

Significant dates in York's history

AD71 Foundation of the Roman fortress.

c.211 Provincial capital of Roman Upper Britain.

211 The African Septimius Severus, Emperor of Rome, died in Eboracum, at the end of four years campaigning in Britain.

306 Roman Emperor Constantius dies in Eboracum. His son Constantine acclaimed Emperor in the city.

590 To 879, capital of Northumbria.

627 King Edwin baptised by Paulinus in the Church of St Peter.

866 Vikings first come to York.

1068 Construction of York Castle by William of Normandy.

1190 York Castle keep burnt down in one of the first pogroms against Jews in Europe.

1212 York becomes an independent city with its own Charter and the right to raise its own taxes

1220 Work starts on York Minster – the largest Gothic cathedral in Northern Europe.

1539 The Council of the North takes up residence in The King's Manor.

1642 Charles I and his Court seek refuge in York before the start of the Civil War.

1686 The Bar Convent founded by Frances Bedingfield, an early member of Mary Ward's Institute, providing education for girls. The oldest living convent in England.

1732 Building of the Assembly Rooms, seminal in English architectural history.

1759 Publication of Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne, possibly the most influential novel published in Europe in the eighteenth century.

1782 York measures the universe. John Goodricke, astronomer, discovers the binary star Algol which laid the foundations for all future measurements of the universe.



Anglo-Saxon helmet

1792 The Retreat founded by William Tuke, a Yorkshire Quaker, the first establishment in England with a humanitarian approach to mental illness.

1822 Founding of Yorkshire Philosophical Society leading to creation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1831.

1877 Largest railway station in the world opens.

1901 Important poverty study by Seebohm Rowntree.

1902 World's first garden village at New Earswick, funded by Joseph Rowntree.

1976 To 1981 dates of the Coppergate Dig's excavations, followed by the opening of the Jorvik Viking Centre in April 1984.

World Heritage status for York will:

- ▶ help to preserve the beautiful city in which we live and work
- ▶ improve the quality and enjoyment of life for us and future generations
- ▶ recognise that York's heritage is world class
- ▶ increase inward investment, business development and the quality of the visitor experience
- ▶ encourage a diverse and thriving economy
- ▶ raise the city's profile globally
- ▶ build on York's tourism successes, currently 7 million visitors a year who spend £443 million and creating nearly 23,000 jobs.

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YORK

bidding for World Heritage status

a living city for 2000 years



JORVIK

Eborac

EBORACUM

YORK - A WORLD CLASS HERITAGE CITY

THE CITY OF YORK is bidding to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site, in recognition of the strengths of York's archaeological, historical and cultural environment.

With 2000 years of history, York represents all periods of English and European history above, below and in the ground, through:

- ▶ outstanding archaeological deposits
- ▶ world renowned built heritage
- ▶ significant cultural collections in its museums, galleries and archives.

All of this is underpinned by years of dedicated scientific research and documentation.



Statue of Constantine



Wattle lined Viking age pit



Viking leather shoes



Clifford's Tower

YORK HAS SUBMITTED an application for designation as a World Heritage Site as the UK Government is preparing a new Tentative List of potential nominations. The initial application for inclusion on the list was required by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport by 11 June 2010. The city's application will be assessed by a panel of experts before the final Tentative List is announced later in 2011. Nominations on the UK List will be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee from 2012.

York's application focuses heavily on the quality of the archaeological deposits and the preservation of organic materials in waterlogged conditions. York is a world famous centre for archaeology, with a strong reputation for popularising archaeology (through Jorvik, DIG! and its community excavations as at Hungate), and for the excellence of its international scientific reputation.



The King's Manor



The Dig

SHOULD YORK BE SUCCESSFUL in its bid for World Heritage Site designation, this will assist in the celebration of the built and cultural heritage of the city, as well as its excellence in archaeology. York has a 2000 year history of continuous occupation and activity in a compact area, reflected by well-preserved above and below ground archaeology.



Merchant Adventurers' Hall

York will gain clear economic, educational, social and tourism benefits from gaining World Heritage Site status. Though York is already a very popular heritage visitor destination, the inscription would confirm the world-class quality of the city's archaeology, and would be a testament to York's long-standing commitment to enthuse children, students and the public at large with hands-on experience of archaeology in unique surroundings. Its influence on the built environment in York has been profound.

As a World Heritage Site, York would demonstrate how to act as a successful custodian of the city's below-ground history for future generations while presenting archaeology in an informative and entertaining way. This benefits the economy and the local community.



Roman column

“The history of York is the History of England” - **George VI** (Duke of York)