



Bootham Crescent Football Ground
Grosvenor Terrace
Clifton
York

MAP 5-10-2018

SE 5990 5290

19/00246/FULM

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Bootham Crescent Football Ground
Grosvenor Terrace
York

SE 5990 5290
19/00246/FULM

MAP 5.10.2018

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Non-Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Persimmon Homes Yorkshire, to evaluate the surviving sub-surface archaeology at the Bootham Crescent Football Ground, prior to the construction of for the erection of 93 dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscaping.

The trenches were all excavated after York City Football Club ceased playing at Bootham Crescent.

In accordance with the condition on Planning Permission (City of York Planning 19/00246/FULM), Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

A metal detector survey was undertaken in the area of the trenches on the pitch, as there were in-situ cask ash burials on the pitch. The site covered an area of approximately 1.72 hectares in size and 260m² of trenching was conducted. Nine trenches were excavated in the locations agreed in the WSI; five measured 20m by 2m in size, two measured 15m by 2m and two measured 25m by 2m. The five trenches in the pitch were excavated in August 2021. The two trenches in the car park were excavated in August 2022 and the final two trenches were excavated after demolition of the gym and removal of old spoil heaps behind the David Longhust Stand had been removed.

No cask burials were noted prior to the excavation of the trenches on the pitch. Turf, sand, topsoil, modern land drains/services and clay were noted in the trenches excavated within the pitch. Two furrows were noted in two trenches on the west side of the pitch, which had medieval and post-medieval finds. Tarmac, hardcore, rubble and clay were noted in the car park area trenches. Concrete foundations,

brick foundations, rubble, services and clay were noted in area below the gymnasium. There was a single sherd of medieval pottery from the rubble from the area of the demolished gymnasium. Rubble and land drains were noted in the area north-west of the stadium. Overburden was removed by mechanical excavator to reveal clay natural deposits.

No further archaeological work is necessary in respect of this site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was commissioned by Persimmon Homes, and undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. to assess the impact of Proposed Residential Development of 93 dwellings and associated infrastructure and landscaping on Bootham Crescent Football Ground, Grosvenor Road, Clifton, York (TA 025 589: Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (which include Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation) and National Planning Policy Framework (Chapter 16: July 2021).
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was produced by MAP and approved on the May 2020.
- 1.4 The Archaeological Evaluation Trenches were excavated and recorded in May 2021 (Trenches 1-5 in the pitch area), August 2022 (Trenches 6 & 7 in the car park) and October 2022 (Trenches 8 & 9 after demolition). The Site Code was 5.10.2018.

- 1.5 This report was funded by Persimmon Homes Yorkshire.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

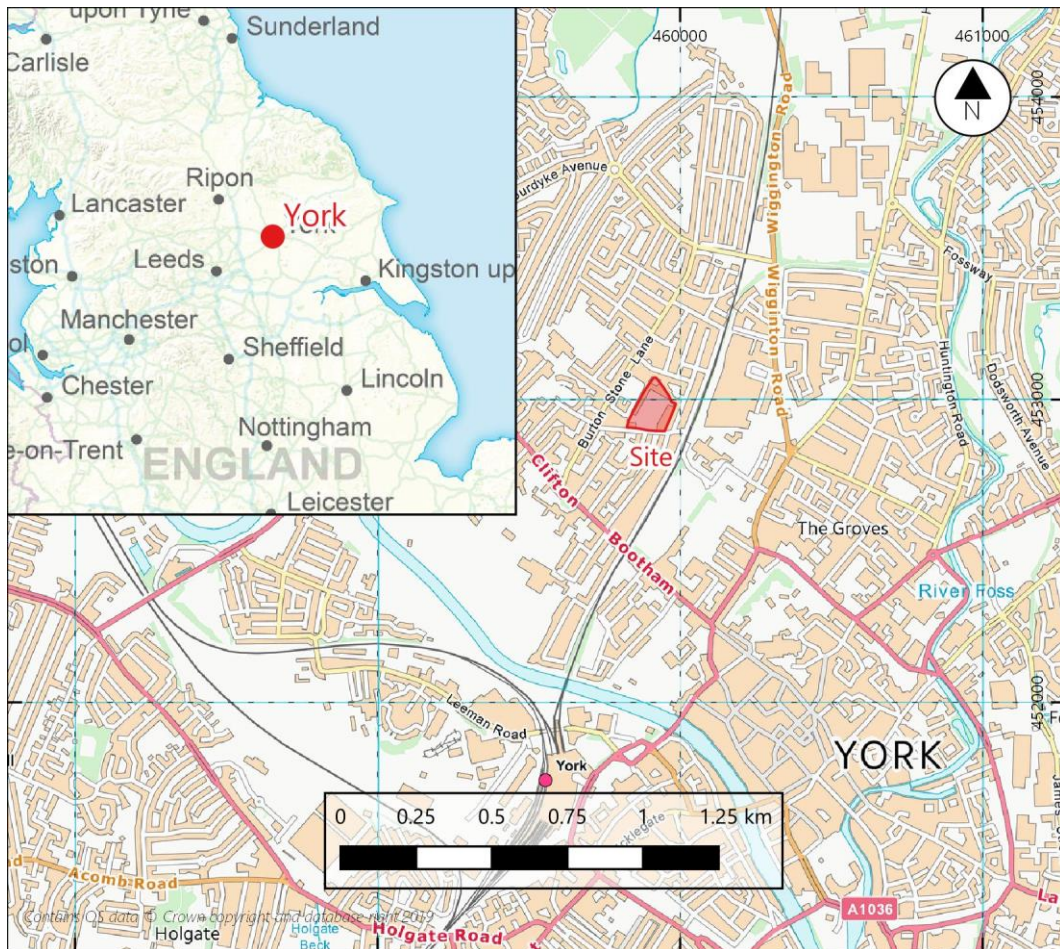


Figure 1. Site Location.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 Bootham Crescent Football Ground, the former ground of York City Football Club (Grid Ref. SE 5990 5290), was located in the Clifton area of York, c. 1km north of York City Centre. The stadium buildings which surround the grass pitch and are constructed of brick, concrete and glass

with a car park to the east of the main stand. Vehicular access to the site, before and during the demolition work was via Grosvenor Road, on the south-eastern corner of the site.

- 2.2 The site is 1.72 hectares in size with the grass pitch area is c. 0.6 hectares, standing at an elevation of approximately 12.5m AOD (Figs. 1 & 2).
- 2.3 The site stands on drift geology of glaciolustrine clay underlain by sand and gravel, which is underlain by boulder clay. The solid geology is of Bunter and Keuper sandstone.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 York Football Ground is a Monument on the City of York HER (City of York HER Ref. MYO3883), a 2002 Desk Based Assessment is an Event (City of York HER Ref. EYO609) and the City of York Historic Landscape Characterisation describes the Proposed Development Area as *'Kit Kat Stadium, 1930's Football Ground formerly a Cricket Ground'* (City of York HER Ref. HYO22569). The ground opened as a football venue in 1932 having been previously used as the county cricket club. York City football club had been founded in 1922 and originally played at Fulfordgate. In 1932 the ground had a main stand (east side) and banked terraces. The 1937 Ordnance Survey map depicted two stands east and west of the pitch, the Main Stand and the Popular Stand. In *Gas Masks for Goal Posts* (Rippon 2011), the author stated during the second world war *'a tunnel at the back of the Popular Stand was utilised as an air-raid shelter for the staff and pupils of the nearby Shipton Street School'* and that the ground suffered *'slight damage'* when a bomb landed on houses in Shipton Street in April 1942. The ground remained largely unimproved until the 1950s when the

main (east) stand was extended in 1955. The 1961 Ordnance Survey map depicted terraces added north and south of the pitch and a larger east stand. In 1991, the Shipton Street End was covered and renamed the Longhurst Stand, north of the pitch, in honour of David Longhurst, a York City player who collapsed and died on the pitch the previous year.

3.2 In April 2018, a magnetometer geophysical was undertaken on the pitch at the football ground by Phase Site Investigations which stated *'The data does not suggest the presence of significant made ground (as the background that can be seen is relatively uniform) but it is dominated by responses from field drains, a modern pipe or cable and strong responses from adjacent modern features. The strength of these (anomalies) is such that they could possibly mask responses from underlying features, if any such features were present* (Whittingham 2018, 1).

3.3 A desk-based assessment was undertaken by MAP in October 2018. The report stated that *"The Geophysical Survey undertaken by Phase Site Investigations found no archaeological anomalies, as the pitch area was heavily disturbed by drainage. However, archaeological finds, features or burials may be masked by these later features'* and concluded *'The presence of archaeological finds dating to the Roman period in the immediate vicinity, the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits within the Proposed Development Area is likely. A programme of archaeological evaluation is recommended to be able to provide a suitable mitigation'* (Hunter 2018, 27-28).

3.4 Previous Archaeological Work (a Watching Brief: City of York HER Ref. EYO521) to the west of the Proposed Development Area was *"undertaken by John Samuels in 2002 at the Lumley Barracks site during residential*

redevelopment located a feature at 2m below existing ground level filled with large quantities of Roman pottery (J. Oxley pers. com)". In the nineteenth century, the Roman Cemeteries at Bootham Terrace, Clarence Street Gardens, The Avenue and Clifton were found. Roman Roads north of Eboracum were located in Clifton in the 19th and 20th centuries.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date and quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and, if necessary, to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to development.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 In the area of football pitch (Trenches 1-5), a metal detector survey was undertaken using a Minelab Xterra 505 Detector. Each trench was surveyed using a criss-cross pattern at 1m intervals by an experienced archaeologist. The area of each of the trench was metal-detected before excavation of the trenches commenced to ensure no cask ash burials were disturbed.
- 5.2 Nine Evaluation Trenches were excavated, covering a total of 260m² (Fig. 2) in the locations and orientations agreed by the City of York Council). Five trenches in the pitch area (Trenches 1-5) measured 20m by 2m and were excavated in May 2020, when the club buildings and car park was still in use. Two 5m by 2m trenches were excavated in the car park area in August 2022, when demolition had commenced. Two 2m by 15m trenches were

excavated when demolition had been completed, Trench 8 in the area of the cricket pavilion and Trench 9 after the removal of the old spoil heap had taken place behind the David Longhurst Stand.

5.3 Trenches 1 and 7 were aligned north to south, Trenches 2, 5 & 9 were aligned north-west to south-east, Trenches 3, 4 & 6 were aligned east to west and Trench 8 was aligned north-east to south-west. All trench positions were surveyed in using a Trimble R8s/R12 GPS.

5.4 The turf, topsoil and clay overburden was noted in the area of the pitch, tarmac, hardcore, rubble and clay overburden in the area of the carpark and rubble and overburden in trenches 8 & 9 were removed using a tracked 360 mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket. Excavation of the Trenches 1-5 took place on the 17th May 2021; for Trenches 6 & 7 on the 15th August 2022 and for Trenches 8 & 9 on the 12th October 2022.

5.5 On Site Recording

5.5.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's pro forma context sheets, which are compatible with the MOLAS recording system. A total of thirty-two contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

5.5.2 Three drawings were archived: sections for Trenches 6 & 7 and a plan of Trench 8. All drawn at a scale of 1:20 (Appendix 2).

5.5.3 The photographic Record comprised a series of sixty-three high-resolution digital images (Appendix 3).

5.5.4 In total, 40 fragments of ceramic building material, eleven sherds of pottery and one stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recorded (Appendix 4).

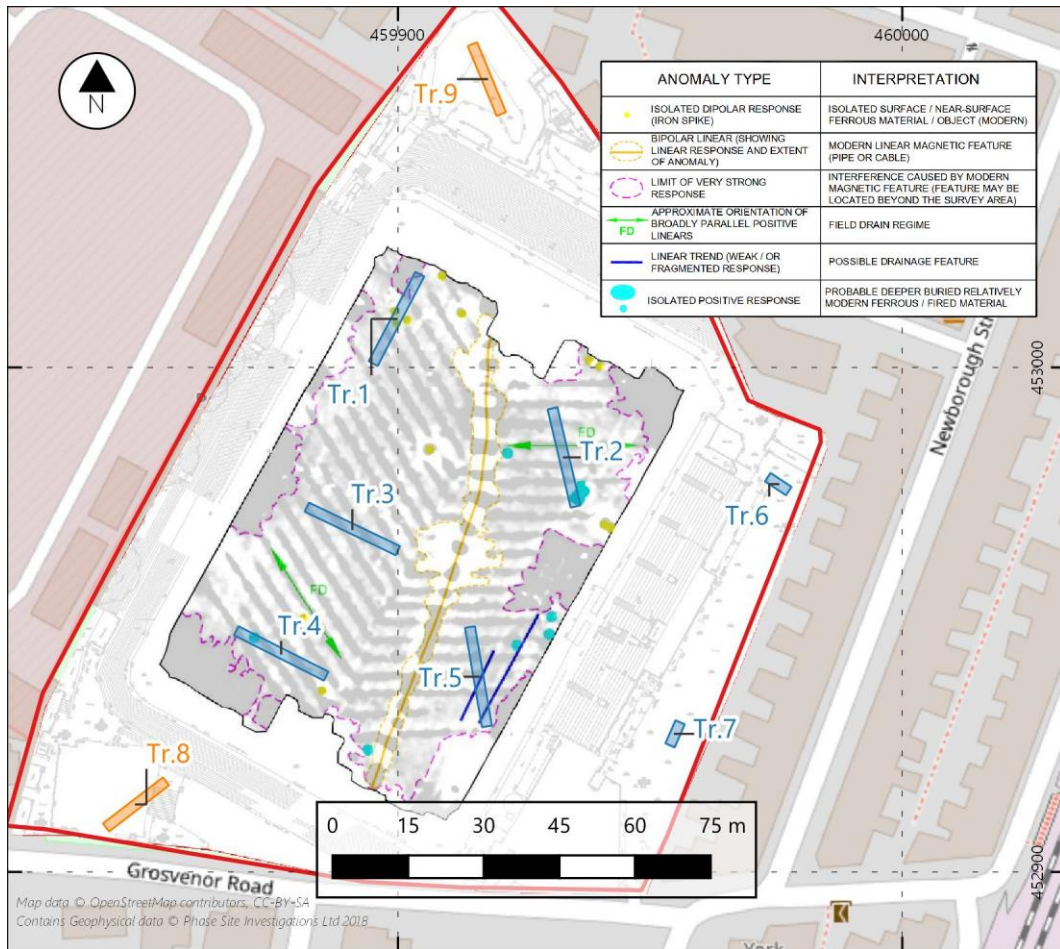


Figure 2. Trench Location.

6. Results

6.1 Metal Detecting Survey

6.1.1 There were no high responses relating to ash cask burials were found in the location of the pitch trenches.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 & 9 (Fig. 2; Pls. 1-3, 8-10, 14)

6.2.1 No archaeological features or finds were noted in these Evaluation Trenches. In Trenches 1, 2 & 5, there was turf with bedding sand and

topsoil was 0.47m to 0.50m deep (contexts 101 & 102; 201 & 202; 501 & 502). In Trenches 6 & 7, tarmac, hardcore and rubble between c. 0.55m-0.65m deep (contexts 601 & 602 and 701 & 702). In Trench 9 was covered by a mixed topsoil and rubble deposit (context 901). Beneath the pitch and rubble were a series of land drains and services. These services cut through a grey clay overburden visible in Trenches 1-5 (contexts 103, 203, 303, 403, 503).

6.2.2 Beneath the overburden, light brown clay natural was revealed.

6.3 Evaluation Trenches 3 & 4 (Fig. 2; Pl. 4)

6.3.1 Two north-south aligned furrows were investigated in Trench 3 (contexts 304/305 & 306/307) and continued on the same alignment in Trench 4 (contexts 404 & 405). The furrows were 2.70m wide (cuts 305 & 307). The segments excavated proved the furrows were between 0.04-0.07m deep with wide and very shallow profiles (Pls. 4-7). Ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and pottery sherds were recovered from the deposits filling these furrows (deposits 3004 & 3006) and dated to the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The furrows were sealed by topsoil, turf and sand (contexts 301-303 & 401-403).

6.3.2 Furrows 3.5 & 307 were cut into light brown natural clay.

6.4 Evaluation Trench 8 (Fig. 2; Pl. 5)

6.4.1 A concrete foundation relating to the club gymnasium was noted in Trench 8 (context 802), which disturbed a L- shaped foundation brick wall (walls 805 & 806) with a similar foundation to the south-west (walls 803 & 804). Drains and services were also noted in Trench 8. These brick structures probably relate to the football ground, built in the 1930's (Pls. 11-13). There

was a thumb decorated base sherd of York Glazed ware jug from the rubble in Trench 8 (Appendices 4 & 5). The walls were covered by rubble and soil deposit (context 801).

6.4.2 The brick walls were constructed on natural light brown clay.

7. Conclusions

7.1 No cask ash burials were noted within the trench areas on the pitch during the metal detector survey or the removal of turf, topsoil and overburden in Trenches 1 to 5. The excavation of the nine evaluation trenches revealed two furrows in Trenches 3 & 4 and earlier stadium features predating the construction of the club gymnasium in Trench 8.

7.2 No remains relating to the early 20th century Cricket Pavilion survived in Trench 8.

7.3 There were a series of land drains and services noted in Trenches 1-5 & 8-9.

7.4 No further archaeological work is necessary in respect of this site.

8. Bibliography

Cifa, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Revised 2020)*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cifa 2014 Code of Conduct: Professional Ethics in Archaeology (Revised 2019, 2020 & 2021). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Mackney, D et al., 1984 Soil Survey of England and Wales. Soils of Northern England.

MAP 2020 Written Scheme of Investigation: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.

9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team	Daniel Clayton, Kelly Hunter, Nick Spenser, Chris Sullivan and Paula Ware
Report	Kelly Hunter
Figures	Max Stubbings
Plates	Kelly Hunter
Filing and Administration	Sophie Coy



Plate 1. Pitch before excavation of trenches. Facing South-west.



Plate 2. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing South.



Plate 3. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing North-west.



Plate 4. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing West.



Plate 5. Furrow 305. Facing East.



Plate 6. Furrow 307. Facing South-west.



Plate 7. Evaluation Trench 4. Facing West.



Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 5. Facing North-west.



Plate 9. Evaluation Trench 6. Facing East.



Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 7. Facing South.



Plate 11. Evaluation Trench 8. Facing North-east.



Plate 12. Brick walls 803 & 804. Facing South-west.



Plate 13. Concrete 802 and brick walls 805 & 806. Facing South-west.



Plate 14. Evaluation Trench 9. Facing North-west.

APPENDIX 1

Bootham Crescent Football Ground, Grosvenor Terrace, York
(Site Code: MAP 5-10-2018)

Context Listing

Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	101	Deposit	Pitch: turf and light brown sand
	102	Deposit	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay loam
	103	Deposit	Subsoil: brown clay
2	201	Deposit	Pitch: turf and light brown sand
	202	Deposit	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay loam
	203	Deposit	Subsoil: brown clay
3	301	Deposit	Pitch: turf and light brown sand
	302	Deposit	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay loam
	303	Deposit	Subsoil: brown clay
	304	Deposit	Fill of Furrow 305: grey brown clay
	305	Cut	North-south aligned
	306	Deposit	Fill of Furrow 305: grey brown clay
	307	Cut	North-south aligned
4	401	Deposit	Pitch: turf and light brown sand
	402	Deposit	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay loam
	403	Deposit	Subsoil: brown clay
	404	Deposit	Furrow: grey brown clay
	405	Deposit	Furrow: grey brown clay
5	501	Deposit	Pitch: turf and light brown sand
	502	Deposit	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay loam
	503	Deposit	Subsoil: brown clay
6	601	Deposit	Tarmac car park surface
	602	Deposit	Hardcore and mixed grey clay subsoil
7	701	Deposit	Tarmac car park surface
	702	Deposit	Hardcore and mixed grey clay subsoil
8	801	Deposit	Hardcore and mixed grey clay subsoil
	802	Structure	Modern concrete foundation
	803	Structure	Modern brick wall
	804	Structure	Modern brick wall
	805	Structure	Modern brick wall
9	806	Structure	Modern brick wall
	901	Deposit	Hardcore and mixed grey clay subsoil

APPENDIX 2

Archive Listing

Drawing No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	601-602	Section	Trench 6: West Facing Section	1:20
2	701-702	Section	Trench 7: North Facing Section	1:20
3	802-806	Plan	Trench 8: Brick walls and concrete foundation	1:20

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Listing

Digital Camera (24 Megapixel)

Filename	Date	Description	Facing
DSC_0686	17/05/2021	Pitch before excavation of Trenches 1-5	West
DSC_0687	17/05/2021	Pitch before excavation of Trenches 1-5	South-west
DSC_0688	17/05/2021	Metal Detector survey of Pitch	South-west
DSC_0689	17/05/2021	Pitch during excavation of Trench 5	South
DSC_0690	17/05/2021	Area of Trench 4 before excavation	West
DSC_0691	17/05/2021	Pitch before excavation of Trenches 1 & 2	North
DSC_0692	17/05/2021	Pitch before excavation of Trench 1	North-east
DSC_0693	17/05/2021	Trench 5: natural clay & drains	North-west
DSC_0694	17/05/2021	Trench 5: section showing modern drainage	North-east
DSC_0695	17/05/2021	Trench 5: natural clay & drains	South-east
DSC_0696	17/05/2021	Trench 4: natural clay & drains	West
DSC_0697	17/05/2021	Trench 4 : natural clay & drains	East
DSC_0698	17/05/2021	Trench 3: furrows, natural clay & drains	East
DSC_0699	17/05/2021	Trench 3: furrows, natural clay & drains	West
DSC_0700	17/05/2021	Trench 3: Furrow fills 304 & 306	East
DSC_0701	17/05/2021	Modern disturbance in Trench 3	West
DSC_0702	17/05/2021	Trench 1: natural clay & drains	South
DSC_0703	17/05/2021	Area of Trench 2 before excavation	East
DSC_0704	17/05/2021	Trench 1: natural clay & drains	North
DSC_0705	17/05/2021	Trench 2: natural clay & drains	North-west
DSC_0706	17/05/2021	Modern service in Trench 2	North-west
DSC_0707	17/05/2021	Trench 2: natural clay & drains	South-east
DSC_0708	17/05/2021	Trench 3: Furrow 305	East
DSC_0709	17/05/2021	Trench 3: Furrow 305	South-east
DSC_0710	17/05/2021	Trench 3: Furrow 307	West
DSC_0711	17/05/2021	Trench 3: Furrow 307	South-west
IMG0049	15/08/2022	Area of Trench 6 before excavation	North-west
IMG0050	15/08/2022	Area of Trench 6 before excavation	North
IMG0051	15/08/2022	Area of Trench 7 before excavation	South
IMG0052	15/08/2022	Area of Trench 7 before excavation	East
IMG0053	15/08/2022	Mound behind (Area of Trench 9)	North-west
IMG0054	15/08/2022	Gymnasium Slab (Area of Trench 8)	South-east
IMG0055	15/08/2022	Gymnasium Slab (Area of Trench 8)	East
IMG0056	15/08/2022	Trench 6 under excavation	North
IMG0057	15/08/2022	Trench 6 after removal of tarmac & hardcore (601 & 602)	North-west
IMG0058	15/08/2022	Trench 6: Natural clay	East
IMG0059	15/08/2022	Trench 6: Natural clay	West
IMG0060	15/08/2022	Trench 6: backfilled	North
IMG0061	15/08/2022	Trench 7 after removal of tarmac and hardcore (701 & 702)	North

IMGP0062	15/08/2022	Trench 7: Natural clay	North
IMGP0063	15/08/2022	Trench 7: Natural clay	South
IMGP0064	15/08/2022	Trench 7: Natural clay	South
IMGP0065	15/08/2022	Trench 7: Natural clay	North
IMGP0066	15/08/2022	Trench 7: backfilled	North
DSC_0155	12/10/2022	Area of Trench 8 after demolition	East
DSC_0156	12/10/2022	Area of Trench 8 after demolition	East
DSC_0157	12/10/2022	Area of Trench 9 after removal of spoilheap	North
DSC_0158	12/10/2022	Area of Trench 9 after removal of spoilheap	North
DSC_0159	12/10/2022	Trench 9 before excavation	South-east
DSC_0160	12/10/2022	Trench 9 after machine excavation	South-east
DSC_0161	12/10/2022	Trench 9 after machine excavation	North-west
DSC_0162	12/10/2022	Trench 9 backfilled	South-east
DSC_0163	12/10/2022	Trench 9 backfilled	South
DSC_0164	12/10/2022	Area of Trench 8 after spoilheap removed from north-east end	East
DSC_0165	12/10/2022	Trench 8 after machine excavation	North-east
DSC_0166	12/10/2022	Trench 8 after machine excavation	North-east
DSC_0167	12/10/2022	Trench 8 after machine excavation	South-west
DSC_0168	12/10/2022	Trench 8 after machine excavation	South-west
DSC_0169	12/10/2022	Concrete foundation 802 and earlier brick walls 805-806	South-east
DSC_0170	12/10/2022	Brick walls 803-804 & modern drains	South-east
DSC_0171	12/10/2022	Brick walls 803-804 & modern drains	South-west
DSC_0172	12/10/2022	Concrete foundation 802 and earlier brick walls 805-806	South-east
DSC_0173	12/10/2022	Concrete foundation 802 and earlier brick walls 805-806	South-west

APPENDIX 4

Finds Catalogue

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
304	Pottery	6	6 fragments of Pottery		40 Post-medieval
304	Ceramic	22	22 fragments of CBM		202
	Building				
	Material				
306	Pottery	3	3 sherds of Pottery		23 Post-medieval
306	Pipe Clay	1	1 fragment of clay pipe stem		3
306	Ceramic	18	18 fragments of CBM		294
	Building				
	Material				
801	Pottery	1	1 base sherd, York Glazed ware jug with thumb print decoration		30 Medieval: 12th-13th century

APPENDIX 5

Bootham Crescent, York (5-10-2018)

Assessment of Pottery, CBM and Clay tobacco pipe

Mark Stephens

Pottery

Introduction and Methods

Eleven sherds of pottery (9 medieval, 1 post-medieval and 1 undiagnostic) were assessed from the excavation at Bootham Crescent. The assemblage was examined under a x5 hand lens and sorted into separate fabrics consistent with York Archaeological Trust's *Medieval Pottery from York* (Mainman and Jenner AY 16/9). Based on form and fabric type, 11 vessels were represented.

Pottery Catalogue

Fabric Codes:

GRW	Gritty Ware
HUM	Humber Ware
LHUM	Late Humber Ware
SPL	Splashed Ware
SGSTW	Siegburg-type stoneware
U	Undiagnostic
YGL	York Glazed Ware

Context 304

3 GRW	body sherds
1 SPL	body sherd with a thumb pad from the attachment of the handle
1 SGSTW	handle sherd
1 U	body sherd (med?)

Spot Date: C14-15th

Context 306

2 YGL	body sherds
1 HUM	body sherd
1 LHUM	rim sherd from a flatware form such as a dish

Spot Date: C16-17th

Context 804

1 YGL thumbed base sherd

Spot Date: C 12-13th

Conclusions

This a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval date. The date range of the pottery spans the period from the late 12th century to the 16/17th century.

Apart from the German stoneware sherd from context 304, the pottery is of regional (Yorkshire) origin. All the sherds are appreciably abraded, suggesting modification during ploughing again excepting the stoneware sherd (which would be more resistant to abrasion).

Ceramic Building Material

Twenty fragments of CBM (plus a further 20 undiagnostic 'crumbs') were presented for assessment.

There were 5 fragments of flat roof tile of medieval date (2 from context 304 and 3 from context 306). The 15 brick fragments (10 from context 304 and 5 from context 306) probably date from the post-medieval period. None of the fragments was large enough to allow measurement and the brick fragments had no surviving arisses.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was retained from context 306. The fragment had been burnt after being broken.

Recommendations

The finds assemblage should be retained along with the rest of the archive. None of the sherds or other objects are recommended for illustration.



maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

York City Football Ground
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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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**YORK CITY FOOTBALL GROUND
BOOTHAM CRESCENT
YORK**

**MAP 5.10.2018
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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING**

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**YORK CITY FOOTBALL GROUND
BOOTHAM CRESCENT
YORK**

**MAP 5.10.2018
19/00246/FULM**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out the details of the Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching that will be required at York City Football Ground, York. There is potential for below ground archaeological deposits to be preserved on this site. The Written Scheme of Investigation has been commissioned by Persimmon Homes and will provide the necessary information to allow the City of York Council to make a reasoned decision on the impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits.
- 1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning' a staged scheme of archaeological work is proposed. The results of the Trial Trenching will be summarised in a report and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be supplied.
- 1.3 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the CIFA *Code of Conduct* throughout the project and to the CIFA '*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*'.
- 1.4 MAP Archaeological Practice is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number GB2005425). The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates MAP's commitment to providing a quality service to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.



Figure 1. Site Location

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development area is currently a football stadium with associated stands and administrative buildings (Grid Ref. SE 5990 5290), located in the Clifton area of York, c. 1km north of York City Centre.
- 2.2 The stadium buildings surround the grass pitch and are constructed of brick, concrete and glass with a car park to the east of the main stand. Current vehicular access to the site is via Grosvenor Road, on the south-eastern corner of the site.
- 2.3 The site is 1.705 hectares in size with the grass pitch area is c. 0.6 hectares, standing at an elevation of approximately 12.5m AOD.

2.4 The site stands on drift geology of glaciolustrine clay underlain by sand and gravel, which is underlain by boulder clay. The solid geology is of Bunter and Keuper sandstone.

3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

3.1 York Football Ground is a Monument on the City of York HER (City of York HER Ref. MYO3883), a 2002 Desk Based Assessment is an Event (City of York HER Ref. EYO609) and the City of York Historic Landscape Characterisation describes the Proposed Development Area as '*Kit Kat Stadium, 1930's Football Ground formerly a Cricket Ground*' (City of York HER Ref. HYO22569). The ground opened as a football venue in 1932 having been previously used as the county cricket club. York City football club had been founded in 1922 and the club originally played at Fulfordgate. In 1932 the ground had a main stand (east side) and banked terraces. The 1937 Ordnance Survey map depicted two stands east and west of the pitch, the Main Stand and the Popular Stand. In *Gas Masks for Goal Posts* (Rippon 2011), the author stated during the second world war '*a tunnel at the back of the Popular Stand was utilised as an air-raid shelter for the staff and pupils of the nearby Shipton Street School*' and that the ground suffered '*slight damage*' when a bomb landed on houses in Shipton Street in April 1942. The ground was improved in the 1950s when the main (east) stand was extended in 1955. The 1961 Ordnance Survey map depicted terraces added north and south of the pitch and a larger east stand. In 1991, the Shipton Street End was covered and renamed the Longhurst Stand, north of the pitch, in honour of David Longhurst, a York City player who collapsed and died on the pitch the previous year.

3.2 In April 2018, a magnetometer geophysical was undertaken on the pitch at the football ground by Phase Site Investigations which stated '*The data does not suggest the presence of significant made ground (as the background that can be seen is relatively uniform) but it is dominated by responses from field drains, a modern pipe or cable and strong responses from adjacent modern features. The strength of these (anomalies) is such that they could possibly*

mask responses from underlying features, if any such features were present (Whittingham 2018, 1).

- 3.3 A desk-based assessment was undertaken by MAP in October 2018. The report stated that *"The Geophysical Survey undertaken by Phase Site Investigations found no archaeological anomalies, as the pitch area was heavily disturbed by drainage. However, archaeological finds, features or burials may be masked by these later features"* and concluded *'The presence of archaeological finds dating to the Roman period in the immediate vicinity, the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits within the Proposed Development Area is likely. A programme of archaeological evaluation is recommended to be able to provide a suitable mitigation'* (Hunter 2018, 27-28).
- 3.4 Previous Archaeological Work (a Watching Brief: City of York HER Ref. EYO521) to the west of the Proposed Development Area was *"undertaken by John Samuels in 2002 at the Lumley Barracks site during residential redevelopment located a feature at 2m below existing ground level filled with large quantities of Roman pottery (J. Oxley pers. com)"*. In the nineteenth century, the Roman Cemeteries at Bootham Terrace, Clarence Street Gardens, The Avenue and Clifton were found. Roman Roads north of Eboracum were located in Clifton in the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.0 THE DEPOSIT MODEL

- 4.1 The Window Samples (WS3-WS8) undertaken by Silkstone Environmental in 2014 logged topsoil (0.30m deep to 11.94m AOD and 11.79m AOD) and made ground and clay (0.5m to 0.75m deep 'made ground' or clay between 11.44m AOD and 11.04m AOD).

5.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

- 5.1 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching is to determine the presence/absence, nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology to be made

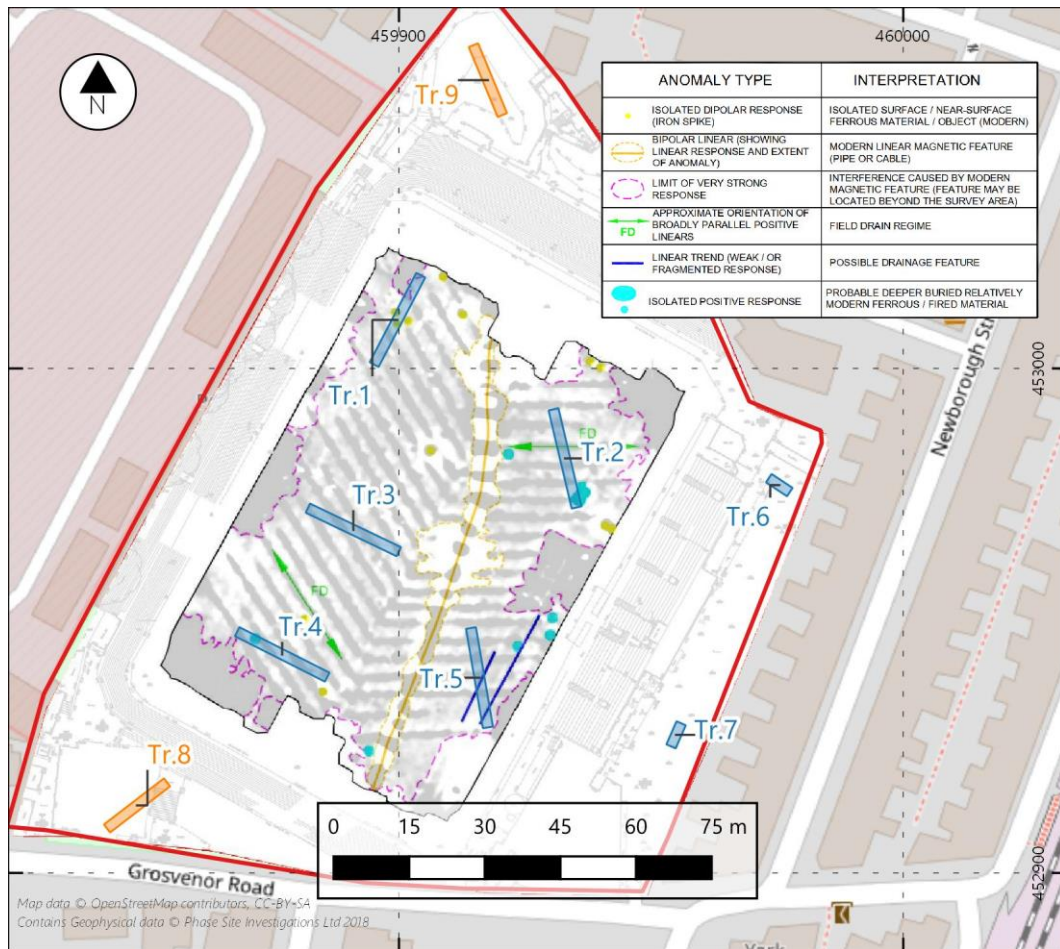


Figure 2. Location of Trenches 1-8.

5.2 The following methodologies must be used:

5.2.1 Before excavation, a metal detector survey the Shipton Road end of the pitch must be undertaken to access the area for ash cask burials. Any areas of high responses will be surveyed in (Fig. 3).

5.2.2 All overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator, using a wide toothless blade, under archaeological supervision, down to either the top of undisturbed natural sub-soil or the top of archaeological deposits whichever is higher. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator. Nine trenches will be examined with the location agreed by the City of York Council (See Fig. 2 below). Five 20m by 2m trenches proposed in the area of the current pitch and two 5m by 2m trenches in the car park area, a 2m by 15m trench in the north-west corner (over a soil mound) and a 2m by 15m in the area of the cricket

pavilion (in total 280m²). The evaluation trench located in the area of the former cricket pavilion, in the south-west corner of the site, is currently covered by an existing building and football terraces and the evaluation trench in the north-west corner is covered by a large earth mound (possibly part of the 1930's football ground construction), therefore this archaeological investigation would need to take place after demolition has taken place.

- 5.2.3 In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin
- 5.2.4 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary: a sufficient sample would be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to naturally occurring deposits.
- 5.2.4 The excavation sampling policy is:
- a. A 100% sample of stakeholes
 - b. A 50% sample of all postholes and of pits up to 1.5m in diameter
 - c. A minimum 25% sample of all pits over 1.5m in diameter (to include a complete section for full profile recovery)
 - d. A minimum 20% sample of all linear features, up to 5m in length, for features greater than this, a 10% sample would be taken.
- 5.2.6 All appropriate records must be made and kept; Context recording methodologies and systems will be used. All archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system. The MoLAS recording manual will be used on site where necessary. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeology is found. Individual measured plans must usually be produced at a scale of 1:20 for all excavated features and deposits. Measured section drawings of trenches, major features and other parts of the site as appropriate must be

produced, usually at a scale of 1:10. In addition, all features must be levelled relative to Ordnance Survey datum.

- 5.2.7 To ensure that the positions of excavation areas are accurately recorded for future study, and to assist the entry of data into the City of York Sites and Monuments Record, trench locations must be accurately surveyed. The data must be stored digitally in an agreed CAD format with the areas located relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 5.2.8 Photographs must form part of the excavation record. A minimum 35mm format for photography is required (in monochrome) and high resolution digital. They should consist of general site and feature specific views and progress record shots.
- 5.2.9 Securely stratified deposits must be sampled for retrieval and analysis of biological remains. Particular attention should be paid to any deposits in which there is good organic preservation. The sampling strategy must be agreed in advance with the Regional Science Advisor, Historic England, 37 Tanner Row York and approved in writing by the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development). Palaeoenvironmental sampling should take account of methods set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post -Excavation* (Campbell et al. 2011). In addition, the advice of the Historic England Regional Science Advisor must be sought with regard to all other aspects of archaeological science, including dating, that might arise on this site. His recommendations must be followed and confirmation of the adoption of his recommendations supplied in writing to Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development), City of York Council, West Offices, Station Rise, York YO1 6GA.
- 5.2.10 If human remains or cask cremations are encountered during the course of this evaluation, it may be necessary to remove these, under the conditions of licences for the removal of human remains (issued by the Ministry of Justice, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity). The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.

- 5.2.11 All artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the project must be packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete.
- 5.2.12 The stratigraphic sequence must be produced and assessed.
- 5.2.13 The environmental samples must be processed and assessed; and the rest of the material archive must be assessed for the sites archaeological potential.
- 5.3 The details and processes outlined in 5.1—5.2.13 will produce the following output as a concise published report:
- 5.3.1 plan of site showing position of trenches;
- 5.3.2 portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts; a matrix of all contexts
- 5.3.3 an interpretation of the structural sequence;
- 5.3.4 an interpretation of the archaeological potential of the remainder of the site including proposed mitigation strategy.
- 5.3.5 The report should include:
- Non-technical summary
 - Aims and purpose of the project
 - Method statement
 - An objective summary statement of results
 - A stratigraphic narrative
 - Reports on the artefacts and environmental material
 - An assessment of the results of the project setting them into a local, regional and national context as appropriate
 - Supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales
 - Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
 - Supporting illustrations, photographs
 - Index to archive and details of archive location

- References

5.3.6 The City of York Council UAD/SMR supports the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. **The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.** If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the City of York UAD/SMR at West Offices, Station Rise, York YO1 6GA. Contractors are advised to contact the City of York UAD/HER prior to completing the form.

5.3.7 The long term care of the archive must be provided for. All the original material and paper archive must be prepared for deposition with an approved archaeological depository such as the Yorkshire Museum. These Institutions will normally make a charge to cover the long-term curation of the archaeological archive. The requirements of the receiving Institution must be identified at the time of producing an estimate for this scheme of investigation. It is assumed that normally all archives relating to archaeological work in the City of York area will be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum. A copy of the final report must be submitted to City of York Historic Environment Record in electronic form. This must be provided as a PDF file or files. If in doubt about format please contact Claire MacRae on 01904 551402 or e-mail to Claire.macrae@york.gov.uk. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application, the City of York Council will place the information on its WWW pages, which is to be agreed by the contractor and client in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the City Archaeologist.

5.4 A synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and future archaeological potential of the site must be prepared and submitted with the report so that this can be published in an annual summary of archaeological work in the City of York.

5.5 The Contractor will be required to demonstrate by providing CVs that the staff appointed to direct, supervise, and work on this project have relevant

experience of working both on archaeological sites and the complex archives which they produce.

- 5.6 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.
- 5.7 The Contractor must use a computer-based recording and retrieval system and report publishing system. The recording system must be based on single context recording and planning. The publishing system should be able to produce text and illustrations in the formats detailed in para 5.3.5 above. The Contractor must have the written approval of City of York Council for the recording system that it wishes to use on this site.
- 5.8 The Contractor must submit a full project design and/or a schedule of works which it develops from this scheme of investigation to the City of York for written approval prior to work commencing on-site.
- 5.9 The Contractor must give at least seven days notice in writing of the start of works on site to Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development Planning and Sustainable Development, West Offices, Station Rise, York YO1 6GA.
- 5.10 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York. Reasonable access must be given at all times to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council or his agent, both to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow this monitoring to proceed. This will ensure that the scheme of investigation is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that the City of York Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project. Reasonable access must also be given at all times to the Historic England Regional Science Advisor or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow him to monitor the archaeological science elements of this scheme of investigation.

6.0 REINSTATEMENT

- 6.1 Ground reinstatement standards are not specified in this document.
- 6.2 MAP will ensure that the question of backfilling and surface re-instatement is discussed with the client/landowner prior to any works commencing on-site.

7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1 Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information; hence Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must do so under a defined Health and Safety Policy. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. Risk assessments must be carried out and documented in accordance with Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992. The Contractor should determine whether this project is covered by Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994, and ensure that all requirements under the regulations are met.
- 7.2 All archaeologists and visitors to site will comply with necessary precautions regarding COVID-19 as outlined in the RAMS for the site and sign a declaration to declare they are not infectious, adhere to social distancing and approved safety measures.

8.0 SUMMARY

- 8.1 This document sets out the background to, and outline of, a programme for archaeological Trial Trenching on this site. The Desk Based Assessment determined that the site had low archaeological potential, there is still the possibility that below ground archaeological deposits may be preserved on this site. If deposits of archaeological interest are found, the archaeological trial trenching will provide information that will allow the City of York

Council to put in place appropriate mitigation measures prior to development at the site.

9.0 REFERENCES

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. 2011 'Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)'. Portsmouth: English Heritage

CIfA 2019 Code of Conduct. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA 2014a Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation

CIfA 2014b. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA 2014c. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Hunter, K. 2018 York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York. Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. Site Code 5.10.2018.

Rippon, A. 2011 Gas Masks for Goal Posts. The History Press

Whittingham, M. 2018 York City F. C., Bootham Crescent, York. Archaeological geophysical survey. Project No. ARC/2354/851. Phase Site Investigations Ltd.

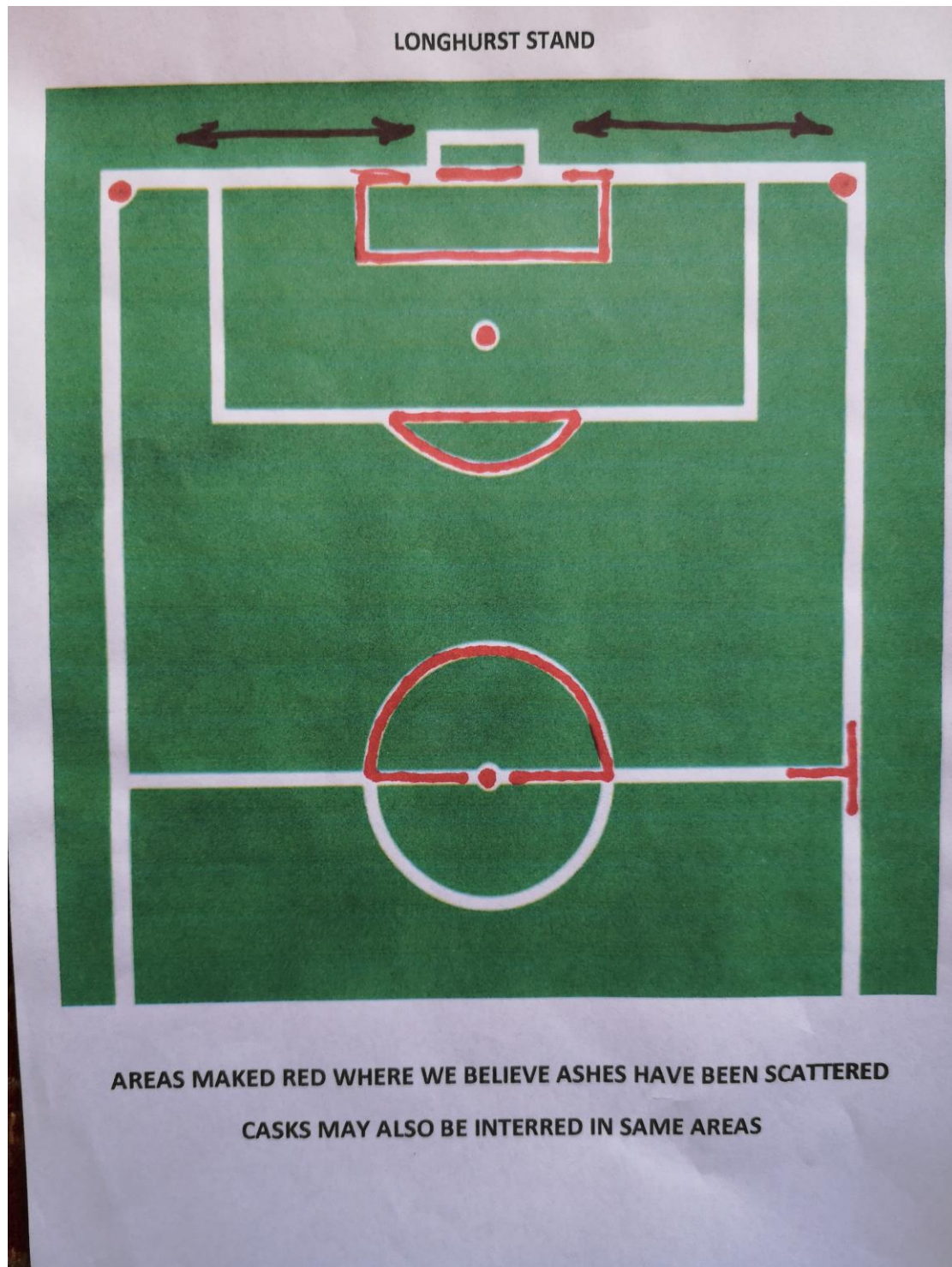


Figure 3. Areas for targeted Metal Detector Survey.

APPENDIX

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This appendix describes a set of procedures which must be implemented by all contractors.

2.0 Procedures

2.1.1 All work must be undertaken in a professional manner paying attention to the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologist Standards and Guidance:

- [Introduction to Standards and Guidance](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for field evaluation](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for Excavation](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials](#) (PDF)
- [Appendices to Standards](#) (PDF)

All documents are available from either the City of York Council or from the IFA website at <http://www.archaeologists.net>

- 2.2 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds from this site must be carried out in accordance with the standards agreed by the Yorkshire Museum, the Castle Museum, and YAT those set by the UKIC. These standards form the basis of current practice in York and all contractors will be expected to base their estimates on the implementation of those standards (see section 3 below).
- 2.3 Finds specialists must be able to document and demonstrate levels of professional competence and technical expertise and access to comparative material.
- 2.4 Where the conservation of archaeological objects is necessary, this work should be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Section of the York Archaeological Trust.

3.0 Finds Processing Standards

- 3.1 The following finds-processing standards must be followed by all contractors
- 3.2 *On-site finds processing*
- 3.2.1 All bulk material must be washed
- 3.2.2 All bulk material except animal bone marked. Marking and labelling materials indelible and irremovable by abrasion
- 3.2.3 All bulk finds must be appropriately boxed and recorded on computer

- 3.2.4 Identification of stone-type and tile must be undertaken on site
- 3.2.5 All the above to be completed within two months from the end of the excavation
- 3.2.6 All small finds recorded both in the finds register and on computer
- 3.2.7 Small find recording system must be compatible with Yorkshire Museum accessioning system
- 3.2.8 All small finds must be appropriately packaged for optimum survival of data
- 3.2.9 All the above to be completed within two days of the object having been excavated
- 3.3 *Off-site Finds Processing*
- 3.3.1 All small find and bulk find data must be made available to finds researchers, conservators and curatorial staff
- 3.3.2 Computer system should be used to monitor location of objects to allow rapid access
- 3.3.3 All material stored in optimum conditions to ensure survival of data.
Includes
- Controlled environment storage where appropriate
 - Correct packaging with inert materials
 - Regular checking of the condition of objects

Immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material

3.3.4 All material stored in buildings with appropriate security (see storage below)

3.4 *Conservation*

3.4.1 All metal objects will be x-rayed, then selected for conservation. Non-conserved material stored in controlled conditions.

3.4.2 All organic materials will be appropriately treated, including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation

3.4.3 Specialist advice must be taken for wood, leather, osseous material and textile conservation and research

3.4.4 All other classes of material must be treated where appropriate

3.4.5 Special packaging undertaken must be provided for all vulnerable objects. All textiles, coins, and painted glass stored in specially-designed systems.

3.5 *Storage*

3.5.1 All objects stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions

3.5.2 All objects stored to allow rapid access on demand

3.5.3 All storage at appropriate security levels, eg:

Small finds in storage approved by National Security Adviser or Area Museums Service

Bulk finds in storage with lower security rating but still physically secure and alarmed

3.5.4 Safe secure and environmentally controlled storage must be provided for all material between excavation and the deposition of the archive with the receiving body.

4.0 All contractors must follow the above guidelines.