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YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**ST. LEONARD'S PLACE
AND MUSEUM STREET, YORK**

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

by D. T. Evans

REPORT NUMBER 2008/30



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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List of Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
EH	English Heritage
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
YAT	York Archaeological Trust
UI	Unique Identifier

ABSTRACT

This study indicates that the site lies in an area rich in archaeology, dating from the Roman period to the present day. These archaeological remains may include parts of the Roman Legionary Fortress and portions of St. Leonard's Hospital, one of the largest and wealthiest in England during the medieval period. The extent and nature of any such remains is unclear as is the state of preservation, although away from the basements of 1–9 St. Leonard's Place and 2–4 Museum Street, the archaeological potential is likely to be high but this cannot be confirmed at present.

1. INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by St Leonard's Property Company Ltd. of Leeds, (a subsidiary company of Rushbond PLC) to undertake a desk-based archaeological and historical assessment of a site along the south-eastern end of St. Leonard's Place and north-eastern end of Museum Street, York (NGR SE 6008 5213, Fig 1) in advance of any potential redevelopment of the site.

This report has been compiled using guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001) and also the internal notes and guidance as used by York Archaeological Trust.

2. THE SITE AND STUDY AREA

The site lies partly within, and partly outside, the area of the Roman Legionary Fortress, partly within the south-west part of the fortress known as the *Praetentura*. It also lies within the historic medieval core of the walled city north-east of the River Ouse.

The site is a slightly curved irregular rectangle measuring approximately 150m north-south and 30m east-west. An access road crosses the northern part of the site dividing it into two unequal halves, the northern part of which is mainly a car park and the southern of which is office buildings currently occupied by City of York Council, 1-9 St. Leonard's Place and 2-4 Museum Street. The ground is fairly flat and even but slopes gently down from c.16.2m AOD in Museum Street to c.15.6m AOD close to the northern end of the site.

The study area is centred on NGR SE 6008 5213 and has a nominal radius of 250m (Fig 2). Readily accessible material from the study area was examined and the significant items have been included within this report.

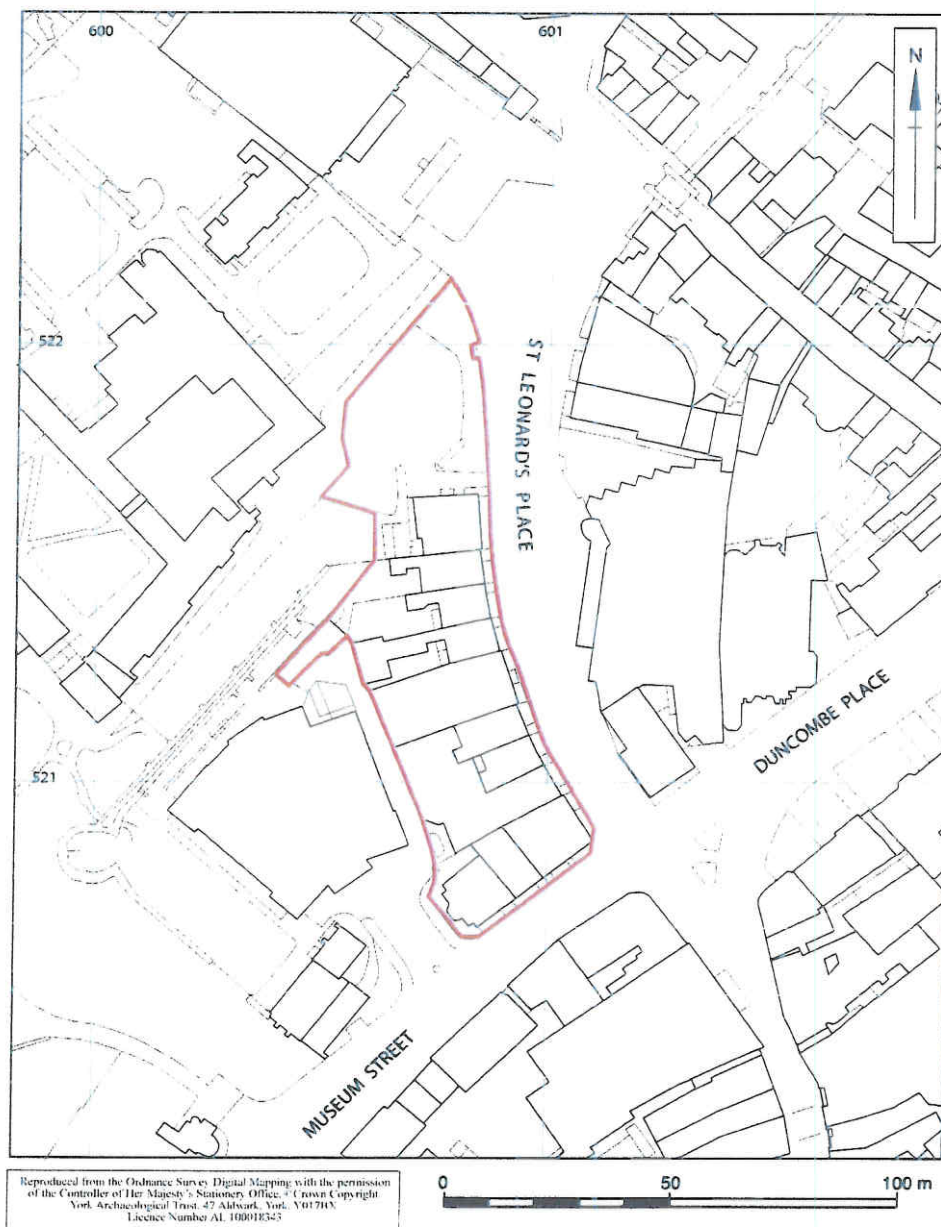


Figure 1 Site location and extent

Below the material derived from human activity, the natural subsoil over this part of York is normally boulder clay, occasionally with lenses or bands of sand and gravel, overlying the solid geology of Bunter sandstone.

3. AIMS OF THE STUDY

- to elucidate and assess the current state of knowledge about the archaeology of the site, using a wide range of readily accessible sources.
- to undertake a walkover survey of the site to establish the current topography of the area and how, or if, it has changed in the past.
- to understand the current state of historical knowledge about the site's topographic evolution and historical development, utilising a wide range of sources, in order to contribute to the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy in relation to proposals for future works.
- to make the results available.

4. METHOD STATEMENT

This report was compiled using a variety of sources, some readily accessible and others not so accessible. The online English Heritage websites Pastscape and Viewfinder were both searched as was the online database managed by the Archaeology Data Service. The City of York Historic and Natural Environment Record (HER) was examined as was the City of York's online archive of historic photographs, Imagine York. The YAT online Archive Gazetteer was searched. Other websites visited included the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs and the borehole gazetteer of the British Geological Survey.

Further information was derived from a commissioned search of the National Monuments Record. The City of York Archives was visited as was the City of York Art Gallery.

The site has been the subject of a walkover survey during which notes were made and a number of colour digital photographs were taken.

All original records pertaining to this report are currently held by the York Archaeological Trust under their project code 5170.

5. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The available archaeological evidence from the study area is very considerable and the sites mentioned below are only a representative sample of the total, enough to present a clear picture of the archaeology of the area. The numbers in bold refer to Figure 2. A gazetteer of the sites mentioned below appears in this report as Appendix 1.

5.1.1 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (UP TO 1ST CENTURY AD)

Although prehistoric material is relatively rare in York, finds from the Neolithic period onwards are recorded from the city (RCHMY 3, 1972, xxxvi – xxxix). None of these can be shown definitely to have come from within the study area although a "C" Beaker of late Neolithic date (c.2,000 BC), found near Bootham before 1842 (1) (RCHMY 3, 1972, xxxvii) may have come from the study area. More recently, in 1998-9, excavations to the rear of 3 Little Stonegate (2) (YORYM: 1998.705), less than 200m south-east of the site, revealed a ditch, a stake-hole alignment and deposits which had been sealed below a layer of turf which was not apparently disturbed until the construction of early Roman timber buildings and thus may well be of late Iron-Age date.

5.1.2 THE ROMAN PERIOD (1ST TO 4TH CENTURIES)

Evidence for this period is abundant within the study area and details of discoveries up to the early 1960s can be found in the relevant Royal Commission volume (RCHMY 1, 1962). Further work between 1971 and 1990, mainly by YAT, has been published (Ottaway, 1996). A short stretch of the fortress wall (3) (RCHMY 1, 28a) and part of one of the interval towers, NW2 (4) (RCHMY 1, 26b), is known to lie within the red-line boundary of the site and the section of fortress wall is visible above modern ground level a short distance north of 9 St. Leonard's Place. A further interval tower, NW3 (5) (RCHMY 1, 27a), was excavated and destroyed in 1835 and lay below the centre of St. Leonard's Place, a short distance to the north-east of the site. Recently, between 2001 and 2004, a training excavation (6) (YORYM:2001-4.10746) run by YAT investigated small sections of the Roman defences to the south-west of the Central Library (Hunterman, in prep). A small part of the fortress wall has been seen in a contractors trench in Museum Street (7) (YAT 1979.1002).

5.1.3 THE ANGLIAN AND ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN PERIODS (5TH TO 11TH CENTURIES)

Despite documentary evidence for York being a thriving Anglian town as early as the early 7th century physical evidence for this period in York's history is not common. However, the excavations at York Minster in 1967-73 produced at least 48 fragments of Anglian and

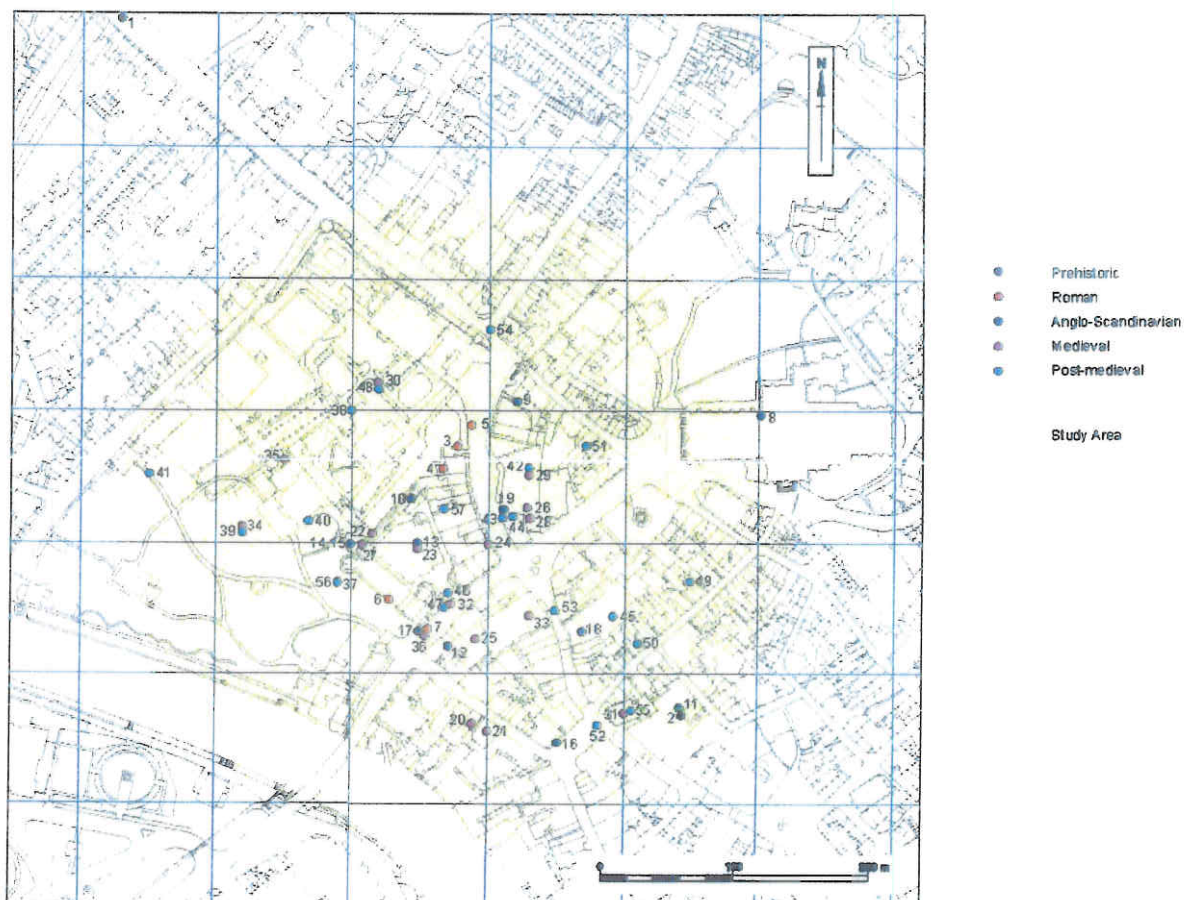


Figure 2 Archaeological sites and the study area

Anglo-Scandinavian stonework dating from the 7th to the 11th centuries (8) (NMR UI 1398782). Two fragments of cross shaft (9) (NMR UI 1301065) have come from St. Leonard's Place, one found in 1833-4 and the other in 1852, and dated to the 7th to 9th centuries. A short distance to the south-west of the northern part of the site lies the Anglian Tower (10) (NMR UI 536743), normally dated to the 7th century although it may be as late as the 9th century, or, possibly, very late Roman in date. Anglo-Scandinavian material is not common in the immediate vicinity of the site, the heart of the Anglo-Scandinavian town is now known to lie to the south-east, but work at Little Stonegate in 1999 (11) (NMR UI 1454760) revealed evidence for a small timber-framed structure and occupation of the period. Investigation of the site of the Roman Interval Tower SW5 in the early 1970's uncovered the remains of a possible Anglo-Scandinavian palisade (12) (NMR UI 1406497) following the line of the external Roman defensive ditches of the fortress. Work on the defences in the vicinity has produced evidence for these periods and the sites include the Rear of Public Library (13) (NMR UI 635629), Anglian Tower / Tower 19 (14) (NMR UI

635647) and Tower 19 (15) (NMR UI 635649). Further details of the defences of this period have been published in the relevant Royal Commission volume (RCHMY 2, 1972) Further evidence for the 5th to 11th centuries has come from sites at Barclays Bank, St Helen's Square (16) (NMR UI 635601), Museum Gardens-Tower SW6 (17) (NMR UI 635639), 9 Blake Street (18) (NMR UI 658855) and the Theatre Royal (19) (NMR UI 1223997).

5.1.4 THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (11TH TO 16TH CENTURIES)

Archaeological remains of the period are abundant within the study area. Skeletons, of medieval date, found at Lloyds Bank, Lendal (20) (NMR UI 658839) in 1974 and in Lendal (21) (NMR UI 534932) in 1975 were probably associated with the Augustinian Friary known to have existed in the vicinity. The defences of this period have been investigated at the Multangular Tower – Anglian Tower site (22) (NMR UI 635470) and to the rear of the Public Library (23) (NMR UI 635629). There have been a large number of archaeological investigations of the medieval defences and the information from these, up to 1972, has been published (RCHMY 2, 1972). Excavations at 9 Blake Street in 1975-6 produced a well, evidence of glass working, pits and deposits (24) (NMR UI 635579) of this date and work at the site of Tower SW5 revealed a pit (25) (NMR UI 635638). A number of archaeological interventions at the Theatre Royal have produced a well (26) (NMR UI 659207), a wall and pottery (27) (NMR UI 658786), another well (28) (NMR UI 659492) and a timber structure and associated occupation deposits (29) (NMR UI 1476490). A drain has been recorded at King's Manor (30) (NMR UI 658895), human remains in St Helen's Square (31) (NMR UI 659063), a wall in Museum Street (32) (NMR UI 659428) and a well at the Assembly Rooms, Blake Street (33) (NMR UI 659188). Many small scale investigations within the Museum Gardens such as those in 1985 (34) (NMR UI 659101) and 1986 (35) (NMR UI 659197) have produced walls and other structural remains forming parts of St. Mary's Abbey. Evidence for robbed out walls, probably of medieval date, came from a contractor's trench in Museum Street (36) (YAT 1979.1002) and a sewer recorded in the Museum Gardens (37) (YAT YORYM: 2000.2404). It is possible that parts of the rampart retaining wall to the north-west of the library may be of medieval date and that this wall also forms part of the precinct wall of St Leonard's Hospital.

5.1.5 THE POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIODS (16TH TO 21ST CENTURIES)

Features, structural remains and deposits of the 16th to 21st centuries are common within the study area. Work in Museum Gardens has recorded a kiln (38) (NMR UI 658766), deposits (39) (NMR UI 659101), a floor (40) (NMR UI 659278) and a wall (41) (NMR UI 659441) and observations at the Theatre Royal have been made of structural remains (42) (NMR UI 1476490) and a feature (43) (NMR UI 1223997) and finds (44) (NMR UI 658786) have been recovered from the site. Other evidence includes a well, yard and structure from the former

Stonegate Arcade (45) (NMR UI 1445753), 19th century dump deposits from Library Square (46) (NMR UI 1355836), a road surface from Museum Street (47) (NMR UI 659428), finds from the King's Manor (48) (NMR UI 658895), a cellar from 42 Stonegate (49) (NMR UI 659318), a well from 18–20 Stonegate (50) (NMR UI 658970), a cellar and other structural remains from 17–19 High Petergate (51) (NMR UI 659013), a cemetery in St Helen's Square (52) (NMR UI 659284), a sewer in Blake Street (53) (NMR 659429), modern deposits from Bootham – St. Leonard's Place (54) (NMR UI 659499) and post-medieval and modern deposits from St. Helen's Church (55) (NMR UI 1331414). Post-medieval deposits and a modern buried path have been observed within Museum Gardens (56) (YAT YORYM: 2000.2404). A small trench dug to the rear of 6 St Leonard's Place during the 1999 Time Team excavations at St Leonard's Hospital produced deposits of modern, post-medieval and possibly earlier, date (57).(YAT YORYM: 1999.942) The detailed results for this trench do not appear to be currently available.

5.2 THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Much of the current site, with the exception of the northern tip, lies within the precinct of the medieval St. Leonard's Hospital and most of the following historical background has been taken from the historical background section written as part of the project design (Hunterman, 2004) for the 2004 Training Excavation to the south-west of the Central Library.

By tradition St. Leonard's Hospital was founded in 936 by King Athelstan as St Peter's Hospital. The King is said to have initiated the right of the hospital to one thrave, or sheaf, of corn from each plough in the diocese to support its work. The thraves, known as Petercorn, were confirmed by William II at the Norman re-foundation (RCHMY 5, 93). It has been argued that the 10th century foundation was located near the Minster, as it is by no means certain that hospitals existed as free-standing institutions before the Conquest (Cullum 1993). Two cross-shaft fragments of pre-Norman date, found in St. Leonard's Place, suggest that a church with burial ground stood in the vicinity before the hospital was relocated to the site in the medieval period (RCHMY 5, 95).

The hospital's establishment on a site in the west corner of the former Roman fortress is thought to date to the reign of William II. The hospital precinct was bounded to the north-west and south-west by the medieval city defences (which in this area follow the line of the Roman fortress wall), to the south-east by what were known in medieval times as Lop Lane and Footless Lane, and to the north-east by the properties fronting onto High Petergate.

In about 1137, the hospital appears to have been re-organised by Archbishop Thurstan. These changes included a new church, dedicated by King Stephen to St. Leonard. It is

generally agreed that the original hospital buildings were damaged by fire in 1137, hence the construction of a new church, although this interpretation has recently been challenged by Norton (1998). The church was located 'in the high street adjoining the hospital' which is a little puzzling as the 'high street' is usually taken to refer to Lendal, a street which approaches the hospital site from the south-east. The reference is most likely to imply, however, that the church was close to the street which is now Museum Street. It is also likely to have been on the same alignment as the surviving buildings in the south-western part of the precinct. In this case it would have stood on north-east/south-west alignment, similar to virtually all York's medieval churches including that of nearby St Mary's Abbey founded some 50 years earlier. The only major exception to this was the Minster itself, which was placed on a true east-west line when re-founded after the Conquest.

It is difficult from what is known to establish a coherent plan for the whole site, although Cullum (1991; 1993) has suggested that the documentary sources indicate that by the 13th century it had a double courtyard plan similar to some other known medieval hospitals. One courtyard would have been surrounded by the buildings of the hospital while the other would have been an Augustinian monastery of standard type. There would have been a number of buildings and facilities in the precinct including a master's lodgings, service areas, school and cemetery. In 1346 a 'barnhouse' under the infirmary was apparently converted into a nursery for children.

There are two places within the precinct where medieval buildings survive. In the Theatre Royal there are the remains of an undercroft of the mid 12th century. It seems likely that the building of which the undercroft formed part stood on an east-west alignment, at 90° to that of a lane immediately to the east. This lane originally continued the line of Blake Street, which runs up to the hospital from the south-east, as far as High Petergate, but was incorporated into the hospital site in 1299 and stopped up. The line of the lane can still be traced in the modern street plan and the site of its junction with High Petergate is probably occupied by No.7 High Petergate. A gateway to the hospital precinct stood in what is now Duncombe Place, facing south-east towards what is now Blake Street: A surviving arch was not finally demolished until the 18th century. Close to the gate site there are the remains of a small 13th/14th-century building now incorporated in a house used by the Theatre Royal as offices (RCHMY 5, 93-5).

Other hospital buildings survive in the south-west part of the precinct, south-west of the site currently being studied. They comprise a vaulted passageway, which led to the River Ouse, and on its north-west side there is a vaulted undercroft. Above both gate and undercroft are remains of the hospital infirmary and a chapel. These buildings are probably those built at

the expense of John Romanus, Treasurer of the Minster, in the second quarter of the 13th century. Part of the infirmary, a second chapel and boundary wall are thought to have been demolished when Museum Street was widened in 1782. Their location is shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1853. Investigations in 1846, when the area between the Public Library and City wall was given by the City Corporation to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, revealed structural remains to the north-west of the standing buildings described above. Pillar bases and walls, shown in greatest detail on a plan published much later, indicate a large building with a vaulted undercroft (Benson 1919), probably the original, Anglo-Norman infirmary.

St. Leonard's was the oldest and largest of York's medieval hospitals, and by 1300 had up to 225 inmates. It accommodated residents and non-residents, and provided charitable welfare for the poor, for both acute and chronic sick, and for the aged and for orphans. Dr. Pat Cullum has identified a particular class of inmates known in the documents as 'cremetts' who were probably people too weak as result of age or sickness to care for themselves. It appears that the destitute were admitted free of charge and benefited from the endowment of beds by wealthy donors. This was considered to be one of the Seven Works of Corporal Mercy. Other inmates benefited from corrodies, a form of pension, while others were known as livery holders.

Initially the inmates were probably accommodated in the nave of the church, but in c.1220-55 the infirmary was, as noted above, built to provide separate accommodation for men and women. By 1300 the staff comprised 13 chaplains and 8 sisters.

Medical treatment was of a rudimentary nature compared to today. For many inmates the chance to have regular meals and rest probably aided recovery as much as anything. As far as medicines were concerned, herbal remedies were used and knowledge seems to have been largely the preserve of the sisters. At the same time the power of prayer was believed to have a very positive role in the cure disease. Documentary sources provide some indication of diet, which seems to have been heavily based on bread, beer and meat with relatively little in the way of fresh vegetables and fruit.

After the mid 14th century the hospital entered a period of slow decline in terms of numbers of inmates, probably due to financial problems. In 1469 the right to the thraves of corn came to an end. In 1546, following the Dissolution, the site was sold to the Crown and the York Mint was moved there briefly before it was closed along with other provincial mints at the end of the reign of Edward VI. The south-west part of the hospital site was known as the Mint Yard until the last century.

It may be presumed that much of the hospital was demolished after the Dissolution. Demolition deposits and evidence for robbing form part of the archaeological evidence noted in Section 5.1. A particularly major episode of destruction would have accompanied the creation of St. Leonard's Place in 1832 and the erection of buildings on its south-west side. The first Theatre Royal, built in 1744, adopted a good deal of the medieval building including the north-east undercroft which was, however, partly destroyed in 1901 during rebuilding works at the Theatre (RCHMY5, 94).

Museum Street runs from the north-east end of Lendal Bridge to the junction of Blake Street, Duncombe Place and St. Leonard's Place. The street was originally a narrow lane called Ffotlesgayle (Footless Street), later known as Finkle Street, first recorded 1260–70. It ran along the outside of the south-east boundary wall of St. Leonard's Hospital and was widened in 1782. It had become Museum Street by 1852 prior to which it had been known as Lendal or Back Lendal (RCHMY 5, 166).

St. Leonard's Place is a relatively modern street being first mooted in 1831. Work did not begin, however, until 1834 and it was opened to carriages in 1835. Construction was not complete until 1842. It runs across the former site of St. Leonard's Hospital, known in the post-medieval period as Mint Yard due to the presence of a mint which operated intermittently from 1546 to 1698 (RCHMY 5, 204).

6. THE CARTOGRAPHIC, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER EVIDENCE

6.1 THE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Since the site lies within the walls and close to the city centre the map evidence is quite abundant. The earliest proven map of York, from c.1545 (Fig 3), shows the area of the site and is marked as "Saynte Leonerdes" but there is very little detail on this map. It does show the City Walls, in a slightly distorted form, and to the north of the site, adjacent to (now High Petergate) Petergate there is the word "Howsis". The only named street in the vicinity is Loppe Lane, the medieval forerunner of Duncombe Place, and Blake Street, marked as Blakke Streite.

Speed's map of 1610 (Fig 4) does not have a great deal of detail on it but it does show the Petergate and Lop Lane street frontages as being built up. Interestingly, it does also show what appear to be two large detached structures in the vicinity of the present site. It is possible that these are surviving parts of St Peter's / Leonard's Hospital being re-used for other purposes. None of the streets close to the site are named on this map.

Archer's map of 1682 (Fig 5) shows some structures along the street frontages of Petergate and Lop Lane but the area of the actual site appears to be mainly open ground. However, there are hints of rows of small structures at 90° to the Lop Lane frontage and crossing the otherwise open ground between Lop Lane and the City Walls. Again, none of the close-by streets are named.

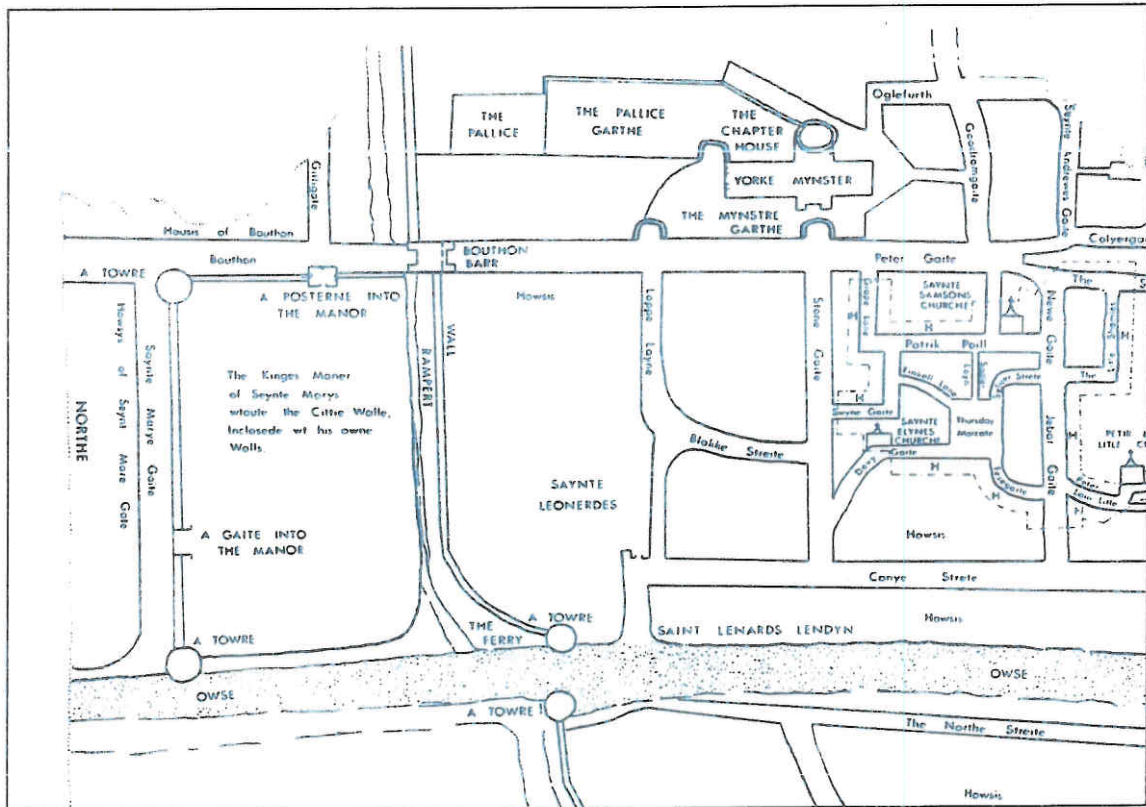


Figure 3 Extract from the c. 1545 map of York

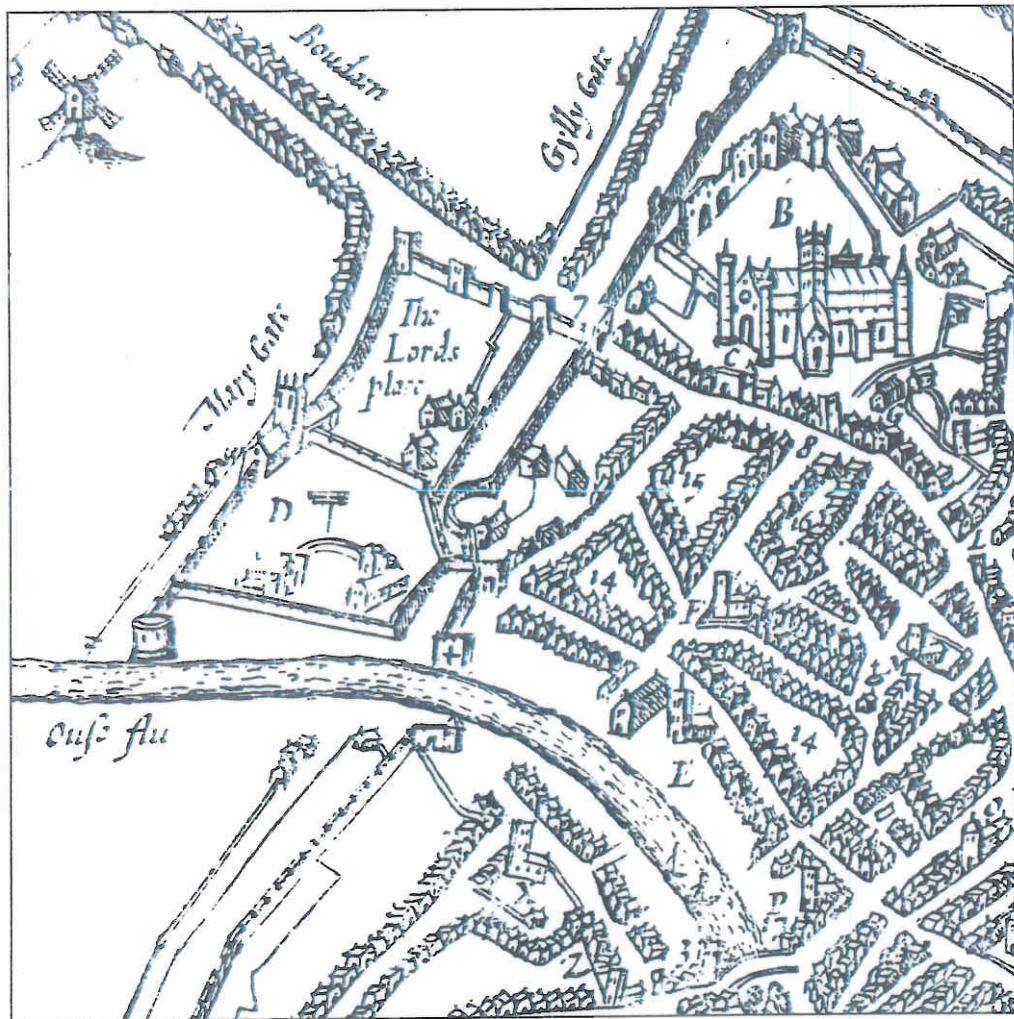


Figure 4 Extract from Speed's map of 1610

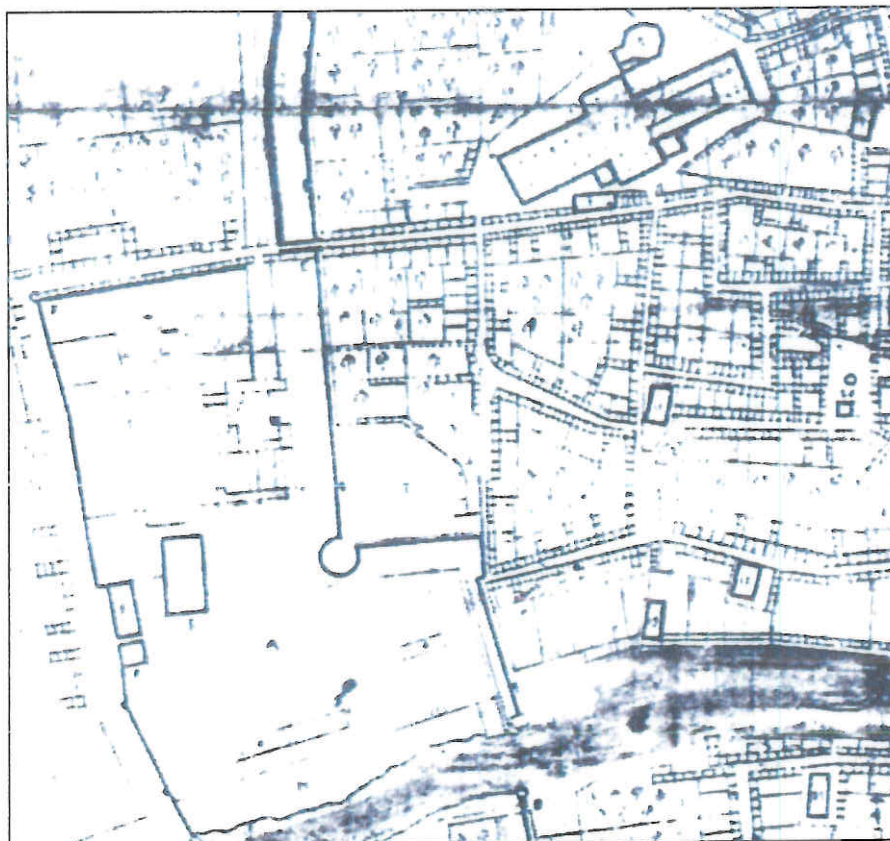


Figure 5 Extract from Archer's map of 1682

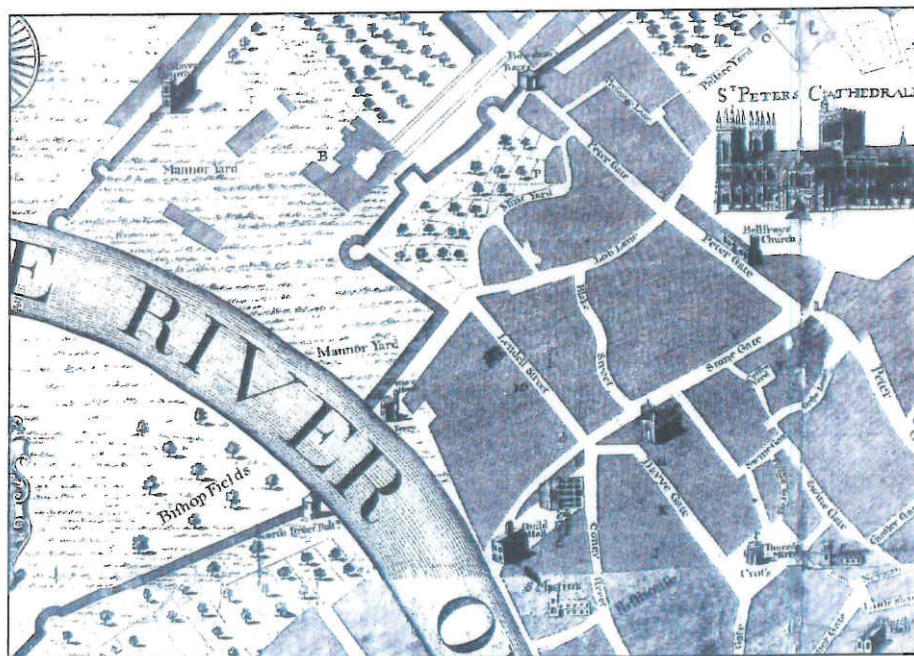


Figure 6 Extract from Cossins's map of 1727

The 1822 Baines Directory map (Fig 8) shows the area as fairly well built up across much of the site. Blake Street is named as is Little Blake Street and the street to the south-west of Lop Lane has been called Lendal on this map.



Figure 8 Extract from the Baines map of 1822

Sunter's map of 1845 (Fig 9) shows very little detail but does seem to be the first map to show and name the newly constructed St. Leonard's Place. Blake Street and Little Blake Street are both named. Lendal, also known as Back Lendal, on the 1822 map has now been renamed Museum Street.

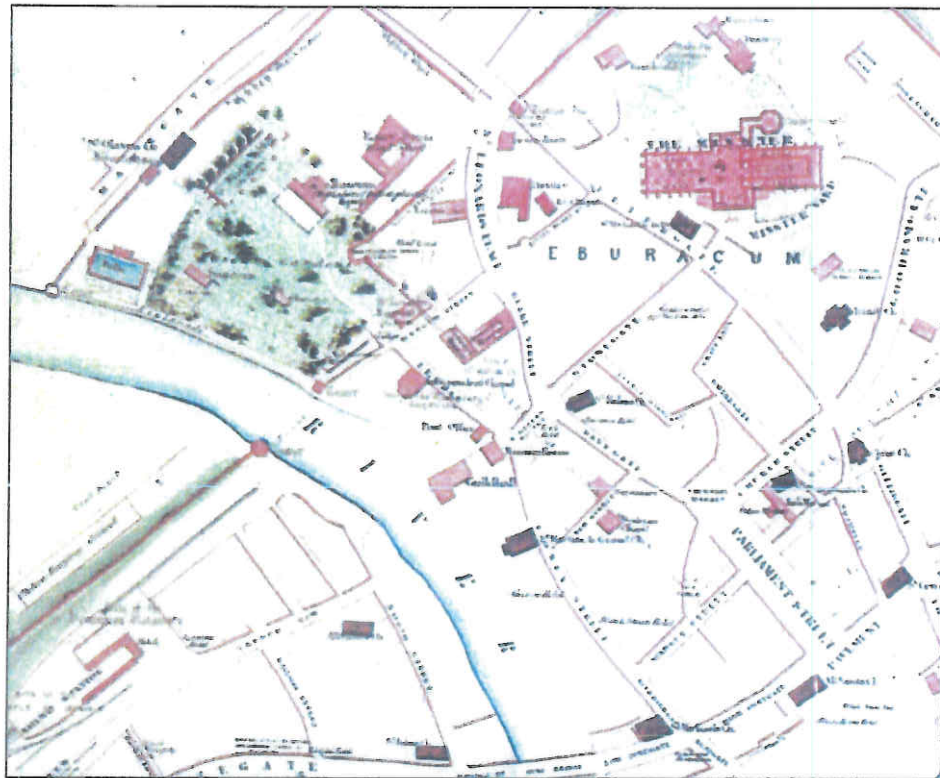


Figure 9 Extract from Sunter's map of 1845

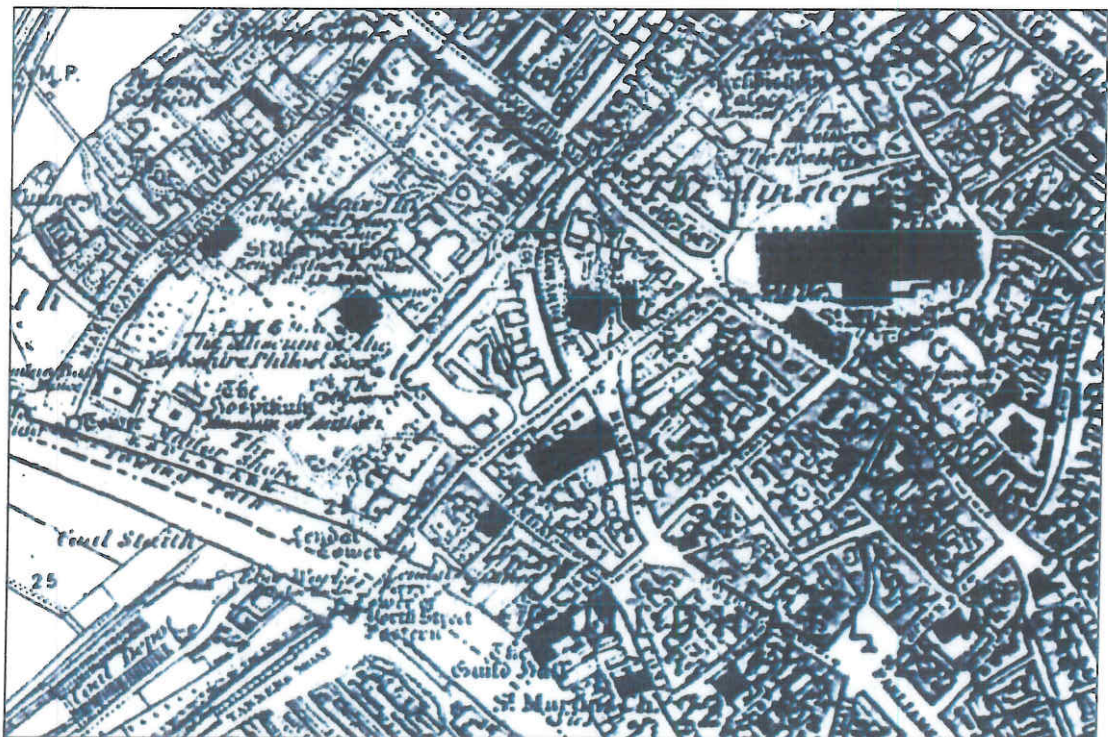


Figure 10 Extract from the O.S. map of 1852

The first edition O.S. map of 1852 (Fig 10) shows the area in considerable detail and for the first time details of individual properties and their outbuilding are shown and 5 St. Leonard's Place is described as the "Yorkshire Club". The Roman wall in the northern part of the site and interestingly the overall area is now being called St. Peter's Hospital. The named streets are the same as on the 1845 map.

Skaife's map of 1864 is very similar to, and is known to be based on, the 1852 map. St. Leonard's Place, Blake Street and Museum Street are all named as such but the northern section of Lop Lane / Little Blake Street has now become Duncombe Street.

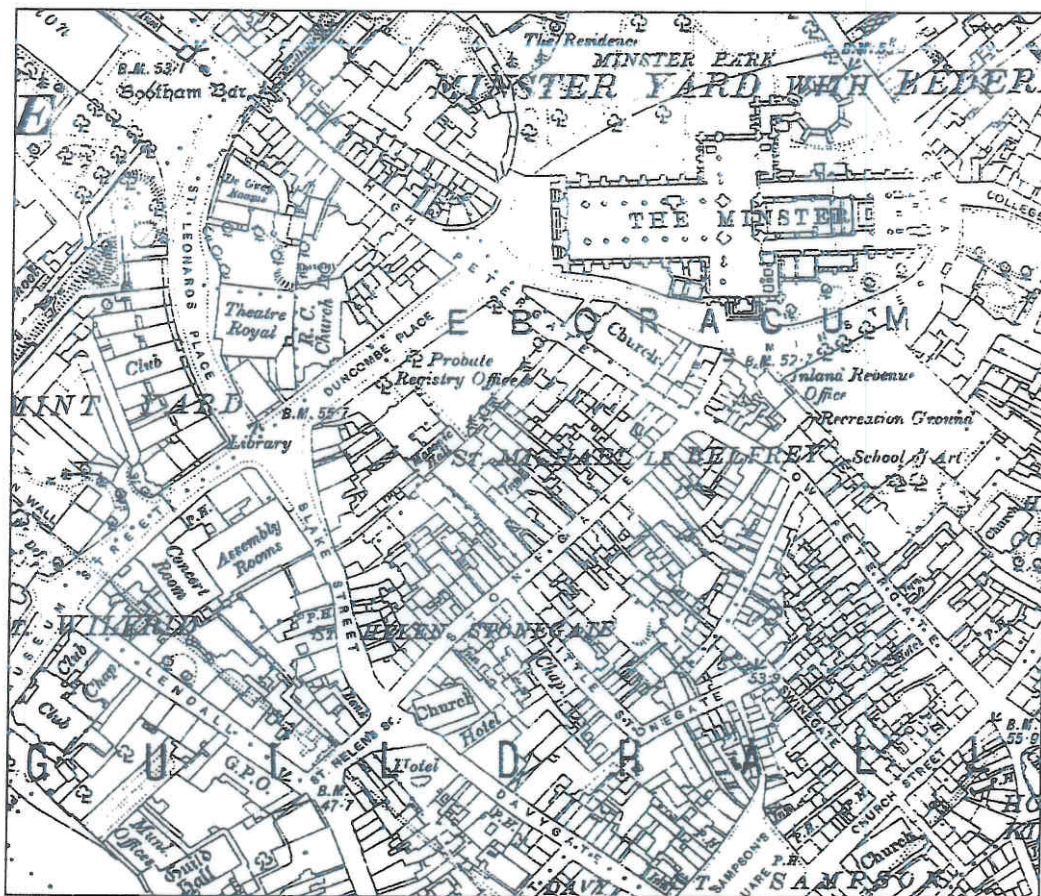


Figure 11 Extract from the O.S. map of 1895

The 1895 O.S. map (Fig 11) shows little change but Duncombe Street has now become Duncombe Place thus reflecting the modern terminology. Since then the area has been subject to little change except, perhaps, for the demolition of the livery stables to the north-west of Museum Street and their replacement with the new Central Library in 1926 and other local works such as the City of York Treasury building.

6.2 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

A search of the City of York online photographic archive, "Imagine York" produced a moderate number of photographs of the area but many of these were general views of the Minster or views of the remains of St. Leonard's Hospital.

The earliest photograph located of the area, taken in 1853 (y-942-74-26), shows the junction of Museum Street, Blake Street, Duncombe Place and St. Leonard's Place with the Minster in the background. Some of the buildings on the north-west side of Museum Street are visible and appear to much as they are now. Another useful photograph (y-11362) shows the newly constructed Central Library in 1926 with building debris still in evidence and the southern rear of 1-9 St. Leonard's Place is also partly visible showing some of the brick outbuildings. A very slightly earlier photograph (y-11726) shows the site of the Central Library being cleared and gives a fair idea of the type of building to be found in the area behind the street frontage during the 19th and early 20th century.

The earliest view of St. Leonard's Place, dated 1866 (y708-2-4859-b), shows St. Leonard's Place from Blake Street. The buildings are decorated for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the photograph is of interest since it shows the buildings only a little over twenty years after completion. The exteriors do not appear to have changed significantly since construction. A view from c.1909-11 (y-12020) shows the northern tip of the site which seems to have a few more trees than today. This photo also shows the laying of tram lines in this area of York. A photograph of c.1920 (y-11402) shows the small section of fortress wall in the northern part of the site and it appears that a greater height was exposed than is visible currently. Another view, looking north-west along St. Leonard's Place in 1953 (415-75-5-2585) shows the street decorated for the Queen's Coronation but does not show any significant difference in the actual exteriors of the buildings to that of today.

6.3 OTHER EVIDENCE

6.3.1 THE PRINTS

A search at York Art Gallery revealed a small number of prints / drawings which included at least some parts of the site. A pencil drawing by Henry Cave (Fig 12), drawn c.1800, shows the junction of Little Blake Street, Blake Street and Finkle, now Museum, Street and gives some idea of the size and appearance of the buildings demolished during the construction of the southern end of St. Leonard's Place. A pencil, wash and ink drawing of c.1840, by Thomas Shotton Boys (Fig 13) must have been drawn from a very similar location and shows the very southern end of St. Leonard's Place and northern end of Museum Street, formerly Finkle Street, very shortly after the completion of St. Leonard's Place. An 1805 print looking



Figure 12 Little Blake Street, c.1800

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from Bootham towards Bootham Bar (Fig 14) gives a good impression of the buildings at the northern end of the future line of St. Leonard's before they were demolished. Unfortunately, it was not possible to locate any prints looking along St. Leonard's Place shortly after completion, the views towards Bootham Bar and York Minster, no doubt, being considered far more attractive by the artists of the day. It is unlikely that there has been any major change since the mid 19th century although the specific appearance will have changed a little with the creation of the car park outside 9 St. Leonard's Place and alterations to the Theatre Royal on the east side of St. Leonard's Place.



Figure 13 *Museum Street and Little Blake Street, c.1840*

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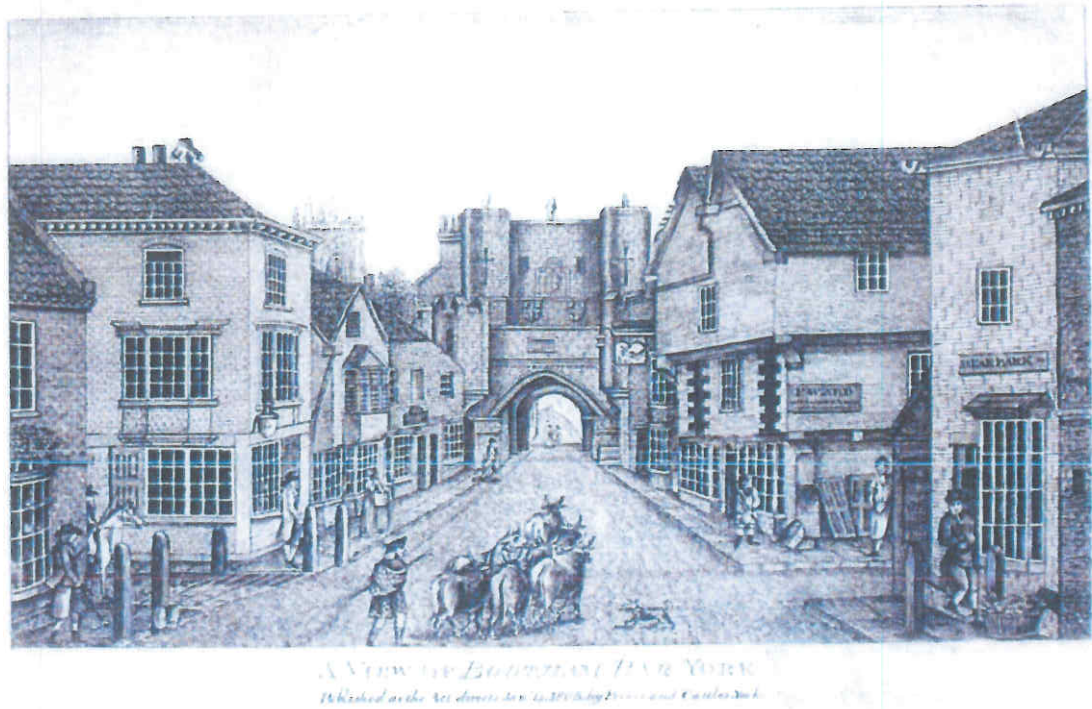


Figure 14 A View of Bootham Bar, York, 1805

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6.3.2 THE PLANS

A search of the City of York Archives proved quite fruitful and located a detailed surveyors drawing (Fig 15) of 1831 showing the then existing layout with the proposed route of St. Leonard's Place superimposed. The street was to start from a point at the north-eastern end of Museum Street, between Mr Taylor's House and Dr Wakes House and then curve round to a point immediately in front of Bootham Bar, a route necessitating the removal of the Bootham Bar Barbican. This drawing also shows that except at the Bootham Bar and Museum Street ends relatively few buildings required demolition apart from stables and out buildings which were described by a York Corporation Minutes Book of 1832 (B50 / 269 / 71) as "mainly ruinous". An interesting aspect of this plan is that it does not represent the final layout of the area since although the course of St. Leonard's Place has remained the same the plan shows a total of 23 building plots on the west side, a number subsequently revised to the present nine. A similar plan by Atkinson, drawn in 1831, and reproduced in a book by George Benson (Benson, 1925) also shows the existing buildings and the proposed route of St Leonard's Place (Fig 16). The individual proposed building plots are not indicated but a number of the existing properties have prices on them, perhaps reflecting the cost of buying and demolishing them as part of the scheme. Another plan located in the archives (Fig 17) is also of some use since it shows the then existing layout at the Bootham Bar end

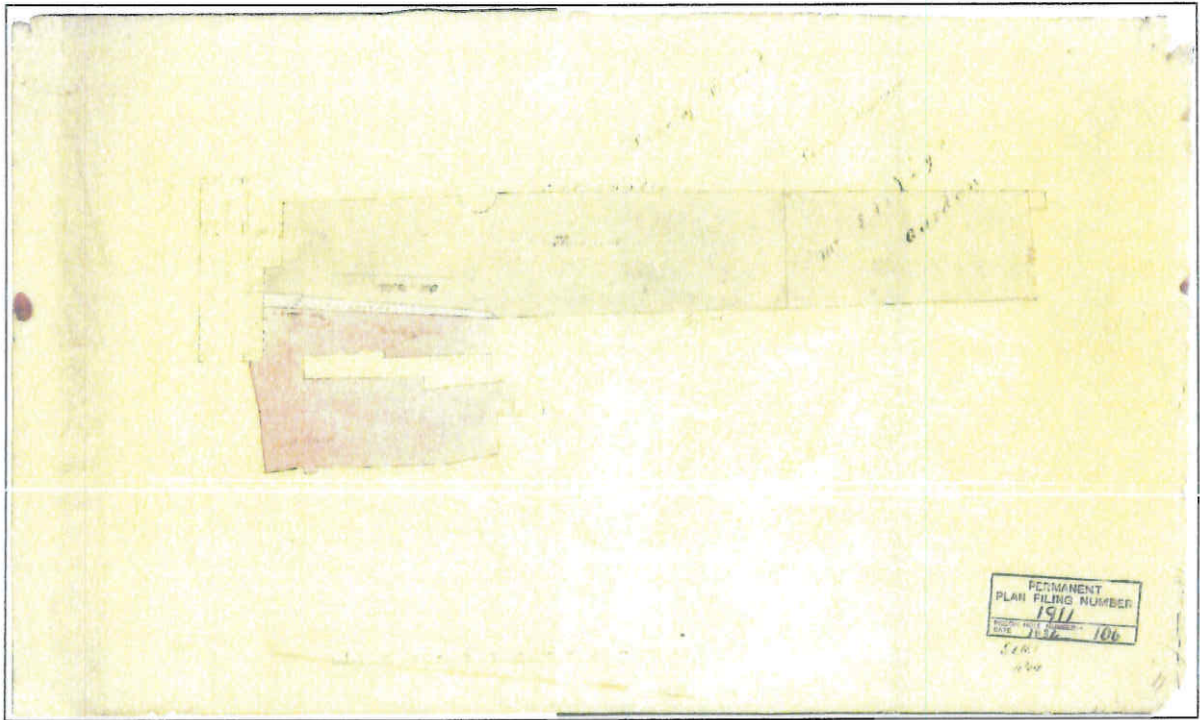


Figure 17 Survey of the Bootham Bar area, 1834

City of York Archives. Reproduced by Permission

stable recessed into the outside of the City Rampart close to Bootham Bar. Another useful plan found in the archives was one drawn up to support an agreement between William Bellerby and the Executive Committee of the York Historic Pageant of 1909 (Fig 18). This is a very detailed plan and is of interest as it depicts, in particular, the area between the rear of 1–9 St. Leonard's Place and the remains of St. Leonard's Hospital. The buildings in this area, mainly outbuildings and livery stables were eventually cleared for the construction of the Central Library in 1926.

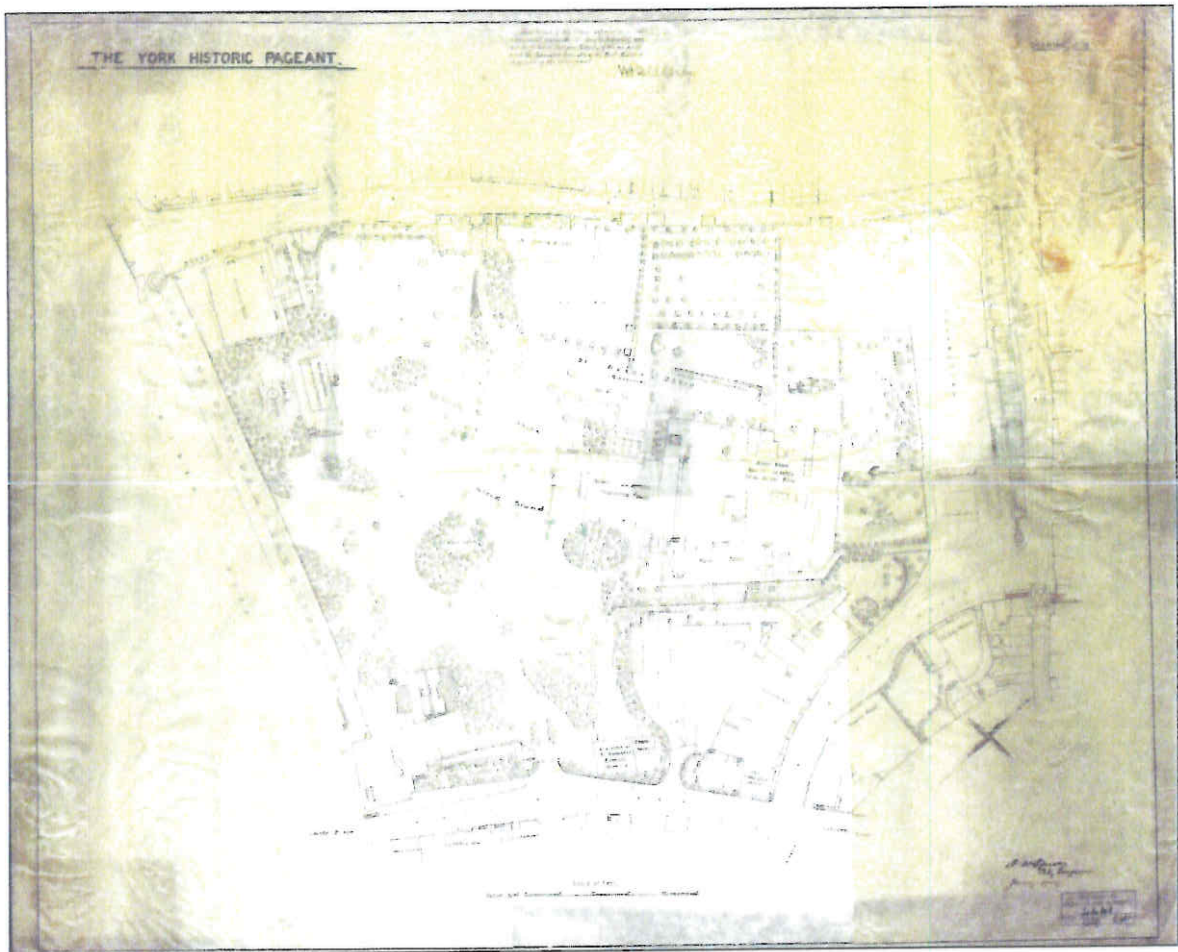


Figure 18 The York Historic Pageant survey of 1909

6.3.3 BOREHOLES

The British Geological Survey's online database of boreholes was examined but appeared to indicate that no known boreholes had been drilled within the site confines although they were plentiful within the study area. The closest ones located were at the Assembly Rooms in Blake Street. It is not anticipated that any useful information would have come from any known boreholes within or close to the site due to the recording methods used.

7. STATUTORY LISTINGS

7.1 CONSERVATION AREAS

The City of York Council website was searched and it was found that the entire site lay within the City of York, Conservation Area No 1, Central Historic Core.

7.2 AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Both the site and the study area lie within the City Centre – Area of Archaeological Importance.

7.3 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

The search of the National Monuments Record indicated that six Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie totally or partially within the study area. These are; York Minster, the Minster Close and the City Walls, including Bootham Bar, from Bootham Bar up to Monk Bar, County SAM 13280, the stone house known as the “Norman House” to the rear of 48 and 50 Stonegate, County SAM 34836, St Mary’s Abbey, County SAM YO 12, St Mary’s Abbey Precinct Walls, County SAM YO 12A, the remainder of the City Walls, moats, ramparts and bars plus Baile Hill, St. Leonard’s Hospital and the Merchant Taylor’s Hall in Aldwark, County SAM YO 30, and the remains of St Peter’s Hospital below the Theatre Royal, County SAM YO 279. Examination of the NMR Monument search results revealed two other Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. These were the Minster Library, County SAM No 256 and the Multangular Tower in Museum Gardens, County SAM 537. This same search produced two Descheduled Ancient Monuments which were the Guildhall, formerly County SAM No YO 85 and the Assembly Rooms, formerly County SAM No 329. Examination of the City of York Council’s List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments produced no further entries within the study area. Appendix 4 shows the scheduled areas close to the eastern perimeter of the site.

7.4 PARKS AND GARDENS

A short distance to the south-west of the site is Museum Gardens which is listed in the Register of Parks and Gardens, Part 32, North Yorkshire (May 1987) as being Grade II, Ref No GD1012.

7.5 LISTED BUILDINGS

The search of the NMR produced 170 records of listed buildings within the study area and these are listed below in tabular form: The numbers in bold in the first column of the table refer to Figure 18.

No	Name / Address	NMR UI	Grade	Grid reference
1	St Mary’s Abbey, Museum Gardens	56602	I	SE 5992 5214
2	29 Marygate	56663	II*	SE 5988 5222
3	St Olave’s Church, Marygate	56664	I	SE 5987 5218
4	The City Walls	58149	I	SE 6005 5214

5	The Guildhall, St Helen's Square	58175	I	SE 6010 5189
6	St. Leonard's Hospital, Museum Gardens	58179	I	SE 6005 5211
7	The King's Manor, Exhibition Square	58182	I	SE 6002 5217
8	The Minster Library, Dean's Park	58197	I	SE 6026 5229
9	The Assembly Rooms, Blake Street	58262	I	SE 6013 5204
10	37 Bootham	58263	II*	SE 6003 5236
11	The Red House, Duncombe Place	58269	II*	SE 6013 5211
12	The Mansion House, Coney Street	58270	I	SE 6014 5192
13	South African War Memorial, Duncombe Place	58272	II*	SE 6022 5212
14	26 – 28 (even) Gillygate	58274	II*	SE 6016 5234
15	Petergate House, 11 Petergate	58279	II*	SE 6016 5218
16	Dean Court Hotel Annex, High Petergate	58280	II	SE 6018 5216
17	23 High Petergate	58281	I	SE 6024 5212
18	25 – 29 High Petergate	58282	II*	SE 6026 5211
19	33 – 35 High Petergate	58283	II*	SE 6028 5209
20	Judges Lodgings, 9 Lendal	58285	I	SE 6011 5200
21	37 – 39 Low Petergate	58286	II	SE 6031 5209
22	1 Minster Gates	58297	I	SE 6029 5211
23	3 – 9 Minster Gates	58298	II*	SE 6031 5212
24	York Minster	58299	I	SE 6032 5216
25	Church of St Michael-le-Belfrey	58304	I	SE 6028 5213
26	2 – 4A Precentors Court	58316	II*	SE 6020 5220
27	5 Precentors Court	58317	II*	SE 6018 5221
28	Fenton House, 9 Precentors Court	58318	II*	SE 6015 5224
29	10 Precentors Court	58319	II*	SE 6017 5226
30	St Helen's Church, St Helen's Square	58322	II*	SE 6020 5196
31	1 – 9 St. Leonard's Place	58323	II*	SE 6009 5212
32	Theatre Royal, St. Leonard's Place	58324	II*	SE 6012 5214
33	De Grey Rooms, St. Leonard's Place	58325	II*	SE 6012 5220
34	4 – 4a Stonegate	58343	II*	SE 6019 5199
35	44 – 46 Stonegate	58345	II*	SE 6026 5206
36	48 – 50 Stonegate	58346	II*	SE 6027 5207
37	54 – 58 Stonegate	58348/9	I	SE 6028 5208

38	13 Stonegate	58351	II*	SE 6023 5201
39	15 Stonegate	58352	II*	SE 6024 5202
40	Mulberry Hall, 17 – 19 Stonegate	58353	I	SE 6025 5203
41	31 Stonegate	58354	II*	SE 6027 5205
42	33 Stonegate	58355	II*	SE 6027 5205
43	35 Stonegate	58356	II*	SE 6028 5205
44	37 Stonegate	58357	II*	SE 6029 5206
45	39 Stonegate	58358	II	SE 6029 5206
46	43 Stonegate	58359	II*	SE 6029 5207
47	45 – 47 Stonegate	58360	II*	SE 6030 5208
48	49 Stonegate	58361	II*	SE 6030 5208
49	Cottage to rear of 25 High Petergate	58372	II	SE 6023 5210
50	St Wilfrid's Church, Duncombe Place	534904	II	SE 6015 5214
51	3 Little Stonegate	534917	II	SE 6025 5198
52	Lendal House, 2 Lendal	534919	II	SE 6006 5198
53	The Hospitium and Water Gate, Museum Gardens	534938	I	SE 5984 5207
54	St Mary's Lodge, Marygate	534940	I	SE 5984 5216
55	St Mary's Abbey Precinct Wall	534946	I	SE 5998 5234
56	Yorkshire Museum, Museum Gardens	535012	I	SE 5996 5213
57	The Observatory, Museum Gardens	535014	II	SE 5993 5207
58	Curator's House, Museum Gardens	535015	II	SE 5999 5212
59	Theatre House, Duncombe Place	535017	II	SE 6013 5212
60	Statue of William Etty, Exhibition Square	535023	II	SE 6006 5223
61	Headmaster's House, King's Manor	535025	II	SE 6004 5223
62	Lendal Bridge and attached Tollhouses	535038	II	SE 5999 5193
63	Central Library, Museum Street	535053	II	SE 6004 5209
64	City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square	535055	II	SE 6004 5226
65	1, 3, 5 Blake Street	535130	II	SE 6015 5206
66	11 Blake Street	535134	II	SE 6017 5202
67	13 Blake Street	535135	II	SE 6017 5201
68	18 Blake Street	535136	II	SE 6015 5199
69	15 – 21 (odd) Blake Street	535138	II	SE 6017 5200
70	23 Blake Street	535140	II	SE 6017 5199
71	25 Blake Street	535141	II	SE 6018 5198

72	Exhibition Hotel, 19 Bootham	535165	II	SE 6009 5229
73	21 – 23 (odd) Bootham	535166	II	SE 6008 5229
74	25 Bootham	535167	II	SE 6007 5230
75	33 Bootham	535168	II	SE 6003 5233
76	35 Bootham	535169	II	SE 6003 5234
77	39 – 45 (odd) Bootham	535170	II	SE 6000 5237
78	8 – 10 (even) Bootham	535188	II	SE 6006 5228
79	40 Bootham	535190	II	SE 6000 5233
80	1 Coffee Yard	535275	II	SE 6028 5203
81	Barley Hall, 2 Coffee Yard	535276	II	SE 6029 5203
82	3 Coffee Yard	535277	II	SE 6028 5204
83	3 – 7 (odd) Coney Street	535303	II	SE 6015 5191
84	The Lodge, Dean's Park	535336	II	SE 6023 5222
85	Purey Cust Chambers, Dean's Park	535337	II	SE 6022 5227
86	4 – 6 Duncombe Place	535367	II	SE 6018 5214
87	3 – 5 Gillygate	535416	II	SE 6011 5228
88	12 – 12A Gillygate	535419	II	SE 6014 5230
89	23 – 25 Gillygate	535422	II	SE 6014 5233
90	8 Lendal	535608	II	SE 6008 5198
91	10 – 14 Lendal	535613	II	SE 6008 5197
92	13 – 23 Lendal	535614	II	SE 6013 5196
93	28 Marygate	535645	II	SE 5989 5225
94	30 Marygate	535647	II	SE 5987 5225
95	32 – 34 (even) Marygate	535648	II	SE 5986 5224
96	36 – 38 (even) Marygate	535649	II	SE 5987 5223
97	40 – 42 (even) Marygate	535650	II	SE 5986 5222
98	St Olave's House, 48 Marygate	535651	II	SE 5983 5220
99	1 Minster Gates	535735	II*	SE 6029 5211
100	2 – 8 Minster Gates	535737	II	SE 6031 5210
101	3 – 9 (odd) Minster Gates	535739	II*	SE 6030 5211
102	10 Minster Gates	535741	II*	SE 6032 5211
103	10 Minster Yard	535748	II	SE 6032 5212
104	12 Minster Yard	535749	II	SE 6030 5212
105	Lendal Hill House, Museum Street	535832	II	SE 5999 5197
106	York Waterworks, Museum Street	535833	II	SE 5999 5199
107	3 Museum Street	535834	II	SE 6010 5205

108	1A – 1B High Petergate	535915	II	SE 6013 5222
109	3 High Petergate	535916	II	SE 6014 5221
110	4 High Petergate	535917	II	SE 6014 5223
111	5 – 5A High Petergate	535918	II*	SE 6015 5221
112	7 High Petergate	535919	II	SE 6015 5221
113	8 High Petergate	535920	II	SE 6015 5223
114	9 High Petergate	535921	II	SE 6015 5220
115	11 High Petergate	535923	II*	SE 6016 5219
116	12 – 18 High Petergate	535924	II	SE 6017 5221
117	13 High Petergate	535925	II	SE 6017 5219
118	17 – 19 High Petergate	535926	II	SE 6018 5217
119	20 – 22 High Petergate	535927	II	SE 6018 5219
120	24 – 36 High Petergate	535931	II	SE 6021 5218
121	31 – 31A High Petergate	535936	II	SE 6027 5210
122	41 – 43 Low Petergate	535939	II*	SE 6031 5208
123	42 – 46 Low Petergate	535940	II	SE 6032 5210
124	45 – 47 Low Petergate	535943	II	SE 6032 5208
125	1 St Helen's Square	536009	II	SE 6014 5195
126	5 St Helen's Square	536010	II	SE 6016 5197
127	7 St Helen's Square	536011	II	SE 6019 5197
128	House in St. Leonard's Place	536013	II*	SE 6013 5211
129	De Grey House, St. Leonard's Place	536020	II*	SE 6012 5218
130	3 Stonegate	536110	II	SE 6020 5198
131	4 Stonegate	536111	II*	SE 6019 5199
132	5 Stonegate	536112	II	SE 6021 5199
133	6 Stonegate	536113	II	SE 6020 5200
134	8 Stonegate	536114	II*	SE 6020 5200
135	9 – 11 Stonegate	536115	II*	SE 6022 5200
136	10 – 10A Stonegate	536116	II	SE 6020 5201
137	12 – 14 Stonegate	536118	II	SE 6021 5201
138	16 Stonegate	536121	II	SE 6021 5201
139	18 – 20 Stonegate	536123	II	SE 6021 5202
140	21 – 25 Stonegate	536124	II*	SE 6025 5203
141	22 – 24 Stonegate	536125	II	SE 6022 5202
142	23 Stonegate	536126	II*	SE 6027 5202
143	26 – 28 Stonegate	536128	II	SE 6023 5203

144	27 Stonegate	536129	II	SE 6026 5204
145	29 Stonegate	536130	II	SE 6026 5205
146	32 Stonegate	536132	II	SE 6023 5204
147	34 Stonegate	536134	II	SE 6024 5204
148	35A Stonegate	536136	II	SE 6028 5206
149	36 Stonegate	536137	II	SE 6025 5205
150	38 Stonegate	536139	II	SE 6025 5205
151	Ye Olde Starre Inne, 40 Stonegate	536140	II	SE 6022 5207
152	42 Stonegate	536141	II	SE 6025 5206
153	44 – 46 Stonegate	536143	II*	SE 6026 5207
154	The Norman House, Stonegate	536147	I	SE 6026 5208
155	Lendal Tower	536741	I	SE 5999 5196
156	Multangular Tower, Museum Gardens	536742	I	SE 6001 5208
157	Anglian Tower	536743	I	SE 6005 5213
158	Tower 22, City Walls	536746	I	SE 6016 5226
159	Tower 23, City Walls	536747	I	SE 6018 5229
160	Bootham Bar	536760	I	SE 6013 5223
161	8 Duncombe Place	544794	II	SE 6017 5208
162	Telephone Box outside St Wilfrid's Church	544795	II	SE 6014 5211
163	Roman Interval Tower SW6	1406504	I	SE 6005 5203
164	Roman Fortress Wall south-east of Multangular Tower	1406508	I	SE 6001 5209
165	Tower C, St Mary's Abbey Precinct Wall	1406764	I	SE 5994 5228
166	St Mary's Tower, St Mary's Abbey Precinct Wall	1406765	I	SE 5998 5233
167	Tower D, St Mary's Abbey Precinct Wall	1406766	I	SE 6002 5230
168	Tower E, St Mary's Abbey Precinct Wall	1406767	I	SE 6006 5227
169	Postern / Bootham Tower, St Mary's Abbey Precinct Wall	1406769	I	SE 6008 5225
170	Queen Margaret's Arch, St Mary's Abbey Precinct Wall	1406770	I	SE 6009 5225

Table 1 Listed Buildings from the NMR search within the study area

A search of the City of York Historic Environment Record (HER) produced a further sixty-five Listed Buildings within the study area and these are shown below in Table 2. The numbering sequence follows on from Table 1 and all Listed Buildings appear on Figure 18.

No	Name / Address	HER UI	Grade	Grid Reference
171	7 Grape Lane (including 53 Low Petergate)	DYO1015	II	SE 6035 5204
172	15 Grape Lane	DYO1016	II	SE 6032 5202
173	19 Grape Lane	DYO1017	II	SE 6031 5201
174	21 Grape Lane	DYO1018	II	SE 6031 5201
175	2 Gillygate	DYO1088	II	SE 6012 5227
176	38 Gillygate	DYO1093	II	SE 6019 5237
177	15 Davygate	DYO1191	II	SE 6027 5192
178	20 Davygate	DYO1192	II	SE 6027 5189
179	2, 2A Coney Street	DYO1212	II	SE 6017 5192
180	9 Coney Street	DYO1214	II	SE 6016 5188
181	3, 5 Bootham	DYO1402	II	SE 6012 5226
182	1, 1A Bootham	DYO1417	II	SE 6013 5225
183	41 Stonegate	DYO356	II	SE 6029 5207
184	48, 50 Stonegate	DYO361	II*	SE 6027 5207
185	52 Stonegate	DYO363	II*	SE 6027 5208
186	1, 1A Stonegate	DYO408	II	SE 6020 5198
187	2 Stonegate	DYO409	II	SE 6018 5199
188	5 St Sampson's Square	DYO493	II	SE 6031 5192
189	6 St Sampson's Square	DYO494	II	SE 6032 5192
190	7 St Sampson's Square	DYO495	II*	SE 6032 5193
191	2 – 8 (even) St Helen's Square	DYO533	II	SE 6019 5193
192	3 St Helen's Square	DYO534	II	SE 6013 5199
193	7 Precentor's Court	DYO555	II	SE 6018 5221
194	3 – 9 (odd) New Street	DYO646	II*	SE 6025 5188
195	1 Museum Street	DYO649	II	SE 6012 5207
196	44, 46 Marygate	DYO815	II	SE 5985 5222
197	48 Low Petergate	DYO849	II	SE 6033 5209
198	49, 51 Low Petergate	DYO850	II	SE 6033 5207
199	8, 10 Little Stonegate	DYO885	II	SE 6027 5199
200	4A, 4B Lendal	DYO888	II	SE 6007 5196

201	33, 33A and 35 High Petergate	DYO956	II*	SE 6029 5210
202	15 High Petergate	DYO973	II	SE 6005 5199
203	2, 2A High Petergate	DYO981	II	SE 6014 5223
204	Cloister Arcade, Dean's Park	DYO1193	I	SE 6026 5229
205	War Memorial, Leeman Road	DYO907	II	SE 5984 5192
206	15 Museum Street	DYO652	II	SE 6005 5199
207	Cottage and outbuildings to rear of 9 – 11 High Petergate	DYO987	II*	SE 6015 5220
208	Crown Buildings, Duncombe Place	DYO1162	II	SE 6017 5210
209	1 – 3 Duncombe Place (part of Dean Court Hotel)	DYO1181	II	SE 6019 5217
210	Drinking fountain in Museum Street	DYO638	II	SE 6005 5203
211	Electricity sub-station, Wellington Row	DYO233	II	SE 5998 5189
212	Tomb of William Etty, Museum Gardens	DYO794	II	SE 5989 5216
213	Gate and piers to War Memorial Garden, Leeman Road	DYO908	II	SE 5983 5189
214	Railings, gates and wall to 9 Lendal	DYO891	II	SE 6009 5198
215	Gates and railings to 10 Precentor's Court	DYO558	II	SE 6017 5224
216	Joseph Terry House, Breary's Court, St Helen's Square	DYO515	II	SE 6014 5197
217	Lamp Standard, Minster Yard	DYO707	II	SE 6024 5218
218	11 Lendal	DYO893	II	SE 6011 5198
219	Lendal Tower, Museum Street	DYO641	I	SE 5999 5196
220	Mansion House with railings and gas lamps, Coney Street	DYO1211	I	SE 6015 5192
221	Masonic Hall, Duncombe Place	DYO1163	II	SE 6020 5208
222	Municipal Offices, Coney Street	DYO1197	II	SE 6008 5191
223	26 Lendal and Lendal Cellars Public House	DYO881	II	SE 6010 5193
224	52 Bootham	DYO1384	II	SE 5994 5238
225	8 Duncombe Place and Gray's Dispensary	DYO1159	II	SE 6017 5209
226	2, 4 Museum Street	DYO650	II	SE 6009 5207
227	Railings and gates attached to north- west corner of Minster	DYO1172	II	SE 6024 5220

228	Railings and gates fronting forecourt of King's Manor	DYO1152	II	SE 6007 5223
229	17 Museum Street	DYO636	II	SE 6004 5198
230	Telephone box adjacent to St Mary's Tower, Exhibition Square	DYO796	II	SE 5998 5234
231	The Lodge and attached gates, Museum Street	DYO647	II	SE 6003 5202
232	Wall c.5m north-east of King's Manor	DYO1153	I	SE 6007 5220
233	Fragment of Roman Fortress wall St Leonard's Place	DYO517	I	SE 6008 5217
234	North boundary wall of St Olave's Churchyard	DYO795	II	SE 5984 5218
235	37 Bootham	DYO1395	II	SE 6002 5237

Table 2 Additional Listed Buildings from the HER search

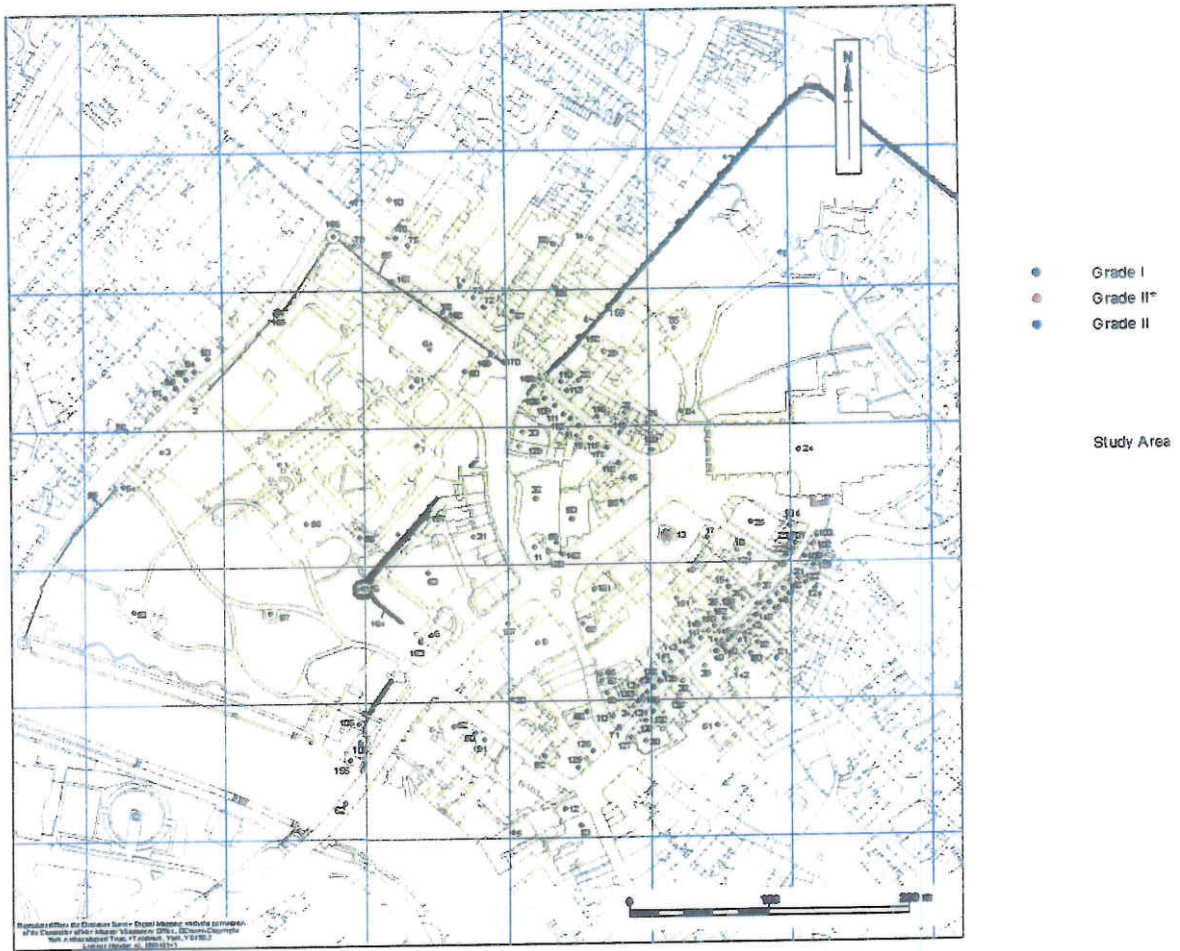


Figure 19 Listed Buildings within the study area

8. THE WALKOVER SURVEY

The site was visited on 13th August 2008 when a number of colour digital photographs were taken. The majority of the site, 1–9 St. Leonard's Place and 2–4 Museum Street is occupied by the existing City of York Council Offices with their associated rear extensions, outbuildings and yards. There is a small area of open ground at the northern end of the site, some of which is currently under tarmac and used as a car park and some of it is lawn surrounding the small length of Roman Fortress Wall visible above ground in this part of York.

The site was again visited on 26th August, primarily to undertake a search of the HER. It was, however, also possible to visit the rear yard areas of much of the site and these proved, as expected, to contain mainly outbuildings of 19th – 20th century date and also a number of

20th century structures currently in use as council offices. A small area of lawn was observed to the rear of No 6 St Leonard's Place but otherwise virtually all the area to the rear of the street frontages was either occupied by structures or paved, sometimes with slabs of Yorkstone measuring at least 2m by 1m.

Examination of what was believed to be the rampart retaining wall revealed some sections that were faced with well-dressed blocks of far better quality than needed for a rampart retaining wall and it is possible that these may be surviving parts of the precinct wall of St Leonard's Hospital. A small brick-built building, probably originally a stable block, in the western part of the site was seen to have its north-western wall directly overlie the possible precinct wall.



Plate 1 Part of rear of 1-9 St. Leonard's Place from the City Walls, showing the redundant rampart retaining wall / possible precinct wall of St Leonard's Hospital, looking north-east



Plate 2 The Museum Street frontage, looking north



Plate 3 The Museum Street frontage, looking west



Plate 4 The Roman Fortress wall north of 9 St. Leonard's Place, looking north-west

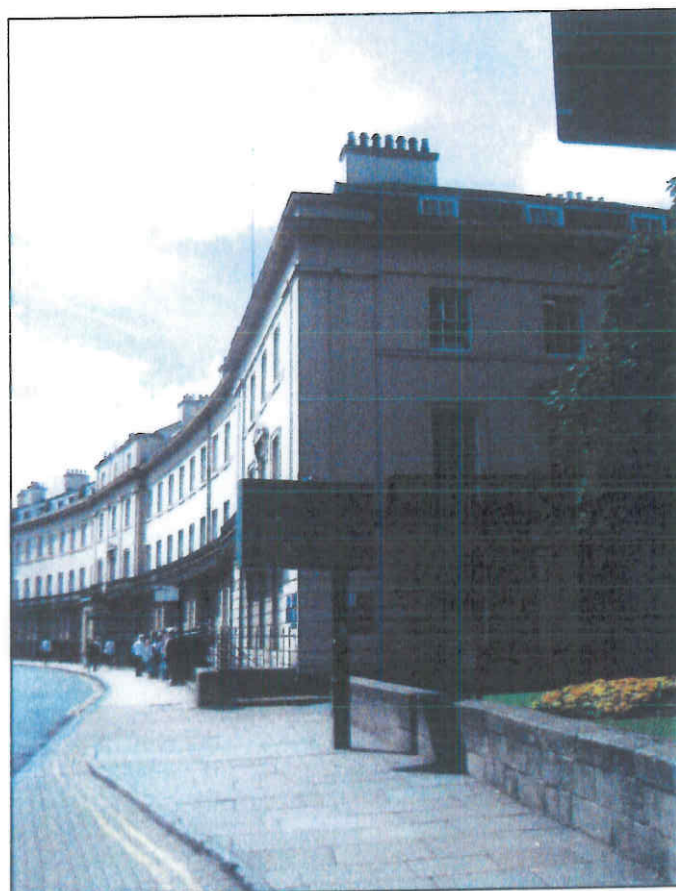


Plate 5 View along St. Leonard's Place, looking south



Plate 6 *The car parking area with city defences in background, looking south-west*

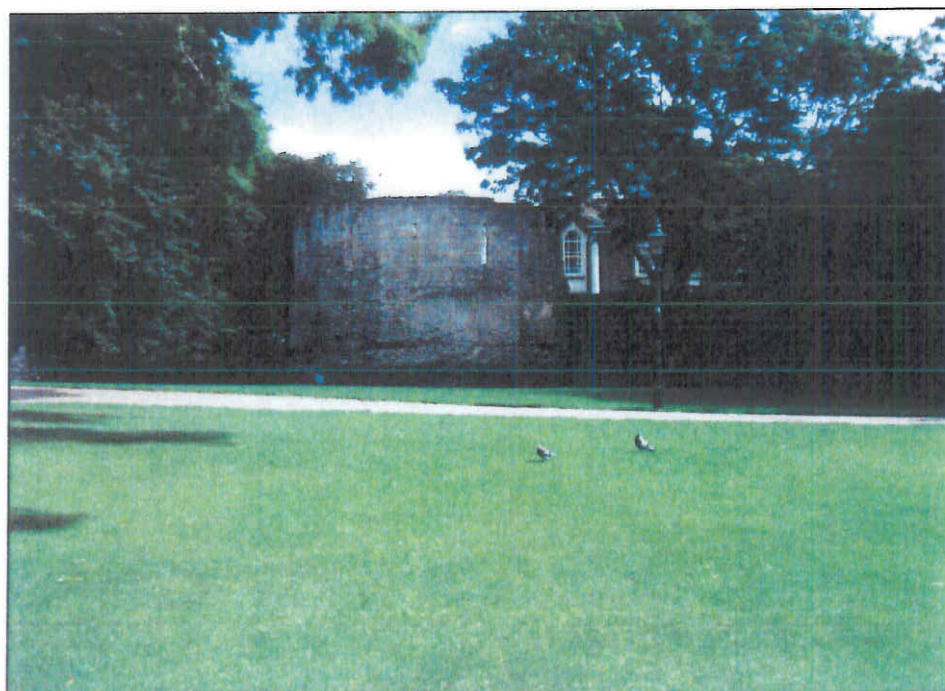


Plate 7 *The Multangular Tower in Museum Gardens, looking north-east*



Plate 8 *The Roman and medieval walls, looking north-east towards St. Leonard's Place*



Plate 9 *The exposed ramparts south-west of St. Leonard's Place, looking north-east*



Plate 10 *Part of the standing remains of St. Leonard's Hospital, looking east*

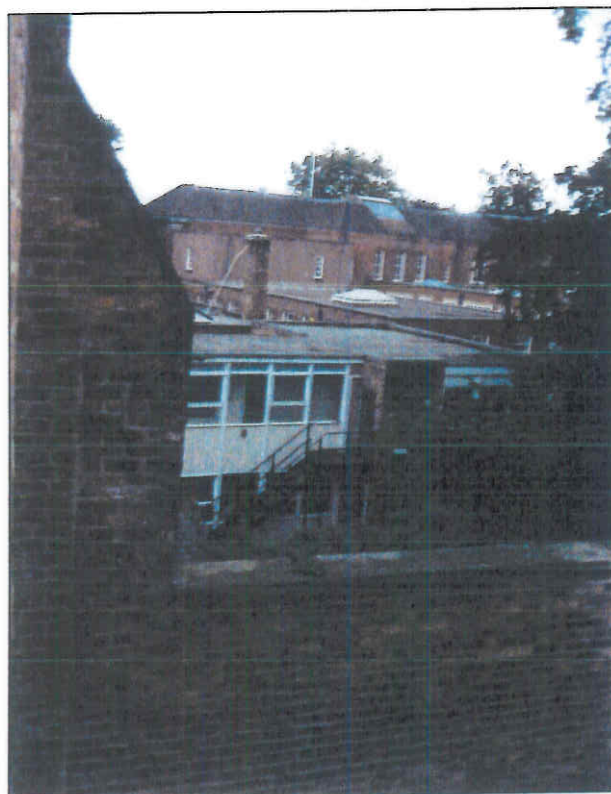


Plate 11 *Some of the modern structures to rear of 1-9 St Leonard's Place, looking south-west*



Plate 12 Site of 1999 Time Team trench, looking north-east



Plate 13 Below ground corridor in 1-9 St Leonard's Place, looking north-north-west



Plate 14 Cellar / basement in 1-9 St Leonard's Place, looking south-west

9. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This survey of the archaeological and historical evidence for the study area clearly indicates the high archaeological potential of the study area in general and the site in particular. This potential is partly the result of the site's location straddling the city defences which were initially established in this part of York by the Romans in the 1st century AD. These defences were refurbished and repaired during the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods and then superseded by the construction of the medieval defences which followed closely the line of the earlier defences. This defensive sequence remained relatively undisturbed in the northern part of the site until the construction of St. Leonard's Place in the 1830s.

In the area of 1-9 St. Leonard's Place cellars and basements up to c.3m deep may have removed much of the archaeological stratigraphy but away from these there may exist well preserved remains of St. Leonard's Hospital. In the northern part of the site, the car park and the lawn, there has been a substantial (at least 3m) amount of lowering of ground level during the removal of the rampart in the 19th century and the creation of the car park in the 20th century. This part of the site in particular, however, seems to have suffered little from subsequent modern disturbance and may contain well preserved archaeological remains. It

should be noted that English Heritage policy would be in favour of preservation in-situ of the fortress wall although initially at least, decisions regarding the wall would probably be made by the City of York Council.

The structures at 2-4 Museum Street date to c.1851 and thus were erected after the construction of St. Leonard's Place. They too, however, possess basements, c.2.5m deep, which are connected to those below 1-9 St Leonard's Place and there is therefore limited archaeological potential in this area of the site.

The rampart retaining wall / precinct wall of St Leonard's Hospital north-west of the Central Library appears to lie, according to City of York HER, at least partly within a scheduled area and this wall runs into the site where it can be seen to form part of the foundations for a later brick-built stable. Should this building be demolished it is likely that further portions of the possible precinct wall will be exposed. The proposed area of new build to the rear of 9 St Leonard's Place may also expose sections of the possible precinct and although this area is not scheduled it is likely that preservation of this wall in-situ, as with the fortress wall, would be the preferred option of both English Heritage and City of York Council.

Overall the archaeological potential is very variable but away from the main structures it may be high whilst in the main structures footprint, low. Some more detail concerning the archaeological potential has been derived from a small scale topographic survey and this forms Appendix 3 of this report.

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APPENDIX 1 - GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Number	Period	Site	Type	Source / ref	Grid ref
1	Prehistoric	Near Bootham	Neolithic beaker	RCHMY, 3, xxxvii	?SE 5982 5251
2	Prehistoric	Little Stonegate	?Iron Age occupation	YAT YORYM: 1998.705	SE 6024 5177
3	Roman	St. Leonard's Place	Fortress wall	RCHMY, 1, 28a	SE 6008 5217
4	Roman	St Leonards Place	interval Tower NW2	RCHMY, 1, 26b	SE 6007 5215
5	Roman	St. Leonard's Place	Interval Tower NW3	RCHMY, 1, 27a	SE 6009 5219
6	Roman	St. Leonard's Hospital Training Dig	Defences	YAT YORYM: 2001 – 4.10746	SE 6003 5206
7	Roman	Museum Street	Fortress wall	YAT 1979.1002	SE 6005 5203
8	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	York Minster	Fragments of sculpture	NMR UI 1398782	SE 6030 5220
9	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	St. Leonard's Place	Cross shaft fragments	NMR UI 1301065	SE 6012 5221
10	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Anglian Tower	Tower	NMR UI 536743	SE 6005 5213
11	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Little Stonegate	Structure and occupation	NMR UI 1454760	SE 6024 5197
12	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Interval Tower SW5	Palisade	NMR UI 1406497	SE 6007 5202
13	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Rear of Public Library	Defences	NMR UI 635629	SE 6005 5210
14	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Anglian Tower / Tower 19	Defences	NMR UI 635647	SE 6000 5210
15	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Tower 19	Defences	NMR UI 635649	SE 6000 5210

16	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	St Helen's Square	Occupation	NMR UI 635601	SE 6015 5195
17	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Interval Tower SW6	Structure	NMR UI 635639	SE 6005 5203
18	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	9 Blake Street	Structure and finds	NMR UI 658855	SE 6017 5203
19	Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian	Theatre Royal	Feature	NMR UI 1223997	SE 6011 5212
20	Medieval	Lendal	Human burials	NMR UI 658839	SE 6008 5196
21	Medieval	Lendal	Human burials	NMR UI 534932	SE 6010 5195
22	Medieval	Multangular / Anglian Tower	Defences	NMR UI 635470	SE 5990 5230
23	Medieval	Rear of Public Library	Defences	NMR UI 635629	SE 6005 5210
24	Medieval	9 Blake Street	Deposits and features	NMR UI 635579	SE 6010 5210
25	Medieval	Interval Tower SW5	Pit	NMR UI 636638	SE 6009 5203
26	Medieval	Theatre Royal	Well	NMR UI 659207	SE 6013 5212
27	Medieval	Theatre Royal	Wall and finds	NMR UI 658786	SE 6001 5210
28	Medieval	Theatre Royal	Well	NMR UI 659492	SE 6013 5212
29	Medieval	Theatre Royal	Structure and occupation	NMR UI 1476490	SE 6013 5216
30	Medieval	King's Manor	Drain	NMR UI 658895	SE 6002 5222
31	Medieval	St Helen's Square	Human burials	NMR UI 659063	SE 6020 5197
32	Medieval	Museum Street	Wall	NMR UI 659428	SE 6007 5205
33	Medieval	Assembly Rooms, Blake Street	Well	NMR UI 659188	SE 6013 5204

34	Medieval	Museum Gardens	Structural remains	NMR UI 659101	SE 5992 5211
35	Medieval	Museum Gardens	Structural remains	NMR UI 659197	SE 5995 5216
36	Medieval	Museum Street	Robber trenches	YAT 1979.1002	SE 6005 5203
37	Medieval	Museum Gardens	Sewer	YAT YORYM: 2000.2404	SE 5999.5207
38	Post-medieval / Modern	Museum Gardens	Kiln	NMR UI 658766	SE 6000 5220
39	Post-medieval / modern	Museum Gardens	Deposits	NMR UI 659101	SE 5992 5211
40	Post-medieval / modern	Museum Gardens	Floor	NMR UI 659278	SE 5997 5212
41	Post-medieval / modern	Museum Gardens	Wall	NMR UI 659441	SE 5985 5215
42	Post-medieval / modern	Theatre Royal	Structural remains	NMR UI 1476490	SE 6013 5216
43	Post-medieval / modern	Theatre Royal	Feature	NMR UI 1223997	SE 6011 5212
44	Post-medieval / modern	Theatre Royal	Finds	NMR UI 658786	SE 6001 5210
45	Post-medieval / modern	Former Stonegate Arcade	Structural remains	NMR UI 1445753	SE 6019 5204
46	Post-medieval / modern	Library Square	Deposits	NMR UI 1355836	SE 6007 5206
47	Post-medieval / modern	Museum Street	Road surface	NMR UI 659428	SE 6007 5205
48	Post-medieval / modern	King's Manor	Finds	NMR UI 658895	SE 6002 5222
49	Post-medieval / modern	42 Stonegate	Cellar	NMR UI 659318	SE 6025 5207
50	Post-medieval / modern	18 – 20 Stonegate	Well	NMR UI 658970	SE 6021 5202

51	Post-medieval / modern	17 – 19 High Petergate	Cellar	NMR UI 659013	SE 6017 5217
52	Post-medieval / modern	St Helen's Square	Cemetery	NMR UI 659284	SE 6018 5196
53	Post-medieval / modern	Blake Street	Sewer	NMR UI 659429	SE 6015 5205
54	Post-medieval / modern	Bootham – St. Leonard's Place	Deposits	NMR UI 659499	SE 6010 5226
55	Post-medieval / modern	S Helen's Church	Deposits	NMR UI 1331414	SE 6021 5197
56	Post-medieval / modern	Museum Gardens	Deposits / Path	YAT YORYM: 2000.2404	SE 5999 5207
57	Post-medieval / modern	Rear of 6 St Leonard's Place	Deposits / unknown	YAT YORYM: 1999.942	SE 6007 5213

Table 3 Gazetteer of archaeological sites

APPENDIX 2 – RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Although it would appear that the proposed works at 1-9 St Leonard's Place and 2-4 Museum Street are likely to have a relatively small overall impact there are at least two aspects of the proposals that may benefit from, or require, some additional work.

All of the buildings along the Museum Street and St Leonard's Place frontages are Listed Buildings dating from the first half of the 19th century. Numbers 1-9 St Leonard's Place and 2 and 4 Museum Street were all originally built as separate properties and during their private leasing, and later council use, have been the subject of much modification, particularly the process of interconnecting them via the basements. Conversion back into separate properties will no doubt require some internal building work which may expose or destroy some of the evidence for the structural history of the buildings and also reveal hitherto hidden or unknown features. It is therefore possible that some form of building recording is undertaken although it should be noted that if this is necessary then more detailed proposals for the internal construction will be needed in order to efficiently target the areas to be affected.

The other aspect which may well benefit from some additional work would be the proposed new build extending from behind 9 St. Leonard's Place and partly crossing the existing car park. It seems clear that this would cross the line of the Roman fortress wall, the condition and current below ground depth of which is not known. It would therefore be desirable, if not essential, for engineering purposes to locate and examine this section of wall in order to design suitable foundations.

Boreholes may encounter the wall but it would not be easy to confirm its width and condition and other associated walls or later walls may confuse the picture. A machine cut trench would be difficult owing to the limited space available, particularly since the car park is still being used. A hand dug trench of limited extent, possible since the line of the wall can be very accurately calculated from the above section in the lawn, would appear to represent the best overall option from an archaeological and engineering viewpoint and would result in the minimum disturbance to the fortress wall, and to the operation of the car park.

The above recommendations are based on the current known proposals and may be subject to revision depending on more detailed proposals and the recommendations of City of York Council and other interested parties such as English Heritage.

APPENDIX 3 – THE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

On September 2nd 2008 a small-scale survey was undertaken of an area between the pavement outside 9 St Leonard's Place and the Anglian Tower on the city defences. The survey was to establish accurate absolute levels AOD on parts of the exposed ramparts and sections of the Roman and medieval walls in order to assess their likelihood of survival within the present car park for 9 St Leonard's Place. This survey was not comprehensive but should provide the necessary information required. The preliminary results are summarised below.

Immediately south-west of the Anglian tower the Roman wall stands to a height of c.17.97m AOD. North-east of the tower it reaches a height of c.18.70m AOD. The exposed Roman rampart north-east of the tower has a maximum height of c.17.57m AOD falling to c.16.94m AOD to the south-east where it appears to have been truncated by an undated retaining wall for the medieval rampart. In the car park the Roman wall stands to c.18.06m AOD and although not absolutely level the surface of the car park along the projected line of the Roman wall is c.17.00m AOD. Clearly, removal of the car park surface and any makeup for it will bring the level to below that of all surviving sections of Roman wall and also the Roman rampart. Both are therefore to be expected to survive, in some form, below the car park especially since it appears that the truncation of the wall in the lawn is directly associated with the establishment of the car park.

The levels on the Anglo-Danish rampart vary from c.18.90m AOD to c.17.65m AOD. Clearly some of this rampart will have been removed in the car park area and comparison of levels indicates that there is little chance of any of it remaining intact between the Roman wall and 9 St Leonard's Place although it is possible that some might survive below the north-western section of the car park.

The Norman rampart, the upper surface of which lies between c.20.01m AOD and c.18.29m AOD and the base at between c.18.90m AOD and c.17.65m AOD, has probably been completely removed from most, if not all, of the car park area which lies at c.17.00m AOD. A quick visual inspection, identifying the footings of the medieval city walls at c.20.40m AOD, shows that the medieval city wall has been completely removed and a study of the levels indicates virtually no possibility of any of the medieval rampart surviving, except possibly in the north-western part of the car park.

The construction of St Leonard's Place and the car park to the north of 9 St Leonard's Place has removed most of the archaeological deposits within the proposed area of new build, but there is high potential for the survival of the Roman wall and rampart north of No 9, albeit in truncated form. Most later stratigraphy has almost certainly been truncated and completely removed except possibly towards the north-western part of the car park away from the proposed new build.

APPENDIX 4 – THE AREA OF THE SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT

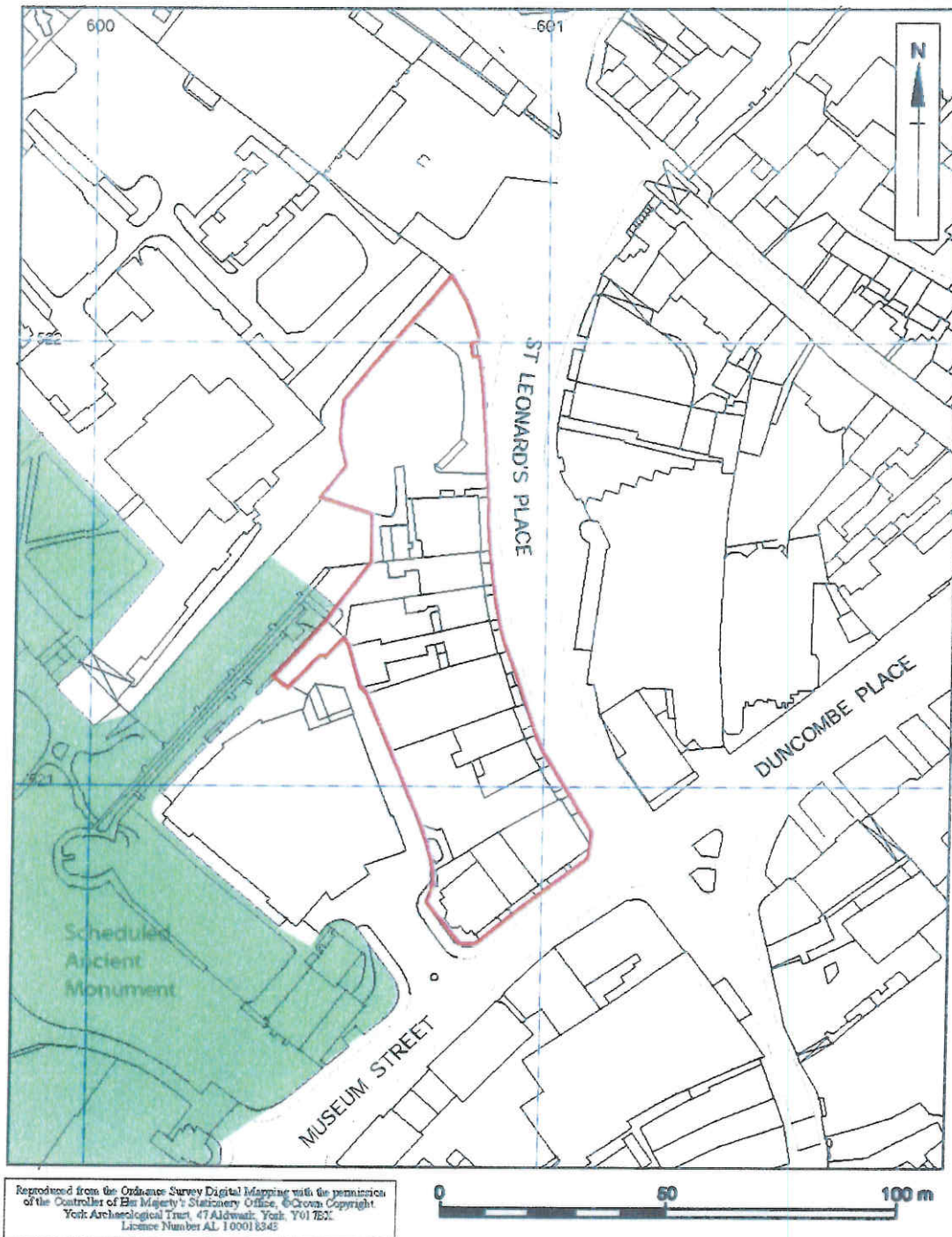


Figure 20 Scheduled Ancient Monument area (in green)