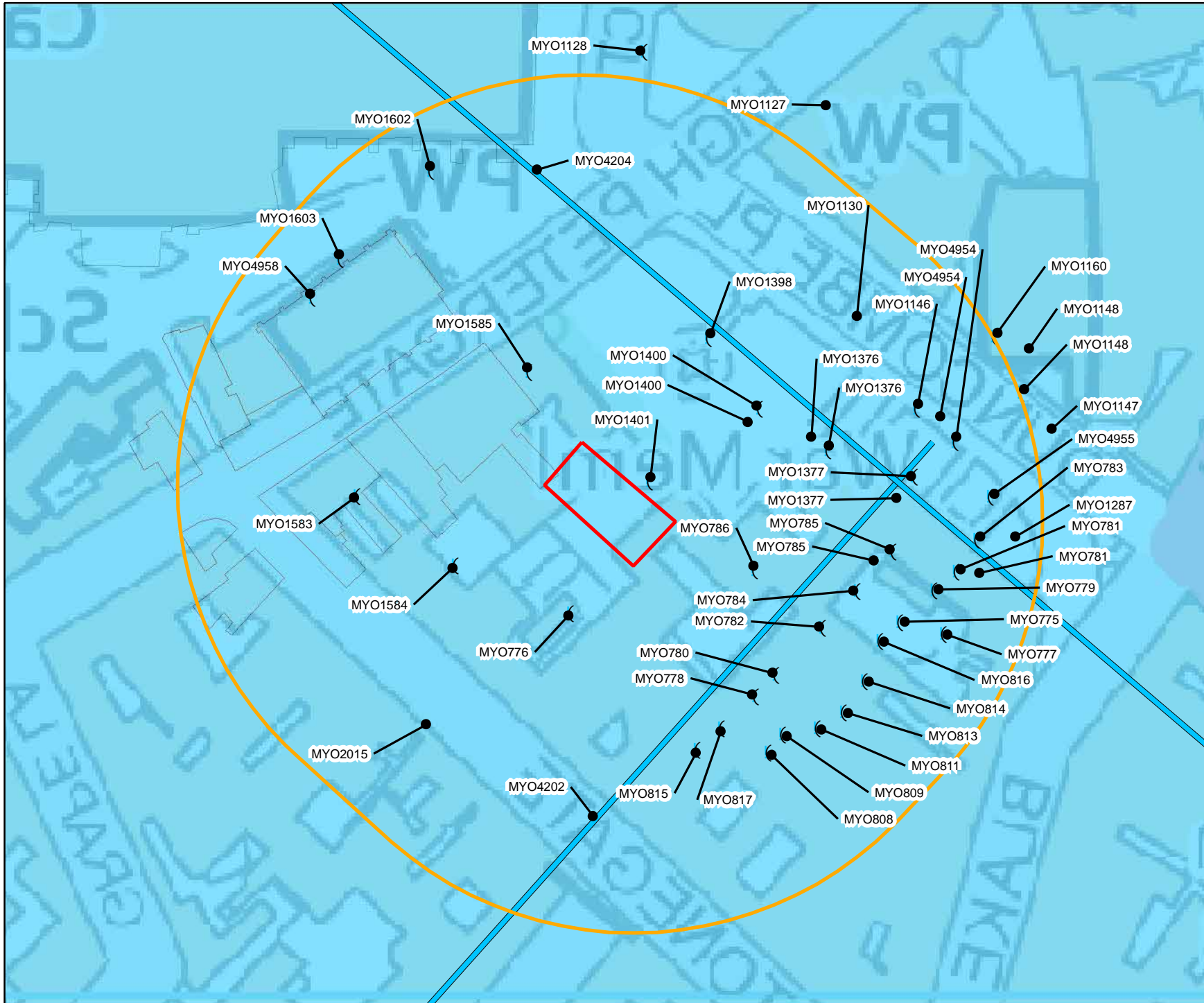


Figure 3a
HER Data Events



- Site Boundary
- 70m Search Area
- Monument

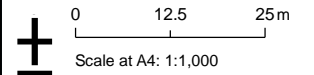
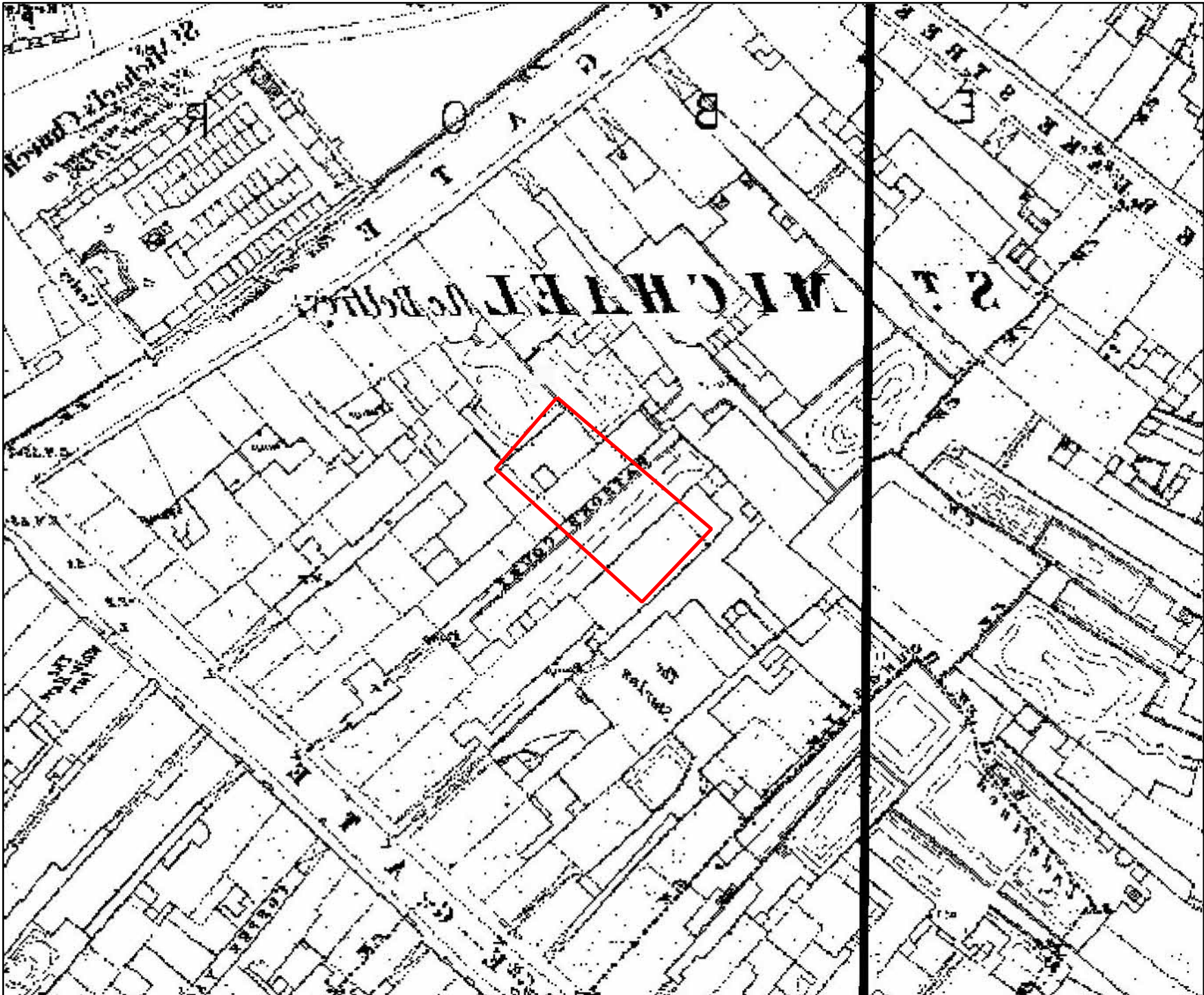


Figure 3b
HER Data Monuments



 Site Boundary

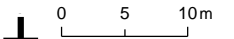
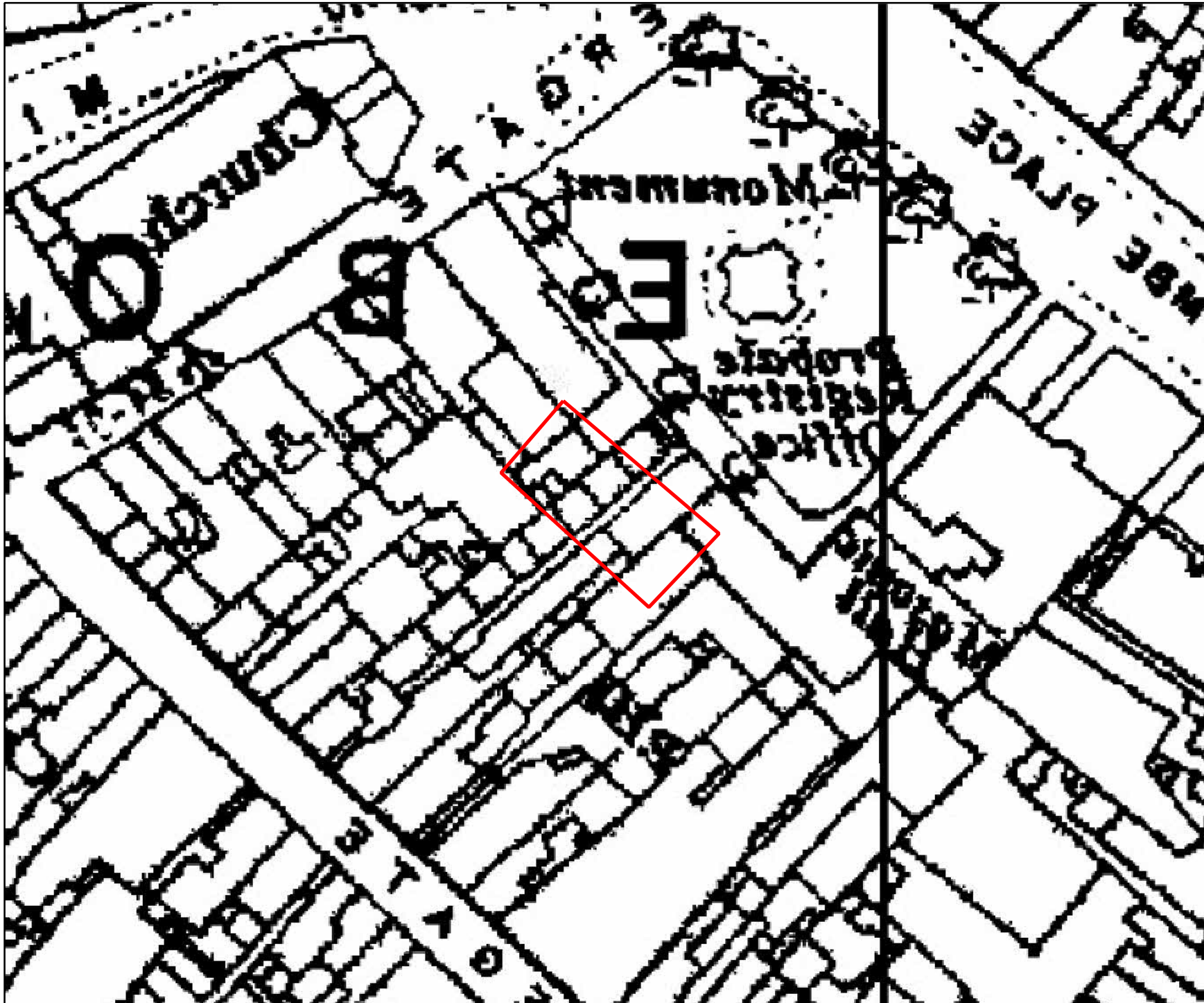


Scale at A4: 1:600



Figure 4
Ordnance Survey Map 1852



 Site Boundary


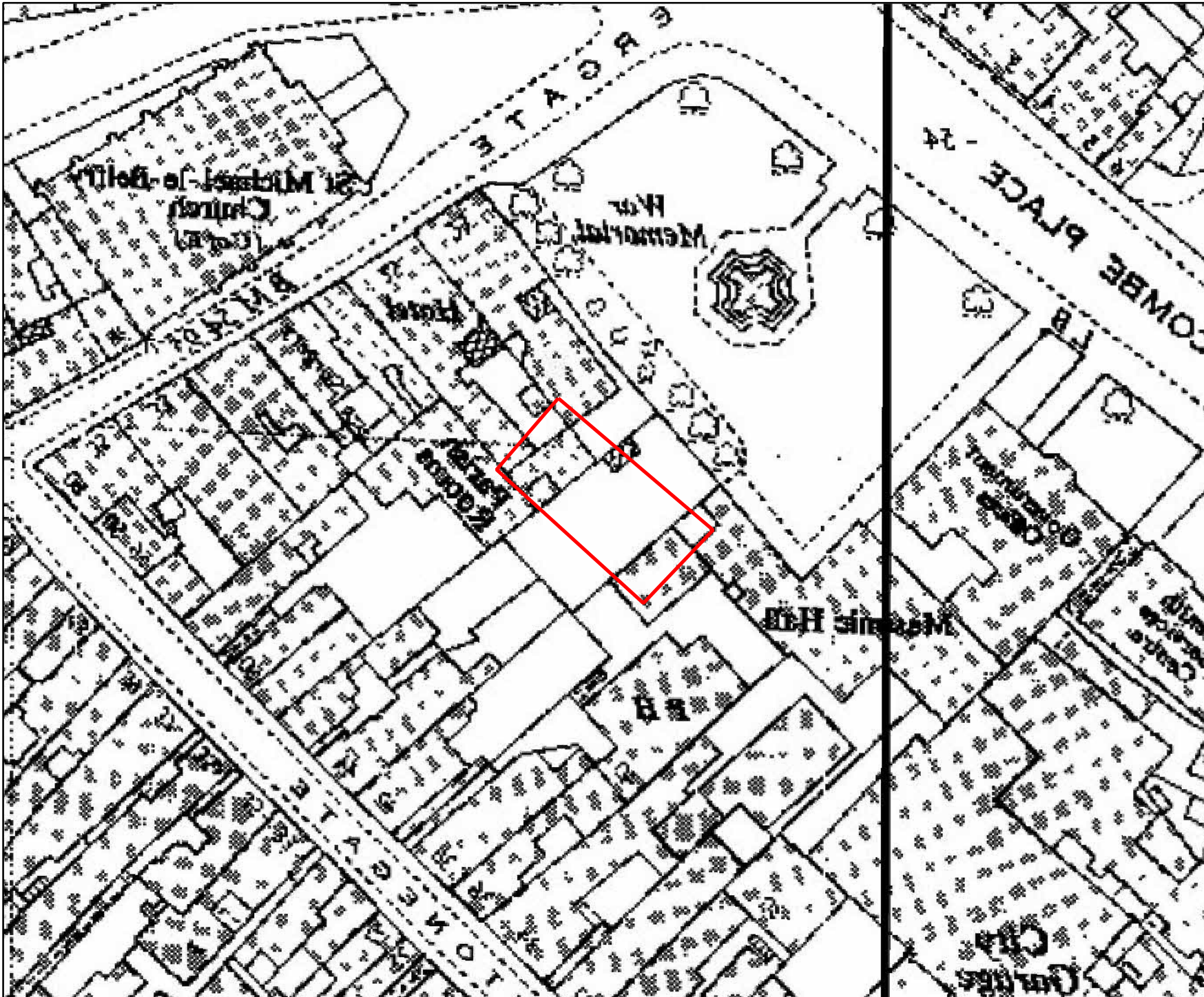
 0 5 10m
Scale at A4: 1:600



Figure 6
Ordnance Survey Map 1931

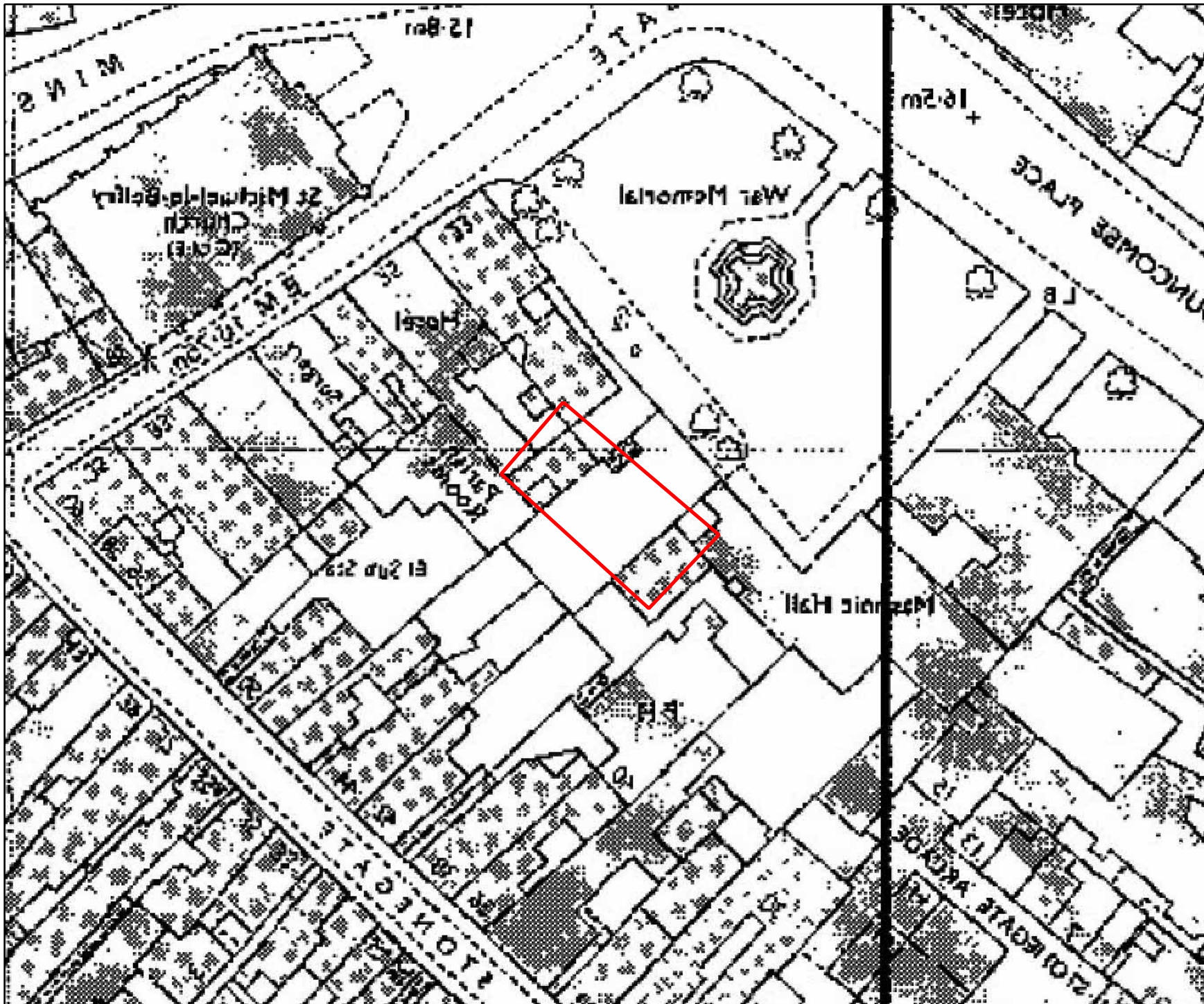


 Site Boundary

0 5 10m
 Scale at A4: 1:600



Figure 7
 Ordnance Survey Map 1961-1962

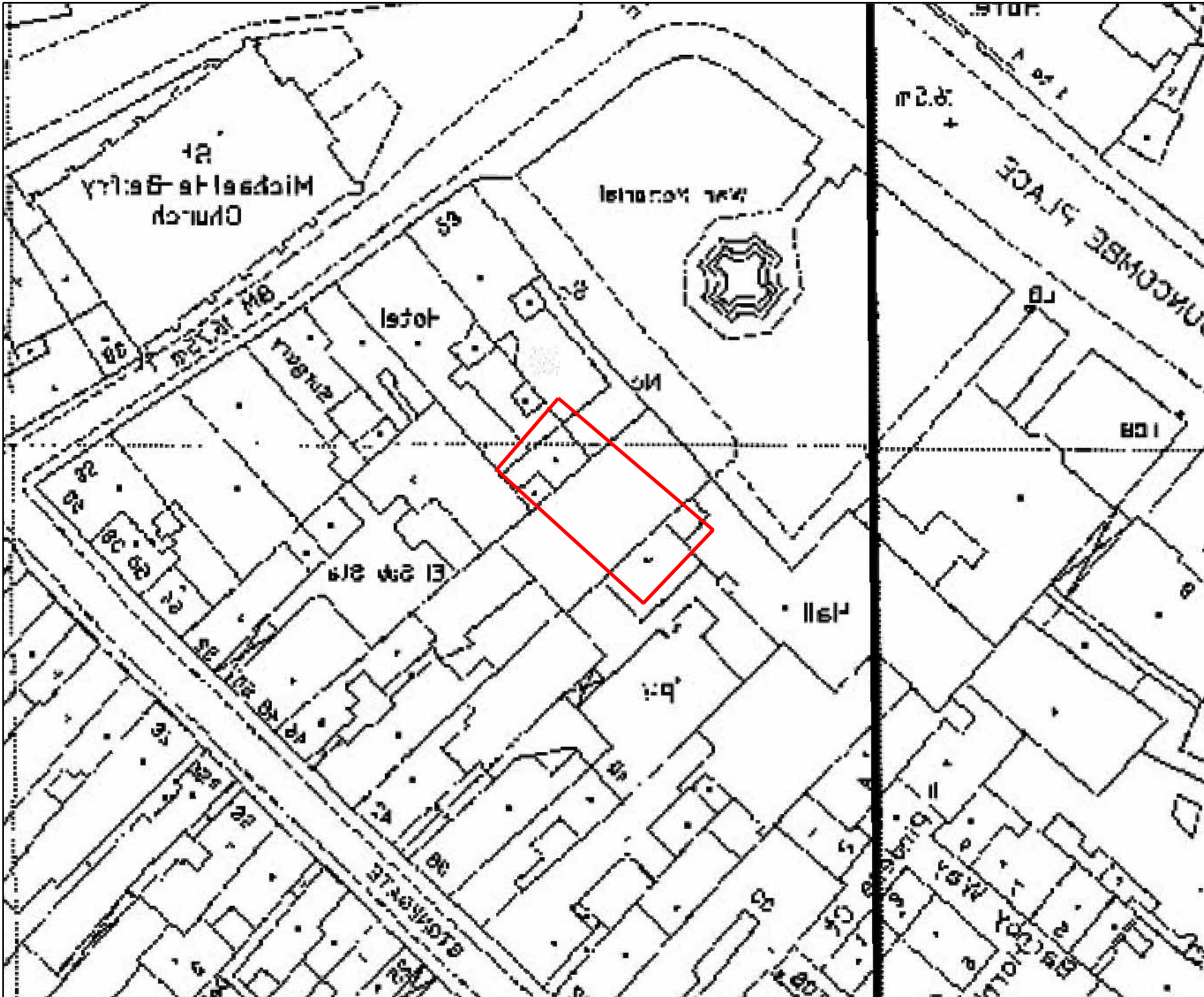


 Site Boundary

0 5 10m
 Scale at A4: 1:600



Figure 8
 Ordnance Survey Map 1979-1989



 Site Boundary

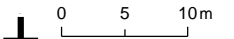

Scale at A4: 1:600



Figure 9
Ordnance Survey Map 1996



 Site Boundary


 0 5 10m
Scale at A4: 1:600



Figure 10
2020 Google Earth



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

HER Gazetteer

HER No.	Name	Location	Date
	Monuments		
MYO775	39 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6028 5207	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO776	Ye Olde Starre Inne, 40 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6022 5207	Medieval to Modern
MYO777	41 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6029 5206	Modern
MYO778	42 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6025 5205	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO779	43 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6029 5207	Medieval to Modern
MYO780	44-46 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6026 5206	Medieval to Modern
MYO781	45-47 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6030 5207	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO782	48 & 50 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6027 5207	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO783	49 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6030 5208	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO784	52 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6027 5207	Medieval to Modern
MYO785	54 & 56-58 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6028 5208	Medieval to Modern
MYO786	Norman house, rear of 48-50 Stonegate - Grade I	SE 6025 5208	Medieval
MYO808	29 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6026 5204	Modern
MYO809	31 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6026 5204	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO811	33 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6027 5205	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO813	35 Stonegate (At the Sign of the Bible) - Grade II*	SE 6027 5205	Medieval to Modern
MYO814	35A Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6027 5206	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO815	36 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6024 5204	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO816	37 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6028 5206	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO817	38 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6025 5205	Medieval to Modern
MYO1127	Cathedral Church of St Peter, York Minster - Grade I	SE 6032 5219	Medieval to Modern
MYO1128	Lamp Standard approximately 10 metres west of York Minster - Grade II	SE 6023 5217	Modern
MYO1130	St Michael le Belfrey - Grade I	SE 6027 5212	Medieval to Modern
MYO1146	38 High Petergate - Grade II*	SE 6028 5211	Medieval to Modern
MYO1147	2-8 Minster Gates and 40 Low Petergate - Grade II	SE 6031 5210	Modern
MYO1148	3-9 Minster Gates and 11 Minster Yard - Grade II	SE 6030 5211	Post Medieval to Modern

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MYO1160	12 Minster Yard - Grade II	SE 6030 5212	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO1287	37-9 Low Petergate and 51 Stonegate - Grade II	SE 6030 5208	Modern
MYO1376	31 and 31A High Petergate (including 52A Stonegate) - Grade II	SE 6027 5209	Medieval to Modern
MYO1377	33-5 High Petergate, including number 60 Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6028 5209	Medieval to Modern
MYO1398	23 High Petergate - Grade I	SE 6024 5212	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO1400	25-29 High Petergate - Grade II*	SE 6025 5211	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO1401	Cottage attached to rear of 25 High Petergate - Grade II	SE 6023 5209	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO1583	Crown buildings - Grade II	SE 6018 5209	Undated - Modern
MYO1584	Masonic hall - Grade II	SE 6020 5208	Modern
MYO1585	South African War Memorial - Grade II*	SE 6021 5211	Modern
MYO1602	Dean Court Hotel (part) and attached railings - Grade II	SE 6019 5215	Modern
MYO1603	4-6 Duncombe Place - Grade II	SE 6017 5214	Post Medieval to Modern
MYO2015	Legionary Fortress (Eboracum) - Grade II*	SE 60313 52132	Roman
MYO4202	Via Praetoria/Stonegate - Grade II*	SE 6023 5203	Medieval to Modern
MYO4204	Via Principalis	SE 6028 5209	Roman
MYO4954	1 Minster Gates	SE 6029 5210	Medieval to Modern
MYO4955	York (Early Med - Med town)	SE 6030 5209	Medieval to Post Medieval
MYO4958	Boundary Marker at 6 Duncombe Place	SE 6017 5213	Post Medieval to Modern
	Events		
EYO300	12 Minster Yard		
EYO312	35 Stonegate - Watching Brief 2003	SE 6026 5205	
EYO571	Dean Court Hotel Duncombe Place		
EYO656	Guy Fawkes Hotel, 25 High Petergate - Survey 2004	SE 6050 5189	
EYO683	Minster Yard sewer repair - Watching Brief 1992	SE 6029 5214	
EYO687	St Michael le Belfrey		
EYO4306	Photographic Record Masonry Wall Dean Court Hotel - 2010	SE 6020 5215	
EYO4447	Low Petergate Minster Yard - Watching Brief	SE 6036 5204	
EYO4597	29 High Petergate - Watching Brief	SE 6026 5211	
EYO4607	Stonegate Cellar Survey 2012	SE 6024 5203	
EYO4853	Minster Gates and Part of Minster Yard, York - Desk Based Assessment/Survey 2008	SE 6032 5212	
EYO4899	City Garage, Blake Street - Excavation	SE 6019 5205	
EYO5017	Via Principalis? - Observation	SE 6021 5216	
EYO5112	Watching Brief Sewer Repair, Deangate, York - 20103	SE 6025 5215	
EYO6120	York Minster Camera Cantorum - Watching Brief 2015	SE 6028 5214	
EYO6539	Duncombe Place and High Petergate - Watching Brief 2019	SE 6023 5213	
EYO6922	44 Stonegate - Watching Brief	SE 6025 5206	
EYO7075	42 Stonegate - Watching Brief 1988	SE 6025 5206	
EYO7077	54 Stonegate - Watching Brief 1993	SE 6028 5208	

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EYO7078	48-50 Stonegate - Watching Brief 1985	SE 6025 5208	
EYO7079	Stonegate - Watching Brief 1974	SE 6026 5206	
EYO7081	36 Stonegate - Watching Brief 1982	SE 6023 5205	
EYO7083	52 Stonegate - Watching Brief 1984	SE 6027 5207	
EYO7443	32-34 Stonegate - Watching Brief 1982	SE 6023 5204	
EYO7607	York Minster: South-West Tower - Watching Brief 1999	SE 6026 5216	
EYO7640	Land at Duncombe Place - Watching Brief 2010	SE 6017 5210	
EYO7641	High Petergate to Stonegate - Watching Brief 2009	SE 6017 5219	
EYO7972	St Michael le Belfrey - Desk Based Assessment	SE 6027 5212	
EYO7979	Investigation during geotechnical works St Michael le Belfrey - Evaluation	SE 6028 5212	
EYO8001	York City Centre for Hostile Vehicle Mitigation (HVM) - Watching Brief 2022	SE 6028 5191	
	Scheduled Monuments		
1017777	York Minster cathedral precinct: including Bootham Bar and the length of City Walls extending round the precinct up to Monk Bar		



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