

Anglian Tower

The Anglian Tower is a square tower with two narrow doorways that was covered by the medieval ramparts until 1839. There is no evidence for the precise date of its construction, but it is most likely to be a late Roman structure.



Bootham Bar

From the Roman gateway below Bootham Bar Roman troops would have marched north to Scotland. The earliest parts of the gatehouse you see today date from the late 11th century.



Robin Hood Tower

Known as Robin Hood Tower since the 17th century, it was rebuilt in 1888 by the Victorians, who thought this was what a medieval tower should look like.



Monk Bar

Monk Bar, which dates from the early 14th century with a late 15th-century top floor, consists of a four-storey gatehouse.



The Ice House

This circular domed building was used to store ice that was either collected in the winter or purchased from more northerly climes during the summer months.



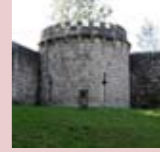
Harlot Hill Tower

This semi-circular tower previously had a brick summer house built on top of it.



New Tower

This oval tower set in the corner of the walls formerly had a half-timbered building on top.



Multangular Tower

The most spectacular part of the Roman defences that you can see today is the lower section of the Multangular Tower, which stands in the Museum Gardens in the centre of York.



Lendal Tower

The tower is first documented in 1315, and originally it was circular with a staircase turret, similar in design to Barker Tower. A chain was strung from here to Barker Tower across the Ouse acting as a defence as well as to control shipping. In the 17th century it became a pumping station for the supply of (river) water to rich citizens.



North Street Postern and Tower (Barker Tower)

The postern and tower are on the bank of the River Ouse in the shadow of the bridge. The postern was originally quite small – 9ft high and 4ft wide. The tower was first mentioned in 1376, and was called Barker Tower from 1380. Until 1863 the tower was let to the ferryman who operated between here and St Leonard's Landing.



Railway Arches

To allow trains to enter the new station, a stretch of the city walls and the rampart it sat upon was demolished in 1839–40. The wall-walk was then restored by constructing large arches over the railway track. Initially only one arch was built, but traffic grew and more lines were needed so a second arch was added in 1845.



Tofts Tower

Tofts Tower was destroyed in 1644 and restored by Edmund Gyles in 1645 with a platform and guard house.



Micklegate Bar

Micklegate Bar was the most important of York's gateways. The main road to and from the south passed through the bar. It was the focus for civic events, and was used to display the severed heads of traitors. There has been a gateway in this vicinity since the Roman period.



Sadler Tower

Sadler Tower is mentioned in the Custody of 1380. It was originally open on the inner side.



Victoria Bar

Victoria Bar was opened in 1838 because of the increased population in the Nunnery Lane area.



Bitchdaughter Tower

Named 'le bidoutre' in the mid-15th century, when it was used as a prison. In 1566 the corporation agreed that it should be dismantled, and it was probably then repaired in 1644/5.



Baile Hill/Old Baile

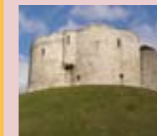
York was one of the few towns in England in which William the Conqueror built two castles. The second castle – the Old Baile – also had a motte and bailey, and faced York Castle from across the River Ouse. The only remaining feature is the eastern scarp of Baile Hill.

Skeldergate Postern

Skeldergate Postern is also known as the Crane Tower. It is first mentioned in 1403 and was taken down in 1878. A chain could be hung from Davy Tower to Skeldergate Postern to prevent shipmasters from avoiding the payment of river tolls, and to complete the city's defences.

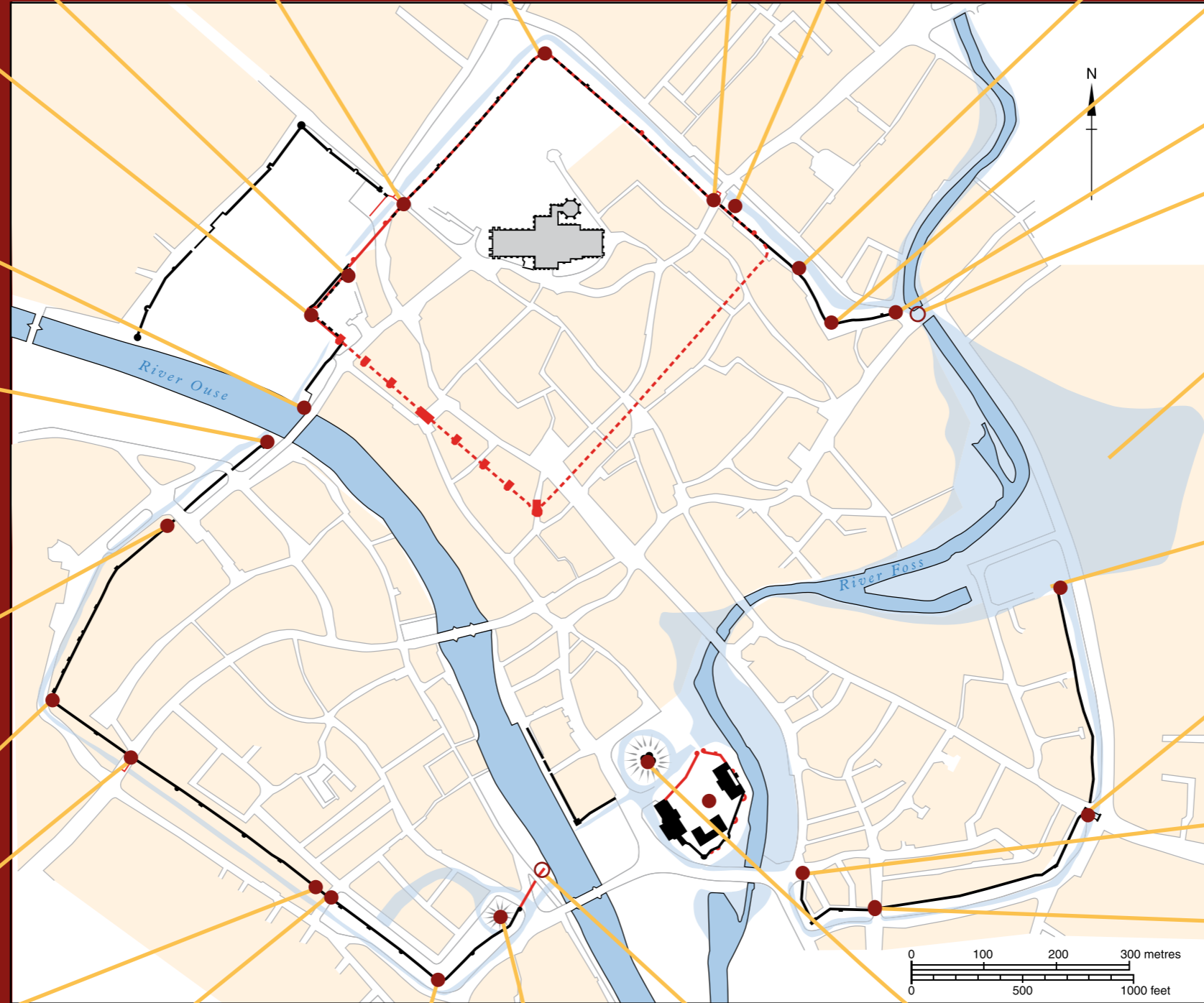
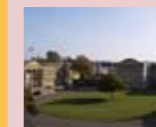
Clifford's Tower

On top of the mound are the remains of Clifford's Tower. The tower, which is an unusual, four-lobe design, was built in stone between 1245 and 1265. The name Clifford's Tower was first recorded in 1596; before then it was called 'the great tower'.



York Castle

The original castle was built by William I in 1068 as a motte and bailey. The castle was designed to overlook and overawe the local populace as well as deter any river-borne attacks.



Lathorpe Tower

Built in 1370, this tower is set at an angle and supported on two buttresses with a pointed arch in between. Six re-used corbels, the earliest from the 12th century, are incorporated into the stonework.



Layertorpe Postern

Layertorpe Postern, or Peasholme Green Postern, was first mentioned in a Pipe Roll of 1280. It was taken down in 1829 when Layertorpe Bridge was widened.



The King's Fishpool

When the Normans dammed the River Foss as its juncture with the Ouse to create a water-filled moat around the castle they also formed a pool that was up to a quarter of a mile wide. The area became a royal preserve for fish and waterfowl.

Red Tower

The 'Rede Tower' was first referred to by name in 1511 when it was to be supplied with artillery. Unlike the rest of the defences it was built of brick instead of stone.



Walmgate Bar

Walmgate Bar consists of a passageway with arches at each end capped by a rectangular gatehouse of two storeys. It was the subject of some of the fiercest attacks during the Siege of York in 1644 during the Civil War.



Fishergate Postern

This tower was built between 1504 and 1507, replacing an earlier tower which was known as Talkan Tower after Robert Talkan, Mayor of York, in 1399.



Fishergate Bar

Fishergate Bar is mentioned as 'barram Fishergate' in the Custody of 1315, and rent was paid for the house over the gateway in 1440/1. The present gate dates largely from the 15th century.

