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Archaeological Desk-based Study The Magnet, Osbaldwick Lane, York

By J. M. McComish

YAT Desk-based Assessment Report 2019/25 February 2019



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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Society

CAMRA Campaign for Real Ale

CYC City of York Council

ECUS ECUS Ltd. Environmental Consultants

FAS Field Archaeology specialists Ltd.

HER Historic Environment Record

OSA On Site Archaeology

YAT York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In February 2019 York Archaeological Trust prepared a desk-based assessment for a site at The Magnet, Osbaldwick Lane, York (SE 462816 451701). The work was undertaken for Moorside Developments in support of a planning application (18/02670/FUL).

Two further pieces of work are due to be undertaken for this site, an Historic Building Assessment for the existing buildings and an archaeological evaluation.

The assessment has shown that the site offers the potential to yield evidence of Roman features and possibly for medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow, though any remains may have been damaged during the construction of The Magnet public House in the 1930s.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	The Magnet, Osbaldwick Lane, York.
YAT Project No.	6125
Document Number	2019/25
Type of Project	Desk-based assessment
Client	Moorside Developments
Planning Application No.	18/02670/FUL
NGR	SE 462816 451701
Museum Accession No.	NA
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-342764

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1 draft	JMcC	10/2/19	IDM	18/02/19	IDM	18/02/19

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1 INTRODUCTION

In February 2019 York Archaeological Trust prepared a desk-based assessment for a site at The Magnet, Osbaldwick Lane, York (SE 462816 451701). The work was undertaken for Moorside Developments in support of a planning application (18/02670/FUL).

Two further pieces of work are due to be undertaken for this site, an Historic Building Assessment for the existing buildings and an archaeological evaluation.

The assessment has shown that the site offers the potential to yield evidence of Roman features and possibly for medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow, though any remains may have been damaged during the construction of The Magnet public house in the 1930s.

2 METHODOLOGY

The bulk of the data was collated using a search of the York Historic Environment Record (HER) with a search radius of 1km from the centre of the site. In addition, a search was made of the YAT Gazetteer and of relevant publications. The searches yielded a total of 59 monuments the bulk of which related to ridge and furrow plough-marks (Appendix 1), together with 59 archaeological events (Appendix 2) the bulk of which were aerial photographs of the area. The reference numbers given in the appendices include any HER reference numbers (in the form EYO, DYO, SYO or MYO), or the museum accession code (in the form YORYM: **** or YORAT: ****), or the YAT project code. The various archaeological below-ground events are briefly described in Section 9 below.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is approximately 0.1 hectares in size and is bordered to the south-east by Osbaldwick Lane, on the south-western side and north-western sides by housing and to the east by a small lane leading to Campbell Court. The ground is relatively flat at approximately 13.4m AOD, sloping gently down towards the north.

The underlying geology is Sherwood Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods, when the local environment was dominated by rivers (BGS). The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of glaciolacustrine clay and silts (BGS).

4 LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework

In March 2012 the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in an effort to make the overall planning system less complex and more accessible. This document was revised and re-issued in July 2018. In this document Chapter 16 titled "Conserving and enhancing the historic environment" deals with archaeological and historical issues. This section supersedes the previous planning legislation, Planning Policy Statement 5: "Planning for the Historic Environment" (PPS5). However, in a revision note published by English Heritage in June 2012 it is stated that "the PPS5 Practice Guide remains a valid and Government endorsed document pending the results of a review of guidance supporting national planning policy". It

also states that "the policies in the NPPF are very similar and the intent is the same, so the Practice Guide remains almost entirely relevant and useful in the application of the NPPF".

The relevant paragraphs of NPPF Chapter 16 are 184 – 202.

4.2 Local Planning Policy

The Local Plan

The 'Local Plan' for York sets strategic priorities for the whole of the city and forms the basis for planning decisions. It sets out the opportunities and policies on what will (or will not) be permitted and where, including new homes and businesses. In 2005 a draft Local Plan document was approved for development management purposes to inform planning decisions. City of York Council have since submitted a new City of York Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government on 25th May 2018. The new Local Plan will be fully compliant with the NPPF and other relevant statutes and once adopted, will determine how the city develops over the next 15 years.

5 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

5.1 Archaeology & Heritage Designations

The present study site is not within an Area of Archaeological Importance.

5.2 Conservation Areas

The proposed site is not within a Conservation Area, the nearest such area being the Osbaldwick Conservation Area (designated no. 24 in the City of York listing of such areas) located 0.4km to the north-east.

5.3 Historic Characterisation Area

Within the City of York Historic Characterisation Project, the site is designated as part of Character Area 57: Tang Hall East (CYC 2013). This is described as 'anonymous suburbs' comprising a mixture of 1930-40s cul-de-sac estates and ribbon developments with pockets of late 20th century development.

Within this characterisation area, The Magnet public house is designated as a heritage asset. The building was designed by Sir Bertram Wilson in 1934 for John Smith's Brewery (HER MYO4024) and is considered by CAMRA to be the best example in York of an inter-war 'Improved' pub which was purpose-built to serve the surrounding new housing estate. John Oxley, the City of York Archaeologist, has stated that this building should be considered a non-designated heritage asset of local significance.

5.4 Scheduled sites

There are no scheduled ancient monuments, battlefield sites, historic parks or gardens within the site boundary.

5.5 Listed Buildings

Listed buildings in the study area include St Thomas' Church Osbaldwick (Grade II MYO638), Osbaldwick Hall a mid to late 18th century house (Grade II MYO509), Hollytree House a mid to late 18th century property (Grade II MYO510), Stanley House a mid-late 18th century property (Grade II MYO639) and a building dating to c. 1830 currently sub-divided into Millfield House and Tall Timbers (Grade II MYO1350).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The reference numbers for archaeological interventions are those given in Table 2, while HER monument numbers are given in full.

6.1 Prehistoric

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity.

6.2 Roman c. AD 71-410

The site lies roughly 2.3km to the south-east of the Roman fortress of *Eboracum*. A major east-west aligned Roman road from York to Brough-on-Humber (Roman name *Petvaria*) is located to the south of the present site, approximately on the line of the present Hull Road (RCHMY 1962, 1-2).

A number of Roman features are known from archaeological excavations in the vicinity all of which seem to relate to agricultural usage. A possible Roman plough soil was observed in Heslington (Table 2 no 43) and traces of Roman agricultural activity were present at Heslington Hill (Table 2 no 36). A Roman field system ditch, together with a small quantity of pottery, was found on Derwent Road playing fields, directly opposite the present site (Table 2 nos 48-9).

Roman coin hoards are known from Heslington (MYO253, MYO255-6), of which MYO225-6 contained 2880 late 4th century coins in a Crambeck pottery jar.

6.3 Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian 5th century to 1066

The origins of the village of Osbaldwick date back at least as far as the 8th century. The place-name Osbaldwick combines the personal name Osbald, an earl of Northumbria at that time, with the suffix *wick* meaning a dwelling or settlement (CYC conservation area 24 documentation).

Details of late Anglo-Scandinavian Osbaldwick are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, where it is referred to as "Osbaldeuuic" (CYC conservation area 24). The Domesday Book states that the village had a taxable value of 10 gelds, there were 6 villagers, 3 smallholders and five ploughs, and that both prior to and after the Norman Conquest the village was under the lordship of York Minster (Open Domesday).

The only archaeological evidence for this period in the study area is from Heslington Hill where traces of an Anglo-Saxon settlement including a variety of artefacts were present (Table 2 no 36).

6.4 Later Medieval 1066 to mid-16th century

The village remained a small rural settlement throughout the medieval period with crofts and tofts being present. The church of St Thomas, Osbaldwick, was constructed in the 12th century (MYO638) and a medieval moat was present on the western side of the village (MYO106). A group of worked sandstone pad-stones of possible medieval origin was reused in the foundations of a later barn in the village (Table 2 no 58).

In keeping with the rural nature of the study area throughout this period, the archaeological remains are dominated by ridge and furrow plough-scores, which are known from a number of archaeological interventions (Table 2 nos 41, 49 and 54-55) and from aerial photographs (MYO2043, MYO2129). The aerial photographs also show ridge and furrow of less certain date, which could be either medieval or post-medieval (MYO114-5, MYO2131-42, MYO2371-2,

MYO2383, MYO2386-7, MYO2389-90, MYO2586-9, MYO2840-2, MYO2844-9, MYO2392 and MYO3415-9).

6.5 Post-Medieval mid -16th century to mid-19th century

The nature of the village, as a small rural settlement remained unchanged throughout the post-medieval period. An inclosure act was passed in 1769 (VCH) creating the present field system. As noted above ridge and furrow of possible medieval or post medieval date is known across the study area from aerial photographs. The village remained in Church ownership until 1857, thereafter being fragmented into private ownerships (CYC conservation area 24 documentation).

Some buildings were constructed in the village including Osbaldwick Hall (MYO509), Hollytree House (MYO510), Stanley House (MYO639), Millfield House and Tall Timbers (MYO1350) all of which are mid-late 18th or early 19th century date. In 1882 a suburban house was built for J. Bellerby, which was designed by the York architect W. G. Penty in the William Morris style; this building remained in use as a house until 1935 at which point it became the Burnholme Working Men's Club (ECUS 2014).

The only other monument of this date within the study area is a post-medieval windmill mound in Heslington (MYO103).

6.6 Modern

The rural/agricultural character of Osbaldwick continued into the first half of the twentieth century. The church of St Thomas, Osbaldwick, was extensively restored in 1877; it also has various 20th century alterations and additions including a porch and windows (MYO638).

The Derwent Valley Light Railway (MYO3508) was constructed in 1912; this was closed to passenger traffic in 1926 but was still used for goods traffic into the 1950s.

Rapid suburban growth in the early 20th century saw the population of Osbaldwick increase from 200 people in 1921 to 3000 by 1982 (CYC conservation area 24 documentation).

The Magnet public house was designed by Sir Bertram Wilson and built for John Smiths Brewery in 1934. It was specifically designed to serve the newly constructed surrounding housing estate and is designated by CAMRA as the best example of an inter-war 'improved' public house in York. The snug is largely unaltered and contains original furniture, while the Bar retains its arched back fitting and bench seating and the Lounge retains some original woodwork beneath modern veneer. There is also a surviving tilework within the building.

The only archaeological find of note for this period was that nineteen burials of 19-20th century date were uncovered at St Thomas' Church in 2008 (Table 2 no 50).

7 HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

The maps of York pre-dating the 1850s often show only the historic core of the city, there is therefore little cartographic evidence for the present study site prior to the mid-19th century. As is often the case the study area lies at the junction of two map sheets on the historic maps; in each case it is the northernmost map sheet which is illustrated below, as this depicts the site of The Magnet public house.

The earliest detailed map of the area was published by the OS in 1853 (Plate 1). This map shows the village of Osbaldwick surrounded by fields which continue as far south as Hull Road. Within the village various buildings are named (the church, the parish school, the Blacksmiths Arms public house, the Black Bull public house, the Manor House, the Vicarage and Osbaldwick Hall). The remains of a moat are clearly visible at the western end of the village and a pinfold is marked just to the south of the moat. To the south-west of the village, in the immediate vicinity of the present site, a pump is shown south of Osbaldwick Lane, with a small group of buildings on the northern side of the road.

The rural character of the area was largely maintained for the remainder of the century with minor changes such as the presence of a Methodist Chapel to the north of the pinfold (Plate 2). There was some late 19th century development in the vicinity of the present site in the form of a vicarage and a house called The Grange which were located to the south of Osbaldwick Lane, while to the north of the lane was Rose Villa, with an associated orchard, and a small cluster of buildings slightly to the west of the villa (Plate 2).

The pattern of land use seen in 1892 continued largely unchanged on subsequent OS maps until the early 20th century (Plate 3). The village was still surrounded by fields continuing to Hull Road. The frontage of Hull Road remained undeveloped at this time, though a few buildings were present to the north of Hull Road immediately west of Tang Hall Lane. In the vicinity of the present site an additional building had been constructed to the east of Rose Villa.

Rapid suburban development occurred in the 1920s (Plate 4), with the creation of new housing estates in the area north-west of the junction of Tang Hall Lane and Osbaldwick Lane and to both sides of Tang Hall Lane south of Osbaldwick Lane. In addition, a small row of housing had been inserted in the area of the former pinfold. A church hall was present to the east of Tang Hall Lane. The Derwent Valley Light Railway was also built. In the immediate vicinity of the present site a new building labelled The Grove had been built to the east of Rose Villa, and a house had been built between The Grange and The Vicarage.

The process of rapid suburban growth continued thereafter. By 1946 (Plate 5) Moore Avenue Temple Avenue, Ingloborough Avenue, Lang Avenue and Tuke Avenue had been laid out in the area between Tang Hall Lane, the railway and Osbaldwick Lane; all of these are shown with housing plots marked out to either side of the street frontages. The former church hall had been converted into a church. A new street Hambleton Avenue was present to the south of Osbaldwick Lane east of the Vicarage, with building plots to either side. New building plots were also present to the immediate north of the vicarage. A football ground was located to the immediate north of Osbaldwick village. The Derwent County Primary School (a C shaped ground plan) had been built to the immediate south of the south of the present site. Some buildings had also been constructed on the Hull Road frontage by this stage.

Although The Magnet public house is known to have been built in 1934 it is not accurately shown on the 1946 map, being depicted as a small square building (directly below the numbers 45.55 on Plate 5).

The 1952 OS map (Plate 6) shows all of the street frontages in the area between Osbaldwick Lane (west of the village) and the railway as infilled with housing. Further properties had been

built on the Hull Road frontage by this time. The Magnet public house is depicted in its correct form on this map for the first time (located below the label for Rose Villa on Plate 6).

Sub-urban housing continued to spread across the area throughout the remainder of the 20th century. By 1967 the green in Osbaldwick, complete with the moat, have been built over with housing and a large housing estate had been constructed effectively infilling the entire area between Osbaldwick village and Hull Road. The Derwent County Secondary School had also been built to the south of the Primary School. By 1989 Campbell Court had been built on the land to the rear of The Magnet public house.

8 WALK OVER SURVEY

The walkover survey was undertaken on 15/02/2019, the light conditions at the time were bright sunshine.

The Magnet public house (Plate 7) lay in the centre of a rectangular plot of land surrounded on all sides by yard/car park surfaces of concrete and tarmac. The building was boarded up at the time of the walkover. Temporary metal-mesh fencing was present on the south-eastern and north-eastern property boundaries (Plate 8). The yard surface had been broken out in two places (Plate 9 and 11) to enable the excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches, one to the south-east and one to the north-east of the public house. These trenches had been carefully infilled at the time of the walkover.

On the north-eastern side of the site there is a verge, which had clearly originally been covered with small trees, but these had been cut down and the verge cleared (Plate 8).

The area between the public house and the main road is a yard surface with a grid close to the southern corner of the public house. There is a bus stop and a street light adjacent to the property boundary of the public house on the south-eastern side (i.e. adjacent to Osbaldwick Lane).

On the north-western side the property is bordered by a brick wall. Adjacent to this wall there is a rectangular brick garage building with a hipped tile roof, a roller metal door on the north-eastern side and a small entry door on the south-eastern side (Plate 10). There is wooden fencing between the garage and the northern side of the public house. The surface of the yard to the north-east of the public house had clearly been patched and repaired on several occasions, and two metal manhole covers and a drainage gird were present. Three large plastic recycling bins were present adjacent to the north-western property boundary wall (Plate 11).

The area between the south-western side of the public house and the south-western property boundary is a small yard bordered on the south-eastern side by a short brick wall for a gate (Plate 12) while to the north there is a second yard. Vegetation had broken through the yard surface in this area in places.

The north-westernmost corner of the property is a small square yard bordered by the public house and the wooden fence and garage building on the north-eastern side, and by a short fence on the south-western side. This yard area contains a small brick building and small ancillary sheds butting against the north-western property boundary. This yard had been used as a beer garden with bench seating.

9 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

The various below ground archaeological events, are described below (the reference numbers given are those of Appendix 2). The following list excludes all other forms of event (aerial photographs, geophysical surveys, project designs, building recording and desk-based reports). Unless otherwise stated the summary is based on information from the HER.

32. Watching brief. EYO2062

This HER record was created on the basis of a reference in the Yorkshire Philosophical Society Annual Report, but no other information is given. The details of the works are therefore unknown.

36. Heslington Hill. Watching brief by FAS 2002. EYO261 (also MYO2022)

Roman agricultural activity and occupation of Anglian date were present beneath landscaping deposits of the 1960s relating to the University campus. Artefacts of Anglian date included pottery, glass, beads, metal objects, loom weights and metal-working debris.

37. Archbishop Holgate's School, Hull Road. Watching brief by YAT 2000. EYO468

Deposits of glacial sand and gravel were overlain by modern material. No archaeological features/deposits were present (Johnson 2000, 1).

38. Metcalfe Lane, Osbaldwick. Excavation by Ove Arup 2002. EYO589

There is no report for this site at the HER the results are therefore unknown.

39. Ice House, Alcuin College. Evaluation by OSA 2002. EYO570

Excavations on the line of a new pathway found no evidence for the expected ice-house (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.xhtml> accessed 14/2/2019).

41. Metcalfe lane, Osbaldwick. Evaluation by YAT 2002. EYO591

Medieval ridge and furrow was present together with 19-10th century drainage. Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery were all recovered from the site.

42. Village School, Murton Way, Osbaldwick. Watching brief by OSA 2003. EYO275

No archaeological features were present (Dickson 2003, 3).

43. IT Incubator Building, Science park, Heslington. Watching brief by FAS 2003. EYO752 (also MYO2276-7)

A gully/ditch and plough soil of Roman date were present.

44. Galtres School Bad Bargain Lane. Watching brief by FAS 2004. EYO323

No archaeological features were encountered (Garner-Lahire, 2004, 1).

45. 18 Murton Way. Watching brief by YAT 2005. EYO354

No archaeological features were present (Antoni, 2005, 3).

47. Heslington Hill. Evaluation by FAS 2006. EYO5931

The area had been extensively landscaped in the 1960s. Using the results of earlier excavations, a deposit model was created indicating the likely area of archaeological potential.

48. Derwent School, Osbaldwick. Evaluation and watching brief by Humber Field Archaeology 2008. EYO5480 (also MYO2044)

The central part of the site was waterlogged and silts in this area either represented a large hollow or a possible former watercourse. These silts were cut by the earliest features at the site which were of Romano-British date comprising drainage ditches and gullies or hedge-lines forming the boundaries of fields or enclosures. A small quantity of pottery and ceramic building material was recovered (Fraser 2009).

This site lies to the south of Osbaldwick Road, directly opposite the present site.

49. Derwent Playing Fields, Osbaldwick Lane. Evaluation by Humber Field Archaeology 2008. EYO4096

Romano-British drainage ditches and gullies from field enclosures were present, together with medieval ridge and furrow.

50. St Thomas' Church, Osbaldwick. Excavation and watching brief by YAT 2008. EYO4125

Nineteen burials of 19-20th century date within wooden coffins were excavated. In theory all such burials were removed during building works of 1964-7 but this was clearly not the case (Dean 2008, 1).

52. 99 Millfield Lane, York. Evaluation by OSA 2009. EYO4227

No archaeological features were present (Pinnock 2009, 3)

53. National Science Centre, Heslington. Watching Brief by YAT 2009. EYO4458

The observed deposits were thought to be of modern date, though there was a possibility of buried soils of pre-modern date (Evans 2003, 35).

54. Burnholme School Playing Field. Geophysical survey and evaluation by YAT 2012. EYO5473

Medieval ridge and furrow was present.

55. Burnholme Social Club. Evaluation by OSA 2013 EYO5209

Medieval ridge and furrow was present together with some medieval pottery.

58. Land to the rear of 49 The Village, Osbaldwick. Watching brief by OSA 2017. EYO6327

Worked sandstone pad-stones were recovered which were of medieval origin but had been re-used in the foundations of a much later barn.

59. 78 Osbaldwick Lane. Evaluation by OSA 2017. EYO6417

No archaeological features were encountered.

10 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ACROSS THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

10.1 Glacial and post-glacial deposits

Naturally occurring deposits have been seen on a number of sites in the area and will almost certainly be encountered within the present study site.

10.2 Prehistoric

Given the total absence of finds of this date from the vicinity it is unlikely that any remains of this period will be present, though there is always the possibility that stray artefactual items (notably flints) will be recovered.

10.3 Roman

Given that Roman field system remains were present to the immediate south there is a strong possibility that similar features will be present.

10.4 Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian

It is unlikely that any remains of this date lie within the study site, though there is a possibility of the recovery of stray finds.

10.5 Later Medieval

The area was probably rural at this stage. Features of this date relating to agriculture/drainage clearly survive all across the study area and could be present here. Any such features may well have been severely damaged during the construction of The Magnet public house.

10.6 Post-Medieval

Any remains of this date would again probably relate to agricultural use, and as with the medieval plough features, these may well have been damaged or removed during the construction of The Magnet public house.

10.7 Modern

The only modern items likely to be found will relate to The Magnet public house.

11 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The site clearly offers some potential for the recovery of archaeological deposits, while the public house buildings are of interest from an architectural point of view.

Both these aspects of the site are scheduled for investigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation and an historic building assessment.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

M-A. Slater prepared section 4 of the text while the remainder of the text was by J. M. McComish.

Figures 3-4 were prepared by K. Smith

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APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF MONUMENTS AND CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Table 1 Gazetteer of monuments and conservation areas within the study area

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
1	Windmill (site of)	Post-medieval	MYO103
2	Moated site	Medieval	MYO106
3	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval to Late 19 th century	MYO114
4	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval to Late 19 th century	MYO115
5	Coin hoard spot find	Roman	MYO253
6	Coin hoard spot find	Roman	MYO255
7	Coin hoard spot find	Roman	MYO256
8	Osballdwick Hall	Mid-late 18 th century and later	MYO509
9	Hollytree House Domestic housing	Mid-late 18 th century and later	MYO510
10	St Thomas's church	Medieval and later	MYO638
11	Stanley house Domestic housing	Mid-late 18 th century and later	MYO639
12	Millfield House and Tall Timbers Domestic housing	c.1830 and later	MYO1350
13	Heslington Hill Settlement	Anglo-Saxon	MYO2022
14	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2043
15	Field system	Romano-British	MYO2044
16	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2129
17	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2131
18	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2132
19	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2133
20	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2134
21	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2135
22	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2136
23	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2137

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
24	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2138
25	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2139
26	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2140
27	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2141
28	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2142
29	Gully/ditch	Roman	MYO2276
30	Plough soil	Roman	MYO2277
31	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2371
32	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2372
33	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2383
34	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2386
35	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2387
36	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2389
37	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2390
38	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2392
39	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2586
40	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2587
41	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2588
42	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2589
43	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2840
44	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2841
45	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2842
46	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2844
47	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2845
48	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO2846
49	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2847
50	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2848
51	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO2849
52	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO3415
53	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO3416

Number	Site Name	Date	Reference
54	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO3417
55	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MYO3418
56	Ridge and Furrow	Unknown	MYO3419
57	Derwent Valley Light Railway	1912	MYO3508
58	Burnholme Working Men's Club	19 th century	MYO3697
59	The Magnet Public House	1934	MYO4024

APPENDIX 2 – GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**Table 2 Gazetteer of archaeological within the study area**

Number	Site Name and intervention type	Date	Reference
1	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4251
2	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4250
3	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4519
4	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4691
5	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4686
6	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4524
7	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4685
8	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4523
9	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4688
10	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4436
11	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4681
12	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4718
13	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4721
14	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4348
15	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4723
16	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4724
17	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4781
18	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4790
19	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4439
20	Aerial photograph	1936	EYO4571
21	Aerial photograph	?	EYO941
22	Aerial photograph	?	EYO1047
23	Aerial photograph	?	EYO1169
24	Aerial photograph	?	EYO1342
25	Aerial photograph	?	EYO1433
26	Aerial photograph	?	EYO1434
27	Aerial photograph showing ridge and furrow	?	EYO1521

Number	Site Name and intervention type	Date	Reference
28	Aerial photograph showing Osbaldwick village centre	?	EYO1629
29	Aerial photograph	1965	EYO5974
30	Aerial photograph	1965	EYO5973
31	Aerial photograph	1965	EYO5972
32	Archaeological watching brief	?	EYO2062
33	Osbaldwick. Geophysical survey	?	EYO5879
34	University of York campus. Desk-based assessment	1999	EYO392
35	Metcalfe lane, Osbaldwick. Desk-based assessment	1999	EYO455
36	Heslington Hill. Watching brief	2002	EYO261 (also MYO2022)
37	Archbishop Holgate's School, Hull Road. Watching brief	2000	EYO468
38	Metcalfe Lane, Osbaldwick. Geophysical survey	2002	EYO581
39	Metcalfe Lane, Osbaldwick. Excavation	2002	EYO589
40	Ice House, Alcuin College. Evaluation	2002	EYO570
41	Metcalfe lane, Osbaldwick. Evaluation	2002	EYO591
42	Village School, Murton Way, Osbaldwick. Watching brief	2003	EYO275
43	IT Incubator Building, Science park, Heslington. Watching brief	2003	EYO752 (also MYO2276-7)
44	Galtres School Bad Bargain Lane. Watching brief	2004	EYO323
45	18 Murton Way. Watching brief	2005	EYO354
46	Derwent School, Osbaldwick. Desk-based assessment	2005	EYO341
47	Heslington Hill. Evaluation	2006	EYO5931
48	Derwent School, Osbaldwick. Evaluation	2008	EYO5480

Number	Site Name and intervention type	Date	Reference
49	Derwent Playing Fields, Osbaldwick Lane. Evaluation	2008	EYO4096
50	St Thomas' Church, Osbaldwick. Excavation and watching brief	2008	EYO4125
51	Derwent Playing Fields, Osbaldwick Lane. Project design	2008	EYO4837
52	99 Millfield Lane, York. Evaluation	2009	EYO4227
53	National Science Centre, Heslington. Watching Brief	2009	EYO4458
54	Burnholme School Playing Field. Geophysical survey and evaluation	2012	EYO5473
55	Burnholme Social Club. Evaluation	2013	EYO5209
56	Burnholme Working Men's Club. Architectural survey	2014	EYO5489
57	York St John University, Hull Road Playing Fields. Desk-based assessment	2016	EYO6331
58	Land to the rear of 49 The Village, Osbaldwick. Watching brief	2017	EYO6327
59	78 Osbaldwick Lane. Evaluation	2017	EYO6417

PLATES



Plate 1 The OS first edition map of 1853 (not to scale)

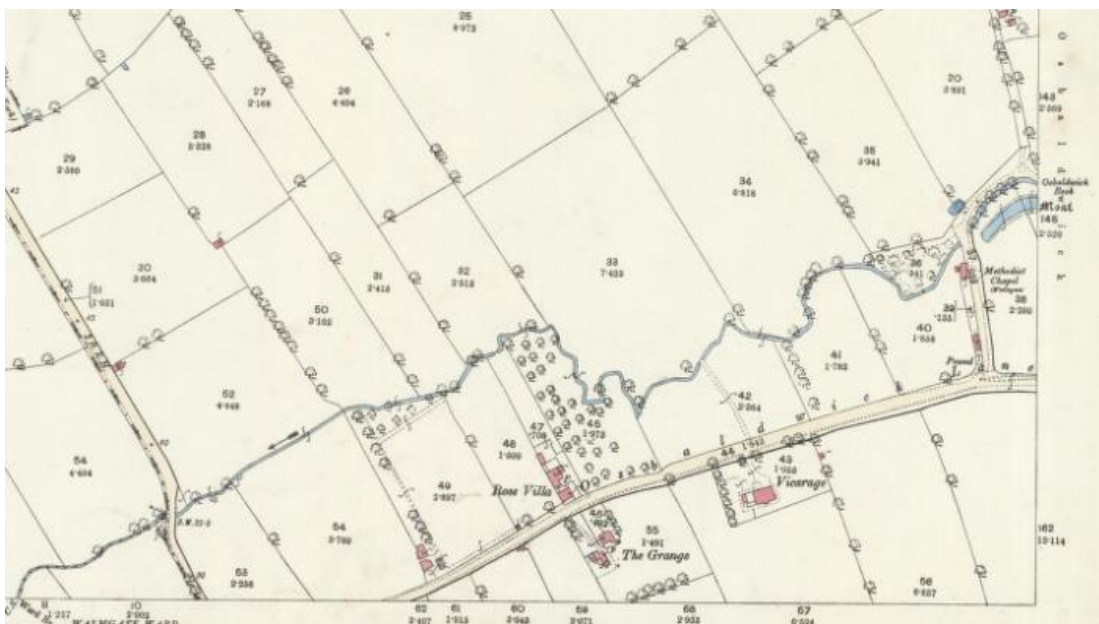


Plate 2 The OS 25 inch map surveyed 1889 published 1892 (not to scale)



Plate 3 The OS six inch to one mile surveyed 1907 published 1910 (not to scale)

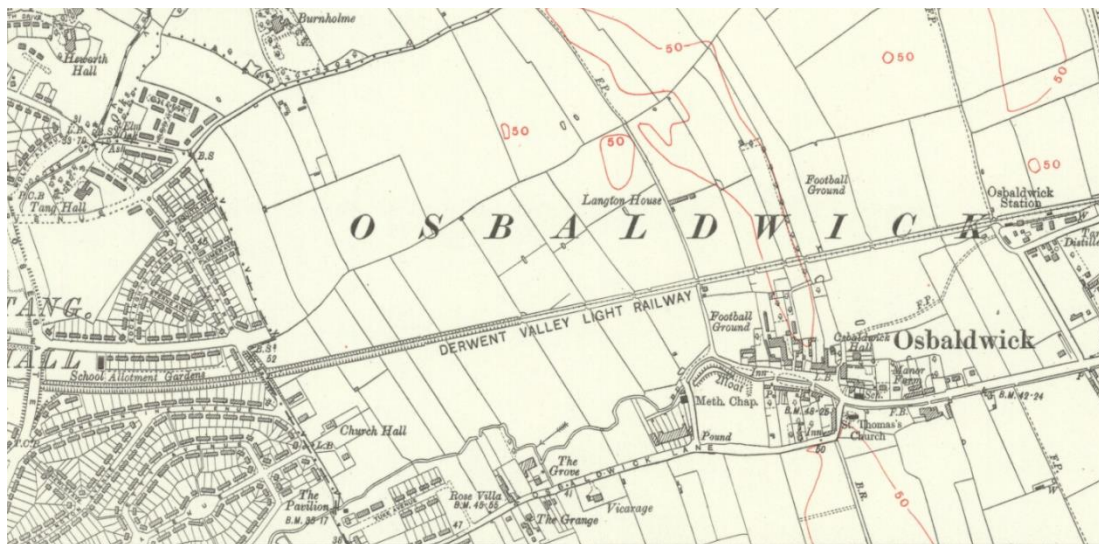


Plate 4 The OS six inch to one mile revised 1929 published 1931 (not to scale)

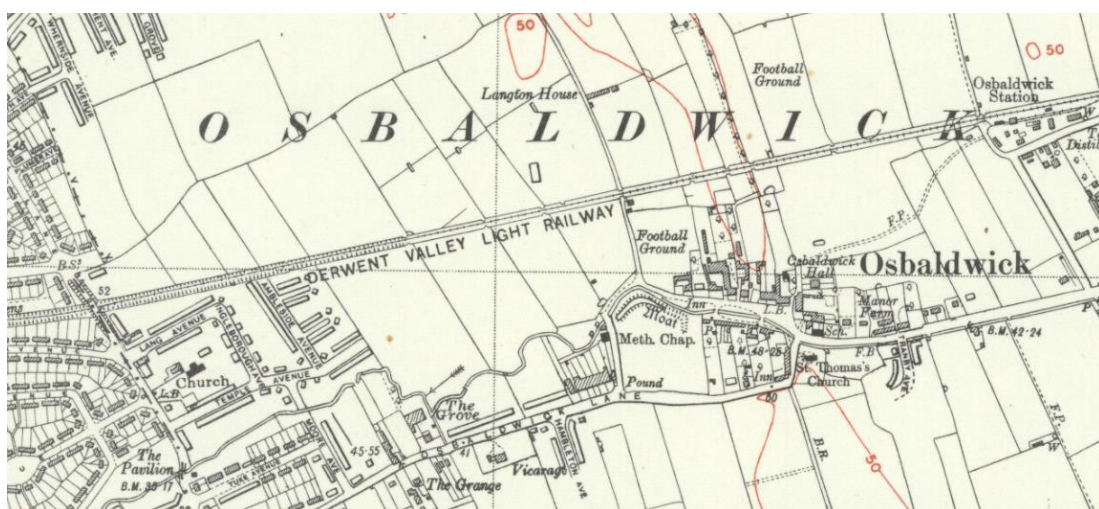


Plate 5 The OS six inch to one mile map revised 1938 published 1946 (not to scale)



Plate 6 The OS six inch to one mile map revised 1950 published 1952 (not to scale)



Plate 7 General view of the site facing north-west



Plate 8 The temporary metal mesh fencing and verge facing north-west



Plate 9 The yard surface and archaeological trench infill facing west



Plate 10 The garage building facing west



Plate 11 The plastic recycling bins and infilled archaeological trench facing north



Plate 12 The yard on the south-western side of the public house facing north-west

FIGURES

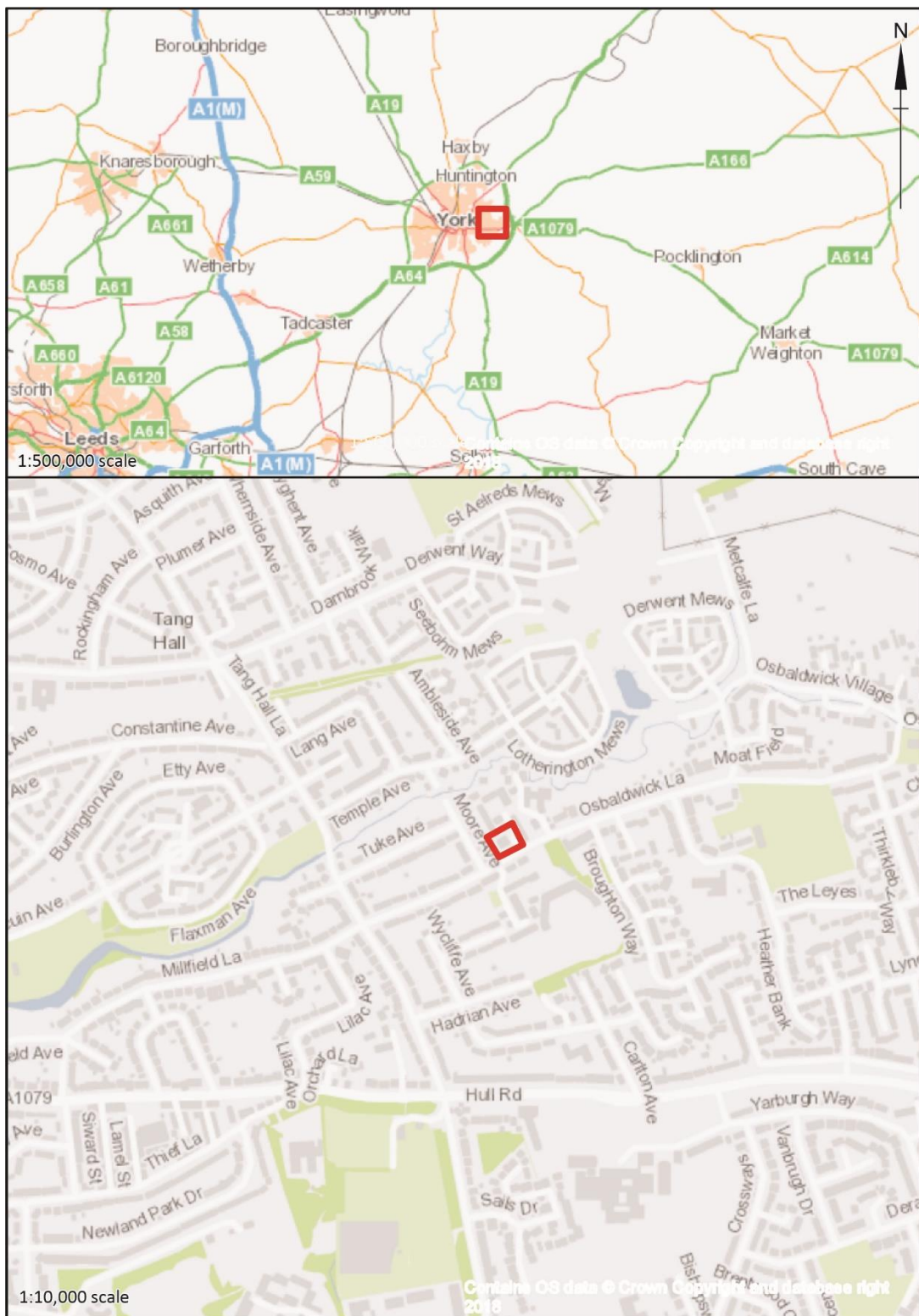


Figure 1 The location of the present study site



Figure 2 The location of the site (supplied by the client)

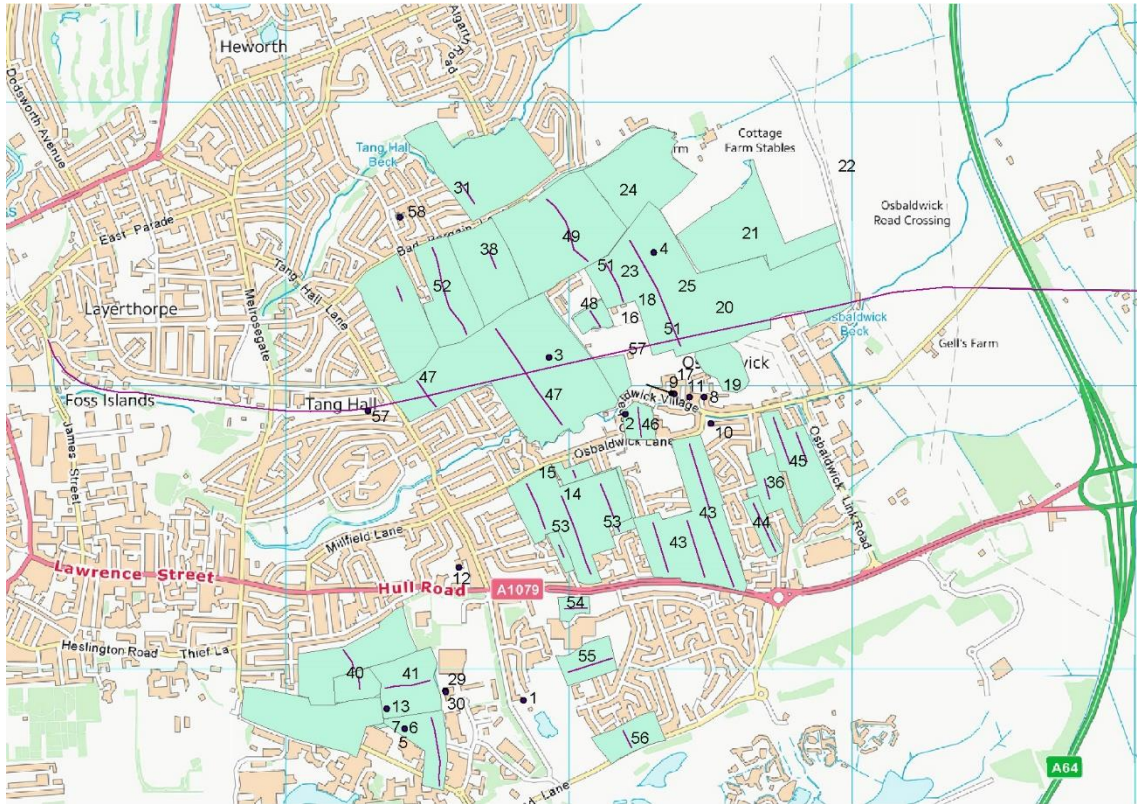


Figure 3 Monuments within the study area (reference numbers from Appendix 1, not to scale)

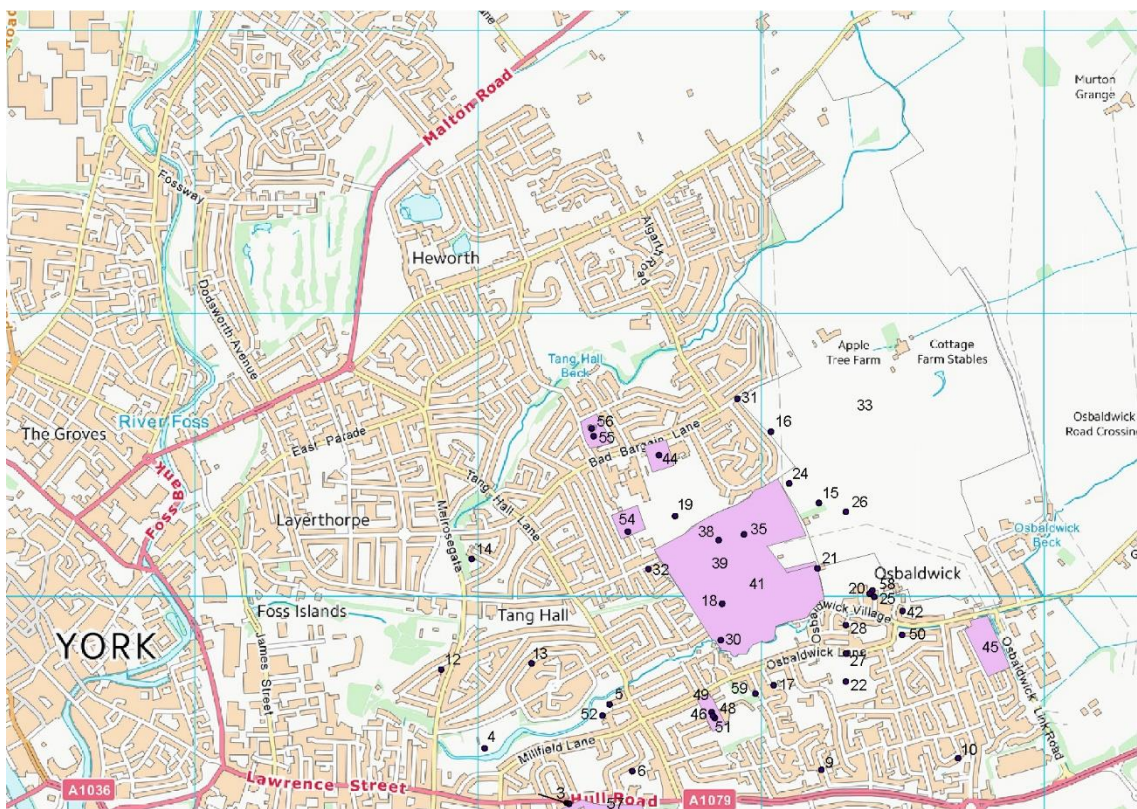


Figure 4 Archaeological events within the study area (reference numbers from Appendix 2, not to scale)



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