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MAP Archaeological Practice



York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York

SE 5990 5290

MAP 5.10.2018

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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Bootham Crescent
York

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Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Non-Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd on instruction from Persimmon Homes to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of the Proposed Residential Development at York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York.

The site currently consists of a mid Twentieth Century Football Stadium.

There are no Designated Heritage Assets within nor bordering the Proposed Development Area. The Football Ground is a Monument and the Previous Desk Based Assessment under is an Event Non-designated Heritage Asset on the City of York Historic Environment Register. The site also on the City of York Historic Landscape Characterisation as Kit Kat Stadium, 1930's Football Ground formerly a Cricket Ground.

There are fifty-four Designated and nineteen Non-Designated Heritage assets located within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area. The Proposed Development will have a neutral impact on these Designated Heritage Assets, as all a screened by existing development and mature vegetation.

The construction phase may impact on sub-surface archaeological deposits. The Geophysical Survey undertaken by Phase Site Investigations found no archaeological anomalies.

1. Introduction

1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Persimmon Homes, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of a proposed residential development of York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York (SE 5590 5290, Figs. 1 & 2).

1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments; including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990); and by World Heritage Status, the National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 12 (March 2012).

1.3 The work was funded by Persimmon Homes.

1.4 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, License No. AL50453A

2. Site Description

2.1 The proposed development area is currently a football stadium with associated stands and administrative buildings (Pls. 1 to 14). The buildings 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.

2.2 The site is 1.705 hectares in size and at an elevation of approximately 12.5m AOD.

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. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014).

3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact on them of the proposal and assess the Setting and significance of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal on them.

3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites

- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites

4. Policy Context

4.1 Archaeological, historical and architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990) and the National Planning Policy Framework adopted in March 2012.

4.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

4.2.1 Section 46 in the Department of Culture Media and Sport 2010: Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) states '*In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement. It will depend upon such variables as the nature, extent and design of the development proposed, the characteristics of the monument in question, its relationship to other monuments in the vicinity, its current landscape setting and its contribution to our understanding and appreciation of the monument*'.

4.3 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

4.3.1 Section 66 (1) in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states '*In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*'.

4.4 National Planning Policy Framework: 12. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

4.4.1 NPPF-12 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

128 *In determining application, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

132 *When considering the impact of the proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be*

harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed Buildings, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II Listed Buildings, grade I or II* registered park and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

133 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- *The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site*
- *No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

139 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

4.5 **Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment** and **Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets**.

4.5.1 The Contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or a place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from and through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.

4.6 City of York Pre-Publication Draft Local Plan (2017)

4.6.1 City of York Council's Draft Local Plan Section 8 Placemaking, Heritage, Design and Culture states '*In meeting the policy requirements of this section, applicants will be required to describe the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by development, including any contribution made by their setting, most likely set out in a supporting Heritage Statement. The extent of such an appraisal should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the impact of the proposal on its significance*' (para 8.5, 144). Policies D6 deals with Archaeology and D7 with Significance of Non-designated Heritage Assets.

5. Methodology and Significance Criteria

5.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, the Ordnance Survey and the Historic Environment Records, Regional, National and International Designations; and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. It covered an area of 1Km from the centre of the proposed development area.

5.2 The following data sources were utilised for assessment:

I. UNESCO World Heritage List
II. National Heritage List for England
III. North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
IV. National Archives
V. North Yorkshire Archive Service
VI. National Monuments Record
VII. Conservation Area Appraisals

VIII. Aerial Photographs

IX. Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and Register of Battlefields

X. Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day

XI. Place and street name evidence

XII. Trade and Business Directories

XIII. Historical documents and photographs

XIV. Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.

5.3 *Assessment of Heritage Assets*

5.3.1 A Heritage Asset is described in the National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2 Glossary as '*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)*'. Heritage Assets include buildings, structures, landscapes, parks, battlefields, towns, villages, factories and earthworks, on the UNESCO World Heritage List, National Heritage List for England and cropmarks, monuments and events on Historic Environment Records/Sites and Monument Record. Build Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, historical associations or events, places and structures of architectural interest. Buried Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, past archaeological investigations, aerial photographic cropmarks, areas of earthworks and geophysical or LIDAR anomalies interpreted as archaeological features.

5.4 *Heritage Assets: Types and Significance*

5.4.1 Heritage Assets are assessed in terms of significance and of designation. Designated Heritage Assets are listed as internationally, nationally and regionally important including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas. Some Buried or Built Heritage described as Non-designated Heritage Assets may be of National Significance, but has not been designated due to its current use, or have not been fully assessed in the past.

Table 1: Designated Heritage Assets

Significance	Type	Sensitivity/Importance
International	Built & Buried Heritage: World Heritage Site Status	Very High
National	Built Heritage: Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Gardens Buried Heritage: Scheduled Monument, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield	High
Regional	Conservation Areas	High

Table 2: Non-designated Heritage Assets

Significance	Type	Sensitivity/Importance
National	Built or Buried Heritage assessed as same significance/sensitivity or importance as Scheduled Monuments and/or Listed Buildings	High
Regional	Buried or Built Heritage with archaeological, architectural or historical	Moderate

	merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.	
Local	Built or Buried Heritage of archaeological, architectural or historical interest, which are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological, architectural or historical knowledge.	Slight/Low
Negligible	Built Heritage: Modern Buildings of no architectural interest or importance. Areas of Modern Disturbance/Quarrying	None

5.5 Criteria for Assessing Impacts

5.5.1 The Proposed Developments may either adversely impact or beneficially enhance historic assets within the development area, in the vicinity. Heritage Assets are assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. A critical resource for this report is *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2017). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated

Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

6. Results

6.1.1 Prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of York has been attested by findspots of flint artefacts. None have been located in the vicinity of Bootham Crescent.

6.1.2 The area around the proposed development has revealed significant archaeological activity including two Roman Roads and Roman cemeteries.

6.1.3 A Roman Road 7 ran from the north-west gate of the Roman Fortress north to Catterick (*Cataractonium*) and has a similar alignment to modern Bootham (HER Ref. MYO4187). Two sections of this road have been uncovered at Clifton Green (SE 5932 5302) and in front of the White House, Clifton (SE 5968 5262 : RCHM 1962, 3). Another Roman Road linked Roads 1 and 3 (HER Ref. MYO4188).

6.1.4 Another Roman Road was aligned parallel to Bootham and converged to the north-west with the York to Catterick Road. This road ran south of the fortress and connected to the Brough on Humber Road. A section of road

was uncovered during the excavation of St. Peter's School Swimming Pool (SE 5945 5256), and was composed of "cobbles and clay" (RCHM 1962, 2).

6.1.5 An extensive Roman cremation and inhumation cemeteries have been found within 500m of the proposed development site (HER Refs. MYO3620, MYO3621, MYO3623 & MYO3888). On the junction of Clifton and Burton Stone Lane, a group of cremations in pottery dating to the Second century AD were found in the Nineteenth century. Inhumations and cremations were recorded at The Avenue Clifton. An extensive Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery was found on Clifton Fields, south-west of St. Peter's School, Clifton, in the Seventeenth and early Eighteenth centuries. Further burials were uncovered at St. Peter's School in Clifton and were excavated by York Archaeological Trust. In the latter half of the twentieth century.

6.1.6 Stone cists (coffins) and a late Third-Fourth century inhumation cemetery were found in 1885 south of Bootham on the eastern side of the York-Scarborough Railway line. A small inhumation cemetery was disturbed in the early Nineteenth century around Clarence Street.

6.1.7 Clifton is in the Parish of St. Michael le Belfrey (detatched) and Bulmer Wapentake in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is located c. 1 mile north-west of the City of York. The place name Clifton derives from the Old English, *Cliftune*, meaning 'settlement at the cliff or slope' (Smith 1979, 15). Cliff Hill is located 0.5 km west of Clifton on the east bank of the River Ouse.

6.1.8 In 1086, the Domesday Book lists two entries for Clifton (Faull and Stenton 1986), '*In CLIFTON there are 18 carucates of land paying tax, 9 ploughs can plough them. Now waste. Value before 1066, 20s. Of these Morcar had 9½ carucates of land paying tax, which 5 ploughs can plough. Now Count Alan*

has there 2 ploughs; and 2 villagers and 4 smallholders with 1 plough. There is a meadow, 50 acres; of these 29 (acres) are St. Peter's and the others are the Count's. Besides these the Archbishop has there meadow, 8 acres. The manor is 1 league long and another wide. Value before 1066, 20s. Now the same. The Canon's have 8½ carucates, waste'. The second entry reads '*In CLIFTON, 9 ½ carucates taxable. 5 ploughs possible. Morcar had 1 manor there. Now Count Alan had there 2 ploughs; and 2 villagers and 4 smallholders and 1 plough. Meadow 21 acres. Value before 1066, 20s; now 16s*'.

6.1.9 The Township of Clifton lay within the Liberty of St. Mary. One of ten religious houses in York, St. Mary's was the "richest house in the north" (Palliser 1979, p. 221). A Charter of 1318 states that Bootham was a vill belonging to St. Mary's Abbey, and "the abbot and monks had a right to hold a weekly market" (Smith 1937, 283). The will of Simon the Mason, dated 1332, notes gardens in Bootham and "Kennyngdyke". A rent roll of c. 1280 describes "tofts". There is no evidence of any buildings in the Proposed Development Area in Medieval times.

6.1.10 St. Mary's Abbey surrendered to dissolution on 29th November 1539. After which, the lands belonging to St. Mary's Abbey was sold to different owners.

6.2 Cartographic Evidence

6.2.1 A 1545 sketch map of York records "*howsis*" along Bootham as far as Marygate. The 1611 Map of York by John Speed shows street frontage on both sides of "*Boudam*" (Bootham) approximately two hundred paces north-west of Marygate, up to St. Mary's. In the 1630's, Clifton and Rawcliffe were annexed to the jurisdiction of the City. In the Civil War (1642-1651), during the siege of York, the area around Bootham sustained severe damage and destruction "*where many faire houses being fired*" (Wenham 1970, 40). Ingram's Hospital on Bootham, built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1630-2 (SE 5978

5253) was "*so badly damaged that it required extensive rebuilding in 1649*" (*ibid.*, 2110).

6.2.2 Eighteenth century maps of York showed gardens and houses on Bootham, but built only as far north as St Mary's. The 1836 Plan of the Clifton, Rawcliff & Skelton Estates (ACC 245) depicted the site as belonging to St Saviourgate Charity.

6.2.3 The 1853-4 First Edition Survey Map depicts the Proposed Development Area (Fig. 7), to the west of the York and North Midland Railway, which was opened in 1845, as a single plot of open land bordered to the north and west by strip fields and Asylum Lane to the south. This road provided access to the York Lunatics Hospital, the first Lunatic asylum to be built in Yorkshire.

6.2.4 By the 1892 Edition Ordnance Survey map, the site was being used as a Cricket Ground with a single building sited along the north eastern boundary (Fig. 8). Newborough Terrace has been built and a narrow alley separated the cricket ground from the houses. A school had been constructed along the northern boundary of the site.

6.2.5 The 1909 Ordnance Survey Map Extract (Figs. 9) depicts the Cricket Ground with a Pavilion in the south-western corner of the site.

6.2.6 By 1931, a larger pavilion had been constructed replacing the simple rectangular structure with a crescent shaped block of three individual units. A 'Bowling Green' is shown in the northern corner of the site with a small building immediately to the south. To the east of the site Lumley Barracks and Colton's Hospital (Almhouses) had been built.

6.2.7 The 1937 Ordnance Survey Map Extract (Fig. 10) illustrates the transformation of the site from a Cricket Ground to a Football Stadium. A series of buildings are shown set back from the eastern boundary of the site and landscaping elements are shown in the north and south-western corners of the site. Three

small square buildings are depicted fronting Grosvenor Road. Up to 1937 Grosvenor Road had previously been known as Asylum Road.

6.2.8 The 1958 and 1959 Ordnance Survey map Extracts show little change from the 1937.

6.2.9 By 1961 (Fig. 11) the earthen terraces depicted on the earlier maps have been redeveloped in the north to accommodate the housing of a terrace with a ramp shown to the west. Along the western side of the ground is the Grand Stand and a further Grand Stand is shown on the eastern side. Two short areas of terracing are also shown, one in the north and one in the south. In the southern part of the ground further terraces are shown along with a ramp and a number of steps. The three buildings depicted on the 1931 map have been joined by two more buildings to the west. The 1962 Ordnance Survey map extract (Fig. 15) adds no new information.

6.3 York City Football Club

6.3.1 In the 1890's York Wednesday, who claimed to be the oldest club in the city, along with the teams from St Clements, Heworth, Ebor Wanderers and school teams from Bootham, St Johns and Elmfield College played in friendlies. None of the clubs were affiliated to any association or League. The enthusiasm of the York clubs and the growing trend elsewhere in Britain for football as a sport resulted in the York & District League being established in 1897. This League consisted of ten clubs. In 1900, the York City & District Football Association was formed and local cup competitions arranged. By 1907 the League had three divisions and over twenty-four clubs. The success of the League illustrated the demand for amateur football in the city.

6.3.2 The demand for a representative club from the city resulted in the creation of the York City Football Club in 1908. The club's home ground was in Holgate Road at the end of Lindley Street and Murray Street. The ground's

capacity was 300 and the stands came from York Racecourse. Average success in 1910-1911 resulted in the creation of a professional club in 1912.

6.3.3 The new club's ground was a plot of rough land in Burton Stone Lane, known as Field View. The move to Field View saw acceptance in to the Midland League where York City played until 1915. In 1917 York City folded, the club went in to liquidation and the Field View ground was given over to allotments which in turn became a housing estate.

6.3.4 After the First World War there was an increase in demand for a senior team to represent the City. On May 6th, 1922 the decision was made to form the York City Football and Athletic Club Limited. The club was once again accepted in to the Midland League. The 1927 application to the Football League was not accepted. But in 1929 York City was accepted into the Football League's Third Division North.

6.3.5 From 1922 - 1932 York City played at Fulfordgate. The ground consisting of eight acres of land, with no covered stands and dressing rooms housed in an old army hut. Open stands came from York Racecourse. A number of improvements were made over the years and at the time of the 1927 application to the Football League the ground had a capacity of 17,000. The biggest crowd of 12,721 was recorded in 1931. The problems of transport and access to Fulfordgate was the cause of dwindling crowds. Action to rectify the problems resulted in the move to Bootham Crescent in 1932.

6.3.6 The new ground, previously used by York Cricket Club, had to be drained and then developed to the designs provided by Ward & Leckenby. Two stands were erected, the Main and the Popular. The ground was officially opened on the 31st August 1932 under a lease hold arrangement. The

Directors decision to move was backed up by marked increases in crowd attendance.

6.3.7 During the Second World War, the tunnel at the back of the Popular Stand was used as an air raid shelter for pupils and staff of Shipton Street school. The ground was slightly damaged during an air raid in April 1942.

6.3.8 In 1948, the ground was purchased for £4,076. The whole ground and buildings were listed at £7,204 in 1949. Post-war improvements consisted in the concreting of the banking at the Bootham Crescent end, loud speakers were installed, drainage work was undertaken, concrete terraces were built in the Popular Stand and in 1955 the Main Stand was extended towards Shipton Street. By 1958, the ground had a capacity of 23,600. In 1959 flood lighting was installed.

6.3.9 In 1974, seats were installed in the Popular Stand, in 1980 the floodlights were updated and in 1981 a gymnasium was built at the Bootham Crescent end.

6.3.10 Improvements in crowd management resulted in the building of eight new turnstiles at the Shipton Street end in 1985 along with the refurbishment of the dressing rooms, referees room and the physiotherapist's treatment room (Pl. 6). A Club Shop was built in 1985. In 1986-7 hospitality boxes were built into the Main Stand. A covered stand at the Shipton Street end was built in the early 1990's. Further improvements were made to the ground in the 1990's as a consequence of the Hilsborough disaster.

6.3.11 As in 1932, it is once more felt that York City Football Club needs to move grounds to survive. The new ground is seen as a venue which "can be used

seven days a week, 52 weeks a year and not just for football" (Batchelor www.ycfc).

6.4 Archaeological Sites

6.4.1 Deposits indicating Roman occupation, ranging in date from the Second to Fourth centuries, were found at Avenue Terrace, Clifton (SE 5949 5282).

6.4.2 A building and tessellated pavement was found at St. Olave's School. Roman occupation debris and floor deposits were uncovered during excavations at Bootham School in 1954 (SE 5995 5240). Roman occupation deposits and Second century pottery, including an imported Rhenish ware motto beaker inscribed "*AXSASI*", were also found at the White House in Clifton (SE 5968 5265).

6.4.3 York Archaeological Trust have evaluated eleven sites in the vicinity of Clifton/Bootham between 1975 and 1997. Medieval deposits were revealed during evaluations at No. 57 Bootham and Bootham School. Modern Deposits were found at Bootham Park Hospital No. 84 Bootham, in a pipe trench adjacent to Nos. 43-77 Bootham, and 36-37 St. Mary's. Remains of the Roman Road were uncovered at No. 81 Bootham/Queen Anne Road. A possible inhumation was found at 3 Clifton and another inhumation, with Roman Road deposits and Second century pottery at the Grange Hotel, Nos. 5-9 Clifton. A Cobble Surface of possibly Roman date was found at St. Peter's School.

6.4.4 A Watching Brief at No. 1a Grosvenor Terrace by York Archaeological Trust (YORYM 1983.1027) found no archaeological deposits. An Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief at Grosvenor Terrace in 2000 found a series of possibly Roman, medieval and modern deposits (YORYM 2000. 208 : MAP

2001). Trenches excavated by MAP on North Parade/Queen Anne's Road did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits.

6.4.5 Evaluation of the Magnet Joinery site in 2001 produced evidence for Roman ditches and medieval pits.

6.4.6 A Watching Brief 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).

6.5 Historic Environment Record

6.5.1 A 500 metre radius search was undertaken for the Proposed Development Area on the City of York Historic Environment Record in April 2018.

6.5.2 There are no Designated Heritage Assets within or bordering the Proposed Development Area. There are fifty-three Designated Heritage Assets within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area (Appendix 1. Figs. 3 & 4), including two Conservation Areas (Appendix 1: Table 3; Fig 3), one Grade I Listed Building, three Grade II* Listed Buildings and forty-seven Grade II Listed Buildings (Appendix 1: Table 4; Fig. 4). The Proposed Development will have a neutral impact on the Designated Heritage Assets within 500 metres.

6.5.3 The Bootham Crescent Football Ground is a monument on the City of York Historic Environment Record (Appendix 1 – Table 6; HER Ref. MNY3883; Fig. 5) and a desk-based assessment dated to 2002 is noted as an event (Appendix 1 – Table 6; HER Ref. EYO 609; Fig. 6). The Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Proposed Development Area is as a Football Stadium, formerly a Cricket Ground (Appendix 1 - Table 5; HER Ref. 22569).

The significance of these Non-designated Heritage Assets is assessed as Regional and with Moderate Sensitivity/Importance.

6.5.4 Within 500 metres of the Proposed Development Area there are fifty-one Designated Heritage Assets noted on the City of York Historic Environment Record (monument entries for Listed Buildings; Appendix 1 – Table 4; Fig. 4). There were 114 Non-designated Heritage Assets on the City of York HER: eighteen monuments and 96 events (Appendix 1: Table 6). The Non-designated Heritage Assets are considered of low to medium sensitivity and Local to Regional significance.

6.6 Prehistoric/Undated Heritage Assets

6.6.1 There are no known Prehistoric sites or finds from within 500m of the Proposed Development Area.

6.7 Roman Heritage Assets

6.7.1 A large quantity of Roman Pottery was found during a Lumley Barracks, to the west of the Proposed Development Area in 2001 (HER Ref. EYO521).

6.7.2 In the nineteenth century, the Roman Cemeteries at Bootham Terrace, Clarance Street Gardens, The Avenue and Clifton were found (HER Refs. MYO3260, MYO3621, MYO3623 & MYO3888; EYO4209 & EYO4211, EYO2773, EYO2774, EYO2776, EYO2778, EYO2783, EYO2784). Archaeological Watching Brief in 2000 (HER Ref. EYO467) and during an Archaeological Watching Brief at Clifton (HER Ref. EYO6122).

6.7.3 Evidence of the Roman Roads (HER Refs. MYO4187 & MYO4188) were found in the nineteenth century (HER Refs. EYO2597, EYO2601, EYO2789, EYO2762, EYO2763). The Roman Road and associated Roman finds were recorded

during an Archaeological Watching at St. Peter's School (HER Ref. EYO204). A Roman ditch was found during an Archaeological Evaluation (HER Ref. EYO154). Evidence of the Roman Road was also found on Bootham (HER Ref. EYO232).

6.7.4 A Roman Pit and Ditch were recorded in 2008 (HER Ref. MYO4175). Residual sherds of Roman pottery were found during an Archaeological Evaluation at Union Terrace (HER Ref. EYO489). Roman pit, post-holes and a possible structure were found during excavations at 1A Grosvenor Terrace (HER Ref. 4173). Roman pits and deposits were found during an Archaeological Evaluation for the Portland Street Sewer (HER Ref. EYO5893). A Roman pit, gully and posthole were recorded during Archaeological Excavations at Clarence Street (HER Ref. 4829).

6.8 Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian

6.8.1 The foundation date for St. Peter's School is 692AD (HER Ref. MYO4292), though the school was relocated outside the City Walls after the Reformation. Sherds of Anglian Pottery were found during an Archaeological Watching Brief at St Peter's School in 1999 (HER Ref. EYO204).

6.9 Medieval

6.9.1 The development of York expanded along Bootham and a village at Clifton was founded in the Medieval period. The Burton Stone, a Medieval cross base on Burton Stone Lane, is a Grade II Listed Building (HER Refs. DYO1252 & MYO1673). Ingram House, a Grade II* Listed Building includes a re-set twelfth century arch (HER Refs. DYO1372 & MYO1793).

6.9.2 There area three area of Ridge and Furrow known from Aerial Photographs within 500metres of the Proposed Development Area (HER Refs. MYO3406, MYO3407 & MYO3773).

6.10 Post-Medieval to Modern

6.10.1 York City Centre is the Central Historic Core Conservation Area (City of York Council Conservation Area 1; HER Ref. DYO1700; Fig. 3) and the area south of Grosvenor Road is the Clifton Conservation Area (City of York Council Conservation Area 2; HER Ref, DYO1701 ; Fig. 3). Forty-seven of the Listed Buildings are located within these Conservation Areas and four outside; which date between the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries (Appendix 1: Table 6; Fig, 5). The existing development in York means these Designated Heritage Assets are not visible from the Proposed Development Area.

6.10.2 The Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Proposed Development Area is as a Football Stadium, formerly a Cricket Ground (HER Ref. 22569).

6.10.3 The Football Ground on Bootham Cresecent was built in 1932 and is a monument on the City of York Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. MNY3883). A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the Football Ground dated to 2002 (HER Re. EYO609).

6.10.4 Within one 500 metres, there eight monuments dating in the Post-medieval to Modern periods on the City of York HER within 500 metres. St. Peter's School in Clifton was relocated to its current location in 1577, in the area then called The Horsefair (HER Ref. MYO4292). The buildings were badly damaged during the Siege of York in 1644. There is the site of a corn mill noted (HER Ref. MYO2017), the Foss Island Branch Railway (HER Ref. 3507), the Bowling Green and Gardens (HER Ref. MYO4012) and buildings at 1-8 &

13-28 Grosvenor Terrace (HER Ref. MYO3891), Union Terrace (HER Ref. MYO3892), 1-12 Bedford Mews/Bootham (HER Ref. MYO3894), The Garth St. Olave's Road (HER Ref. MYO4010).

6.11 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

6.11.1 The potential for archaeological deposits within the Proposed Development Area is accessed as medium/high and of potential regional significance. However, the insertion of drainage and lighting may have disturbed deposits

7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

7.1 Historic England Guidance on the Setting of Historical Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (second edition) December 2017) states that "Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation… its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.' Assessing the setting takes in heritage asset's physical surroundings and the experience of the asset, the form and appearance of the development, wider effects of the development and the permanence of the development.

7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework describes the setting of a heritage asset as; *'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'* (NPPF 2012, Annex 2 Glossary).

7.3 The Proposed Development Area is located north of the Clifton Conservation Area and north-west of the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area.

The masterplan and design of the proposed development will have to incorporate local design details and sympathetic materials to have a neutral impact on the setting and significance of both Conservation Areas.

7.4 The Listed Buildings 500metres of the Proposed Development Area are screened from the Proposed Development Area, by existing development. The Proposed Development will have a neutral impact on the setting and significance of these Designated Heritage Assets.

8. Impact of Development

8.1 The construction programme associated with the development proposals will have a short-term impact in terms of noise and vibration in the immediate environment of the site.

8.2 It is possible that archaeological deposits could survive on the site, which could be impacted by the groundworks and insertion of footings, services and infrastructure.

8.3 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.

8.4 The results of the Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey have not revealed any deposits to prevent development. Any archaeological deposits could be recorded with appropriate mitigation and in consultation with the City of York's archaeological advisor.

9. Conclusions

9.1 The results of the Heritage Assessment have shown there are no, known, nationally important archaeological remains located on the site to prevent development and the development would not adversely impact on the setting and significance of the Designated Heritage Assets in the vicinity.

9.2 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.

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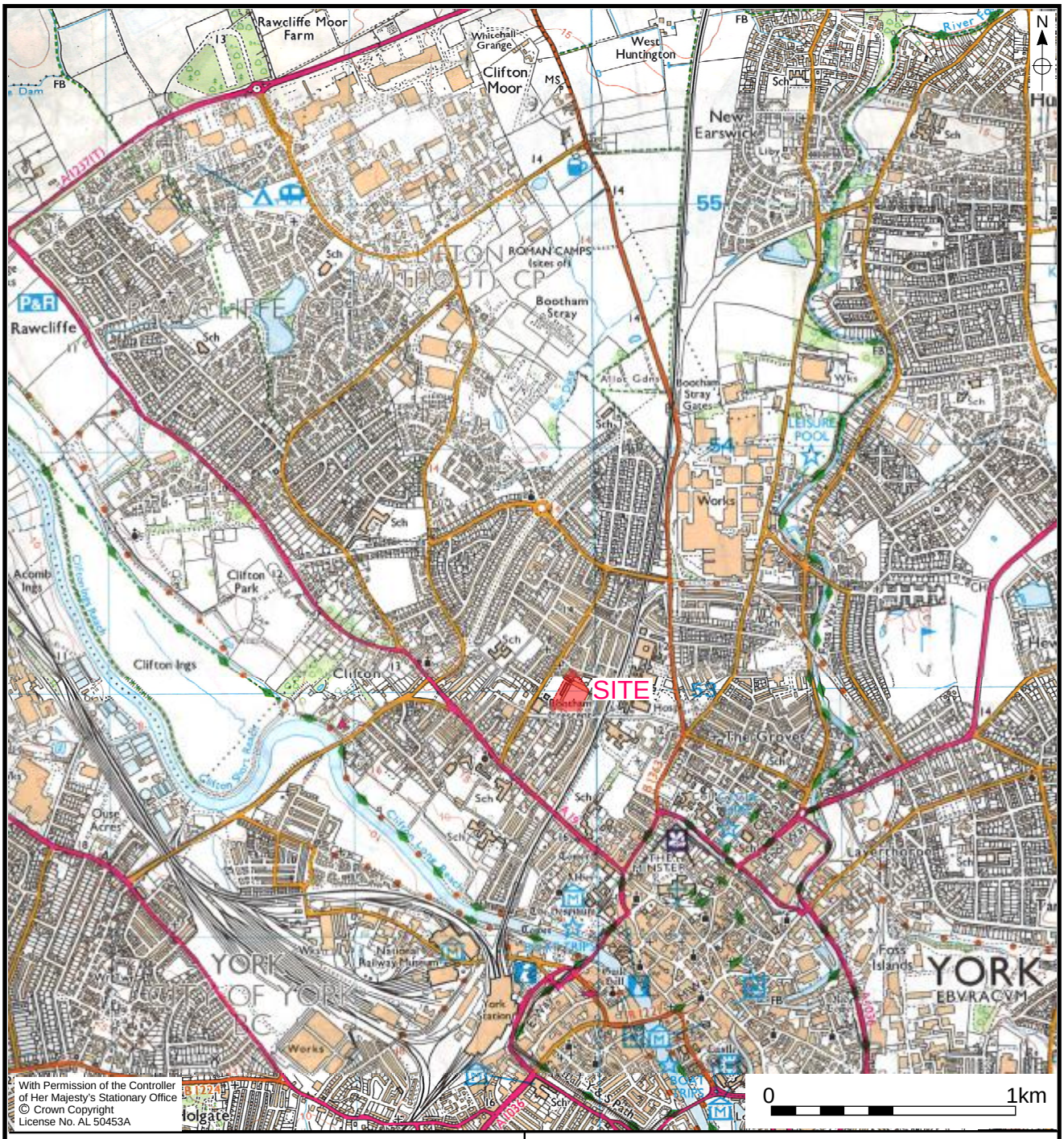
11. List of Contributors

Desk Based Assessment by Kelly Hunter

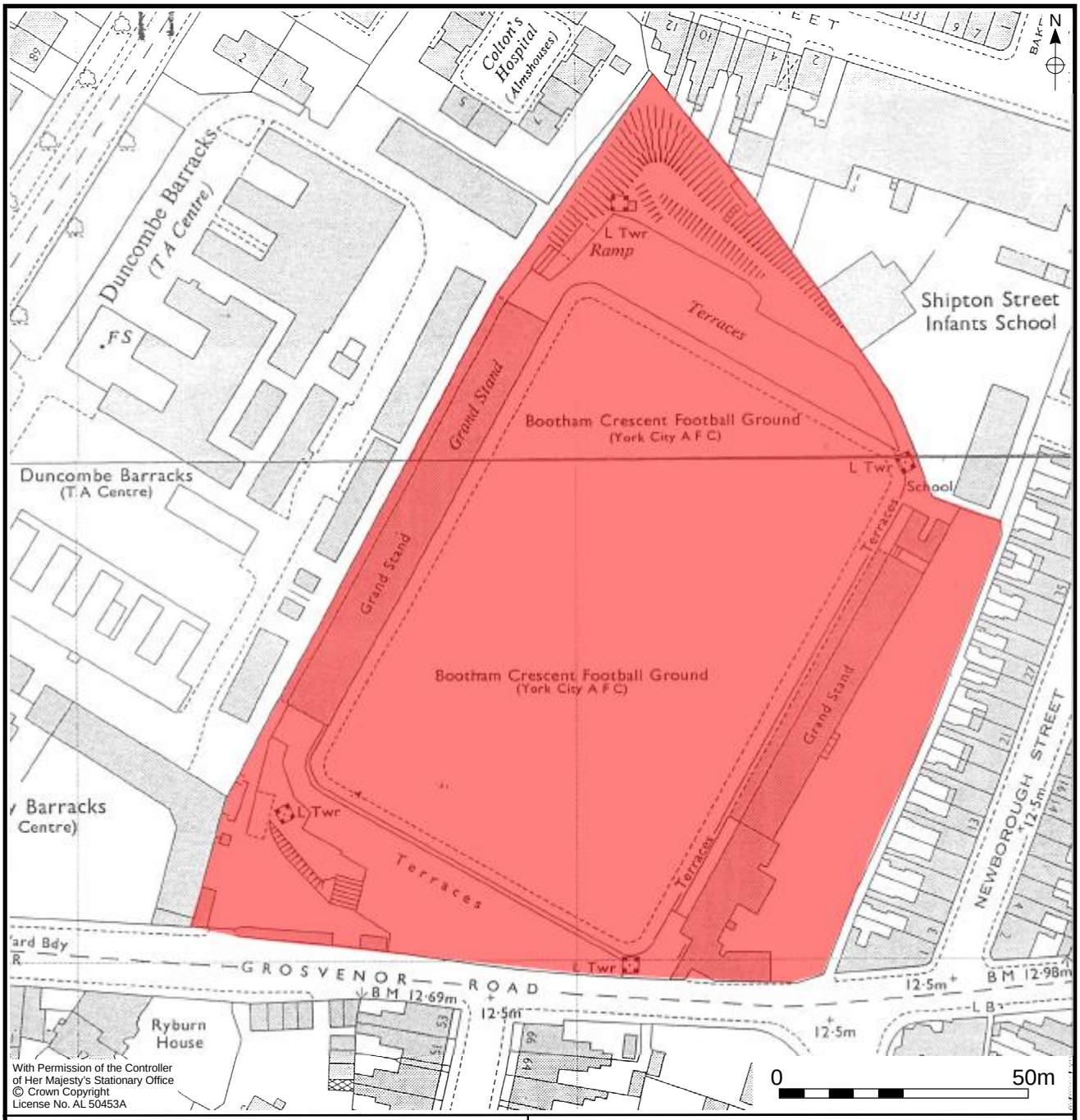
Drawings and Plates by Kelly Hunter

Site Walkover by Paula Ware

Administration, filing, copying and binding by Sophie Coy



mapparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Site Location.	
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 1.**	**Scale**: 1:25,000
CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Ltd	**DRAWN BY**: KCH	



mapparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Proposed Development Area.	
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 2.**	**Scale**: 1:1,250
CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Ltd	**DRAWN BY**: KCH	



maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

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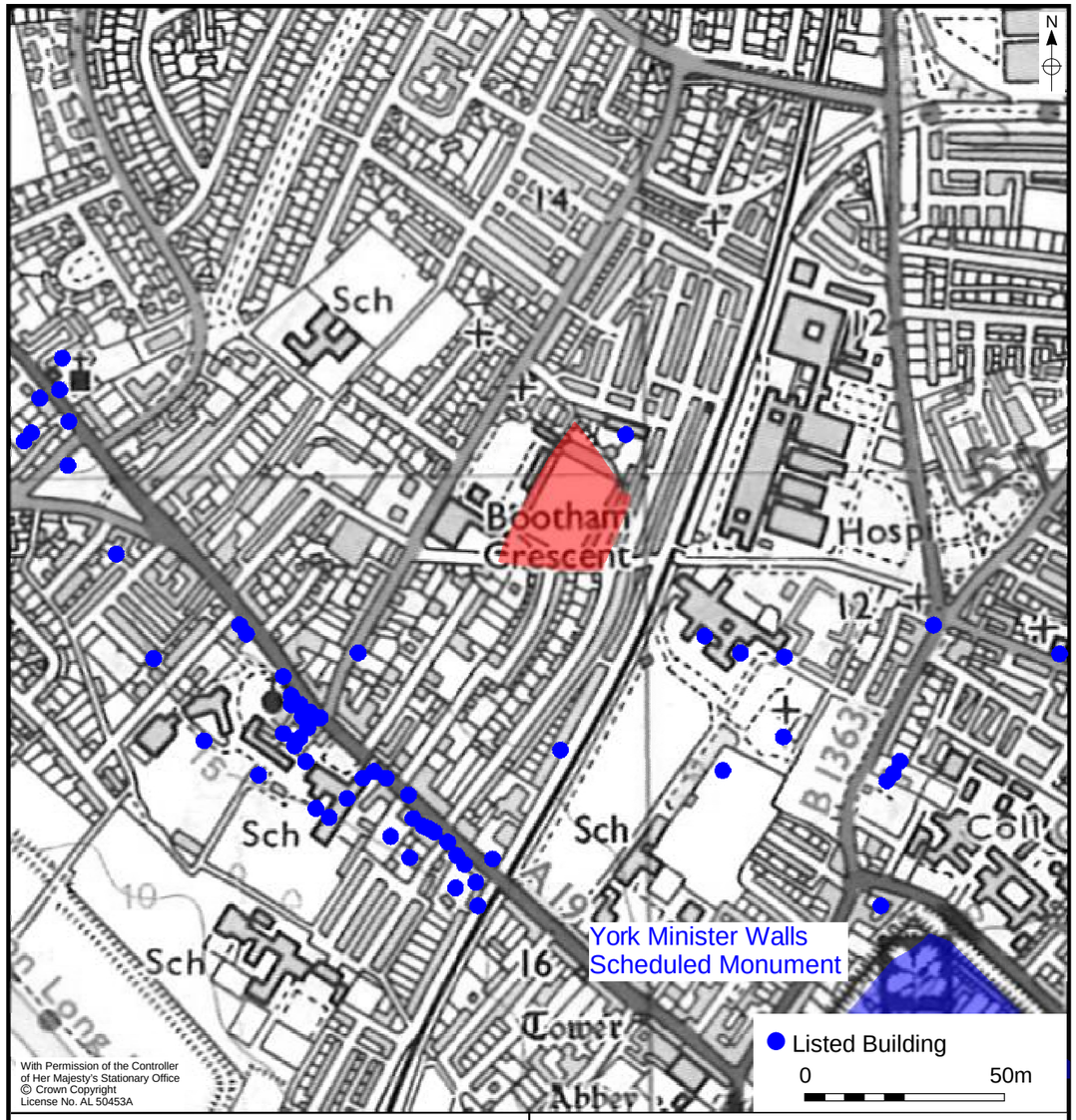
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York

FIGURE: 3.

Scale: 1:7,500

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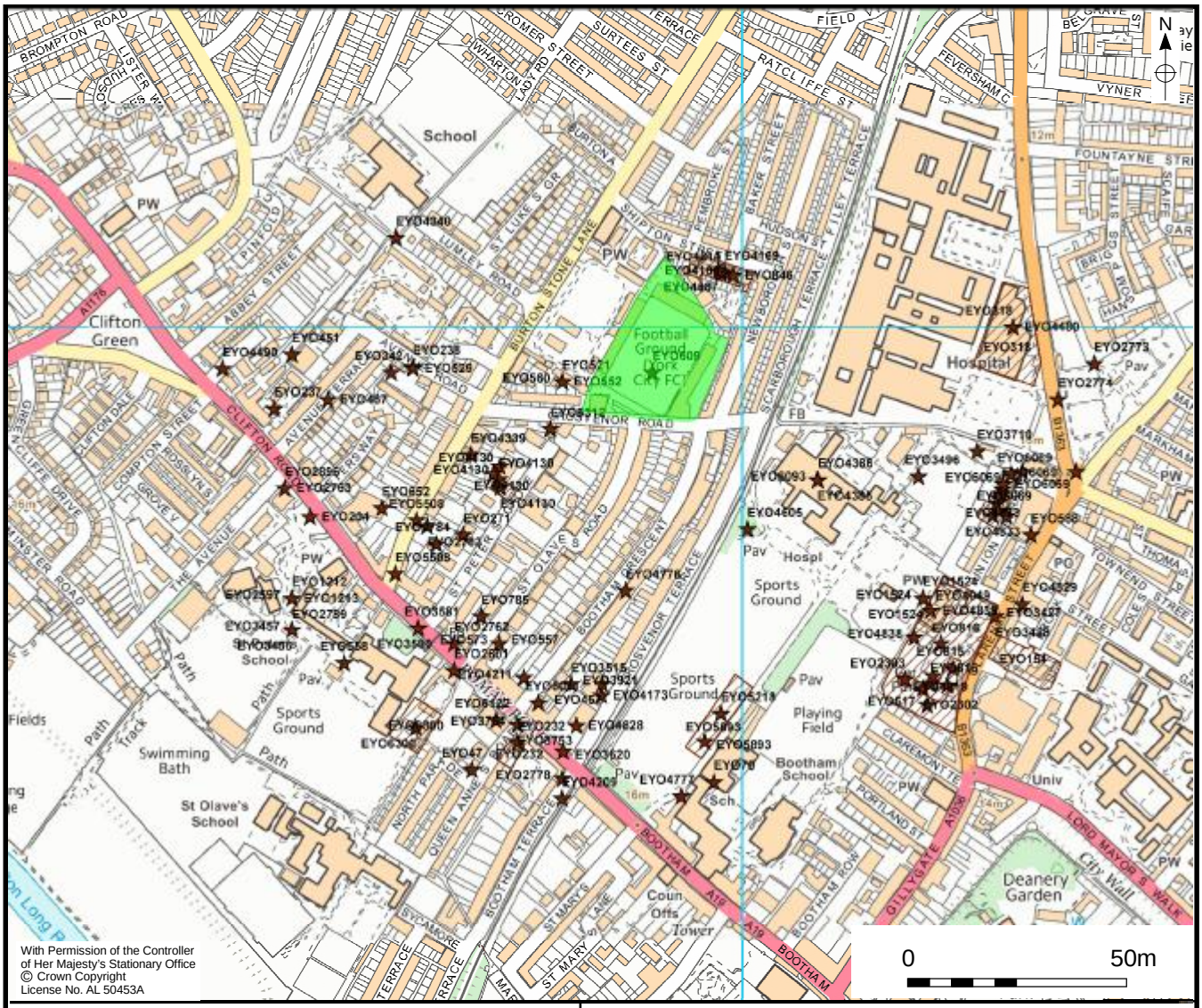
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maparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Designated Heritage Assets: Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monument.	
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 4.**	**Scale**: 1:7,500
CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Ltd	**DRAWN BY**: KCH	



maparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Non-designated Heritage Assets: Monuments.
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 5.** **Scale**: 1:7,500
CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Ltd	**DRAWN BY**: KCH



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TITLE: Non-designated Heritage Assets: Events.

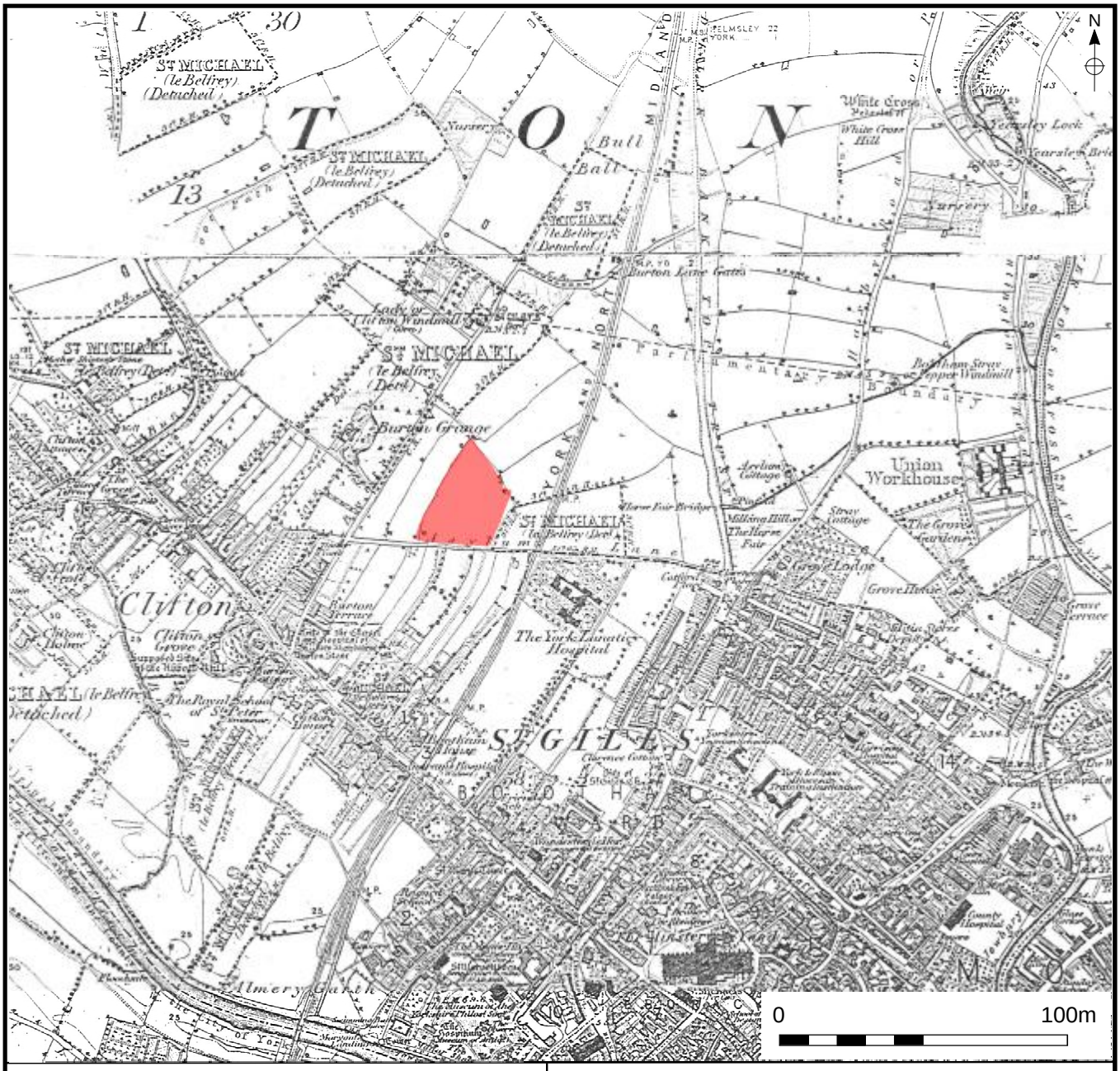
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FIGURE: 6.

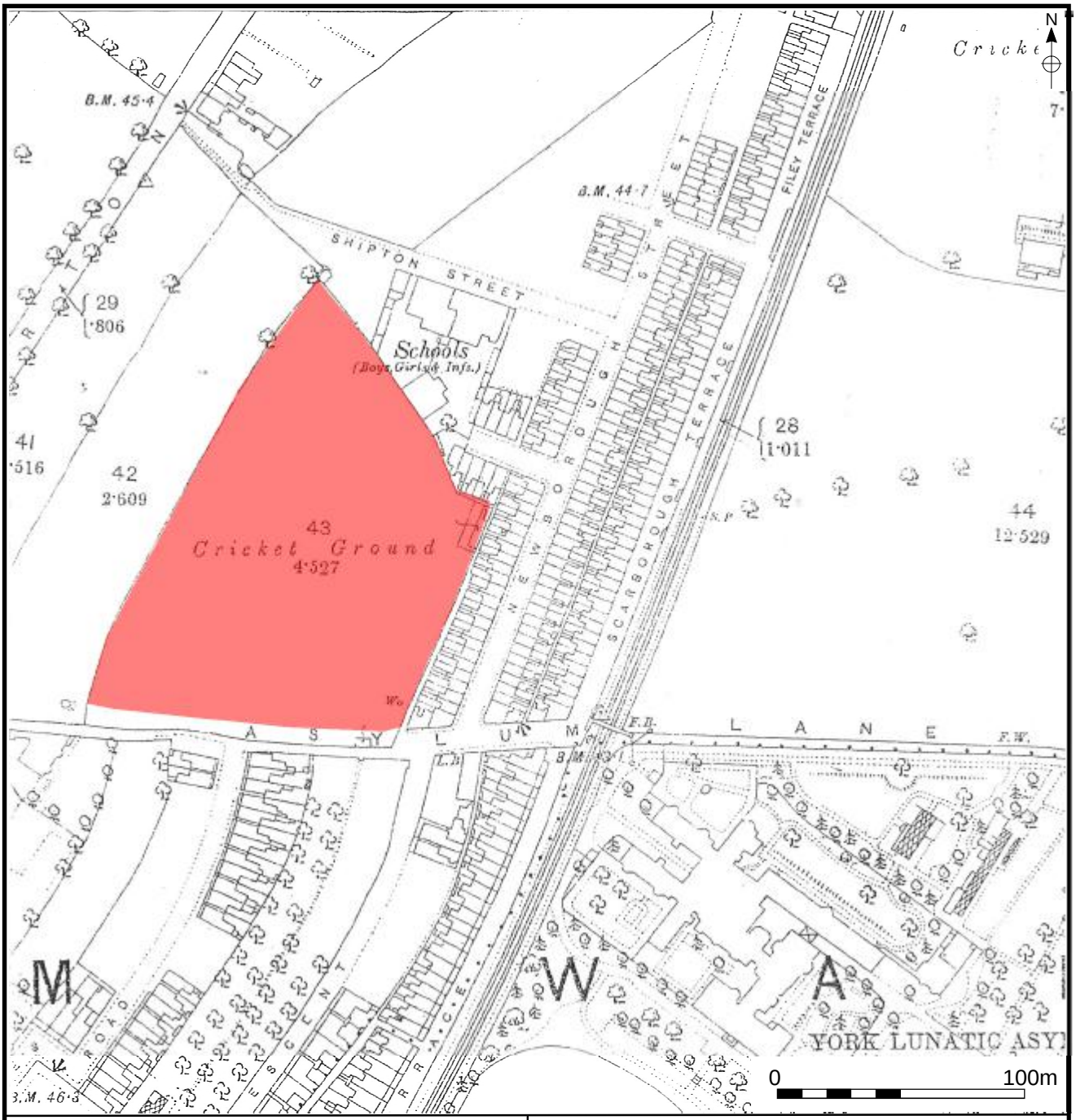
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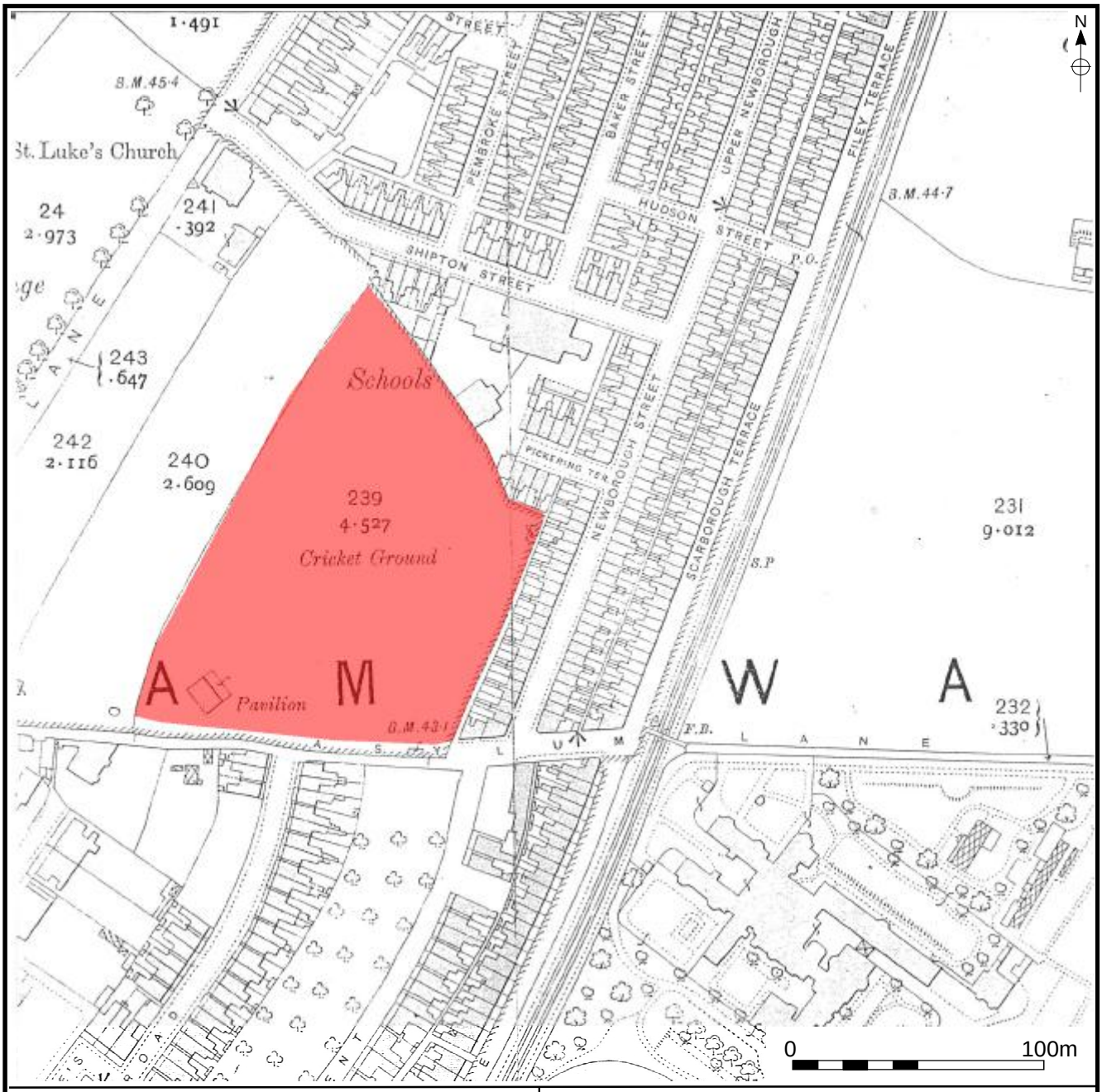
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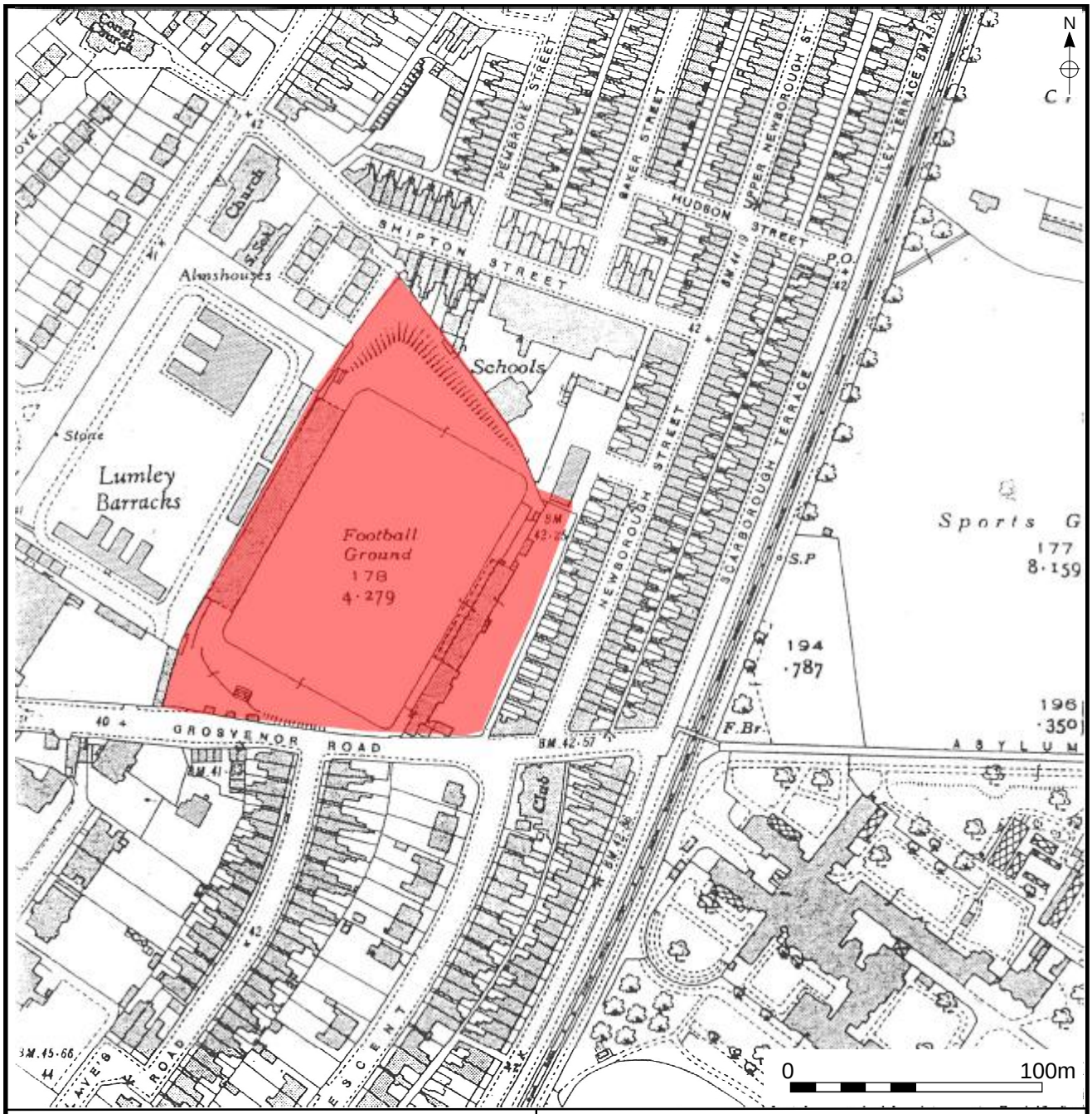
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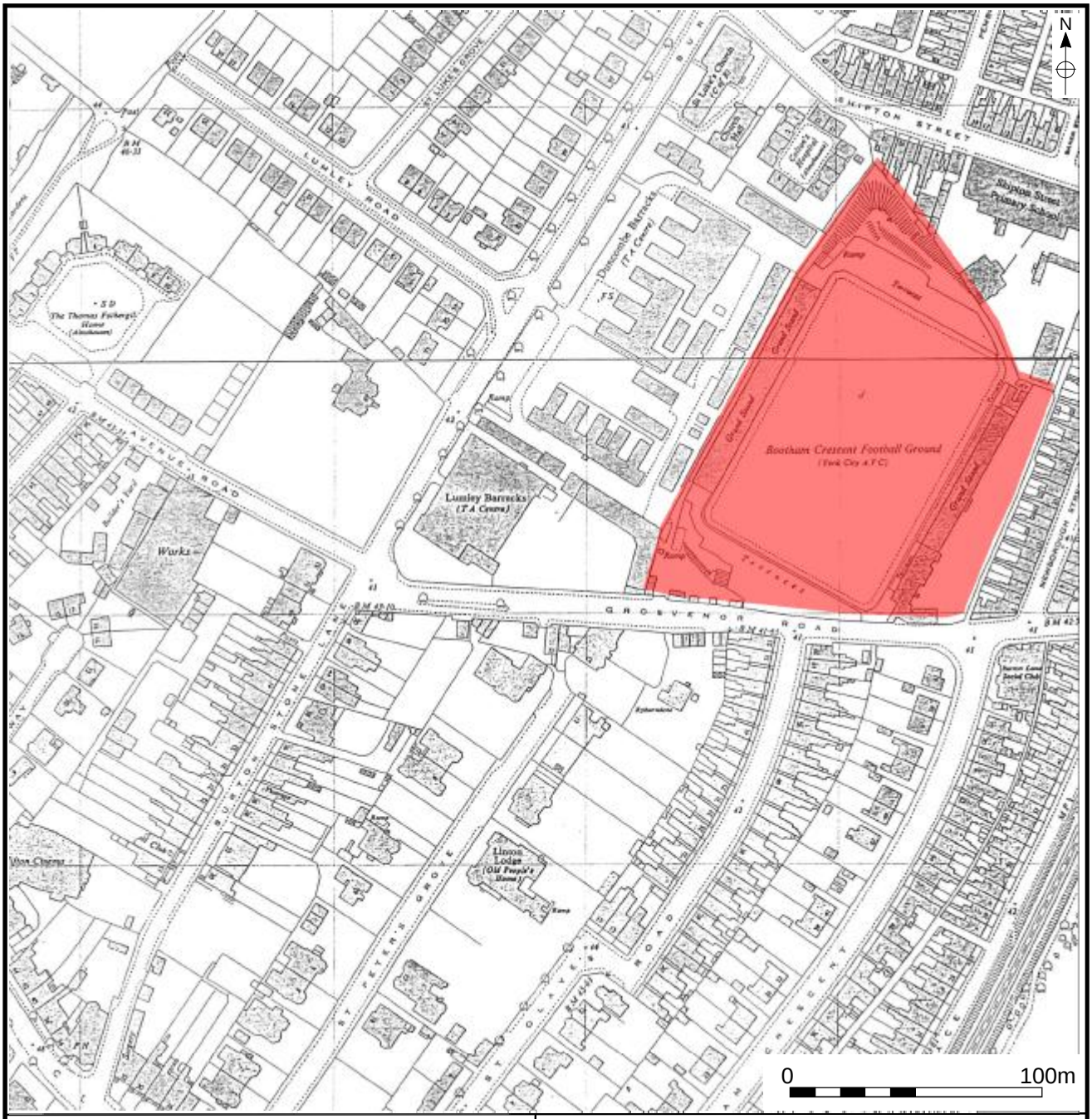
mapparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Extract from the 1892 Edition Ordnance Survey map.	
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 8.**	**Scale**: 1:2,500
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maparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Extract from the 1909 Edition Ordnance Survey map.	
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 9.**	**Scale**: 1:2,500
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maparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Extract from the 1937 Edition Ordnance Survey map.	
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 10**.	**Scale**: 1:2,500
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maparch MAP Archaeological Practice	**TITLE**: Extract from the 1961 Edition Ordnance Survey map.	
SITE: York City Football Ground, Bootham Crescent, York	**FIGURE: 11.**	**Scale**: 1:2,500
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Plate 1. Grosvenor Road. Facing West.



Plate 2. Grosvenor Road. Facing East.



Plate 3. Grandstands. Facing North.



Plate 4. Ticket Office. Facing South.



Plate 5. Ticket Office. Facing South-west.



Plate 6. War Memorial. Facing West.



Plate 7. Football Pitch. Facing North-east.



Plate 8. Football Pitch. Facing East.



Plate 9. Football Stand. Facing North.



Plate 10. View towards Shipton Street. Facing North-east.



Plate 11. Terraces. Facing North.



Plate 12. Old Seats. Facing South.



Plate 13. Old Seats. Facing North.

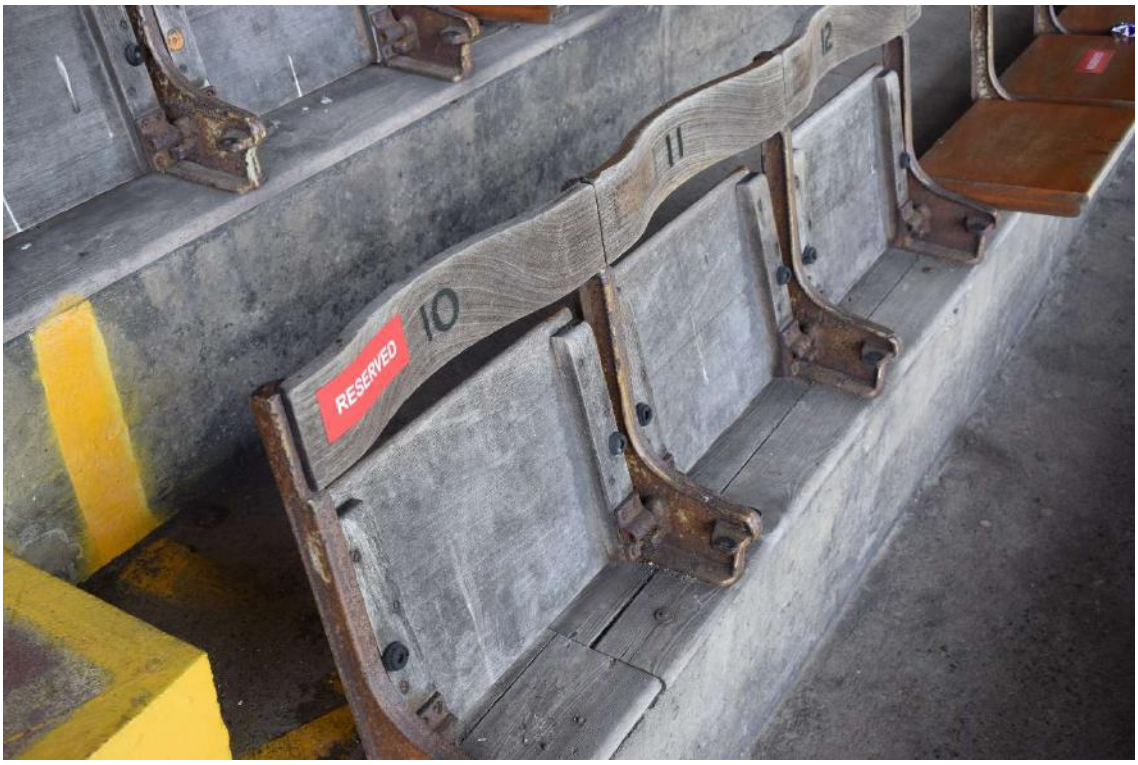


Plate 14. Old Seats. Facing South.

APPENDIX 1
Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Tables 3-8)

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets (Conservation Areas) within 500m of the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Impact
DYO1700	Centred SE 60242 51740	**York Central Historic Core Conservation Area (City of York Council Conservation Area 1)** One of the largest and most complex Conservation Areas in England with 24-character areas. York's historic core is an inherently complex place whose character and appearance is the unique outcome of a subtle fusion of many factors: historical development and change, architectural style and materials, topography, spaces and landscape, landownership and uses. Adopted 2011.	Neutral
DYO1701	Centred SE 59121 53178	**Clifton Conservation Area (City of York Council Conservation Area 2)** Designated in 1968 and extended in 1975, Clifton Conservation Area covers an area of 40ha. The Conservation Area is characterised by late Georgian town houses and Regency villas fronting onto Clifton, and Victorian and Edwardian terraces and semis in the new suburban residential streets often developed in the garden grounds of frontage properties. On Shipton Road there are important Victorian and Edwardian villas in substantial grounds. The Rawcliffe Lane area is bounded by the model picturesque style dwellings on the Rowntree Estate, built to the designs of Parker and Unwin, (famous for their work at New Earswick and in garden cities). West of Clifton Green the character is of large buildings set in generous gardens. East of Clifton Green the density of buildings is higher but spacious; the character is enhanced by the setback of St Peter's School buildings and surrounding grounds. There are many trees in roadside verges in open spaces	Neutral

Table 4: Designated Heritage Assets (Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings) within 500m of the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Impact
DYO1 MYO442 1096160	SE 5997 5306	**Shipton Street School and Former Schoolmasters House.** School and attached school-master's house. 1890, with minor C20 alterations. Designed by Walter Brierley of the architectural firm of Domaine & Brierley. Red brick with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. Single storey with 2 storey house attached to west. Chamfered brick plinth, moulded brick cill band and deeply moulded eaves. 5 ornate brick chimney stacks. EXTERIOR: Irregular street front has tall double windows at either end, both with crow-stepped gables, round headed windows with brick tympani and small circular windows above. Between these windows are alternating pairs of small windows and single tall through-eaves windows topped with curved pediments, plus a single off-centre 2-light crow-stepped through-eaves window. At either end broad curved gables with tall side windows and three round-headed openings in the apex of the gable. South front has eight central through-eaves openings arranged; 2 windows, door, 2 windows, door, 2 windows. Either side a single doorway and a window. Tall broad C20 chimney stack added. East end has tall square tower with pyramidal roof topped with square cupola and leaded ogee roof with ornate iron weather vane. This tower has three round-headed blank openings to each face. School-master's house [No. 2, Shipton Street] has broad curved gable with brick coping and doorway to left with 5-panel door and 3-pane overlight, to right a double sash window with link below double sash window. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1441 DYO1020 1257671	SE 5989 5268	9 Grovesnor Terrace Terrace of 4 houses; now hotel and flats. 1870-80. Possibly by John Bellerby. MATERIALS: white brick in English garden wall bond with dressings of ashlar and red	Neutral

		stone; red brick or terracotta eaves frieze behind white brick corbelled cornice with timber guttering; slate roof with gabled dormer windows with 4-pane sashes, originally with pierced and scalloped bargeboards and turned timber finials; white brick stacks panelled in red brick and with white moulded brick cornices. House divisions marked by inserted moulded stone corbels at second floor and eaves levels. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 8 bays, each house 2 bays; the outer bay of each house forms a 2-storey canted bay window topped by low parapet over coved cornice linked at second floor level by ceramic tile band. Short flights of steps lead to paired front doors of shaped panels in moulded surrounds which project slightly forward beneath shared moulded cornices. All windows are 1-pane sashes, those on first and second floors having 2-centred pointed heads. All openings have 2-centred arched surrounds with colonnette jamb shafts of red stone with foliate capitals and moulded square abaci; ground floor capitals incorporate carved heads. Ground floor openings have continuous hoodmould with head stops; on second floor, hoodmould is formed by moulded impost band stepped up over window heads. Ground and first floor windows have sill bands: on second floor windows have sills on shaped brackets. Grade II listed Building	
MYO1669 DYO1248 1259194	SE 5965 5263	Lodge at St Peters School and attached Wall and Gate. Porters' lodge. c1844, altered in C20. By John Harper. White brick with limestone ashlar dressings. South-east wall now has painted scored render. Slate roof, hipped at front. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. The front wall, facing north-east towards the road, is of one bay with chamfered mullioned windows, of 4 lights on the ground floor and 3 on the 1st floor. Extending to the right there is a wall with moulded coping and chamfered Tudor-arched gateway with a cast-iron gate. This returns to enclose a former pedestrian entrance with archways in the side and rear walls. The house wall, which forms the 4th side of the enclosure, has a C20 casement window	Neutral

		within a blocked chamfered Tudor-arched doorway. 2 chimneys on ridge. The left-hand return wall, which is rendered, has a 2-storey projection with a C20 casement window above a C20 doorway with hood. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1670 DYO1249 1259195	SE 5954 5265	Range Approx. 10m NW of the Chapel at St Peters School. Classroom range. Dated 1927. By FT Penty and JEN Thompson. Orange-brown brick in English bond with chamfered stone plinth; quoins and dressings of artificial stone; Westmorland slate roof with stone copings and octagonal brick stack. EXTERIOR: 3-storey centrepiece flanked by 2-storey 11-bay ranges; staircase bays towards the ends of flanking ranges are gabled. Centrepiece is embattled and has octagonal embattled turrets at each corner, chequered vertically with bands of brick and artificial stone: ground floor is pierced by moulded 4-centred archway; first floor has 5-light mullioned and transomed window; above is square-headed window of 2 segment-arched lights. Doorways in flanking ranges are moulded with 4-centred heads and sunk-panelled double doors or board single doors. First floor windows in gabled bays are embattled oriels: all windows are mullioned and transomed either of 2 or 3 lights or in bands of multiple lights: mullions and transoms are chamfered and window sills moulded. Ashlar band beneath hollow chamfered first floor string course. Rear repeats principal front with the omission of oriel windows. Grade II listed Building	Neutral
MYO1671 DYO1250 1259196	SE 5962 5261	School House at St Peters School. School. 1838 extended c1900. Original building by John Harper, extended by WH Brierley. Grey brick in Flemish bond on moulded stone plinth, with ashlar quoins and dressings; brick stacks with stone cornices to slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attics; 3-bay projecting block to left of 3-bay range connected at right angles by 2 link bays to Hall range (qv). Projecting block has central porch with 4-centred arched opening flanked by squat weathered buttresses and recessed glazed and panelled door. To left is gabled bay with	Neutral

		slender embattled octagonal turrets: central part is shallow 2-storey square bay surmounted by embattled parapet with windows of 4 mullioned and transomed lights on each floor; attic window is single light deeply recessed in splayed surround with 2-centred head and hoodmould. To right is full height canted bay with 6-light window on ground floor, 4-light windows on first and attic floors: ground and first floor windows are sashes, transomed on ground floor; attic windows are casements. All are in hollow chamfered ashlar surrounds. Upper floor windows over porch are single lights in moulded ashlar surrounds. Hollow moulded strings run over ground floor windows, beneath first floor, beneath attic window sill and gable coping; gable and canted bay have moulded copings. 3- bay range to right has 3-light ground floor windows with transoms; on first floor, one pair of narrow 3-pane lights between squat 12-pane sashes; 3 pairs of narrow 3-pane lights to attic: all have ashlar surrounds, quoined on ground floor. Hollow moulded eaves course extends from projecting block. Linking bays have board door beneath flat canopy between fixed light windows to right and with 5-light clerestory above; similar 5-light window on first floor. Left bay has paired 12-pane sashes on each floor and moulded and corbelled brick eaves courses beneath plain parapet. Left return towards Clifton: gabled front is repeated, to right of 2 bays with mullioned and transomed sash windows. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1672 DYO1251 1259197	SE 5960 5273	The Burton Stone Inn and attached front stone wall. Public house. 1896 on site of earlier inn. Architect WH Brierley. Brick, with painted render on 1st floor and with stone dressings. Plain tile roof. EXTERIOR: facade symmetrical, with two 6-sided 2-storey bay windows with flat roofs. The windows are leaded casements, with each of the 6 sides of the bays divided into 2 tall lights. In the centre of the facade, between the bay windows, there is a 2-light casement window on the 1st floor above a doorway with a moulded limestone surround with	Neutral

		Tudor arch. Chimneys to left and right. The right-hand return wall includes a 2-storey 4-sided bay window under a gable. INTERIOR: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached to the front a curved low stone wall with stone coping and square piers with ball finials. Corner railings enclose The Burton Stone (qv) with iron gates beyond. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1673 DYO1252 1259198	SE 5960 5271	The Burton Stone adjacent to the Burton Stone Inn. The Burton Stone is located at the junction of Clifton and Burton Stone Lane. It Stands at the front of the Burton Stone Inn enclosed by a wall. It is a large square base for a cross. In addition to the central hole for the cross-shaft there are four cup-like depressions. It is probably the Clifton Stone mentioned in 1575. Mother Shipton's Stone, which formerly stood at the corner of Rawcliffe Lane may have been part of the cross. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1684 DYO1263 1259218	SE 5958 5269	Number 27 and attached walls and railings. House. c1830-40. Yellow brick with painted stone dressings. Slate roof. Double-depth plan. EXTERIOR: symmetrical facade of 2 storeys and 3 bays, with the central bay projecting forwards under a pediment, deep modillioned timber eaves, and a moulded storey band which continues around the porch as a cornice. The windows are glazing bar sashes and have rubbed brick flat arches, except for the central window on the 1st floor which has a painted architrave. The painted single storey porch projects forward slightly and has 3 concentric recessed semi-circular arches with a moulded impost band. The outer arch has an archivolt and keystone and the tympanum has a blind panel with segmental top. The door has 4 panels. The verges overhang at the eaves and there are chimneys on both gables, in front of and behind the ridge. To the right there is a single-storey one-bay wing with a glazing bar sash. The rear elevation is of 3 bays with a central doorway. The ground-floor windows are tripartite glazing bar sashes with canvas blinds. The 1st floor windows are glazing bar sashes with louvred	Neutral

		shutters, sliding horizontally below a timber valance. INTERIOR: the stair hall is in the centre of the front of the building, with the outside door beneath the half-landing of the staircase. This has an open string, turned balusters, and a mahogany handrail. The rear hall is entered through 2 semi-circular arches. The 2-rear ground-floor rooms have window shutters, and marble fireplaces with iron grates. The fireplace in the north-west room is now painted. Both rooms have foliated ceiling centrepieces of painted plaster and iron, intended for gas lamps and connected to ventilation ducts. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: the garden front wall is of brick with stone and concrete copings and carries iron railings with bulb finials and standards with acorn finials. The wall returns on the right-hand side, where it adjoins the house. Near the right of the front wall there is an iron gate with turned gateposts which have acorn finials. The short left-hand return wall has a similar gate and piers, and terminates against a brick pier which is attached to a stone pier with moulded cap. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1685 DYO1264 125919	SE 5957 5270	Song School of St Olaves House, now school. c1835 with later alterations. Yellow brick with painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: Facade symmetrical, of 2 storeys. The 2 outer bays project forwards as straight-sided 2-storey gabled bay windows, each with paired sashes without glazing bars on each floor. The 1st floor window of the recessed centre is sashed. The porch is of painted stucco and projects forwards slightly. It has pilasters without capitals, a plain frieze, and a cornice which continues as a storey band. The doorway has a semi-circular head with keystone, moulded impost blocks, and a plain overlight. The door has 4 panels. The overhanging timber eaves are modillioned. Gable chimneys. At the left there is a single-storey wing which is blank except for a blind recess. Its left-hand gable has a tall tapering rectangular chimney cap. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral

MYO1686 DYO1265 1259220	SE 5959 5270	Garden railings fronting road at number 29 (Song School of St Olaves) Railings and gate. Mid C19. Iron with ashlar copings and piers. The end piers are of square plan, chamfered to octagons with pyramid tops. The railings have cast fleur-le-lys finials, and the gate has cast-iron gateposts. Included for group value as an integral part of No.29, Song School of St Olave's School. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1687 DYO1266 1259221	SE 5960 5272	34 Clifton House. c1830. Brick in Flemish bond with painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys above cellars. 3 bays. The facade has a painted stone plinth, a 1st floor sill band, and a mutuled cornice gutter. The windows are glazing bar sashes with rubbed brick flat arches. The plinth contains a low cellar opening. The door, in the right-hand bay, is recessed into an opening with a flat rubbed brick arch and rendered reveals. The door has 6 raised and fielded panels. The overlight is divided into 3 panes. Chimney at right. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1688 DYO1267 1259222	SE 5958 5274	36 Clifton House, now flats. c1740 with late C18 or early C19 additions, converted late C20. Narrow brick in Flemish bond with some painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys and 4 bays. The facade has a stone plinth to the 2 left-hand bays, 2 brick storey bands, painted stone sill bands to the ground and first floor, and a modillion gutter cornice. A straight joint suggests that the 2 right-hand bays are an addition. The windows are glazing bar sashes and have segmental brick arches on the ground and first floors. The doorway, to the right of the 2nd bay, is recessed within an opening which has a semi-circular arch of rubbed bricks. The reveals are lined with timber and there is a semi-circular overlight with leaded glazing. The door has 2 glazed panels above 4 raised and fielded panels. Chimneys at left and to right of 2nd bay. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1689 DYO1268 1259223	SE 5958 5274	40 Clifton House. Early C19. Brick with painted stone dressings. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys plus attic. 3 bays. The facade has a	Neutral

		stone plinth, a 1st floor sill band, and a mutuled gutter cornice. The windows are glazing bar sashes with rubbed brick flat arches. The ground-floor window and door arches are semi-circular. The attic has 2 flat-roofed dormers. The doorway, in the right-hand bay, is recessed and has flush-panelled reveals. Steps with nosings are partly recessed and partly project onto the pavement. The door has 2 glazed panels above 2 plain panels with moulded borders. Above there is a fanlight. Chimneys to left and right. INTERIOR: RCHM records good Regency fittings and staircase. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1690 DYO1269 1259224	SE 5958 5275	42 and 44 Clifton House, now 2 houses. c1780 with earlier remains. Altered mid C19 when the house was divided into 2. Mottled brick with painted stone plinth. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. 5 bays: No.44 of 3 bays with a doorway in the right-hand bay, and No.42, at the right, of 2 widely-spaced bays with a central doorway. The facade has 2 brick storey bands. The windows are sashed. On the ground and first floors they have segmental brick arches, and on the 2nd floor the windows are shallower. The ground-floor windows have hinged shutters, each with 2 recessed panels. On the 1st floor the 2 left-hand bays have louvred shutters sliding below a rail with a timber valance. The 4th window has an external blind box. No.44 has a pilaster doorcase with fluted consoles, an open dentilled pediment, and a plain semi-circular overlight. The door has 6 raised and fielded panels. The door to No.42 is similar, but the doorcase has plain pilasters and brackets, and an open pediment without mouldings. Chimney in front of ridge in line with door to No.42. 2nd chimney behind ridge towards left. The left-hand return gable wall is of one bay and is treated similarly. INTERIOR: RCHM records staircase with slender turned balusters and 2 original fireplaces. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1691 DYO1270 1259225	SE 5957 5277	Barclays Bank and attached railings House, now bank. Mid C19. Painted brick with slate roof. EXTERIOR: facade	Neutral

		symmetrical, 2 storeys above a basement, and 3 bays separated by giant pilasters. The windows are glazing bar sashes, with sill bands which are interrupted by the pilasters. The central doorway is reached by a flight of steps and is flanked by round-headed windows. The Tuscan pilaster doorcase has a triglyph frieze and mutuled cornice. Above the 6-panel door there is a fanlight. Modillion gutter cornice. Chimneys with yellow brick caps in front of ridge to left and right and to right of centre. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1692 1259226	SE 5952 5283	64 and 66 Clifton House. Late C17 with C16 remains, restored 1962. Brick with rendered dressings and with internal remains of timber frame. Roof pantiled with lower courses of plain tile. Artisan mannerist style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys plus attic. The facade has 2 wide shaped curved gables, and a narrower gable at the left over a porch bay. There are 2 rendered moulded string courses, and the brickwork of the upper storeys is fully rusticated with channelled rustication. The windows have leaded glazing and are a mixture of C20 steel and timber casements. Under both main gables there are 2-storey canted bay windows on rendered moulded brick corbelling and with tiled roofs. The windows have rendered surrounds and mullions and have 2 lights facing forwards and one to each side. Within both main gables there is an attic window of 2 chamfered mullioned lights. The 1st floor window of the porch has a rendered chamfered surround. On the ground floor the outer porch doorway has a Tudor-arched head and a surround which is rendered to simulate stone dressings, with quoins, impost blocks, and a shaped lintel. The inner door is re-used and of pine with geometrical panelling. The gables have finials. INTERIOR: RCHM records C17 brick fireplaces with arched heads, and an C18 fitted corner cupboard. Grade II* Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1693 DYO1272 1259227	SE 5952 5284	68-70 Clifton House, now subdivided. c1800, extended in mid C19; reduced in height and repaired following Second World War bomb damage. Buff-orange brick in Flemish bond	Neutral

		at front, rendered elsewhere, on stone plinth; rendered quoins and timber doorcase; rendered stacks with brick cornices to pantile roof. EXTERIOR: 2-storey 4-window front. Central doorcase of fluted pilasters with imposts and dentilled pediment has door of 6 raised and fielded panels and radial fanlight recessed in panelled reveal. All windows are 12-pane sashes with slender glazing bars, painted stone sills and flat arches of rubbed brick, those to right of orange colour. Entrance to No.68 is a glazed and panelled door beneath flat bracketed hood in right return. Ground floor windows on left return are 12-pane sashes with cambered heads: elsewhere they are C20 replacements. INTERIOR: RCHM record that a ground floor room in No.68 contains a late C18 fire surround reset from No.56 Skeldergate. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1697 DYO1276 1259233	SE 5947 5270	St Olaves House. House, now school. 1813. For David Russell, solicitor, altered C20. Stucco with hipped concrete tile roofs. EXTERIOR: main block symmetrical, of 2 storeys and 3 bays. The windows are glazing bar sashes and are taller on the ground floor. The porch has a sprocketed hipped roof, a divided 4-panel door with pilaster jambs, and a semi-circular overlight incorporating a lamp. To the left there is a single-storey one-bay C20 addition with a coped parapet and a tripartite glazing bar sash window. To the right there is a 2-storey 2-bay wing which has glazing bar sashes and has a small square window between the 1st floor windows. INTERIOR: the inner porch door is of oak and partly glazed. The doors opening off the stair hall are of mahogany, with 6 panels which have margins formed by raised mouldings. The dog-leg stair has an open string, turned mahogany balusters, and a wreathed mahogany handrail. House was known as Clifton Grove when built. Grade II Listed Buildings	Neutral
MYO1698 DYO1277 1259234	SE 5960 5267	Former Memorial Gymnasium at St Peters School. Gymnasium, now library. By Francis Bedford. Foundation stone dated 1894. Snecked sandstone with sandstone ashlar	Neutral

		dressings. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: single storey. South-east wall of 5 bays separated by buttresses. The windows have 2 cinquefoiled mullioned lights, 2 transoms, and leaded glazing. The lower part of the left-hand window has blind stone panels. The right-hand, entrance, bay, has an ashlar panel with a moulded surround which rises to a central square sundial with raised carved numerals and Latin inscription. Below there is a window of 2 low cinquefoiled ogee lights above a moulded Tudor-arched doorway with an oak door which has applied mouldings in geometrical patterns. Above the archway there is a carved shield of arms to each side. To the right of the doorway there is a foundation stone inscribed: 'ALMAE MATRI ALUMINUS ERATIAS AD MDCCCXCIV DECANO A.P. PUREY-CUST CANCELLARIO I. RAINE MAGISTRO G.T. HANDFORD'. The north-east gable wall, facing the road, has a window of 4 cinquefoiled ogee lights with transom under a straight head with Perpendicular tracery. The south-west gable wall has a window of 2 cinquefoiled ogee lights with transom to each side of a central doorway. This has a door with raised mouldings in geometrical patterns, a moulded Tudor archway, and a panel above carved with leaf and rose decoration with a central shield with crossed keys. Below the apex of the gable there is a mullioned window of 4 cinquefoiled lights. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1669 DYO1278 1259235	SE 5961 5262	Hall Range and Chapel at St Peters School School hall and attached chapel. Hall 1838, extended at rear c1850; chapel 1861-2. Original building by John Harper; chapel by JB and W Atkinson. Front of hall range faced with limestone ashlar; elsewhere of red brick in Flemish bond with stone dressings; brick stacks. Chapel of coursed small stone blocks on moulded plinth, with ashlar dressings and slate roof. EXTERIOR: hall range on moulded plinth has 2-storey gabled frontispiece flanked by 1-storey 3-bay ranges with 2- storey gabled crosswings at each end: frontispiece and end bays project and have octagonal corner turrets. Frontispiece turrets are of 3 stages, defined by bands of quatrefoil	Neutral

		tracery, the lower extending the full width of front and incorporating corbel heads. Ground stages have blind sunk panels; the second, niches with pedestals and crocketed gabled canopies; upper stages pierced by pairs of traceried lights. At the head is coved cornice incorporating corbel heads and grotesques beneath embattled parapet. Entrance in centre is casement moulded 4-centred arch with panelled double doors flanked by cinquefoiled niches with quatrefoiled spandrels. Above is 6 light panel traceried oriel window surmounted by parapet pierced with cinquefoiled tracery. Gable apex has defaced shield of arms beneath weathered canopy surmounted by gable cross. Crosswings are flanked by slender 3-stage turrets, the top stage consisting of blind trefoiled niches beneath embattled parapet. Windows project as shallow 4-light oriels with 2-tiers of cinquefoiled tracery surmounted by embattled parapets. Moulded sillstring continues over 1-storey ranges: moulded string to gable coping incorporates corbel heads. 1- storey ranges have three traceried square-headed windows beneath return stopped hoodmoulds. Coved eaves string with corbel heads beneath embattled parapet. Chapel: apsidal chancel, 6-bay nave, north door and west bellcote. Apse is of 5 bays separated by gabled buttresses; each contains a 2-light traceried window with 2-centred head beneath hoodmould with foliate corbel stops and full width sloped sill band. Nave north side articulated by 1-stage buttresses. Shallow square porch with embattled parapet has board double doors with wrought-iron hinges in 2-centred chamfered arch with hoodmould: above is truncated window with traceried head in stilted 2-centred arch. Other bays have 2-light windows with ogee trefoiled lights and quatrefoil tracery. West end is gabled and has central weathered buttress supporting gabled bellcote. Buttress is flanked by traceried windows of 2 trefoiled lights beneath corbel-stopped hoodmoulds. Bellcote has single opening and is surmounted by wheel cross. Corbelled eaves course beneath coved coping	

		encircles nave and chancel. Windows generally have geometrical tracery and square leaded lights. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1703 DYO1282 1259243	SE 5974 5259	Number 2 and attached walls and railings House. c1825. Built by Thomas Bell and William Bellerby. Brick with stone dressings and pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys above a cellar and 3 bays. The windows are glazing bar sashes with rusticated stone lintels. Towards the right there is a small flat-roofed attic dormer. The central doorway has a doorcase with engaged fluted Doric columns, panelled reveals, and an overlight with diagonal glazing bars. The door has 6 raised and fielded panels. At the left there is a lead rainwater hopper and downpipe shared with No.4 (qv), which is of the same build. Chimney on right-hand gable and shared at left. INTERIOR: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: the garden front and right-hand side walls are of brick with stone copings. At the front the low wall supports iron railings with cast finials and contains an iron gate with turned iron gateposts which have ball finials. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1704 DYO1283 1259244	SE 5974 5260	Number 4 and attached walls and railings House. c1825, altered late C19. Built by Thomas Bell and William Bellerby. Brick with some stone dressings. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys plus attic. 3 bays. The windows to the upper storeys are glazing bar sashes with rusticated stone lintels. On the ground floor there are 2 late C19 bay windows under a continuous slate roof which forms an open porch. The left-hand bay has 2 sashed windows without glazing bars with segmental heads, and the right-hand bay has 3 similar windows. The attic is lit by a small flat-roofed dormer towards the left. The doorway has a segmental head with overlight, and a door of 6 raised and fielded panels. Mutuled timber gutter cornice. At the right is a lead rainwater hopper and downpipe shared with No.2 (qv), which is of the same build. Gable chimney at left and shared chimney at right. INTERIOR: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: the garden front wall is of brick with stone copings and carries iron railings with cast finials. These	Neutral

		return at the right-hand side to form the boundary with the garden of No.2 (qv). The front railings contain 2 gates with turned cast-iron gateposts which have ball finials. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1705 DYO1284 1259245	SE 5973 5260	6 Clifton Outbuilding, later shop; now house. Mid C19 with C20 alterations. Brick, mostly in English garden wall bond. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Built with a gable facing the street. On the ground floor there is a continuous timber entablature with pilasters to left and right, and a shop window with glazing bars on a brick base. At the left there are 2 recessed doors, the right-hand one of the pair set diagonally. They both have 2 raised and fielded panels, and an overlight with diagonal glazing bars. On the 1st floor there is a glazing bar sash window with a painted lintel. INTERIOR: not inspected. Included for group value with other buildings on this important street frontage. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1706 DYO1285 1259246	SE 5972 5256	Bootham Grange Pair of large houses, now hotel. c1840. Grey brick. Welsh slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys with cellars, 1:6 bays; bay one is set back with contemporary one-storey side wing in front angle; bays 2-7 form symmetrical facade. Corner pilasters with chamfered plinths and Composite capitals. Round-arched door surrounds to bays 4 and 5; bay 4 with original 6-panel door and 3-pane overlight, bay 5 with C20 copy. Sashes with glazing bars under brick arches; projecting sills to ground floor; moulded sill bands to upper windows. Overhanging eaves with wooden cornice on shaped brackets; hipped roof with end stacks and central ridge stacks. Side wing on left has part-glazed door in wooden doorcase flanked by sashes with glazing bars under recessed panels; string course, parapet and hipped roof. Bay one of main house has 2nd floor window as rest and hipped left end to roof. Left return: 4 bays with some blind windows. Right return: red brick. INTERIOR: both doorways now open into a single lobby, with a C20 glazed screen wall set back from the entrance and with a glazed door opening into the stair halls which are	Neutral

		stone-paved and now united by a wide archway. Former left house with original staircase having cast-iron balustrade with anthemion/acanthus panels between rods with entwined vines; coiled handrail; rectangular lantern. No staircase to former right-hand house. Off each stair hall is a screen with round arch on columns. Fireplace in front-left room is of grey marble with black Doric columns. Front-right room with classical marble fireplace and Greek-fret ceiling frieze Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1707 DYO1286 1259248	SE 5972 5261	8 Clifton House. 1782-84; rear wing added c1830. Built for Joseph Goodlad of Harrogate. Brick in Flemish bond with painted stone dressings and hipped slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys above cellars and 4 bays. The facade has a plinth with cellar openings, ground and first floor sill bands, a storey band above the ground-floor windows, and a dentilled gutter cornice. The windows are glazing bar sashes with rubbed brick flat arches. The doorway has 4 small glazed lights above an architrave and below a cornice hood on console brackets. The door has 6 panels, the upper 2 glazed. Chimneys to left and right. Rear: extension has 2-storey bay to right of 3-storey full-height segmental bow with hipped roof. 2-storey bay has glazed garden door in pilastered doorcase on ground floor, and round headed window above. Bow has tall 20-pane sash on ground floor, similar squatter window on first floor and 16-pane sash on second floor. INTERIOR: not inspected: RCHM records staircase with original turned balusters and fireplaces in front rooms with enriched surrounds. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1708 DYO1287 1259249	SE 5972 5264	The White House, 10 Clifton House, now offices. Early C18; heightened late C18, extended early/mid C19 and altered later. Stucco with slate roof. Earlier part of facade 3 storeys and 4 bays with a central doorway. EXTERIOR: additions to each side are of 2 storeys: of 2 bays to the left and one to the right. The windows are glazing bar sashes. The 1st and 2nd floor windows in the 2 bays to the left of the door have been replaced by a C19 2-storey	Neutral

		canted bay window. All the windows, except those to the canted bay and those on the 2nd floor, have external shutters. The doorway has a fanlight and a doorcase of engaged fluted Doric columns with a triglyph frieze and cornice. The door has 6 raised and fielded panels. Chimneys on left-hand gable, and, in front of ridge, to each side of central 3-storey part of building. INTERIOR: not inspected. RCHM records late C18 curved staircase with stone treads and plain iron balusters, and some Adam style fireplaces. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1709 DYO1288 1259250	SE 5970 5258	Number 11 and attached railings House with attached railings. c1832. Railings by William Walker of Walmgate. Grey brick. Welsh slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic, 4 bays; one-storey, one-bay side wing on left. Pedimented wooden porch to bay 2 encloses 4-panel door; other bays and 1st floor have projecting sills to sashes with glazing bars under flat arches. Overhanging eaves; inserted dormer over bay one; yellow-brick end stacks. Side-wing on left has small sash with glazing bars under recessed panel and coped parapet which conceals lean-to roof. Rear: round-headed stair window. INTERIOR: stairhall has diamond-shaped paving with black inserts; three mahogany 6-panel doors in simple architraves; contemporary staircase with wave-form iron balusters to coiled handrail on newel post. Ground-floor rooms on right have differing cavetto/fluted ceiling cornices. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: front railings set in quadrant plinth walls flank the porch and have fine bars set between cylindrical posts linked by chains; square, open-sided, end piers. Grade II Listed building	Neutral
MYO1710 1259251	SE 5969 5265	14 and 16 Clifton Mirrored pair of houses. c1800. Brick with painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys plus attics. Wide pedimented gable facade of 4 bays, with storey band below 1st floor sill band. No.16 has sashes without glazing bars. No.14 has glazing bar sashes, and external louvred shutters on the ground and first floors. Each house has a sashed attic window with	Neutral

		segmental head, and below the apex there is an oculus. The doorways, at the outer sides of the facade, have doorcases with fluted pilasters, frieze blocks with paterae, and dentilled open pediments. Both doors have 6 raised and fielded panels. No.16 has a plain semicircular overlight, and No.14 has a fanlight. Chimney on ridge. INTERIOR: not inspected. RCHM records No.14 retains staircase with slender turned balusters, and 2 original fireplaces. No.16 has C19 staircase with cast-iron balusters. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1711 DYO1290 1259252	SE 5968 5266	St Peters School Annexe House, now part of school. c1840, altered late C19. White brick with painted stone dressings and slate roof. EXTERIOR: symmetrical. 2 storeys and 3 bays. The windows are sashed without glazing bars. The central bay on the 1st floor breaks forwards slightly. The 1st floor windows have sill bands and rubbed brick flat arches. On the ground floor a later C19 addition projects forwards under a slate roof. In the central bay it forms an open porch to the front door and to each side it has paired windows separated by brick pillars and with painted lintels. The door has 4 raised and fielded panels and an architrave and overlight. Modillioned timber cornice gutter. Gable chimneys. INTERIOR: not inspected. Alterations at rear and large modern extensions are not of special interest. Grade II Listed Buildings	Neutral
MYO1712 DYO1291 1259252	SE 5966 5265	Gates and garden railings to number 18 Railings and gates. Mid C19 with some C20 alterations. Cast-iron with low stone coping. The railings have pointed bulbshaped finials, the standards have urn finials, and the gateposts have ball finials and are of circular plan above octagonal bases. In front of the doorway to No.18 (qv) there is a pedestrian gate. To its right (south-east) there is a second similar gate, and to its left there are double gates. At the far left the railings return for approximately 4.0 metres along St Peter's Grove and have been altered to terminate against the steps of a C20 footbridge. Included for group	Neutral

		value as an integral part of No.18, St Peter's School Annexe. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1713 DYO1292 1259255	SE 5961 5272	26- 32 Clifton Terrace of 4 houses, now flats and guest houses. 1836-40 with later alteration. Brick with stone and painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys with attics and basements. Each house 3 bays. The windows have rusticated lintels and are glazing bar sashes, except for Nos 26 and 32 which have sashes without glazing bars on the ground floor, the 2nd floor right-hand window of No.26 which has lost some of its glazing bars, and the 2 right-hand 2nd floor windows of No.28 which are casements. Each house has 2 flat-roofed attic dormers except for No.32 which has one dormer. Each house has a doorway in its left-hand bay with a Tuscan pilaster doorcase and a rectangular overlight. Nos 26 and 30 have overlights with margin panes. The doors have 4 panels except for No.26, which has a glazed door. All have external stone steps. Heavy moulded gutter cornice. Ridge chimneys on gables and between houses. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1716 DYO1295 1259267	SE 6029 5265	32 Clarence Street House. Mid C19. Brick with slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and 2 bays. The windows are glazing bar sashes with cambered brick arches. The left-hand bay contains a doorcase with a modillion cornice and with pilasters which have sunken panels. Above the door, which has 6 raised and fielded panels, there is an overlight. At the left there is a yard entrance with a 6-panel door. Chimney on right-hand (south-west) gable. The right-hand gable wall is faced with C20 blockwork following the demolition of adjoining buildings. INTERIOR: not inspected. Included for group value with other mid C19 buildings on Clarence Street Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1717 DYO1296 1259268	SE 6029 5266	34 Clarence Street Shop and flat. Mid C19 with late C19 alterations. Brick with painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys and 2 bays. The windows to the upper floors are glazing bar sashes with brick flat	Neutral

		arches. The 1st floor windows have a sill band. The ground floor has a late C19 timber shopfront with pilasters, brackets and a cornice. Above the wide sashed shop window there is a ventilation grille. To the right there is a glazed shop door, and at the left a recessed 4-panel house door with an overlight. Gable chimneys. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1718 DYO1297 1259269	SE 6030 5267	36 and 38 Clarence Street House and shop. c1845, altered C20. Brick with slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and 3 bays. The facade has a modillion gutter cornice. The first-floor windows are glazing bar sashes. The middle bay is recessed slightly. On the ground floor the left-hand bay contains a slightly bowed glazing bar sash window with a panelled frieze and a plain cornice. The central and right-hand bays contain a shop window divided by pilasters, with a timber fascia and cornice, which extends above doorcases to left and right. The left-hand doorway appears to be original and has a door with 6 raised and fielded panels, an over light, and a triglyph frieze. Above the right-hand bay there is a C20 flat-roofed dormer containing 2 glazing bar sash windows. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1719 DYO1298 1259270	SE 6033 5283	Groves Chapel Wesleyan Chapel, now offices. 1881-4 by WJ Morley (Bradford), but dated 1883 on frieze. Light red brick with sandstone dressings; slate roof. EXTERIOR: road front 2 storeys, 4 bays with 2 inner bays raised, projecting and pedimented. Paired doors with fanlights in twin arched porch with keyed archivolts resting on detached columns; impost string, cornice and low blocking course (original balustrade over porch now removed). Flanking segment-headed windows, with apron panels, in architraves. At first floor centre 2 large round-arched windows, with shaped glazing in heads, in keyed architraves with impost string; this section framed in side pilasters and top entablature with WESLEYAN 1883 CHAPEL in stone frieze panels and cornice on paired brackets. Pediment has oculus in tympanum, acroterion and antefixae. Side bays have similar but plainer windows, side pilasters,	Neutral

		cornice and blocking course with urns on corner pedestals. Hipped roof with ridge vents. 6-bay returns have windows similar to those in front outer bays; and first-floor string and top entablature. Lower 1-bay rear extension. INTERIOR: a large open preaching box with gallery curved round 3 sides. Deeply-coved cornice to panelled ceiling with raised borders framing large, ornamented central areas. Central pulpit area now partitioned off, as are the choir benches above and the large organ, with panelled arcaded console, framed in fluted composite pilasters and entablature with enriched frieze. Good-quality panelled woodwork throughout. Painted glass in heads of windows with archivolts linked by impost string. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1774 DYO1353 1259355	SE 5966 5280	22 Burton Stone Lane House and attached coach house; now flats and garage. Mid C19 with later alteration. MATERIALS: orange-grey brick, in Flemish bond at front, English garden-wall bond elsewhere, incorporating decorative panels of orange brick; stone plinth and painted stone dressings; broadly overhanging eaves and timber barge boarded gables to slate roof; brick stacks with brick corbel cornices. Coach-house of same brick with slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2-storey 3-bay front articulated by pilaster strips incorporating decorative brick panels. Centre bay is deeply recessed; outer bays are gabled with full-height shallow projecting bay windows banded at sill level on both floors and at first floor level. Steps lead up to central door of 6 raised panels recessed beneath bracketed porch formed by balustraded balcony above. Ground floor windows are 1-pane sashes; on first floor, 12-pane sashes; all have flat brick arches, those on first floor with triple key blocks. Returns: extruded chimney stacks towards front and rear of both returns double as pilasters. Left return has 12-pane sash window to first floor and round-arched radial-glazed sash in gable end, both with painted stone sills. Right return has tall bordered 8-pane staircase sash between	Neutral

		ground and first floors; round-arched gable end window altered to fire escape Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1792 DYO1371 1259394	SE 5979 5250	84 Bootham Marked on OS map as Nos 82a and 84. Two houses, now shop and flats. Early C19 with later alterations. Grey-brown brick, and stucco, with painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys plus attic. Main facade 3 bays, with painted chamfered quoins at the left, and a timber gutter on brackets. The windows are sashed with rough brick arches. The sashes of the left-hand bay have glazing bars; the other sashes are without glazing bars. The right-hand bay contains a late C19 timber shopfront with reeded pilaster sides. In the central bay there is a 4-panel door with overlight, panelled reveals, and an Ionic pilaster doorcase. Chimneys in front of ridge at right and to right of 1st bay. The left-hand (southeast) gable wall, to Bootham Terrace, is stuccoed and has one bay to each side of a round-headed stair window. The left-hand bay has blank window recesses and the right-hand bay has no window on the ground floor and glazing bar sashes above. The attic is lit by two C20 casements. On the ground floor there are small round window openings to each side of the central doorway. This has an Ionic pilaster doorcase and a C20 glazed door. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1793 DYO1372 1259395	SE 5977 5253	Ingram House Almshouses, now flats. 1630-32 with re-set C12 archway; extensive repairs in 1649; altered 1958. Narrow red brick in English bond with limestone ashlar plinth and dressings of painted stone and render. Plain tiled roof. EXTERIOR: almost symmetrical, with a central one-bay 4-storey tower and with 2-storey ranges to left and right, each with 5 houses of one bay each. The left-hand range has a doorway to the left of each ground-floor window, and the right-hand range has the doorways to the right. Above the ground floor there is a painted moulded string course. The windows have 2 leaded casement lights and surrounds of painted render. The ground-floor windows have	Neutral

		external timber shutters and the 1st floor surrounds are rebated and chamfered. The doorways have chamfered surrounds with false 4-centred heads. The central tower has a ground-floor window to the left of the doorway, and a smaller square 1st floor window. The re-set doorway is of limestone and has a round arch of 2 orders with a label, all enriched with nail-head ornament. The tower roof is hidden by a parapet with coping, and chimneys rise at all 4 corners. INTERIOR: not inspected. RCHM records that most of the C17 internal fittings were removed c1958 when converted to flats. HISTORICAL NOTE: built by Sir Arthur Ingram of York, who died in 1640. Badly damaged in the siege of York. The archway came from the demolished part of Holy Trinity Priory church, Micklegate, and was incorporated in the almshouses when they were first built. Grade II* Listed Building	
MYO1794 DYO1373 1259396	SE 6008 5283	Bootham Park Hospital County Lunatic Asylum, now an NHS mental health hospital. 1773-77 by John Carr of York; with separate building c1788-96; 1817 range by Watson and Pritchett of York; 1886 extensively refurbished internally with addition of link block by Fisher and Hepper of York; 1908 extension for affluent female patients by Alfred Creer of York. MATERIALS: orange brick, sandstone dressings, slate roofs PLAN: a multiple phase complex. The original three-storey, rectangular front range has wide spine corridors with rooms opening off both sides. It originally had a central main staircase, removed to form an atrium and replaced by a staircase block in 1886 built against the centre of rear elevation. This block links the front range to a separate late-C18 two-storey building, which in turn is linked to a long 1817 two-storey range built parallel to the front range, the buildings together forming an H. The 1817 range also has wide spine corridors with rooms opening off both sides. At the south-east end of the 1817 long range is a 1908 two-storey extension. Grade I and Grade II listed. Grade I Listed Building	Neutral

MYO1795 DYO1374 1259398	SE 6016 5270	Former Chapel at Bootham Park Hospital Church, now offices. 1865 by Rawlins Gould; conversion c1988. Coursed squared sandstone with limestone dressings. Roof slated in bands of alternating colour. Ridge tiles have iron cresting. STYLE: Gothic Revival. PLAN: comprises a 4- bay nave with continuous chancel, short north and south transepts, and an apsidal east end. An octagonal turret projects from the south-west angle. EXTERIOR: the west wall has a window of 3 trefoiled lights with 4 quatrefoils under a pointed head. The west doorway has double angle shafts with carved foliage, an outer pointed arch and an inner trefoiled arch. The doors are late C20. The gable is coped and has a cross finial. The upper stages of the turret are of ashlar and have sunken quatrefoils below an open bell stage with pointed arches separated by shafts with foliated caps. The stone spirelet has a weather vane finial. The nave windows have 2 trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil under pointed heads and have angle shafts with foliated caps. The south window of the south transept is similar, and its east window has a single light. The transept gable is coped with a cross finial. The north transept is similar, except that it has no north window and has a chimney breast which projects slightly and terminates with an ashlar cap. Below its west window there is an inserted doorway. The 5 windows at the east end are each of one trefoiled light with a trefoil under a pointed head. INTERIOR: east window lights separated by columns with foliate capitals set with masks and volutes and moulded bases with bar stops; continuous moulded sill has corbel stops at each end. Windows have continuous hoodmould springing from carved bosses and angel corbels bearing the symbols of the Communion. At west end, tower door is boarded with scrolled hinges in 2-centred arch. Hammerbeam roof of arch-braced trusses springs from angel corbels and have floral bosses attached. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral

MYO1796 DYO1375 1259400	SE 5987 5247	**Gateway, gates and railings to Bootham Park Hospital** Gateway and railings. 1857-8. Designed by George Fowler Jones of York (Yorkshire Gazette), manufactured by William Walker. Brick plinth with ashlar copings and gate piers, iron railings and gates. Railings front Bootham and form southwestern boundary to grounds of Bootham Park Hospital (qv); main gateway near south-east end. The railings are set on a dwarf wall with deeply-chamfered copings and are supported by intermediate piers of a chamfered square section that tapers to become octagonal; ball finials. Diagonally-set square bars with top rail crested by spear finials every sixth of which is raised on scrollwork. The hospital entrance has double gates and side gates which match the railings and have closely-spaced dog bars with arcuate braces beneath twin rails with rings. Banded gate piers with triglyphs, paterae and cornices surmounted by lanterns on scrolled supports. The railings terminate at banded end piers; near the west end is a double gate. **Grade II Listed Building**	Neutral
MYO1798 DYO1377 1259405	SE 6008 5266	Railings enclosing playing field approx. 95m S of Bootham Park Hospital Length of wall and railings approximately 200 metres long, 3.5 to 4.0 metres high, enclosing the north-west and north-east sides of playing field: carriage gates and gate piers. 1857. Manufactured by William Walker of Walmgate. Dwarf wall of red brick with cambered coping and piers of tooled stone; cast-iron carriage gates between rendered brick gate piers. Railings are square in section, set diagonally in dwarf wall and have spear finials: piers on square on plan, chamfered and tapering to octagonal domed heads. Carriage gates of same railings with arcuate braces beneath dog rail: gate piers square on plan with flat caps **Grade II Listed Building**	Neutral
MYO1799 DYO1378 1259406	SE 5978 5255	**67 & 69 Bootham** Two houses, now house and shop. Early C19 with C20 alterations. Brick with plain tile roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys plus attics. 2 bays. The windows are glazing bar sashes. The first-floor windows, and the ground-	Neutral

		floor window of No.67, at the right, are bowed with panelled friezes. 2 attic dormers. The ground floor of No.69 has a timber shopfront flanked by pilasters. No.67 retains its original doorway, to the left of the ground-floor window, with reeded pilasters, a fanlight, and a 6-panel door. The gutter is supported on paired rectangular brackets. Chimneys on right-hand gable, between houses, and shared at left. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1801 DYO1380 1259409	SE 5977 5256	71 & 73 Bootham Two houses, now house and shop. Early C19 with early C20 alterations. Brick with plain tile roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. 2 bays. The windows are glazing bar sashes. The 1st floor windows and the right-hand window on the ground floor, to No.71, are bowed. The ground floor of No.73 has an early C20 timber shopfront with fascia and cornice. The doorway to No.71, to the left of its ground-floor window, has a doorcase with reeded pilasters and semi-circular over light. The door has 6 raised and fielded panels. The timber gutter is carried on paired rectangular brackets. At the right there is a lead rainwater hopper and downpipe. Central ridge chimney, and shared chimney at right. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1802 DYO1381 1259410	SE 5976 5258	75 & 77 Bootham Formerly known as: Nos.77 AND 79 BOOTHAM. Two houses, now shops, flats and guest house. Dated 1770; extensively altered in C20. Brick in Flemish bond with some painted stone dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys and 5 bays, with a 1st floor sill band. No.77 has a C20 shopfront on the ground floor with a corner doorway and plate glass display windows to the front and left-hand return walls. On the 1st floor there is a wide C20 bay window which interrupts the sill band. The 2nd floor windows are C20 casements with external louvred shutters. No.75 has glazing bar sash windows to the upper storeys and a C20 shopfront below. The central bay has windows with external louvred shutters, a sashed 2nd floor window, and paired doorways with a dentilled cornice hood, enriched frieze, and carved console	Neutral

		brackets. The glazed doors are C20. To the left of the central bay is a rainwater pipe with a lead hopper dated '1770'. The gutter cornice is modillioned and dentilled. 2 axial chimneys on ridge. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1803 DYO1382 1259412	SE 5983 5247	Number 78 and attached railings Town house. 1862. Designed by George Fowler Jones (architect) for himself. Red brick with painted ashlar dressings and slate roof. 2 tall brick gable stacks. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys with basement and attics. Deep ashlar plinth with 3 basement windows below. Off-centre doorway has 6-panel door with over light and flanking ashlar pilasters within segment-headed opening. To the left a pair of plain sashes, and to the right a single plain sash, each within a segment-headed opening; all these openings are linked by a moulded ashlar impost band. Above is a deeply-moulded sill band, linking 3 plain segmented sashes. Above is a bracketed ashlar sill band linking 3 smaller plain sashes with segment heads. Above again, an elaborate bracketed eaves cornice, and 2 small segment-topped dormers with plain sashes. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO1804 DYO1383 1259413	SE 5982 5247	80 & 82 Bootham Pair of houses, now house and offices. c1860. Brick with some ashlar dressings. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: facade almost symmetrical, of 3 storeys plus attic and cellars and 4 bays. The 1st and 2nd floor windows have brick flat arches and are sashed with large square panes: 2 over 4. The 1st floor windows are taller and have a sill band. At the left on the 1st floor there is a narrow additional window which is sashed without glazing bars. No.80 has a flat-roofed attic dormer. On the ground floor both houses have a painted canted bay window with a modillion cornice. The one to No.80 has sashes without glazing bars and a rendered base with a low cellar opening. No.82 has a sashed window facing forwards. To each side of the facade there is a doorcase with panelled pilasters, a modillioned cornice, panelled reveals, and centrally-divided over light. The doors both have 4 panels. A central doorway	Neutral

		leading to a passageway has a stone architrave with rusticated semi-circular head. The door has 4 panels and the semi-circular over light has a central division. The gutter is carried on shaped brackets. Chimney between houses in front of ridge. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO1814 DYO1393 1259444	SE 5981 5256	The Churchill House, now hotel. c1827. Sandstone ashlar facade with white brick side walls and red brick rear walls and chimneys. Hipped slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic and cellars. Facade symmetrical, of 2 storeys with one bay to each side of a bowed centre, and with a plinth, a moulded 1st floor sill band, and overhanging eaves. The windows are glazing bar sashes. Those to the outer bays have architraves, with cornices to those on the ground floor. The bowed centre has 3 windows on each floor. Those on the ground floor have semi-circular heads and moulded imposts, and those on the 1st floor have architraves. Rising above the centre of the roof is a timber lantern of rectangular plan with 3 glazing bar sash windows facing forwards and with a chimney at each of its 4 corners. The left-hand return wall is of 3 bays and has glazing bar sash windows with stone architraves. To the left of the entrance there is a small window which is sashed without glazing bars. A port-cochere is carried on square piers and has a plain entablature. The door has 4 panels, and flanking lights. Set back to the right there is a 3-storey bay of red brick which is the side wall of a rear wing. It has glazing bar sash windows. The right-hand return wall (facing north-east) is of 5 bays and has cellar windows. At the rear of the building a small yard is enclosed by single-storey outbuildings and by a brick wall which carries cast-iron railings which have finials with anthemion ornament. INTERIOR: the stair hall rises through the full height of the building and is lit by the central lantern. The staircase has cantilevered stone treads and has cantilevered 1st floor landings on 2 sides. The cast-iron balustrading is enriched with honeysuckle ornament. Below the lantern light there is a band of richly moulded plasterwork with cornucopias and foliage.	Neutral

		The ground-floor room which occupies the central bow has a curved white marble fireplace with sides decorated with foliage patterns and with paterae on the frieze. The circular border to the ceiling also has foliage decoration. Grade II* Listed Building	
MYO1815 DYO1394 1259445	SE 5980 5253	Garden railings and gate piers to The Churchill. Railings, piers and gates. c1840. Made by John Walker of Walmgate for John Clough. Sandstone ashlar and brick with wrought and cast-iron. Bordering Bootham there are 9 piers of rectangular plan linked by low stone copings with railings, except between the 1st and 2nd piers from the left and between the 3rd and 4th piers, where there are iron gates. The right-hand pair of gates appears to be a C20 replacement. The railings have finials with anthemion ornament. The piers have semi-cylindrical caps, their semi-circular front elevations carved with honeysuckle decoration. The faces of the piers have incised Greek fret ornament. Bordering Grosvenor Terrace there are no intermediate piers and the railings are set on a brick wall with stone coping. Included for group value as an integral part of No.65 Bootham, The Churchill. Grade II Listed Building	Neutral
MYO4241 DYO1745 1434279	SE 6016 5280	Botham Park Hospital: Medical Superintendent's House PLAN: The Medical Superintendent's house is of two storeys and a small attic with a single-storey service range to the rear. It stands at the south-east end of the multi-phase hospital complex and is linked by a single-bay, two-storey extension to the 1908 extension at the south-east end of the long, two-storey, 1817 range. EXTERIOR: this two-storey house with a small attic is built of orange brick in Flemish bond with a stone band between ground and first floors, a narrow first-floor sill band, a heavy modillion cornice and a pyramidal roof. The south-east front elevation is of three bays with a projecting narrower central bay with a triangular pediment. The segmental-arched windows have moulded stone surrounds with giant keystones; those to the left bay are blind;	Neutral

		the other windows have two-over-two pane sashes. The central doorway has a stone surround with pilasters and deep entablature. It has a door of six fielded panels with a rectangular over-light. In front of the building and parallel to it is a modern, brick-built ramp. The south-west side elevation is originally of four bays with a two-bay extension copying the original details to the left with a lower pyramidal roof. There is a large brick stack in the junction between the two pyramidal roofs. The six first-floor windows are similar to those in the front elevation. On the ground floor are three canted-bay windows with dentil cornices. The northeast elevation is partially obscured behind a later yard wall. The modillion cornice is continued round, but the stone bands are replaced by brick on this elevation. A modern fire door with external fire escape has been inserted on the first floor with external steel fire escape staircase. On the north-west side, to the rear of the yard, is an original single-storey range of outbuildings. The yard also contains a modern garage in the east corner of the yard. INTERIOR: the interior plan form is still readable, although there has been some sub-division of original rooms by modern partition walls and screens. Fixtures and fittings of interest include the original open-well staircase with a swept timber handrail and decorative cast-iron balusters, panelled doors and architraves. Excluded from the listing are: the modern brick-built ramp in front of the main, south-east elevation, the modern single storey ward building attached to the north-west side of the house behind the 1908 extension, the modern external fire escape to the north-east side elevation of the house wall, the yard wall and the modern garage building in the east corner of the yard. Grade II Listed Building	
MYO4242 DYO1746	SE 6006 5283	Bootham Park Hospital: Two long corridors, recreation hall, bowling alley and pauper wards The two long corridors to the north-west, pre-1852, the two former pauper wards of 1861-62, the recreation hall of 1871-72, and	Neutral

		the former American bowling alley, pre-1892, are listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: after the 1845 Lunatics Act pauper accommodation was compulsory in public asylums, here linked by long corridors to the main core of buildings behind the John Carr front range, whilst the later-C19 recreation hall and American bowling alley demonstrate a more humane approach to the treatment of patients; * Architectural interest: the architecture of the pauper wards was carefully designed to fit in with the earlier buildings in the complex, giving the effect of inclusivity rather than differentiation at a time when the style of pauper wards was usually of little consequence, while the detailing of the more decorative bowling alley suggests an affinity with the 1886 link block to the rear of the front range designed by Fisher and Hepper; * Function: the former American bowling alley is an unusual survival of a building purpose-built to encourage patients to participate in a specific recreational activity which was becoming increasingly popular at this time; * Interiors: the corridors have high-quality fixtures and fittings relating to the late-C19 major refurbishment of the John Carr front range and the core of buildings to its rear, and the impressive recreation hall and former bowling alley are both notable for the quality of their fitting-out; * Plan form: the plan form of all the buildings demonstrates their uses with the still readable plan form of the former pauper wards demonstrating the use of dormitories, thought to benefit quieter patients, in contrast to the single-cell arrangement off axial corridors used in the earlier buildings; * Group Value: the buildings have a functional group value with the other listed buildings which form Bootham Park Hospital having been built for use by the patients and are built in complimentary architectural styles using similar materials. Grade II Listed Building	

Table 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
HYO22569	SE 5990 5298	York City Football Club Kit Kat Stadium. 1930s. Situated on the site of a former cricket ground.	Modern

Table 6: Non-Designated Heritage Assets on the City of York HER Within the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	**Grid Ref.**	**Description**	**Period**
MYO3883	SE 5990 5298	Bootham Crescent Football Ground. Bootham Crescent has been home to York City FC since 1932. Before 1932, the had been a cricket ground used by York Cricket Club.	Modern
EYO609	SE 5989 5294	York City FC. Boothan Crescent. Desk Based Assessment. MAP. 2002	

Table 7: Non-designated Heritage Assets on the City of York HER within 500m of the Proposed Development Area

HER Ref.	**Grid Ref.**	**Description**	**Period**
MYO2017	SE 59918 53289	Lady or Clifton Corn Mill Site of Mill indicated on 1st edition OS Map. This is the site of the windmill burned on May 2nd 1644 during the Seige of York. Now demolished and built over.	Post-Medieval
MYO3406	SE 5965 5320	Ridge and Furrow Medieval ridge and furrow in the district of York seen as earthworks on early air photographs. Most of the area is now built upon, but some isolated pockets of ridge and furrow can be seen as surviving on later photography.	Medieval
MYO3407	SE 6019 5310	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MYO3507	SE 6070 5249	Foss Islands Branch Railway. The Foss Islands branch was opened in 1879. After it had bought the Foss Navigation in 1853, the corporation sought, without success, to persuade the N.E.R. To build a branch line across the Foss Islands district to Walmgate Bar. The services of such a line were increasingly needed both for the cattle market and by industrial undertakings on the eastern side of the city, and the scheme was eventually authorized in 1874. The 1¾-mile line was opened in December 1879, running from	Modern

		the Y.N.M.'s Scarborough line north of the city to an extensive goods station near Walmgate Bar.	
MYO3620	SE 5977 5241	St Marys Bootham Terrace inhumation cemetery A watching brief conducted to the rear of 36-37 St Marys in mid-2015 and March 2016 revealed several burials. To the rear of 36 St Marys two northwest to southeast orientated graves that are believed to date from the Romano-British period were revealed. These graves were not impacted upon by the development and were therefore preserved in-situ. The re-development at the rear of Number 37 impacted upon two northwest to southeast orientated inhumations, the fills of which contained pottery sherds dating to the Romano-British period. These were recorded, excavated and removed. One of these graves cut a Romano-British ditch that remained largely unexcavated. A millstone grit sarcophagus lid, also believed to date from the Romano-British period was observed at the rear of the garden of Number 37 approximately 20m to the northwest of the excavation area. This is mentioned on the 1852 Ordnance Survey Map and is thought to have been displaced during the cutting of the York to Scarborough railway line during the 1840s. The skeletal remains lifted from Trench 2 were reburied beneath this millstone grit lid, to return them as close as possible to their original place of burial.	Roman
MYO3621	SE 5939 5272	Roman Cemetery- The Avenue, Clifton An extensive 3rd-4th century cremation and inhumation cemetery was discovered in the late 17th and early 18th centuries in clay pits, for brick and tile works then situated S.W. Of St. Peter's School, recognisable in fields to S.W. Of the footpath between Queen Anne Grammar School and Westminster Road. The area is limited on the N.E. By Road 5, beyond which, in land occupied by playing fields and untouched by building-development, no discoveries are recorded. This site was first mentioned in 1681 by Dr. Martin Lister, who was more concerned to distinguish between different types of pottery than to describe individual finds from individual	Roman

		sites. More important accounts are by R. Thoresby and F. Drake. In 1692 the York schoolmaster, N. Hodgson, writing to Dr. Gale, described urns, small glass 'ampullae' and a hoard of 'above 100 copper coins' In 1696 a brick tomb was found, large enough to accommodate three or four corpses. In 1697 were found two cremations, pottery, including a flagon, and terracotta waterpipes; in 1698 a 'coffin' made of tegulae was found. In 1701 a lead coffin was found and in 1702 another, 7 ft. Long and 9 ft. Below ground containing a skeleton and enclosed in an outer casing made of oak planks 2½ ins. Thick nailed together. In 1712 R. Thoresby described fourteen or sixteen small red urns surrounding a large one containing cremations, and three other urns also containing cremations. F. Drake describes 'graves for urns, square spots in the earth, the bottom covered with white sand on which the urns were placed, inverted, three, four, or more together', and two stone uninscribed sarcophagi 'lately discovered'. (RCHME, 1962, p.73-74). A further twenty burials were observed at Wentworth House in 1999.	
MYO3623	SE 5962 5274	Roman cremation cemetery A group of Roman cremations and 2nd century pottery was found in the 19th century near the junction of Burton Stone Lane with Clifton, near and NE of the road.	Roman
MYO3773	SE 6022 5289	Ridge and Furrow Ridge and furrow seen as earthworks on 1936 air photographs.	
MYO3888	SE 6039 5290	Clarence Street Gardens/ Haxby Road Roman Cemetery. Small inhumation cemetery in a field near the junction of Wigginton and Haxby roads, comprising about a dozen burials accompanied by Roman pottery. Disturbed in 1883. A stone coffin with skeleton was found on the west side of Clarence Street in 1839.	Roman
MY)3891	SE 5990 5269	1-8 and 13-28 Grosvernor Terrace Grosvenor Terrace is quite different from all the other 19th century streets in this area. The houses are white brick and do not have any classical details. Instead they have subtle 'Romanesque' or Gothic details such as the round or pointed arched	Modern

		windows and carved capitals on the bay windows. The houses are of lower architectural detail than those on Bootham Terrace. In 2012 there was a c.20% survival of original doorbell recesses and a c.5% survival of boot scrapers. Described as Buildings of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal.	
MYO3892	SE 6027 5277	Union Terrace Two nearly identical rows of mid-19th century terraced houses on Union Terrace. They retain sash windows and have small dormer windows in the slate roofs. Doors are set within original doorcases with rectangular fanlights above. There are small front gardens bounded by black iron railings many of which contain the same ornate pattern on the gate piers. There is no trace of stable paviour cobbling. Described as Buildings of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal.	Modern
MYO3894	SE 5975 5254	1-12 Bedford Mews/Bootham Described as a Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal. Now flats.	
MYO4010	SE 5975 5267	The Garth, St.Olave's Road Private residence, originally known as Low Royd. Built in 1886 for Mr. H M Platnauer, Keeper of the Yorkshire Museum, and probably designed by James Demaine, older partner in the architectural firm of Demaine and Brierley. In 1905 a new wing, designed by Walter Brierley, was added to the original house. Nominated for inclusion on York's Local List of heritage assets because it is the work of two highly regarded architects, of whom Brierley is Nationally recognised; because the 1905 wing retains exceptionally fine fixtures and fittings designed by Brierley; also for its connection with a local personality prominent in the late Victorian cultural life of the City; and for its contribution to the street scene of St. Olaves Road.	Modern
MYO4012	SE 6042 5292	Clarence Garden Probably designed by the City Engineer. Nominated for inclusion on York's local list of heritage assets because it has been a valued and useful amenity for many years; and because it forms an attractive and appropriate focal point characteristic of its time	Modern

MYO4175	SE 5973 5282	Ditch and pit Probable Roman ditch and pit located during a WB in 2008. Ditch was orientated east to west and measured 16.5m in length and 3m in width. The fill appeared to represent the silting up of the open ditch. The ditch probably represents either a boundary ditch or a large drainage ditch. Two pottery sherds from locally produced vessels were recovered from the surface deposit of the ditch dated to the Roman late 1st to the early 3rd centuries. The pit was located on the southern side of the ditch and measured 1m in diameter with a U-shaped profile 0.25m in depth. The pit contained a single fill from which a fragment of animal bone was recovered. The pit fill appears to represent silting up of the feature and was similar in character to that of the ditch. The function of the pit is undetermined.	Roman
MYO4187	SE 5936 5297	Roman Road RCHME Road 7 Road 7 preceded road 5 on a direct alignment on the NW gate from a point well outside the modern city boundary. Evidence for it exists in the obsolete parish boundaries formerly running along Clifton and in a find in 1929 of road metalling near the fountain on Clifton Green and in April 1960 in front of the White House, Clifton.	Roman
MYO4188	SE 5950 5266	Roman Road RCHME Road 6 Linked road 5 with the NW gate of the fortress. It probably left Road 5 near to Clifton Croft. 'Concrete' foundations found in 1893 in the Bur Dyke 250ft N of The Avenue may belong to it. In 1954 a drainage ditch that cut the road obliquely 70ft west of St Olave's School was found to have a basis of heavy cobbles and to have been repaired and widened with building rubble. The road reached Bootham opposite Bootham Terrace where it changed alignment to follow the modern road line to the NW gate of the fortress.	Roman
EYO154	SE 6031 5262	26 Clarence Street. Evaluation & Watching Brief Field Archaeology Specialists. 1998 Trenches revealed 1.2m of modern building debris as well as Medieval pits and a possible Roman ditch.	
EYO238	SE 5963 5295	Magnet Warehouse. Written Scheme of Investigation.	

		MAP. 2003	
EYO2597	SE 5950 5270	Archaeological Intervention. Drainage ditch found in 1954, height and depth unrecorded.	
EYO2601	SE 5968 5262	Archaeological Intervention. Construction Work.	
EYO2762	SE 5968 5264	White House, Clifton. Roman Pottery and occupation debris was recorded during the 19th century and in 1931.	
EYO763	SE 59492 52822	Archaeological Intervention. Construction Work- 1947	
EYO2773	SE 6038 5295	Archaeological Intervention. Found in 1833.	
EYO2774	SE 6035 5292	Archaeological Intervention. Found in 1833	
EYO2776	SE 6036 5283	Archaeological Intervention. Found in 1833	
EYO778	SE 5979 5250	Archaeological Intervention.	
EYO2783	SE 5965 5277	Archaeological Intervention. Found in 1844	
EYO2784	SE 5966 5275	Archaeological Intervention. Found in 1844	
EYO2789	SE 5950 5270	Archaeological Intervention. Found in 1813	
EYO2896	SE 59492 52822	Archaeological Intervention. Found in 1947	
EYO 60223 52686	SE 60223 52689	Union Terrace Car Park. Watching Brief Field Archaeology Specialists. 2007 Majority of features identified were 19th century but possible Roman or Medieval landscaping deposits were also identified.	
EYO4209	SE 59799 52477	St Marys-Bootham Terrace Roman Cemetery. Watching Brief. Group of graves found in 1845 during excavation for the railway. Pottery also found.	
EYO4211	SE 59757 52611	St Marys-Bootham Terrace. Watching Brief & Geophysical Survey. Two burials found in 1851 with jewellery and pottery.	
EYO4214	SE 5997 5306	Shipton Street School. Evaluation. Field Archaeology Specialists. 2007	
EYO4385	SE 6008 5283	Bootham Park Hospital. Recording Project. Carter Jonas Survey of Structural Fire Precautions. Photographs and plans.	

EYO4386	SE 6008 5283	Bootham Park Hospital. Survey Alex Gordon Partnership. 1987. Report on decorative tiled floors.	
EYO4480	SE 6029 5300	York District Hospital, Wigginton Road. Watching Brief YAT. 2010	
EYO4490	SE 5942 5295	Highcliffe Court. Watching Brief YAT. 2011	
EYO457	SE 5984 5260	1a Grosvenor Terrace. Watching Brief MAP. 2000	
EYO4605	SE 6000 5277	Unearthing Homeless Heritage. Excavation Excavation carried out by students and residents of a Homeless shelter.	
EYO48330	SE 6027 5279	Union Terrace Sewer Upgrade. Excavation. NAA. A brick built well was identified with an assemblage of Late Medieval/ Post Medieval pottery.	
EYO529	SE 5963 5295	Former Magnet Warehouse. Desk Based Assessment. MAP. 2001	
EYO552	SE 5979 5293	Lumley Barracks. Desk Based Assessment. John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. 2001	
EYO560	SE 5979 5293	Lumley Barracks. Evaluation. John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. 2001	
EYO6093	SE 6008 5283	Bootham Park Hospital. Management Survey. Purcell. 2015. Heritage Appraisal of Bootham Park Hospital	
EYO6122	SE 5972 5256	The Grange Hotel. Clifton. Watching Brief. R. Marwood. 1994. Human remains encountered parallel to the Roman road. No grave cut identified.	
EYO652	SE 5959 5280	66 Clifton. Historic Buildings Assessment. NAA. 2004	
EYO785	SE 5970 5267	New House, St Olaves Road. Watching Brief. P. Gething. 2005	
EYO6069	SE 6029 5281	Union Terrace. Watching Brief.	

		NAA. 2015 8 geotechnical pits investigated.	
EYO4777	SE 5993 5248	1936 Aerial Photograph Aerial photography	
EYO4776	SE 5987 5270	1936 Aerial Photograph Aerial photography	
EYO4339	SE 59698 52859	1936 Aerial Photograph Aerial photography	
EYO4340	SE 59615 53099	1936 Aerial Photograph Aerial photography	
EYO2302	SE 601 526	Union Terrace Excavation YAT Roman pottery and metal objects.	
EYO2303	SE 6017 5231	Union Terrace Excavation Garden area with Medieval beam slots and postholes.	
EYO2304	SE 6022 5260	Union Terrace. Excavation Substantial stone buildings, artefact rich with associated burials (Medieval).	
EYO2305	SE 6023 5262	Union Terrace Excavation Substantial stone buildings, artefact rich with associated burials (Medieval).	
EYO2306	SE 6023 5262	Union Terrace Excavation Post-Medieval stone buildings.	
EYO4919	SE 6020 5260	Union Terrace Excavation Buildings associated with the 13th century Carmelite Friary and 14th016th century Hospital of St Mary identified.	
EYO3710	SE 60260 52862	Nurses Homes- Wiggington Road. Watching Brief YAT Trench not excavated to natural.,	
EYO3620	SE 59800 52530	Bootham Watching Brief YAT Trench not excavated to natural	
EYO3579	SE 59639 52667	Bootham Watching Brief YAT	
EYO3580	SE 59639 52667	Bootham Watching Brief YAT	
EYO3581	SE 59639 52667	Bootham Watching Brief YAT	

EYO3515	SE 59809 52604	1A Grosvenor Terrace Watching Brief YAT	
EYO3921	SE 59809 52604	1A Grosvenor Terrace Watching Brief YAT	
EYO3753	SE 59750 52559	Bootham- Queen Annes Road Watching Brief YAT	
EYO3754	SE 59750 52559	Bootham- Queen Annes Road Watching Brief YAT Trench not excavated to natural	
EYO3496	SE 6019 5283	Hyrst Grove. York City Gym Club Watching Brief YAT Post-Medieval dumping above river silts were observed.	
EYO3456	SE 59500 52665	St Peters School Watching Brief YAT	
EYO3457	SE 59500 52665	St Peters School Watching Brief YAT Trench not excavated to natural	
EYO3427	SE 6027 5267	The Grand Cinema Borehole Survey YAT	
EYO3428	SE 6027 5267	The Grand Cinema Borehole Survey YAT	
EYO47	SE 5969 5251	North Parade Evaluation MAP. 1994 2 trenches were excavated to determine the presence of human burials. No archaeological deposits were identified.	
EYO318	SE 6029 5299	York District Hospital Watching Brief YAT	
EYO5508	SE 5962 5275	Burton Stone Lane Watching Brief YAT. 2013 Possible large feature in one of 4 trenches but not considered to be of any great significance.	
EYO4829	SE 6031 5269	44-46 Clarence Street Evaluation & Watching Brief A.D Archaeology. 2007 Evidence of Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and modern occupation.	

EYO4169	SE 59975 53058	Shipton Street School Historic Buildings Survey AOC Archaeology. 2009 Survey consisted of a detailed photographic, written and drawn record of the building prior to development.	
EYO846	SE 5998 5305	Shipton Street School Desk Based Assessment Field Archaeology Specialists. 2007 Little evidence for prehistoric activity identified in the area but some development by the Medieval Period	
EYO4838	SE 6019 5267	Union Terrace Car Park Watching Brief Field Archaeology Specialists. 2007 Possible Roman or Medieval landscaping deposits although no datable material found.	
EYO5218	SE 5997 5257	Portland Street Sewer Upgrade Written Scheme of Investigation NAA. 2013	
EYO5841	SE 6027 5279	Union Terrace underground storage tank Watching Brief NAA. 2013	
EYO5893	SE 5997 5256	Portland Street Sewer upgrade Evaluation NAA. 2013 Roman and later deposits identified	
EYO1212	SE 5950 5270	Clifton Aerial Photography	
EYO1213	SE 5950 5270	York Minster and Walls Aerial photography	
EYO588	SE 6032 5276	81 Clarence Street Watching Brief On-Site Archaeology. 2002	
EYO4173	SE 5984 5259	1A Grosvenor Terrace Excavation MAP.200 Several phases of Roman activity including pits, post hokes and a post-built structure. Also Medieval and Post-Medieval features.	
EYO237	SE 5948 5291	Clifton Garage Evaluation On Site Archaeology. 2003	
EYO271	SE 5969 5276	6 St Peters Grove Watching Brief On Site Archaeology. 2003	
EYO4130	SE 59734 52829	8-9 St Peters Grove Watching Brief On Site Archaeology. 2008	
EYO4687	SE 5997 5306	Former Shipton Street School	

		Watching Brief On Site Archaeology. 2012 No archaeological deposits were disturbed during the works.	
EYO6009	SE 6031 5284	Groves Chapel, Clarence Street Excavation On Site Archaeology. 2014	
EYO6300	SE 5963 5255	St Peters School Desk Based Assessment On site Archaeology. 2016 The site lies close to a Roman road but the proposed development would be constructed over the footprint of 20th century blocks which would be damaged to some degree.	
EYO6312	SE 5978 5288	11 St Peters Grove Watching Brief On Site Archaeology. 2016 A Medieval soil sequence was recorded but no earlier archaeological deposits	
EYO1524	SE 6019 5270	Union Terrace & The Groves Aerial Photography	
EYO342	SE 5960 5294	Burton Croft Historic Building Survey Field Archaeology Specialists. 2005	
EYO815	SE 6021 5263	Union Terrace Car Park Evaluation Field Archaeology Specialists	
EYO816	SE 6021 5263	Union Terrace Car Park Desk Based Assessment Field Archaeology Specialists. 2006	
EYO6031	SE 5977 5258	77 Bootham Watching Brief YAT. 2007 7 courses of brick-built footings identified, dating form 19th century. no further archaeology.	
EYO4828	SE 5981 5255	The Churchill Hotel Watching Brief YAT. 2007 Chambers of brick-built structures identified and recorded.	
EYO70	SE 5996 5249	Bootham School Excavation YAT. 1996 Remains of a path and associated ditch (possibly Medieval) was recorded.	
EYO489	SE 6022 5264	Union Terrace Car Park Evaluation YAT. 2001	

		An assemblage of late and Post-Medieval pottery was recovered.	
EYO517	SE 6020 5258	Union Terrace Car Park Excavation YAT. 2001	
EYO521	SE 5979 5293	Lumley Barracks Watching Brief John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. A feature at 2m below existing ground level contained a large amount of Roman Pottery.	
EYO204	SE 5951 5279	St Peters School Watching brief YAT. 1999 Possible Roman road identified and Roman coinage and pottery was recovered.	
EYO451	SE 5950 5296	Land to the rear of 90 Clifton Watching Brief YAT. 1999	
EYO467	SE 5953 5292	Transco Gas Main, Avenue Terrace Watching Brief YAT. 2000 WB carried out after human bone was recovered from the site. No further archaeological material was recovered	
EYO557	SE 5972 5264	The White House, 10 Clifton Watching Brief YAT. 2001	
EYO573	SE 5972 5264	The White House, 10 Clifton Watching Brief YAT. 2002	
EYO558	SE 5955 5262	St Peters School Watching Brief YAT. 2001	
EYO232	SE 5974 5252	Bedford Hotel Evaluation YAT. 2003 The remains of a Roman road was present in a trench, with a large roadside ditch in a nearby trench.	