

Osgodby Heritage and History Group

Desk Based Assessment

1. Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken as part of a Heritage Lottery funded project. Research of available documented evidence was undertaken within an area of approximately 2.5km radius of the village of Osgodby, Selby, North Yorkshire. The size of the chosen assessment area enabled the whole of the former parish of Osgodby to be included, but also incorporated the neighbouring village of Barlby and part of the parish of Cliffe with Lund.

Whilst the area is predominantly agricultural, industrial and military influences have also made their mark on the landscape around Osgodby.

Evidence ranging from the Neolithic to the 20th century was identified, reflecting the varied archaeological landscape within the study area and identifying potential areas for further archaeological examination.

2. Background

Archaeological investigation forms part of a larger project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund through the contributions of players of the National Lottery. This project entitled "The Village with a Heritage Nun Could Guess", seeks to look at the heritage and history of the village and parish of Osgodby and surrounding area. The project title refers to several nuns linked to the village in the 16th and 17th centuries, including Mary Ward and her cousin, Barbara Babthorpe.

Archaeology is key to answering a number of questions and gaining understanding of past settlement and how/why the village may have developed in the way it has, as well as positioning it in its wider environment through time.

Aims of the archaeological aspects of the project include:

- Working with the local community to assist their awareness and understanding of the history and heritage of Osgodby;
- Increasing knowledge of the landscape in and around Osgodby through time;
- Positioning Osgodby in the historic landscape;
- Working with local schools and residents, to provide opportunities in archaeological techniques, learn new skills and provide the ability to understand the environment in which they live.

Osgodby lies in the southern Vale of York, an area characterised by mostly low-lying agricultural land, close to the northern floodplain of the Ouse. Its name implies that it was a Viking settlement established sometime before 1066. Ansgotbi, in the Parish of Hemingbrough, has two entries in Domesday:

1. Head of manor: Howden
Tax units: 2.6 geld units
13 villagers, 2 smallholders, 6 freeman
2 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough teams, 4 men's plough teams,
Lord in 1066: King Edward; Value to Lord in 1066: £2
Lord in 1086: Nigel Fossard; Value to Lord in 1086: £1

Tenant-in-chief: Count Robert of Mortain

2. Taxable units: 0.4 geld units
1 lord's plough team, 20 acres of meadow, 0.5 x 0.5 leagues of woodland
Lord in 1066: Northman, Tochi son of Auti; Value £0.6
Lord in 1086: Nigel Fossard; Value £0.3

Records show that some land and property in Osgodby was held by the Knights Templar of Temple Hirst, but that there was also a resident manorial ownership which, in 1302, was granted two royal charters by Edward I for a weekly market and an annual fair to be held at the Manor [8] (*Burton 1889*). It is not certain where the market and fair were held nor whether the Manor House stood where Osgodby Hall, built in 1580, is now located.

Not much of the original 16th century Hall may remain and there are no obviously medieval or Tudor exteriors to the older properties around Osgodby, however, it is suspected that there may be remnants of much older buildings concealed within.

Long before Ansgotbi appeared in Domesday there is evidence of human occupation in the surrounding area. Iron and Bronze Age barrows are known to exist on Skipwith Common, a few kilometres to the north of Osgodby, whilst excavations to the north of Barlby have uncovered substantial Romano-British occupation. Other Heritage Lottery funded archaeological projects, in North Duffield, Hemingbrough & Wheldrake, run by North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society, have unearthed significant Iron Age archaeology and findings that dated back to the Neolithic Period, providing evidence that people lived in this landscape for a minimum of 5,000 years [9] (*Elsley 2015*).

Negligible development around the village has limited the need for archaeological research, giving the impression that Osgodby is lacking in archaeology and it is hoped that this project will shed more light on the undiscovered heritage of Osgodby. This desk based assessment aims to pull together and summarise existing knowledge of archaeology in the vicinity of Osgodby, to help identify areas of potential interest for further investigation.

3. Methodology for desk based assessment

Data was gathered from a variety of sources for the area surrounding Osgodby, with a methodical search undertaken for archaeological and historic evidence of all periods, within circa 2.5km of the centre of Osgodby village. This enabled a focussed examination of the collected data covering the old parish of Osgodby, but also encompassed the neighbouring village of Barlby and part of the Parish of Cliffe with Lund.

Sources of evidence include: maps; aerial photographs; historic documents; find spots; pre-planning desk based assessments; archaeological watching briefs and excavation reports.

The following were consulted as sources of evidence:

- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Historic England- Heritage Gateway;
- North Yorkshire's Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Local Council planning portals;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS);
- National Archives;
- British Library;

There are limitations to the usefulness of individual sources, however, used together with some local knowledge, they should facilitate the compilation of evidence to build a picture of the study area through time.

A number of aerial photographs of the area were obtained from North Yorkshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) and these were reviewed, alongside Google Earth images and in conjunction with interpretations drawn from English Heritage Mapping Programme (NMP). The conclusions drawn from this review can be found in the Osgodby Heritage and History Group Aerial Photography Survey, authored by Jon Kenny, Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is principally used by metal detectorists, therefore the vast majority of finds recorded here are metallic. There can also be a reluctance for finders to publicise the exact find spot and the grid reference of the find is not available to the public, only name the parish is provided. Osgodby parish was merged with that of neighbouring Barlby in the 1930's, consequently finds are recorded against the parish of Barlby with Osgodby, making it difficult to determine if the find was made around Barlby or Osgodby. Neither can it be certain that all finds have been recorded or which local landowners give permission to access their land.

Growth and development in Osgodby has been small scale, with no significant archaeology identified. Responses, by North Yorkshire County Council's archaeology department, to the limited number of planning applications for Osgodby, acknowledge the medieval heritage and layout of the village, but suggest there is unlikely to be anything of archaeological interest which would warrant any investigation or watching brief.

The evidence examined for this desk based assessment is summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendix 2), which provides details of the source and type of data.

4. Geology and Geography of the Landscape

The village of Osgodby sits on the southern edge of the 25-foot drift within the Vale of York. The village and the area to the east lie on superficial deposits of Brighton Sand Formation, whilst the area to the north of the village has mainly Thorganby Clay Member Clay - silty with some areas of Skipwith Sand Member – Sand, clayey, gravelly. Much of the area to the south of the A63, is part of the Selby floodplain, below the 25 foot line, it has alluvium deposits of clay, peat and silt [5] (*British Geological Survey Online*)

The nature of the surface deposits and the topography may influence the visibility of archaeological remains to aerial photography or geophysical techniques.

5. Evaluation

a. Prehistoric and Roman

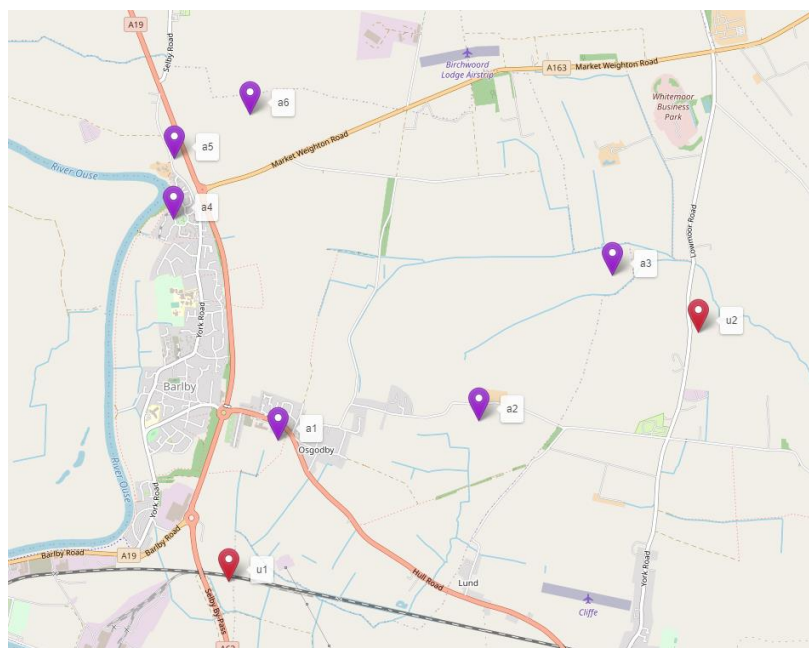


Figure 1 Map of Prehistoric, Roman & Undated Evidence

A Neolithic, polished stone axe head (a1) was discovered at Osgodby, on land south of the A63, close to the northern extent of the river Ouse valley. Substantial deposits of alluvial material and peat in the vicinity of this find may seal evidence of activity belonging to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. Archaeological assessment, preceding the construction of the nearby A63 Selby Bypass, concluded that this area “was of considerable importance” and could contain significant environmental data for the middle and later Holocene, possibly up to the earlier medieval period. [18] (Newman & Oliver, 1991), [2] (Anon, 2000)

There is no other evidence of Neolithic activity within the assessment area, although possible Mesolithic microliths and Neolithic flints were found in excavations on Skipwith Common, some 4 to 5km north east of this find [21] (Schofield, 2010). Bronze and/or Iron Age barrows have also been identified on the higher ground around Skipwith Common.

Aerial photographs show areas of potential Iron Age or Romano-British field systems, enclosures and roundhouses around Osgodby. To the south side of South Duffield Road, near Peartree Farm, cropmarks show rectilinear double ditched enclosures, at least one contains a possible roundhouse (a2). Similar double ditched, roundhouse enclosures were excavated at North Duffield, about 4.5km north east of these cropmarks [9] (Else, 2015).

A second possible area of Iron Age/Romano-British fields can be seen in cropmarks located at Whitmoor (a3) not far from an enclosure of indeterminate date (u2).

An arrangement of rectilinear ditch enclosures on either side of a trackway is visible to the north of Market Weighton Road (a6). This trackway is located close to another area of cropmarks which may include a hut circle (a5). These are just to the north of a substantial Roman settlement, on the banks of the river Ouse, south of Turnhead Farm, Barlby (a4), which was occupied from the

1st to the 4th centuries. Excavations in 2013 revealed an extensive, high status Roman military settlement, which developed and continued in use into the late 4th century. A number of wood-lined wells of various periods were unearthed, along with an apsidal bathhouse, constructed in the 4th century. The discovery of a head pot, depicting Caracalla, was taken to indicate a military presence at the site. Evidence of trade shown in the mix of local and imported goods in the finds assemblages suggests there was a market, perhaps under military control, to link the chain of supply along riverine and road networks in the area, potentially trading with the fortress and major settlement at Eboracum (York) [23] (Whittingham 2013); [7] (Burn 2016).

The extent of Roman settlement at Barlby has not been fully defined, but examination of aerial photographs, undertaken by members of the Osgodby Heritage & History Group (OHHG), identified an area of potential interest, south east of this settlement, on the other side of the A19 (see Appendix 1).

Another contemporary industrial Roman settlement was located downstream at Hemingbrough, some 7km east of the Roman settlement at Barlby and it is likely that these would be linked by both water and land routes. Any roadway/track between these two settlements would have to cross the higher ground somewhere around Osgodby.

A small number of Roman finds, made within the Parish of Barlby with Osgodby, have been registered with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), these include a small 3rd century coin hoard (a7), consisting of four silver denari and five silver radiates, four other separate finds of Roman copper-alloy coins (a10, a11, a12 & a14), two brooches (a9 & a13) and a cast alloy button and loop fastener (a8). Unfortunately, the exact find spot is not available for public access for any of these, so it is not possible to say if they were found in Osgodby or Barlby.

Archaeological surveys preceding the construction of the A63 Selby bypass identified an earthwork between the Selby to Hull railway line and the bypass (u1). This earthwork cannot be dated, but aligns with the ancient parish boundary between Barlby and Cliffe, suggesting it was probably built when the parishes were established [18] (Newman & Oliver, 1991).

b. Medieval Period

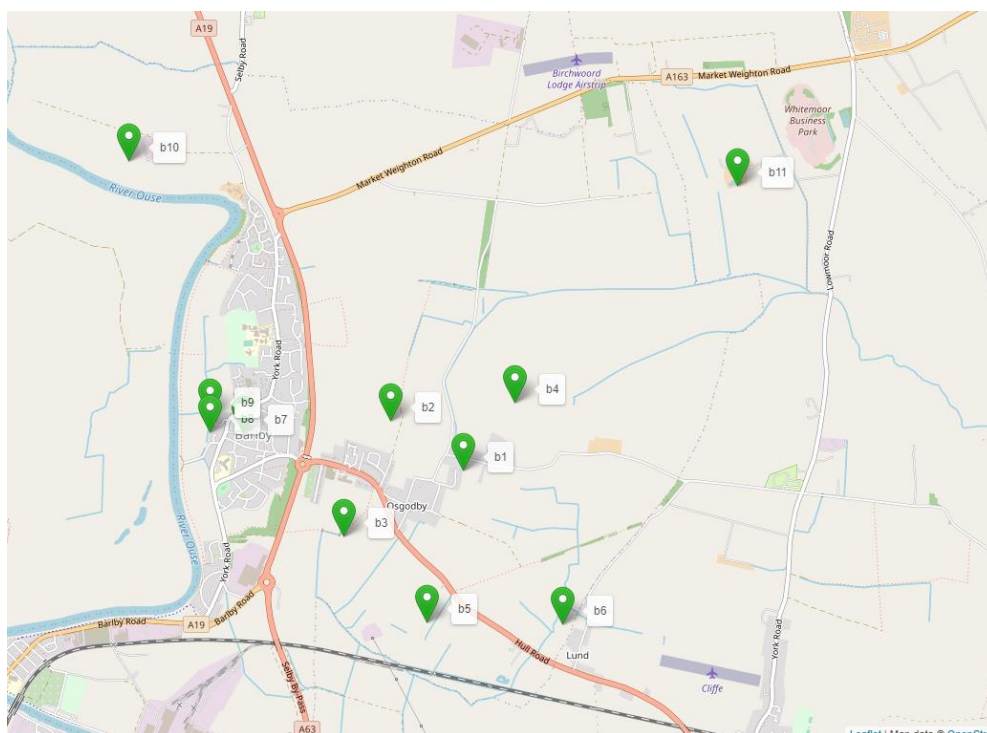


Figure 2 Map of Medieval Evidence

The first mention of a settlement at Osgodby is in the Domesday Book of 1086, where two entries appear for Ansgotbi. During the medieval period smaller parcels of land in Osgodby were also held by Drax Priory, Selby Abbey, Thicket Priory and the Knights Templar of Temple Hirst [8] (Burton, 1889).

The village name, and those of other neighbouring communities, are of Viking origin. In 1997, a Scandinavian, Borre style harness-bow fragment dating from the 9th/10th centuries was discovered in a field near the nearby village of Cliffe. [11] (Graham-Campbell, 1998).

No datable Viking Age finds have been made in Osgodby, however, interesting reports in the Yorkshire Post and Intelligencer on 16th February 1934 and the following day in the Hull Daily Mail, refer to the unearthing of what may have been a Viking boat somewhere on the low lying land to the south of Osgodby. It transpires that workmen, digging a hole for the foundations of an electricity pylon, partially uncovered a barge-like boat buried 'about 6 feet deep in clay'. Thinking this had been washed up in a flood some 40 years earlier, the workmen dug through it and erected the pylon on top. The then curator of Hull Museum, Mr T Shepherd, thought, because of the depth at which the boat was situated, it could have been there for many centuries and was not from a more recent flood. However, a later report in the Hull Daily Mail for 26th February 1934, states that after talking to the workmen, Mr Shepherd concluded that this was probably not a Viking boat, as he had initially thought. As no archaeological examination was undertaken, the exact location and origin of this boat remains a mystery [6] (British Library Newspaper Archive).

Several areas of medieval ridge & furrow (b2, b3, b5, b6, b8 & b10), testament to the agricultural heritage of the area, are visible in a number of aerial

photographs taken between 1947 and 1977 around Barlby, Osgodby and Lund, however, this has largely been lost through ploughing in the intervening years.

On 30th January 1302, Osgodby Manor was granted two Charters by Edward I, the first for a Wednesday Market and the second for an Annual Fair to be held 'at the Manor' [8] (Burton, 1889). It is not known where the village market place/fairground may have been located. However, all available maps, dating back to the Enclosures Map of 1819, show a large open, rectangular area in the village centre. This is surrounded by roads (South Duffield Road to the north and west, Back Lane to the east and Sand Lane to the south). The roads obviously formed around whatever existed on this land at the time. The land is currently part of Lake View Farm and its square layout is reminiscent of a moated hall.

There are two known moated sites within the search area, neither of which were located in Osgodby, although a number of moated sites can be found around the wider local area. The closest to Osgodby are at Whitemoor Farm, to the northwest (b11) and on land known as 'the Island' at Barlby (b9). Moated sites are also recorded at Brayton, Staynor Hall and Babthorpe [17] (Le Patourel, 1973). By the time Osgodby Hall was built in 1580, they had gone out of fashion and the Hall would likely have been constructed in the Tudor style.

A deer park (b4), located to the north of the current Osgodby Hall, is most likely to have been associated with the medieval Manor. Ordnance Survey maps show that the shape of the park is at odds with the alignment of adjacent fields, whilst South Duffield Road and Moor Lane curve around the enclosed area. This suggests that the park outline pre-dates these and that they follow the park boundary. [15] (Johnson, 2010)

Ordnance Survey maps denote the remains of a medieval chapel (b1) located in a field, known as Chapel Field. Excavations here in 1816, unearthed some stone foundations, which could have belonged to a chapel. Because of its proximity to Osgodby Hall, built in 1580, it is assumed this chapel was used for private worship by the Lords of Osgodby Manor. In particular, the Babthorpe family, who observed the Catholic faith during their occupation of Osgodby Hall in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The chapel would have become redundant, derelict and subsequently demolished following their departure, due to recusant debts and persecution.

Another medieval chapel (b7) was located about 1km from Osgodby village, at Barlby. This was built circa 1481 as a chapel of ease for parishioners in Barlby and Osgodby until it became too dangerous to enter and was demolished in 1780 to be replaced by a new chapel. This was subsequently extended to become All Saints' Church (b13). [14] (Johnson, 1998). This supports the theory that the chapel at Osgodby was for private use by occupants of the Hall.

Again, the exact location of medieval finds registered with the Portable Antiquities Scheme for Barlby Parish has not been recorded. The finds include, two lead weights (b12 & b16), three lead spindle whorls (b13, b14 & b24), five silver pennies ranging in date from 1204 to 1327 (b15, b17, b18, b22 & b23), penny of Henry VI (1422-1461) (b25), a copper alloy button (1300 to 1650) (b19), cast copper alloy buckle (1450-1550) (b20) and a cast copper alloy harness pendant (b21).

c. Post-Medieval to Modern Period

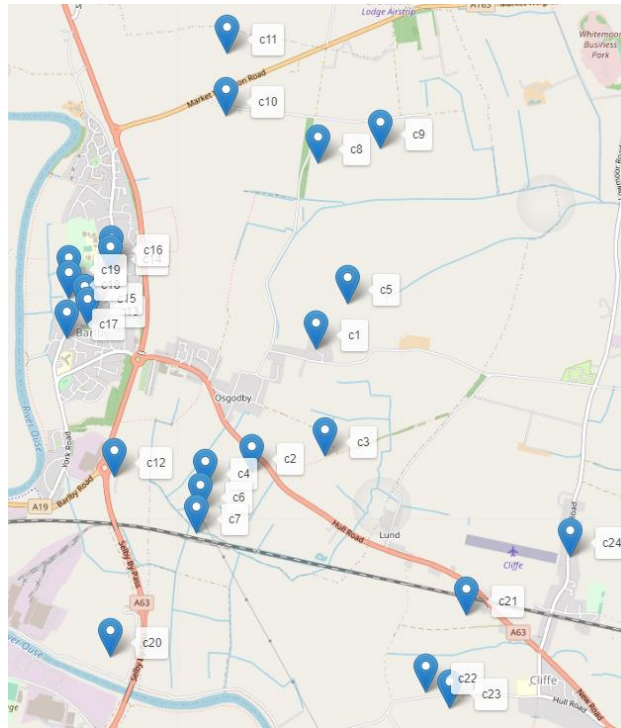


Figure 3 Map of Post-Medieval Evidence

The continuing agricultural nature of the area can be seen on old aerial photographs, which show a few blocks of post medieval ridge & furrow to the southeast (c6).

Osgodby Hall was built in its current location in 1580 (c1). In 1697, Jeremiah Smith, who was Lord of the Manor at this time, demolished another of his properties, Prior House, Hemingbrough, and used materials from this to rebuild his home at Osgodby. Prior House was the former residence of the Provosts and there is documentary evidence of the property dating to 1327 [8] (Burton 1889).

Osgodby Hall has had many changes since its construction and has suffered at least two major fires in the 19th and 20th centuries. Similarly the landscape in which the Hall sits was changed in accordance with the fortunes and fashions of the various occupants of the Hall. In 1840 part of the medieval deer park, to the north of Osgodby Hall, was redesigned as a duck decoy (c5), it was last used as a working decoy pond in 1877. Two other nearby ponds were probably also constructed for the purpose of wildfowl shooting [15] (Johnson, 2010). A walnut tree lined, curved driveway leading up to the Hall was also added in the 19th century and a Lodge built at its entrance. The driveway can be seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1984 and is also marked on earlier OS maps, it was subsequently removed and is now farmland.

A windmill at Barlby is mentioned in a fine of 1553, the exact location is not recorded, so it is uncertain where this could have been located. However, an area on the Barlby side of the old parish boundary is known as Mill Hill,

suggesting this could be the possible location of the Barlby Mill. Osgodby tower windmill (c2) was located on the south-eastern side of village, to the south of the Selby to Howden road and adjacent to the old Selby to Market Weighton railway line. It was first mentioned in a Will dated 1723 and was in use up to the late 19th century. It was partly demolished in the early 20th century and is now completely gone. Other corn grinding mills within 2.5km of Osgodby were shown on Jeffrey's map of 1772 and located at Lund (c21) and Cliffe (c22). A 19th century steam powered seed crushing mill also existed at Cliffe (c23).

Whilst Osgodby, maintained its agricultural focus, neighbouring Barlby saw growth in prosperity and a significant increase in building during the 18th and 19th centuries. This followed the opening of Selby toll bridge and extension of the turnpike road through the village to York. A number of large 18th and 19th century houses can still be seen there (c14 to c18). This includes an 18th century tollhouse (c17) built to serve the turnpike road, at Hilltop, Barlby.

The first OS maps for the area show two railway lines crossing the land around Osgodby. The first, and the only one still remaining in use, was the Selby to Hull line (c7), opened in 1840, running to the south and east of the village. The next, a branch line from the Hull line ran to Market Weighton (c3), with stations at Cliffe and North Duffield. This line was opened in 1848 and closed in 1965, part of the line became the Osgodby Railway Footpath. Another line, from Selby to York, was opened in 1874 and appears on subsequent OS maps, until it became the A19, Barlby bypass, after the line was taken up and relocated in 1983 because of the risk of subsidence from the newly opened Selby Coalfield.

A War Department gunpowder magazine (c12), first appears on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map, to the southwest of Osgodby. The complex made up of a rectangular building, measuring circa 22m by 18m, is shown within a larger walled enclosure circa 44m north-south by circa 60m east-west, and both lie within a much larger sub-square enclosure measuring circa 160m by circa 120m. Two semi-detached buildings are located in the northwest corner of the complex, and a railway siding extended off from the main Selby to Market Weighton railway line. The road access was from Barlby Road, to the west, along Magazine Road. A number of boundary stones are shown on the map, these were labelled "WD" (War Department) and bore the upward pointing arrow symbol of War Department property, defining the extent of the military-owned land. These buildings still survive on the grade II listed site, which is owned and used by a local farmer for livestock and storage. The complex may have been used to fill Russian shells with phosgene gas, or to store the charged shells, during the First World War [10] (Francis, 1999).

Around 1917, a searchlight/anti-aircraft battery was set up at Commonsides Farm, Osgodby (c9). This was one of a number of such batteries located in the area, including one at Cliffe, which would have most likely been to provide defence against Zeppelin attack on the powder magazine/phosgene shell filling station at Barlby and the airship construction site, located over the river, at Barlow.

The Second World War saw the construction of Riccall Airfield (c10), on Skipwith Common, to the north of Osgodby. The airfield was built during 1942 and opened in December that year as a satellite to RAF Marston Moor. It consisted of three concrete and asphalt runways and had seven hangars. Some of the Nissan huts still remain on land to the south of the A163 (c8).

On 25th August 1944 a Halifax bomber, taking off on a training flight from Riccall crashed in fields behind the houses on Hull Road at Osgodby. This is designated a protected military crash site (c4).

Unsurprisingly, the majority of finds registered on the Portable Antiquities Scheme are from the post-medieval to modern period, these are also the most varied. This period covers over four centuries when the area would have seen increases in population, housing, industrialization, new roads and the introduction of the railways. Once more, no grid reference information has been provided for any of these finds, only the parish in which they were found. It is local knowledge that the Babthorpe seal (c25) was found on fields in Osgodby, but there is no certainty as to the locality of the other find spots (c26-c61).

6. Conclusion

A number of factors affect the value of archaeological evidence for this area. In particular, finds recorded on PAS are linked to the Parish of Barlby with Osgodby, so cannot be attributed to either village. In places, the geology of the area may not be conducive to revealing archaeology in cropmarks and a scarcity of watching briefs, which may expose archaeology on new developments also make desk based archaeological assessment challenging.

Evidence of prehistoric settlement is limited to a single find of a Neolithic polished stone axe head (a1), however, the geology and geography of the area would have provided a favourable location for settlement with easy access to the Ouse and linked waterways. The existence of ancient paleochannels and the potential for exploitation of the flood plain, emphasise the archaeological potential of the area. Despite the scarcity of firm evidence for the presence of prehistoric settlement or activity, this cannot be discounted, particularly given the proximity of evidence for such settlement and activity in the wider surrounding landscape.

The extent of a significant Roman settlement at Barlby (a4) has not been established and could extend further south and east onto the fields of Osgodby. Crop marks in this area need further investigation to establish a better view of whether or not they could be of the same period as the Roman settlement or earlier. The location of this and another contemporary settlement to the east, at Hemingbrough, would have placed Osgodby on any direct land route between the two. This is likely to have been on higher ground above the flood plain and may follow the route of modern roads and/or footpaths.

Whilst it has Viking origins, there have been no finds for this period recorded in Osgodby. Possibly, such finds remain undiscovered because of the lack of development in the old village centre, or have not been recognised as such by finders. The potential significance of a boat unearthed by workmen in 1934 was not realised until it had been re-buried beneath an electricity pylon, leaving the question of its age unanswered.

The medieval layout of crofts and tofts can still be observed around the old village centre. Although the houses look to have been built later than this period, some sit on the original footprint of the toft and may hide older features than the exterior suggests. Building surveys may reveal these hidden features.

The current Hall (c1) has also had considerable remodelling and rebuilding by its various owners, using materials for other buildings. Unless datable foundations can be found, it would be difficult to establish if an earlier Hall or manor house existed on the

same site. The existence of a private chapel would suggest an associated earlier manor house, but the location of this can only be speculative.

The village road layout is unusual, forming a square in the old village centre which was never integrated into the village tofts. Some geophysical investigation of the field at the centre of this square may help with understanding of what may have been on this land, to cause the roads to follow the course they do.

It may be possible to locate the WW1 anti-aircraft battery at Commonside Farm (c9), from cropmarks, if the conditions are favourable.

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Appendix 1 - Aerial Photography Survey

Introduction

This short report summarises the areas of interest that a working group from landscape the Osgodby Heritage and History Group put together. The working group was, Jan Mitchell, Shirley Sinclair, Mark Simpson and Jon Kenny. Three sets of aerial photographs were used (RAF 1947, Anthony Crawshaw 1984 and Peter Addyman 1971), all obtained from the Historic Environment Record for North Yorkshire. Images available from different years on Google Earth were also used. The aerial images were viewed in conjunction with interpretation drawn from the English Heritage National Mapping Programme (NMP) undertaken in the 1980s and 90s.

Possible research locations identified in Aerial Image survey.

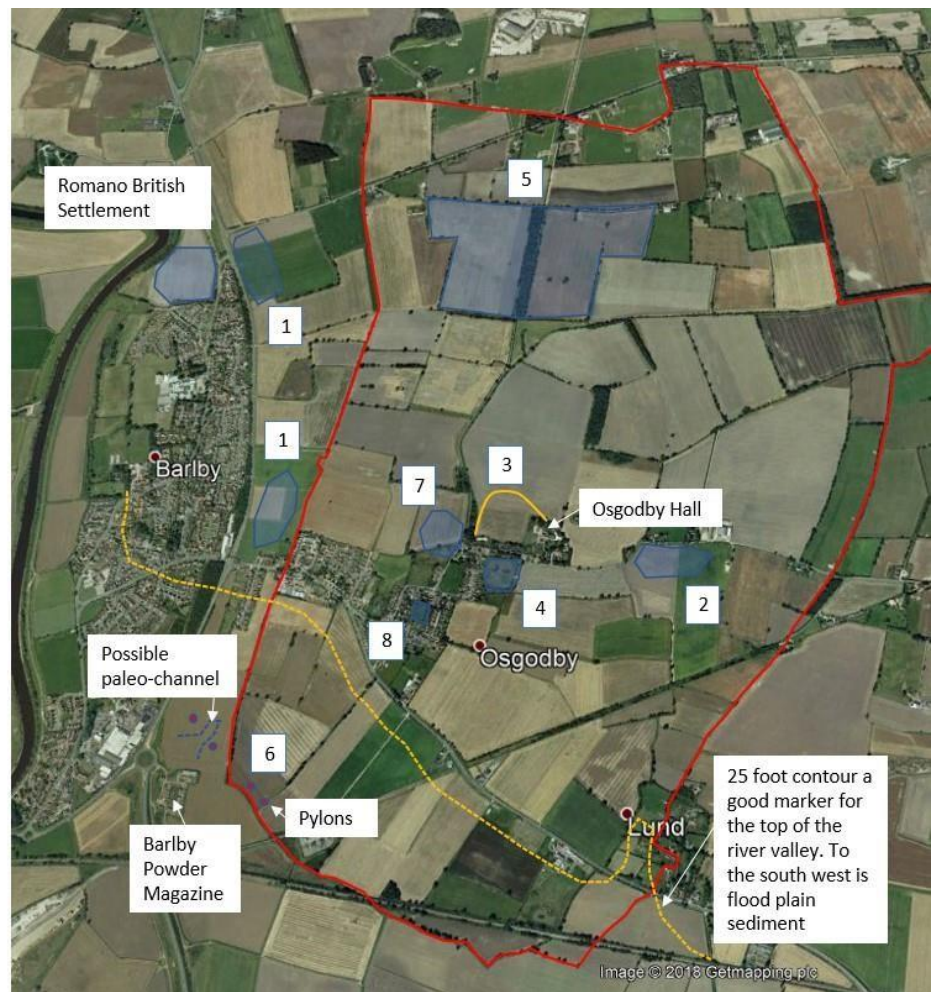


Figure 1: Location of features mentioned in the report.

Railway Complex

The English Heritage NMP identified two complexes of crop marks that probably represent Iron Age or Romano British field complexes. The “Railway Complex” is located on the western boundary of the township of Osgodby, next to the old railway line, along which the

present day A19 runs (See Fig One). The complex could only be identified in one aerial image (see Fig 2) suggesting that this is either an isolated land use, or more likely part of an extensive Iron Age and / or Romano British landscape only generating crop marks according to the weather, crops and sub soil. This landscape is currently being investigated nearby by a community led project revealing extensive activity in the Ouse and Derwent parts of the Vale of York. Recent commercial excavation on the northern end of Barlby (west of Osgodby) have revealed a Romano British settlement on the river Ouse. The “Railway Complex” could usefully be surveyed by drone to check for crop marks while crops are growing.



Figure 2: Aerial Photo (1971) of the fields where the ‘Railway Complex’ are recorded by the NMP. Not obvious in this image.

Peartree Farm Complex

The second complex identified by the NMP is to the east of Osgodby (see Fig 1) and is a little larger than the other one. The marks can be seen in the two fields west of Peartree Farm, south of South Duffield Road (formerly Bell String Lane). It appears to show smallish enclosures (see Fig 3). This complex may offer an opportunity to further investigate the known evidence offering the opportunity to look for better or more crop marks using the drone, but also undertaking geophysical survey and some evaluation excavation to confirm the dating of the complex.

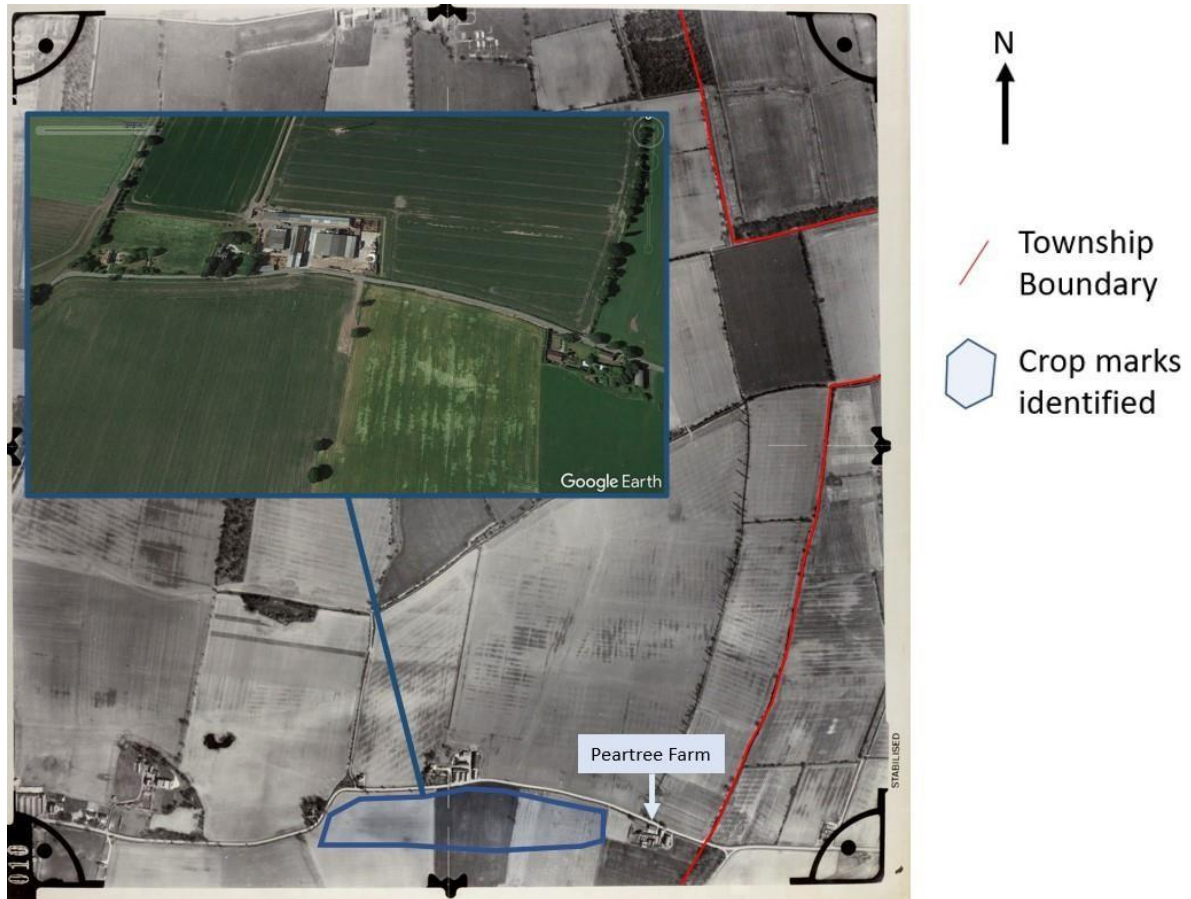


Figure 3: Aerial Photo (1971) of the fields west of Peartree Farm showing crop marks.

Osgodby Hall Drive and Park

The aerial photographs clearly show the curving driveway (see Fig 4) that used to take visitors around the hall and up to the main entrance. The line of the drive is apparent in the 1984 aerial images and is still in existence in earlier Ordnance Survey Maps (see Fig 5). The drive was lined with walnut trees.

In addition to the soil marks showing the former drive up to the big house, designed to impress visitors and show off the house the maps and aerial photographs show the boundaries of the Park built to the north of the house (See Fig 5).



Figure 4: Aerial Photograph (1984) showing the soil marks where the drive to the Osgodby Hall ran (Photograph taken by Anthony Crawshaw).



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey (6 inch) maps showing the development of the park and drive (marked in orange) to the Hall. Note the fields that are absorbed to form the Park and the trees from the hedgerows that are left to become Park features.

The Chapel Field

The chapel lies south east of Osgodby Hall (see Fig 1) and has a pond located at its western end. There appears to be a separate chapel field east of the chapel itself. The pond may have been a clay or sand pit, a number of these appear on different maps and the location of Clay Pit Lane and Sand Lane also suggest that these building raw materials were available locally. All the aerial surveys show the field and some, especially from 1971 show some white patches that may suggest the location of stone remains (see Fig 6). The same appear in Google Earth images. Visibility in some images is restricted by longer grass growth. One image on Google Earth (2007) (see Fig 7) shows evidence of grass damaged by flooding, demarking a lower area south of the proposed chapel site. Possibly a back filled clay pit. The first edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1851 (see Fig 8) show a small rectangle marking the site of the chapel, distinct from the chapel field to the east. After 1851 the chapel site is marked with a cross. We think that the aerial images and old maps suggest the chapel is in the north east part of the field. This could be further investigated through geophysics followed up by evaluation excavation, but the owner of the field is unlikely to given permission.



Figure 6: Aerial Photograph (1984) showing possible site of the chapel (Photograph taken by Anthony Crawshaw).

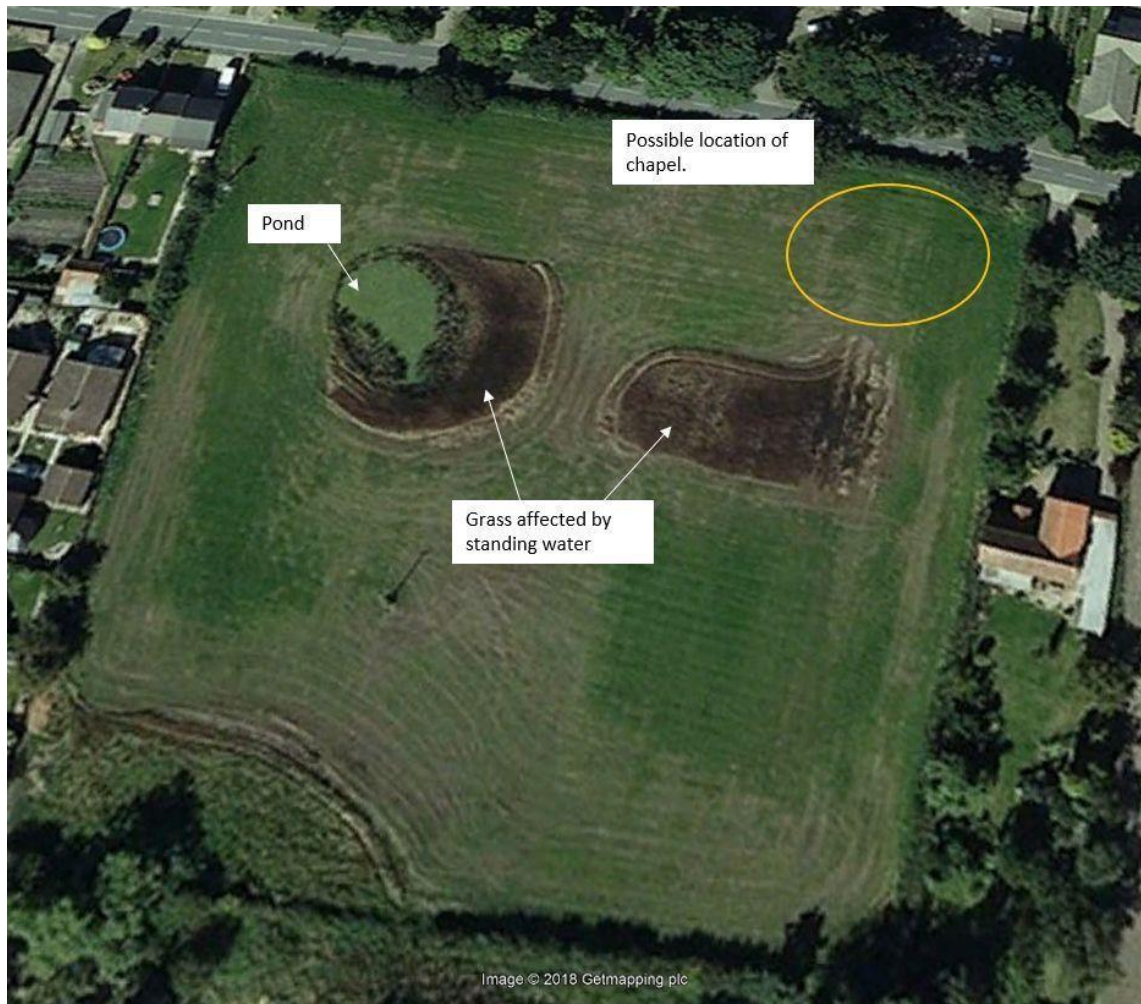


Figure 7: The field where the chapel is located. Note the changes in the east and south boundaries of the enclosure compared to the 1851 map in Fig 8.



Figure 8: The clearest indication of the chapel location on the 1851 6 inch First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

Crabland Lane

In a large field north of Crabland Lane and south of Whitemoor Lane, one of the 1984 aerial images (see Fig 1) shows a possible square feature (see Fig 9). This is likely to be natural, but we thought that this field and possibly the field to the east of it would be interesting to survey using the drone to look for further crop marks.

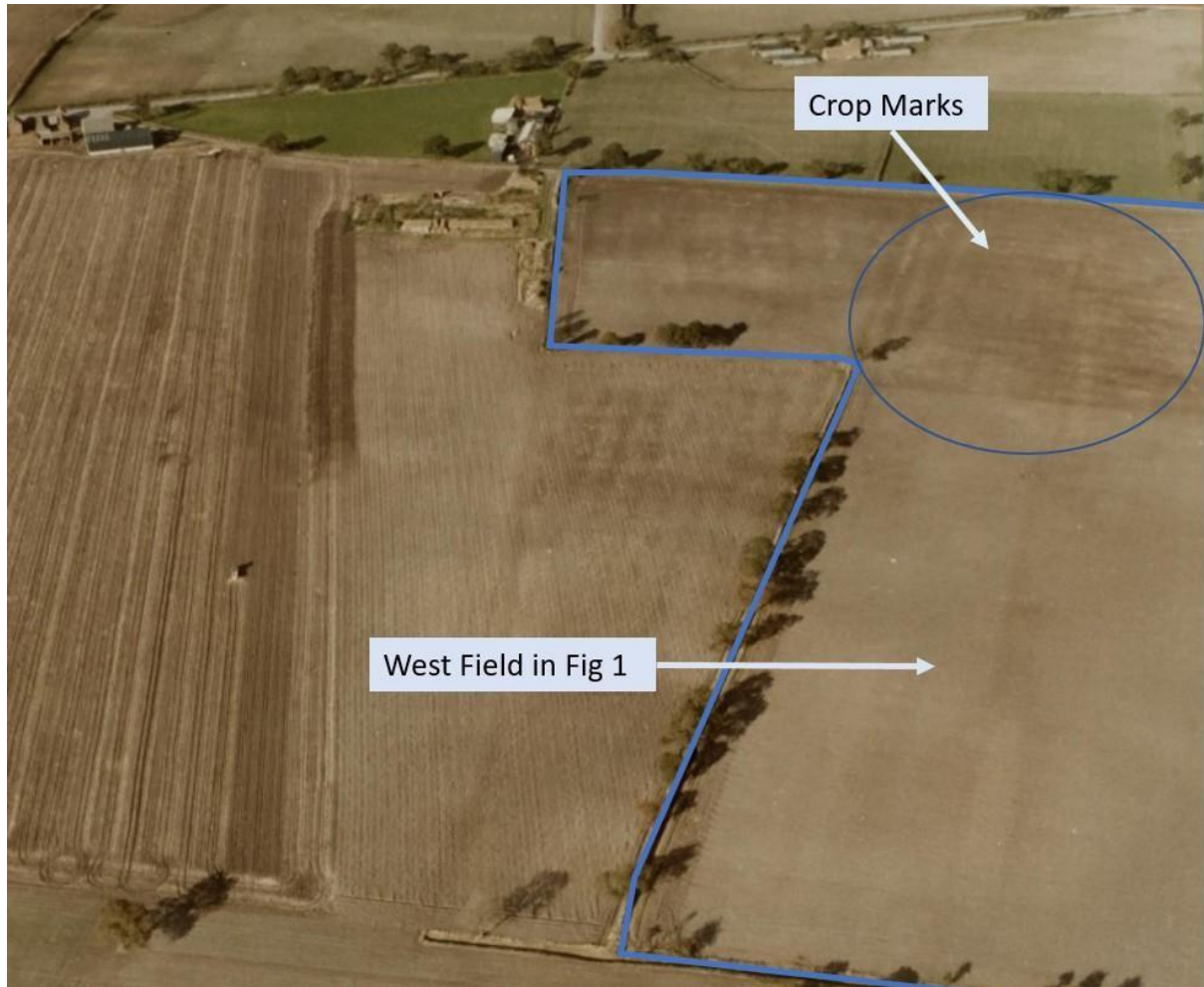


Figure 9: Aerial Photograph looking west across the fields between Crabland Lane and Whitemoor Lane. Large scale soil variations may represent underlying drift geology, but the fields might reveal more with another aerial survey. (Photograph by Anthony Crawshaw).

The Lost Ship

Newspaper articles from 1934 report that the remains of a ship were found by workers putting up pylons in a field near the Barlby powder magazine (See Fig 1). The aerial images (see Fig 10) show the location of the pylons in the field. It seems likely that the pylons have remained in the same location since they were erected. At the time of the report there was speculation that this was a Viking ship, but there is no evidence that a specialist had looked at the remains. The location seems some way from the river Ouse, but this is a point where the river valley and consequently the flood plain are wide. Floods in the past have covered

this area and could have deposited a boat there, but it would take time to be buried in the silt below agricultural activity. It is also the case that the river sediment is deep here and deposits from pre-history up to the medieval period are likely to run to a depth of 8 to 2 meters. One of the aerial shots (see fig 11) suggests a damper patch in the field near the pylons that may represent a paleo channel cut through the sediments and now filled in. The area could be surveyed by drone to look for further evidence of the paleo channel. A boat might be found on the edge of such a feature. Geophysical survey might also be undertaken in the area around the pylon, but earlier deposits are likely to be at a depth to inhibit results.

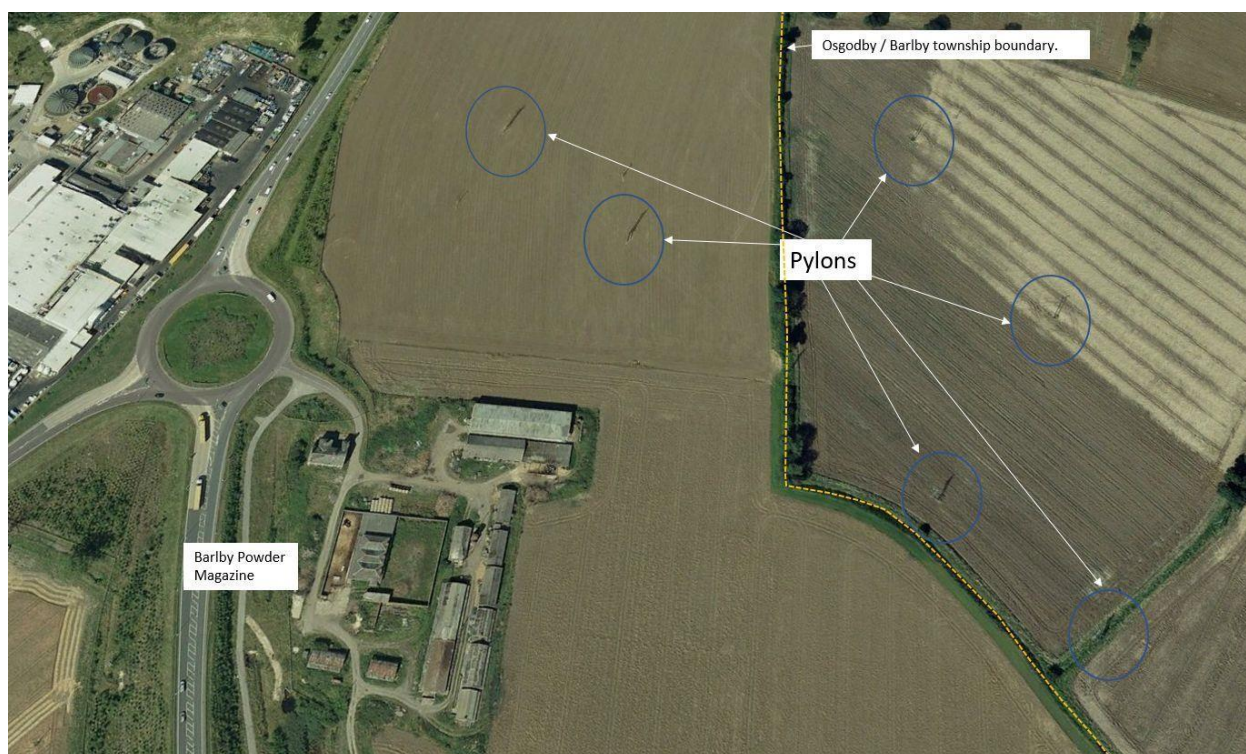


Figure 10: The location of the pylons near the Barlby Powder Magazine. The newspaper reports stated that the boat was found in Osgodby suggesting that the pylons concerned might be the ones to the north and east, on the Osgodby side of the township boundary.

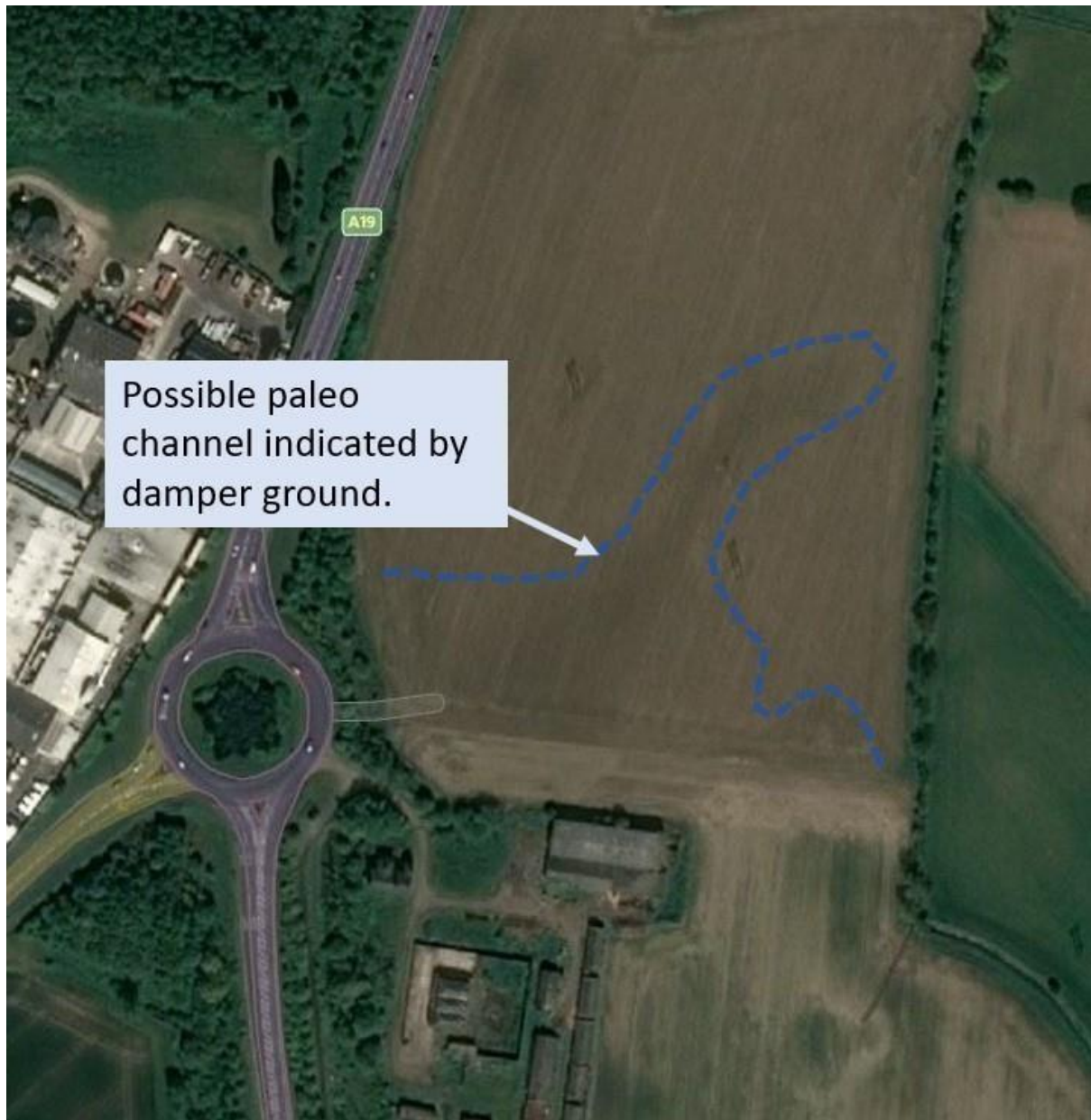


Figure 11: Possible evidence for a paleo channel running down towards the Ouse (Bing Map 2015).

7. Ridge and Furrow.

The 1947 images show the ridge and furrow in many of the fields around Osgodby (see Fig 1 & 12). Dairy farming was much more widespread on the lush lowlands of the Vale of York until price changes in the 1980s made arable more profitable. Fields that had remained under pasture since the medieval fields were in use in the township still had their distinctive ridge and furrow. Plotting the direction of the ridge and furrow onto a map of the township fields would help to illustrate the fields surrounding the medieval village.



Figure 12: Aerial Photograph (1947) showing ridge and furrow around Osgodby (photograph taken by the RAF).

8. Rectangular space in the Village.

When viewing the aerial photographs and old maps of the village itself Jan noticed a rectangular open space that had never been incorporated into the tofts of the village (see Fig 1). Although the village has a large manor or hall building there is no obvious earlier medieval hall. It is possible that there was no hall in the township, but as part of a larger parish (Hemingbrough) it is possible that there wasn't one. It is also possible that an earlier, maybe moated site, was underneath the current manor house. It may also be that a moated site was in the unoccupied rectangular location in the village (see Fig 13 and 14).

The space could be investigated by undertaking a geophysical survey when the grass is short.



Figure 13: Aerial Photograph showing rectangular space with the village. (Images by Anthony Crawshaw (1984) and Google earth (2018)).

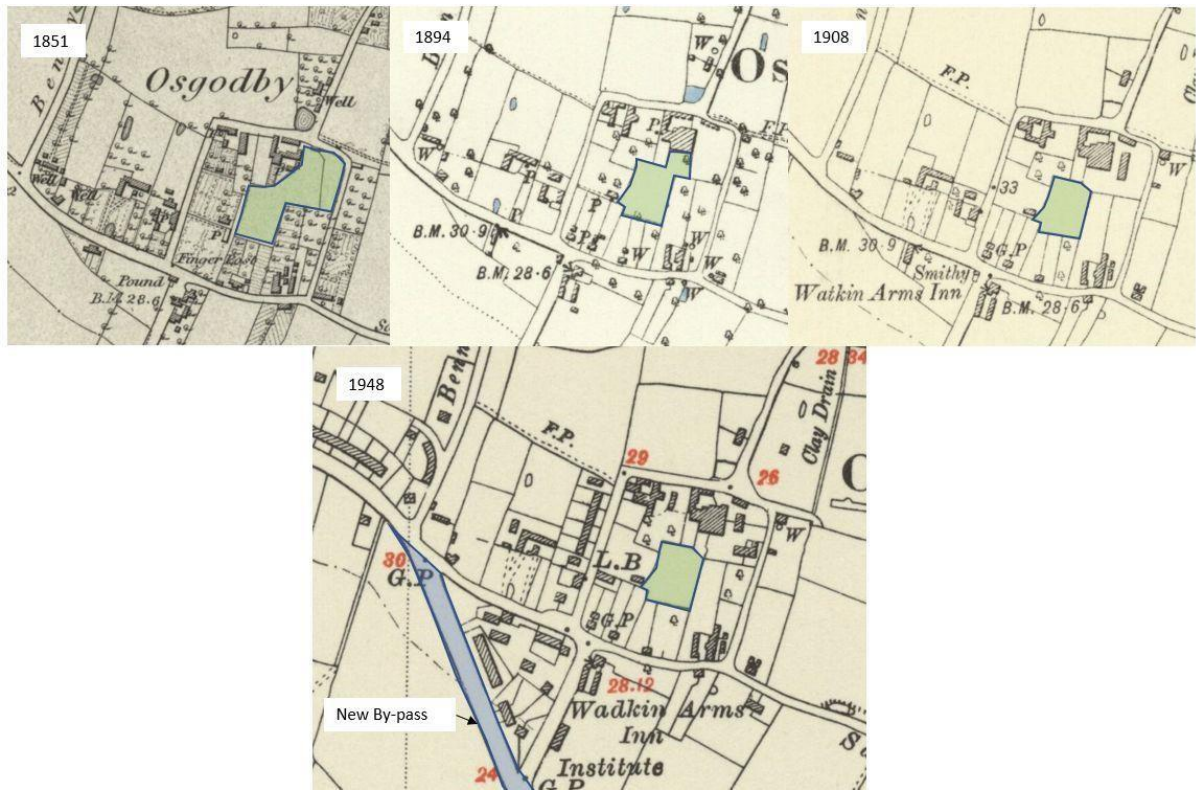


Figure 14: Map regression from 1948 back to 1851 showing the closing in of the square space (in green) in the village. Was this once the location of an earlier medieval hall site?

Appendix 2 – Gazetteer

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
a) Prehistoric & Roman Period					
a1	Polished Stone Axe Head found at Osgodby.	Find spot	N	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY17479&resourceID=1009	SE 63914 33644
a2	Iron Age or Roman field system, comprising rectilinear ditched enclosures. Some have double ditched elements and one appears to contain a round house.	Cropmark	I/R	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=d51e16ed-a08e-46bc-a642-51229d3651c9&resourceID=19191	SE 6525 3379
a3	Possible Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosures, which form part of a field system, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Cropmark	I/R	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1228006	SE 6612 3477
a4	High Status Roman Settlement 1st to 4th Century. Archaeological evaluation in 2013-14 found evidence for a high status Roman settlement with a strong military and/or official presence. The occupation dated from 1st to late 4th centuries AD. An open area excavation was carried out during 2015, revealing a complex sequence of settlement activity phased over several periods using stratigraphic relationships and analysis of ceramic material. The site began in the later 1st century with temporary structures and associated enclosures and trackways. The site developed in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD with the establishment of more permanent structures. A substantial bathhouse was added in the 4th century but by the mid-4th century activity had ceased.(7)	Excavation	R	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY38706&resourceID=1009	SE 632 351

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
a5	A sub-circular enclosure, possibly a hut circle, of Iron Age date seen lying in a possibly larger incomplete curvilinear enclosure. These features are seen as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photography.	Cropmark	I/R	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY12114&resourceID=1009	SE 632 355
a6	Enclosures and boundaries of possible Iron Age or Roman date are visible as ditch cropmarks. One enclosure is sub-rectangular and appears to contain further enclosures and a possible hut circle. A second enclosure, just to the south-west of the first, is sub-circular in shape and approached by a trackway from the east. Crop marks show a linear arrangement of rectangular and square enclosures on both sides of a track? Next to a wartime airfield, it has no apparent military characteristics. RCHME give it as Anglo-Saxon village, archaeological investigation required to determine nature of site.	Cropmark	I/R	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=d7acf192-0d7f-4611-809d-abcc2f7c1064&resourceID=19191	SE 638 341
a7	Small coin hoard of 4 base silver denarii & 5 base silver radiates - 3rd Century	Find	R	Ghey, E (2015) IARCH-38E7FE A ROMAN hoard Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/hoards/record/id/1473 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 15:47:16]	
a8	Incomplete cast copper alloy button and loop fastener	Find	R	Andrews-Wilson, L (2010) YORYM-38C503: A ROMAN BUTTON AND LOOP FASTENER Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/406856 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:12:34]	
a9	Fragment of copper alloy head stud brooch dating to 1st-2nd century.	Find	R	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-FOCDD3: A ROMAN BROOCH Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/253651 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:33:00]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
a10	Roman copper alloy radiate of uncertain emperor	Find	R	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-056785: A ROMAN COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227303 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:50:23]	
a11	Copper alloy radiate of uncertain emperor	Find	R	Evans, D (2006) YORYM-52DD82: A ROMAN COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/136359 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:57:47]	
a12	Copper alloy nummus of uncertain tetrarchic ruler AD 294-307	Find	R	Evans, D (2005) YORYM-CF3FE5: A ROMAN COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/94022 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 17:00:36]	
a13	Brooch	Find	R	Paynton, C (2001) YORYM1861: A ROMAN BROOCH Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/28451 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 17:01:26]	
a14	Coin	Find	R	Paynton, C (2001) YORYM1862: A ROMAN COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/28452 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 17:02:23]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
b) Medieval Period					
b1	Private Chapel for the use of the Babthorpes of Osgodby Hall. Mentioned at various times between 1480 & 1501. Some foundations found in 1816. Now under plough.	Cropmark	M	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single?uid=MNY10507&resourceID=1009	SE 645 338
b2	Medieval field system of ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on early vertical air photographs. Most remains are no longer extant on later photographs taken in the 1970s, some are visible as cropmarks. There are a few extant blocks of ridge and furrow on the outskirts of Selby and Osgodby (see on 1980s photography). The remains of the ploughed out field system are extensive, especially to the east and south of the modern village of Barlby.	Cropmark	M	https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hobid=1306910	SE 64067 34084
b3	Ridge & Furrow south of Osgodby	Cropmark	M	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY23433&resourceID=1009	SE 638 334
b4	Remnants of medieval deer park. Northern and eastern Boundaries perhaps marked by clay drain/Moor Lane. In 1819 old enclosures at Osgodby included Little and Great Hall Parks which may have been remnants of a medieval deer park, although such a park is not listed in Contor. The outline of the oval shaped park appeared clearly defined on modern and historic maps. The balance of documentary and cartographic evidence suggested that prior to the development of the post medieval landscaped park a medieval deer park occupied the site. Within the landscaped park an elaborate duck decoy pond (Pond 1) and an ornamental pond (Pond 2) were constructed during the 19th century. Iron railings and gates provided access to a private drive, no longer extant, at Osgodby Hall. The park contained extensive areas of woodland, enclosures, drives and coverts and survived more or less intact as on maps of 1958. After this time, areas of woodland and parkland trees were removed, internal field boundaries grubbed up and the decoy pond left as a truncated stump. The park effectively disappeared and the external boundary was still mostly extant but in the interior a largely empty husk.	Feature	M	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10511&resourceID=1009	SE 648 342

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
b5	Ridge & Furrow shown on aerial photographs	Cropmark	M	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY23434&resourceID=1009	SE 643 329
b6	Ridge & Furrow, Lund	Cropmark	M	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10534&resourceID=1009	SE 651 329
b7	Medieval Chapel - In existence before 1481, demolished in 1770, when Barlby Church was built	Feature	M	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10501&resourceID=1009	SE 632 340
b8	Medieval field system of ridge and furrow. Most remains are no longer extant on later photographs taken in the 1970s, some are visible as cropmarks. There are a few extant blocks of ridge and furrow on the outskirts of Selby and Osgodby (see on 1980s photography). The remains of the ploughed out field system are extensive, especially to the east and south of the modern village of Barlby.	Cropmark	M	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=9cc16016-c93c-4c19-8003-c43aca507e28&resourceID=19191	SE 64067 34084
b9	Unclassified moated site near Ouse on land called 'The Island'. Moats on 3 side of house - demolished early 18th Century.	Feature	M	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10502&resourceID=1009	SE 630 341
b10	Small area of preserved ridge and furrow with a pond enclosure and ditches set within it located on Angram Lane, Barlby. Ridge and furrow are probably late medieval.	Cropmark	M	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY12109&resourceID=1009	SE 625 356
b11	Medieval Moat on the site of Whitemoor hall. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs	Cropmark	M	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY17558&resourceID=1009	SE 661 355
b12	Complete cast lead, shield shaped, weight with double fleur-de-lis design on one face	Find	M	Griffiths, R (2012) YORYM-F77B07: A MEDIEVAL WEIGHT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/504790 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 15:46:55]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
b13	Complete cast lead, bi-conical, spindle whorl	Find	M	Griffiths, R (2012) YORYM-51D684: A MEDIEVAL SPINDLE WHORL Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/503665 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:03:32]	
b14	Complete cast lead, bi-conical, decorated, spindle whorl. Type of decoration suggests 1200 to 1500 date.	Find	M	Griffiths, R (2011) YORYM-EB1870: A MEDIEVAL SPINDLE WHORL Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/469390 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 15:45:12]	
b15	Silver penny of John, minted in Chichester 1204-9	Find	M	Andrews-Wilson, L (2010) YORYM-9BB655: A MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/287031 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:19:06]	
b16	Crudely cast lead conical weight with circular base.	Find	M	Andrews-Wilson, L (2009) YORYM-9C6996: A MEDIEVAL WEIGHT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/274391 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:21:30]	
b17	Edward II silver penny, minted at Canterbury	Find	M	Andrews-Wilson, L (2009) YORYM-8542E7: A MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/274047 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:24:32]	
b18	Edward I silver penny, London Mint 1272-1307	Find	M	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-D8B411: A MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/264144 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:25:35]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
b19	Cast copper alloy solid button dated 1300-1650	Find	M	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-F11E55: A MEDIEVAL BUTTON Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/253660 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:28:05]	
b20	Cast copper alloy single loop kidney shaped buckle. Dated to 1450-1550	Find	M	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-F0DE16: A MEDIEVAL BUCKLE Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/253653 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:31:42]	
b21	Cast copper alloy, open work, harness pendant. Small central roundel radiating 8 leaves.	Find	M	ANDREWS, D (2009) YORYM-591D24: A MEDIEVAL HARNESS PENDANT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/249226 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:35:55]	
b22	Edward I silver penny (1272-1307)	Find	M	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-08C007: A MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227397 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:37:49]	
b23	Edward I silver penny	Find	M	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-08BAA1: A MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227395 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:38:33]	
b24	Cast lead spindle whorl	Find	M	Evans, D (2005) YORYM-CFBDE1: A MEDIEVAL SPINDLE WHORL Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/94029 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:59:33]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
b25	Penny of Henry VI (1422-1461)	Find	M	Paynton, C (2001) YORYM1864: A MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/28454 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 17:03:11]	

c) Post Medieval to Modern Period

c1	Osgodby Hall. Built in 1580. Enlarged & restored in 1854 using materials from an old building in Hemingbrough. Tower & central part of house demolished following a fire in 1956.	Feature	PM	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10509&resourceID=1009	SE 647 339
c2	Tower Windmill built of brick for milling cereal. Partly demolished by 1934. A fine of 1553 mentions a windmill in Barlby. A seventeenth century windmill is also recorded.	Feature	PM	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10513&resourceID=1009	SE 643 331
c3	Route of the former York and North Midland Railway between Selby and Market Weighton opened in 1848, closed to all traffic in 1965 and the line lifted	Feature	V	https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hobid=59425	SE 64771 33218
c4	Protected Military Crash Site. On the 25th August 1944 a Halifax, Serial number JD421, was wrecked in a forced landing at 13:10 hours. This was near Osgodby. The crash occurred due to an engine cutting soon after take-off. The crew were uninjured.	Crash Site	PM	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY26981&resourceID=1009	SE 64 33
c5	Duck decoy, constructed in 1840 & last worked in 1877. Some 1800 duck & mallard and 500 teal & widgeon were taken in a season. As many as 1500 birds have been seen on the pool at one time. Present condition of pond unknown.	Feature	V	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10512&resourceID=1009	SE 649 342
c6	A few blocks of post medieval ridge and furrow. The blocks are cut by a railway line.	Cropmark	PM	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=9b8b14ea-5f33-4325-8006-d9b40cbd275c&resourceID=19191	SE 63967 32845

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c7	Selby to Hull Railway - Opened 1840	Feature	V	-	SE 63949 32706
c8	Nissan huts & Military camp for Riccall Airfield	Feature	Mod	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY12157&resourceID=1009	SE 647 351
c9	WWI Searchlight/Anti-Aircraft Battery - World War one anti-aircraft battery located at Commonside Farm. The battery was armed with a 3-inch gun throughout 1917 (1). At present the site contains no obvious visual remains (1).	Feature	Mod	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY36259&resourceID=1009	SE 651 352
c10	Riccall Airfield – WW2 airfield	Cropmark	Mod	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY12160&resourceID=1009	SE 641 354
c11	Riccall Common - Vague cropmarks appear as rectangular and circular enclosures, may be associated with the airfield.	Cropmark	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY12118&resourceID=1009	SE 641 358
c12	National Trench Warfare Factory and Victorian Gunpowder Magazine. Possibly, used in 1915/16 to make phosgene & pack/store Russian made shells with this. Grade II listed	Feature	V	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY23430&resourceID=1009 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1457135&resourceID=5	SE 63412 33060

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c13	All Saints Church, Barlby. Mid-late C18 with later additions and alterations including porch and vestry. Pinkish-brown brick with red brick dressings and pantile and stone slate roof. West porch: 3-bay nave, slightly-recessed 2-bay chancel with north vestry, occupying part of nave. Entrance to porch a 6-panel door. Within, round-arched, 6-panel double door with red brick arch and ashlar imposts. Mainly leaded round-arched windows with ashlar sills and rubbed red brick arches to nave and south side of chancel. Similar window to east end but with C19 stained glass. Pairs of similar smaller windows to vestry and porch. Dentil eaves band. Roof in 2 levels, with lower course stone slates. Ashlar coping and kneelers. Octagonal wooden bell turret with ogee-headed openings, dentil cornice and domed lead roof to west end. Further brick bell turret to chancel. Interior: chamfered round chancel arch. C20 architrave to east window has Ionic piers and canopy. Otherwise plain interior and panelled ceiling.	Feature	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1316319&resourceID=5	SE 63227 34036
c14	Barlby Old Vicarage, York Road (west side) Now house. Mid-late C18 with later additions and alterations including late C20 porch. Pinkish-brown brick with red brick and ashlar dressings, pantile roof. Probable former lobby-entry plan. 2 storeys 4 bays. Entrance to 4th by a C20 6-panel door in porch. Late C20 casements throughout with renewed ashlar sills. Openings to ground floor under renewed arches of red rubbed brick with ashlar keystones, those to first floor under header arches. Stripped and dentilled eaves band. Ashlar kneelers and coping. End and ridge stack.	Feature	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1148485&resourceID=5	SE 63371 34374
c15	Church Farm, York Road (south side), Barlby. Probably early C18 with later additions and alterations. Pinkish- brown brick with pantile roof. L-shaped on plan. 2 storeys, 5 bays. Central entrance a C20 panelled door. 2-pane sashes with ashlar sills throughout, openings to ground floor with painted flat arches of rubbed brick. Roof hipped to left. Ridge and end stacks.	Feature	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1167816&resourceID=5	SE 63204 34118

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c16	Grove Farmhouse - York Road (west side), Barlby. Rendered brick with Welsh slate roof. Square on plan with central hallway. 2 storeys. 3 bays, central one recessed slightly. Central entrance a 6-fielded panel door, the centre panels of which have C20 glazing, blocked overlight, in door case with pilasters supporting frieze and pediment. Ground floor has unequally-hung 6-pane sashes, with moulded architraves, 4-pane sashes to first floor with ashlar sills that above door is pedimented. Overhanging eaves on paired wooden brackets. Hipped roof, side stacks.	Feature	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1316320&resourceID=5	SE 63371 34435
c17	Barlby Gate Toll House - Surviving former road toll house on an unclassified road, The Old Toll House, Hill Top, York Road, jct with Howden Road, on West side of road. A two-storey building of render with a pantile roof, in a design referred to as rectangular. Erected by Selby & Market Weighton Turnpike Trust in the 19th century. Now domestic property, with only minor changes to the original toll house structure. Milestone Society National ID: YN.SEL03. Last record: 2014. (see www.milestonesociety.co.uk)	Feature	PM	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=3396892	SE 63094 33950
c18	Barlby Hall York Road (north side. Probably mid C18 with later additions and alterations including early-mid C19 refronting. Pinkish-brown brick with red brick facade in Flemish bond with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof. Central hallway plan with range to rear. 2 storeys, 3 bays of which the central bay breaks forward and is pedimented. 2 steps to central 8-fielded panel door beneath decorative fanlight and within reeded architrave with keystone. 16-pane sashes throughout with ashlar sills, wedge lintels and keystones. First floor ashlar band. Moulded cornice and pediment. Hipped roof, side stacks. Interior has C19 open well staircase with wreathed handrail and turned balusters. Mainly 6-fielded-panel doors.	Feature	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1167806&resourceID=5	SE 63104 34203
c19	Undated ditches & probable post medieval quarry located at the Laurels, Barlby - Four ditches and four pits of unknown date were recorded during trial trenching in 2018. The pits were interpreted as post-medieval quarry pits. No dating evidence was recovered.	Feature	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY39208&resourceID=1009	SE 631 343

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c20	Field System north of Newlands Farm recorded as part of the A63 Selby Bypass road scheme. Medieval/post medieval date. (1-2). Trial trenching undertaken as part of the road scheme failed to identify and field boundary ditches pre-dating the modern field boundaries. (3)	Feature	PM	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY38076&resourceID=1009	SE 634 319
c21	Windmill at Lund, marked on Jeffrey's map of 1772 and 1st edition OS map. Lund corn mill is mentioned in 1907. Now demolished.	Feature	PM	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10535&resourceID=1009	SE 657 322
c22	Windmill shown at Cliffe on Jeffreys map and mentioned in early 19th century. Marked on OS map for 1863, but now demolished, no miller mentioned post 1872.	Feature	PM	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10592&resourceID=1009	SE 6544 3170
c23	Seed crushing steam mill built around 1841, now demolished	Feature	PM	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10593&resourceID=1009	SE 656 316
c24	Yeoman's Farm, Cliffe - Grade II listed	Feature	PM	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=e6c24d82-fb32-4cf0-b1ef-53e44ba1f8c1&resourceID=19191	SE 66363 32588
c25	Complete 17th century silver seal matrix. Die engraved with fleur-de-lis design flanked by initials WB (William Babthorpe)	Find	PM	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-F0F2A0: A MEDIEVAL TOKEN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/253654 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:30:47]	
c26	Cast lead token	Find	PM	Griffiths, R (2012) YORYM-627487: A POST MEDIEVAL BUTTON Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/492418 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 15:46:36]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c27	Complete cast copper alloy button	find	PM	Griffiths, R (2012) YORYM-950D50: A POST MEDIEVAL POWDER MEASURE Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/482865 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 15:46:10]	
c28	Complete lead powder measure cap	Find	PM	Griffiths, R (2011) YORYM-5FC4A3: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/475286 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 15:45:48]	
c29	Elizabeth I silver sixpence dated 1575	Find	PM	Griffiths, R (2011) YORYM-807091: A POST MEDIEVAL BUTTON Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/456620 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:05:34]	
c30	Complete cast copper alloy button, decorated with double eight pettalled rose within a circle.	Find	PM	Griffiths, R (2011) YORYM-D51608: A POST MEDIEVAL PURSE Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/425900 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 15:44:16]	
c31	Fragment of cast copper alloy purse bar, decorated with spiral effect	Find	PM	Griffiths, R (2011) YORYM-8275D2: A POST MEDIEVAL HOOK Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/425530 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:10:15]	
C32	Incomplete cast copper alloy hook	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2010) YORYM-21D6F1: A POST MEDIEVAL SEAL MATRIX Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/406702 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:14:36]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c33	Cast copper alloy spur fragment.	Find	PM	Marsden, K (2010) YORYM-286D93: A POST MEDIEVAL SPUR Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/402610 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:15:31]	
c34	Silver sixpence of Anne, from Edinburgh mint. Bent into love token.	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2010) YORYM-9C1D21: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/287040 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:16:39]	
c35	Copper alloy Chinese coin	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2010) YORYM-9C1544: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/287037 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:17:42]	
c36	Lead Russian bag or bale seal, Both sides contain Russian text.	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2009) YORYM-9C9594: A MODERN SEAL Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/274400 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:20:46]	
c37	Undecorated, copper alloy finger ring	Find	PM	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-D89762: A POST MEDIEVAL FINGER RING Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/264142 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:26:56]	
c38	Stem terminal fragment of cast pewter spoon	Find	PM	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-F108B7: A POST MEDIEVAL SPOON Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/253657 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:29:42]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c39	Cast lead musket ball weighing 28.7g	Find	PM	Mason, R (2009) YORYM-F0B2D0: A POST MEDIEVAL MUSKET BALL Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/253649 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:33:57]	
c40	Fragment of a cast lead object cylindrical in shape with outward flaring terminals	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-08C4F4: A POST MEDIEVAL UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227399 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:37:06]	
c41	Elizabeth I silver threepence	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-08B536: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227392 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:39:27]	
c42	Incomplete cast copper alloy strap fitting or dress fastener	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-08AE45: A POST MEDIEVAL DRESS FASTENER (DRESS) Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227391 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:40:37]	
c43	Lead musket ball or pistol shot.	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-08AB12: A POST MEDIEVAL MUSKET BALL Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227390 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:41:29]	
c44	Cast lead mount in shape of a leaf	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-08A5D2: A POST MEDIEVAL MOUNT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227388 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:42:29]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c45	Cast copper alloy furniture fitting	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-05A801: A POST MEDIEVAL FURNITURE FITTING Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227314 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:43:19]	
c46	Cast copper alloy drop handle	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-05A1E8: A POST MEDIEVAL FURNITURE FITTING Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227312 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:44:17]	
c47	Copper alloy Jews Harp	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-0595A8: A POST MEDIEVAL JEWS HARP Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227310 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:46:09]	
c48	Cast copper alloy object	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-058F20: A POST MEDIEVAL UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227309 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:47:02]	
c49	Small cast pewter object	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-0588B3: A POST MEDIEVAL UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227307 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:47:48]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c50	Elizabeth I silver threepence	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-058103: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227306 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:48:40]	
c51	Elizabeth I silver sixpence	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-057435: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227305 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:49:33]	
c52	Copper alloy halfpenny, possibly George II	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-13BDF8: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/213281 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:51:15]	
c53	Charles I silver halfgroat	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-13B761: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/213280 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:51:56]	
c54	Lead musket ball or pistol shot.	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-13B116: A POST MEDIEVAL MUSKET BALL Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/213279 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:52:47]	
c55	Circular, convex, solid cast, lead/tin button with six petalled flower/wheel decoration	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-FFD066: A POST MEDIEVAL BUTTON Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/213154 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:55:59]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
c56	Copper alloy Irish halfpenny of George III	Find	PM	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-FFC825: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/213153 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:56:45]	
c57	Cast copper alloy double looped buckle	Find	PM	Evans, D (2005) YORYM-D005E1: A POST MEDIEVAL BUCKLE Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/94032 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:58:35]	
c58	Charles II half groat, Tower mint	Find	PM	Paynton, C (2001) YORYM1863: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/28453 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 17:03:59]	
c59	Coin	Find	PM	Paynton, C (2001) YORYM1865: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/28455 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 17:04:34]	
c60	William III silver sixpence dated 1697	Find	PM	Griffiths, R (2011) YORYM-80E690: A POST MEDIEVAL COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/425497 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:53:24]	
c61	Victorian silver four pence, pierced to be used as charm	Find	V	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-FFB5F5: A MODERN COIN Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/213156 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:53:24]	

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	URL	Grid ref
u) Unknown Date					
u1	Carr Lane Earthwork - possibly marking parish boundary between Cliffe and Barlby	Feature	U	https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY23426&resourceID=1009	SE 636 327
u2	Enclosure, Barlby - Roughly aligned with present fields but much more irregularly shaped.	Cropmark	U	www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY10556&resourceID=1009	SE 667 344
u3	Fragment of cast copper alloy object	Find	U	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-059AF8: A UNKNOWN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/227311 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:45:17]	
u4	Cast copper alloy conical object	Find	U	Andrews-Wilson, L (2008) YORYM-FFF067: A UNKNOWN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/213155 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:55:02]	
u5	Complete cast copper alloy, undecorated, bead	Find	U	Griffiths, R (2011) YORYM-82D452: A UNKNOWN BEAD Web page available at: https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/425540 [Accessed: 21 Jun 2020 16:08:49]	