

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

York's Street Names & Origins

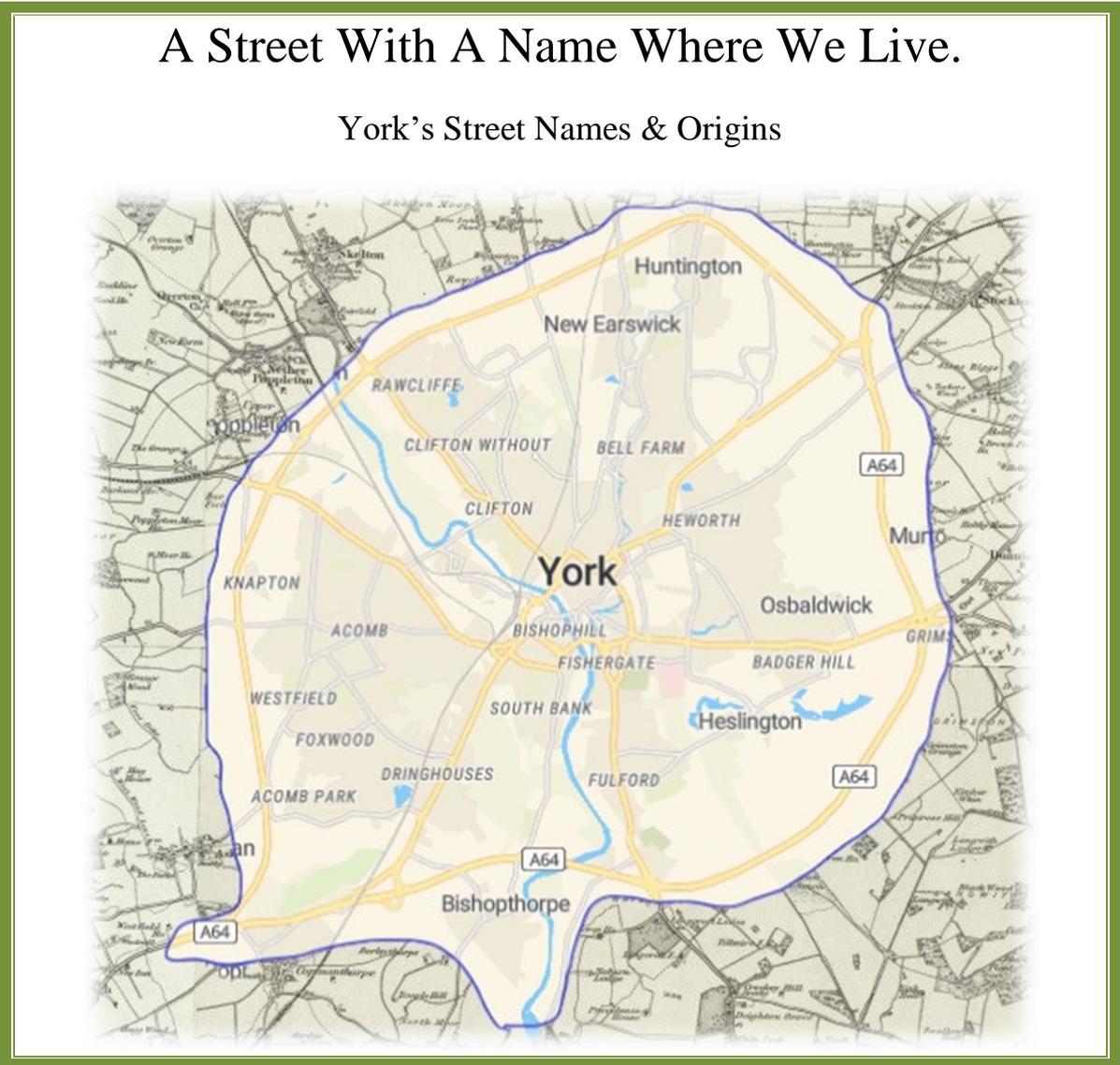


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Foreword

Why is my street called . . . ?

Who was this street named after . . . ?

What is the history of this street name . . . ?

All these and many more questions have been asked on Facebook Group York Past & Present over the years. It has taken just over a year for the Project Facebook Group York's Street Names & Origins to investigate and define the name origins of over 1600 of York's streets. Our catchment area being defined as the area encircled by the northern ring-road and the A64 (but also including Bishopthorpe).

This on-going project continues researching the 300+ origins yet to be established. Please note that the origins attributed for some of streets cannot be proved unequivocally. However, endeavours have been made to find documented evidence using the following criteria: link to the local area, notable people/places (both, national or local), building legacy or topographical features and often by examining the names themselves to see if there is a "theme."

If you are privy to an actual origin and it is at odds with an entry in this presentation, please post your correction on our Facebook Page.

“York’s Street Names & Origins”

With thanks to all who have contributed, with special thanks to:

Don Boldison, David C. Poole, Keith Seabridge, Mary Woodward,

Linda Haywood (Bishopthorpe Community Archive),

Tim Robinson and Steve Lowther.

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RCHM: Royal Commission of Historic Monuments

[1] C.B. Knight, History of York.

{P} Indicates an entry in the Pictorial file.

A. ~ Abbey Court to Aylesham Court

Abbey Court (Heworth)

A street which shares a religious connotation in the area, notably in the area between the golf course and South Beck such as Byland Avenue, Kirkham Avenue, Friar's Walk and Abbey Court.

Abbey Street (Clifton)

A possibility for this street is revealed in the book 'Clifton & its People' p27, which says that J A Abbey was sec/manager to Bellerbys Builders c.1900. The street was built in 1895.

Abbot Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Abbots Gait (Huntington)

This street takes its name from GAIT, the practice of payment for pasturage (the grazing of animals) on land. In this case it is thought that the land upon which the street is constructed was once owned by an Abbot. Although no abbey existed in Huntington there is written evidence on the BHO website that at one time the Abbeys of Evesham and Whitby both owned land in the parish.

Abbotsford Road

This street off Hull Road was named after the house builder a Mr George Abbot who also lived down the road in the 40s & 50s.

Abbotsway (Heworth)

A street which shares a religious connotation in the area, notably in the area between the golf course and South Beck such as Byland Avenue, Kirkham Avenue, Friar's Walk and Abbey Court.

Acacia Avenue (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees.

Academy Drive (Dringhouses)

See York Tech College Estate.

Acaster Lane (Bishopthorpe)

This is a directional lane leading from Bishopthorpe to neighbouring village of Acaster Malbis.

Acomb Road

This is a directional origin being the road from the village of Holgate and hence York, to Acomb. The origin is Acomb existed before the Norman Conquest, is mentioned in the Domesday Book and was the property of the Dean and Chapter of York Minster. It is the largest suburban area in York. The name is most likely derived from the Old English acum,

meaning 'at the oak trees', and indicates that the original village was first established in a heavily wooded area of oaks.

Acomb Wood Close (Woodthorpe)

See Acomb Wood Drive.

Acomb Wood Drive (Woodthorpe)

Map evidence from 1853 show the presence of Acomb Wood, which in 2007, the City of York Council designated Acomb Wood and Meadow as a Statutory Local Nature Reserve. This is the larger part of the area known as Acomb Wood. The western portion is located on the other side of Acomb Wood Drive and is managed by the Woodland Trust. The East Wood covers approximately 10 acres and the West Wood about 3 acres. The Drive passes through the wood and forms a link between the Foxwood Estate and Woodthorpe.

Acorn Way (Woodthorpe)

No historical origin can be found for this road or link to adjacent streets. It reflects the "rural" image of the area which borders open farmland and the inference of the area to trees.

Adelaide Street (Southbank) {P}

This street runs west from Ovington Terrace, and was mainly built around 1881. The name Adelaide became common in Britain in the nineteenth century, due to the popularity of the German-born wife and Queen Consort of King William IV, after whom the city of Adelaide in Australia was named in 1836. Adelaide is the English form of the German name Adelheid, sometimes abbreviated to Heidi. Adelaide was born in 1792, the eldest daughter of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen. She married William, then the Duke of Clarence, in 1818. (Clements Hall local history group).

Agar Street {P}

This street is most likely named from the almshouses known as Agar's Hospital that stood in Monkgate. These were purchased by a builder in 1879 who proposed to pull them down and build a number of cottages in a new street behind two larger houses in Monkgate (York Herald, 2 October 1879). The almshouses themselves were founded in 1631, by Thomas Agar, alderman and Lord Mayor of York, 1618-1619 who was a Tanner by trade. He endowed them in his Will with upwards of £20 per year, divided among six widows, resident on the premises (An Account of Public Charities in England and Wales, 1828). The city of York has been well served by men with the surname of AGAR with two others: Thomas Agar, Lord Mayor of York, 1724-1725 and 1744-1745, who was a wool draper / merchant by trade and Joseph Agar, Lord Mayor of York, 1881-1882 and 1888-1890, who was a Tannery Owner.

Ainsty Avenue (Dringhouses)

This street is so named as both the Avenue and Grove are on the former boundary between York and the Ainsty. The Ainsty or the Ainsty of York was a historic district of Yorkshire, England west of the city of York. Originally a wapentake or subdivision of the West Riding of Yorkshire it later had a unique status as a rural area controlled by the corporation of the city. The Ainsty is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (in the form Ainstig), when it was a wapentake of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It was named from Ainsty Cliff at Bilbrough, presumably the original meeting place of the wapentake. Ainsty Cliff was itself named from a small narrow path which led from Steeton Farm over Ainsty Cliff to

Bilbrough. The word Ainsty is from Old English *ān stiga*, meaning "one-man path" or "narrow path", which became *einstigi* in Old Norse. (Wikipedia) Dringhouses was at one time the home of the York and Ainsty Hunt with one of their Master being a prominent resident, Edward Lycett - Green.

Ainsty Grove (Dringhouses)

See Ainsty Ave.

Aintree Court (Dringhouses)

Aintree Racecourse is a racecourse in Aintree, Metropolitan Borough of Sefton, and Merseyside, England. The racecourse is best known for annually holding the world-famous Grand National steeplechase. (Wikipedia)

Albany Street (Leeman Road) {P}

Thought to be named after Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, KG, KT, GCSI, GCMG, GCStJ (Leopold George Duncan Albert; 7 April 1853 – 28 March 1884). He was the eighth child and youngest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. (Wikipedia). In 1879 the second Yorkshire Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition was held in York and honored by the visit of Prince Leopold. This being around the time that the Leeman Rd area of York was being developed.

Albemarle Road {P}

The original road was much shorter being the row of terraces houses that start at Philadelphia Terrace extending to Queen Victoria Street. (Shown on 1910 OS map) The section between Philadelphia Terrace and the mount was then known as South Bank Road. By 1932 the road was extended to Campleshon Rd to become as we know the road today. It leads to near the race course on the Knavesmire. And it takes its name from the Earls of Albemarle. One in particular stands out, William Keppel, 4th Earl of Albemarle, (14 May 1772 – 30 October 1849) as he was a keen horseman and racehorse owner, he was also responsible for the managing the bloodstock of two successive Heads of State and as a consequent he was responsible for managing all matters equine at the changeover from one reign to the next and, in particular, at Queen Victoria's Coronation. The Earl was accorded the honour of travelling to Westminster Abbey inside the Gold State Coach with the nineteen-year-old, and as yet unmarried Victoria. (Wikipedia)

Albert Close (Acomb) {P}

Named after the late, Albert Buck who owned the adjacent houses & car garage.

Albert Close (Huntington) {P}

Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was the husband of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Born in the Saxon duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld to a family connected to many of Europe's ruling monarchs, at the age of 20 Albert married his cousin, Victoria; they had nine children. (Wikipedia) Part of a group of streets that share a common theme of national figures.

Albert Court

This is a small court built on the site of Burton Garage + L Fire Coal depot. Named after the owner Albert Whitwell.

Albion Avenue

As yet no origin has been established.

Albion Street*

British Historic Town Atlas Vol V York Gazetteer- suggests street built c.1815, possibly after naval warship. Link to warship under investigation.

Alcelina Court

This street is named after the prioress at the convent of St. Clement. Alcelina (1221)

Alcuin Avenue

This street is named after Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus; c. 735 – 19/05/804 AD. He was also known as Alcuin of York, Ealhwine, Alhwin or Alchoin. Born in York he was an English scholar, clergyman, poet and teacher.

Alcuin Way (Heslington)

This street is part of York University Campus is named after Alcuin College, which in turn was named after Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus; c. 735 – 19/05/804 AD. He was also known as Alcuin of York, Ealhwine, Alhwin or Alchoin. Born in York he was an English scholar, clergyman, poet and teacher. (Wikipedia)

Aldborough Way

Aldborough is a village in the civil parish of Boroughbridge in the Borough of Harrogate in North Yorkshire, England. Historically a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Aldborough was built on the site of a major Romano-British town, Isurium Brigantum. (Wikipedia) There is also thought to be a roman road linking it with York. However there is little evidence of its construction.

Alder Way (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Alderley Court

As yet no origin has been established.

Aldersyde (Dringhouses)

This street is named after the property Aldersyde, evidence of which is show on maps from 1907. The first signs found of the street's construction can be found by comparing maps dated 1961 and early 70's. The house still exists and was built and owned by the Leetham family; however it has now been converted to flats.

Aldreth Grove

Aldreth is an alternative spelling of Aldred, or Ealdred, a Middle English personal name. Aldred, which is a combination of two Old English personal names: Ealdred ‘ancient counsel’ and Ethelred ‘noble counsel’. Aldred was an Archbishop of York around 1061. After becoming a monk at the monastery at Winchester, he was appointed Abbot of Tavistock Abbey in around 1027. Aldred played an important part in secular politics at the

time of the Norman Conquest and legitimized the rule of William the Conqueror (William I) by crowning him king on Christmas Day, 1066. He died in 1069. (Clements Hall Local History Group).

Aldwark

The name, meaning 'old fortification' and first occurring c1180–90, presumably refers to the Roman walls. (RCHM Vol 5)

Alexander Avenue (Huntington)

William Alexander (3 January, 1768, Needham Market, –2 April, York 1841) was an English Quaker, businessman, educator, bookseller, publisher and author, who wrote under the name Amicus. By 1808 he was living in York. Here he was in charge of a girls' school, in Castlegate until 1810. Then he worked as a Printer, Stationer & Bookseller in York, where he started the Annual Monitor in 1811 and established Sessions of York. He was appointed a Director of the Friends Provident Institution. He was made a Freeman of the City of York in 1813 and served as Chamberlain of the city in 1818. (Wikipedia) The family printing works originally known as Ebor Press was situated on the opposite side of Huntington Rd to this street, and near by the family house known as Water Meadows.

Alexandra Court

This is now a commercial street/zone and stands nearby the site of former Alexandra Street (which on the 1909, 25inch OS map is wrongly labelled as Alexander Street), which consisted of terrace house. As yet the origin's of Alexandra is not known.

Algarth Rise (Heworth)

This street takes its name from its counterpart build prior in Pocklington. The developer of this street was Allison's of Pocklington, a renowned builder of that town. They were also responsible for building Appletree Village and at other locations in York. They were responsible for building Algarth Garden Village, Pocklington, which started in 1923, later development of the village included the streets; Algarth Rd, Rise and Sandstock Rd. Looking at maps of Pocklington, the area that Algarth Road and Rise are situated is next to if not part of the Garth End area of the town. Giving the Garth part of the name, from the Pocklington History website article on Allisons Builders, states that they started the estate in 1923, which on the 1926 OS map was called Algarth Garden Village, Garden from the Nursery which is shown on the 1909 OS map. The final part is the 'Al', from Allison. Giving us, Algarth Road and rise.

Algarth Road (Heworth)

See Algarth Rise

Allan Street

One of four streets in the Burton Stone Lane area associated with John Haughton Hill and his family. See Haughton Rd, Hillsborough Terrace, and Ratcliffe Street. ALLAN was the maiden surname of his wife Sarah Ann.

Allanson Grove (Acomb)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

This street is named after a landowner on the 1774 Acomb enclosure map. The name was chosen in 1965 by Mr. Harold Richardson of Acomb, a local historian. The houses were built by Bradley Builders. See also Eastlands Avenue & Stones Close.

Allen Close {P}

Arthur James Allen M.M., was a York resident who had the honour of being selected by the British Legion to receive the Honorary Freedom of York on 4.1.1924, as representatives of the 10,500 local citizens who had served in the Great War. He was born on 18.5.1898 in Kingsland Terrace & enlisted in August 1914 aged 16 & 3 months. In 1915 he was returned from France as being under age, but returned there in late 1916. He was gassed in August 1917 & taken prisoner in April 1918. He won his Military Medal following a gas attack at Ypres. After the war he worked at the railway wagon works & then as a confectioner. He lived in Dennison Street where he died on 24.8.1936 at the early age of 38. The close was built in the early 1970's by demolishing a block of 1920's houses on each side of Alcuin Avenue & using parts of some large gardens in ETTY & Flaxman Avenues.

Allendale

As yet no origin has been established.

Allington Drive (Heworth)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards has been found. However the area pre c. 1965 was locally known as Appletree Village with a farm called Apple Tree Farm. The Allington Pippin was developed prior to year 1884 by Thomas Laxton in Lincolnshire, England through a cross breeding of Cox's Orange Pippin and the King of the Pippins. This name was not given until 1894, when George Bunyard named it after the village of Allington near Maidstone in Kent, where one of the Bunyard's nurseries was situated. (Wikipedia)

Alma Court

A later addition to Alma Terrace preserving the identity of its location.

Alma Grove

The first social housing in York was constructed in 1913 on Alma Grove to accommodate families displaced by slum clearance programmes. See Alma Terrace.

Alma Terrace

Named after the Battle of Alma. The first battle of the Crimean War fought on 20th September 1854. The British troops were commanded by Lord Raglan, British commander-in-chief in the Crimea. This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1].

Almery Terrace

Named after Almery Garth, an open area of land next to the River Ouse. Evidence of which exists on 1853 maps. The houses were built between 1931 and 1937. The map of the area from 1937 shows that street existed but was not named. Almery Garth was a parcel of land owned by the nearby St. Mary's Abbey and could have possibly been the site of the abbey almonry.

Almond Grove (New Earswick)

This Grove in New Earswick is one of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees. Of importance is that at the bottom of Station Avenue (New Earswick) there is small bridge over the beck. This is the River Foss that runs alongside the Rowntree factory towards the city centre. A grove of cherry and almond trees was once created there.

Almsford Rd / Dr

As yet no origin has been established.

Alne Terrace

As yet no origin has been established.

Alness Drive (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Alness (also known as the Avern) is one of the most picturesque salmon rivers in the Highlands, running for just 11 miles from Loch Morie into the Cromarty Firth. (Troutquest website)

Alvis Grove (Osbaldwick)

With a link to the street that it comes off Brooklands. The Alvis car manufacturing company were famous for their racing cars.

Alwyne Drive (Rawcliffe) {P}

Named after the widow of the former owner of the Manor of Clifton and Rawcliffe, Lady Alwyne Compton Vyner, who presented the Manors of Clifton and Rawcliffe to York Corporation in 1919. Her maiden name prior to her marriage to Lord Alwyne Frederick Compton in 1886 was Mary Evelyn Violet, daughter of Robert Charles de Grey Vyner (she was thereafter known as Lady Alwyne Compton Vyner.) (Clifton Backies website and Wikipedia.) Both Alwyne Drive and Grove were constructed 1934.

Alwyne Grove (Rawcliffe)

See Alwyne Drive

Amber Street

This is one of a group of 4 streets in The Groves area of York, 3 of which have a Gemstone nomenclature. The odd one being Earle Street. During research in the York Archives on their date of construction the plan showed that Earle Street was in intended to be named Pearl Street in keeping with its neighbouring streets. Unfortunately "something" happened that can only be explained when the street names were cast in iron, a mistake was made. See also Emerald St., Diamond St and Earle St.

Amberley Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Ambleside Avenue (Laythorpe)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. Ambleside is a town in Cumbria, in North West England. Historically in Westmorland, it is situated at the head of Windermere, England's largest natural lake. The town is within the Lake District National Park. (Wikipedia)

Ambrose Street

Named after Ambrose Walker born York 1820, died 20.8.1896 aged 76. He had latterly lived at Holly Croft, Fulford Road, and owned land in the area, which he sold for housing in 1879. He was a bachelor & an Army Contractor (he was a forage dealer so probably supplied all the stables at the barracks).

Amy Johnson Way {P}

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, Amy Johnson CBE (born 1 July 1903, Kingston upon Hull - vanished 5 January 1941, over the Thames estuary), was a pioneering female pilot who came to prominence through her endeavour to set a record for a solo flight from London to Darwin, Australia.

Ancess Walk

This street was probably named in memory of the Ancess (a religious recluse) that resided at the convent of St. Clement. The nun was called Alice Derby, c1467.

Ancroft Close

This is one of two council dwellings replacing two small cul de sacs, built c.1890, demolished c.1967. These Victorian streets were developed by George R Cox & Peter Falconer, House Furnishers of 11/12 High Ousegate. Both men being staunch Methodists. George Reeve Cox was born 21.6.1850 just outside LEICESTER, died summer 1942 York. Peter Falconer born c.1825 ANCROFT near Berwick on Tweed, died 4.5.1900 York, was possibly the sleeping partner in the business because, having come to York in 1856, he spent many years as a Carriage Works Inspector (per census returns). He lived for many years in Holgate Road on the corner of St Paul's Square, & may be the source of Falconer Street [to be confirmed]. See Also Leicester Way.

Anderson Grove* (Holgate) {P}

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & Sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as the Grove was being completed. There has also been suggestion that this grove was named after the site foreman. See Also Barbara, Robin, Trevor, Clive, Nigel, Mildred and Jennifer Grove.

Andrew Drive (Huntington) {P}

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, KG, GCVO, CD, ADC (P) (Andrew Albert Christian Edward, born 19 February 1960) is a member of the British royal family. He is the third child and second son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. In 1986, Prince Andrew married Sarah Ferguson. (Wikipedia) See Ferguson Way

Angram Close (Clifton Without)

Angram Reservoir is the first of three reservoirs on the River Nidd in Upper Nidderdale, North Yorkshire, England, the others being Scar House Reservoir and finally the compensation reservoir Gouthwaite Reservoir. (Wikipedia)

Anne Street

Thought to be named after the wife of York builder John Keswick (1821-1909), who owned a good deal of the property on Fenwick/Anne/William Streets. His wife was Anne Cussans and his eldest son was Robert Fenwick Keswick (1848-1891), with William being his youngest son. Anne Street is the eastwards continuation of Charlton Street in Clementhorpe. It was rebuilt by the City Council in 1976-83. The OS map of 1889-93 shows the roads in this area, which several of them are known to have been named after the developers and members of their families.

Annan Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Annan is a river in south-west Scotland. It rises at Annanhead Hill and flows through the Devil's Beef Tub, Moffat and Lockerbie, reaching the sea at Annan, Dumfries and Galloway. (Wikipedia)

Anson Drive

As yet no origin has been established.

Anthea Drive (Huntington)

Part of the Highthorn Estate which was built by York Builders Pulleyn's. This drive is named after Anthea, the daughter of Wilson Pulleyn, who took over the reins of the business from R. J. Pulleyn.

Apollo Court /Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Appleby Place (Tang Hall)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. Appleby-in-Westmorland is a market town and civil parish in the Eden district, in the administrative county of Cumbria, in North West England. The parish population was 3,048 in 2011. It fills a loop of the River Eden in the historic county of Westmorland, of which it was county town. (Wikipedia)

Applecroft Road (Heworth)

This street leads to a group of streets that are all named after varieties of apple.

Appleton Court (Bishopthorpe)

Takes its name from the nearby directional Appleton Rd. This was built along the line of the old railway in 1988.

Appleton Road (Bishopthorpe)

This is a directional road that leads indirectly from the village to Appleton Roebuck via Broad lane.

Arbor Close (Huntington)

Named from the Latin Arbor meaning tree. This Close is lined on one side by 22 Horse Chestnuts, 2 Red Chestnuts, 2 Conifers, 1 Lawson's Cypress and 21 Lime Trees. The Close is built upon what was the tree lined entrance drive to the former Smallpox Hospital known as "The Bungalow."

Archer Close (Clifton) {P}

Named after Jack Archer, (1919-03/2009). A Labour Councillor, he was Lord Mayor of York on two occasions, 1976-77 and 1989-90, a Councillor for Holgate Ward plus an Honorary Alderman of the City. There is a memorial bench to him and his wife in West Bank Park.

Argyle Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Arlington Road (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which shares a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Arlington Court & Carriage Museum is an intriguing Regency house and impressive collection of horse-drawn vehicles, set in a picturesque garden. Arlington Court is an unexpected jewel on the edge of Exmoor, a complete family estate held by the Chichester family for over five hundred years. The collection consists of treasures for all tastes, from model ships to shells, collected over several generations. The house itself, built in 1823 and extended in 1860, has an austere facade. However, inside the cosy rooms purvey a homely, family atmosphere. The Carriage Museum in the stables has a vehicle for every occasion from cradle to grave. Currently on loan from the Houses of Parliament is the Speaker's State Coach, a glorious, gilded carriage with over 300 years of history. (nationaltrust website)

Armstrong Way (Rawcliffe)

Named after the Armstrong Factory, which was on or near this Way. The company began early in the last century when Gordon Armstrong opened the East Riding Engineering Works in Beverley. Armstrong began a firm manufacturing shock absorber in the 1920s and his son William took over in 1945, establishing a research and development department in Fulford. He opened the York factory in 1949, to manufacture a new type of suspension unit for Ford cars and to establish the company's range of telescopic shock absorbers. The factory closed in 2000. (York Press)

Arnside Place

As yet no origin has been established.

Arran Place

As yet no origin has been established.

Arthur Street*

Arthur Rimbaud, Poet (this one's a bit tenuous as he's French and the others are British) (Surrounding streets have a writer/poet theme)

Arundel Grove

As yet no origin has been established.

Ascot Way (Acomb)

Ascot Racecourse is a British racecourse, located in Ascot, Berkshire, England, which is used for thoroughbred horse racing. It is one of the leading racecourses in the United Kingdom. (Wikipedia)

Ash Close (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is a mature Mountain Ash tree in this Close. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Ash Street (Holgate)

The extensive Backhouse plant nursery extended as far as Poppleton Road and it is believed that this street was built on the site of the sapling nursery. See Also James Backhouse Place.

Ashborne Way

As yet no origin has been established.

Ashcroft Court

1914 Map evidence show the existence of Ashfield a large property on or near its site.

Ashfield Court (Dringhouses)

Named after the mid-19th century property lived in by the family of George Swann, banker. In the 20th century it was the home of the Lycett Greens (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Ashford Place (Acomb)

Ashford Racecourse (Kent), which operated during the 19th century. It held a one-day meeting in September, with a £50 town plate being the principal race.

Ashley Park Crescent / Road

As yet no origin has been established.

Ashmeade Close* (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which ALL have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. However, this Close is an exception. It is thought that the developers were Barret's Homes and they have two other developments in England that both have a reference to Ashmeade.

Ashton Avenue

Named after Mrs Jessie Ashton born c1846 Gravesend, died 17.5.1932 London. The childless widow of a surgeon, her will was £172,000, some of it apparently inherited from a relative who had died in 1874 - he was Colonel Thomas Fothergill, born in York May 1788, who also had interest in the Kingsthorpe Estate, north of Pickering, as also did Mrs Ashton latterly. Her will enabled the Fothergill Homes in Avenue Road to be built in 1935, and she also gave the City Council £5000 to set up the 'James Ashton Playing Fields Trust' (her husband's name), to

provide playing fields for children, the first of which was in Salisbury Road in 1936. The avenue was built c1937.

Ashville Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Askham Croft (Foxwood)

Takes its name from the main road that it is near. See Askham Lane.

Askham Grove (Foxwood)

Takes its name from the main road that it is near. See Askham Lane.

Askham Lane (Acomb)

This is a directional road leading from Acomb to Askham Bryan. On the 1853 OS map its first section from what is now known as Ridgeway to where the Foxwood Lane (Moor Lane) meets it was known a Skew Balk Lane. The route of this first section is built upon the ridge caused by glacial action, hence Balk.

Asquith Avenue {P}

Herbert Henry Asquith was an Edwardian Prime Minister. Born 12.9.1852 at Morley, Leeds was called to the Bar in 1876 & became Liberal M.P. for East Fife in 1886. Twice married with 6 children, the most well-known was Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, a regular broadcaster. After several Cabinet positions, he became Prime Minister in 1908 up to 1916, during which old age pensions were introduced. He lost his seat in 1918 but was elected again for Paisley 1920-24. He then took a peerage as the Earl of Oxford & Asquith. In October 1927 he received the Honorary Freedom of York but died only 4 months later, at about the same time as the short council avenue off Tang Hall Lane was being occupied.

Aster Court (Acomb)

One of a group of streets that share a common theme of plants. See Lowfield Green Estate.

Atcherley Close (Fulford) {P}

The Atcherley family were long-time residents of Fulford Villa. Major General Sir Llewellyn Atcherley, born 1.3.1871 Canada, died 17.3.1954 York buried Fulford Cemetery, rose to become a Major General then retired to become the Chief Constable of the West Riding 1908-1918, and then an Inspector of Constabulary. He was Knighted 1925. It was his twin sons, born 11.1.1904, who put the icing on the family cake. David Francis William initially joined the Army 1922-29, and then transferred to the R.A.F., rising to become Air Vice Marshal. He was killed in a flying accident in the Mediterranean on 7.6.1952. The other twin Richard Llewellyn Roger joined the R.A.F. in 1922 and rose to become Air Marshal. He was Knighted 1956, and died 18.4.1970 in Aldershot. (Refer to Wikipedia for additional information).

Atlas Road

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, The Armstrong Whitworth Atlas was a British single-engine biplane designed and built by Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft. It served as an army co-operation aircraft for the Royal Air

Force (RAF) in the 1920s and 1930s. It was the first purpose-designed aircraft of the type to serve with the RAF. (Wikipedia)

Aucuba Close (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Audax Road

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, the Hawker Audax was a tropicalised variant of the Hawker Hart, a two-seat light bomber which was an early design attributed to Sydney Camm. The Hart represented a significant step forward in performance compared with the types that were serving with the Royal Air Force in the inter-war years. First flight 1931 (baesystems .com)

Auster Rd

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, Auster Aircraft Limited was a British aircraft manufacturer from 1938 to 1961.

Avenue Road

As yet no origin has been established.

Avenue Terrace

As yet no origin has been established.

Aviator Court

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, an aircraft pilot.

Avon Drive

There are 10 different River Avons in the United Kingdom. The name 'Avon' is a cognate of the Welsh word afon, 'river'.

Aylesham Court

As yet no origin has been established.

B. ~ Bachelor Hill to Byron Drive

Bachelor Hill (Acomb)

Named after Bachelor Hill a topographical feature in the area.

Back Lane (Knapton)

As with many villages or communities this is a generic name often chosen for the street of the settlement, which gives access to the rear of either residential and/or commercial properties that front onto the main street.

Back Swinegate

See Swinegate

Backhouse Street

See James Backhouse Place. This street was constructed between 1830 and 1838 [1].

Bad Bargain Lane

On an 1853 map it is shown as having three sections, Osbaldwick Back Lane up to Apple Tree Farm after which it is called 'The Nanny's Lane' to the turn off to Outgang Lane (Osbaldwick) and beyond that it's called 'High Moor Lane'. It was named after a small holding at the corner of Piker Thorn Lane in the nearby parish of Holtby. This was regarded as a 'bad bargain' by a disgruntled owner as the enclosure allotment contained two thirds of an acre of swampy pond. Another theory is it got its name from an event that occurred in c1800. A stranger came to live in the district of Heworth. Upon seeing Tang Hall Beck he decided it would be strong enough to drive a water wheel and so bought the land. But, before he had erected his mill a dry summer occurred which reduced the flow of the beck to a point where it would not be strong enough to drive his mill. Thus it was a bad bargain to buy the land and it was used for houses instead. Yet another version is that a local farmer purchased a horse, but when he got it home he found it was work-shy. He took the animal back to where he bought it and complained he had been sold a bad bargain.

Badger Hill Estate

This area of York gains its name from the Henry Walter Badger, (1850-1934), York Solicitor. Although he was born in Rotherham, at the age of 7 he was sent to St Peter's School, Bootham, living with his aunt who resided in Acomb. They would walk to school over the fields. After further education at Rugby School and Cambridge University, where he gained his degree in Law, He commenced work in Leeds he then became a partner in the York law firm, Leeman and Wilkinson. His address at the time of his death in York was 5 Clifton Green York.

Badger Paddock (Huntington)

Continues the theme of "Brockfield" (Road and Park Estate) as Brock is the old English word for badger.

Badger Wood Walk

As yet no origin has been established.

Baildon Close (Holgate)

Part of a York City Council Development from the late 1960's, early 1970's that consists of blocks of flats. The streets on this development are named after Yorkshire place names that begin with the letter "B": Baildon is a civil parish and town in Northern England. It is part of the Bradford Metropolitan District in the metropolitan county of West Yorkshire and within the historic boundaries of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It lies 3 miles north of Bradford city centre. (Wikipedia)

Baile Hill Terrace

This terrace located on Baile Hill, which itself was named after the 'Old Baile' which was the castle built by orders of William the Conqueror.

Baird Lane (Heslington) {P}

This Lane is part of York University Campus East, and is separate from the main campus. It leads to the Department of Theatre, Film, Television and Interactive Media. It is named after John Logie Baird FRSE (13/08/1888-14/06/1946) was a Scottish engineer, innovator, one of the inventors of the mechanical television, demonstrating the first working television system on 26 January 1926, and inventor of both the first publicly demonstrated colour television system, and the first purely electronic colour television picture tube. (Wikipedia)

Baker Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Balfour Street (Leeman Rd) {P}

Named after Arthur James Balfour, 1st Earl of Balfour (1848-1930). He was a British Conservative politician. Son of a Scottish landowner, Balfour was elected a Conservative Member of Parliament 1874. He was prime minister in 1902-05, and foreign secretary 1916-19. The name was changed from Harcourt Street in 1903.

Balmoral Terrace

Royal names often coincide with Jubilees and similar celebrations of the monarchy. Balmoral Castle has been the Scottish home of the Royal Family since it was purchased for Queen Victoria by Prince Albert in 1852. When Queen Victoria died in 1901 Balmoral Estates passed, under the terms of her will, to King Edward VII, and from him to each of his successors. Development started in 1900-3 on the north side. It was completed in 1909. (Clements Hall Local History Group)

Bannisdale (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. The Bannisdale Horseshoe is an upland area near the eastern boundary of the Lake District National Park, surrounding the valley of Bannisdale Beck, a tributary of the River Mint. It is described in the final chapter of Wainwright's book *The Outlying Fells of Lakeland*. (Wikipedia)

Bar Lane

So named because of its proximity to Micklegate Bar. It is first exit from Micklegate inside the Bar walls and leads to the top of Toft Green. It was once home to the Jolly Bacchus public house.

Barbara Grove (Holgate)

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as the Grove was being completed. See Also Robin, Trevor, Clive, Nigel, Mildred, Jennifer and Anderson Grove.

Barbican Mews

See Barbican Rd.

Barbican Road

Named after Walmgate Bar's Barbican, (from Old French: barbacane) is a fortified outpost or gateway, such as an outer defence to a city or castle, or any tower situated over a gate or bridge which was used for defensive purposes. On the 1852 map it was called Lawrence Row leading into East Riding Parade but by 1892 it was Barbican Road leading into Cemetery Rd.

Barden Court (Clifton Without)

Barden Reservoirs, Upper and Lower are joined together by Barden Beck and situated in the heart of Barden Moor. They are above Wharefedale near Skipton.

Barfield Road

Map evidence from 1962 shows that this street near to New Lane (Huntington) is named after a large property of the same name. The origins of Barfield are not known.

Barker Lane

Named after the tanner's quarter of Barker Hill. Part of the tanning process involves extracting the tannin from the bark of trees. This was done in a bark mill. The bark would be boiled in the tannin extraction process. Then the leather placed in vats of differing solution strengths as it progresses through the tanning process. The BHO website gives this description for Barkers Tower: 'Barker (North Street Postern) Tower was so named from its proximity to the tanners' quarter of Barker Hill and Tanner Row'. It was formerly known as Gregory Lane, after the small parish church of St. Gregory which, until c1585 stood on its east side.

Barkston Avenue (Chapelfields)

Part of a development where the street names are based upon Yorkshire Villages. Barkston Ash is a small village and civil parish close to Selby in North Yorkshire, England, though it was formerly known as Barkston in the West Riding of Yorkshire. (Wikipedia)

Barkston Close (Chapelfields)

See Barkston Avenue (Chapelfields)

Barkston Grove (Chapelfields)

See Barkston Avenue (Chapelfields)

Barkston Road (Chapelfields)

See Barkston Avenue (Chapelfields)

Barley Way (Clifton Without)

One of five streets built on part of the site the old Grain Store that once existed there; previously it had been used for "military purposes." The site was developed by Wilton Developments.

Barleyfields

This street is named after Barleyfields, which is/was a sheltered housing development providing 7no. one-bed, 1no. two-bed and 19no. studio flats for rent for people over the age of 55. The building was constructed in the 1970's. Plans are in progress to demolish this building (c.2020) and a modern extension to Ashbank Villa, which at one time was used as council offices.

Barlow Street (Holgate)

Named after Francis Barlow Esq., who in 1851 was a principal landowner and Lord of the Manor in Acomb.

Barmby Avenue

As yet no origin has been established.

Barmby Close (Clifton Without)

Barmby Marsh water treatment works, East Riding of Yorkshire. There is a huge reinforced concrete walled reservoir.

Barrett Avenue

As yet no origin has been established.

Barstow Avenue

The Barstows were an old York 17th century family. Thomas Barstow born June 1788, Danzig (his father was a vice-consul there), died 16.1.1868 York. Educated Cambridge University, a Barrister, lived many years on the Garrow Hill Estate. (A grandson, Montagu, married Baroness Orczy, author of the 'Scarlet Pimpernel').

Bartle Garth

This street was created during the development of Bedern. It is named after Robert Barthill, a college servant. He bequeathed the vicars his mite of three shillings and fourpence. York Civil Trust Website (see Bedern)

Barton Close (Rawcliffe) {P}

Lynn Barton (b. 1956) is a British aviator who was the first main female pilot employed by British Airways in 1987. (Wikipedia) One of a group of six Streets in Rawcliffe near to the

site of the airfield that existed there at one time. See Cobham Way, Coningham Ave, Cheshire Cl, Swinton Cl, and Didsbury Cl.

Bateson Close (Heslington) {P}

This close takes its name from the "previous" surname of the Lord of the Manor, before they changed it to Yarburgh. 'In 1875 Heslington manor passed to G. J. Lloyd's (Yarburgh) daughter Mary and her husband G. W. Bateson (d. 1893). In 1876 Bateson took the additional surname de Yarburgh and in 1892 he changed his name from Bateson de Yarburgh to de Yarburgh-Bateson; he became the 2nd Baron Deramore in 1890.' (BHO website) See Lloyd Close.

Baysdale Avenue (Osbalwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Baysdale, near Whitby, lies at the western end of Esk Dale, merging with Westerdale just upstream of Dibble Bridge, west of Castleton. Upper Baysdale is one of the few areas in the park where Juniper can be found. (yorkshiremoors website)

Beaconsfield Mews (Acomb)

A Modern addition to Beaconsfield Street, Acomb, built on the former playground of Acomb Junior School. Conforming to the existing streets origins. See Beaconsfield Street (Acomb).

Beaconsfield Street (Acomb)

Named after Benjamin Disraeli 21/12/1804 – 19/04/1881), 1st Earl of Beaconsfield, Conservative politician, statesman, Prime Minister for two terms between 20 February 1874 – 21 April 1880. See Disraeli Close

Beagle Ridge Drive (Foxwood)

This street's name shares the "Hunting" connotation of the many of the streets in this area, where the kennels of the York and Ainsty Hunt were once located. Beagles are a breed of small hound that is similar in appearance to the much larger foxhound. The beagle is a scent hound, developed primarily for hunting hare. (Wikipedia). There is no evidence of a ridge on the street as the average elevation is roughly 13.34 metres above sea level. with the highest point being 13.40 and the lowest point being 13.30. A change of 0.10 metres. (Streetlist website).

Bean's Way (Heworth)

Named after the Bean family who were local market gardeners. Bulmer's Directory of 1890 shows an entry for a Chas Bean, market gardener, located at Sugar hill field. Sugar Hill farm is very near to this street. The 'latter day' family was Norman Edgar Bean, market gardener of 308 Stockton Lane, died 1985 aged 86.

Beaufort Close

This close off Windmill Lane has its origins associated with the windmill, The Beaufort Wind Scale, which is an empirical measure that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or on land. A necessary force for the windmill to function. See Windmill Lane (Heslington), Quant Mews and Sail Drive.

Beaulieu Close

The river was originally granted to the monks of Beaulieu Abbey by King John in 1204. With it were the rights and responsibilities of caring for the Beaulieu River and this was later passed to the Montagu family who still own it. It's the only river in private ownership in England. (New Forest website). It enters the sea at Bucklers Hard which was once a significant shipbuilding centre, building many wooden sailing ships, both merchant and naval, including Nelson's Agamemnon.

Beaver Dyke (Clifton Without)

Beaver Dyke Reservoirs were two water supply reservoirs (one of which is still extant), 5 miles (8 km) west of Harrogate in North Yorkshire, England. The main reservoir, also known as Lower Beaver Dyke Reservoir, was constructed in 1890 and had a surface area of 9 ha. (Wikipedia)

Beckett Drive

As yet no origin has been established.

Beckfield Lane

Named as it traverses an area of Acomb named Beck Field. Evidence of this shown on 1853 map. The origins of Beck Field are not known.

Beckfield Lane School Estate

Correctly known as Beckfield Lane County Secondary Modern School. This mixed school was opened in Beckfield Lane in September 1948. It replaced the senior department of Poppleton Road School which had been transferred to Scarcroft Road School in 1942. There were 560 children enrolled in 1956. It closed down in 1984.

Beckfield Place (Acomb)

See Beckfield Lane

Beckside Gardens

So named as its entrance bridges Osbaldwick Beck.

Beckwith Close (Heworth)

William Beckwith, who was described as merchant of York: free in 1530: chamberlain in 1540: sheriff in 1548; Mayor in 1555-56 and 1569-70; governor of the Merchants' Company in 1555: seized at his death of the site of the Priory of the Carmelites or White Friars, York; died July 31st 1586; buried in the Church of St. Croix. (Source The Beckwiths By P. Beckwith)

Bedale Avenue (Osbaldwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Bedale is a market town and civil parish in the district of Hambleton, North Yorkshire, England. Historically part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, it is situated 34 miles north of Leeds, 26 miles south-west of Middlesbrough and 7 miles south-west of the county town of Northallerton. (Wikipedia)

Bede Avenue (Clifton) {P}

Named after Bede (672/3 – 26 May 735), also known as Saint Bede, Venerable Bede, and Bede the Venerable (Latin: *Bēda Venerābilis*), was an English Benedictine monk at the monastery of St. Peter and its companion monastery of St. Paul in the Kingdom of Northumbria of the Angles. In 733, Bede travelled to York to visit Ecgbert, who was then bishop of York. The See of York was elevated to an archbishopric in 735, and it is likely that Bede and Ecgbert discussed the proposal for the elevation during his visit. Bede hoped to visit Ecgbert again in 734, but was too ill to make the journey. The street name was decided at a council meeting of 20.5.1930.

Bedern

Was until 1852 a cul-de-sac reached only from Goodramgate. It is from the name of the dwelling for the clergy it was common dwelling, known as the Bedern, was given to them by William of Laneham, canon of York, before 1248; the name Bedern, which was in use at Beverley to signify the common hall of the college, probably means a 'house of prayer,' and was thus appropriated to the dwelling of clergy who were continually occupied in the service of the church. (BHO Website)

Beech Avenue (Bishopthorpe)

One of two avenues in the village named after a species of tree. These new Council Houses were completed in 1949 although the name was given in 1948 at the same time as Maple Ave. At that time it was not necessarily the Parish Council who chose the names. The final decision was taken by the appropriate department at West Riding County Council as Bishopthorpe, at that time, came within the West Riding. (Bishopthorpe Community Archive) See Maple Avenue (Bishopthorpe)

Beech Avenue (Holgate)

Examination of the 1892 OS map of the area it can be seen that this avenue passes through a wooded area, which could have been Beech trees. There is also close by a section of the Backhouse's Nursery, which was used a sapling nursery.

Beech Glade (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development.

Beech Grove (Acomb)

This grove takes its name from the beech tree grove alongside the road. There are informal paths between the trees. The grove of veteran beech trees is a remnant of an avenue planted when this area was part of the grounds of Acomb Hall.

Beechwood Glade (Foxwood)

This street is one of five which branch off from Huntsman Walk. They all share the common theme of being either a non-native, indigenous or collectively named species of tree. Its name shares the woodland connotation of the areas name of Foxwood. No historical map evidence can be found of any wooded area in the streets location. Common Beech, mature trees grow to a height of more than 40m and develop a huge domed crown. The bark is smooth, thin and grey, often with slight horizontal etchings. The reddish brown, torpedo-shaped leaf buds form on short stalks and have a distinctive criss-cross pattern. (woodlandtrust website)

Beeforth Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Belcombe Way (Clifton Without) {P}

Named after Dr. William Belcombe, 1759 - 1828, who had a private mental home on Clifton Green. He was a psychiatrist to the Retreat. He had a daughter, Marianna who was "friends " with Anne Lister of Gentleman Jack fame.

Belgrave Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Belle Vue Street

Named after the nearby large house: Bellevue. See William Plows Avenue.

Belle Vue Terrace

The 1852 map of York shows the presence of a large house with landscaped grounds named Bellevue House. This house was built by William Plows, who has an avenue named after him and which leads to the site of the house. See William Plows Avenue

Bellerby Court

This court is built upon land belonging to a large house called Burnholme. John Bellerby (1833-1903) built the property c.1881. It later became the Burnholme Social Club. He was a timber merchant of St George's Sawmill, Walmgate, alderman & City Sheriff 1877/8. Although he did not continuously live in the house, he died there on 15.9.1903 aged 70.

Bellfarm Avenue

1910 map evidence show the existence of Bell Farm. The surrounding area is now known as the Bell Farm Estate.

Bellhouse Way (Foxwood)

One of the names chosen in 1974 for the Foxwood estate by the City Engineer & Surveyor's Department to commemorate deceased former members of the Council and Chief Officers. Richard S Bellhouse was a native of Leeds born 29/11/1905 who came to York in 1930. He was the deputy City Engineer & Planning Officer from 1953 and chief City Engineer & Planning Officer from 1962-1971. He died on April 7th 1971, aged 65.

Bellwood Drive

As yet no origin has been established.

Belmont Close

As yet no origin has been established.

Bentley Park (Osbalwick)

This non-residential street takes its name from Bentley developments (York) Ltd. who have their registered office there.

Beresford Terrace {P}

Lord Charles Beresford, second son of 4th Marquis of Waterford, born 10.2.1846 Ireland, died 6.9.1919 Caithness. A long naval career, rising to Admiral, saw him interrupting this career with one or two short periods as a Member of Parliament for different constituencies. He became the Member for York on 13.1.1898 (replacing the deceased Sir Frank Lockwood) with a majority of only 11, but resigned 2 years later in February 1900 to become 2nd in Command of the Mediterranean Fleet. During this short reign he served along with John G Butcher, also named with an adjacent street. York at that time was a 2 Member constituency.

Berkeley Terrace

As yet no origin has been established.

Beverly Court

Beverley Racecourse is a thoroughbred horse racing venue located in the town of Beverley in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. An annual meeting at Beverley was first established in 1767. (Wikipedia)

Bewlay Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Bilsdale Close (Rawcliffe)

One of three adjoining streets that share a common theme of the North Yorkshire Moors. Bilsdale is a dale in the western part of the North York Moors in North Yorkshire, England. The head of the dale is at Hasty Bank, and the dale extends 10 miles south to meet Rye Dale near Hawaby. (Wikipedia). It is believed that the streets were constructed by the Bradley Brothers, builders.

Birch Park Close (Huntington)

A smaller close leading from Birch Park Road. See Birch Park Road

Birch Park Road (Huntington)

Birch Park, which started off as an Industrial Estate in the Huntington area is named after the York firm of William Birch and Sons Ltd. who developed the site. It was subsequently sold and the new owner/developer built houses on it. Although Google maps show this road as just Birch Park, the road signage states Birch Park Road.

Birkdale Grove

Royal Birkdale Golf Club is a golf course in the United Kingdom in North West England, located in Southport, Merseyside. It is one of the clubs in the rotation for both the Open Championship and Women's British Open and has hosted the Open Championship ten times from 1954 through 2017. See Beckfield Lane School Estate.

Birstwith Drive (Holgate)

Part of a York City Council Development from the late 1960's, early 1970's that consists of blocks of flats. The streets on this development are named after Yorkshire place names that begin with the letter "B": Birstwith is a village and civil parish in the Harrogate district of North Yorkshire, England. It is part of the Nidderdale, and is situated on the River Nidd. (Wikipedia)

Bishopdale Way (Fulford)

Part of a 650 home development named the Germany Beck Estate constructed by the developers Persimmons. This street built as part of its first phase where the streets are named after regional watercourses. Bishopdale Beck is a major tributary of the River Ure in North Yorkshire, England. The beck flows down Bishopdale, a side valley of Wensleydale in the Yorkshire Dales. {Built, but not published on Google Maps}

Bishopgate Street (Clementhorpe)

May take its name from the area that it borders, Bishophill. No mention of a gate called 'Bishopgate' through the now demolished part of the Bar Walls can be found. However there is documented evidence (BHO website) that, Skeldergate Postern was called 'porta' or 'posterna de Hyngebrygg' from 1315 until about 1500, apparently from a drawbridge over the wet ditch or an inlet of the river; in 1451 it was described as the postern towards Clementhorpe. A new door was made for it in 1601 at a cost of 21s. 6d. In 1609 it was enlarged for the passage of Archbishop Matthew's coach, but after his death it was ordered in 1629 to 'be made up as little and straiter as yt was formerly.' This could have led to the name being locally known as Bishopgate. The street is shown, but, un-named on maps from 1822, on which no buildings can be seen on the opposite side of the road to the bar walls. This is thought to have started between 1846 and 1851. The street appears named on Captain Tucker's (R.E.) Ordnance Map of York.

Bishophill Junior

See Bishophill Senior, the Junior refers to the newer of two churches in the area, both dedicated to St. Mary.

Bishophill Senior

First mentioned in the 13th-15th centuries as probably Besingate. The name Bishophill was originally that of a district in 1344, known earlier as Bichall, probably a possession of the pre-Conquest church of York. The Senior refers to the older of two churches in the area, both dedicated to St. Mary. It has since been demolished.

Bishopsfields Cloisters

Map evidence from 1853 shows the area this street was built on was called Bishopsfield. Part of the Phoenix Boulevard development. See also Phoenix Boulevard.

Bishopsfields Drive

See Bishopsfield Cloisters

Bishopsway (Badgerhill)

Believed to be named after Archbishop Holgate's School, which moved to Badgerhill in 1963, the same era that the estate was being developed. The street terminates at the school's playing field. The land on which the school and grounds are was once a single field. This street is the only one that was built in the same field.

Bishopthorpe Road

This has a directional origin, the road leads from York to Bishopthorpe village. It is an ancient road. In 1405 the 42nd Archbishop of York, Richard Scrope, and the Earl of

Nottingham were tried for high treason by King Henry IV. They were condemned to death and taken to a field at the side of Bishophthorpe Road and beheaded.

Bismarck Street {P}

The Leeman Road area of York has a number of streets which reflect its railway heritage. There are however, many which relate to national and international statesman. This street is believed to be named after; Otto von Bismarck also known as Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince of Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg (Born von Bismarck-Schönhausen; German: Otto Eduard Leopold Fürst von Bismarck, Herzog zu Lauenburg; 1 April 1815 – 30 July 1898), was a conservative German statesman who masterminded the unification of Germany in 1871 and served as its first chancellor until 1890. (Wikipedia)

Black Horse Lane

Possibly taking its name from the nearby 'Black Horse Passage', which shows on the 1852 map of York, which took its name from The Black Horse Public House situated on Fossgate. Earliest mention 1783 (YCA K69). While an application for a new licence to be granted to this beerhouse was refused in 1846 it still appeared in street directory until 1867. A haunt of thieves & prostitutes. (Hugh Murray's Directory of York Pubs)

Blackthorn Drive (Huntington)

Part of a development located near to Highthorn Road. Their origins devolve from the Highthorn and refer to differing thorn types; White, Black, May, Red, Briar and finally Field.

Blake Street

First mentioned in 1150– 60. The name may be derived from the Scandinavian personal name 'Bleiki', or may mean 'bleaching' or even 'white' street. (RCHM Vol 5)

Blakeley Grove

Initially authorised by the Huddersfield Waterworks Act of 1871, it was not fully completed until April 1904. The reservoir is part of a descending chain of four reservoirs in the Wessenden Valley: Wessenden Head Reservoir, Wessenden Reservoir, Blakeley Reservoir and Butterley Reservoir.

Blakeney Place {P}

Named after Sir Percy Blakeney, the hero character in the novel 'The Scarlet Pimpernel' by Baroness Orczy, who was a Hungarian-born English novelist. She wrote the historical adventure The Scarlet Pimpernel in 1905. She began to write in 1895 and in 1900 published 'The Scarlet Pimpernel' as a play, written in collaboration with her husband; Montague Barstow (died 1943). The success of the work on the stage led to its adaptation as a novel. Montague Barstow was a member of the Barstow family from the nearby Garrow Hill.

Bland Lane (Knapton)

Named after William or Richard Bland, landowners mentioned when the Land Enclosure Act of 1774 was enacted in The Township of Acomb.

Blatchford Court (Clifton Without)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

One of a modern development which share a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Blatchford Downs is an area of woodland near to the town of Gomshall in Surrey and is owned by the National Trust.

Blatchford Mews (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which share a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. See Blatchford Court

Blenheim Court (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Blenheim Palace is a monumental country house in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. It is the principal residence of the Dukes of Marlborough, and the only non-royal, non-episcopal country house in England to hold the title of palace. (Wikipedia)

Bleriot Way {P}

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, Louis Blériot, (born July 1, 1872, Cambrai, France - died Aug. 2, 1936, Paris), French airplane manufacturer and aviator who made the first flight of an airplane between continental Europe and Great Britain.

Blossom Court (Acomb)

One of a group of streets that share a common theme of plants. See Lowfield Green Estate.

Blossom Street

Derived from 'Ploxswaingate', the street of ploughmen, a name traceable to the early 13th century. Its great width allowed a horse and cattle market to be held along it. (RCHM V3) Blossom Street was originally Ploughswaingate and then became Ploxwangate, before eventually becoming Blossomgate and now Blossom Street. A ploughswain was a man who repairs ploughs. Blossom Street was the street of the plough repairmen.

Blue Beck Drive

Named after the water course Blue Beck which runs nearby and exits into the Ouse. 1853 maps do not name it but do show the presence of Blue Bridge on Shipton Rd.

Blue Bridge Lane {P}

Leading from Fishergate to 'Blue Bridge. The first bridge over 'Browney Dyke' on the River Foss was built in 1738 and consisted of a wooden drawbridge which was painted blue and established the name for all its successors. This was taken down in 1768 and replaced with a stone bridge which was, in turn, replaced by a wooden swivel bridge in 1801 at the completion of the Foss Navigation. By 1857 the bridge was replaced by one constructed of metal.

Board Street

The word 'board' occurs quite frequently in Victorian times. This is because many organisations run for the public good were overseen by boards of worthies. This street may have been named after the board of the nearby school (St. Clement's School) or simply a reference to this style of governance. Board Schools were the first state run schools and local

boards could raise funds, build and run non-denominational schools, subsidise church schools and pay the fees of the poorest children. (Clements Hall Local History Group)

Bog Lane (Woodthorpe)

This lane is near to Bog Farm and leads to towards Askham bog.

Bolby Road

Bolby reservoir, North Yorkshire, UK, was completed in 1880 as a means of water supply to the local area. In June 2005 a flood event with a return period in excess of 1 in 10 000 years caused significant damage to the masonry-lined spillway structure. The reservoir had not been used for supply since 2003 and it was subsequently decided to discontinue the reservoir under section 13 of the Reservoirs Act 1975

Bonington Court (Holgate) {P}

Sir Christian John Storey Bonington, CVO, CBE, DL (born 6 August 1934) is a British mountaineer. His career has included nineteen expeditions to the Himalayas, including four to Mount Everest.

Bootham

Bootham is said to refer to the ‘booths’ or market stalls located in this area. St Mary’s Abbey held a weekly market there. Bootham Bar replaced the ‘porta principalis dextra’ of the legionary fortress and the road itself was probably on the line of the main Roman road north.

Bootham Crescent

Long-time home of York City Football Club, known as the minster men. It takes its origin from the main thoroughfare out of York towards Clifton. See Bootham.

Bootham Green

This is a small development off Newbrough Street, and is built in the former playground of Shipton Street School. It shares its origin with all others commencing with Bootham (See Bootham).

Bootham Row

See Bootham. This street was constructed before 1823 [1].

Bootham Square

See Bootham.

Bootham Terrace

See Bootham. This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1].

Boothwood Road

Booth Wood Reservoir is a man-made upland reservoir that lies north of the M62 motorway and south of the A672 road near to Rishworth and Ripponden in Calderdale, West Yorkshire, England. The reservoir was approved for construction in 1966 and completed in 1971. It supplies water to Wakefield.

Boroughbridge Road (Acomb)

A directional road, but not one that connects York/Acomb directly to Boroughbridge, as Knaresborough is the next large town on its route. When stage coaches were the main form of long distance travel, Boroughbridge lay on what is known as the Great North Road, linking London to Edinburgh. To get to Boroughbridge and onward to the North the junction at Green Hammerton was taken. The road in Acomb was originally part of the Boroughbridge and York Trust Road.

Borrowdale Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Borrowdale is a valley and civil parish in the English Lake District in the Borough of Allerdale in Cumbria, England. It lies within the historic county boundaries of Cumberland. It is sometimes referred to as Cumberland Borrowdale to distinguish it from another Borrowdale in the historic county of Westmorland. (Wikipedia)

Boundary Close (Heworth)

So named as it lies very close to the boundary between Huntington and Heworth. The boundary at this point follows the course of the stream South Beck, a tributary of the River Foss.

Bouthwaite Drive (Holgate)

Part of a York City Council Development from the late 1960's, early 1970's that consists of blocks of flats. The streets on this development are named after Yorkshire place names that begin with the letter "B": Bouthwaite is a hamlet in the Harrogate district of North Yorkshire, England. It is situated in Nidderdale, to the north of Pateley Bridge, close to the village of Ramsgill. The Nidderdale Way and Six Dales Trail both pass through the hamlet. The place is first mentioned in 1184 as Burtheit. (Wikipedia)

Bowes Avenue (Tang Hall)

There are several candidates for the origin of this avenue, William Bowes Snr., who was Lord Mayor of York on two occasions, 1417 and 1428 as well as being its MP in 1413 and 1417. He was described as a merchant. Then there was William Bowes, Lord Mayor in 1443, also described as a merchant. Finally Thomas Bowes, Apothecary, who was Lord Mayor twice in 1761 - 1762 and again in 1777 until 1778 when he died in office.

Bowland Way

As yet no origin has been established.

Bowling Green Court (Clifton)

This modern development is built next to The Rowntree/Nestles Bowling Club's greens on Haxby Rd.

Bowling Green Croft (Clifton)

See Bowling Green Court.

Bowling Green Lane

The green is shown on a map by Robert Cooper from a survey made 1830-1. The YORK COURANT of 16.4.1835 p4 says - York Bowling Club: the members of this club have, we

understand, determined to commence their meetings for the season in the next month at the bowling green in the Groves Fields. It is thought that the green was on the site of the present Jackson Street, & was presumably built over for housing some years later. Apparently the pub dates from 1818 & closed 1966.

Bowness Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Bowness-on-Windermere is a sprawling tourist town on the shore of Windermere, about halfway along the 10.5 mile length of the lake between Waterhead at the North end, and Lakeside at the South end. It developed after the opening of the railway line from Oxenholme and Kendal to Windermere in 1847. Bowness was the nearest accessible point on the lake. (Visit Cumbria website)

Bracken Close (Huntington)

As yet no origin has been established.

Bracken Hill

One of three streets off Woodland Way that share a common theme of moor/heathland flora: Bracken (Pteridium) is a genus of large, coarse ferns in the family Dennstaedtiaceae. (Wikipedia)

Bracken Road (Dringhouses)

This road borders the Knavesmire and was built alongside an uncultivated "rough area of land" which using the map key of 1940 designates it as a furze, this is usually associated with gorse, but no doubt mixed with this would have been wild brackens and ferns. There is mention of a Bracken Park group of houses in the Woodland Trust's pamphlet on Knavesmire Wood. However, I have had it confirmed by The Dringhouses Local History Group that they have no knowledge of this park and think it an error on the Trust's part.

Bradley Drive (Foxwood)

Named after George A. Bradley who was Senior Mental Welfare Officer City of York Council.

Braeside Gardens (Holgate)

Named after the property Braeside, that was on or near to the site of this street. The property was previously known as West Villa.

Brailsford Crescent

As yet no origin has been established.

Bramble Dene

As yet no origin has been established.

Bramham Avenue (Chapelfields)

Part of a development where the street names are based upon Yorkshire Villages. Bramham is a village in the civil parish of Bramham cum Oglethorpe in the City of Leeds metropolitan borough, West Yorkshire, England. It sits in the Wetherby ward of Leeds City Council and Elmet and Rothwell parliamentary constituency. (Wikipedia)

Bramham Grove (Chapelfields)

See Bramham Avenue (Chapelfields)

Bramham Road (Chapelfields)

See Bramham Avenue (Chapelfields)

Bramley Garth (Heworth)

Early maps show that the Garth is very near to Apple Tree Farm.

Brandon Grove

As yet no origin has been established.

Brandsby Grove (Huntington)

This grove lies close to the River Foss, which has few named tributaries. However, one of these is BRANDSBY Beck, which flows down the wooded valley of Brandsby Dale through the Dale Pond before joining the Foss.

Bransdale Crescent (Osbaldwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Bransdale is a valley running south through North Yorkshire, England, and part of the North York Moors National Park. Sandwiched between Bilsdale to the west and Farndale to the east, it is formed from the dales of Bransdale itself at the top of the valley, Sleightholmedale and Kirkdale. (Wikipedia)

Bransholme Drive (Clifton Without)

Bransholme water works is a surface water storage and pumping station serving the Bransholme and Kingswood estates in Kingston upon Hull, England. The facility was originally built in the late 1960s for both surface and waste water, and included a storage lagoon and sewage works – the sewage works was replaced c. 2000 by a large waste water treatment facility near Saltend near the banks of the Humber Estuary. (Wikipedia)

Branton Place (Chapelfields)

Prior to 1937, when Acomb was incorporated into the City of York, it was part of the Great OUSEBURN Rural District. Like many of the streets in Chapelfields, which are named after Yorkshire villages this one is named after the hamlet of Branton (Green) which is very close to the village of Great Ouseburn.

Bray Road

As yet no origin has been established.

Breary Close (Dringhouses)

This close is named after the Breary Family. Samuel Parsons' Map which took 5 years (1624-1629) to complete shows that very near, if not on the site of this close the land was owned by a Aldeman William Breary, who was a major landowner and figure in York and rose to be Sheriff and then Lord Mayor first in 1611 and then again in 1622. His son, Christopher Breary, also a merchant, followed him as Lord Mayor in 1659. They were both also

Governors of the York Company of Merchant Adventurers in Fossgate. (Text from press article: Shirley Somerton visits York to trace family history, Sept 2010).

Brecks Lane (Huntington)

This is named after Brecks Farm which was demolished 2019 and a small housing development was created. The area that surrounded the farm was known as "The Brecks." There is also another much older lane in Huntington that is known as Brecks Lane.

Brentwood Cres

As yet no origin has been established.

Bretgate

This street off Navigation Road. See Germany Lane.

Briar Avenue

As yet no origin has been established.

Briar Drive (Huntington)

Part of a development located near to Highthorn Road. Their origins devolve from the Highthorn and refer to differing thorn types; White, Black, May, Red, Briar and finally Field.

Bridge Lane

This was formally known as Asylum Lane, giving access to Bootham Mental Hospital. Between Wigginton Road & Scarbro' Terrace, it has been found from maps that 1958 was the last documented use of Asylum Lane. By 1962 it was Bridge Lane. Presumably as it went to the footbridge (Glass Bridge) over the Scarborough line and the word 'asylum' was no longer in use. On the latest maps it appears to be unnamed and relegated to a footpath/cycle way. Bootham hospital was referred to as an 'Asylum' in 1909 but this had been dropped by 1931.

Bridge Road (Bishopthorpe)

Named as it leads to the bridge that straddled the now de-commissioned railway line.

Bridge Street

Before the rebuilding of Ouse Bridge in 1810–20 this short stretch of street, sometimes called 'Briggate', was regarded as part of the approach to the bridge. It was entirely redeveloped (in 1815–22) with the new bridge and was known in the 19th century as New Bridge Street. (RCHM V3)

Bridle Way (Chapelfields)

No historical origin can be found for this road or link to adjacent streets. A Bridleway is a described as a path used for riding a horse (which is controlled by a bridle), with a right of way defined in law, over which the public have the right to travel on foot or on horseback or leading a horse, with or without a right to drive animals of any description along the way.

Briggs Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Bright Street {P}

John Bright 1811-1889 a politician in Gladstone's Government, President of Board of Trade & constant supporter of education, he was venerated in old age as an 'Institution'. A Quaker, John Bright attended Bootham School York where the library was named in his honour. Also named after him is the town of Bright in Victoria Australia, a school in Llandudno and John Bright Street Birmingham. This street was originally named Gladstone Street and changed its name between the years 1892 and 1909.

Brinkworth Terrace

Brinkworth Hall: Built on part of what was Elvington Moor. Brinkworth consisted of several closes of meadow and pasture. Was once known as 'Edmond's farm' and 'The Keys', but now known as Brinkworth. 155 acres adjoining upon the New Road leading to Wheldrake, towards the east of lands belonging to Ralph & John Dodsworth but now to Mr John Dodsworth (being formerly part of Elvington Common), towards the west upon the High Road leading to York. Towards the north and upon lands, now or late called 'Ellis's Allotment'. Towards the south all closes of land that are sited and lying and being within the precincts and tenures of Elvington and were in the occupation of James Willis, Robert Gibson and Peter Bayson. (elvingtonhistory.org) See Elvington Terrace.

Broad Lane (Acomb)

This Lane originally started at the rear of Acomb Grange. It is shown on the 1913 OS map as continuing on to a property called Wood House. Between these two properties the Lane can be seen to widen greatly, hence a broad lane. The primary access to Wood House has now be altered and the lane now gives access to fields. Present maps now show that it passes through what was the grounds of Acomb Grange and starts at the point where Grange Lane originally met the perimeter of its grounds.

Broadstone Way

Broadstone Reservoir is a small body of water just inside South Yorkshire. It is the first of a series of connected reservoirs (itself flowing into the Ingbirchworth Reservoir) that collect and feed water southeast down to the River Don.

Broadway

As yet no origin has been established.

Broadway Grove

As yet no origin has been established.

Brockfield Park Drive

This street takes its name from the earlier constructed Brockfield Rd, and from which it is a continuation. It was the main access to the Brockfield Park Estate which was developed c.1965

Brockfield Road

The road was built c.1931 and consisted of several named properties along its course. It was later extended to create the entrance to the Brockfield Park Estate. Its name may just be reference to the fact that badgers were inhabitants on the field upon which it is built. However, there is another possibility, in that Huntington has a long history with the Agar

family, who long resident in this part of the county, Seath Agars Close being an example of place names in Huntington and this from the BHO website; Agnes Agar, who at her death in 1592 held land of the queen as of her manor of Huntington in free socage 'by fealty and the payment of one rose in the time of roses' was perhaps one of the tenants of this land, but its later history is unknown. Another Agar, Benjamin, was responsible for the creation of Brockfield Hall at Warthill, which is only six miles from York, set in parkland that has seen little change from when he built the farm and walled-garden in 1799 and his house in 1804. The architect was Peter Atkinson, partner of John Carr of York.

Bromley Street

Massey Bromley 1846-84 designer of locomotives & patented a tyre turning lathe & was Chief Mechanical Engineer of Great Eastern Railway (GER) 1878-81. He died in the MS&LR Penistone Rail Crash of 1884. Along with 19 other passengers he was killed instantly & 60 others were injured many of whom died later. Coincidentally at the time of his death he was living in York Street off Baker Street London.

Brompton Road (Clifton)

This and the two streets Lister Way and Hudson Crescent were build at the same time and all have a link to Dr. William Arthur Evelyn, who before coming to York in Jan 1891 had been a young doctor at the Brompton Consumption Hospital for a several years.

Brook Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Brooklands (Osbaldwick)

Named after the race track. It was a 2.75-mile (4.43 km) motor racing circuit and aerodrome built near Weybridge in Surrey. It opened in 1907 and was the world's first purpose-built motor racing circuit as well as one of Britain's first airfields, which also became Britain's largest aircraft manufacturing centre by 1918, producing military aircraft such as the Wellington and civil airliners like the Viscount and VC-10. (Wikipedia)

Broome Road / Close / Way

As yet no origin has been established.

Brougham Close (Clifton Without)

One of a group of streets who's origins are based upon horse drawn carriages. A brougham (pronounced "broom" or "brohm") was a light, four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage built in the 19th century. It was named after Scottish jurist Lord Brougham.

Broughton Way

As yet no origin has been established.

Browney Croft

Named after the stretch of the River Foss/towpath named Brownie Dyke. The Browney, in the dark ages of superstition, implied a species of evil spirits, which differ from fairies, the latter being considered as good spirits... This Browey dyke is a place where boys resort to bathe and learn to swim, Hence, it is not improbable that this appellation may have been given by the parents, to deter them from the dangerous exercise. This is an extract from W.M.

Hargrove's book, *History and Description of the Ancient City of York*, dated 1819. An alternate origin being: Brownie Dyke is the staith on the Foss at Castle Mills Bridge. It derives from the Anglo-Norman brun eau dyke, a dyke of brown water — the muddy Foss. From the book *York: The History and Heritage of a City* by R. K. Booth. (1990)

Brownlow Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Brunel Court (Leeman_Rd) {P}

Isambard Kingdom Brunel, FRS (9 April 1806 – 15 September 1859) was a British civil engineer who is considered "one of the most ingenious and prolific figures in engineering history", "one of the 19th-century engineering giants", and "one of the greatest figures of the Industrial Revolution, who changed the face of the English landscape with his ground breaking designs and ingenious constructions. (Wikipedia)

Brunswick Street

This street runs east off Albemarle Road from near The Knavesmire pub. Development started around 1900, when it was known as Brunswick Road. The last bits of infill took place in 1954. Part of Brunswick Street was developed by Count De Burgh around 1903. Yet another royal – and German – connection with other streets in the area? In the absence of any direct evidence, we could surmise a connection to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick (1887-1953). Showing a remarkable lack of imagination in the choice of names, his great-grandfather was also Ernest Augustus, Prince of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, and fifth son of King George III of England. Ernest became king of Hanover in 1837 because, being female, Queen Victoria was barred from inheriting the throne. (Brunswick is the English name for the German city of Braunschweig.) (Clements Hall Local History Group)

Buckingham Street {P}

This street gains its name from the fact that it traversed the site of the grand mansion, Duke's Hall, which had once belonged to the Duke of Buckingham, one of Charles II favorites. This street was opened in 1855.

Bull Lane (Heworth)

As yet no origin has been established.

Bull Lane

As yet no origin has been established.

Burdyke Avenue

Named after the watercourse Bur Dike (Burdyke) which ran down that area and drained into the Ouse. Some of its upper reaches still exist above ground. However, its course from Archer Close in Clifton to the river was culverted (c. 1930) with a section running beneath Clifton Green. In the flood of December 2015 water from part the culverted section surfaced and flood the green and nearby road junctions.

Burgess Walk

One of the names chosen in 1974 for the Foxwood estate by the City Engineer & Surveyor's Department to commemorate deceased former members of the Council and Chief Officers.

Frederick George Burgess was the first Labour MP for York from 1929-1931. He was a member of London County Council from 1937-1949. He was a trustee of the N.U.R. He was a lecturer, writer and cartoonist. He died on March 31st 1951

Burlington Avenue (Layerthorpe) {P}

A group of the city's great and good approached Richard Boyle (25 April 1694 – 4 December 1753), 3rd Earl of Burlington, to ask him to design a suitable establishment. A vice-admiral of the county of York, he was a talented practitioner of the English classical architectural movement known as Palladianism'. (History of York website) This was to be Yorks Assembly Rooms, first used during race week in August 1732.

Burn Estate

As yet no origin has been established.

Burnholme Avenue

Map evidence of 1885-1903 and 1888-1913 show the creation of a large property named Burnholme. This Avenue gets its origins from it. Burnholme later became a Working Mans Club. See Burnholme Drive and Burnholme Grove.

Burnholme Drive

See Burnholme Avenue.

Burnholme Grove

See Burnholme Avenue.

Burniston Grove

As yet no origin has been established.

Burns Court (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, in that they are all names of either rivers or burns. The name refers to the multitude of named Burns which exist in Scotland, the word means waterway (stream) in Scottish.

Burnsall Drive (Holgate)

Part of a York City Council Development from the late 1960's, early 1970's that consists of blocks of flats. The streets on this development are named after Yorkshire place names that begin with the letter "B": Burnsall is a village and civil parish in the Craven district of North Yorkshire, England. It is situated on the River Wharfe in Wharfedale, and is in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The village is approximately 2 miles south-east from Grassington. (Wikipedia)

Burrill Avenue

John Burrill born Spring 1856 York, died 7.7.1924 York. A bachelor, he was a director of Samuel Border, Grocers, Coney St for many years (he outlived Mr Border by 13 years). He lived at Ellison Terrace, Clifton Green for many years, & his will of £25,000 enabled the nearby seven dwellings of John Burrill Homes at Water End be built in 1931. The avenue was built c.1937. The two adjacent avenues of Ashton & Ingram also commemorate benefactors in the Bootham/Clifton area.

Bursary Court

See York Tech College Estate.

Burton Avenue

As yet no origin has been established.

Burton Croft (Clifton)

This street is a legacy of a property of the same name upon which it is constructed, as seen on the 1910 OS Map.

Burton Green (Clifton)

This road was originally planned as part of the c1930 York ring road (which was not completed). The 1946 OS map of the area shows that it was a section of Kingsway North, this continues with the 1992 OS Map still showing it with the same name. In 1999 the street name was changed at the request of the residents in an attempt to distance it from the reputation that the area surrounding Kingsways North had attracted. As Kingsway North was the most well know street in the area it was used as a reference to the whole area, whilst the problems were not specific to the actual street. Brian Flanagan a resident at the time was instrumental in the campaign. The name, Burton Green was chosen after a competition by the residents was held to find a new name. As well as the name change the area was given a grant from the council for urban regeneration to improve the area and its facilities for the community. The name reflects its association with the Burton Stone area of York as it terminates at its junction with Burton Stone Lane.

Burton Stone Lane*

This can be attributed to the Burton Stone situated at the corner of the lane and Clifton. There is some confusion over the naming of the stone itself, as to whether or not it was named after the Burton family who owned the large house and grounds, Burton Grange. Map evidence shows that this street has had a change of name, on the 1851 map it is known as Burton Lane. Whereas on the 1891 map it is known as Burton Stone Lane, the name it retains today. On another map dated 1853 map of the area there is also an indication on the " Site of the Chapel and Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene", "Burton Stone", which could assigned to small symbol on the map containing a cross, but this is slightly ambiguous, which is at junction of Clifton and the lane. It also shows Burton Grange. The Burton Stone was known of and recorded in Drake's Eboracum 1736. Further investigation is needed to clarify the naming of the stone. This street was constructed between 1846 and 1851 [1].

Butcher Terrace

John George Butcher, born 15.11.1853 Killarney, died 30.6.1935 Kensington. Educated Cambridge University, a Barrister. He was M.P. for York July 1892 to January 1906. He then lost his seat by only 14 votes, but 4 years later in January 1910 he was re-elected, serving to December 1923, a total of 27 years' service. He was knighted and took the title of Baron Danesfort of Danesfort, County Kerry. He was further memorialised in the council estate off Kingsway West, see also Danesfort Avenue.

Buttermere Drive (Rawcliffe)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Buttermere is a small hamlet situated between the lakes Buttermere and Crummock Water, which were originally one post-glacial lake. The land was created by the debris washed down from the surrounding hills. Buttermere lake is owned by The National Trust, and is 1½ miles long, ¾ mile wide and 75 feet deep. The name Buttermere means “the lake by the dairy pastures”. (Visit Cumbria website)

Byland Avenue

Named after Bylands Abbey. The name was agreed in Council Minutes dated 6.1.1934

Byron Drive (Rawcliffe) {P}

George Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron FRS (22 January 1788 – 19 April 1824), known simply as Lord Byron, was an English poet, peer, and politician who became a revolutionary in the Greek War of Independence, and is considered one of the historical leading figures of the Romantic movement of his era. The Drive was built in 1933.

C. ~ Caedmon Close to Cygnet Street

Caedmon Close

The name was chosen c1976 to maintain the theme of Whitby, the Close is situated near Whitby Drive & Whitby Avenue. Earliest known English Christian poet. According to the Northumbrian historian Bede, when Caedmon was a cowherd at the monastery of Whitby in c660-680AD, he was commanded to sing by a stranger in a dream, and on waking produced a hymn on the Creation. The poem is preserved in some manuscripts. Caedmon became a monk and may have composed other religious poems.

Caesar Court

This is a small cul-de-sac running north off Moss Street. A plaque informs us that the name was chosen in 2006 after a competition. Edward Gray of Scarcroft Primary School was the lucky winner. The development was built for Yorkshire Housing, a social housing provider, and won a York Design Award in 2007. (Clements Hall local history group)

Cairnborrow (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The Burn of Cairnborrow is a tributary of the River Deveron.

Caithness Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. The Castle of Mey (also known for a time as Barrogill Castle) is located in Caithness, on the north coast of Scotland, about 6 miles (10 km) west of John o' Groats. In fine weather there are views from the castle north to the Orkney Islands. (Wikipedia)

Calcaria Court (Dringhouses)

This small street of Tadcaster Road is built on site of Roman remains. Dringhouses was a Roman settlement. (Dringhouses Local History Group) Calcaria was a small town in the Roman province of Britannia. Today, it is known as Tadcaster, located in the English county of North Yorkshire. The Romans founded the settlement and named it Calcaria from the Latin word for lime kilns, reflecting the importance of the area's Magnesian Limestone geology as a natural resource for quarrying. (Wikipedia)

Caldbeck Close

As yet no origin has been established.

Calder Avenue

One of six streets on the same development which take their names from rivers. The River Calder is in West Yorkshire, in Northern England. It rises on the eastern slopes of the Pennines and flows through green countryside, former woollen-mill villages, and large and small towns before joining the River Aire near Castleford.

Cambrian Close (Huntington)

One of a group of six adjoining streets that are named after a hill/mountain range: The Cambrian Mountains are a series of mountain ranges in Wales. Originally the term "Cambrian Mountains" was applied in a general sense to most of upland Wales. (Wikipedia)

Cambridge Street (Holgate)

Originally a street of terraced houses this street was/is adjacent to Oxford St. It takes its name from the University City of Cambridge. The University of Cambridge is a collegiate public research university in Cambridge, United Kingdom. Founded in 1209 and granted a royal charter by King Henry III in 1231, Cambridge is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world and the world's fourth-oldest surviving university. (Wikipedia)

Cameron Grove

Charles Cameron Walker born 17.9.1844 Scarbro, died 4.11.1907 York, unmarried. A boot & shoe dealer with his bachelor brother at 58/9 (old numbering) Goodramgate (near Holy Trinity Church). Many years a City Councillor for Monk Ward, latterly an Alderman. He lived for many years at 40 St John Street. His will endowed 12 almshouses, built 1909, the architect being the renowned local Walter Brierley. The charity merged in 1972 with Barstow's Hospital (formerly in Caroline Street) & renamed Walker Barstow Homes.

Campbell Avenue

As yet no origin has been established.

Campleshon Road

In the vicinity of this road the 1852 map shows a Campleshon gravel pit, pond and lane. There are several Campleshons to be found in York. Several have been made Freemen of the city: (1625-49) Admissions to the Freedom of York: Temp. Charles I: Edwardus Campleshon, taylour. (1660-72) Admissions to the Freedom of York: 12-22 Charles II: Will. Campleshon, per redemp. (1689-94) Admissions to the Freedom of York: Temp. William & Mary: Henricus Campleshon, grocer, fil. Willelmi Campleshon and MAJORE. HEN. CAMPLESHON, GROC.. (1714-27) Admissions to the Freedom of York: Temp. George I : Henricus Campleshon, jr., mercator, fil. Henrici Campleshon. BHO Website. Thomas Campleshon , tailor , was one of the City Chamberlains in 1612 . The lane leading from the Bishopthorpe Road , near Nunthorpe Villas , to Knavesmire , is still known as Campleshon Lane . - R . H . S . (From WALKS THROUGH THE CITY OF YORK, WALKS THROUGH THE CITY OF YORK .1880)

Canham Grove (Osbaldwick)

This Grove takes its name from Edward William H Canham, born London 18.3.1868 died York 31.8.1940. He was a seedsman/nurseryman who lived for many years to his death at 'Inveresk' Hull Road.

Canons Court (Bishopthorpe)

One of two streets in this village which is home to the Archbishop of York that reflect a religious title. A canon is a member of certain bodies subject to an ecclesiastical rule. Originally, a canon was a cleric living with others in a clergy house or, later, in one of the houses within the precinct of or close to a cathedral and conducting his life according to the orders or rules of the church. (Wikipedia)

Carey Street

Named after the Carey family of which these are a selection: Henry Carey (1862-1942) is rightly mentioned as an army contractor, but he would have been only in his 20's when the street was built, & other family members are worth a mention. His York born father Joseph (1813-1891) farmed for some years at Heslington, then in the late 1870's he became a brick manufacturer off Lawrence St, probably the St Nicholas Works. John Carey (1810-1877), Joseph's elder brother, was a builder all his life in the Walmgate/ Lawrence St area.

Carleton Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Carlisle Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Carlton Avenue

As yet no origin has been established.

Carmelite Street

Named after a Carmelite friary which stood on this site from 1295-1540. This street was constructed between 1830 and 1838 [1].

Carnot Street (Leeman Rd) {P}

Marie François Sadi Carnot b 11.8.1837, President of the French Republic, assassinated by stabbing 25.6.1894. York City Council minutes 2.7.1894; p534 sent their condolences to the French ambassador on the nation's loss. The street completed shortly afterwards.

Carnoustie Close

Carnoustie Golf Links is in Carnoustie, Angus, Scotland. Carnoustie boasts four courses - the historic Championship Course, the Burnside Course, the Buddon Links Course and a free-to-play short, five-hole course called The Nestie. See Beckfield Lane School Estate.

Caroline Close (Holgate)

This later addition to Hamilton Drive follows the naming convention of its neighbouring streets. It is thought that it is named after someone connected with its construction. The close was completed in 1987 and was constructed by Persimmons. See Also Barbara, Robin, Trevor, Clive, Nigel, Mildred, Jennifer and Anderson Grove.

Carr Lane (Acomb)

Named after the geographical area (The Carr) that it traverses.

Carrfield

As yet no origin has been established.

Carrick Gardens (Acomb)

Named after Tom Carrick, landscape gardener, and was in charge of Backhouses's Nursery. He was born 21.10.1882 died Dec 1971, another man who enjoyed several years of seeing his street evolve from c.1960.

Carrington Avenue

This avenue is named after Mr. Carrington, one of the head gardeners of the Backhouse Nursery. See James Backhouse Place.

Carnock Close

As yet no origin has been established.

Carron Crescent (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The Carron is a river in central Scotland, rising in the Campsie Fells and flowing along Strathcarron into the Firth of Forth. It has given its name to several locations in Stirlingshire, as well as a type of cannon, a line of bathtubs, two warships, and an island in the Southern Hemisphere. (Wikipedia)

Carr's Lane {P}

This lane was probably named after John Carr (Born 1723), Lord Mayor of York (1770 - 1771) and 1785 following the death of James Woodhouse. He was an architect and a serving magistrate who designed some of Yorkshires finest buildings. He died on 22 February 1807. The lane was formerly known as Kirk Lane or Kirkgail (13th century). He also owned the large property at the foot of the lane on its north side. (RCHM V3)

Carter Avenue {P}

Thomas Carter, a butcher in the Shambles. Born in Newby Wiske 1851, he came to York in 1876 to succeed Wm. Silversides at 33 Shambles. A Councillor in 1898, Alderman 1907, he served as Lord Mayor 1910-11. He was one of the prime movers in purchasing the land for the new Tang Hall Estate, but never saw it come into being as he died on 25.6.1916 aged 65 at his farm at Tollerton which he had bought in 1908. This was the first street of council houses, occupied early 1921.

Castlegate

As its name implies, 'the street leading to the castle', but was not mentioned until the 14th century. (RCHM Vol 5)

Catherine Court

As yet no origin has been established.

Cavandish Grove

As yet no origin has been established.

Caxton Avenue (Acomb) {P}

This avenue was just across the road from the newly built modern premises of Ben Johnson printers of 1934. The avenue was probably of the same date & possibly relates to the 15th century William Caxton, the 'father' of English mechanical printing.

Cayley Close (Clifton Without)

Rev. Arthur Cayley, Born in Yorkshire, in 1776. He passed away on 22 APR 1848 in York. He was the author of "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh" (1805) and "Memoirs of Sir Thomas More with a new translation of his Utopia, his history of King Richard III and his Latin poems" (1808). (Anti-Jacobins: The Early Contributors To The Anti-Jacobin Review By Emily L De.) His uncle was George Cayley (Drive)

Cecilia Place

As yet no origin has been established.

Cedar Grove (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Cedarwood Close (Foxwood)

This street is one of five which branch off from Huntsman Walk. They all share the common theme of being either a non-native, indigenous or collectively named species of tree. Its name shares the woodland connotation of the areas name of Foxwood. No historical map evidence can be found of any wooded area in the streets location. Cedar is a majestic, non-indigenous evergreen conifer which can grow to 35m. The bark is blackish-brown with closely spaced ridges and cracks, and twigs are brown and slightly hairy. It has a distinct shape, with several trunks and clear horizontal layers in its structure. (woodlandtrust website).

Celtic Close (Acomb)

The Celts are a collection of Indo-European peoples of Europe identified by their use of the Celtic languages and other cultural similarities. The history of pre-Celtic Europe and the exact relationship between ethnic, linguistic and cultural factors in the Celtic world remains uncertain and controversial. (Wikipedia)

Cemetery Road

Cemetery Road Takes its name from the cemetery founded in 1837. On the 1852 map it is called 'East Riding Parade' but had the current name before 1891

Centurion Park (Clifton Without)

One of a pair of adjacent non-residential streets on Clifton Moor Retail Park, which share a Roman military rank origin. A centurion was a professional officer of the Roman army after the Marian reforms of 107 BC. Centurions commanded a century of around 80 legionaries. The centuries (centuriae) commanded by the centurion theoretically derive from centum ("hundred"), but that connection is now disputed. It certainly meant "company" or "tribe", but senior centurions commanded cohorts or took senior staff roles in their legion. Centurions were also found in the Roman navy. In the Byzantine Army, they were also known by the name kentarch (kentarchos). Their symbol of office was the vine staff, with which they disciplined even Roman citizens protected from other forms of beating by the Porcian Laws. (Wikipedia)

Chalfonts (Dringhouses)

Chalfonts, a modern house on Tadcaster Road and the small estate behind, built on the site of a Victorian villa of that name and its garden which were destroyed in the process in the '50s or '60s. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Chaloners Crescent (Dringhouses)

See Chanloners Road.

Chaloners Road (Dringhouses)

Investigations of maps from 1892 onwards show the presence of a Chaloner Whin (Whin: an uncultivated, rough plot of land). The route of this road leads to it. Hence, Chaloners Road. At this time the source of Chaloners Whin is not known.

Chancellor Grove

See York Tech College Estate.

Chancery Court

As yet no origin has been established.

Chancery Rise (Holgate)

This relatively modern street (1990's) is built near or upon the grounds of Chancery House (built prior to 1885), which when first constructed was named Ashvilla. Between c.1963 and 1982 it was the offices of Denison, Suddards & Co solicitors and it may have been possible that the company changed the name to be less house-like and more business-like, Chancery being a more legal term. (Holgate History FB Group)

Chantry Close

As yet no origin has been established.

Chantry Lane (Bishopthorpe)

This lane leads to the old church of St. Andrew's, next to which there was at one time a property named Chantry House. Some think that one of the houses on this lane is where Guy Fawkes was born. The term chantry is also used by the church as it was the practice of people in days gone by to pay an endowment to a priest/clergyman to say prayers to say prayers for them every year on a particular day after their death.

Chapel Row

Originally this led from George St to St George's Chapel. This was a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, later purchased by the Catholic Church, rebuilt in 1897 and used until 1977 as a Catholic Primary school.

Chapelfields Road

Named after the area called Chapel Fields, although there was no actual Chapel the land was owned by St Stephen's church in Acomb.

Chapman's Court (Woodthorpe)

This new court is built on the former site Chapman's Farm. There is also a nearby former brick works pond, which is known as Chapman's Pond. The Pond is situated in a small nature reserve. It is owned by the City of York Council and is one of the few free fishing ponds in

the region making it very popular for anglers. The pond (like the larger Hogg's Pond nearby) is a remnant of large excavations that were dug to extract clay for brick and tile manufacture in the 19th century. The brick and tile works closed around the time of the Second World War. By the late 1970s the pond was being used as a dumping ground for landfill. Historical maps show the current pond is approximately a third smaller than it was in the late 1960s – early 1970s.

Chapter House Street

On the line of the 'Via Decumana' of the Roman fortress. The name first occurs in 1838 and previously the street was regarded as part of Ogleforth. (RCHM Vol 5)

Charles Moor (Heworth)

This street built c.1972. It has its origins in that on Heworth Moor in June 1642. King Charles I, who had moved his court to York, summoned the lords and gentry to the moor to drum up support in his row with Parliament. There is no evidence that the street on the site of the gathering.

Charlotte Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Charlton Street

This street is thought to be named after Mr. Michael CHARLTON, Alderman of York. This extract from the announcement of his death from the York Herald, dated 7th June, 1881 - "Yesterday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, Mr. Alderman Michael Charlton, an old and respected citizen, died at his residence, Union-terrace....." and this from the Yorkshire Gazette dated 17th June, 1881 - "Sir J. MEEK said he was sure that the Council would not permit the present opportunity to pass away without a formal expression of their high estimation of the faithful services of the late Aid....."

Chase Side Court

This street is built near to what is now part of Hob Moor, which was often used for hunting by the York and Ainsty Hunt. So by definition Hob Moor was a "Chase." It is mentioned in the book, A History of the York and Ainsty Hunt by William Scarth Dixon (1899).

Chatsworth Terrace

As yet no origin has been established.

Chaucer Street {P}

Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1340s – 25 October 1400) was an English poet and author. Widely seen as the greatest English poet of the Middle Ages, he is best known for The Canterbury Tales. He also wrote a short poem (1390) entitled Fortune, in which it is thought that one of the Princes mentioned represented the Duke of York. (Wikipedia)

Chelkar Way (Clifton Without)

Chelker Reservoir is a man-made lake in North Yorkshire, England. It lies in the parish of Draughton, immediately north of the A65 road, between Skipton and the village of Addingham. It was put into service in 1866 and serves the Bradford area; it is currently owned by Yorkshire Water. The reservoir's main inflow is the River Wharfe. (Wikipedia)

Chelwood Walk

See Holgate Lodge Estate.

Cherry Garth (Osbaldwick)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards have been found. However the area pre c. 1965 was locally known as Appletree Village with a farm called Apple Tree Farm. Cherry apple - Asian wild crab apple cultivated in many varieties for its small acid usually red fruit used for preserving, it is found throughout temperate zones of the northern hemisphere. Or, Cherry Cox apple: Often shows dark red stripes and splashes of the solid red fruit. Keeps in storage one month longer than others of its type. (orangeippin website)

Cherry Hill Lane

Presumably got its name from the adjacent Cherry Orchard referred to in a deed of 1780, is a narrow lane leading from Bishopgate Street to Clementhorpe, and was undeveloped until c1830. (RCHM V3)

Cherry Lane (Dringhouses)

This lane was documented on Samuel Parson's 1629 map of Dringhouses. It is not known when the lane acquired its present name but it was well established by the 1930s. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Cherry Street

See Cherry Hill Lane. This street was constructed between 1867 and 1872 [1].

Cherry Tree Avenue

This Avenue in New Earswick is one of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees. Of importance is that at the bottom of Station Avenue (New Earswick) there is small bridge over the beck. This is the River Foss that runs alongside the Rowntree factory towards the city centre. A grove of cherry and almond trees was once created there.

Cherry Wood Cres

As yet no origin has been established.

Cheshire Close (Rawcliffe) {P}

Geoffrey Leonard Cheshire, Baron Cheshire, VC, OM, DSO & Two Bars, DFC (7 September 1917 – 31 July 1992) was a highly decorated Royal Air Force (RAF) pilot and group captain during the Second World War, and philanthropist. Among the honours Cheshire received as a pilot was the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces. He was the youngest group captain in the RAF and one of the most highly decorated pilots of the war. (Wikipedia) One of a group of six Streets in Rawcliffe near to the site of the airfield that existed there at one time. See Cobham Way, Coningham Ave, Barton Cl, Swinton Cl, and Didsbury Cl.

Chesney Fields (Foxwood)

Named after Earnest Chestney who in c.1939 bought the in-filled brick pond/clay pit on the corner of Kennel Lane (Now known as Foxwood Lane) and Gale Lane. Using reclaimed soil

that he bought from the York Sugar Beat Factory he covered the field making it possible for him to cultivate and create a small holding on which he kept pigs, chickens, horses and goats. The horses were used to pull the cart from which he and his brother would sell the vegetables together with fruits in and around Acomb. During this period he lived in St. Stephen's Road. In the early sixties he built a family house on the field and named it "Terosa" after his two children. This is now The Beagle public house on Foxwood Lane. When the street was named the council missed the T out of his name. Thanks to Foxwood Residential Association for the information which comes from their information board on the field.

Chessingham Gardens (Dringhouses)

This is a modern development and no historic, building legacy or topographical origin can be found. It reflects the name of the developers of the street, who were based in Dunnington, York where it had its HQ on Chessingham Park. The company is believed to be made up of people local to Dunnington. (Dunnington Parish Council)

Chestnut Avenue (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. The avenue has several mature Horse and Red Chestnut trees along its verges. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Chestnut Grove (New Earswick)

This former street was part of the early development of New Earswick. Later construction upon its length has reduced it now to a walkway. It is one of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Chestnut Grove

As yet no origin has been established.

Cheviot Close (Huntington)

One of a group of six adjoining streets that are named after a hill/mountain range: The Cheviot Hills, or sometimes The Cheviots, are a range of uplands straddling the Anglo-Scottish border between Northumberland and the Scottish Borders. The English section is within the Northumberland National Park. (Wikipedia)

Chiltern Way

The Chiltern Hills or, as they are known locally and historically, the Chilterns, is a range of hills northwest of London. They form a chalk escarpment across Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. (Wikipedia)

Chudleigh Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Church Gardens (Clifton)

Leads to the rear garden perimeter of the vicarage and Clifton Parish Church of St Philip & St James.

Church Gate (Acomb)

This development is built on land that was previously part of the grounds of Lidgett Methodist Church.

Church Lane (Bishopthorpe)

This lane was originally known as Back Lane. Bishopthorpe has had three different St. Andrew Churches. On St James's Day 25 July, 1899. The new church, without tower and with only £555 remaining of the debt, was consecrated by Archbishop Maclagan at a service attended by many dignitaries. The local papers again printed long and full descriptions of the events. The instrument of Substitution making the new church the official Parish Church is dated 27 July 1899. (standrewsbishopthorpe.weebly Website)

Church Lane (Heslington)

This lane passes by the formerly known Church of St. Paul's. It is now a local ecumenical partnership between the Church of England and the Methodist Church, making it one of few joint Methodist/Anglican churches. It was formed from Saint Paul's Church, Heslington and Heslington Methodist Chapel in 1971, the name of the combined church being "Heslington Church", though some people still incorrectly refer to it as "St Paul's". The old Methodist Chapel is now the village meeting room.

Church Lane (Huntington)

This Lane, crossing the Foss by Church Bridge, to which in 1435 Margaret Darell left two torches and her best gilded girdle, leads to the church of All Saints. BHO website

Church Lane (Poppleton)

This very long meandering lane leads to Norman Church of St. Everild's in Nether Poppleton.

Church Mews (Acomb)

This Mews an extension of Kirk View is next to St. Stephen's Church, Acomb.

Church Road (Osbaldwick)

Its origin reflects its proximity to the village church of St. Thomas's.

Church Street

Laid out in 1835 at the same time that Parliament Street was being built. Part, to the NW of St Sampson's church, was an entirely new street, and the remainder from Swinegate to Petergate was a widening of the mediaeval Girdlergate. (RCHM Vol 5)

Cinder Lane (Leeman Road)

This non residential street now gives access to industrial units on the former railway goods and mineral marshalling yard. Originally it was a footway through the yard leading from Leeman Rd to Holgate. Its name refers to the material used in its original construction: cinders, these would have been in abundance from the numerous coal powered steam railway engines.

Cinder Lane (Heworth)

This lane's name refers to the material used to surface this lane. Cinders from the York destructor were used in the city to surface roadside paths. This particular Cinder Lane runs from Heworth Green the other end connects as a pathway to 41 East Parade, it also fully

connects with Wood St. It has a few numbered properties on it, but in living memory has always been a wide 'made up' thoroughfare, albeit with deficient footpaths.

Claremont Terrace

As yet no origin has been established.

Clarence Street

The street was developed c.1830 when William IV became King. Its name could be due his previous title of Duke of Clarence & St Andrews.

Clay Place (Dringhouses)

This small street runs off Gale Lane and owes its origin to the industry which once took place nearby Brick Making. It is near to where the now infilled ponds used to be. The ponds were formed by the extraction of clay for making the bricks.

Claygate (Heworth)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards has been found. However the area pre c. 1965 was locally known as Appletree Village with a farm called Apple Tree Farm. Claygate Pearmain is an apple cultivar. It was found at Claygate, Surrey in England and brought to the attention of the Royal Horticultural Society by John Braddick in 1821. The apple was a popular eating apple in Victorian times and spread through England and to America. (Wikipedia)

Clement Street (Clementhorpe)

The possible origin of this street is CLEMENT Uredale Price born 1825 died 1879, a bachelor solicitor, son of Thomas Price the origin of Price's Lane. The adjacent Spencer Street can also be associated with Thomas by another son named Spencer Cosby. As too could the now demolished Caroline Street, as yet another of Thomas's children was Eliza CAROLINE baptized 15.6.1823. The date for the construction of this street is c.1856, and Caroline St c.1860. Caroline Street was demolished and Clement Street being truncated to their present length in c. 1965. See Price's Lane, Spencer Street.

Clementhorpe (the_street)

Named from the church dedicated to St. Clements which latterly c.1130 was incorporated into the Benedictine nunnery founded by Archbishop Thurstan. The nunnery was closed as part of Henry VIII dissolution of the Monasteries. However, remains of the nunnery precinct wall are still visible today. (RCHMY3, 48)

Cleveland Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Cleveland Way (Huntington)

One of a group of six adjoining streets that are named after a hill/mountain range: The Cleveland Hills are a range of hills on the north-west edge of the North York Moors in North Yorkshire, England, overlooking Cleveland and Teesside. They lie entirely within the boundaries of the North York Moors National Park. (Wikipedia)

Clifford Street

This street built c. 1878 was to act as a new thoroughfare taking traffic away from Castlegate. In order to create the thoroughfare Clifford House was demolished, so this might be the origin of this street. It could also take its name from Clifford's Tower. In 1596–7 a public scandal arose when the aldermen of York accused the gaoler, Robert Redhead, of trying to demolish the derelict tower and sell the stone for lime-burning. Contemporary correspondence about these events contains the first recorded use of the name 'Clifford's Tower'. The name is sometimes interpreted as evidence that the Clifford family claimed the post of constable to be hereditary. Alternatively, it may refer to the rebel Roger de Clifford, who was executed after the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322 and whose body was displayed on a gibbet at the castle. (english-heritage.org)

Clifton (the street)

This street is a continuation of Bootham starting at Grosvenor Terrace extending past Clifton Green to the junction of Rawcliffe Lane where it becomes Shipton Rd. This later section between Water End and Rawcliffe Lane was previously known as Skelton Road. This is a directional road from York to the old village of Clifton. The old village area was made a Conservation Area in 1968. It is the location of Nestle Foods Factory and the Public Schools of St Peter's and the former Queen Anne's. The origin of the name is derived from the Olde English pre-7th century *clif*, meaning a gentle slope, or more usually a riverbank, with *tun*, an enclosure or settlement. (Wikipedia)

Clifton Dale

See Clifton for origin.

Clifton Moor Gate (Clifton Without)

Named after Clifton Moor, the area surrounding where it is situated.

Clifton Park Ave (Rawcliffe)

This avenue was an original feature of the North Riding of Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum. It was the tree lined route (Avenue) which led to the Asylum's Chapel. Latterly the Asylum was renamed Clifton Hospital. The Asylum which occupied its site until its gradual abandonment in the late 1980's. Then, beginning on the 12 August 1997, York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological Watching Brief during excavations as part of the redevelopment of part of the former Clifton Hospital site on Shipton Road, York. In future this development was to be known as Clifton Park.

Clifton Place (Clifton)

Takes its name from 'Clifton' (the road) it comes off. See Clifton

Clive Grove (Holgate)

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as the Grove was being completed. See Also Barbara, Robin, Trevor, Nigel, Mildred, Jennifer and Anderson Grove.

Clock Tower Way

Named after the distinctive Clock Tower, which was part of the Terry's Chocolate Works. This new factory was built in an Art Deco style and opened in 1926. Prior to this date Terry's base of manufacturing was by the river at Clementhorpe.

Cloister Walk

Also known as Love Lane, in the early 13th century it was described as 'the path thorough the selions of Monkgate'. (York: The Making of a City 1068-1350 By Sarah Rees Jones). There is no evidence of a monastery in the area; the name has religious connotations with Monkgate.

Cobham Way (Rawcliffe) {P}

Sir Alan John Cobham, KBE, AFC (6 May 1894 – 21 October 1973) was an English aviation pioneer. A member of the Royal Flying Corps in World War I, Alan Cobham became famous as a pioneer of long distance aviation. After the war he became a test pilot for the de Havilland aircraft company, and was the first pilot for the newly formed de Havilland Aeroplane Hire Service. In 1921 he made a 5,000 mile air tour of Europe, visiting 17 cities in three weeks. (Wikipedia). He was one of a group of aviators known as Barnstormers. There is a tenuous link to York that he is mentioned in the book Round the Bend by Nevil Shute a one time resident of the city. The novel starts with Cutter's boyhood—he gets a job with the Alan Cobham "National Aviation Day" flying circus, of barnstorming aircraft which take customers up for short joyrides, with other entertainment provided. (Wikipedia) One of a group of six Streets in Rawcliffe near to the site of the airfield that existed there at one time. See Coningham Ave, Cheshire Cl, Barton Cl, Swinton Cl, and Didsbury Cl.

Coda Avenue (Bishopthorpe)

This avenue adjacent MYRTLE AVENUE was also built c.1928 by local man William Johnson Simpson (1886-1963), and recalls his Great War service in the 10th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment when he was decorated, possibly the Military Cross, for his actions at CODA Spur, Italy. See Myrtle Ave.

Coeside (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Coe rises at the north-eastern base of Buachaille Etive Beag and flows west along Glen Coe, Scotland. After dramatic waterfalls at the Pass of Glen Coe. It runs through the small Loch Achtriochtan before it turns north west. (Wikipedia)

Coggan Close {P}

Frederick Donald Coggan, Baron Coggan, PC (9 October 1909 – 17 May 2000) was the 101st Archbishop of Canterbury from 1974 to 1980. As Archbishop of Canterbury, he "revived morale within the Church of England, opened a dialogue with Rome and supported women's ordination". He had previously been successively the Bishop of Bradford and the Archbishop of York. See also Coggan Way

Coggan Way

See Coggan Close

Cole Street*

2 Possibilities for this Street: 1) Job Cole (1835 - 1901). He was a York carver and Stonemason, responsible for the drinking fountain on Museum St. He mainly produced work for churches, such as St. Clements. He died from influenza. He had his workshop on Gillygate near Portland Street and was a sculptor/stonemason with many of his headstones in the York Cemetery. When Portland Street was projected Mr Cole purchased land opposite Gillygate and built a similar showroom and here he carried on the business until his death, which took place on August 25th, 1901 aged 65. His wife died August 5th, 1911 aged 73; both are interred in the Cemetery. 2) Cole Street was already on the 1861 Census (when Job was mid 20's) and the answer is possibly Peter Cole c.1795-1865, a bricklayer living latterly in the nearby Brook Street.

Coledale Close (Rawcliffe)

One of four more recently developed streets in Rawcliffe that continue the areas Lake District theme for street names. The Coledale Horseshoe, sometimes called The Coledale Round, is a long walk over the Wainwright Fells surrounding the glacial hanging valley of Coledale, situated above Braithwaite near Keswick. (walklakes website)

Colenso Street

Named after the Battle of Colenso, Boer War, (15th December, 1899) being built between 1900 and 1902. The town of Colenso (South Africa) was named after Bishop John William Colenso (d. 1883), an English bishop of who was dubbed as having dubious reputation resulting in him being excommunicated from the Anglican Church. York has two memorials to those who fought in the First Boer War situated on the traffic island on Tower Street. The other more elaborate memorial, dedicated to those who fought in The Second Boer War, which commemorates Colenso, is in Duncombe Place. It was designed by George Frederick Bodley (one of the most famous 19th century church architects, originally from Hull) in 1905, and was one of his last works before his death in 1907.

College Court

See York Tech College Estate.

College Street

Its present name, used from about 1800, refers to St William's College on its NE side, but it was formerly called Vicars' Lane from the College of Vicars Choral in the Bedern. During the 18th century it was also known as Little Alice Lane, apparently from a local character. (RCHM Vol 5)

Colliergate

Named after charcoal dealers by 1303–4. Listed as a surname by the late 13th century - collere 'charcoal maker and seller', agent noun from Middle English 'col'. The meaning 'digger in a coal mine' is from 1590s. A 'coasting-vessel for hauling coal' is from 1620s. (RCHM Vol 5)

Collingham Drive

As yet no origin has been established.

Collingwood Ave

As yet no origin has been established.

Common Lane (Heslington)

This lane is shown on an 1853 map of the area, where it was shown to lead to an area called "Common Piece." (Via Ox Close Lane, named after the area on the map shown as Ox Closes)

Compton Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Concorde Park

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, the Aérospatiale/BAC Concorde is a British-French turbojet-powered supersonic passenger airliner that was operated from 1976 until 2003. It had a maximum speed over twice the speed of sound at Mach 2.04 (1,354 mph or 2,180 km/h at cruise altitude), with seating for 92 to 128 passengers. First flown in 1969. (Wikipedia)

Coney Street

First recorded in 1153-8 as 'Kunegestræte' from the Norse 'Kunung' (king) and hence meaning 'the king's street'. Together with its continuations of Old Coney Street (now Lendal) and Little Coney Street (Spurriergate), preserves the approximate line of a Roman road between the SW wall of the legionary fortress and the Ouse. The form 'Conyng Street' was the usual one until the 17th century. (RCHM Vol 5)

Conifer Close (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Coningham Avenue (Rawcliffe) {P}

Arthur Coningham (RAF officer). Air Marshal Sir Arthur "Mary" Coningham, KCB, KBE, DSO, MC, DFC, AFC (19 January 1895 – presumably 30 January 1948) was a senior officer in the Royal Air Force. During the First World War, he was at Gallipoli with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, was discharged in New Zealand as medically unfit for active service, and journeyed to Britain at his own expense to join the Royal Flying Corps, where he became a flying ace. Coningham was later a senior Royal Air Force commander during the Second World War, as Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief 2nd Tactical Air Force and subsequently the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Flying Training Command. On 30 January 1948, he disappeared along with all the other passengers and crew of the airliner G-AHNP Star Tiger when it vanished without a trace somewhere off the eastern coast of the United States in the Bermuda Triangle. (Wikipedia). One of a group of six Streets in Rawcliffe near to the site of the airfield that existed there at one time. See Cobham Way, Cheshire Cl, Barton Cl, Swinton Cl, and Didsbury Cl.

Conistan Close (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. The most notable feature of Coniston Village is The Old Man of Coniston, rising dramatically behind the houses when seen from the village centre. Coniston is a good centre for walkers and climbers, and those wanting to investigate the Tilberthwaite Slate quarries. (Visit Cumbria website). There is also Coniston Water on one of the lakes.

Conistan Drive (Layrthorpe)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. See Coniston Close (Shared Origins)

Connaught Court (Fulford) {P}

The Court was built by the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution in 1971. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn who was the second youngest son of Queen Victoria. He was the Freemason Grand Master 1901–1939.

Connaught Way (Huntington)

Named after Prince Arthur of Connaught, who visited the city in 1919. He was also known as the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and was the second youngest son of Queen Victoria. See Connaught Court.

Constantine Avenue {P}

Named after the Roman Emperor, Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus, (27/02/272 - 22/05/337), known as both Constantine the Great and Constantine I. His link to York (Eboracum) being that he was proclaimed emperor here in 306 by the Roman Army, after the death of his father.

Conway Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development whose origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Conwy Castle is a fortification in Conwy, located in North Wales. It was built by Edward I, during his conquest of Wales, between 1283 and 1289. Constructed as part of a wider project to create the walled town of Conwy, the combined defences cost around £15,000, a huge sum for the period. (Wikipedia)

Copmanthorpe Lane (Bishopthorpe)

At first sight this origin looks to be directional, connect the two villages of Bishopthorpe and Copmanthorpe. On the 1851 OS map it appears named, but terminates midway between the two at a property known as Providence Green. From that point the lane continues as an unnamed foot path.

Coppergate

Named from coopers or joiners, is first recorded in 1120–35. (RCHM Vol 5)

Coppergate Walk

See Coppergate

Cordwainer's Court

This Court, part of the modern Hungate development gives reference to the Shoemaker's Hall which evidence of which is shown on the 1852 map of York.

Corlett Court (Foxwood) {P}

One of the names chosen in 1974 for the Foxwood estate by the City Engineer & Surveyor's Department to commemorate deceased former members of the Council and Chief Officers. Dr. John Corlett, born 10.10.1884, Salford. He was long associated with the National Union of Teachers was the Labour MP for York from 1945-1950 in the big Labour landslide post WW2. He died in York on 18.1.1968.

Cornborough Avenue (Tang Hall)

Named after the township of Cornborough in the Parish of Sheriff Hutton. It consists of a few scattered farms, one of which, about a mile north of Sheriff Hutton, called Cornstore Farm, stands on the site of the manor-house of the Thwengs. (BHO website). The Thwenge family were Catholics and lived in the old Manor House (Tang Hall), now demolished, which was situated on the corner of the now Walney Road opposite the Walnut Tree Public House. (Tang Hall Local History Group website)

Cornlands Road (Foxwood)

No map evidence dated from 1852 can be found of the area showing it named as Corn land as in the example of Chapel field. Maps do show that it traverses several field, and whilst no reference can be found of the land usage except agricultural. It is therefore believed the name was chosen to evoke the idea of the land usage prior to urbanisation.

Cornwall Drive

As yet no origin has been established.

Cosmo Avenue

Named after Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York (1909-1928). Translated from Stepney; afterwards translated to Canterbury. SEE ALSO LANG AVENUE

Cotswold Way

The Cotswolds is an area in south central and south west England comprising the Cotswold Hills, a range of rolling hills that rise from the meadows of the upper Thames to an escarpment, known as the Cotswold Edge. (Wikipedia)

Count De Burgh Terrace

William Chapman (birth name 1840) added a 'papal' title of De Burgh in 1890 & also called himself 'Count'. Apparently he was quite an eccentric dresser. He died early 1901 aged 60 in York. All his children assumed the surname De Burgh. He developed a great part of Victorian South Bank & part of the Leeman Road 'island'. It has always surprised me that his 'own' street on South Bank is about the shortest on the estate when presumably he could have had his 'pick'. On the 1891 census he & family, (although all born in York & the subsequently returned to York) were living at 41 Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough, only a few yards away from the other York Land Agent, William Surtees Hornby, who was living at no. 26 Albemarle Cres. De Burgh's son Harold carried on the Land Agents business & was of course a prominent City Council member. He lived many years at 118 Knavesmire Crescent. The De Burgh Estates were still about in the early 1960's, owning many dozens of South Bank properties with rent paying tenants.

Coursey Grove

As yet no origin has been established.

Coxlea Grove (Osballdwick)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards has been found. However there was a local farm called Apple Tree Farm. Cox's Orange Pippin, in Britain often referred to simply as Cox, is an apple cultivar first grown in

1830, at Colnbrook in Buckinghamshire, England, by the retired brewer and horticulturist Richard Cox. Though the parentage of the cultivar is unknown, Ribston Pippin seems a likely candidate. (Wikipedia)

Crabtree Grove (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Cranbrook Ave / Rd

As yet no origin has been established.

Cranfield Place

As yet no origin has been established.

Crawley Way (Heworth)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards has been found. However the area pre c. 1965 was locally known as Appletree Village with a farm called Apple Tree Farm. Crawley Beauty is a very useful cooking apple that was first grown at Tilgate near Crawley and then cultivated by the nursery J.Cheal & Sons.

Crichton Avenue {P}

Named after David Crichton, a prominent public figure in York until his sudden death in 1921 at the age of 51. His widow later became the first woman Lord Mayor of York in 1941.

Crimple Crescent (Fulford)

Part of a 650 home development named the Germany Beck Estate constructed by the developers Persimmons. This street built as part of its first phase where the streets are named after regional watercourses. Crimble Beck or the River Crimble is a beck which flows through North Yorkshire, England. It is a tributary of the River Nidd which it joins between Little Ribston and Walshford north of Wetherby. (Wikipedia) {Proposed name yet to be built. Not published on Google Maps }

Crinan Court

This canalised river runs from Crinan to Ardrishaig and provides a connection between the Firth of Clyde and the Western Isles avoiding a long journey round the Kintyre Peninsular. The Crinan Canals is 9 miles (14.5 km) long and has 15 locks and 6 swing bridges.

Croft Court (Bishopthorpe)

The piece of land that is named Croft Court once belonged to a market gardener, James Croft. It was used for his business and the old maps show there was an orchard on it. His daughter, Louisa Croft, married Lewis Kirk a shoemaker. Lewis learned about market gardening from his father-in-law and eventually inherited the land. The old house, which is set back from Main Street was the family home - it is still there; it was called Croft Garth. The land was sold to builders in 1968 and about 18 months later, the houses which you see today were up for sale and it was named Croft Court.

Croftside (Acomb)

See Croftway.

Croftway (Acomb)

This street takes its name from the Yorkshire meaning of "Croft": In general this was a small piece of enclosed land but in Yorkshire such enclosures usually adjoined a dwelling house. (yorkshiredictionary.york.ac.uk). OS map of the area from 1853 shows the presence of such an area adjacent to this street. From the maps it can be seen that originally it joined onto a short section of Ridgeway, which is now a cul-de-sac off it.

Crombie Avenue

The Crombie family (sometimes in the past spelt Crumbie) were a well-known local family living in Bootham. George Crombie was a noted solicitor. His spinster daughter Ethel Maude H. born July 1876, died 15.10.1923 did much voluntary work connected with Dr Evelyn (the adjacent Evelyn Crescent). In those pre National Health Service days, she set up the County Hospital Linen Guild in 1907 & ran it for 18 years up to her early death aged 47, at which point the Guild was renamed the Ethel Crombie Linen Guild & organised by Dr Evelyn's wife.

Cromer Street

Cromer is an area in the town of Scarborough. It is on the coast and has a part known as Cromer Point a well known place for bird watching. The York born developer of the area, William SURTEES Hornby, who seemingly carried on overseeing the area after moving to live at Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough c.1887 (died Scarborough 1906).

Cromwell Road

Named after Oliver Cromwell, one of several streets in Bishophill that commemorates leaders during the Civil War (see also Hampden Street). Previously known as Gaol Lane, after the King's Gaol which was in the Bitchdaughter Tower. (R. K. Booth, 'York: the history and heritage of a city', p. 151)

Cross Lane

As yet no origin has been established.

Cross Street (Acomb)

It is believed that this is a purely descriptive name and not related to a family name. Here it has been used as an equivalent to Link Rd. The street is very short and links what was Back Street to Front Street. It also forms a cross road with Green Lane and Front Street.

Crossfield Cres

As yet no origin has been established.

Crosslands Road

As yet no origin has been established.

Crossways

As yet no origin has been established.

Crummock (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Crummock Water is a lake in the Lake District in Cumbria, North West England situated between Buttermere to the south and Loweswater to the north. The meaning of 'Crummock' seems to be 'Crooked one', from British (Brythonic Celtic) "'crumbaco'-'crooked'". This may refer to the winding course of the River Cocker, which flows out of the lake, or refer to the bending nature of the lake itself. The word 'water' is the main Lakeland term for 'lake'. (Wikipedia)

Cumberland Street {P}

Until the 19th century Cumberland Street was one of three streets that ran south-west from Castlegate, to King's Staith on the east bank of the River Ouse. In the 13th century it was called Thursgail, meaning 'Giant's Lane'. It was later known as Thrusgate, Thrush Lane, and as Middle Water Lane from c1560. In 1880 it was renamed and was shortened by the establishment of Clifford Street (RCHM V5). Presumably named after Cumberland House located on the King's Staith corner. This was built c1710 by William Cornwall, tanner and brewer (Sheriff 1700, Lord Mayor 1712, 1725), and was occupied by the Duke of Cumberland on his return from Culloden in 1746.

Curzon Terrace

This street is possibly named after either. George Curzon-Howe, 2nd Earl Howe (1821-1876), Tory politician and Peer or his son: Richard Curzon-Howe, 3rd Earl Howe (1822-1900) Peer & soldier

Custance Walk

Named after the prioress of the convent of St. Clement: Custance Basy, confirmed 28 August 1315

Cycle Street {P}

This street is named due it leading to a cycle manufacturing factory circa 1900, known as the Engineer Cycle Works Ltd., manufacturing cycles of the same name. The works was bought by the British Power, Traction and Lighting Co., which went into receivership in 1903.

Cygnets Street

This started as Union Street (unsure of date), but as there was more than one Union Street, in 1893 the City Council changed it to Cygnets Street with some possible logic as it did connect with Swann St, but as this was spelt double 'nn' I always thought it likely to be named after the local banking firm of Swann, Clough & Co.

D. ~ Dalby Mead to Dundas Street

Dalby Mead (Huntington)

Named after the Dalby-cum-Skewsby is a civil parish in the Hambleton district of North Yorkshire, England. The population of the civil parish taken at the 2011 Census was less than 100. See Skewsby Grove.

Dale Dyke Grove (Rawcliffe)

Dale Dike Reservoir or Dale Dyke Reservoir is a reservoir in the north-east Peak District, in the City of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England, and a mile west of Bradfield and eight miles from the centre of Sheffield, on the Dale Dike, a tributary of the River Loxley. (Wikipedia)

Dale Street

As yet no origin has been established.

Dale's Lane (Heworth)

Robert Dale, native of Bielby near Pocklington, gardener of Heworth Village from c.1846 to his death on 17.3.1880. Although the 1851, 61 & 71 censuses give no specific address except Heworth Village. The 1861 states: 'Gardener of 4 acres employing 1 man.'

Dalguise Grove

Named from Dalguise House, a large Victorian house that stood west of Heworth Croft, on Heworth Green. Shown as Crown Cottage on the 1891 O.S. map, it was renamed Dalguise House between 1909 and 1931. It was converted into flats in the 1920s but this was a short lived development and the house was demolished to make way for a new housing development, Dalguise Grove, in the 1930s. (Mike Griffiths & Associates; 'Heworth Croft, York: a scheme of archaeological recording works', 2003). The house was known as Crown Cottage up to owner William Dove (local foundry owner) dying on 11.8.1902. It was Dalguise House by 1911 census with occupier Alfred D Stuart. Although born in Hull, his father Peter was Scottish, most likely to have had roots in Dalguise, a small village just south of Pitlochry.

Dalmally Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. Dalmally is a village in Argyll and Bute, Scotland. It is near the A85 road and is served by Dalmally railway station. Former Labour Party leader John Smith was born in Dalmally in 1938. The village is the location of the Craig Lodge Community Family House of Prayer, a Roman Catholic retreat house. The charity Scottish International Relief, also known as Mary's Meals, is based in Dalmally. Glenorchy Camanachd, a shinty team play their home games in the village at Mart Park.

Dalton Terrace

As yet no origin has been established.

Damson Close (Holgate)

Part of a development where all the other streets are named after mountaineers/climbers. There is a possibility that the letter A has been omitted from its name as there was a

renowned American mountaineer called Scott Adamson. Also the development is managed by the Joseph Rowntree Trust and the name could a reference to a tree, following on from a stipulation of Joseph Rowntree when he founded New Earswick, that the streets should be named after trees. Damson as it could have been in an area where the Backhouse Nursery reared fruit trees.

Dane Avenue (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. The Danes were a North Germanic tribe inhabiting southern Scandinavia, including the area now comprising Denmark proper, and the Scanian provinces of modern southern Sweden, during the Nordic Iron Age and the Viking Age. They founded what became the Kingdom of Denmark. (Wikipedia)

Danebury Crescent (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. See Danebury Drive.

Danebury Drive (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. This street however has a possible link to the area. A map from 1892 shows the presence of a large property called Grove House, which was a private lunatic asylum. Then, by 1907 it had changed its name to Danebury House. See Dane Ave.

Danes Croft (Fulford)

One of three streets on a development that is off Danesmead Close. It is linked the other two by having a Scandinavian theme (Denmark) giving reference to the area where it is built, which is believed to have been the site of a Viking settlement. See also Stockholm Cl and Norway Dr.

Danesfort Avenue (Acomb) {P}

John George Butcher, born 15.11.1853 Killarney, died 30.6.1935 Kensington. Educated Cambridge University, a Barrister. He was M.P. for York July 1892 to January 1906. He then lost his seat by only 14 votes, but 4 years later in January 1910 he was re-elected, serving to December 1923, a total of 27 years' service. He was knighted and took the title of Baron Danesfort of Danesfort, County Kerry. See also Butcher Terrace.

Danesgate (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. See Dane Ave.

Danesmead Close (Fulford)

Named after Danesmead School on whose grounds part of this closes traverses. The School was named after a large property called Danesmead which was built 1892-1909. The school was opened in 1954 on/near that site. When it closed the grounds were developed and the Close plus others streets came into being. It is also thought that there was a Viking settlement in the area giving the original name for the house and School.

Danum Drive (Fulford)

See Danum Road.

Danum Road (Fulford)

Roman name for Doncaster, on the roman road out of York via Tadcaster on route to Lincoln, avoiding the Humber river. Doncaster like York also has a Minster. The builder of this road was Tom Gledhill, who was born in Snaith 28.1.1886 and appears to have lived many years in Doncaster, although he (died 1955) & his wife Lily (died 1981) are buried in Fulford Cemetery. On the 1939 register in Doncaster his entry is not very legible and he has been transcribed as 'Butler (retired)'

Darbie Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Darnborough Street

Richard Darnbrough who was a plumber and glazier of Fetter Lane, proposed new streets in Clementhorpe in 1856. The council initially declined. But after his death in 1860 the streets were built as he had planned. One of which now bears his name. (Often spelt Darnborough) There is also a lower Darnbrough St. (Clement's Hall LHG's book on Bishopthorpe Rd.). This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1].

Darnbrook Walk (Tang Hall)

Named after a summit in the Yorkshire Dale. The eastern flank of Darnbrook Fell runs for almost three miles above Littondale. To the north the fell is bounded by Penyghent Gill and to the south by the equally steep sided Cowside Beck. To the west a boggy saddle connects Darnbrook Fell with its higher neighbour Fountains Fell.

Darwin Close (Huntington) {P}ferg

This close within the perimeter of Birch Park Road takes its name from, Charles Robert Darwin; FRS FRGS FLS FZS was an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the science of evolution. His proposition that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors is now widely accepted, and considered a foundational concept in science. (Wikipedia)

Davygate

Takes its name, as did Davy Hall, from the family of David, king's larderer in the Forest of Galtres. (RCHM Vol 5)

Daysfoot Court

As yet no origin has been established.

De Gray Court (Clifton)

See De Gray Terrace.

De Gray Place (Bishopthorpe)

Walter de Gray or Walter de Grey (died 1 May 1255) was an English prelate and statesman who was Archbishop of York from 1215 to 1255. He was Lord Chancellor under King John.

De Gray Terrace (Clifton)

Named after the 2nd Earl de Grey. A large part of Clifton was sold off by him in 1836, including the site of the proprietary School built 1837 (later St Peter's). His estate also included a large portion of Burton (Stone) Lane. The 19th century Earls de Grey were the Robinson family, Sir Thomas owned the Red House on Duncombe Place. The 2nd Earl also gives his name to the De Grey Rooms which at one time were the HQ of the Yorkshire Hussars when he was commandant.

Deangate

A modern road created to take through traffic in 1903. Later close to traffic to protect the fabric of the Minster from vibration etc. It gives reference to the post of Dean of York, the member of the clergy who is responsible for the running of the York Minster cathedral. As well as being the head of the cathedral church of the diocese and the metropolitan church of the province, the Dean of York holds pre-eminence as the Vicar of the Northern Province. (Wikipedia)

Deanhead Grove

Deanhead Reservoir is a reservoir near Scammonden, in the metropolitan district of Kirklees, West Yorkshire, England. It is named after Dean Head, a village that was mostly submerged during construction of the dam. Construction started in 1838 and it opened a year later, almost 140 years before Scammonden Reservoir (its downstream neighbour) was opened in 1971. Water flowing out of Deanhead forms Black Burne Brook which now feeds into Scammonden Water. Deanhead reservoir was originally constructed to supply water to the factories in the Blackburn Valley that was downstream of the reservoir. During the 1995 drought, the outlines of foundations of buildings in the village were visible. (Wikipedia)

Deans Close (Bishopthorpe)

One of two streets in this village which is home to the Archbishop of York that reflect a religious title. dean, in a church context, is a cleric holding certain positions of authority within a religious hierarchy. The title is used mainly in the Anglican Communion, the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and many Lutheran denominations. (Wikipedia)

Dee Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Dee is a river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It rises in the Cairngorms and flows through southern Aberdeenshire to reach the North Sea at Aberdeen. (Wikipedia)

Deepdale (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Deepdale is valley near Brothers Water. There is also a fell walk known as the Patterdale-Deepdale Horseshoe.

Deer Hill Grove

Near Huddersfield, the first reservoir to be built on the site covered an area of around 3½ acres and was constructed by local mill owners on land owned by Lord Dartmouth. Usually known as Lingards Reservoir and sometimes as Deer Hill Reservoir, this is the reservoir marked on the first O.S map which was surveyed circa 1849. The map appears to show the

reservoir draining into Bradley Brook which flows down through Holt Head towards Slaithwaite. (huddersfield.exposed)

Del Pyke

Named after the former church of St. John Del Pyke, which stood in Ogleforth and was demolished in the 16th century. The Rev. Angelo Raine suggests the church got its name (a) because the church had a steeple or (b) it stood near the gate of the liberty, the pyke being a bar or gate, as in turnpike. Eldon Street was at one time split into Lower, Middle & Upper. The Upper part was renamed Del Pyke in 1964. The site was near the 2nd Archbishop Holgate's School in (Upper) Eldon Street after moving from Ogleforth, so the name was chosen by Mr. E.N. Jewels, deputy headmaster of Nunthorpe Grammar School.

Delwood (Fulford)

In the western back lane stands a large early-19th-century house in its own grounds, Delwood Croft, which was built before 1742 and enlarged before 1827. It has a three-storeyed garden front with canted bays rising through all the floors. BHO website.

Dennis Street

This road used to be called St. Dennis Road and extended from Walmgate to the River Foss - This street runs parallel to St Denys Road but the other side of the church. The difference being that map evidence shows that at some point the church has changed the spelling of its name from Dennis to Denys, but both names relate to the 3rd century French martyr and saint, Saint Dennis was decapitated by the Romans for his faith. See St Denys Road.

Dennison Street

In a document produced by a sub committee responsible for looking at duplicate Street names in York, dated 12th March 1890; and authorised by the Town Clerk; Mr. George McGuire the following recommendation was made regarding this street: "William Street, Huntington Road to be renamed Dennison Street." (sic) Further evidence of its origin can be found in this article from the York Herald, 12 January 1895. "The Town Clerk said that Mr. Dennison was the owner of seven houses in Dennison-street, adjoining Huntington-road. The Corporation proposed to have the street made up, the roadway macadamised, and the footways ..." Investigations show that the Mr Dennison mentioned was Thomas Wall Dennison (b. 1856). He was in business with William Dennison (probably his brother b. 1858) as T. W. & W. Dennison at Monk Bridge Works at Lord Mayor's Walk and Marygate, joiners and builders. The business was dissolved in 1883. Thus, giving the origins of both the original William St. and the renamed Dennison St.

Deramore Drive (Badger Hill)

George William Bateson born 2.4.1823, died 29.4.1893 Heslington. A barrister, he married Mary Elizabeth Yarburgh of Heslington Hall in 1862 & lived at the Hall up to his death. In 1890 on the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the title 2nd Baron Deramore.

Deramore Lane (Heslington)

This Lane is part of York University Campus East, and is separate from the main campus. It shares its origin with Deramore Drive

Derwent Avenue (Layerthorpe)

This Avenue is a one-sided cul-de-sac of 10 houses, overlooking the Derwent Valley Railway, built about 15 years after the railway commenced.

Derwent House Mews

As yet no origin has been established.

Derwent Mews (Derwenthorpe)

Takes its name from the Derwent Valley Light Railway which used to run through its site. See Derwenthorpe Estate

Derwent Pl. (Derwenthorpe)

See Derwent Mews and Derwenthorpe Estate

Derwent Road

As yet no origin has been established.

Derwent Way (Derwenthorpe)

See Derwent Mews and Derwenthorpe Estate

Derwenthorpe Estate

Built by David Wilson Homes for Rowntree's Trust. Contains Saint Aeldred's Way & Mews. Derwent Way being the main road through the estate. The working name for Derwenthorpe was New Osbaldwick but the adopted name was chosen to reflect the fact that the Derwent Valley Light Railway ran through the site and is now National Cycle Network Route 66

Deveron Way (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Deveron, known anciently as the Dovern, is a river in the north east of Scotland. The river has a length of 60 miles, and has a reputation for its Atlantic salmon, sea trout and brown trout fishing. In its upper reaches peaty water flows over a bottom of shingle and rock and is fast flowing. (Wikipedia)

Devon Place

As yet no origin has been established.

Devonshire Court

As yet no origin has been established.

Dewsbury Court (Bishophill)

Named after Dewsbury cottages, see Dewsbury Terrace.

Dewsbury Terrace (Bishophill)

This terrace is named after DEWSBURY, the birthplace of the owner and developer of this street. It is built upon land that was once part of the Priory Gardens of the Benedictine Priory of Holy Trinity. The land was bought by Joseph Crawshaw in 1853. The terrace and cottages were designed by York based architect George Townsend Andrews (1804 – 29 December 1855). At the time of construction Joseph was living at the then numbered 16 Blossom Street,

which in today's numbering is 40, where he resided until his death in 1856. Dewsbury terrace was completed to its original design later that year. Joseph was born c.1804 in DEWSBURY being christened in 1804 at All Saints church, Dewsbury.

Diamond Street

This is one of a group of 4 streets in The Groves area of York, 3 of which have a Gemstone nomenclature. The odd one being Earle Street. During research in the York Archives on their date of construction the plan showed that Earle Street was intended to be named Pearl Street in keeping with its neighbouring streets. Unfortunately "something" happened that can only be explained when the street names were cast in iron, a mistake was made. See also Emerald St., Earle St and Amber St.

Dickens Close (Huntington) {P}

Charles John Huffam Dickens FRSA was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. (Wikipedia). 'He was far keener on York. He loved to visit the Minster, and it was the sight of the 13th-century Five Sisters Window which inspired him to relate the tale of the five sisters in Nicholas Nickleby. At his first reading in York, in 1858, he was enthusiastically received. As Brian Sourbut and Peter Smith's essay in York History reveals, tickets for the reading at the Festival Concert Rooms in Museum Street cost between one and five shillings.' (text Yorkpress website 30/12/2002 "keeping Dickens Alive"). Part of a group of streets that share a common theme of national figures.

Didsbury Close (Rawcliffe)

In 1910 London to Manchester air race took place between two aviators, each of whom attempted to win a heavier-than-air powered flight challenge between London and Manchester first proposed by the Daily Mail newspaper in 1906. The £10,000 prize was won in April 1910 by Frenchman Louis Paulhan. The airfield that he landed at was at Didsbury. (Wikipedia) One of a group of six Streets in Rawcliffe near to the site of the airfield that existed there at one time. See Cobham Way, Coningham Ave, Cheshire Cl, Barton Cl, and Swinton Cl.

Dijon Avenue

Felix Kir born 22.1.1876 died 26.4.1968. Kir was a Catholic priest, resistance fighter & Mayor of Dijon 1945 until his death. York was twinned with Dijon post WW2. The houses were built c.1960.

Dilys Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Disraeli Close (Huntington) {P}

Benjamin Disraeli, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield, KG, PC, FRS (21 December 1804 – 19 April 1881) was a British politician of the Conservative Party who twice served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He played a central role in the creation of the modern Conservative Party. (Wikipedia) Part of a group of streets that share a common theme of national figures.

Dodgson Terrace

As yet No origin has been established.

Dodsworth Avenue

Benjamin Dodsworth born 24.4.1882 York, died 15.10.1957 Bishopthorpe. From an old York family, he was a solicitor with Gray, Dodsworth & Cobb. City Councillor 1913 to 1931 (retired), City Sheriff 1926, and thought to be at some time chairman of Housing Committee, retired just as the avenue was being completed.

Doe Park

Doe Park reservoir in Denholme near Bradford

Doherty Walk {P}

Raymond Doherty MBE born 3.6.1894 York, worked in the City Public Library all his life, originally in Clifford St before moving into the current building, being Chief Librarian for many years before retiring in 1959. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1959. Died January 1973.

Don Avenue (Dringhouses)

One of five streets in Dringhouses that are named after a Yorkshire river. See Wharfe Dr., Swale Ave., Nidd Grove and Leven Rd.

Doriam Avenue (Huntington)

It is thought this avenue was built by Magson Builders, with Neville Magson being in charge. Neville's wife was Dora Irene Magson. The name Doriam can be made from her first name and the rest of her initials, Dora I M, by transposing the 'a' and 'I'.

Doriam Drive (Huntington)

See Doriam Ave.

Drake Street

Francis Drake, F.R.S., F.S.A. (1696–1771), settled in York in 1718 and became city surgeon in 1727; after several years of painstaking research he published Eboracum in 1736. This has ever since remained the standard work on the city, though superseded on many points of detail. Drake's notes of corrections and additions are included in his own interleaved copy (York City Library). (BHO)

Drakes Close (Huntington)

One of three streets near to the River Foss which share a common theme of water birds.

Driffield Terrace

As yet No origin has been established. This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1].

Dringfield Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Dringthorpe Road (Dringhouses)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

Named after Dringthorpe a large property which was located on Tadcaster Road. It is believed that it was once a Manor house suggesting village/hamlet of the same name existed. The house was where the former Wilberforce School for the Blind stood.

Drummond View {P}

Robert Hay (10 November 1711 – 10 December 1776), known later as Robert Hay-Drummond of Cromlix and Innerpeffray, was Archbishop of York from 1761 to 1776.

Duchess Mews

See Sovereign Park (Estate)

Dudley St / Ct /Mws

As yet No origin has been established.

Duke Court

See Sovereign Park (Estate)

Duncombe Place {P}

Augustus Duncombe, DD (2/11/1814 – 26/1/1880), Dean of York from 1858 until his death. The road was originally to be named Duncombe Street but this was later changed to Duncombe Place. Built between 1852 and 1864. Its creation involved the demolition of Little Blake Street / Lop Lane. An extract from the Yorkshire Gazette dated 8th October 1864 states. "In acknowledgment of the kind offices of the Dean in originating the improvements, and in liberally aiding the project with his purse, the city council some time ago unanimously resolved that the street henceforth be called Duncombe Street."

Dundas Street {P}

Lawrence Dundas, 1st Earl of Zetland (10/05/1766 – 19/02/1839). He was Lord Mayor of York on three occasions; 1811-12, 1821-22 and 1831-32. He was also a British politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1790 to 1820 when he was raised to the peerage. Serving as MP for York, 1802, 1811 and MP for Richmond, 1790, 1808.

E. ~ Eades Close to Exhibition Square

Eades Close

This close is built upon the site of the former North Riding Lunatic Asylum, which before its closure was known as Clifton Hospital. It is named after Alfred Irwin Eades its fourth Medical Superintendent for 19 years from 1904 to 1925.

Earle Street

This is one of a group of 4 streets in The Groves area of York, 3 of which have a Gemstone nomenclature. The odd one being Earle Street. During research in the York Archives on their date of construction the plan showed that Earle Street was intended to be named Pearl Street in keeping with its neighbouring streets. Unfortunately "something" happened that can only be explained when the street names were cast in iron, a mistake was made. See also Emerald St., Diamond St and Amber St.

Earlsborough Terrace

Earlsburgh/borough, possibly old name for the area of Bootham & Marygate, named after the residence of Earl Siward & other Earls of York, apparently confirmed by the location of Siward's church of St Olave; perhaps developed from the north-west annexe to the Roman fortress (source British Historic Towns Atlas Vol V York Gazetteer). Terrace built early 1890's.

Eason Road (Dringhouses)

This road is named after Col George Alexander Eason Wilkinson CBE DSO 1860 – 1941, last Lord of the Manor of Dringhouses. Lived in Dringhouses Manor & Middlethorpe Hall (ref: Dringhouses local history group & angloboerwar.com)

Eason View (Dringhouses)

See Eason Road.

East Cottages (Clifton Without)

Named after the buildings know as East Cottages, there also existed North and South Cottages. These were built for use by the married workers (not nurses) of Clifton Hospital.

East Moor Gardens (Fulford)

This street is built upon land once known as Dam Lands Fields part of East Moor.

East Mount Road

Named due to its easterly orientations to The Mount. This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1].

East Parade

As yet No origin has been established. This street was constructed between 1823 and 1830 [1].

East Way (Huntington)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

This street is so named due to its orientation, being on an East - West axis. The 1962 OS map of the area shows the first stages of the Brockfield Park Estate. This street is shown as a truncated non-built upon off shoot of Brockfield Park Drive with its beginnings starting in an Easterly direction.

Eastbourne Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Eastern Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Eastern Terrace

As yet No origin has been established. This street was constructed between 1846 and 1851 [1].

Eastfield Cres / Ct

As yet No origin has been established.

Eastholme Drive (Rawcliffe)

Based upon the cardinal point of the compass with the addition of holme a definition of which is: "low flat land near a river." It does not lie in the direction that its name implies. House numbers 1-24 were built in 1936.

Eastlands Avenue (Acomb)

Named after a landowner on the 1774 Acomb enclosure map. The name was chosen in 1965 by Mr. Harold Richardson of Acomb, a local historian. The houses were built by Bradley Builders. See also Allenson Grove and Stones Close.

Eastward Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Eaton Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Ebor Street

Ebor is the abbreviation of the Latin Eboracum, the early name of York in Britain. It is also the legal alias of the Archbishops of York. The incumbent, from 5 October 2005, is John Sentamu who signs as +Sentamu Ebor: (since both John and Sentamu are his forenames). (Wikipedia)

Eboracum Way

Eboracum being York's name in Roman times.

Ebsay Drive (Clifton Without)

Embsay Reservoir is located above the village of Embsay, near Skipton in the Yorkshire Dales in North Yorkshire, England. It is owned by Yorkshire Water, and supplies water to the north and west of Skipton, feeding 25,000 homes. It has a dam height of 24 m (79 ft.).

(Wikipedia) The name of the Drive could well be misspelled as the streets in the surrounding area are all based upon reservoirs.

Eccles Close (Rawcliffe) {P}

Named after Robert George (Bob) Eccles (died 13/10/2012 aged 84) - from CYC meeting minutes from 13/12/12: The Lord Mayor invited all present to stand and observe a minute's silence in memory of Honorary Alderman Bob Eccles following his recent death. Honorary Alderman Eccles had been a long standing colleague and member and Chair of Rawcliffe Parish Council and Ryedale and City of York Councils.

Eden Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Eden is a river in Fife in Scotland, and is one of Fife's two principal rivers, along with the Leven. It is nearly 30 miles long and has a fall of around 300 feet. (Wikipedia)

Edgeware Road

This is one of four 4 adjacent streets just south of York Cemetery cover land which once belonged to Alderman Joseph Agar, born 1833 Kilburn, North Yorkshire, died 8.7.1920 York. Agar, a leather merchant/tanner, was a member of the City Council 1880-1918, & was Lord Mayor 3 times 1881, 1888 & 1889. He bought the estate called Fulford Lodge in 1875 & renamed it Kilburn House after his birth place. On his death in 1920 the house was demolished & housing built on the estate. It is assumed that the developers were confused with the name Kilburn, thinking it referred to the district in London, & so continued to name the remaining streets after other districts of London, when in fact street name plates might correctly have been Coxwold, Ampleforth, or Byland for example. See also KILBURN ROAD, KENSAL RISE, MAIDA GROVE

Eighth Avenue

See First Avenue and Third Avenue.

Eldon Street {P}

It is thought this street and terrace are named after John Scott, 1st Earl of Eldon, PC, QC, FRS, FSA (4 June 1751 – 13 January 1838) was a British barrister and politician. He served as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain between 1801 and 1806 and again between 1807 and 1827. (Wikipedia) The street predates 1848, as there was a death recorded in Eldon St, 30.4.1848. Many of the streets in this area of York are named after national politician/public figures.

Eldon Terrace

See Eldon Street.

Eldwick Close

Eldwick compensation reservoir near Bingley. The reservoir has been fished for many years and naturally holds 280 Perch and has previously been stocked with Brown and Rainbow Trout. Many anglers consider the rainbow trout the hardest-fighting trout species and they are a popular target for fly fishers.

Elgar Close (Huntington) {P}

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

This close within the perimeter of Birch Park Road takes its name from, Sir Edward William Elgar, 1st Baronet OM GCVO (2 June 1857 – 23 February 1934) was an English composer, many of his works have entered the British and international classical concert repertoire. Among his best-known compositions are orchestral works including the Enigma Variations, the Pomp and Circumstance Marches, concertos for violin and cello, and two symphonies. He also composed choral works, including The Dream of Gerontius, chamber music and songs. He was appointed Master of the King's Music in 1924. (Wikipedia)

Elliot Court* (Fulford)

Shown on Google maps as Elliot but the actual street sign shows it as Eliot. Built upon the former site of Duffield's and Son garage, which prospered until the late 1990's when the site was sold to build Eliot Court in 1995 and Pavilion Row in 2006.

Ellison Terrace

John Ellison, a landed proprietor, had his farm house built in the mid-19th century. Now incorporated into Water End Clifton. viewed from Clifton Green, the end house on the right, behind the trees has the stone street name.

Elm Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Elm Tree Mews (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Elma Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Elmfield Avenue

see Elmfield Terrace

Elmfield Terrace

1853 Map evidence shows a house: Elmfield Villa, by 1892 it had expanded and became known as Elmfield College. It is therefore thought that the streets names originate from the college, which gained its name from the villa, which in turn was probably named after a field that contained one or more Elm trees.

Elmpark VI / Vw / Wy

As yet No origin has been established.

Elmslands Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Elmtree Gardens

As yet No origin has been established.

Elston Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Elvington Terrace

Elvington is a village and civil parish situated approximately 7 miles south-east of York, England, on the B1228 York-Howden road. See Brinkworth Terrace.

Elwick Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Embleton Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of four more recently developed streets in Rawcliffe that continue the areas Lake District theme for street names. Embleton is a small village and civil parish located in the Allerdale district in Cumbria, England. It is located east of Cockermouth on the A66 road, and within the boundaries of the Lake District National Park. As of the 2001 census the parish had a population of 297, reducing slightly to 294 at the 2011 Census. (Wikipedia)

Emerald Street

This is one of a group of 4 streets in The Groves area of York, 3 of which have a Gemstone nomenclature. The odd one being Earle Street. During research in the York Archives on their date of construction the plan showed that Earle Street was in intended to be named Pearl Street in keeping with its neighbouring streets. Unfortunately "something" happened that can only be explained when the street names were cast in iron, a mistake was made. See also Earle St., Diamond St and Amber St.

Emily Mews

As yet No origin has been established.

Emmerson Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Enclosure Gardens (Heslington)

Named after Enclosure Farm, which was on Main Street, next to numbers 17 and 18. Part of the farm site/buildings were subject to an Archaeological study in 2006.

Endfields Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Enfield Crescent

As yet No origin has been established.

Ennerdale Avenue (Tang Hall)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. Ennerdale Water is the most westerly lake in the Lake District National Park in Cumbria, England. It is a glacial lake, with a maximum depth of 150 feet, and is ½ mile to a mile wide and 2½ miles long. (Wikipedia)

Escrick Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Esk Drive

One of six streets on the same development which take their names from rivers. The River Esk is a river in North Yorkshire, England that empties into the North Sea at Whitby after a course of around 28 miles (45 km) through the valley of Eskdale, named after the river itself. (Wikipedia) see Severn Green, Foss Walk, Calder Ave., Kyle Way and Nidd Cl.

Eskdale Avenue (Osballdwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Eskdale is a valley running west to east from Westerdale on the North York Moors to Whitby on the east coast of England. Formed during the last major ice age, it has a classic U-shaped valley formation caused by the action of glaciers carving away the rock. Eskdale is named after its river which in Celtic means water or stream. (Wikipedia)

Esplanade Court

Named after the former "The Esplanade" this is a walkway along the bank (Long Reach) of the River Ouse.

Etive Place (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Etive rises on the peaks surrounding Rannoch Moor and from the Kings House, the Etive flows for about 18 km, reaching the sea loch, Loch Etive.

Etty Avenue {P}

William Etty RA (10 March 1787 – 13 November 1849) was an English artist best known for his history paintings containing nude figures. He was the first significant British painter of nudes and still lifes. Born in York. Etty's legacy to York: Etty didn't forget his home town. In 1842 he established the York School of Design, which later became the York School of Art. He also played a role in the conservation of the City walls, and the preservation of much of medieval York is sometimes attributed to him. This is something of an exaggeration. Etty did support the preservation of the City walls, and wrote from London in 1825 in defence of Clifford's Tower, but in reality, the walls were saved by public opinion and the actions of certain councillors and key figures within York. History of York website. The statue of him has a model of Bootham Bar by his right foot. He is buried in St Olave's graveyard.

Eva Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Evelyn Crescent {P}

William Arthur Evelyn, born 4.10.1860 Presteigne, died 6.1.1935, buried Dringhouses Cemetery. After Cambridge University he qualified as a Bachelor of Medicine & a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He spent some years as a House Physician at Brompton Consumption Hospital London before moving to York in January 1891 to become a partner with Dr Jalland in Museum St. He immediately fell in love with the City & became an avid collector of paintings, prints & photographs. He lectured extensively on local history & was of course a pioneer of conservation & active member of several local historical societies. He worked tirelessly to eradicate the scourge of consumption & was, among many other duties, honorary physician to St. Stephen's Orphanage. Much of his extensive collection of York

history still survives. The adjacent street name of Crombie Avenue has a connection to his medical career.

Exelby Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Exhibition Square

This square has its origins in the fact that it is the location of the Exhibition Building, which is now known as York Art Gallery.

F. ~ Faber Street to Fylingdale Avenue

Faber Street {P}

George Denison Faber born 14.12.1852 died 1.2.1931, M.P. for York 1900-1910. It was built c. 1903.

Fairfax Street

Named after Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the great Parliamentary General. He lived in a house he had built to his own design on Skeldergate, a hundred yards from Fairfax Street. (R. K. Booth, p. 153) Possibly the house bought by the Duke of Buckingham? See Buckingham Street

Fairway

As yet No origin has been established.

Falconer Street (Holgate)

Developed by Cox & Falconer, house furnishers of High Ousegate c.1889. Peter Falconer born 1825 Ancroft near Berwick, died 4.5.1900 York, lived many years at The Poplars, Holgate Hill.

Falkland Street

Given the Civil War connection to names of streets in Bishophill, It is thought it is named after Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, who fought on the Royalist side in the Civil War.

Falsgrave Crescent

Falsgrave is an area in the town of Scarborough. It contains a park bearing the name, which was formerly named Spring Hill, this area runs deep in Scarborough's history. The park accommodates two water springs that during the 14th century provided water for the Franciscan Friars of Scarborough and the inhabitants of the Old Town. The York born developer of the area, William SURTEES Hornby, who seemingly carried on overseeing the area after moving to live at Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough c.1887 (died Scarbro 1906).

Farfield

On 1929 OS map there is evidence of an area called FARFIELD. The street was built c.1970 by Paton Builders.

Farmlands Road (Dringhouses)

Until urbanisation all the area around this road was for agricultural use and was "farmland."

Farndale Avenue (Osbalwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Farndale is a valley in Ryedale district, North Yorkshire, England, which is known for the daffodils which flower each spring along a 7-mile stretch of the River Dove. The valley is in the North York Moors National Park, some 11 miles north of Kirkbymoorside, the nearest town. (Wikipedia)

Farndale Street (Fulford)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

This is one of four streets off Fulford Road, which are built on the 13 acre Fulford Grange Estate. Isaac Poad born c.1836 Hartoft, above Pickering died 8.5.1901 York. Poad came to York in 1863 & developed a large agricultural provision business. He bought the estate in about 1876, and then sold it in lots in 1899, parts for housing, & although it was developed by others, Poad decided on the street names, including his birth place plus two adjacent villages & two dales which he would have known in his youth. See also - HARTOFT St., LEVISHAM St., and ROSEDALE St.

Farrar Street

Robert Farrar born c.1817 Marton cum Moxby, Stillington, died 26.7.1887 York, buried under portico of Cemetery Chapel. A currier by trade as was his more well-known father-in-law James Meek, he married in Summer 1839 but his wife Phoebe died the following year & he never married again. He was a City Councillor in the 1850's & was Sheriff of the City in 1857. He lived for many years in a large house on Lawrence Street near the corner of Thomas Street, almost opposite the street which carries his name. On all census returns from 1851 onwards (at which point he was 34) he is listed most unusually as 'retired currier'. On his will he left £11,000 & the street was built in the early 1890's.

Farro Drive (Clifton Without)

One of five streets built on part of the site the old Grain Store that once existed there; previously it had been used for "military purposes." The site was developed by Wilton Developments.

Fawcett Street {P}

Named in 1890 after Councillor Robert Fawcett, a long-time member & Chairman of the Markets Committee, who had recently retired from the Council aged 75. Prior to this, the street occupancy in Directories was referred to as 'Cattle Market'.

Fawkes Drive (Acomb)

Named after the infamous Guy Fawkes (13 April 1570 – 31 January 1606), also known as Guido Fawkes while fighting for the Spanish, was a member of a group of provincial English Catholics who planned the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605. He was born and educated in York; his father died when Fawkes was eight years old, after which his mother married a recusant Catholic. (Wikipedia)

Feasegate

This name comes from the old Norse 'fios', or 'cow house', and 'geil', or 'narrow passage between houses'.

Fellbrook Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Fenwick Street (Clementhorpe)

It is thought that this street (c.1875) is named after Robert FENWICK Keswick (1848-1891) who was the eldest son of John Keswick, its builder (1821-1909). John Keswick also owned a yard at the end of the street. He owned much of the property in the area :- a sale of 1883 confirms this. The now demolished William Street (adjacent) was also believed to be named after William Keswick (b.1850) second son of John Keswick.

Fenwick's Lane (Fulford)

The house Fulford Grove was acquired by Robert Fenwick in 1862 and it was he who called it Gate Fulford Hall and gave his name to the back lane. BHO website

Ferguson Way (Huntington) {P}

Sarah, Duchess of York (born Sarah Margaret Ferguson 15 October 1959), known as Fergie, is the former wife of Prince Andrew. (Wikipedia). See Andrew Drive

Fern Close (Huntington)

One of three streets off Woodland Way that share a common theme of moor/heathland flora: Ferns (Pteridophyta) are vascular plants that have alternating generations, large plants that produce spores and small plants that produce sex cells (eggs and sperm). (Wikipedia)

Fern Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Fernway

As yet No origin has been established.

Ferry Lane (Bishopthorpe)

This lane leads to the former ferry that used to cross the River Ouse.

Fetter Lane

Originally Felteggail (13th century), the lane of the felt-workers. (RCHM V3)

Feversham Crescent (Clifton) {P}

Charles Duncombe, 1st Baron Feversham, (5 December 1764 – 16 July 1841), was a British Member of Parliament. Feversham was appointed High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1790. The Very Reverend Augustus Duncombe (1814–1880), was his youngest son and was Dean of York, 1858–1880. (Wikipedia) See Duncombe Place.

Fewster Way

This street off Fishergate (on the old Glassworks site) honours a father & son who were, in succession, City Council Managers of the Ouse Navigation for 37 years from 1923 to 1960. Ebenezer Fewster was appointed in 1923, & when he retired in 1941 his son William D. became manager up to his death in 1960 aged 60. Both had resided at Naburn.

Fewston Drive (Clifton Without)

Fewston Reservoir in the charming Washburn Valley. Crossing over Fewston embankment, you're spoilt for choice as you're presented with spectacular views over Fewston Reservoir and down the valley across Swinsty Reservoir. The reservoir is less than 10 miles west of Harrogate and north of Otley, just off the A59.

Field Lane (Heslington)

This lane appears as well established on the 1853 OS map. It traversed several fields and was the main route out of the village in the direction of Hull. (via Hull Rd).

Field View

Before Burton Stone (Burton Lane) was extended it turned at right angles and crossed the railway line to meet Wigginton Rd. Hence at that time there were no houses and the view would have been of fields. Before 1931, Burton Lane went over a level crossing. In 1931, as part of a job creation scheme, the road was extended and formed a junction with the new Crichton Avenue. The turn off from Burton Lane was renamed Field View.

Fifth Avenue

See First Avenue and Third Avenue.

Filey Terrace

Filey is a small town and civil parish in North Yorkshire, England. Historically part of the East Riding of Yorkshire, it is part of the borough of Scarborough between Scarborough and Bridlington on the North Sea coast. Although it was a fishing village, it has a large beach and became a popular tourist resort. The York born developer of the area, William SURTEES Hornby, who seemingly carried on overseeing the area after moving to live at Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough c.1887 (died Scarbro 1906).

Finkle Street

First mentioned in 1361 as Finclegayle, a name perhaps referring to its position at an angle or to an angle in this narrow lane. By 1750 it was known as Mucky Pig Lane. (RCHM Vol 5) Also formerly called Footless Lane

Finsbury Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Finsbury Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Fir Heath Close (Foxwood)

This street is one of five which branch off from Huntsman Walk. They all share the common theme of being either a non-native, indigenous or collectively named species of tree. Its name shares the woodland connotation of the areas name of Foxwood. No historical map evidence can be found of any wooded area in the streets location. Firs are a genus of 48–56 species of evergreen coniferous trees in the family Pinaceae. They are found through much of North and Central America, Europe, Asia, and North Africa, occurring in mountains over most of the range. Firs are most closely related to the genus Cedrus. (Wikipedia).

Fir Tree Close (Acomb)

Plans by R. A. Cattle (York) Ltd for 16 flats and 16 garages off West Bank were approved subject to a tree preservation order in 1970.

First Avenue

By its name this Avenue was the start of the sequence of numerical named streets. Part of an earlier private development of 3 streets having a suffix of Avenue: Main, First and Second, with a later Third to Ninth Avenues these being Council built, that included an extension to

the existing Second Avenue. First, Second and the northern side of Main Avenues were built early 1900's, The extension to Second and Third to Ninth Avenues were built c.1930.

Firwood Whin

As yet No origin has been established.

Fishergate

"The street of the fishermen". Originally ran past the current St George's church, through the Bar and hence the road on to Selby. Later the name applied to the current route and the previous route became George St & Fawcett St.

Fitzroy Terrace

As yet No origin has been established. This street was constructed between 1846 and 1851 [1].

Flavian Grove (Clifton Without)

The Flavian dynasty was a Roman imperial dynasty, which ruled the Roman Empire between 69 AD and 96 AD, encompassing the reigns of Vespasian, and his two sons Titus and Domitian. The Flavians rose to power during the civil war of 69, known as the Year of the Four Emperors (Wikipedia) In 1927 a Roman tomb stone was found near to the site of this Grove.

Flaxman Avenue {P}

John Flaxman was baptised at St Mary Bishophill Senior on 6.7.1755. His father a maker of plaster casts was on a short term business in York & at end of 1755 the family had moved on. Young John Flaxman showed his talents as a sculptor/draughtsman from an early age & from 1775 was engaged by the eminent potter, Josiah Wedgwood, for whom he produced moulds on a minute scale. Larger works by him are found in Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral & stately homes. He died on 7.12.1826 aged 71 in London.

Flaxman Croft

See Flaxman Avenue

Fleming Avenue {P}

Named after Richard Fleming, Archbishop of York (1424-1425). Conferred as Archbishop by Pope Martin V, but was refused by King Henry V, and Fleming resigned the appointment in July 1425.

Florence Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Fordlands Crescent (Fulford)

See Fordlands Rd.

Fordlands Road (Fulford)

The "modern" road extends from Fulford Road over Germany Beck, past Fulford cemetery to the estate built on an area called Dam Lands Field. The 1950 OS Map shows that the section

of road after the cemetery was known as Dam Lands Lane. This map also shows that the road traversed Germany Beck by both a bridge and a FORD.

Forest Grove (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Forest Lane (Fulford)

This ancient lane appears on the 1852 OS map and ultimately leads to two forested areas Bland's and Crocky Hill Plantations and Tilmire Farm.

Forest Walk (Huntington)

Refers to the historical Royal Forest of Galtres, which was established by the Norman kings of England in North Yorkshire, to the north of the Ancient City of York, extending right to its very walls. In 1316, Huntington was one of the 60 villages in the forest, which covered approximately 100,000 acres. This walk leads from Huntington Road to the associated street, Royal Avenue, and both are built upon the site of the former Session's Print Works.

Forest Way (Heworth)

See Forest Grove.

Forester's Walk

As yet No origin has been established.

Forge Close (Huntington)

This and its neighbouring close take its name from association with the activities that took place on the street that they come of: Jockey Lane, where horses from Brecks Farm were "raced" in bygone times. See Saddlers Close

Forth Street (Leeman_Rd)

It is believed that the street is named after the fact that in on the 11th June 1881, the Forth Bridge Railway Company is jointly established by the North British railway, the Midland Railway, the North Eastern railway and the Great Northern Railway at a meeting at York. 1881: September, the cantilevered design for the Forth Bridge is accepted by Board of Trade. There is also a railway link for this street in that father and son George and Robert Stephenson's Manufacturing Company building steam engines (Rocket) was founded in 1823 in Forth Street, Newcastle.

Foss Bank

Takes its name from the River Foss which it runs alongside. The 1852 Map of York shows it as Foss Lane. In a document produced by a sub committee responsible for looking at duplicate Street names in York, dated 12th March 1890; and authorised by the Town Clerk; Mr. George McGuire the following recommendation was made regarding this street: "The road adjoining the River Foss between Monk Bridge to Layerthorpe Bridge to be called Foss Bank." (sic)

Foss Court (Huntington)

The River Foss is an improved river in North Yorkshire, England, and a tributary of the River Ouse. It rises in the Foss Crooks woods near Oulston reservoir close to the village of Yearsley and runs south through the Vale of York to the Ouse. The name most likely comes from the Latin word Fossa, meaning ditch and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The York district was settled by Norwegian and Danish people, so parts of the place names could be old Norse. Referring to the etymological dictionary "Etymologisk ordbog". The old Norse word Fos (waterfall) meaning impetuous. The River Foss was dammed, and even though the elevation to the river Ouse is small, a waterfall was formed. This may have led to the name Fos, and later changed to Foss. (Wikipedia)

Foss Island Road

Foss Islands Road This area was once flooded and latterly marshy. After drainage relating to the Foss was installed and dried out the area it was proposed in the 1850s to build a road connecting Layerthorpe to the (then) new cattle market beyond Walmgate. The area was previously known as Foss Island.

Foss View

This Street, part of the modern Hungate development gives reference to the fact that it runs along the bank of the River Foss.

Foss Walk

One of six streets on the same development which take their names from rivers. The River Foss is an improved river in North Yorkshire, England, and a tributary of the River Ouse. It rises in the Foss Crooks woods near Oulston reservoir close to the village of Yearsley and runs south through the Vale of York to the Ouse. The name most likely comes from the Latin word Fossa, meaning ditch. (Wikipedia) see Severn Green, Esk Dr., Calder Ave., Kyle Way and Nidd Cl.

Fossgate

The name is first recorded in 1122–37. (RCHM Vol 5)

Fossway

Takes its name from the River Foss which it crosses.

Foston Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Fountayne Street {P}

Named after John Fountayne, the longest serving Dean of York Minster, a position which he held from 1747 to his death in February 1802. In 1801 Dr. Fountayne, the former Dean, gave £100, and the four Residentiaries £25 each, making a total of £200, which was invested so that the proceeds might be available for the relief of debtors and felons in St. Peter's Prisons. Another gift provided 12s. a year for the prisoners.

Fourth Avenue

See First Avenue and Third Avenue. See also Glen Ave.

Fox Covert (Huntington)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

Although not in the immediate vicinity of the site of this street, there was an area shown on the 1854 OS map named Fox Covert between Huntington and Skelton. The word Covert means "a thicket in which game can hide".

Foxthorn Pad

As yet No origin has been established.

Foxton

As yet No origin has been established.

Foxwood Lane (Foxwood)

This lane was previously called Moor Lane as it traversed Acomb Moor, at one time the York and Ainsty Hunt's Kennels were located there, In 1961 York Council's City Engineer reported that as there were two Moor Lanes in Acomb it was causing confusion. Under Section 18 of the Public Health Act 1925 it was decided that Moor Lane Acomb which was also known as Kennels Lane, should therefore officially be known as Kennels Lane. Following the creation of the Foxwood Estate its name was changed to its present one.

Frances Street

A street having a more personal connection, it is named after the house builder's wife. The builder of the streets John Lee his wife was named Frances she died in 1882.

Franklin's Yard

Named after the yard owner Mr. Franklin, most probably Thomas. Evidence of his occupation of this yard is alluded to by these two references: NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us, Thomas Franklin and John Barker, of Fossgate, in the city of York, Whitesmiths and Bell Hangers, heretofore carrying on trade under the firm of Franklin and Barker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that all debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Thomas Franklin, and all accounts owing by the said partnership will be paid by the said Thomas Franklin.—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1855 Thomas Franklin. John Barker (The Gazette Official Public Record). Following the dissolution of the partnership Thomas continued to ply his trade in Fossgate and placed this advert. "TO LET, in Fossgate, CORN CHAMBERS, WAREHOUSES. WORKSHOPS, and STABLES. Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Whitesmith, Fossgate." In the Yorkshire Gazette, 18 January 1862.

Frazer Court (Clifton Without)

This court is built upon the site of the former North Riding Lunatic Asylum, which before its closure was known as Clifton Hospital. It is named after W Frazer, (Fraser), who served as assistant then as Medical Superintendent at Clifton Hospital for a total of 41 years from 1924 until his retirement in 1965. He became Superintendent in 1951, following J.I Russell in the post.

Freboys Lane (Heslington)

This Lane is part of York University Campus East, and is separate from the main campus. This lane could well be named after John Freboys, who in 1356, with two others bought a plot of land next to the River Foss with the intention of building a hall that would serve as home to a "guild for men and women in honour of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the Blessed

Virgin Mary". This guild was to later to be known as Mystery of Mercers, followed in 1581 as the Company of Merchant Adventurers of York. By which it is still known today.

Frederic Street

(note no 'K') - Frederic Waite Makins born c.1826 Rotherhithe, died Spring 1896 Daventry. He came to York in the 1870's to set up as a draper in partnership with George Bean at 36/7 Parliament Street. He served for some years as City Councillor & Alderman. Lived at St Olave's House, Marygate. He was chairman of the York Real Estate Co which developed the area c.1890. Original houses demolished c.1972 & replaced by council flats. (See also Hetherton & Bean Streets).

Friargate

Now runs from Castlegate to Clifford Street but, as Hertergate or, from c1560, Far Water Lane, originally continued down to King's Staith. Its name, meaning 'Hert's street' or possibly 'Hart street', is first recorded in 1175. The boundary of the Franciscan Friars' property, which in 1280 and 1290 had already engulfed one or more, perhaps parallel, lanes, was extended in 1314 'from their middle gate by the head of the chancel of their church to the lane which is called Hertergate'. In 1808 the lane was renamed after the former Friary. (RCHM Vol 5)

Friar's Walk (Heworth)

A street which shares a religious connotation in the area, notably in the area between the golf course and South Beck such as Byland Avenue, Kirkham Avenue, Friar's Walk and Abbey Court.

Front Street (Acomb)

This is the main street of the original village and indicates the orientation of the tofts and houses on it. The street to the rear of the properties was originally named Back Street. But this was dropped with one section being renamed as an extension to the existing York Road, whilst the section which ran down the gradient and leads to Wetherby is now known as The Green, which it borders.

Fulford Cross

Fulford Cross takes its name from the nearby boundary marker (Fulford Cross). Evidence of its pedestal can be seen on a map from 1853

Fulford Park

1912 Map evidence shown the area of this street is built on was once a Park known as Fulford Park.

Fulford Road

A directional road leading from York to the once separate village of Fulford also known as Gate Fulford. In 1852 it was known as Selby Road. The origins of Fulford being, the road and a 'foul' crossing-point over either the beck or the river Ouse gave the village its name.

Fulfordgate

This street's origin is a legacy from the football ground that formerly stood on its site. The football ground's official title was Fulfordgate, and it was the home of York City FC from 1922 to 1932. The street was developed c.1935 (or possibly 1933 at the earliest).

Furness Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Furness is a peninsula and region of Cumbria in north western England. Together with the Cartmel Peninsula it forms North Lonsdale, historically an exclave of Lancashire, extending inland into the Lake District and containing the Furness Fells. (Wikipedia)

Fylingdale Avenue (Clifton Without)

Not confirmed but it has been suggested that it could have been one of the ward names.

G. ~ Gale Farm Court to Groves Lane

Gale Farm Court (Acomb)

Built upon land which belonged to Gale Farm.

Gale Lane (Acomb)

Named after the Gale family, (spelt Gayle on the 1841 census). George Gale (d 1556) was the first "lay" Lord of the Manor of Acomb, and his successors. He is buried in York Minster. (Ref: A History of Acomb, Richardson's history revised & enlarged, Geoff Hodgson)

Galligap Lane

As yet No origin has been established.

Galmanhoe Lane (Marygate)

Named after the hill on which St. Olave's Church stands, which was once known as Galmanhoe. The name was chosen by York Archaeological Trust, as it leads to their Wood Preservation Laboratory in the former Marygate Education Centre.

Galtres Avenue

The royal Forest of Galtres was established by the Norman kings of England in North Yorkshire, to the north of the Ancient City of York, extending right to its very walls. The main settlement within the royal forest was the market village of Easingwold, but in 1316 the forest comprised 60 villages in 100,000 acres. The Forest of Galtres was intimately connected with York: Davygate in the city was the site of the forest court and prison, a royal liberty within the city of York; Davygate, from which the forest was administered, commemorates David Le Lardiner, whose father, John the Lardiner, was the Royal Lardiner (steward of the larder, in this case providing venison as well as "tame beasts") for the Forest of Galtres, a title which became hereditary in the family. During the reign of Henry II, the Forest stood at its greatest extent, but by the fifteenth century, concerns were being voiced over the extent of deforestation. (Wikipedia)

Galtres Grove (Clifton Without)

See Galtres Ave.

Galtres Road

See Galtres Ave.

Ganton Place

As yet No origin has been established.

Garbett Way {P}

Cyril Forster Garbett, GCVO (6 February 1875 – 31 December 1955) was an Anglican bishop and author. He was successively the Bishop of Southwark, the Bishop of Winchester and the Archbishop of York from 1942 to 1955.

Garburn Grove (Rawcliffe)

One of four more recently developed streets in Rawcliffe that continue the areas Lake District theme for street names. Garburn Pass, formerly an important packhorse route, this steep and stony track, rises across the shoulder of Appleshwaite Common. It is the only direct route between the valleys of Troutbeck and Kentmere. (Wainwright's Lost Tour)

Garbutt Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Garden Court (Acomb)

Built upon an area of Acomb Carr that was utilised as Field Garden Allotments. These can be seen on the 1853 OS map of Acomb.

Garden Place (Hungate)

This takes its name from the gardens belonging to the Carmelite Friary as mentioned in History & description & the ancient city of York - Volume 2 - Hargrove, William - Published 1818: " Nov. 27th, 30th Henry VIII., or anno 1539, this house of the Friars Carmelites, in York, was surrendered into the King's hands by the prior, S. Clarkson, nine brothers, and three novices." Part of the site of this ancient religious house, not long ago, was occupied as a garden, and, in that state, was purchased by Mr. Rusby, who, about ten years since, erected several buildings there, and still resides upon the premises. This street was constructed between 1823 and 1830 [1].

Garden Street

Takes its name from the houses of the street (1850s) having long gardens to their rears.

Garden Way (Acomb)

See Garden Court.

Gardian Court (Clifton)

The street name was suggested by the developer in 1976. It has no historical significance and was agreed by the City Engineer & Surveyor.

Garfield Terrace* {P}

James Abram Garfield 1831-81 20th US President who was assassinated at the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Station in Washington being shot twice, he suffered for 80 days before dying from his wounds.

Garland Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Garnet Terrace

See Wolseley Street

Garrow Hill

See Garrow Hill Avenue

Garrow Hill Avenue

Named after Garrow Hill, latterly there was a large house built on the site which took its name. One of three adjacent streets named after topographical features. See Siward St. and Lamel St.

Garrowby Way (Heslington)

Named after the family seat of the Earls of Halifax, Garrowby Hall. Halifax is the University's largest College is named after Edward Frederick Lindley Wood (1881-1959), the 1st Earl of Halifax and one of the founders of the York Civic Trust. The YCT was instrumental in the foundation of the University of York. Halifax was a politician and diplomat who served as Leader of the House of Lords and British Ambassador to the USA, amongst many roles.

Garth Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Garth Terrace (Clifton)

This Street off Burton Stone Lane is probably named after the substantial house Burton Garth (demolished) which stood in the vicinity & was for some years the home of the developer of the area William Surtees Hornby - see SURTEES STREET. The Terrace was built c1902.

Garth's End

As yet No origin has been established.

Garthway (New Earswick)

Garth is an archaic meaning for garden. New Earswick was planned and built by Joseph Rowntree in 1904 as a self-governing GARDEN village.

Geldof Road (Huntington) {P}

Sir Robert Frederick Zenon (Bob) Geldof, KBE (born 5 October 1951) is an Irish singer-songwriter, author, political activist, and occasional actor. He rose to prominence as the lead singer of the Irish rock band the Boomtown Rats in the late 1970s, who achieved popularity at the time of the punk rock movement. Geldof was appointed Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (KBE) by Elizabeth II, and is a recipient of the Man of Peace title which recognises individuals who have made "an outstanding contribution to international social justice and peace", among numerous other awards and nominations. In 2005, he received the Brit Award for Outstanding Contribution to Music. As Geldof began to learn more about the situation, he discovered that one of the main reasons why African nations were in such dire peril was the obligation to make repayments on loans that their countries had taken from Western banks. For every pound donated in aid, ten times as much would have to leave the country in loan repayments. It became obvious that one song was not enough. On 13 July 1985, Geldof and Midge Ure organised Live Aid, a huge event staged simultaneously at the Wembley Stadium in London and John F. Kennedy Stadium in Philadelphia. Thanks to an unprecedented decision by the BBC to clear its schedules for 16 hours of rock music, the event was also broadcast live in the UK on television and radio. (Wikipedia)

George Cayley Drive {P}

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, Sir George Cayley, also called Sir George Cayley, 6th Baronet, (born December 27, 1773, Scarborough, Yorkshire, England—died December 8, 1854, Brompton, Yorkshire), English pioneer of aerial navigation and aeronautical engineering and designer of the first successful glider to carry a human being aloft. (britannica.com)

George Court

Named after Mr. George Sadd c1980. He formerly had a business on the site off Penleys Grove Street.

George Hudson Street {P}

Named after George Hudson who was an English railway financier and politician who, because he controlled a significant part of the railway network in the 1840s, became known as "The Railway King"—a title conferred on him by Sydney Smith in 1844. (Wikipedia) Originally Hudson Street from 1846 but renamed Railway Street after his fall from grace. Reinstated in 1971 as George Hudson Street.

George Street

Formed from two mediaeval streets. Nowtgail, meaning 'cattle lane' and first recorded in 1405, later Nowtgate Lane, ran SW from Walmgate; its continuation, the wider Fishergate, ran S through Fishergate Bar and continued outside the defences. By the 17th century there were few houses along either street, except at the Walmgate end, and two churches, St Stephen's near the Piccadilly end of the present Dixon Lane, and St George's, of which the churchyard remains, had become disused by 1400 and 1644 respectively. In c1810 Fishergate within the walls was renamed St George's Street and the name was later extended to Nowtgate Lane and shortened to George Street. (RCHM Vol 5)

Gerard Avenue (Tang Hall)

Gerard (died 21 May 1108) was Archbishop of York between 1100 and 1108 and Lord Chancellor of England from 1085 until 1092. A Norman, he was a member of the cathedral clergy at Rouen before becoming a royal clerk under King William I of England and subsequently his son King William II Rufus. Gerard died suddenly at Southwell, on his way to London to attend a council. His body was found in an orchard, next to a book of "curious arts", his copy of Julius Firmicus. His canons refused to allow his burial within his cathedral, but their hostility probably owed more to Gerard's attempts to reform their lifestyle than to his alleged interest in sorcery. Gerard was at first buried beside the porch at York Minster, but his successor, Thomas, moved the remains inside the cathedral church. (Wikipedia)

Germany Lane (Fulford)

Takes its name from the nearby Germany Beck. This taken from Paula Ware's Talk to Fishergate, Fulford and Heslington Local History Society (FFH for short) on 20th January 2018. The derivation of the name 'Germany Beck' is not clear, but it is possible that it comes from a personal name. A German de Bretgate was mentioned 1258-70 (DD88/9 - 4019), and Robert, nephew of German de Bretegate in 1276 (ibid.). Nicholas de Brettgate is described in the Court Rolls for 1483 as "holding a toft and croft in Fuleford near the bridge, with a garden, meadow and arable land". This establishes the Brettgate family holding as being at the southern end of the village during the 15th century when the beck was created, and suggests how the watercourse eventually came to be known by its present name.

Giles Avenue (Tang Hall) {P}

This Avenue and Holroyd Ave were agreed at Council Minutes dated 15.10.1928. A possible origin for this Avenue is William Giles, born York early 1844, worked at the Guildhall in a legal capacity for 60 years from 1863. From 1886 he had been Deputy Town Clerk to five Town Clerks. He was still working at the age of 79, when on the 4.4.1923 he was taken ill when returning to work after lunch, & died 6 days later. He had lived for many years at 15 Huntington Road.

Gillamoore Avenue (Tang Hall)

Gillamoore is a village and civil parish in the Ryedale district of the county of North Yorkshire, England. It is situated about three miles north of Kirkbymoorside on the edge of the North York Moors National Park. The population of the parish as taken at the 2011 census was 156. (Wikipedia) The village is also the birth place of John Close, three times Lord Mayor of York.

Gillingwood Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Gillygate

Takes its name from the church of St Giles which stood at the north end of the street. The church had disappeared by the 17th century, though the churchyard was then still in use for burials. (RCHM V4)

Girvan Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The Water of Girvan is a river in South Ayrshire, which has its source at Loch Girvan Eye in the Carrick Forest section of Galloway Forest Park. This 28-mile river passes through the villages of Straiton, Kirkmichael and Dailly en route to the Firth of Clyde at Girvan Harbour. (Wikipedia)

Givendale Grove (Osbaldwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Great Givendale is a hamlet in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. It is situated approximately 3 miles north of Pocklington. Great Givendale forms part of the civil parish of Millington. (Wikipedia)

Gladstone Street (Acomb) {P}

Named after William Ewart Gladstone, 29/12/1809 – 19/05/1898, Liberal politician and statesman, Prime Minister for four terms between the beginning in 1868 and ending in 1894. York has two streets with this name, this is due to the city boundary changing as the City enlarged and absorbed the surrounding suburbs/villages, Acomb being in 1937.

Gladstone Street (Huntington)

Named after William Ewart Gladstone, 29/12/1809 – 19/05/1898, Liberal politician and statesman, Prime Minister for four terms between the beginning in 1868 and ending in 1894. See Gladstone Street (Acomb).

Glaisby Court (Tang Hall)

William Punderson GLAISBY b.1847 York, he married Mary ANDERSON , (daughter of Robert ANDERSON and Charlotte WILLIAMS) 1 January 1878 St Martins, Coney St. York. He was a Portrait photographer with his own studio in York. Glaisby died in summer 1919 aged 71. On the 1911 census he was living in Stockton Lane (right side) at a house called 'Cayles' which is possibly now about no.90. For the last 20 years he had also been the Librarian at the private Subscription Library at 1 St Leonard's Place, which subsequently became the City Treasurer's Dept. Glaisby Court is about 400 yards from where he lived.

Glebe Avenue (Holgate)

Glebe (also known as church furlong, rectory manor or parson's close(s)) is an area of land within an ecclesiastical parish used to support a parish priest. The land may be owned by the church, or its profits may be reserved to the church. (Wikipedia)

Glen Avenue {P}

Map evidence shows the existence of a large property with grounds known as Glen Heworth and latterly The Glen. The Glen Estate dates from the 1830's & was the home for many years of William Leak (of Leak & Thorp). Part of the estate in the early 1900's was sold to create Glen Gardens, and it is thought that some land to the south became allotments adjoining Fourth Avenue.

Glen Close (Fulford)

As yet No origin has been established.

Glen Road

See Glen Ave.

Glencoe Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Glenridding (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Glenridding is a village at the southern end of Ullswater, in the English Lake District. The village is popular with mountain walkers who can scale England's third-highest mountain, Helvellyn, and many other challenging peaks from there. (Wikipedia)

Goodramgate

The name, derived from the Scandinavian (Danish/Viking) personal name Goodrum/Goodrun/Gothrum/Gutherun or Guthrum, (and probably many other variants). The most likely candidate is the one time governor of York, Goodram." It name is first recorded in 1177–81. (RCHM Vol 5).

Goodricke Lane (Heslington) {P}

This street is part of York University Campus and is named after Goodricke College, which was named after John Goodricke FRS (17 September 1764 – 20 April 1786) who was an English amateur astronomer. He was born in Groningen in the Netherlands, but lived most of his life in England. He became deaf in early childhood due to a severe illness. His parents sent him to Thomas Braidwood's Academy, a school for deaf pupils in Edinburgh, and in 1778 to the Warrington Academy. After leaving Warrington, Goodricke returned to live with

his parents in York. He is best known for his observations of the variable star Algol. (Wikipedia)

Goodwood Grove (Dringhouses)

Goodwood Racecourse is a horse-racing track five miles north of Chichester, West Sussex, in England controlled by the family of the Duke of Richmond, whose seat is nearby Goodwood House. It hosts the annual Glorious Goodwood meeting in late July and early August, which is one of the highlights of the British flat racing calendar. (Wikipedia)

Gordon Street {P}

General Charles George Gordon (28/01/1833 - 26/01/1885) lends his name to this Street. He attained the rank of Major-General being British Army officer and administrator. He saw action in the Crimean War as an officer in the British Army. However, he made his military reputation in China, where he was placed in command of the "Ever Victorious Army," a force of Chinese soldiers led by European officers.

Gormire Avenue (Huntington)

One of a group of four adjacent streets which share a topographical association located near or in the Hambleton Hills: Gormire Lake is a natural lowland lake that lies at the foot of Whitestone Cliff, a western escarpment of the Hambleton Hills in the North York Moors National Park. The lake is 1.2 miles (2 km) east of the village of Sutton-under-Whitestonecliffe in North Yorkshire, England. Gormire has no inflow or major outflow of water. It is thought to be fed by an underground spring and drained by a limestone channel so the water finds a way out through the base of the cliff face to the east of the lake. The lake is also known as the White Mere, Lake Gormire, or more simply, Gormire. The name Gormire translates as filthy swamp. (Wikipedia) See Also Scawton Ave, Rolston Ave, and Whitestone Dr.

Gorse Paddock (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development.

Gouthwaite Close (Clifton Without)

Gouthwaite Reservoir is a reservoir in Nidderdale, North Yorkshire, England. It is one of many in the area; others include Roundhill Reservoir and Angram Reservoir. (Wikipedia)

Government House Road

This road appears in the 1971 Directory. {Mentioned possibly before}. Government House / Old Government House, formerly on the site of The Marquee Inn. It was used as the HQ for 49th (West Yorkshire) Division Territorial Army. The large house was replaced by eight houses for the use of higher ranking officers. After these new build housing was built in 2003.

Gower Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Grampion Close

Grampian (Scottish Gaelic: Roinn a' Mhonaidh) was a local government region of Scotland from 1975 to 1996, which is now divided into several different unitary council areas. It took its name from the Grampian Mountains (Am Monadh in Gaelic) are one of the three major mountain ranges in Scotland, occupying a considerable portion of the Scottish Highlands in northern Scotland. (Wikipedia)

Granary Court

This modern development is named from the Victorian granary that still stands there, converted to apartments.

Granary Walk (Clifton Without)

One of five streets built on part of the site the old Grain Store that once existed there; previously it had been used for "military purposes." The site was developed by Wilton Developments.

Grange Garth

This was built around Fulford Grange grounds as the other streets but interestingly part of it was originally called Grange Croft. The 1937 map shows this. See also see HARTOFT St., LEVISHAM St., ROSEDALE St., FARNDALE St. and LASTINGHAM Ter. (For more detail see one of these streets)

Grange Lane (Acomb)

This lane led from the Skew Balk Lane, latter to be known as Askham Lane. It led to Acomb Grange and then continued on and passed by the Grange and to Grange Wood near to Rufforth. Acomb Grange was the larger of the properties with a long history. In the 1120s, Acomb Grange was founded by the Master of St Leonard's Hospital to collect the tithes of Rufforth. Later, it became the residence of the Master. One of the Masters, Walter De Langton, was also the Treasurer of England from 1295 to 1307. Events of major importance in the history of England occurred at Acomb Grange. The Pilgrimage of Grace, a popular protest asking to restore Catholicism after the reformation, gathered at Acomb Grange before its march to London. (Led by Robert Aske, from Aughton between York and Bubwith). In 1644, it is thought that the last stand of the Royalist army at the battle of Marston Moor took place in the barn ("The Brave Barn") on the site. In 1694, the Master's House was demolished and replaced with a house designed by the famous architect John Etty. In the 19th century, George Hudson "the Railway King" planned to build a railway line from Leeds to York. Being George Hudson, he regarded the question of parliamentary permission as being merely a formality. So in anticipation, at Tadcaster he built an impressive viaduct, and at Acomb Grange he built some railway buildings just west of the proposed line. In the event, Parliament withheld their permission, and the line was built a couple of miles to the south. To this day, the beams in the outbuildings at Acomb Grange bear the initials NRCO, the Northern and Central Railway Company. Perhaps the only local railway station that has never been visited by a train. (source: Acombgrange.co.uk)

Grange Street

This street leading off Fulford Road is named after the estate it was built on: Fulford GRANGE Estate. It is the access road for the HARTOFT St., LEVISHAM St., ROSEDALE St., FARNDALE St. and LASTINGHAM Ter. (For more detail see one of these streets)

Granger Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Grantham Drive

See Holgate Lodge Estate.

Grants Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Granville Terrace {P}

Named after George Granville - 1st Baron Lansdowne, as well as being a Tory Politician, he was a Playwright. Also attributed to Lansdowne Terrace.

Grape Lane

Leading from Petergate to Swinegate, is the 'venella Sancti Benedicti' of 1276, known by 1329 as Grapcunt Lane, a name containing the element 'groping' and also given in Newcastle to a narrow lane, later Colvin's Chare. It led to St. Benedict's church, given to Pontefract Priory in 1154 and demolished before 1300. The site of the church remained waste until 1346 and buildings on it were later granted to the Vicars Choral of the Minster; the area for long retained the name of Benet's Rents. The N. end of Grape Lane has recently been widened by the demolition of No. 59 Low Petergate (358). (RCHM Vol 5)

Grasmere Drive (Layerthorpe)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. Grasmere is a village and tourist destination in Cumbria, England, in the centre of the Lake District. It takes its name from the adjacent lake. It has associations with the Lake Poets, one of whom, William Wordsworth, lived in Grasmere for 14 years and called it as "the loveliest spot that man hath ever found." (Wikipedia)

Grasmere Grove (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Grasmere is a village and tourist destination in Cumbria, England, in the centre of the Lake District. It takes its name from the adjacent lake. It has associations with the Lake Poets, one of whom, William Wordsworth, lived in Grasmere for 14 years and called it as "the loveliest spot that man hath ever found." (Wikipedia)

Grassholme (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Grass Holme is a small island on Lake Windermere.

Gray Street

The Gray family is still recognised in York today having been solicitors here since at least 1695. In 1788 William Gray Senior (1751-1837), born in Hull, bought the property that became 'Gray's Court' near the Treasurer's House. The family lived there until 1945. William was a Partner in the firm of Graves & Gray which by 1843 had become Gray's Solicitors and successive generations of the family were Partners. In 1897 Gray's moved from their offices at 75 Low Petergate to Duncombe Place. (Clements Hall local history group)

Grayshon Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Great N Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Green Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Green Dykes Lane

Named after prehistoric earthwork known as Green Dykes. Part of the north-east the boundary of Fulford, it lay across the moraine. As the result of a dispute with the vicar of St. Lawrence's, York, the dikes themselves were in 1456 declared to be in Fulford. BHO Website

Green Lane (Acomb)

The present Acomb Green is not the first to exist in the village. The original was believed to be situated between the fork of what was Front and Back Streets (which is now a continuation of York Road) where they meet York Road. Hence the name takes its origin as a route to Acomb Green.

Green Lane (Clifton Without)

This lane appears named on the 1853 OS map of the area. In the absence of further evidence of its origin, the generic name Green Lane was traditionally an ancient trackways which became fossilized in the landscape

Green Meadow (Heworth)

One of a group of three streets that share a common theme based upon pasture/ meadow. See Green Field Park Drive. The name was selected by York Streets & Buildings Committee in 1961. See also Lawnway, and Green Sward.

Green Sward (Heworth)

One of a group of three streets that share a common theme based upon pasture/ meadow. See Green Field Park Drive. The name was selected by York Streets & Buildings Committee in 1961. See also Lawnway, and Green Meadow.

Green Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Greenacres

As yet No origin has been established.

Greencliffe Drive (Clifton)

This drive is built upon what was part of the entrance driveway to a large property, Clifton Croft, which had been owned by CJ 'Jimmy' Melrose. After his death in 1929, it was bought by the builder RJ Pulleyn, who then commenced building the houses upon the grounds. Part of its name may be attributed to its proximity to Clifton GREEN. and the CLIFFE to "mirror" the nearby street of Ousecliffe Gardens.

Greenfields

As yet No origin has been established.

Greenfields Park Drive (Heworth)

Named after the Greenfield Park Development built on land to the north of Stockton Lane, which during the medieval period stood on Heworth Moor, a large tract of land which stretched from Monk Bridge over most of Heworth Township to Malton Road. There were two boundary crosses, one at the junction of Malton Road and Stockton Lane and the second at Heworth Road/East Parade. Originally made of wood these were replaced in the sixteenth century by stone markers. The Moor was used for pasture by the citizens of York (Drake 1736, 244) and at least three windmills stood on the Moor in 1734. The first attempt at the enclosure of Heworth Moor dated to 1776, but the actual enclosure did not take place until 1819 when awards of land were made to the holders of ancient messages in Heworth. The name was selected by York Streets & Buildings Committee in 1961. See Green Meadow, Lawnway, and Green Sward.

Greensborough Avenue (Acomb)

One of a group of streets with a golf theme. This one however, has an International association: Greensboro, North Carolina, where there are no fewer than 19 different golf courses in and around the town.

Greenwich Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. The Palace of Placentia known also as Greenwich Palace was an English Royal Palace built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in 1443, in Greenwich, on the banks of the River Thames, downstream from London. It was demolished by Charles II in 1660, to make way for a new palace which was never constructed. Nearly 40 years later, the Greenwich Hospital (now the Old Royal Naval College) was built on the site. (Wikipedia)

Greenwood Grove {P}

Named Thomas Hamar Greenwood, 1st Viscount Greenwood, PC, KC (7 February 1870 – 10 September 1948), known as Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt, between 1915 and 1929 and as The Lord Greenwood between 1929 and 1937, was a Canadian-born British lawyer and politician. He was also Liberal MP for York in 1906.

Gresley Court (Acomb) {P}

Sir Herbert Nigel Gresley CBE (1876-1941). Outdoor Assistant in Carriage and Wagon Department, Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway (L&YR) 1901. Works Manager, Newton Heath depot (L&YR) 1903. Assistant Superintendent in Carriage and Wagon Department (L&YR) 1904. Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Great Northern Railway (GNR) 1905. Chief Mechanical Engineer (GNR) 1911. Chief Mechanical Engineer LNER 1923. Designer of 11 steam locomotives for GNR, 15 for LNER, and one electric locomotive for the electrification of the Woodhead Line. His most famous locomotives were “Flying Scotsman” and “Mallard”.

Greystoke Road (Rawcliffe)

One of four more recently developed streets in Rawcliffe that continue the areas Lake District theme for street names. Greystoke is a village and civil parish on the edge of the Lake District National Park in Cumbria, England, about 4 miles west of Penrith. The village centres on a green surrounded by stone houses and cottages. (Wikipedia)

Grimwith Garth (Clifton Without)

Grimwith Reservoir is located in the Yorkshire Dales in North Yorkshire, England. It was originally built by the Bradford Corporation as one of eleven reservoirs in the Yorkshire Dales to supply fresh water to Bradford. It is the largest reservoir owned by Yorkshire Water in terms of water storage. (Wikipedia)

Grosvenor Ter / Rd

As yet No origin has been established.

Grove Terrace (Acomb)

This row of terrace houses originally ran from Front Street to Back Street and is named on the 1893 OS map of Acomb. On the same map there is a GROVE of trees to its left, although there are some building shown between the trees and the terrace, it is therefore thought that this wooded area is the origin of this street. The earlier OS map of 1853 does not show sufficient detail to see if the grove backed onto the terrace. The present Grove Terrace does not span the two streets and is a cul-de-sac.

Grove Terrace Lane

Named after the row of houses call Grove Terrace which was built in 1823. They will soon be 200 years old and have seen little changes. The houses were originally numbered sequentially, but for last 100 years have been numbered 27-49 Huntington Road. Grove Terrace was named after Grove House, local solicitor Luke Thompson owned it, and after his death in 1886, his land was used for the 'Gemstone' streets built post 1892.

Grove View (Clifton)

This street c1900 is built near to a former house and grounds call Clifton GROVE.

Groves Lane

It was known as Shoter or Shouter Lane. Medieval maps show a lane running from the Lowther Street area across the area known as Paynelath's Crofts (now the Groves) to Lord Mayor's Walk. Opposite this end of the lane was the old Roman gateway, the Porta Decumana.

H. ~ Hadrian Avenue to Hyrst Grove

Hadrian Avenue (Tang Hall)

Named after the Emperor Hadrian, there is evidence that he visited York in 122 on his way north to plan his great walled frontier. He either brought, or sent earlier, the Sixth Legion replaced the existing garrison. Also, the first known recorded mention of Eboracum by name is dated c. 95–104 AD and is an address containing the genitive form of the settlement's name, Eburaci, on a wooden stylus tablet from the Roman fortress of Vindolanda, which formed part of the wall Hadrian had constructed. (Wikipedia)

Haley's Terrace

Named after Samuel Haley, Chief Constable of York 1862-88, who lived in White Cross Villa on the corner of Haley's Terrace and Haxby Road.

Halfpenny Row

Joseph Halfpenny (1748–1811), son of Thomas Halfpenny, the Archbishop's gardener at Bishopthorpe, was apprenticed to a house-painter and later acted as clerk of works to John Carr. He was a fine draughtsman and engraver and published a series of detailed views in York as *Fragmenta Vetusta* in 1807. (BHO) Halfpenny was twice married, and was survived by two daughters, Margaret and Charlotte. He died at his house in the Gillygate, York, on 11 July 1811, and was buried in the churchyard of St Olave's Church (Wikipedia)

Halifax Court (Clifton Without)

One of a group of five nearby streets that share an aviation theme: The Handley Page Halifax is a British Royal Air Force (RAF) four-engined heavy bomber of the Second World War. It was developed by Handley Page to the same specification as the contemporary twin-engine Avro Manchester. (Wikipedia)

Hall Park (Heslington)

Named from Heslington Hall and built upon part of its detached park.

Halladale Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Halladale is privately owned and its fishing extends to about 15 miles running through beautiful and varied scenery from the village of Forsinard to the North coast at Melvich.

Hallfield Road

A map of 1785 of the area shows the presence of "Hall Fields". Hallfield Place - these were 5 houses with small front gardens which, when Hallfield Road was built up, were numbered 2,4 6,8,10 (demolished early 1960's). On the other side of the street, Hallfield Terrace was about 7 tiny dwellings with a communal yard, wash house & toilets. These were also numbered odds within Hallfield Road. The road called Hall Field ended into fields until the council estate of Fifth was built early 1920's & it then became Little Hallfield Road with just a few houses in it. Just to the left of Hallfield Place, parallel with Redeness St, in the late 1800's was a short one sided cul de sac of 7 houses called St. Cuthbert's Road (after the church).

Hambleton Avenue (Osbaldwick)

This avenue was originally named New Reign Ave. but later changed to Hambleton. This latter name owes its origin to the geographical area of Hambleton or the Hills of the same name. This is confirmed by the name of the neighbouring street of Thirkelby Way. There was until it was demolished 1927, Thirkelby Hall, situated in the Hambleton Hills.

Hambleton Terrace

As yet No origin has been established.

Hambleton Way (Huntington)

One of a group of six adjoining streets that are named after a hill/mountain range: The Hambleton Hills are a range of hills in North Yorkshire, England. They form the western edge of the North York Moors but are separated from the moors by the valley of the River Rye. They are the eastern boundary of the low-lying Vale of Mowbray which they abut with a precipitous escarpment. (Wikipedia)

Hamilton Drive {P}

Sir James Hamilton born 30.9.1857 Scotland, died 17.12.1935 York. In 1910 he bought the Holgate house and gardens from the Backhouse family. He was the General Manager of the Yorkshire Insurance Co Ltd 1902-21 & was a prominent member of other York institutions. Knighted 1929 as Chairman of the Local Employment Committee. He named one of his sons Alexander Selkirk (Robinson Crusoe) who died 23.2.1939 aged only 41. This long street has been sub-divided into East and West and just Hamilton Drive. This is due to it spanning two suburbs: Acomb and Holgate. See also Lady Hamilton Gardens.

Hamilton Way (Holgate)

See Hamilton Drive.

Hammerton Close (Chapelfields)

Part of a development where the street names are based upon Yorkshire Villages. Green Hammerton is a village and civil parish in the Harrogate district of North Yorkshire, England. It is situated on the A59 road, 8 miles west of York and 10 miles east of Harrogate. Along with nearby Kirk Hammerton, the village is served by Hammerton railway station on the Harrogate line. (Wikipedia)

Hampden Street {P}

Named in memory of John Hampden, one of the five Parliamentary leaders who, in 1642, precipitated the Civil War. (R. K. Booth, 'York: the history and heritage of a city', p. 154)

Handley Close (Clifton Without)

Named after the aircraft makers Handley Page's repair hangar that was part of the Clifton Airfield. The hangar stood on or near to the site of this close.

Hanover Street East (Leeman Rd)

The House of Hanover (German: Haus Hannover), whose members are known as Hanoverians, is a German royal house that ruled Hanover, Great Britain, and Ireland at various times during the 17th through 20th centuries. George I became the first Hanoverian

monarch of Great Britain and Ireland in 1714. At Victoria's death in 1901, the throne of the United Kingdom passed to her eldest son Edward VII, a member of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. (Wikipedia)

Hanover Street West (Leeman Rd)

See Hanover Street East

Hansom Place {P}

Joseph Aloysius Hansom (26 October 1803 – 29 June 1882) born in York. He was a prolific English architect working principally in the Gothic Revival style. He invented the Hansom cab and founded the eminent architectural journal, *The Builder*, in 1843. He designed St George's Catholic Church, York in front of which a Killarney strawberry tree was planted to remind the area's Irish immigrant population of their homeland which they had been compelled to leave due to the potato famine.

Harcourt Close {P}

Edward Venables-Vernon-Harcourt (10 October 1757 – 5 November 1847) was a Church of England bishop. He was the Bishop of Carlisle from 1791 to 1807 and then the Archbishop of York until his death. He was also the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's first president. See Also Vernon Close

Harcourt Street

See Harcourt Close.

Harden Close

Located at the north eastern edge of the Peak District National Park is Harden Reservoir - it flows directly by stream into Winscar Reservoir lower down the valley.

Harden Way (Fulford)

Part of a 650 home development named the Germany Beck Estate constructed by the developers Persimmons. This street built as part of its first phase where the streets are named after regional watercourses. Harden Beck is a stream that flows from Hewenden Reservoir, over Goit Stock Waterfall to the River Aire in Bingley, West Yorkshire. The route starts out further up the valley as Denholme Beck, Hewenden Beck and Hallas Beck. (Wikipedia) {Proposed name yet to be built. Not published on Google Maps}

Hardisty Cloisters and Mews

Possibly Robert Hardisty Skaife (1830–1916), nephew of Robert Davies, was a scholar of scrupulous accuracy and editor of many texts of importance for Yorkshire. In 1864 he published a large Plan of Roman, Mediaeval, & Modern York, compiled from all available sources. He also completed but did not publish a very large biographical and genealogical compilation, 'Civic Officials of York' (York City Library, three vols.), including every freeman of York who served the office of Chamberlain. This includes much information on the builders and inhabitants of houses as well as on individual architects and craftsmen of York.

Hardwicke Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Harewood Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Harewood House is a country house in Harewood near Leeds, West Yorkshire, England. Designed by architects John Carr and Robert Adam, it was built, between 1759 and 1771, for wealthy plantation and slave owner Edwin Lascelles, 1st Baron Harewood. (Wikipedia)

Harewood Way (Heslington) {P}

Part of the York University campus. This street is named after George Lascelles, (7 February 1923 – 11 July 2011) the 7th Earl of Harewood, was the first Chancellor of the University of York, from 1963 to 1967. Active in local and national musical and sporting life, and a significant local landowner, he played a key role in the early years of the University's life and enjoyed a close working relationship with the first Vice-Chancellor, Lord James of Rusholme. (Uni website)

Harington Avenue {P}

General Sir Charles Harington born 31.5.1872 died 22.10.1940 Cheltenham. Educated Sandhurst, he joined the army in 1892, & progressive promotions saw him come to York in 1923 as Officer Commanding Northern Command. He was given the Honorary Freedom of York on 3.5.1927, & then as a General took charge of Western Command in India for 4 years. He became Governor of Gibraltar 1933-38. The houses in the avenue were complete in 1928. (note only one 'R' in Harington)

Harlow Road / Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Harold Court

Named after Harold Richardson J.P. he was a local historian who lived in Acomb. He was chairman of the Association of Voluntary Guides.

Harrison Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Harrow Glade (Clifton Without)

One of a group of five nearby streets that share an aviation theme: The Handley Page H.P.54 Harrow was a British heavy bomber of the 1930s built by Handley Page and used by the Royal Air Force, being used for most of the Second World War as a transport. It was a twin-engine, high-wing monoplane with a fixed undercarriage. (Wikipedia)

Hartoft Street (Fulford)

This is one of four streets off Fulford Road that are built on the 13 acre Fulford Grange Estate. Isaac Poad born c.1836 Hartoft, above Pickering died 8.5.1901 York. Poad came to York in 1863 & developed a large agricultural provision business. He bought the estate in about 1876, and then sold it in lots in 1899, parts for housing, & although it was developed by others, Poad decided on the street names, including his birth place plus two adjacent villages & two dales which he would have known in his youth. See also LEVISHAM St., ROSEDALE St. and FARNDALE St.

Hastings Close (Clifton Without)

One of a group of five nearby streets that share an aviation theme: The Handley Page HP.67 Hastings was a British troop-carrier and freight transport aircraft designed and manufactured by aviation company Handley Page for the Royal Air Force. Upon its introduction to service during September 1948, the Hastings was the largest transport plane ever designed for the service. (Wikipedia)

Hatfield Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Hatfield House is a country house set in a large park, the Great Park, on the eastern side of the town of Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England. The present Jacobean house, a leading example of the prodigy house, was built in 1611 by Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury and Chief Minister to King James I, and has been the home of the Cecil family ever since. It is a prime example of Jacobean architecture. The estate includes extensive grounds and surviving parts of an earlier palace. The house, currently the home of Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 7th Marquess of Salisbury, is open to the public. (Wikipedia)

Hatfield Walk (Foxwood) {P}

One of the names chosen in 1974 for the Foxwood estate by the City Engineer & Surveyor's Department to commemorate deceased former members of the Council and Chief Officers. Arthur Hatfield had 20 years of service with York City Council. He was an alderman from 1945-1952 and chairman of York Labour Party.

Haughton Road

This road in the Burton Stone lane area of York. Although he was never listed as a property developer on any census returns, John Haughton Hill submitted plans to the Council Streets & Buildings Committee on 2.3.1899 to develop 4 streets off Burton Stone Lane. He obviously used his second forename for the above road, the adjacent small ALLAN STREET was the maiden surname of his wife Sarah Ann, & the other adjacent HILLSBOROUGH TERRACE is possibly an 'extension' of his surname. He also submitted plans for houses in Ratcliffe Street but as yet no connection has been established. John H Hill was also well known as the lessee of the open air Marygate Baths (owned by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society) from 1891 to the closure in 1922.

Hawkshead Close (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Hawkshead is a village and civil parish in Cumbria, England, which attracts tourists to the South Lakeland area. The parish includes the hamlets of Hawkshead Hill, 1.2 miles to the north west, and Outgate, a similar distance north. Hawkshead contains one primary school but no secondary school and four public houses. (Wikipedia)

Hawthorn Spinney (Huntington)

Although separated from, this street continues the theme of the Highthorn Estate. Their origins devolve from the Highthorn and refer to differing thorn types; White, Black, May, Red, Briar and finally Field.

Hawthorn Street / Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Hawthorn Terrace. Central

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Hawthorn Terrace. South

This Terrace in New Earswick. One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Hawthorn Terrace

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Haxby Road

This road leads to Haxby village. Up until 1851 it was known as Peppermill Lane after the Randerson family's windmill which stood opposite Fountayne Street. After the mill closed and was demolished the name changed to Haxby Road.

Hayforth Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Hazel Close (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Hazel Court (Layerthorpe)

This non-residential street leads to the council recycling depot at the entrance to which there are several specimens of Turkish Hazel trees.

Hazel Garth (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Hazelmere Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Hazelnut Grove (Clifton Without)

One of a group of four streets on a modern development which share a wooded/tree theme. Modern c.2000 aerial mapping and photography show the presence of woodland. There is no 19/20th Century map evidence of large scale forestation.

Hazelwood Ave

As yet No origin has been established.

Headley Close (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which shares a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Headley Heath is a wonderful mix of open heathland, woodland and chalk downland, it has a wide network of tracks to explore, and stunning views to rival any of

its neighbours - the perfect place to enjoy the countryside, whether walking, cycling or horse riding. The Heath is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for its rich, varied, and sometimes rare, wildlife, made up of a wonderful mosaic of open heath, chalk downland slopes and mixed woodland. There's always something new to see, from fragrant, bright yellow gorse and breathtaking purple heathers, to deer, badgers and dragonflies. During the warmer months Headley Heath is alive with bird song from rare birds like stonechats, linnets, meadow pipits and woodlarks. (nationaltrust website)

Healey Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Heath Close (Holgate)

This small close is located very near to Hob Moor, part of Micklegate Stray and as a consequence is most likely named after the meaning of the word heath and not a surname as first thought. HEATH: an area of open uncultivated land.

Heath Croft (Fulford)

One of a group of three streets built upon land once known as East Moor and sharing a naming scheme referring to moor and/or heath.

Heath Moor Drive (Fulford)

One of a group of three streets built upon land once known as East Moor and sharing a naming scheme referring to moor and/or heath.

Heather Bank

As yet No origin has been established.

Heather Close (Huntington)

One of three streets off Woodland Way that share a common theme of moor/heathland flora: Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), also know as ling, or simply heather, is the sole species in the genus *Calluna* in the flowering plant family Ericaceae. (Wikipedia)

Heather Croft (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development.

Heathfield Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Heathside

As yet No origin has been established.

Hebden Rise (Holgate)

Part of a York City Council Development from the late 1960's, early 1970's that consists of blocks of flats. The streets on this development are named after Yorkshire place names all of which have had word "Bridge" removed: Hebden Bridge is a market town in the Upper Calder Valley in West Yorkshire, England. It is 8 miles west of Halifax and 14 miles north-

east of Rochdale, at the confluence of the River Calder and the Hebden Water. The town is the largest settlement in the civil parish of Hebden Royd. (Wikipedia)

Helmsdale (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Helmsdale (sometimes known as the River Ullie) (Scottish Gaelic: Ildh / Abhainn Ildh) is one of the major east-flowing rivers of Sutherland in the Highlands of Scotland. It flows broadly southeastwards from Loch Badanloch down the Strath of Kildonan (otherwise known as Strath Ullie), gathering the waters of the Bannock Burn on its left and the Abhainn na Frithe on its right before discharging into the Moray Firth on the North Sea at the town of Helmsdale. (Wikipedia). The river was also involved in the Scottish Gold Rush, in 1818, a solitary nugget of gold weighing about ten pennyweights was found in the River Helmsdale.

Hemlock Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Hempland Avenue (Heworth)

See Hempland Lane

Hempland Drive (Heworth)

See Hempland Lane

Hempland Lane (Heworth)

This old lane in Heworth has its origins from the production of Hemp, a crop that has several uses, from textile, extracted oil and probably its best known use, the production of yarn in particular rope. The actual name Hempland is used extensively throughout Britain and appears in many a city as a street or area name. The cultivation of hemp fitted in well with the forest/pastoral type of agriculture, as it needed little attention during the summer months, the busiest time for the dairy farmers. It could also be grown on the same plot year after year with little or no deterioration in its yield. Such plots often acquired the name 'hempland', which sometimes stuck even when the plot was no longer used for growing hemp, for example [Inventories (1680)] records a 'hempland' with a crop of beans growing on it. (BHO website)

Hendon Garth (Clifton Without)

One of a group of five nearby streets that share an aviation theme: The Fairey Hendon was a British monoplane, heavy bomber of the Royal Air Force, designed by Fairey Aviation in the late 1920s, which served in small numbers with one Squadron of the RAF between 1936 and 1939. It was the first all-metal low-wing monoplane to enter service with the RAF. (Wikipedia)

Herbert Street

George Herbert, Poet.

Herberts Way (Heworth)

Named after the farming family of Herbert, who owned the land prior to it being urbanized.

Herdsman Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Hardwick Close (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which shares a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Hardwick is an Elizabethan masterpiece, whose stunning houses and beautiful landscape have been created by a cast of thousands. It was the formidable 'Bess of Hardwick' who first created Hardwick in the 1500s. In the centuries since then her descendants, farmers, gardeners, builders, decorators, embroiderers and craftsmen of all kinds have contributed and made Hardwick their creation. We'd like you to explore and enjoy Hardwick and in the process discover the lives, loves and adventures of the creators of Hardwick. (nationaltrust website). Please note that it is thought that the actual street name has been wrongly spelled and should have been Hardwick to follow the convention of its surrounding streets.

Herman Walk (Foxwood) {P}

Harry Hughes Herman, born 1889 Stourbridge, died 6.5.1959 York, became a policeman in 1909, & after one or two promotions in Yorkshire, was appointed Chief Constable of York in May 1929 after the sudden death of Henry Woolnough. Awarded the O.B.E. in 1934. After 25 years of service he retired in May 1954 to be replaced by his deputy, Cyril T.G. Carter.

Heron Avenue (Woodthorpe)

One of a number of streets in Woodthorpe that share a common theme of birds species: The herons are long-legged freshwater and coastal birds in the family Ardeidae, with 64 recognised species, some of which are referred to as egrets or bitterns rather than herons. (Wikipedia)

Heron Rise (Huntington)

One of three streets near to the River Foss which share a common theme of water birds.

Hesketh Bank (Badgerhuds Hill) {P}

Sir Thomas Hesketh born 1548, died 15.10.1605, buried Westminster Abbey. Member of Parliament for several Lancashire constituencies, he acquired Heslington Hall in 1601. The family continued to live there until 1708 when the Hall passed by marriage to the Yarbrough family. Sir Thomas Hesketh proposed to found a hospital at Heslington and it was built in 1608 by his widow dame Julia beside the York road, north of the hall. The hospital was endowed by indenture of 1630 with £50 a year from Castle Mills, York. BHO Website

Heslington Court (Heslington)

Named after the village it is in. The name 'Heslington' possibly had the meaning 'a place by hazels'. Traditionally a farming village, Heslington had a population of around 500 at the turn of the 20th Century and the village and parish largely retained their historical characteristics up until and throughout this time.

Heslington Croft (Heslington)

See Heslington Court.

Heslington Lane

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

This is a directional name origin it connects two Main Streets, one in Heslington the other being Fulford (A19). It is of medieval origin and was the main route between the villages of Fulford and Heslington.

Heslington Road

This is a directional name origin it connected from the Walmgate area to Heslington. Its route has changed to take account of traffic requirements. As the area between York and Heslington became more urbanized parts of it have been incorporated into other later roads.

Hessay Place (Chapelfields)

Part of a development where the street names are based upon Yorkshire Villages. Hessay is a village and civil parish in the unitary authority of the City of York in North Yorkshire, England 4.7 miles west of York. (Wikipedia)

Hetherton Street

John Hetherton born c1862 Dalmeny nr Edinburgh, died 14.2.1937 York. Came to York late 1880's, a Public Accountant overseeing one or two local companies from Exchange Chambers, Clifford St, including being manager/secretary of the York Real Estate Co. which developed the Marygate estate. Lived for many years at Bootham Grange just within Clifton.

Hewley Avenue {P}

Lady Sarah Hewley (1627–1710), In 1700 she built and endowed an almshouse at York for ten poor women of her own religious views. In 1705 she contributed to charity schools founded at York by Archbishop John Sharp. She died on 23 August 1710, and was buried with her husband. Portraits of Sir John Hewley and his wife are preserved in the vestry of St. Saviourgate Chapel. (Wikipedia). York City Charities administer a grant begun by Lady Hewley many years ago which helps young York people in their educational/work related pursuits.

Heworth Croft

This street is named after Heworth Croft a property which stood on or near this thoroughfare.

Heworth Green

This street was named Scarborough Road on the 1852 map of York, but by the publication of the 1907 map of the area, its name has changed to Heworth Green. The 1852 map also shows the presence of Heworth Green House and Heworth Green Cottage. See also Heworth Village.

Heworth Hall Drive

Part of this drive follows the same route as the original tree lined approach driveway to Heworth Hall. The drive was built by the Caffrey family, with some of them living in Heworth Hall Drive; their yard etc. in the Groves was at the side of St Thomas' Church.

Heworth Mews

See Heworth Village.

Heworth Place

See Heworth Village.

Heworth Road

See Heworth Village.

Heworth Village

The name Heworth is Anglo-Saxon and means 'a high enclosure'. In Pre-Roman times the Heworth area was mostly a boggy waste with Birch and Aspen, and the small settlement which was situated down the street - now still called Heworth Village - was on higher ground. (Tang Hall Local History website)

High Field

As yet No origin has been established.

High NewBiggin Street

In c1200 there were settlements in Lord Mayor's Walk around the old St. Maurice's Church. The area was called Newbiggin, meaning 'new building's'. The street takes its name from this area and was created in the early 19th century.

High Oaks (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Highcliffe Court (Clifton)

Named after a house which formerly stood on the site, which was demolished to make the entrance to the court. This was called 'High Cliff House' and was No. 108 Clifton. It was the residence of the Plummer family. The court was named in 1971.

Highgrove Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Highgrove House is the family residence of the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall, situated southwest of Tetbury in Gloucestershire, England. Built in the late 18th century, Highgrove and its estate were owned by various families until it was purchased in 1980 by the Duchy of Cornwall from Maurice Macmillan. (Wikipedia)

Highmoor Close (Dringhouses)

Evidence on the 1913 OS map of the area shows agricultural parcels nearby called High Moor Close.

Highmoor Road (Dringhouses)

See High Moor Close

Highthorn Road

1910 map evidence shows the existence of Highthorn House on or near to the start of the road (Huntington Rd. end)

Hilda Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Hill Crest Gardens (Dringhouses)

Named after the former Hill Crest Nursery on or near the site of this street.

Hill Street (Holgate)

Map evidence from the 1910 OS map of the area show that this street was simply a connecting road at the ends of Lindley and Murray Streets. It takes its name from its gradient rising to New Lane. Later urbanisation added some houses on it and Northcote Ave. was constructed off it.

Hill View

This street off Stockton Lane does not refer to a topographical feature as its name might suggest. There is however, a nearby building, possibly a farm called Sugar HILL.

Hillary Garth (Holgate) {P}

Sir Edmund Percival Hillary KG ONZ KBE (20 July 1919 – 11 January 2008) was a New Zealand mountaineer, explorer, and philanthropist. On 29 May 1953, Hillary and Nepalese Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers confirmed to have reached the summit of Mount Everest.

Hillsborough Terrace

One of four streets in the Burton Stone Lane area associated with John Haughton Hill and his family. See Haughton Rd, Allan St, and Ratcliffe Street. HILLSBOROUGH is possibly an 'extension' of his surname.

Hinton Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Hob Laine (Dringhouses)

Originally shown on Parson's 1629 map of Dringhouses as Hobb Lane, leading to Hobb Moor. This name persists today as Hob Laine. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Hob Moor Drive (Holgate)

See Hob Moor Terrace

Hob Moor Terrace (Dringhouses)

Named after the Hob Moor. This, along with the Knavesmire was one of the two ancient commons of York, on which freemen have the rights of pasture. On Little Hob Moor (opposite Tyburn on Tadcaster Rd) can be seen two stones. One is the Plague Stone, where victims of the plague would leave money to pay for food while they were in quarantine on Little Hob Moor. The other is the Hob Stone. This has the effigy of a knight on the front and this inscription on the back; "This image Long Hob's name has bore who was a Knight in time of yore and gave this Common to ye Poor"

Hob Stone Court (Dringhouses)

This court is built on a small field adjoining Hob Moor, on which there exists the Hob Stone which has the effigy of a knight of the de Ros family. It was sculpted in about 1315 and is now much eroded, but the head, shoulders and shield can still be seen. Both these stones are beside the main path (formerly known as Hob Lane) on Little Hob Moor. Source: Friends of Hob Moor Website

Hobgate (Holgate)

One of a pair of "parallel" streets in Holgate which use the suffix "Gate" for street combined with Hob, this being a reference to the nearby Hob Moor. The Holgate Gardens Estate Society Limited had bought 15 acres of land from Messrs James Backhouse and Sons to build in the manner of the newly emerging 'Garden Cities'. See Moorgate

Holburn Croft

As yet No origin has been established. Originally it was part of Boss Lane.

Holgate Bridge Gardens (Holgate)

A modern development, named after the nearby railway bridge, locally known as the Iron Bridge due to its construction. It was built in 1911.

Holgate Lodge Drive

Named after original Holgate Lodge (Grand Mansion). See Holgate Lodge Estate.

Holgate Lodge Estate

The Holgate Lodge Estate of TISBURY ROAD, CHELWOOD WALK, SEAGRAVE WALK, MANTHORPE WALK, GRANTHAM DRIVE, ST. SWITHIN'S WALK (bypassing Holgate Lodge Drive & Windmill Rise which are obvious) are all in memory of the Gutch family who lived at Holgate Lodge estate from the mid 1860's to 1931. John James Gutch (born 18.11.1815 died 23.7.1881) was a solicitor who came to York in 1842 to work for a legal firm who were involved with the early railway companies. He married Eliza Hutchinson (born 15.7.1840 died 17.3.1931) on 22.1.1868 when he was aged 52 & Eliza 27, & they had a daughter & 3 sons. John's forebears came from TISBURY, Wiltshire in the 16th cent. & from CHELWOOD, Somerset in the 17th cent. John had been born at SEAGRAVE near Leicester. After John's death in 1881, Eliza had a long and active widowhood of 50 years. She was a founding member of the English Dialect Society & the Folklore Society among other interests. She had been born at MANTHORPE Lodge near GRANTHAM, & was born on ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. After her death in 1931 the Lodge was demolished, and the children, keen family historians, made sure that the street names had past family relevance. Her only daughter Bertha married a prominent local solicitor, Herbert Leeds Swift of Cowling, Swift & Kitchen.

Holgate Park Drive (Holgate)

This is a non-residential street giving access to the business park that is built upon part of the site of York's former railway carriage works. See Holgate Road.

Holgate Road

First mentioned in 1368-70, originally called Holgate Lane. It was a directional Road leading to the then separate village of Holgate. Its origin is uncertain. One theory is it got its name from the derivation 'street in the hollow'. Another version is that it is named in the memory of

Archbishop Robert Holgate (1545-1554). An 1862 map of York shows it consisted of several terraces. SOUTH PARADE - between Lowther Terrace, & Mount Ephraim. WEST PARADE - between Mt. Ephraim & Oxford St. - BLENHEIM PLACE, {right hand side Blenheim House formerly a girls school in 1889}- Between Oxford St. & Cambridge St, HOLGATE TERRACE - Between Cambridge St. Holgate Bridge. (Terrace after bridge = HOLGATE TERRACE.

Hollands Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Holly Bank Grove (Holgate)

See Holly Bank Road.

Holly Bank Road (Holgate)

A 1910 map of Holgate Road, at the junction of what is now Hamilton Drive (S) shows a large property with grounds Called Holly Bank House.

Holly Close (Derwenthorpe)

The name of this Close was chosen by the builder David Wilson Homes, Holly was the name of the site manager's daughter.

Holmefield Lane (Heslington)

Named after a topographical feature. This from the BHO website: 'To the south is a great expanse of lower ground, with only the modest Holme Hill in the south-east relieving the flatness of the landscape.'

Holroyd Avenue (Tang Hall)*

This Avenue and Giles Ave were agreed at Council Minutes dated 15.10.1928. The origin for this Avenue is still under investigation.

Holyrood Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. The Palace of Holyroodhouse, commonly referred to as Holyrood Palace, is the official residence of the British monarch in Scotland, Queen Elizabeth II. Located at the bottom of the Royal Mile in Edinburgh, at the opposite end to Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood Palace has served as the principal residence of the Kings and Queens of Scots since the 16th century, and is a setting for state occasions and official entertaining. (Wikipedia)

Homestead Close (Huntington)

Named after York's Homestead Park, which was opened in 1904 by English social reformer Benjamin Seebohm Rowntree, son of Joseph Rowntree. He was owner of Rowntree's Chocolate Factory. Homestead House was the home of Seebohm and his family from 1904 until 1936. As soon as the house was inhabited, he made an announcement in the Yorkshire Gazette. The fields behind his house would be made available to children attending York Elementary Schools for outdoor activities. The house was greatly extended in the late 1970s and converted into offices. It is now the head office of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. (jrht website)

Hope Street

As yet No origin has been established. This street was constructed between 1823 and 1830 [1].

Hopgrove Lane North

This lane is named after the Hop Grove Public House. It was nicknamed "Bacon Box Lane" by locals. First evidence of it appears on the 1931 OS Map but is not named. See Hopgrove Lane South

Hopgrove Lane South

There is anecdotal evidence that hops were grown in the area near to or on the site of Hopgrove Lane North. Purely from map investigations it could be that the lane could be named after the Hop Grove Public House, first mentioned in 1835. On the 1854 OS Map its south section was known as Cross Lane, but by the publication of the 1912 OS map it had changed Hopgrove Lane. The north section was a later addition and formed a crossroad with Malton Rd, first evidence of this appears on the 1931 OS Map but is not named. The origin of Hop Grove is not known, however newspaper report from the 1820s and 1830s ("one evening two hives, containing bees, in the garden of W Siddall, of Hop Grove, near this city, were destroyed ...", York Herald, 30 May 1829;"... the plaintiff was Mr. John Allen, of the Hop-Grove Inn, near York ...", Yorkshire Gazette, 26 December 1835) so it was a well-established name.

Hornbeam Close (Clifton Without)

One of a group of four streets on a modern development which share a wooded/tree theme. Modern c.2000 aerial mapping and photography show the presence of woodland. There is no 19/20th Century map evidence of large scale forestation.

Horner Street

This street was built c.1901. Streets & Buildings Committee Minutes of 22.12.1903 p112 - Mr T C Horner had made application for the Corporation to take over [adopt] Horner Street. The City Engineer said part of the work had not been successfully carried out, but Mr Horner had sent a cheque which would cover the cost, & it was agreed to do the work. Thomas Christopher Horner, born 15.10.1858 York, lived in 1901 in Feversham Crescent, a self-employed Coal Merchant. He subsequently moved to Riccall and died in 1952 aged 93.

Horsman Avenue {P}

William 'Twabby' Horsman was an Overseer in the Cream Department at Rowntree & Co, but after 26 years' service took early retirement in 1931 at the age of 50 which was very unusual for a working man at that time. Boards of Guardians, who administered workhouses, were created by the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834. York's Poor Law Union was formed on 15 July 1837 with its operation overseen by an elected Board of Guardians, one from each of its 79 constituent Parishes. William was elected to the Board of Guardians in 1910, where his outspoken views often caused meetings to erupt in uproar. At some time he was a director of York Co-operative Society and was a champion of the poor, especially with regard to housing. Horsman Avenue, a street of council dwellings close to the Cemetery, was named after him. In the Second World War, during his Mayoralty, he would provide entertainments for the servicemen at the Mansion House, and then take any leftovers to share with Albert Cooke, Civil Defence Officer, who was stationed at the Guildhall, where he would often stay

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

chatting until the early hours of the morning. William died in 1948, aged 67. In his time he was Labour Councillor (Walmgate Ward) 1912, Independent Councillor (Castlegate Ward) 1945, Independent Councillor (Walmgate Ward) 1945 until his death in 1948, Alderman 1929 - 1945, Lord Mayor 1940-41 (courtesy of Friends of York Cemetery Lord Mayors Trail 2 Walk). He was born 2.4.1880 at 7 Phoenix St (which was on the eastern end of the now Horsman Ave) & he lived for many years at 23 Heslington Road (which backs on to Horsman Ave). The avenue dates from 1938 so he had 10 years to 'enjoy' his name before he died on 3.3.1948 aged 67, whereas most places are named posthumously.

Hospital Fields Road

Hospital Fields Road In 1854 a military hospital was built opposite the Cavalry Barracks on Fulford Rd. A small road called 'Hospital Fields' gave access. The area has been developed since the hospital closed and this new road built.

Hotham Avenue (Acomb)

Named after John Hotham, landowner mentioned when the Land Enclosure Act of 1774 was enacted in The Township of Acomb.

Houndsway (Foxwood)

One of a group of streets in Foxwood that can be associated with "The Hunt" and the kennels of the York and Ainsty Hunt which existed before the urbanisation of the area. The street name was suggested by the developer in 1976 and was agreed by the City Engineer & Surveyor.

Howard Drive /Lk

As yet No origin has been established.

Howard Street (Fulford) {P}

The street dates from c.1881 as there were 2 houses occupied on the 1881 census. It is believed that the streets origin is from the Howard family of Escrick. Where Edward Howard was the 1st Baron Howard of Escrick.

Howe Hill Close

See Howe Hill Road.

Howe Hill Road

The 1937 map shows presence of an area known as Howe Hill. There is mention of it on the BHO website: Of noble burials in 'hows' the only possible indication is the engraved bronze socket for an iron spearhead found at Howe Hill, between Holgate and Acomb (Arch. J., VI (1849), 402). The original street was extended when the area was further developed and Howe Hill Close created.

Howe Street

Named after the nearby topographical feature; "Howe Hill." See Howe Hill Road.

Hubert Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Huby Court

This block of flats built c.1965 most probably takes its name from Huby's Passage, a small court of about 11 houses which previously stood on the site from at least 1840. Although in most street directories etc. the name is spelt as HUBY, the origin relates to John HUBIE, a tailor with a shop on the corner of the passage at 97 (old numbering) Walmgate, who died 17.9.1850 aged 68. On all his records, Freedom of the City, marriage, census & most notably his headstone on York Cemetery, the name is recorded as HUBIE.

Hudson Crescent (Clifton) {P}

Arthur Vaughan Hudson born 27.3.1869 York died 1.5.1940 in Haxby aged 71. He was an ecclesiastical lawyer of York diocese and secretary to the Archbishop and lived many years at 'Redworth', Clifton (very near Hudson Crescent). He was a friend of Dr. William Arthur Evelyn and acted for one of the partners (Dr Jalland) in the practice when the partner wanted to end their partnership. (Source, Dr Evelyn's York' p12 by Hugh Murray).

Hudson Way (Poppleton)

This non-residential street line next to the railway line and takes its name from George Hudson, "The railway King." See George Hudson Street.

Hull Road

This is a directional road toward the city and port of Hull. It is near to the Roman Road that approaches York from the E., eventually from Brough, PETVARIA, and the Humber crossing, and from the E. coast via Stamford Bridge, joins the city boundary along the Hull Road, W. of Gallows Hole. Within the city boundary its course lay mainly just N. of the Hull Road, converging again on the modern road in Lawrence Street. Here in 1954 the road was seen 6 ft. below the modern surface in a sewer trench 300 ft. from Walmgate Bar on the N. side of the street; it was composed of cobbles set in clay. Nearer the Bar it was seen in 1915 (G. Benson, York II, 162) 5 ft. deep. RCHME/YORK/Vol1

Hungate

Much altered by development. Was recorded between 1161 and 1184 as 'Hundegat(e) in Mersch' or 'the dogs' street in the marsh', and was also called Merske Street. (RCHM Vol 5)

Hunt Court {P}

This a small close off Aldwark named after John J Hunt Ltd, Ebor Brewery, Aldwark, York, North Yorkshire. Founded by Joseph Hunt 1834. Registered March 1895. Acquired by J.W.Cameron & Co. Ltd. with c.230 houses in 1953. Ceased brewing 1956 and demolished 1972. (Breweryhistory website). He was also City Sheriff 1898/9 a local benefactor, bachelor, who lived at Grimston Court, Hull Road.

Hunter's Way (Dringhouses)

A street name reflecting the importance of Dringhouses in the world of hunting. The horses used for this activity were known as Hunters. The original meaning of the term 'hunter' when referring to horses and ponies meant a horse or pony which had all of the requisite traits to make them suitable for hunting animals such as stags or foxes with hounds. Factors including hardiness, conformation, temperament and endurance were all important for mounted hunting, with hunts often beginning in the early morning and carrying on all day until sundown. Horses used for hunting were required to be able to manage well in cold weathers,

be extremely fit, able to gallop and take fences with ease, and able to produce a fair turn of speed from a relatively sudden start, as well as being capable of maintain a steady pace at canter or gallop for prolonged periods of time. (pets4home website)

Huntington Mews

This Mews takes its name from the nearby Huntington Rd. It is built on the site where York City Hospital, which was formerly the infirmary of the York Workhouse, stood.

Huntington Road

This is a directional road leading from York to the old village of Huntington, which has been known as Huntindune (xi cent.); Hunteindune near York (xii cent.); Huntenton, Huntington (xiii cent.); Huntyngdon in the forest of Galtres (xvi cent.).

Huntsmans Walk (Foxwood)

One of a group of streets in Foxwood that can be associated with "The Hunt" and the kennels of the York and Ainsty Hunt which existed before the urbanisation of the area. The street name was suggested by the developer in 1976 and was agreed by the City Engineer & Surveyor.

Hurricane Way

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, the Hawker Hurricane is a British single-seat fighter aircraft of the 1930s–40s that was designed and predominantly built by Hawker Aircraft Ltd. for service with the Royal Air Force (RAF). It was overshadowed in the public consciousness by the Supermarine Spitfire's role during Battle of Britain in 1940, but the Hurricane inflicted 60 percent of the losses sustained by the Luftwaffe in the engaGemstoneent, and fought in all the major theatres of the Second World War. (Wikipedia)

Hyrst Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

I. ~ Ikin Way to Iver Close

Ikin Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Ilton Garth (Clifton Without)

This Garth is located in a cluster of streets that share a reservoir theme, Although this is not a named one, it does have one in its parish. Ilton is a village in North Yorkshire, England, 3 miles south-west of the small town of Masham. It is the principal settlement in the civil parish of Ilton cum Pott, in Harrogate district. The parish includes ROUNDHILL Reservoir. The population of the parish was estimated at 50 in 2015. (Wikipedia)

Imperial Court (Clifton) {P}

Built on or near to the former public house The Imperial, that stood on the roundabout at the end of Kingsway North. The pub opened 04 June 1937, closed July 1994 and demolished November/December 1994. It was to be part of a link of pubs on the outer ring road on 1930 designs, others where the Ainsty, the Acomb. The ring road was not completed except for Kingsway North and West.

Ingleborough Avenue

Named after the mountain of Ingleborough, together with Pen-y-ghent and Wharfedale are collectively known as the Three Peaks. The peaks, which form part of the Pennine range, encircle the head of the valley of the River Ribblesdale in the Yorkshire Dales National Park in the North of England.

Ingleton Walk

Ingleton village sits at the foot of Ingleborough. See also Ingleborough Avenue.

Ingram Avenue {P}

Sir Arthur Ingram born c1565, died August 1642. Member of Parliament of York many years, Secretary of the Council of the North, Landowner. He built a large mansion within the grounds of the Minster, & built the almshouses in Bootham, those with small doorways opposite the Churchill Hotel. The avenue built 1938, & with the adjoining Ashton & Burrill Avenues, remembering three almshouses benefactors in the Bootham/Clifton area.

Ings Lane (Poppleton)

This lane appears named on the 1853 OS map of the area. Its course has altered when the area was urbanised. It takes its name from the nearby Poppleton / Acomb Ings that it leads to.

Ings View (Rawcliffe)

Refers to Rawcliffe Ings. which border the River Ouse. "Ings" is an old word of Norse origin referring to water meadows and marshes. It is one of several hundred words of Old Norse origin to enter the English language in the Danelaw period between the mid-9th and 11th centuries.

Ings Way (Clifton Without)

Refers to Clifton Ings, which boarder the River Ouse. See Ings View.

Inman Terrace

As yet No origin has been established.

Innovation Close (Heslington)

This close is part of York University Campus and bases its name upon the meaning of the word, which is York University's goal to be a seat of research and innovation in a large range of subjects.

Intake Avenue

The Intake, was given by Huntington (village) to York to end York's rights in the township. In 1769 Clifton Enclosure Award gave 91 acres, called The New Intake in 1772, adjacent to The Intake, in lieu of the city's rights in Clifton, together with 21½ acres for an outgang through the new closes from the Horsefair, preserved in part in fence lines and the shape of Clarence Gardens. Today the stray, based on these awards, has 180 acres, extensively covered with narrow ridges aligned on the 1769 boundaries and overlaid by the 1845 York-Scarborough railway line, again suggesting temporary ploughing in Napoleonic times. BHO website

Invicta Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Irwin Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Iver Close (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. This could well be a case of a street name being misspelled. In that this Close is off Ostman Road. The Dynasty/House of Ivar, was a royal Norse-Gael/Ostman dynasty which ruled much of the Irish Sea region, the Kingdom of Dublin, the western coast of Scotland, including the Hebrides and some part of Northern England, from the mid-9th century. The dynasty lost control of York in the mid-10th century, but reigned over the other domains at variously disputed times. (Wikipedia)

J. ~ Jackson Street to Jute Road

Jackson Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Jacobie Close

As yet No origin has been established.

James Backhouse Place {P}

Named after James Backhouse (1794-1869). He was born in Darlington son to Quaker parents, moving to York after learning the nursery trade in Norwich in 1815 and buying with his brother the Telford Nursery Business in Toft Green. Later he married but after 7 years she died. James had also addressed a crowd of over 2000 on the Knavesmire, on her death he decided to conduct a 10 year worldwide evangelical mission. On his return to York he continued with the business which had now moved to Fishergate. The business prospered and the Nursery business moved to a 100 acre site in Holgate. His family name lives on in the botanical names of narcissi such as 'Backhouse's Giant'. The remains of their nursery, auctioned in 1955, later became West Bank Park.

James Nicolson Link {P}

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, Wing Commander Eric James Brindley Nicolson, VC, DFC (29 April 1917 – 2 May 1945) was a fighter pilot in the Royal Air Force and a recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces.(Wikipedia)

James Street

As yet No origin has been established.

James Way (Heslington) {P}

This street is part of York University Campus is named after James College, which was in turn named after Lord James of Rusholme (1909-1992) first Vice Chancellor of the University 1962-1973.

Jamieson Terrace

As yet No origin has been established.

Jasmine Close (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Jedwell Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Jennifer Grove

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as the Grove was being completed. See Also Barbara, Robin, Trevor, Clive, Nigel, Mildred and Anderson Grove.

Jervis Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Jewbury

Derived from an ancient cemetery of the Jews first mentioned in 1230. (RCHM V4) It was named Barkers Hill on the 1852 map of York.

Jockey Lane (Huntington)

This lane appears un-named and leads to a likewise un-named farm. However, by 1913, maps show it as Jockey Lane and Breck's Farm. It has been confirmed by residents nearby that in 1950's it was a place that horses used to be "raced." It is not inconceivable that this practice took place earlier and hence the lane gained its name.

John Saville Court {P}

This private gated court off Ogleforth was named after John Saville O.B.E., born 25.09.1903 died June 1976, was a third generation pharmacist at 7 Goodramgate (corner Aldwark), subsequently incorporating a large photographic business, & expanding into the opposite shop at 16 Goodramgate (corner Ogleforth). He was involved in several local philanthropic organisations. He was also a JP and President of the York Rotary Club in 1955, with his son, Mike Saville, MBE being its President in 1986. One of his daughters, Gillian, married Sir Donald Barron, sometime Chairman of Rowntree & Co.

John Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Jorvik Close (Acomb)

When the Vikings settled in York, they clearly had trouble saying the Saxon name for the city: Eoforwic (which is thought to mean wild boar settlement), so decided to call it Jorvik (thought to mean wild boar creek). (Jorvikvikingcentre website)

Joseph Terry Grove

Part of the new development of the former Terry's chocolate factory site. Sir Joseph Terry JP (7 January 1828 – 12 January 1898) was a British confectioner, industrialist and Conservative politician who served as Lord Mayor of York on three occasions. He had previously served as a deputy mayor through his role as town sheriff in 1870, and served as Councillor for York's Monk Ward from 1860 until this appointment. (Wikipedia) The developers being David Wilson Homes.

Jubbergate

This street first appears c1200 as 'Bretgate' and by 1280 was called 'Joubrettegat' — 'the street of the British (Bretons?) in the Jewish quarter' - apparently to distinguish it from the other Bretgate, now Navigation Road, in the Walmgate area. The part of the street NE of its junction with Peter Lane was known as High Jubbergate and that to the SW as Low Jubbergate. (RCHM Vol 5)

Jubilee Terrace (Leeman Rd)

Named to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The adjacent Jubilee Inn was opened in 1897 to coincide with the occasion.

Julia Avenue (Huntington) {P}

Named after Julia Margaret Sherry, born 1966, the daughter of the previous landowner; Mr. David Sherry. See also Kathryn Ave

Juniper Close (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Jute Road (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. The Jutes, Iuti, or Iutæ were a Germanic people. According to Bede, the Jutes were one of the three most powerful Germanic peoples of their time in the Nordic Iron Age, the other two being the Saxons and the Angles. The Jutes invaded and settled in southern Britain in the late fourth century during the Age of Migrations, as part of a larger wave of Germanic settlement in the British Isles. (Wikipedia)

K. ~ Kathryn Avenue to Kyme Street

Kathryn Avenue (Huntington)

Named after Kathryn Louise Sherry, born 1968, the daughter of the previous landowner; Mr. David Sherry. See also Julia Ave

Keats Close {P}

John Keats (31 October 1795 – 23 February 1821) was an English Romantic poet. He was one of the main figures of the second generation of Romantic poets, along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley, despite his works having been in publication for only four years before his death from tuberculosis at the age of 25.

Keble Drive (Bishopthorpe) {P}

Named after Canon John. R. Keble. The parishioners of Bishopthorpe erected a cross to the memory of him, who had died four years earlier in February 1903. Rev. Keble was vicar of Bishopthorpe from 1891 until his death at the age of 46. His grave was situated beneath the east window of St. Andrew's Church, where the eight-foot carved cross was placed. A chaplain to, and long-standing friend of Archbishop Maclagan, he also wrote the History of the Parish and Manor-House of Bishopthorpe, which was published posthumously in 1905. Canon Keble's wife, Florence, wrote to St Andrew's churchwardens thanking all her friends at Acaster and Bishopthorpe for erecting such a "beautiful" cross on her husband's grave. The designer was York sculptor G. W. Milburn. Source Bishopthorpe. Net website

Keble Gardens (Bishopthorpe)

See Keble Drive

Keble Park Crescent (Bishopthorpe)

See Keble Drive

Keble Park North (Bishopthorpe)

See Keble Drive

Keble Park South (Bishopthorpe)

See Keble Drive

Keith Avenue (Huntington)

This avenue is named after the son of the builder, Harry Williamson. Keith, he was born to Harry's second wife.

Kempton Close (Acomb)

Kempton Park Racecourse is a horse racing track together with a licensed entertainment and conference venue in Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey, England, 16 miles south-west of Charing Cross, London and on a border of Greater London. (Wikipedia)

Kendrew Close (Huntington) {P}morre

The name Kendrew is an portmanteau of the Christian names Ken and Andrew, the two sons of the builder Neville Magson who developed the estate.

Kenley Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Kenrick Place (Acomb) {P}

John Kenrick (4 February 1788 – 7 May 1877) was an English classical historian. In 1807, Kenrick matriculated at Glasgow University. He was the first prizeman in his class for three successive years, won the Gartmore gold medal for an essay on the English constitution in the Tudor period, and a silver medal for an essay on the aberration of light. He graduated MA in 1810. Later that year, Kenrick became classics tutor at Manchester College, York. In 1819, he was given leave of absence to spend a sabbatical year in Germany, reading history at Göttingen. He returned to York in 1820 and began translating German classical works, including August Wilhelm Zumpt's Latin Grammar, Rost and Wusteman's Introduction to Greek Prose Composition and Matthiae's Greek Grammar. In 1840, when the college returned to Manchester, Kenrick became professor of history, a post he held until his retirement in 1850. He continued to live in York, and travelled to Manchester to deliver lectures. He is buried in York Cemetery.

Kensal Rise

This is one of four 4 adjacent streets just south of York Cemetery cover land which once belonged to Alderman Joseph Agar, born 1833 Kilburn, North Yorkshire, died 8.7.1920 York. Agar, a leather merchant/tanner, was a member of the City Council 1880-1918, & was Lord Mayor 3 times 1881, 1888 & 1889. He bought the estate called Fulford Lodge in 1875 & renamed it Kilburn House after his birth place. On his death in 1920 the house was demolished & housing built on the estate. It is assumed that the developers were confused with the name Kilburn, thinking it referred to the district in London, & so continued to name the remaining streets after other districts of London, when in fact street name plates might correctly have been Coxwold, Ampleforth or Byland for example. See also KILBURN ROAD, EDGWARE ROAD, MAIDA GROVE

Kensington Court

Named after the Kensington Gardens, which for over 100 years, were part of Hyde Park, Henry VIII's huge deer chase, hence it being a Royal Chase. But in 1689, the new King and Queen, William and Mary, took the first step to creating a separate park. The actual borough of Kensington became as a Royal Borough due to Queen Victoria being born at Kensington Palace in 1819, the Regency Period. See Recency Mews and Royal Chase.

Kensington Road (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Kensington Palace is a royal residence set in Kensington Gardens, in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea in London, England. It has been a residence of the British Royal Family since the 17th century, and is currently the official London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Eugenie and her husband Jack Brooksbank, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and Prince and Princess Michael of Kent. (Wikipedia)

Kensington Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Kent Street

City Council Minutes of 1890 rename Victoria Street as Kent Street. This being the section of the now Kent Street that runs between Fishergate Fawcett Street. The other section of the street was part of Heslington Rd. Although, no reason given in Council Minutes for 'Kent' being chosen, it may well be due to the title of one of Victoria's children.

Kentmere Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Kentmere is a valley, village and civil parish in the Lake District National Park, a few miles from Kendal in the South Lakeland district of Cumbria, England. Historically in Westmorland, the parish has a population of 159 as of the 2011 Census. (Wikipedia)

Kerrside

Built on the site of Clifton Hospital. It is named after Dr. William Kerr who was a resident psychiatrist.

Kestrel Wood Way (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development.

Keswick Way (Huntington)

Named after the John Keswick and sons who as well as being building contractors, and brickmakers where also trading as farmers in Huntington in 1883. This is the same John Keswick and sons who were responsible for building streets in Clementhorpe and was the contractor for the new railway station works for the North-Eastern Railway Company.

Kettlestring Lane

Map evidence form 1892 show the existence of Kettlestring Farms in the vicinity. The current 'lane' has developed from a much shorter lane of that name crossing the fields it appears. It is believed that Kettlestring being the surname of the farm owners.

Kexby Avenue

This Avenue built between 1931 and 1937 is near to Hull Rd, which was a turnpike road run by the York & Kexby Bridge Trust.

Key Way (Fulford)

Named after the landowning Key family. By 1810-11 the Keys had 614 acres, roughly equally divided between Gate and Water Fulford. The estate descended in the family until the death of R. E. Key in 1961, and in 1964, when it comprised 647 acres, it was sold to Key's nephew Mr. William Wormald. BHO website. One family member being Captain William Henry Key, JP and the Lord of Fulford Manor. Plus Wormald's Cut in the R. Foss around Rowntree's Wharfe { Leatham's Mill }

Kilburn Road {P}

This is one of four 4 adjacent streets just south of York Cemetery cover land which once belonged to Alderman Joseph Agar, born 1833 Kilburn, North Yorkshire, died 8.7.1920 York. Agar, a leather merchant/tanner, was a member of the City Council 1880-1918, & was Lord Mayor 3 times 1881, 1888 & 1889. He bought the estate called Fulford Lodge in 1875 & renamed it Kilburn House after his birth place. On his death in 1920 the house was demolished & housing built on the estate. It is assumed that the developers were confused with the name Kilburn, thinking it referred to the district in London, & so continued to name the remaining streets after other districts of London, when in fact street name plates might correctly have been Coxwold, Amplefort or, Byland for example. See also EDGWARE ROAD, KENSAL RISE, MAIDA GROVE

Kimberlow Drive (Heslington)

Named after a geographical feature Kimberlow Hill, a glacial moraine, it has sloping flanks to the north, south, east and west. In 2012 a 24-hectare (59.30 acres) site on the university's new Heslington East campus at Kimberlow Hill will be one of 60 Diamond Woods in the UK. The woods are intended to represent one for each year of the Queen Elizabeth II reign.

Kimberlow Lane (Heslington)

Map evidence from 1853 show the presence of several fields called Kimberlow, plus a hill bearing the same name.

Kimberlow Rise (Heslington)

See Kimberlow Lane.

Kimberlow Wood Hill (Badgerhill)

In 2012 Queen Elizabeth II reached the 60th anniversary (Diamond Jubilee) of her accession to the British throne. To mark this landmark achievement a 24 hectare site on the University's new Heslington East campus at Kimberlow Hill was chosen by the Woodland Trust to be one of just 60 Diamond Woods in the UK – one for each year of Her Majesty's reign – under its Jubilee Woods project. The area of new native woodland will form a lasting, living legacy celebrating Her Majesty's reign, as well as supporting local wildlife and providing an area for the York community to enjoy for generations to come. (York uni website)

Kinbrace Drive (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. Kinbrace Burn is a tributary of the River Helmsdale, it was been panned for gold during the Scottish Gold Rush.

King Street

Is the mediaeval 'Cargate' or 'Kergate', a name first recorded c1200 and meaning 'marsh street'. In the 16th century it was sometimes called Hatter Lane and later was First Water Lane. It was rebuilt in 1851 and renamed. (RCHM Vol 5)

Kingfisher Close (Huntington)

One of three streets near to the River Foss which share a common theme of water birds.

Kings Acre (Heworth)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards has been found. However the area pre c. 1965 was locally known as Appletree Village with a farm called Apple Tree Farm. King's Acre Pippin has the typical flushed orange autumnal tones of the traditional English apple. It is a very-late season apple, often not ripening until the end of October or early November. Although related to Ribston Pippin and having some of the appearance of that variety, it inherits the crisp dense sharp-flavoured flesh of its other parent, Sturmer Pippin. (orangepippintrees website)

Kings Pool Walk

This Walk, part of the modern Hungate development owes its origin to the River Foss being dammed by William I to provide water for the ditches that formed part of the defences for the castle and the city. As a consequence the Foss flooded further upstream causing the "pond or Pound," known as the Kings Pond/Pound. It was also used as a fishery.

King's Square

Gained its present appearance after the demolition in 1937 of Holy Trinity or Christ Church. Previously it was a continuation of Colliergate to Petergate. Houses on both sides were often regarded as being in Petergate and the use of the name King's Square is first in use c1780. (RCHM Vol 5)

King's Staith

The name, meaning 'the king's landing place', may be connected with royal visits to York in the 14th century, but was not usual until the 17th century. (RCHM Vol 5)

Kingsclere (Huntington)

This street in Huntington is named after the Hampshire village of Kingsclere. It is linked to York by at least two of its Archbishops the first being William Melton: In 1335, Peter, Archbishop of Rouen, gave and conceded to William de Melton, Archbishop of York the manor of Kingsclere. He conveyed to the English prelate what the circumstances of the time would allow him to retain no longer. If the records of Rouen Cathedral from the 12th to the 14th century escaped the fury of the French Revolution, and are still in existence, it is certain that they would supply information for the history of Kingsclere. Archbishop William de Melton was one of the leading men in State affairs. He had been in the service of the Crown from early life, and had gradually risen from one office to another until he became Archbishop of York in 1316 until his death in 1340. (Source kingsclereheritageassociation website). The second being the Patron Saint of York: St. William (Fitzherbert), Archbishop of York 1143 - 1147 and 1153 - 1154, who was canonised in 1226. "In the early thirteenth century the FitzHerberts held land in and about Kingsclere". Source: St. William of York by Christopher Norton.

Kingsland Terrace

As yet No origin has been established.

Kingsthorpe (Acomb)

This is the section of the proposed 30's York ring road that was to join Clifton to Acomb it is a dual carriage way type street similar in design to Kingsway North. The 1938 OS Map of the area shows that it was originally named as part of Kingsway West and was named to honour the monarch of the time: King George VI. See Kingsway North and West.

Kingsway North

One of two Kingsway's, which were to form part of a city ring road planned in 30's they were named to honour the monarch of the time: King George VI. The intention was to join North and West with a new bridge being built at Clifton (when it was constructed it was commonly known as New Bridge as it was at that time the latest road bridge to cross the Ouse)

However, the plan was scrapped never to be completed in full. Kingsway North is a dual carriageway type road having an open grassed area between them. Whereas Kingsway West is a single carriageway. The house design and construction date are different on the sides of this street. See also Kingsthorpe.

Kingsway West

See Kingsway North and Kingsthorpe.

Kingswood Grove (Acomb)

Follows the naming criteria for the nearby roads of Kingsthorpe and Kingsway West. In c1930 a York Ring Road was planned, it was intended that Kingsway West and North would be linked. These two streets were built but the ring road was abandoned and never completed. 1938 OS maps of the area show that the grove was under construction as was Kingsway West. OS map evidence from 1914 shows the presence of a linear wood near to this grove, stretching from its site to Acomb Road.

Kir Crescent {P}

Felix Kir born 22.1.1876 died 26.4.1968. Kir was a Catholic priest, resistance fighter & Mayor of Dijon 1945 until his death. York was twinned with Dijon post WW2. The houses were built c.1960.

Kirk View (Acomb)

At first sight this origin looks likely to be due it being near to St. Stephen's Church, Acomb and that Kirk is Scottish/Northern English for Church. And that the street leads to Church Mews. However the use of Kirk here is due to it being the surname of the family that lived in the property where the street leads to as shown on a 1774 map of the area from the enactment of the Land Enclosure act.

Kirkdale Road (Osballdwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Kirkdale is a valley in North Yorkshire, England, which along with Sleightholmedale makes up the larger Bransdale and carries the Hodge Beck from its moorland source near Cockayne to the River Dove and onto the River Rye in the Vale of Pickering. (Wikipedia)

Kirkham Avenues

Named after Kirkham Abbey. The name was agreed in Council Minutes dated 6.1.1934

Kirkstone Drive (Tang Hall)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. Kirkstone Pass is a mountain pass in the English Lake District, in the county of Cumbria. It is at an altitude of 1,489 feet. This is the Lake District's highest pass that is open to motor traffic and it connects Ambleside in the Rothay Valley to Patterdale in the Ullswater Valley — the A592 road. (Wikipedia)

Kirkwell (Bishopthorpe)

It is thought that it was named after the Kirk family of market gardeners who worked a field just there. (Bishopthorpe Community Archive)

Kitchener Street {P}

Field Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Earl Kitchener, KG, KP, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, PC was a senior British Army officer and colonial administrator who won notoriety for his imperial campaigns. (Wikipedia) The street was built c.1899, which fits with him having become Baron Kitchener of Khartoum in 1898.

Kitemere Place (Woodthorpe)

This street is located between two areas of similar themed street names, one of birds the other relates to the Lake district. Therefore it is thought that the name is an amalgamation of the two 1) Kite, is the common name for certain birds of prey in the family Accipitridae, particularly in subfamilies Milvinae, Elaninae, and Perninae. Some authors use the terms "hovering kite" and "soaring kite" to distinguish between Elanus and the milvine kites, respectively. (Wikipedia) and 2) Mere, a lake or pond, hence Kitemere.

Knapton Lane (Acomb)

This is a directional road leading from Beckfield Lane towards the village of Knapton. The 1853 OS map shows that it terminates at Ten Thorn Gate and from this point the road name changes to Ten Thorn Lane and continues to Knapton Village

Knavesmire Crescent

See Knavesmire Rd.

Knavesmire Road

This from the Dringhouses Local History Group website: 'In 1624, it was called "Knares Myre" (which may have the same derivation as Knaresborough and mean Cenward's marshy place).'

Kyle Way

One of six streets on the same development which take their names from rivers. The River Kyle is a small river in North Yorkshire, England. At just under 6 miles (9.7 km) long, it is one of the shortest classified main rivers in the country. (Wikipedia) see Severn Green, Foss Walk, Esk Dr., Calder Ave. and Nidd Cl.

Kyme Street

This Street remembers the 19th century 'seat' of the Fairfax family at Newton Kyme near Tadcaster. See Newton Terrace

L. ~ Laburnum Garth to Lysander Close

Laburnam Garth

As yet No origin has been established.

Lady Hamilton Gardens {P}

Lady Jane Hamilton, born 10.6.1858 Scotland, died 21.9.1945 York. Wife of Sir James Hamilton who was knighted 1929, lived at West Bank from 1910. See also Hamilton Drive.

Lady Peckett's Yard

The present name, from Alice Peckett, wife of the Lord Mayor of 1701, who died in 1759, was used by 1782 and originally referred to the open space into which the lanes led. Their earlier names may have been Bacus gail (the NW–SE lane) and Trichour gail (that leading to Fossgate), first recorded in 1312 and 1301 respectively and meaning Bake-house and Cheat's Lanes. One of these may also have been called Osmond Lane in 1410. (RCHM Vol 5)

Lady Road {P}

Named after the windmill, Lady Mill. Clifton, or Lady, Windmill in Burton Stone Lane is mentioned in descriptions of the city boundaries from the late 14th to the early 19th centuries.

Lakeside Way (Heslington)

Takes its name from the man-made lake which now exists on the York University Campus East. This area was previously agricultural and there is no map evidence of any water feature.

Lambert Court (Bishopshill)

John Lambert was born in Yorkshire in 1619. He studied law but joined the Parliamentary forces on the outbreak of the Civil War. He served under General Thomas Fairfax and in 1643 was given command of the cavalry in Yorkshire. Lambert fought at Hull (1643), Nantwich (1644), Marston Moor (1644) and Oxford (1646). In July 1647 Lambert was placed in command of the Northern Forces. In 1652 Oliver Cromwell rewarded Lambert for his many military victories by appointing him Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. When Cromwell closed down the House of Commons in 1655, he imposed military rule. England was divided into eleven districts. Each district was run by a Major General. This included Lambert, who was based in York, and his responsibilities included maintaining order, collecting taxes, granting poor relief and imposing Puritan morality. Lambert was opposed to Cromwell being appointed Lord Protector. He refused to take the oath of loyalty and resigned from office. Lambert retired to Wimbledon where he spent his time painting and gardening. (spartacus-educational website)

Lamel Street

Named after Lamel Hill, which is a scheduled monument about 1 mile (1.6 km) south-east of the centre of York, England. It is near The Retreat and the northern part of Walmgate Stray, and in some medieval documents it is referred to as Siward's Mill Hill, or Siward's How Mill, in reference to its previous use as the base of a windmill. However it should not be confused with another site known as Siward's How which is about 220 yards (200 m) further east. Lamel Hill is best known for having been the location of a Parliamentary gun-emplacement aimed at Walmgate Bar in the City Walls during the Siege of York in 1644.

One of three adjacent streets named after topographical features. See Garrow Hill Ave. and Siward St.

Lamplugh Crescent (Bishophthorpe) {P}

Thomas Lamplugh (1615 – 5 May 1691) was an English churchman who became Archbishop of York.

Lancaster Way (Clifton Without)

One of a group of five nearby streets that share an aviation theme: The Avro Lancaster is a British Second World War heavy bomber. It was designed and manufactured by Avro as a contemporary of the Handley Page Halifax, both bombers having been developed to the same specification, as well as the Short Stirling, all three aircraft being four-engined heavy bombers adopted by the Royal Air Force (RAF) during the same wartime era. (Wikipedia)

Landalewood Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Landau Close (Clifton Without)

One of a group of streets whose origins are based upon horse drawn carriages. A landau is a coach building term for a type of four-wheeled, convertible carriage. It was a city carriage of luxury type. The low shell of the landau provides maximal visibility of the occupants and their clothing, a feature that makes a landau still a popular choice for the Lord Mayors of certain cities in the United Kingdom on ceremonial occasions.

Landing Lane (Acomb)

This leads to Acomb Landings on the River Ouse. The original lane ran from Boroughbridge Road down to the river.

Landing Lane (Haxby)

This leads to the landing point on the River Foss, then known as the Foss Navigation. When in use as a mode of transporting goods it extended well past Strensall, having locks at Earsley Bridge (Yearsley), Haxby and Strensall.

Lang Avenue {P}

William Cosmo Gordon Lang (he never used William) was born on 31.10.1864 at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, his father being the local vicar. After Oxford University, he became a curate in Leeds in 1890, & after further moves he became Bishop of Stepney in 1901 at the young age of 37. In 1908 he became Archbishop of York, & 20 years later he was elevated to Canterbury in 1928. He retired from that position in 1942 aged 78, & died at Richmond, Surrey on 5.12.1945, a bachelor without issue. The avenue is adjacent to the 1930's church of St Hilda, & adjoins Temple Avenue which commemorates another Archbishop, who closely followed Lang into the highest positions.

Lang Road (Huntington)

See Lang Ave.

Langdale Avenue (Tang Hall)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. Great Langdale is a valley in the Lake District National Park in North West England, the epithet Great distinguishing it from the neighbouring valley of Little Langdale. Langdale is also the name of a valley in the Howgill Fells, elsewhere in Cumbria. (Wikipedia)

Langholme Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Langley Court (Huntington)

Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of York, KG (5 June 1341 – 1 August 1402) was the fourth surviving son of King Edward III of England and Philippa of Hainault. Like many medieval English princes, Edmund gained his nickname from his birthplace: Kings Langley Palace in Hertfordshire. He was the founder of the House of York, but it was through the marriage of his younger son, Richard of Conisburgh, 3rd Earl of Cambridge, to Anne de Mortimer, great-granddaughter of Edmund's elder brother Lionel of Antwerp, 1st Duke of Clarence, that the House of York made its claim to the English throne in the Wars of the Roses. The other party in the Wars of the Roses, the incumbent House of Lancaster, was formed from descendants of Edmund's elder brother John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster, Edward III's third son. (Wikipedia)

Langsett Grove (Rawcliffe)

Langsett Reservoir is in Yorkshire, England, near the villages of Langsett and Upper Midhope, on the edge of the Peak District National Park. The reservoir was constructed between 1898 and 1904, and is now managed by Yorkshire Water. (Wikipedia)

Lansdowne Terrace

See Granville Terrace

Lanshaw Croft

Lanshaw reservoir is located on Reedshaw Moss on the Colne to Keighley Road; high on the moor and is surrounded by beautiful views across the Borough of Pendle, to Pendle Hill in the West. The reservoir is a peaty water of approximately 16 acres in size and offers fishing most the way around. This street is in a group all with origins being reservoirs. It is thought this is mis-spelt, with the "e" missing.

Larchfield (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Lasenby Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Lavender Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Lawnswood Dr

As yet No origin has been established.

Lawnway (Heworth)

One of a group of three streets that share a common theme based upon pasture/ meadow. See Green Field Park Drive. Additionally the OS map of c1950 shows that this street terminates at the former Heworth Tennis Grounds. The name was selected by York Streets & Buildings Committee in 1961. See also Green Sward, and Green Meadow.

Lawrence Court

See Lawrence St.

Lawrence Square

See Lawrence St.

Lawrence Street

Takes its name from the adjacent church of St. Lawrence

Lawson Road (Dringhouses) {P}

Sir John Grant Lawson, 1st Baronet, of Knavesmire Lodge. (28 July 1856 – 27 May 1919) was a British Unionist politician. At the 1892 general election, Lawson was elected as Member of Parliament (MP) for the Thirsk and Malton division of the North Riding of Yorkshire. He previously stood unsuccessfully in two Lancashire constituencies: Bury in 1885 and in Heywood 1886. He served under Lord Salisbury and later Arthur Balfour as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board from 1900 to 1905. In December the latter year he was created a Baronet, of Knavesmire in the County of York. In the House, he was Chairman of the 1902 Select Committee on Repayment of Loans. He did not contest the 1906 general election and never returned to the House of Commons. Lawson died in May 1919, aged 62, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Peter. A memorial plaque to Sir John is in St Edward the Confessor Church, Dringhouses.

Layerthorpe

There are possible two origins for this street, both are derivatives of Old English Words. Leer or Leyre, Old English, a hunting term for the place where deer retired to after feeding. Layerthorpe is an ancient entrance to the Forest of Galtres. (Hargrove 1818 – History of the Ancient City of York) and May be from Old English leger, ‘grave, burial place’, but as the place is on the boulder clay it is better associated with leira ‘clayey place’ or leir ‘clay’. (Smith 1937). Combined with ‘thorpe’, a village or farmstead. The earliest known reference (in a charter of 1184–9) calls the village ‘Leirthorp’. The clay village holds true as the whole Tang Hall council estate was constructed from bricks produced from the clay in this area.

Le Tour Way

This Street name was suggested by York schoolgirl, Aimee Harrison, 11, who goes to Carr Junior School, after entering a competition to name the then newest street in York, suggesting the name Le Tour Way for the new street, off Beckfield Lane. This after the cycle race, The Tour de France, had its opening stages in Yorkshire in 2014. Stage 2 of that years' race started in York and finished in Sheffield.

Lea Field Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Lea Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Lead Mill Lane

Received its present name from the white and red lead manufactory of Charles Liddell and Co., established by 1816 and closed by 1838.” (An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in City of York, Volume 5, Central). Charles Liddell died 4.3.1840 aged 74, is buried in a catacomb under York Cemetery Chapel, possibly in a LEAD lined coffin. He was City Sheriff 1822. Additionally, as part of the lead industry Fishergate Postern Tower was used as a drop to make lead shot.

Leake Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Leeman Road {P}

Named after George Leeman (August 1809-25 February 1882), three times Lord Mayor of York, 1853-1854, 1860-1861 and 1870-1871. Lawyer, railway entrepreneur, and MP for York, 1865, 1871. The name of the road was originally Thief Lane (yes, ANOTHER one!) and was diverted when the 1877 station was built. In 1880 the York Urban Sanitary Committee decided to change the name. The road then ran from the railway coal depots to the works of Messrs. Alfred and Joseph Walker & Co. & Messrs. Close, Ayre & Nicholson, iron founders in Foundry Lane.

Leaside

As yet No origin has been established.

Leetham Lane

This Lane, part of the modern Hungate development owes its origin to the large building that is at the other side of the River Foss and can be seen looking down the lane, which is Leethams' Mill, which was founded by Henry Leetham in 1860. Later in 1935 it became the Rowntree and Co's Navigation Warehouse.

Leicester Way

This is one of two council dwellings replacing two small cul de sacs, built c.1890, demolished c.1967. These Victorian streets were developed by George R Cox & Peter Falconer, House Furnishers of 11/12 High Ousegate. Both men being staunch Methodists, George Reeve Cox was born 21.6.1850 just outside LEICESTER, died summer 1942 York. Peter Falconer born c.1825 ANCROFT near Berwick on Tweed, died 4.5.1900 York, was possibly the sleeping partner in the business because, having come to York in 1856, he spent many years as a Carriage Works Inspector (per census returns). He lived for many years in Holgate Road on the corner of St Paul's Square, & may be the source of Falconer Street [to be confirmed]. See Also Ancroft Close.

Leighton Croft (Clifton Without)

Leighton Reservoir is a reservoir which drains via the River Burn to the River Ure in North Yorkshire, England. It neighbours Roundhill Reservoir and is about 4 miles (6.4 km) west of Masham. It takes its name from the nearby village of Leighton. (Wikipedia).

Lendal

The continuation of Coney Street from St Helen's Square to Museum Street, was originally known as 'Old Coney Street' ('Aldeconyngstrete' in 1381–4) but had received its present name by 1641. This is apparently a contraction of St Leonard's Lending (landing) Hill. (RCHM Vol 5) Here's Drake's explanation for the name of St Leonards "The street which comes up by another old gate of the hospital, over which is the ancient figure of St Peter or St Leonard, and is the only entrance into the Mint Yard, is called by some Finkle or Frinkle Street; but wrong, for this I take to be the real Lendell, or Leonard's Hill mentioned before. (Drake's Eboracum)

Lerecroft Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Lesley Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Leven Road (Dringhouses)

One of five streets in Dringhouses that are named after a Yorkshire river. See Wharfe Dr., Swale Ave., Nidd Grove and Don Ave..

Levisham Street (Fulford)

This is one of four streets off Fulford Road, which are built on the 13 acre Fulford Grange Estate. Isaac Poad born c.1836 Hartoft, above Pickering died 8.5.1901 York. Poad came to York in 1863 & developed a large agricultural provision business. He bought the estate in about 1876, and then sold it in lots in 1899, parts for housing, & although it was developed by others, Poad decided on the street names, including his birth place plus two adjacent villages & two dales which he would have known in his youth. See also HARTOFT St., LEVISHAM St., ROSEDALE St. and FARNDALE St.

Leyland Rd.

As yet No origin has been established.

Library Square

Leads to York Public Library, the site was previously known as York Mint. When it was deemed that the existing library was inadequate a site was acquired in Museum Street, and Messrs Brierley and Rutherford, architects, were employed to design the building. When work commenced after the war, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust revised its offer to £13,200, however even then a loan was needed to complete the project. The first portion of the building, containing the central block and one wing, was officially opened on 23 September 1927 by the Earl of Elgin, and cost £24,500. In 1934 a further portion of the building was erected, before the building was finally completed in 1938. The completed building was opened by Sir John A R Marriott. (Explore Website)

Lichfield Court

Situated near St. Chad's church in Campleshon Road. St. Chad was the bishop of Lichfield. On the edge of Stowe Pool is the church and well of St. Chad, who settled here in 669 and became the first bishop of Lichfield. He died in 672. St. Chad was a disciple of St. Aidan.

Lidgett Grove (Acomb) {P}

Named after, Rev. Dr. John Scott Lidgett, who served as the first President of the Methodist Conference in 1932–33. There is an adjacent Methodist Church that was originally named Lidgett Grove Methodist Church, now just Lidgett Methodist Church. When first temporary church was constructed the entrance was via the grove. A temporary chapel was opened in 1934 on a site adjacent to Beckfield Lane and Lidgett Grove in Acomb (accessed from the grove), gifted by local Methodist Sir Robert Newbald Kay. The permanent chapel was completed by 1937 and was designed to accommodate 550 people. A new church hall was opened in 1967. From the Borthwick Archive.

Lilac Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Lilac Grove (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Lilbourne Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Lilling Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Lime Avenue (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There are several mature Lime trees along its verges. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

Lime Tree Ave. (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Limes Court (Heworth)

Named after the large property that stands on the corner of Heworth Green (112) and Heworth Road, "The Limes" built in c1840. It has at one time been used as student accommodation. In 2012 it was for sale as a private residence. The court built to the rear of the property is also used as student accommodation of York St John University.

Lincoln Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Lindale (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Lindale - traditionally Lindale in Cartmel - is a village in the south of Cumbria. It lies on the North-Eastern side of Morecambe Bay,

England. It was part of Lancashire from 1182 to 1974. It is in the civil parish of Lindale and Newton-in-Cartmel, in South Lakeland district. (Wikipedia)

Linden Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Linden Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Lindley Street {P}

LINDLEY Murray an American Grammarian born at Harper Tavern, Pennsylvania, on 27 March 1745, In later life 1784, he left American never to return. He settled in Holgate (York) where he lived until his death there on 16 February 1826 (aged 80). See Murray Street.

Lindley Wood Gr. (Clifton Without)

Lindley Wood Reservoir is located in the Washburn valley north of Otley in Yorkshire, England. The reservoir was built by navvies between 1869 and 1876.

Lindsey Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Lingfield Crescent (Dringhouses)

Lingfield Park Racecourse (commonly referred to as Lingfield) is a horse racing course at Lingfield in Surrey, United Kingdom. Lingfield is best known as a winter all-weather flat-racing course; the track is Polytrack, rather than the usual turf found in the UK. (Wikipedia)

Link Avenue (Clifton)

A Descriptive origin as the street acts as a link between Burton Stone Lane, Lucas Ave, and Rowntree Ave. From OS maps c.1950, it can be seen that there were no properties that faced onto the roadway. However, there now exists a development named Hunters Mews.

Link Road (New Earswick)

This road links Haxby and Huntington Roads and is built upon a section of the disused railway line that used to run between York and Market Weighton.

Link Road Court (Osballdwick)

See Osballdwick Link Rd.

Linnet Way (Woodthorpe)

One of a number of streets in Woodthorpe that share a common theme of bird species: The common linnet is a small passerine bird of the finch family, Fringillidae. It derives its scientific name from its fondness for hemp seeds and flax seeds--flax being the English name for the plant from which linen is made. (Wikipedia)

Linton Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Lister Way (Clifton)

Mr. A. R. Lister, M.C., M.A., B.A., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.. (1895 – 1973). Mr A.R. Lister formerly consultant in gynaecology and obstetrics to the York (A) group of hospitals, died 3 November. He was 78. Arthur Reginald Lister was born on 4 April 1895 of a distinguished medical family. His great-uncle was Lord Lister and his father Sir William Lister, the eye surgeon. After school at Winchester, Arthur Lister went up to Trinity College, Cambridge. A year later war broke out, and in 1914 he volunteered for Army service with the field artillery. He had a distinguished record, serving first at Gallipoli, then in France, and was awarded the Military Cross for outstanding bravery. He was asked to stay on in the Army after the War. His seniors wanted him and predicted a successful career, but he and his family preferred medicine and he went back to Cambridge. He almost attained a rowing blue, but when this did not materialize he turned to golf and was one of a band of famous golfers who played in the university teams. After Cambridge he went to London Hospital, qualifying with the Conjoint Diploma in 1923. In 1925 he took the M.B., B.Ch., and F.R.C.S. He held resident posts at the London in surgery, medicine, and obstetrics. Among his chiefs were Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Henry Souttar, and he assisted the latter at the first operation on mitral stenosis. In 1925 he went to York and joined an old fashion practice. For some years he did general practice, surgery and gynaecology. He gave up general practice before 1948 and after the N.H.S. started chose to specialize in obstetrics and gynaecology alone. Professionally he was in the top class. He had little interest in writing papers, but he was a good diagnostician, a deft and skilful operator, and had as one would expect from his training, a wide knowledge of medicine as a whole. But most of all he was a good doctor. Naturally, with his skill and charm, his patients were very fond of him. How often one heard (spoken proudly) “I’m one of Mr. Lister’s patients,” or, “I’m one of Mr. Lister’s babies.” Equally he was very fond of them and he gave them his best. Outside medicine, when he had time, he was a keen golfer (scratch and club champion), a good shot and latterly a fisherman. This sport, with his good co-ordination, he picked up very quickly. Reggie Lister as everyone knew him, was a great character. Courage he had indeed, both in war and during long trying years of illness. Ebullient, optimistic, outgoing, with an irrepressible sense of humour and an endearing charm, he had a host of friends everywhere. And all of us long remember the era when he was an outstanding personality in the city of York. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. – DRC (Source: Obituary Notice, British Medical Journal. Pub, 01/12/1973). The Street dates from the 50's, meaning he would have been approx. 55 years of age when the houses were built. He at one time lived at 39 Bootham and would for a short period have been a near neighbour to William Arthur Evelyn, who lived at 33 Bootham. The text concerning the “old fashion practice” above referred his partnership with Dr. William Arthur Evelyn.

Little Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Little Hallfield Road

See Hallfield Rd.

Little Shambles

Another obvious name, first recorded in 1373. This used to join Shambles with Jubbergate but when Newgate Market was created in 1955 it was severely shortened. (RCHM Vol 5)

Little Stonegate

Fairly obviously named but until 1810 was known as 'Swinegail' or 'Swinegate'. (RCHM Vol 5)

Livingstone Street (Leeman Rd) {P}

David Livingstone was a Scottish physician, Congregationalist, and pioneer Christian missionary with the London Missionary Society, an explorer in Africa, and one of the most popular British heroes of the late 19th-century Victorian era. (Wikipedia)

Lloyd Close (Heslington)

This close takes its name from the "previous" surname of the Lord of the Manor, before they changed it to Yarburgh. 'Heslington descended in the Yarburgh family until the death of N. E. Yarburgh in 1852, when it passed to his nephew Yarburgh Greame. The latter took the surname Yarburgh and died in 1856. He was in turn succeeded by his nephew G. J. Lloyd, who also assumed the surname Yarburgh.' (BHO website) See Bateson Close.

Lochrin Place (Acomb)

This street nestles amongst a group of 6 streets, all named after golf courses, this is the exception but still has a "link" to a golf course: Lochrin is a small area in Edinburgh. Famous for the site of a whiskey distillery, which has now been redeveloped, it was a stone's throw away from the site of one of the oldest links golf courses in Edinburgh. Also, Lochrin Basin in Edinburgh is the eastern terminus of the Union Canal the westerly being the Falkirk Wheel (a huge contraption to raise and lower boats from one canal to another, but not with the use of the traditional lock system). This basin is a stone's throw away from Bruntsfield Links, founded in 1761, the Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society is the fourth oldest in the world and one of Scotland's most prestigious clubs. If you were to take a boating holiday along the Union Canal you would also pass by the Rantho Park golf course and then further down the flow you would encounter Linlithgow Golf Course. Both of these have the canal as one of their boundaries.

Lockwood Street (The Groves) {P}

Sir Frank Lockwood, QC (15 July 1846 – 18 December 1897) was an English lawyer and Liberal Party politician who sat in the House of Commons as MP for City of York from 1885 to 1897. In May 1895 Lockwood was lead counsel for the prosecution in Regina v. Oscar Wilde. The Liberal government seemed determined to get a successful prosecution. Edward Carson, who had successfully defended the Marquess of Queensbury against Wilde's misguided criminal libel, approached Frank Lockwood and asked "Can we not let up on the fellow now?". Lockwood answered that he would like to do so, but feared that the case had become too politicised to be dropped. (Wikipedia). The street date from c.1886. See Waverley Street.

Lockyer Court (Clifton Without)

Robert Lockyer was an English soldier in Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army. A Leveller, he was the only soldier executed for his involvement in the Bishopsgate mutiny. (Wikipedia)

Long Close Lane

Long Close was the name of an open field extending from Fishergate (now George Street) to Walmgate Bar. 'Close' may have the meaning of 'an enclosed place, an enclosure'. Whellam (1859) tells us that cattle used to be "exposed for sale during the fairs". Knight (1954) says,

“A street of working-class houses was built on it in 1810, to which was given its present name of Long Close Lane”.

Longfield Terrace

Although no map evidence can be found indicating a Long Field it is thought that this is the probably origin of this Terrace. The section of the River Ouse near to this Terrace is known as Long Reach. The City Council Streets & Buildings Committee on 10.9.1889 passed plans by E Taylor for a 'new street near Bootham Terrace'. This was could have been Edward Taylor, Wakefield born architect of 7 Stonegate. On the 1891 census, houses 1 to 4 are listed & in 1901 there are 13 houses. Although Longfield is a surname, it is thought that the name is topographical. With the southern end of the terrace not on the 1909 map it first appears on a 1937 map.

Longwood Road

There are three Longwood Reservoirs, Upper c.1849, Lower c.1829 and Compensation c.1828, Situated near Huddersfield

Lord Mayor's Walk

Formerly called Goose Lane. In the Middle Ages it was undeveloped, although the area to the south east around St Maurice's Church on Monkgate was built up. North of Goose Lane was an area called The Groves consisting of a series of small parcels of land belonging to St Mary's Abbey. By the 17th century, maps show some houses between St Maurice's and Lord Mayor's Walk – an area called Newbiggin. Source: Character Area Six: Lord Mayor's Walk, a CoYC document. Lord Mayor's Walk was created c1718. It was at the time a Georgian promenade, which became a fashionable social meeting place. We have two suggestions for its origins. Firstly, it was opened with a lavish ceremony performed by the Lord Mayor, hence the name. The second being it was reputedly named for a Lord Mayor who was seen frequently promenading down there with a woman who was not his wife. It was so well known about that it became known locally as the Lord Mayor's Walk, name not included to avoid a suit for slander.

Lorne Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Lotherington Avenue (Derwenthorpe)

The Lotherington Quarter is located off Temple Avenue and takes its name from Elizabeth Lotherington. She was the grandmother of well-known businessman and philanthropist Joseph Rowntree.

Lotherington Mews (Derwenthorpe)

See Lotherington Avenue.

Love Lane (Fulford)

In the absence of evidence for this lane's actual origin, we must theorise as to it. The first possible being a lane where courting couples would amicably stroll together, hand in hand, and the second involves the actions of wantons.

Love Lane (The Mount)

In the absence of evidence for this lane's actual origin, we must theorise as to it. The first possible being a lane where courting couples would amicably stroll together, hand in hand, and the second involves the actions of wantons.

Lovell Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Low Lane (Heslington)

An 1853 map of the area show the existence of Low Field. The lane is not shown but on later maps it can be seen to traverse Low Field.

Low Mill Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Low Moor Avenue (Fulford)

One of a group of three streets built upon land once known as East Moor and sharing a naming scheme referring to moor and/or heath. However of these three streets this one is adjacent to Low Moor.

Low Poppleton Lane (Acomb)

The two Poppletons now known as Upper and Nether have in their time been referred to as Land and Water, and High and Low. The name relates as directional to Low (Nether) Poppleton.

Lower Darnborough Street

See Darnborough Street.

Lower Ebor Street

See Ebor Street.

Lower Friargate

See Friargate

Lower Priory Street

See Priory Street

Loweswater Road (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Loweswater is a small scattered hamlet situated between the lakes Loweswater and Crummock Water. There has been a place of worship here since the early 12th century. The present church of St Bartholomew was built in 1827, and restored in 1884. (Visit Cumbria website)

Lowfield Green Estate

This estate is built on the former site of Lowfields Secondary Modern School, which opened in 1961 and closed 31/08/2007. The school merged with Oaklands to form York High School. This new school initially operated on the site of Lowfield School, expanded with temporary

buildings, while a new school was constructed on the site of Oaklands School. However, between 5–6 a.m. on the morning of Friday 3 October 2008, a third of the school buildings on the Dijon Avenue site were burnt down in a fire. Students were given the day off and local residents were advised to stay away from the site. Students were given a week off school while staff and local authority officials put into place alternative educational arrangements for the pupils, and during this week many sporting and community activities were laid on. The school's headteacher subsequently credited the fire as the turning point in the school's journey towards greater success. Subsequently, the Dijon Avenue site was closed and all pupils transferred to the newly built school. (Wikipedia) Several of the street names for this estate were chosen by children at nearby Hob Moor Community Primary Academy, who were presented at a special assembly with prizes from building contractor Wates Construction for coming up with names for the addresses of the future community of 165 homes. Needing names for two streets, three lanes and one set of apartments on which 165 homes will be built, City of York Council invited pupils at the nearest primary school to help. Having done some research on flowering plants, the pupils came up with Restharrow Road and Rosemary Road, and decided on naming smaller lanes and apartments Blossom Court, Aster Court, Moss Bank Court and Magnolia Court.

Lowfield Lane (Knapton)

Named after the former agriculture area previous to it being built upon.

Lowfields Drive (Acomb)

Named after the former agriculture area previous to it being built upon.

Lowick (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Lowick is a village and civil parish in the South Lakeland district of the English county of Cumbria. Prior to 1 April 1974 it was part of Lancashire, the change being as a result of the Local Government Act 1972. The village appears in records as early as 1202 as Lofwik, and later as Laufwik: the name derives from the Old Norse "Lauf-vík" (English: Leafy Bay). (Wikipedia)

Lown Hill

As yet No origin has been established.

Lowther Court

See Lowther Street

Lowther Street

Sir John Henry Lowther, 2nd Baronet (23 March 1793 – 23 June 1868) was a Tory MP in the British Parliament. He was the eldest son of Sir John Lowther, 1st Baronet, whom he succeeded on 11 May 1844. He represented Cocker mouth in 1816–1826, Wigtown Burghs in 1826–1831, Cocker mouth again in 1831–1832, and York in 1835–1847. He was also Vice president of York Architecture Society

Lowther Terrace

This Terrace once had two streets along its length, Eagle Street and Providence Place, the later was re-named Stafford Place in 1890 and then both Eagle and Stafford were incorporated into Lowther Terrace. See also Lowther Street.

Loxley Close (Clifton Without)

Loxley Valley and River, although there is no reservoir called Loxley there is one called Damflask Reservoir, five miles (eight kilometres) west of the centre of Sheffield in the Loxley valley close to the village of Low Bradfield and within the city's boundaries.

Lucas Avenue (Clifton)

Clarence Cecil Lucas, born 19.9.1873 Worksop, died 25.8.1931 York, was a solicitor who came to York early 1900's to work for Ware & Co. He was a City Councillor from 1913 to 1929, and was Chairman of the Library Committee when it moved to its current location on 23.9.1927. He died as the Burton Stone Lane estate was being completed.

Lucombe Way (New Earswick)

This way acts as a main thoroughfare around the sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks New Earswick, and off which several small closes. The Way is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish as are the closes.

Lumley Road

Named after Lumley Barracks, just opposite. The Barracks open in 1911, designed by W. H. Brierley. Opened by Constance Ellinor Lumley, wife of Col. Osbert Victor George Athling Lumley {the Barracks named after the Lumley family} son of Richard George Lumley - 9th Earl of Scarbro'. Van Wilson's excellent book "The Changing Face of Clifton " Lumley Barracks on Burton Stone Lane. The building and others pulled down and is now a housing complex. The Duncombe Barracks in Grosvenor Road was also developed.

Lundy Close (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which shares a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Lundy Island is owned by The Landmark Trust. It is an unspoilt island, home to a fascinating array of wildlife amidst dramatic scenery. Undisturbed by cars, the island encompasses a small village with an inn, Victorian church and the 13th-century Marisco Castle. There's also a disused lighthouse to discover. Called the Old Light, it offers superb views over the northern part of the island. For nature-lovers there are the variety of seabirds, wildlife, flora and fauna. Designated the first Marine Conservation Area, Lundy offers opportunities for diving and seal watching. (nationaltrust website)

Lycett Road (Dringhouses)

On the Middlethorpe estate. Likely named for the Lycett Green family who lived next door to Middlethorpe Lodge in the house named "Ashfield".

Lyndale Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Lynden Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Lyndham Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Lysander Close

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, the Westland Lysander (nickname the "Lizzie") is a British army co-operation and liaison aircraft produced by Westland Aircraft used immediately before and during the Second World War. After becoming obsolete in the army co-operation role, the aircraft's exceptional short-field performance enabled clandestine missions using small, improvised airstrips behind enemy lines to place or recover agents, particularly in occupied France with the help of the French Resistance. Royal Air Force army co-operation aircraft were named after mythical or historical military leaders; in this case the Spartan admiral Lysander was chosen. (Wikipedia)

M. ~ *Maclagan Road to Myrtle Avenue*

Maclagan Road (Bishopthorpe) {P}

William Dalrymple Maclagan born 18.6.1826 Edinburgh. Educated Cambridge University, became Bishop of Lichfield 1878-1891, Archbishop of York 1891-1908 (retired). As Archbishop of York, Maclagan crowned Queen Alexandra in 1902. Died 19.9.1910 in London.

Magnolia Court (Acomb)

One of a group of streets that share a common theme of plants. See Lowfield Green Estate.

Magnolia Grove (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Maida Grove

This is one of four 4 adjacent streets just south of York Cemetery cover land which once belonged to Alderman Joseph Agar, born 1833 Kilburn, North Yorks, died 8.7.1920 York. Agar, a leather merchant/tanner, was a member of the City Council 1880-1918, & was Lord Mayor 3 times 1881, 1888 & 1889. He bought the estate called Fulford Lodge in 1875 & renamed it Kilburn House after his birth place. On his death in 1920 the house was demolished & housing built on the estate. It is assumed that the developers were confused with the name Kilburn, thinking it referred to the district in London, & so continued to name the remaining streets after other districts of London, when in fact street name plates might correctly have been Coxwold, Ampleforth or Byland for example. See also KILBURN ROAD, EDGWARE ROAD, KENSAL RISE.

Main Avenue (Tang Hall)

Part of a private development of 3 streets having a suffix of Avenue: Main, First and Second. See First Ave.

Main Street (Knapton)

As with many villages or communities this is a generic name often chosen for the principle street of the settlement, where either residential and/or commercial properties front onto.

Malham Grove (Tang Hall)

Malham is a village and civil parish in the Craven district of North Yorkshire, England. Before 20th century boundary changes, the village was part of the Settle Rural District, in the historic West Riding of Yorkshire. In the Domesday Book, the name is given as Malgun, meaning "settlement by the gravelly places". (Wikipedia)

Mallard Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Mallard Landings (Heworth)

Leading to the River Foss, the natural habitat of wild ducks and other waterfowl including Mallards.

Mallory Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Malton Avenue (Heworth)

Takes its name from the nearby Malton Rd.

Malton Road (Heworth)

Originally named as York and Scarborough Trust, it was a toll road. It is a directional road from York to Malton.

Malton Way (Clifton Without)

This street name is believed to be a remnant of the once planned York ring road of the 1930's. Maps produced at the time show a proposed route, one of which is near to the existing road. Therefore the origins of this street would be directional as it would have been the road to Malton Rd and onward to the town of Malton.

Malvern Avenue (Holgate)

This avenue is built upon land owned by John S Barlow, who lived in Malvern, which is a spa town and civil parish in Worcestershire, England. It lies at the foot of the Malvern Hills, a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. (Wikipedia)

Malvern Close

The Malvern Hills are a range of hills in the English counties of Worcestershire, Herefordshire and a small area of northern Gloucestershire, dominating the surrounding countryside and the towns and villages of the district of Malvern. (Wikipedia)

Manley Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Manor Court (Huntington)

This court is built upon land which was part of Huntington Hall, that possibly occupied the site of the first home of the Holmes family of Huntington. This former original building could have been considered a Manor House. Several generations of the Holmes family were Lords of the Manor in the 14th and 15th centuries. The latter Manor House is now in the South of the village.

Manor Court (Lawrence Street)

This court is named after Laurens Manor which was originally called 'The Villa', and was built between c.1892 in a typically late Victorian Style, probably by Robert Fisher, physician. 'The Villa' was a symmetrical, double-fronted town house set in its own formal grounds and built on land that had lain unoccupied previously. In the early 1960s, the Veterinary Drugs Company (York) Ltd moved to the site and by 1967 owned the whole of 129-131 Lawrence Street. In the late 1980s or early 1990s, the Veterinary Drug Company (York) Ltd moved to new premises on the outskirts of the city and the site was bought for use as a nursing home and the name changed to Laurens Manor. The buildings were demolished in c.2004 and the

Court built upon its site. (Historic Buildings Investigation, Laurens Manor, 129-131 Lawrence Street, York. REPORT PREPARED BY Ian Mellor BSc MA).

Manor Drive N/S (Holgate)

This drive owes its origin to having been built on land previously owned by Acomb Manor. This can be seen from the Act of Enclosure for the Township of Acomb, 1776, together with evidence from the 1853 OS map and the Plan of the Township of Acomb, 1774.

Manor Lane (Rawcliffe)

Once known as Rawcliffe Lane. (1930 Map) The lane is named after Manor farm where the lane led to Manor Farm was later called Rawcliffe Manor in 1962.

Manor Park Grove (Rawcliffe)

See Manor Park Road (Rawcliffe)

Manor Park Road (Rawcliffe)

Named after Manor Farm which was latterly known as Rawcliffe Manor. (1962)

Manor Way (Rawcliffe)

Named after Manor Farm which was latterly known as Rawcliffe Manor. (1962)

Mansfield Street

George Mansfield born 1839 York, died 16.5.1910 York. A local builder & contractor living in Hart's Terrace, Layerthorpe. City Councillor 1884-death. Originally a domestic street c.1882, it had some bomb damage April 1942 with a fatality. Now shortened and totally commercial.

Manthorpe Walk

See Holgate Lodge Estate.

Maple Avenue (Bishopthorpe)

One of two avenues in the village named after a species of tree. This name first appears in Bishopthorpe Parish Council Minutes in August 1948. (Bishopthorpe Community Archive)
See Beech Ave. (Bishopthorpe)

Maple Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Maple Grove (Fulford)

Evidence from the 1931 OS map of the area shows the existence of a grove of trees at the point where this grove has its junction with Fulford Rd. No evidence that these trees were Maples has been found. These trees are not shown on the 1937 OS map, but show the construction of the first stage of this grove. The second stage of the grove is some years later and is thought to have been c1955.

Maplehurst Ave

As yet No origin has been established.

Maplewood Paddock (Foxwood)

This street is one of five which branch off from Huntsman Walk. They all share the common theme of being either a non-native, indigenous or collectively named species of tree. Its name shares the woodland connotation of the areas name of Foxwood. No historical map evidence can be found of any wooded area in the streets location. Field Maple, The bark is light brown and flaky, and twigs are slender and brown and develop a corky bark with age. Small, grey leaf buds grow on long stems. Field maples can grow to 20m and live for up to 350 years. (woodlandtrust website).

March Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Margaret Philipson Court

This court built in 1986 is near Aldwark is named after Margaret Philipson born 22.8.1907 died 30.9.1982. The Court was built by York Housing Association and Margaret was an early Housing Manager. Her husband Leslie was a long serving City Councillor from 1952, Alderman 1973, Sheriff 1955-6 and Lord Mayor 1958-9. Leslie had died in 1973. They were both Quakers.

Margaret St

Presumably named after the nearby church of St Margaret's on the opposite side of Walmgate. Created between 1822-1851. On the 1851 map it is named 'St Margaret St'

Marjorie Waite Court

This court off Evelyn Crescent was named after Marjorie Waite, born 26.8.1923 died 11.5.1987. She was a County Councillor for Heworth Ward 1981 onwards. Her husband Cyril was a City Councillor for Heworth Ward from 1980 and was elected Lord Mayor in May 1986 with Marjorie as his Lady Mayoress. Unfortunately Marjorie died very suddenly, just as their Mayoral year was ending.

Market Street

Prior to the construction of Parliament Street this was part of Jubbergate. In 1836 having been cut in two the southern part of Jubbergate was renamed Market Street.

Markham Crescent

This street certainly owes its name to the Markham family. The trouble being we have three contenders for its origin, all linked to York Minster: William Markham, Archbishop of York, 1776 until his death in 1807. He translated from Chester, or one of his sons, George Markham, who was Dean of York from 1802 to 1822, or Robert Markham who was Archdeacon of York from 1794 to 1830.

Markham Street

See Markham Crescent

Marlborough Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Marlborough House, a Grade I listed mansion in St

James's, City of Westminster, London, is the headquarters of the Commonwealth of Nations and the seat of the Commonwealth Secretariat. It was built for Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, the favourite and confidante of Queen Anne. (Wikipedia)

Marlborough St

As yet No origin has been established.

Marquis Court

See Sovereign Park (Estate)

Marston Avenue (Chapelfields)

Part of a development where the street names are based upon Yorkshire Villages: Long Marston is a village and civil parish in the Harrogate district of North Yorkshire, England. Historically part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, it is situated on the B1224 road from Wetherby to York, 7 miles west of York. It is near to the site of the Battle of Marston Moor, fought on 2 July 1644, during the First English Civil War of 1642–1646. (Wikipedia)

Marston Crescent (Chapelfields)

See Marston Ave.

Martello Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Marten Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Martin Cheeseman Court (Foxwood)

Named in 1984. A housing scheme consisting of 43 flats and bungalows, built by the Railway Housing Association and Benefit Fund, was opened in March 1984. Named after the association's first secretary, who held office from 1921-1930.

Martins Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Marygate

Being adjacent to St Mary's Abbey.

Marygate Lane

Takes its origins from Marygate the road that it leads from. On both the 1852 and 1892 maps of the area it's called 'footpath'. By 1909 it's got a name. Probably when they started building the area up.

Masters Mews

See York Tech College Estate.

Matmer Court (Layerthorpe)

Named Matmer House a large private residential property, which became derelict. It was demolished and a Commercial building, again called Matmer House was built in its place, c1960. It is a row of individual retail premises.

Mattison Way (Acomb)

Named after Edward Mattison, landowner mentioned when the Land Enclosure Act of 1774 was enacted in The Township of Acomb. He was also responsible for building Holgate House

Mawson Court

A former yard attached to a business premise, the last owner being John Mawson, it was a pet shop. However the Mawson family have a long association with the city. Matthew Mawson & family came to York c.1850 & set up a butchers shop in Walmgate. Matthew died in 1856 aged 53, and it seems his wife Mary Ann then converted to a provision shop. She ran the business up to her death in 1884, assisted by her bachelor son James. James was soon joined by his nephew John Lumby Mawson, who acquired the business when James died in 1921 aged 69. John L died in 1958 aged 86.

Mayfield Grove (Dringhouses)

Named after the nearby Green Space Mayfields. The origins of the colloquial site name 'Mayfields' is unclear however it may have been used by association with the vegetation cover of the land prior to rail use. Nearby undisturbed land shows that hawthorn or 'May Tree' is a predominant Shrub species. The name is in keeping with the positive image it promotes and with hawthorn being present in scrub areas it is not without association.

Maythorn Road (Huntington)

Part of a development located near to Highthorn Road. Their origins devolve from the Highthorn and refer to differing thorn types; White, Black, May, Red, Briar and finally Field.

McHugh Court (Heslington)

Named after James McHugh, who in 1950 with his wife came to York to become the first head of the newly formed department of commerce within York Technical College (later York College) and subsequently Principal of the college. He was the first chairman of York Housing Association and a member of the Hong Kong University Grants Committee. He retired from the college in 1970, the year that the court was built by the York Housing Association for married, mainly postgraduate, students at the University of York. He died in 1989.

Meadlands (Derwenthorpe)

This horse shoe road encircles a group of streets that all have an apple variety as their origin. No reference to an apple variety can be found. Although apple juice is sometimes a constituent ingredient in the making of Mead (Cyser).

Meadlands Mews (Derwenthorpe)

A later development than that of Meadlands, the street this mews radiates from.

Meadow Court (Dringhouses)

Together with adjoining street, The Pastures, named after North Pasture, which is part of Hob Moor. Meadow is a piece of grassland (especially used for hay). Whereas Pasture is land

covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep. A meadow is also a field for grazing animals, but it is enclosed by hedges, walls or fences and is usually near the farmhouse. See The Pastures

Meadow Way (Heworth)

As yet No origin has been established.

Meadow Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Meadowbeck Cl

As yet No origin has been established.

Meadowfields Drive (Huntington)

Map evidence shows that prior to urbanisation the area was a near to a water meadow who's margins next to the River Foss were labelled, "Liable to flood." There is a property nearby named Water Meadow, now a listed grade II building. It was built in 1922-23. By C E Elcock for Mr. & Mrs. W H Sessions, who owned the adjacent Print Works.

Meam Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Meeting House Lane (Acomb)

This street is named after the nearby Quaker Friends Meeting House, which was built by the Primitive Methodists in 1824. Acomb Friends purchased it in 1911 for £200.

Melander Close (Acomb)

The name Melander Close in Acomb is an portmanteau of the christian names of two Directors of Leeper Hare Ltd who built the development. Their names were Sydney Melvyn Allison and Derek Leeper i.e. Mel an Der. There is also a Melander Gardens in Haxby.

Melbourne Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Melrose Close

A later development. See Melrosegate

Melrosegate {P}

On 3.7.1922, the City Council decided that the main road on the new Tang Hall estate should be named as such, & shortly afterwards, the man commemorated, 94 year old James Melrose, wrote to the Council confirming that he had no objection, & indeed he accepted it a great compliment. Jimmy's forebears came to York from the Scottish borders about 1750 & several generations carried out their trade of fellmongers in Walmgate. Jimmy was born 5.8.1828 but did not go into the family trade but qualified as a land agent & surveyor. In 1858 he married the daughter of a Beverley brewer, & moved there into the brewing trade. A few years later he returned to York & joined John Roper, a brewer of St. Sampson's Square. When bachelor Roper died in 1875, he left his house & estate, Clifton Croft on Water End, to Jimmy who

remained there for the rest of his long life. Clifton Croft still stands, adjacent to Greencliffe Drive which was built on Jimmy's land after his death. Jimmy retired from his business in 1880 at the age of 52, promising to devote the rest of his life to good works, not realising that he still had a long way to go, & his son carried on the brewery. Jimmy had become a councillor in 1869, became Lord Mayor in 1876, then retired from the Council in 1886 after 18 years' service. In 1867 Jimmy had become a member of York Race Committee, was elected Chairman in 1875 (replacing his deceased business partner John Roper) & remained in that position for 50 years, retiring at the age of 97 when he said his deafness was a hindrance to conducting meetings. He was for many years Treasurer of the County Hospital & the Blind School, Governor of Bootham Park, & a Director of the York Savings Bank, Barclays Bank, Yorkshire Insurance Co., York Gas Co. & York Cemetery Co. He celebrated his 100th birthday on 5.8.1928 with a service of thanksgiving at St Lawrence Church where he had been baptised, & then had a party at his Freemasons Lodge where he had been a member for 75 years. He was a regular attender at the Minster, & it was said that his punctuality allowed the dwellers in Bootham to set their watches by him as he walked from Clifton Croft. His long life ended on 4.2.1929, with a funeral at the Minster conducted by the Dean. He attributed his vitality with the phrase 'It is better to wear out than rust out'. A postscript to the above-there is still a man living who, a young choirboy, can remember singing at Jimmy's funeral. Note also that prior to the estate being built, Tang Hall Lane started at Heworth Church, but the start of the Lane was moved south about 150 yards, so Melrosegate runs from Heworth Church to Hull Road.

Melton Ave / Dr

As yet No origin has been established.

Melwood Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Mendip Close

The Mendip Hills (commonly called the Mendips) is a range of limestone hills to the south of Bristol and Bath in Somerset, England. Running east to west between Weston-super-Mare and Frome. (Wikipedia)

Merchantgate

With the building of the new Piccadilly in 1912 this new short road was created and named after the nearby Merchant's Hall.

Merlin Covert (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development.

Metcalf Lane (Osbaldwick)

"This lane Leads to Metcalfe Farm, the 1925 Kelly's Directory shows an entry of Henry Metcalfe, Farmer. Metcalfe Lane, originally a medieval balk between ploughed strips, was used as an access road into the village fields. "

Micklegate

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

From the Norse 'Mikkel' & 'Gata' together meaning 'Great Street'. The name first in evidence in the 12th century although the street existed pre-1066.

Middleham Avenue

Named after Middleham Castle. The name was agreed in Council Minutes dated 6.1.1934

Middlethorpe Drive (Dringhouses)

Named after Middlethorpe Lodge, a large house that stood on Tadcaster Road. Source: 'Discovering Dringhouses' by the Dringhouses Local History Group.

Middlethorpe Grove (Dringhouses)

See Middlethorpe Drive.

Middleton Road (Acomb)

Named after Ann Middleton, a Yorkshire philanthropist and wife of the Sheriff of York, who in 1655, left £1,000 to build a grammar school in the village of Shipton together with 20 shillings a year to the poor of the village.

Mildred Grove

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as the Grove was being completed. See Also Barbara, Robin, Trevor, Clive, Nigel, Jennifer and Anderson Grove.

Mill Hill Drive (Huntington)

Map evidence from 1852 show the presence of Abbots Mill (wind) situated in the area of this Drive, it was however the other side of Huntington Road in an area known as Hoggards Hill with the area over the road known as Mill Hill later, presumably because they could see the mill. By the 1962 map Mill Hill was over the other side of the road.

Mill Lane (Heworth)

The 1852 map of York shows this lane leading to Heworth Mill. Part of this lane was later to become part of Harcourt St.

Mill Mount

The 1852 map of the area shows the windmill called Mount Mills. It also shows there was a large property with grounds called Mill Mount.

Mill Mount Court

See Mill Mount

Mill Street

This street off St. George Street is believed that this street is named after the adjacent St George's Saw Mill.

Miller Road (Clifton Without)

One of five streets built on part of the site the old Grain Store that once existed there, previously it had been used for "military purposes." The site was developed by Wilton Developments.

Millfield Avenue (Tang Hall)

A later addition to Millfield Lane (Tang Hall).

Millfield Lane (Acomb)

Named after Mill Field a large agricultural area that it traverses. This name is usually associated with the presence of a Mill. However, on this occasion no evidence of one can be found on OS maps from 1853.

Millfield Lane (Tang Hall)

Originally Mill Field Lane, it bordered the fields and grounds of Mill Field House. One section of it later became a section of Tang Hall Lane c.1913. Although no map evidence could be found the British History Online website has this text, "the mill apparently stood on the north side of the present Hull Road, not far from the junction with Tang Hall Lane; this was the position of Mill Field in 1772 (fn. 58) and the name is preserved in several modern street names."

Millfield Road (Scarcroft)

Named because of the nearby presence of both Nun and Mount windmills.

Millgates

As yet No origin has been established.

Milner Street (Acomb) {P}

Named after Alfred Milner, 1st Viscount Milner, (23/03/1854 – 13/05/1925) was a British statesman and colonial administrator, Secretary of State for War.

Milson Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Milton Carr (Rawcliffe)

As yet No origin has been established.

Milton Street

John Milton (9 December 1608 – 8 November 1674) was an English poet and intellectual, who served as a civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under its Council of State and later under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem Paradise Lost (1667), written in blank verse. (Wikipedia)

Minchin Close (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which share a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Minchin Hole is located at the base of a spectacular ravine in the steep cliffs west of Pwll-Du on land owned by the National Trust it is on their Part Penrice Estate [Gower]. Sediments and animal bones have been found during various excavations and finds from the Iron Age and Roman period show intermittent occupation of the cave. Hole is located at the base of a spectacular ravine in the steep cliffs west of Pwll-Du. The R.C.A.H.M.W. record that the entrance is 10m high and 5m wide and that the cave extends for 50m into the rock where it widens to a maximum of 20m (1976 Glamorgan Inventory No12). The sediments in the front part of the cave have been greatly disturbed by various excavations but the bulk of the deposits remain apparently intact. (heritagerecords.nationaltrust website)

Minster Avenue (Huntington)

Named after The Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter in York, commonly known as York Minster, is the cathedral of York, England, and is one of the largest of its kind in Northern Europe. In the past the church sat within its own walled precinct, known as the Liberty of St Peter.

Minster Gates

Once known as 'Bookbinders Alley' this was the location of one of the gateways of the Minster precinct.

Minster Yard

This an extract from Drake's Eboracum: "The clofe of the cathedral church of York, commonly called the Minfter-Yard, or Minfter-Garth, is fituated in the north-eaft angle of the city, whofe walls makes one part of its inclofure, and anciently it had its own wall to fence it from the city. The circumfrence of this diftrict is near three quarters of a mile, begining from Bootham Bar Along Petergate, and ending again at the fame gate, by a large circuit of the city walls....." read "f" as "s".

Minter Close (Foxwood) {P}

Named after Charles J Minter who was a City Engineer and architect. He and his team were responsible for Clifton Bridge. He was awarded an OBE in the 1946 New Years Honours List: City Engineer and lately Head of Civil Defence Rescue Service, York.

Mistral Court (Heworth)

The mistral is a strong, cold, northwesterly wind that blows from southern France into the Gulf of Lion in the northern Mediterranean. It produces sustained winds often exceeding 66 km/h, sometimes reaching 185 km/h. It is most common in the winter and spring, and strongest in the transition between the two seasons. (Wikipedia)

Mitchell Way {P}

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, Reginald Joseph Mitchell CBE, FRAeS, (20 May 1895 – 11 June 1937) was an English aeronautical engineer who worked for Supermarine Aviation. Between 1920 and 1936 he designed many aircraft. He is best remembered for his racing seaplanes, which culminated in the Supermarine S.6B, and the iconic Second World War fighter, the Supermarine Spitfire. (Wikipedia)

Mitchel's Lane

As yet No origin has been established.

Miterdale (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Miterdale is a quiet, secretive valley, which, with little indication of its presence at either end, is likely to remain so for generations to come. It has all the qualities of every Lakeland valley but almost in miniature. (eskdale.info)

Moat Field (Osboldwick)

Today's village is centred on the medieval settlement (Osboldewic) with a moated manor site known as Hall Garth at the west end and church towards the east. On the former moated site of Hall Garth, a post-war housing estate now stands. These houses running along Osboldwick Lane and forming two internal cul-de-sacs, were built in the late 1930s style similar to those found slightly further west on Osboldwick Lane. Source: City of York Historic Characterisation Project - 2013.

Moatside Court

This takes its name from its position to the City Wall, by the side of its moat. It is situated near to the Robin Hood Tower of the City Walls. It is built upon the site of Reynolds' Farm from the 1920s.

Moins Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Moiser Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Monarch way

See Sovereign Park

Monk Avenue (Heworth)

This Avenue borders Monk Stray, and is a private road. See Straylands Grove.

Monk Bar Court

This court takes its name from the nearby Monk Bar, this four-storey gatehouse is the tallest and most elaborate of the four, and was built in the early 14th century. It was intended as a self-contained fort, and each floor is capable of being defended separately. The current gatehouse was built to replace a 12th-century gate known as Munecagate, which stood 100 yards (91 m) to the north-west, on the site of the Roman gate porta decumana - that location is indicated by a slight dip in the earth rampart. Today, Monk Bar houses a museum called the Richard III Experience at Monk Bar and retains its portcullis in working order. (Wikipedia) The court was formerly known as Elbow Lane.

Monkgate

First mentioned c. 1075 as 'Munccagate,' part of a pre-conquest settlement of monks.

Monkgate Cloisters

A modern development that takes its name from the street that it is off. See Monkgate.

Monks Cross Drive

Takes its name from the Shopping Park that it traverses.

Monks Cross Link

This is a directional road leading from The York outer ring-road to the Large out of town retail park known as Monk Cross Shopping Park. The park although not built upon it takes its name from its proximity to Monks Stray.

Monkton Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Monroe Close (Rawcliffe)

Built upon the former site the Armstrong Patents factory. The firm were in decline and fears the York factory would close in 1986 were averted but then in 1989, after losing a £3.3m contract with Nissan, the company was sold to the American firm Tenneco and the York factory became Monroe's.

Montague Road (Bishopthorpe)

It is believed that it is named after Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, although Montague with an 'e' on the end, whereas her name is spelt without the 'e'. She lived at Middlethorpe Hall during the first two years of her marriage. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (née Pierrepont; baptised 26 May 1689 – 21 August 1762) was an English aristocrat, letter writer, and poet. Lady Mary is today chiefly remembered for her letters, particularly her letters from travels to the Ottoman Empire, as wife to the British ambassador to Turkey, which have been described by Billie Melman as "the very first example of a secular work by a woman about the Muslim Orient". Aside from her writing, Lady Mary is also known for introducing and advocating for smallpox inoculation to Britain after her return from Turkey. Her writings address and challenge the hindering contemporary social attitudes towards women and their intellectual and social growth. (Wikipedia)

Montague Street

See Montague Road

Montrose Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Monument Close (Holgate) {P}

Holgate was home to No. 20 Group Royal Observer Corps located in a semi-subterranean bunker built in 1961. It was in use until 1991 and situated behind the Government Building of Shelley House, which has now been redeveloped into residential properties. It has been preserved as a museum by English Heritage working with the York ROC Association and the Cold War Bunker Trust, having been granted Scheduled Ancient Monument status in 2000. (Wikipedia)

Moor Grove (Dringhouses)

Built in c1935 this grove was built on land between Railway View and the railway line. Named due to its proximity to Hob Moor.

Moor Lane (Dringhouses)

This is the 1930s re-alignment of what is now known as Old Moor Lane which is the road via Dringhouses Moor to Askham Bryan. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Moor Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Moorcroft Road (Woodthorpe)

1913 OS map evidence shows that this road runs off Moor Lane on the opposite site of the road to Dringhouses Moor, on an area once known as "The Roughs."

Moore Avenue (Layerthorpe) {P}

This avenue is most probably named after a local artistic family: The Moores, with the father and several of the sons being first class artists and teachers of art. The most well-known being Albert Moore.

Moorgarth Ave

As yet No origin has been established.

Moorgate (Holgate)

One of a pair of "parallel" streets in Holgate which use the suffix "Gate" for street combined with Moor, this being a reference to the nearby Hob Moor. Built in 1910/11, two years after the Joseph Rowntree Trust had started building New Earswick three York men, Councillor Sebastian Meyer, Alderman Joseph Agar and Dr Tempest Anderson formed the Holgate Gardens Estate Society Limited. They were not quite as altruistic as the Rowntrees, calling themselves "somewhat in the nature of a philanthropic society". They were also aiming at a higher market than New Earswick and followed the aims of the newly emerging "Garden Cities" by avoiding too much uniformity. (Author: Tempest Anderson) See Hobgate

Moorlands Fields (Fulford)

Map evidence from the 1913 OS map shows this street is built near to an area known as Low Moor.

Moorlands Road (Fulford)

Map evidence from the 1913 OS map shows this street is built near to an area known as Low Moor.

Moorlea Avenue (Dringhouses)

Takes its name from the nearby Hob Moor. See Hob Moor Terrace

Morehall Close

More Hall Reservoir which is located to the west of the Don Valley near Stocksbridge on the outskirts of Sheffield.

Morrell Court (Foxwood)

Named after J B Morrell former Lord Mayor of York. See Morrell Way

Morrell Way (Heslington) {P}

This street is part of York University Campus leading to the Library and Borthwick Archive and is named after John Bowes ('J.B.') Morrell (1873–1963) who was an English author and historian. He was twice Lord Mayor of York, a leading figure in the local movement to establish a university in York, and founder of the York Conservation Trust. The "JB Morrell Library" at the University of York is also named after him. (Wikipedia)

Morritt Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Moss Bank Court (Acomb)

One of a group of streets that share a common theme of plants. See Lowfield Green Estate.

Moss Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Mossdale Avenue (Tang Hall)

This avenue shares a common theme with other streets in the area, being named after an area of the Yorkshire Dales; Mossdale, which includes features such as Mossdale Cavern, Beck and Scar.

Mount Ephraim

As yet No origin has been established.

Mount Parade

Takes its name from the street that is off: The Mount.

Mount Vale

Shares the same origin as The Mount, the Vale addition was made in accordance to this. 'The Mount to finish at the end of Mr. Richadsons garden; from thence to St. George's Place to be called Mount Vale; and from there the road to be called Tadcaster Road.' Extract from recommendations made by the sub-committee charged with dealing with duplicate named streets in York, dated 12th March 1890.

Mount Vale Drive

A latter "offshoot" from Mount Vale.

Mowbray Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Muirfield Way

This is one of the oldest clubs in golf and its world famous course. The Club's colourful history from its first beginnings in Leith in 1744 to its later move to Musselburgh and finally in 1891 to Muirfield in East Lothian. See Beckfield Lane School Estate.

Mulberry Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Mulwith Close

Mary Ward, who was founder of the I.B.V.M., the order serving the Bar Convent, is reputed to have died on this site which is in the grounds of Trentholme, Heworth. She was born at Mulwith, near Ripon, on January 25th 1585. It was named in 1975.

Muncastergate

This street off Malton Road is named after the large residence called Muncaster House, which still exists today and is part of Heworth Golf Club.

Murray Street

Lindley MURRAY an American Grammarian born at Harper Tavern, Pennsylvania, on 27 March 1745, In later life 1784, he left American never to return. He settled in Holgate (York) where he lived until his death there on 16 February 1826 (aged 80). See Lindley Street

Murrough Wilson Place {P}

This cul de sac of railway employees' retirement bungalows is named after Murrough John Wilson, born 14.9.1875 Darlington, and died 20.4.1946 Northallerton. A long army career saw him attain the rank of Lt-Colonel. He was M.P. for Richmond 1918-1929, but his connection to these dwellings is that he was a director of the N.E.R. & then the L.N.E.R. from 1912 to his death. An A4 Pacific engine was also named after him.

Murton Way (Osbalwick)

Directional road leading from Osbalwick to the village of Murton.

Museum Street

Named after the opening of the Yorkshire Museum in 1830. It has had several names, previously 'Back Lendal', 'Finkle Street' and 'Footless Lane'.

Myrtle Avenue (Bishopthorpe) {P}

Built c.1928 by local man William Johnson Simpson (1886-1963) and named after his daughter Myrtle (26.4.1925 - 1996). See Coda Ave.

N. ~ Naburn Lane to Nursery Gardens

Naburn Lane (Fulford)

Directional road leading from Fulford to the village of Naburn.

Nairn Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Nairn is a river in the Scottish Highlands which rises in the Monadhliath Mountains and flows northeast through Strathnairn to enter the Moray Firth at Nairn. (Wikipedia)

Navigation Road

This street was named in about 1850 from the Foss Navigation Canal. Prior to that it was Caroline Row (Baines map, 1822) and many years before, in the 13th C, Little Bretgate (Booth, 1990).

Nelson Street

(1) - Vice-Admiral Horatio Nelson, 1st Viscount Nelson, 1st Duke of Bronté, KB (29 September 1758 – 21 October 1805) was a British flag officer in the Royal Navy. He was noted for his inspirational leadership, grasp of strategy, and unconventional tactics, which together resulted in a number of decisive British naval victories, particularly during the Napoleonic Wars. He was wounded in combat, losing the sight in one eye in Corsica at the age of 36, and most of one arm in the unsuccessful attempt to conquer Santa Cruz de Tenerife when he was 40. He was fatally shot during his victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. (Wikipedia). (2) - NELSON, William (1462-1525), followed his father, Thomas Neleson, a merchant who was twice mayor of York, by becoming a freeman in 1488-89 and master of the merchants' guild in 1499 and was Lord Mayor of York 1500 - 1501. Nelson was elected to four Parliaments in succession, 1504, 1510, 1512 and 1515. (histparl website)

Nelson's Lane (Dringhouses)

This lane takes its name from the former owners of nearby brickworks of the late 19th century. 1896-7 Brick and tile manufacturers, John Nelson joined his father, Thomas', business after his brother (also named Thomas), had died. Thomas Nelson Snr. is known to have designed and built the first railway station in Selby. The family business had been involved with developing other stations across the country. Apart from having brickworks in Dringhouses and Dringhouses Moor in 1887, and up to 1901, John Nelson was also a coal merchant and a railway contractor. It is interesting to note that the brickyards in Dringhouses are close to the railway. It is very likely that the bricks were removed from the yard this way, and being a coal merchant, fuelling the circular kiln on the site would have been very easy. (yorkrailwaypond website)

Nessgate

A 'Ness' is a headland or promontory (derived from the Norse). 'Gate' derives from 'Gata' the Norse for way or street. The area between the Ouse and the Foss (St George's Field) was known as the Ness. Hence Nessgate was the street to the Ness! First recorded as such by c1160.

Nether Hornpot Lane

This area used to be occupied by people who worked in horn. Nowadays it is just a narrow lane running from Back Swinegate to the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church, but before Church Street was created in c1835 it was a busy thoroughfare leading to St. Sampson's Square.

Neville Drive (Bishopthorpe)

Possibly named after Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York (1374-1388). Translated to St Andrew's in 1388. Or George Neville, Archbishop of York (1465-1476), Translated from Exeter.

Neville Street

The House of Neville (also the House of Nevill) is a noble house of early medieval origin, which was a leading force in English politics in the later Middle Ages. The family became one of the two major powers in northern England and played a central role in the Wars of the Roses. See Stanley Street.

Neville Terrace

See Neville Street

Nevinson Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Nevis Way (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Nevis flows from the mountains east of Ben Nevis to its mouth near the town of Fort William in Scotland. (Wikipedia)

New Lane (Bishopthorpe)

Named as it lead to a set of cottages named "New Cottages." Built by Mr. W.E. Horner who bought the field in 1898 and by 1913 had built them. The previously unnamed lane's name changed to New Lane in September 1953 as recorded in the Parish Council Minutes. (Bishopthorpe Community Archive)

New Lane (Holgate)

Created as part of the 1774 Enclosure Act, when it was new.

New lane (Huntington)

This Lane which forms a direct route to Malton Road from the village of Huntington. Its original name was shown as South Lane on maps dated 1853, changing to Huntington New Lane on maps from 1913, before finally reverted to just New Lane by 1970. It does pass through the area known as Huntington South Moor.

New Street

Constructed in 1745 and originally called Cumberland Row. By the middle of the 19th century the current name had been adopted

New Walk Terrace

Leading from Fishergate down to 'New Walk' the riverside promenade created in the 1730's. Built 1825 until 1890's.

Newborough Street (Clifton)

This is named after a district of Scarborough. The York born developer of the area, William SURTEES Hornby, who seemingly carried on overseeing the area after moving to live at Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough c.1887 (died Scarbro 1906).

Newbury Avenue

Newbury Racecourse is a racecourse and events venue in the civil parish of Greenham, adjoining the town of Newbury in Berkshire, England. It has courses for flat races and over jumps. (Wikipedia)

Newby Terrace

Named after the family seat of the Vyner (De Grey) family, Newby Hall not too far away from York. This street adjoins Vyner Street. (To see also).

Newgate

Its name is first recorded in 1337, but presumably it was a widening or paving of an already existing lane. (RCHM Vol 5)

Newland Park Close

Built early 1950's by the Newland Park Estate Co. Ltd. owned by Bernard L Scaife born Harrogate 11.3.1903 died 2.3.1971 York. Until 1970 these streets & the adjacent Thief Lane south side were outside the City boundary in the Derwent R.D.C. area.

Newland Park Drive

See Newland Park Close.

Newlands Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Newlands Road (Bishopthorpe)

No historical origin can be found for this road. Often names are chosen by the developer that they thought would fit the area and help sell their houses without investigating the history of the site. The road dates from c.1935. (Bishopthorpe Community Archive)

Newton Terrace

This terrace remembers the 19th century 'seat' of the Fairfax family at Newton Kyme near Tadcaster. See Kyme Street

Newton Way (Heslington)

This street is part of York University Campus and is named after Sir Isaac Newton 25/12/1642 - 20/3/1727, was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author (described in his day a "natural philosopher") who is widely recognised as one of the most influential scientists of all time, and a key figure in the scientific revolution. (Wikipedia)

Nicholas Gardens

This is part built on the former site of the Hospital of the Church of St. Nicholas and so takes its origin from it.

Nicholas Street

This is named after the Church dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was previously in the location. On the same side of Lawrence Street as this street there also existed a St. Nicholas House.

Nidd Close

One of six streets on the same development which take their names from rivers. The River Nidd is a tributary of the River Ouse in the English county of North Yorkshire. In its first few miles it is dammed three times to create Angram Reservoir, Scar House Reservoir and Gouthwaite Reservoir which attract around 150,000 visitors a year. (Wikipedia) see Severn Green, Foss Walk, Esk Dr., Calder Ave. and Kyle Way.

Nidd Grove (Dringhouses)

One of five streets in Dringhouses that are named after a Yorkshire river. See Wharfe Dr., Swale Ave., Don Ave., and Leven Rd.

Nigel Grove

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as the Grove was being completed. See Also Barbara, Robin, Trevor, Clive, Mildred, Jennifer and Anderson Grove.

Nightingale Close (Huntington)

This close connected to Birch Park Road takes its name from, Florence Nightingale, OM, RRC, DStJ was an English social reformer and statistician, and the founder of modern nursing. Nightingale came to prominence while serving as a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War, in which she organised care for wounded soldiers. (Wikipedia). Part of a group of streets that share a common theme of national figures

Ninth Avenue

See First Avenue and Third Avenue.

Norfolk Street

Built before 1912, this is thought to have been named after a local builder. It is a short street of terraced houses running east off Bishopthorpe Road. (Clements Hall Local History Group)

Norman Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Norman Street

As yet No origin has been established.

North Eastern Terrace (Dringhouses)

Built upon part of the route of a former footpath that lead to the North Eastern Railway Line.

North Grange Court (Clifton)

This street is a legacy of a nearby property named Burton Grange, as seen on the 1910 OS Map.

North Lane (Dringhouses)

With reference to Samuel Parson's 1629 map of Dringhouses. This lane leads to North field. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

North Lane (Huntington)

This road leads from the village of Huntington to an area named North Moor.

North Moor (Huntington)

See North Moor Road.

North Moor Croft (Huntington)

See North Moor Road.

North Moor Gardens (Huntington)

See North Moor Road.

North Moor Road (Huntington)

This road takes its name from the nearby area of Huntington North Moor.

North Parade

As yet No origin has been established.

North Street

This name, already 'Nordstreta' by c1090, was applied from the 13th century to the whole of the street running North from Micklegate near to the West bank of the Ouse and then turning West on a line parallel to Micklegate. This latter part of the street has long been known as Tanner Row. (RCHM V3)

Northcote Ave

As yet No origin has been established.

Northfield Terrace (Dringhouses)

So named because the area on which it was built was known as North Field, and is also of interest because there are two "Street" names associated with this location as there are two terraces of houses. See also Railway View.

Northolme Drive (Rawcliffe)

Based upon the cardinal point of the compass with the addition of holme a definition of which is: "low flat land near a river." It does not lie in the direction that its name implies. House numbers 2-20 were built in 1934.

Norway Drive (Fulford)

One of three streets on a development that is off Danesmead Close. It is linked the the other two by having a Scandinavian theme (Norway) giving reference to the area where it is built, which is believed to have been the site of a Viking settlement. See also Stockholm Cl. and Dane Croft.

Nunmill Street

Named after the windmill on Bishopthorpe Road just before the junction of Southlands Road. This from the BHO website St. Clement's Priory possessed two windmills near Clementhorpe in the 16th century, one presumably that which is later described as Nun Mill.

Nunnery Lane

The present day Nunnery Lane extends from Blossom St. to Bishopthorpe Rd. From the York city archaeological study: Nunnery Lane was known as Bagergate in the mid-13th century derived from a Middle English word baggere meaning bag maker. However, on an 1853 map of York, it is shown as being called Nunnery Lane at either end but the centre section between Dale St. and the junction of Price's Lane is Call New York Street. To confuse things more, a map of 1893 shows New York Street to be the section between the Price's Lane junction and Bishopthorpe road. Finally by 1910 the road is just known as we know it today. There are the two Convents near to the ends of the lane: St Mary's Convent, better known as Bar Convent, The founding of the Bar Convent was due to the establishment of an Institute of Religious Women, a body concerned with the education of girls, as the outcome of the work of Mary Ward (1584/5–1644/5). A house of the Institute, endowed in 1678 by Sir Thomas Gascoigne, was temporarily set up at Dolebank near Fountains, but was transferred to the present site in York, where a messuage and garden had been purchased, on 5 November 1686, to provide a home of Religious women and a boarding school for young ladies. Mother Frances Bedingfield, a companion of Mary Ward, became the first Superior and the Bar Convent Grammar School can claim to be one of the oldest girls' schools in England. (BHO Website). The other Nunnery at the other end of the Lane was St. Clement's Priory, better known as Clementhorpe Nunnery, was a small house of Benedictine nuns founded by Archbishop Thurstan c. 1130. (BHO Website). Therefore without visibility of a map showing a break in the Lane we have to conclude that the Lane owes its origin to both Nunneries.

Nunthorpe Avenue

Its origins relate to the medieval nunnery at the nearby St. Clement's Priory which owned most of the surrounding land. The name Nunthorpe also relates to a Victorian Villa, now the site of Millthorpe Secondary School. City of York Historic Characterisation Project - 2013, Character area statements: Character area 72: Scarcroft terraces and South Bank.

Nunthorpe Crescent

This is built on what were once the grounds of Nunthorpe Court. See also Nunthorpe Ave.

Nunthorpe Drive

See Nunthorpe Crescent

Nunthorpe Gardens

See Nunthorpe Crescent

Nunthorpe Grove

See Nunthorpe Crescent

Nunthorpe Road

See Nunthorpe Avenue

Nunthorpe View

See Nunthorpe Crescent

Nursery Drive (Acomb) {P}redgra

This road off Hamilton Drive runs near West Bank Park, site of the former Nursery owned by the Backhouse family. See also James Backhouse Place.

Nursery Gardens (Osbaldwick)

Built on or near to the site of a former nursery owned by William Conham, which appears on maps between 1909 & 1931. Prior to that it was just fields. This is linked to the nearby Conham Grove.

O. ~ Oak Glade to Oxford Street

Oak Glade (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development.

Oak Rise (Acomb)

There is a mature Oak tree which has a preservation order placed upon it visible from this street. The village of Acomb is most likely derived from the Old English acum, meaning 'at the oak trees', and indicates that the original village was first established in a heavily wooded area of oaks.

Oak Street (Holgate)

The extensive Backhouse plant nursery extended as far as Poppleton Road and it is believed that this street was built on the site of the sapling nursery. See Also James Backhouse Place.

Oak Tree Grove (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Oakdale Road (Clifton Without)

Oakdale reservoir near Northallerton

Oakland Avenue (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. The section between Harrison Street and Hempland Lane to be named Oakland Avenue in 1956. See Galtres Ave.

Oakland Drive (Heworth)

See Oaklands Ave.

Oakville Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Ogleforth

The name, 'Ugel's ford' or 'owl's ford', first occurs in 1109–14. The ford may possibly refer to a crossing of one of the several king's ditches or open drains – certainly one ran between the street and the rampart. (RCHM Vol 5)

Old Moor Lane (Dringhouses)

This lane was the original route of the road via Dringhouses Moor to Askham Bryan. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Old School Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Old School Walk (Acomb)

This street built is built upon what was once the entrance drive to the site of Northfield School, which was a community special school, described as "Open Air" that closed its doors on 31/8/2004.

Oldman Court (Foxwood)

Harold Oldman, born 25.5.1907 South Yorkshire, died 24.11.1964 York, came from Tottenham in May 1944 to be the Chief Education Officer for York for over 20 years up to his death in office.

Olympian Court (Lawrence Street)

Part built upon land which on the 1910 OS Map was shown as the 'Hull Road Brick Works'. This development consists of appartement blocks all named after Roman deities; Janus, Liber, Jupiter, Bacchus, Vesta, Minerva, Juno, Vulcan, Saturn, and Romulus (The latter being the first King of Rome and son of the God Mars). Mount Olympus was considered the home of both Roman and Greek Gods, hence they were Olympians.

Opus Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Orchard Close (Dringhouses)

This close off Orchard Way. (See Also)

Orchard Gardens (Huntington)

Part of the Brockfield Park Estate believed to have been developed by local builders Magsons. 1962 OS map evidence shows the presence of a large orchard to the rear of the gardens on one section of the street. The orchard is no longer, but an open space has been created for the community called Orchard Park.

Orchard Way (Dringhouses)

Map evidence from 1892 shows that this street is built upon the former site of an orchard.

Ordnance Lane

Ordnance Lane Named after the Ordnance Depot built in 1890 between the Military Hospital and the Ouse.

Oriel Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Orrin Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Orrin is a river in former Ross-shire, Highland, northern Scotland. The River Orrin is dammed in Glen Orrin making the Orrin Reservoir. (Wikipedia)

Osaldwick Lane

This is a directional road leading from Tang Hall to the village of Osaldwick. See Osaldwick Village.

Osboldwick Link Road

This non residential street is a link between Murton Lane and Hull Road, there are several small industrial/commercial roads leading off it.

Osboldwick Village

This is not as its name suggests the village of Osboldwick. It actually denotes the "Main / Front" street of the village. Osboldwick (The Village) is listed in the Doomsday Book of 1086 as 'Osbaldeuuic' derived from Osbald, an earl of the royal clan of Northumbria who had authority in this, the southern most part of the 8th Century kingdom.

Osbourne Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Osborne House is a former royal residence in East Cowes, Isle of Wight, United Kingdom. The house was built between 1845 and 1851 for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert as a summer home and rural retreat. Prince Albert designed the house himself in the style of an Italian Renaissance palazzo. (Wikipedia)

Osprey Close (Woodthorpe)

One of a number of streets in Woodthorpe that share a common theme of birds species: The osprey or more specifically the western osprey - also called sea hawk, river hawk, and fish hawk - is a diurnal, fish-eating bird of prey with a cosmopolitan range. It is a large raptor, reaching more than 60 cm in length and 180 cm across the wings. Wikipedia

Ostman Road (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. The Norse–Gaels often called themselves Ostmen or Austmen, meaning East-men, a name preserved in a corrupted form in the Dublin area known as Oxmantown which comes from Austmanna-tún (homestead of the Eastmen). The Norse–Gaels were a people of mixed Gaelic and Norse ancestry and culture. They emerged in the Viking Age, when Vikings who settled in Ireland and in Scotland adopted Gaelic culture and intermarried with Gaels. The Norse–Gaels dominated much of the Irish Sea and Scottish Sea regions from the 9th to 12th centuries. They founded the Kingdom of the Isles (which included the Hebrides and the Isle of Man), the Kingdom of Dublin, the Lordship of Galloway (which is named after them), and a Norse-Gaelic family briefly (939-944 AD) ruled the Kingdom of York. The most powerful Norse–Gaelic dynasty was the Uí Ímair or House of Ivar. (Wikipedia)

Otterwood Bank (Foxwood)

No historical significance can be found for this street. Forms part of the Foxwood Estate's rural street naming scheme as agreed agreed by the City Engineer & Surveyor.

Otterwood Lane (Foxwood)

See Otterwood Bank.

Ouse Acre (Acomb)

Takes its name from the area that it is built upon.

Ouse Lea (Clifton)

Originally the site of the home of Joseph Rowntree's daughter Agnes who married the Haxby Road Cocoa Works doctor, Peter MacDonald. The building was later offered to the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust and demolished in 1961 in order to build the new estate, designed by Michael Butterworth, that still occupies the site today. (rowntreesociety website, Clifton-walk)

Ouseburn Avenue (Acomb)

Prior to 1937, when the area was incorporated into the City of York, this avenue lay outside its boundaries and was part of the Great OUSEBURN Rural District.

Ousecliffe Gardens (Clifton)

Built upon the driveway that led to a large property named Clifton Holme, which at one time was a home for girls. This driveway was on the border to the adjacent grounds (garden) of a property known as Ousecliffe, who's grounds backed onto the River Ouse.

Ousegate (High & Low)

The name is first recorded in 1120–33. It has been suggested as the central axis of a former open space some 300 ft wide and 700 ft long, which by 1100 was already occupied by houses and by the two churches of All Saints and St Michael. The phrase used in the 12th century - 'magna placea que dicitur Ousegata' — may support this suggestion. (RCHM Vol 5)

Outgang Lane (Heslington)

One short lane gives access to a surviving stretch of rough pasture known as the Out Gang; the lane was made in 1762, following the inclosure of the copyhold commons, for the benefit of the freeholders and replaced a lane running behind the garths on the west side of the village. BHO website. There is also an Out Gang Farm. The definition of outgang - The way or passage out; an outlet, an exit; specifically a track or route used by cattle going out to pasture.

Outgang Lane (Osbaldwick)

This Lane is named on the 1853 OS map of the area. It leads from Murton Way to what is now an extension of Bad Bargin Lane after Bramley Garth. The 1853 map shows this extension Bad Bargin Lane as The Nanny's Lane. An outgang being a way or passage out; an outlet, an exit; specifically a track or route used by cattle going out to pasture.

Overdale

As yet No origin has been established.

Ovington Terrace

A possible origin for this terrace, which was built c1880-1882. As with several other streets in the area where there is a family connection to its name. On the 1881 census living in 29 Caroline St was a Joseph Birdsall aged 29, a bricklayer, whose wife Hannah had been born at Ovington, Teeside.

Owston Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Oxford Street (Holgate)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

Originally a street of terraced houses this street was/is adjacent to Cambridge St. It takes its name from the University City of Oxford. The University of Oxford is a collegiate research university in Oxford, England. There is evidence of teaching as early as 1096, making it the oldest university in the English-speaking world and the world's second-oldest university in continuous operation. (Wikipedia)

P. ~ Paddock Close to Pulleyn Mews

Paddock Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Paddock Way (Acomb)

See The Paddock

Palmer Lane

As yet No origin has been established.

Palmer Street

This Street, part of the modern Hungate development has its origin from the much earlier Palmer Lane (Shown on 1852 Map of York) which still exists today, but as yet we do not know the origins of Palmer Lane.

Parade Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Paragon Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Park Avenue (New Earswick)

Situated on the opposite side of Haxby Rd, to where the grounds (Park) of West Huntington Hall existed.

Park Crescent (The Groves)

Takes its name from the terrace of houses which now form part of Huntington Road: Park Place, so named as the 1853 OS map of the area shows an area of land to the right of the Place with several footpaths crossing it. The key to the map indicates it is a formal garden/park. The terrace of houses still have a sign showing its name.

Park Grove

This street follows the route of the driveway of a former large property named Grove House and crossed a large park between the house and Huntington Road. The park can be seen on the 1852 Ordnance Map, which was surveyed by Captain Tucker R.E.

Park Lane (Holgate)

The original houses built upon this Lane were constructed on the opposite side and overlooked a park-like garden. Not until later were the houses on the "park" side constructed (Falconer Street). Source: Historic Walks Holgate & Acomb. Geoff Hodgson

Park Lodge (New Earswick)

This street off Haxby Rd. is named after the lodge at the entrance of the drive which went through the grounds (Park) that used to belong to West Huntington Hall. The Hall site is now accessed by Church Lane Huntington.

Park Street

The original houses built on the south side of this street overlooked a park-like garden. The park can be seen on Captain Tucker R.E. 1852 Ordnance Map. The Park eventually was developed for housing.

Parker Avenue (Chapelfields)

Named after the Rev. Douglas Oxby Parker. He was the vicar of the nearby church of St. Stephen's from 1944-1958.

Parkside Close (Acomb)

This close is in close proximity to West Bank Park, formerly part of the Backhouse Nursery.

Parliament Street

Named after the parliamentary act required to create it obtained in 1833. A large amount of demolition, building and road realignment was required. Opened in 1836, was originally called 'The New Market Place.'

Pasture Farm Close (Fulford)

Pasture Farm is known to have existed and was situated on School Lane. It was accessible by a snicket from Main Street. It is therefore believed that this close is built upon land formerly belonging to the farm.

Pasture Lane

A descriptive name, map evidence shows that prior to there being any buildings at the end of the lane it was to give access to small fields that remain today and are put to pasture.

Pateley Place (Holgate)

Part of a York City Council Development from the late 1960's, early 1970's that consists of blocks of flats. The streets on this development are named after Yorkshire place names all of which have had word "Bridge" removed: Pateley Bridge is a small market town in Nidderdale in the Borough of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, England. Historically part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, it lies on the River Nidd. It has the oldest sweet shop in the world. (Wikipedia)

Patrick Pool

Now only a short street leading NW between Newgate and Church Street, but the name formerly also applied to its continuation, called Swinegate since c1600. Whether the 'Patrick' is derived from a personal name or from an earlier dedication of St Sampson's church, the 'pool' was perhaps due to subsidence in the Roman bath-house which extended under the street or to blockage in the sewer which ran approximately on the line of Swinegate. 'Patricpol' is first recorded c1200, described as impassable in 1249, as needing draining in 1576 and as a place where herbs could be gathered in c1525. (RCHM Vol 5)

Patterdale Drive (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Close to Glenridding at the foot of Ullswater is the small village of Patterdale – another popular area for walkers for Helvellyn and the surrounding fells and peaks. (Visit Cumbria website)

Pavement

This is one of York's two ancient market places, extended between the churches of All Saints and St Crux as a wide street, but its SW end has been transformed by the formation of Parliament Street in 1836 and by the extension of Piccadilly in 1912. The name, with the meaning of a metalled or paved area, is not recorded until 1329; before then, it appears in documents as the street of Marketshire, one of the seven shires or wards of York mentioned in 1086. (RCHM Vol 5)

Paver Lane

This is named after the workers who were responsible for the up-keep of some of the city streets. In 1746 the city paver was bound to repair, within the city, Foss and Ouse Bridges, the staith (i.e. King's Staith), Pavement market-place, Lendal Hill, Ogleforth, the frontstead, passage, and court of the Mansion House, that part of St. Helen's, Stonegate, churchyard that had been laid to the street, three lanes running from Skeldergate to the river, and a length of paving at the end of Far Water Lane (now Friargate). (BHO Website)

Pavilion Row (Fulford)

Named after the Pavilion Hotel which stands on the opposite site of Fulford Rd. The hotel previously known as Fulford House was once the home of one John Barry Prendergast, better known as just John Barry, the composer.

Pear Tree Close (Huntington)

OS Map evidence dating from 1910 until the building of this close show that it is built upon a cultivated orchard. Although no written evidence can be found as to the type of fruit grown, it is thought it may well have been pears.

Pear Tree Court (Aldwark)

Named after a large house or building in the area that was recorded in 1311 & 1380 as 'Perte Hall' i.e. 'Pear Tree Hall'. Some historians link it with the nearby Merchant Taylors Hall, but this is unproven.

Pearson Place (Derwenthorpe)

Named after the late Mark Pearson, who worked for DWH (Builders) on Derwenthorpe, during the early days of its creation. Due to Mark's contribution to Derwenthorpe and his untimely passing, it was felt appropriate to remember him by naming a street after him.

Peasholme Green

Extending from The Stonebow to Layerthorpe Bridge shows little sign of its origins as 'a water meadow where peas were grown'. The name is first recorded in 1269, and in 1420 it was called 'the high street of Peasholm'. 'Peseholme grene' occurs in 1563. (RCHM Vol 5)

Peckitt Street

This street is named after William Peckitt (1731 – 14 October 1795) was an English glass-painter and stained glass maker. He was based in York throughout his working life, was one of the leading Georgian glass craftsmen in England and helped "keep the art of glass painting alive during the eighteenth century". In fact, "it was William Peckitt who did most of the stained glass and painted glass work that survives from the second half of the eighteenth

century". (Wikipedia) He is buried in the chancel of St Martin cum Gregory with a stained glass window as a memorial. His parents have one of the few existing headstones in St Helen's, Davygate.

Peel Close (Heslington)

Named after a close (enclosed area of land) that was owned by the Peel family that was in the proximity of the present close. Its name was chosen by Professor S A J Bradley MA FSA, University of York, who was on the University-linked committee which was formed to provide new housing close to the campus, at 'Holmefield'. He browsed tithe maps and found the names of earlier holders of land in the proximity of the site.

Peel Street {P}

This street dates from early 1840's, which coincides with the second term as Prime Minister 1841-1846 of Sir Robert Peel born 5.2.1788 died 2.7.1850. He was a British Conservative statesman who served twice as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (1834–35 and 1841–46) and twice as Home Secretary (1822–27 and 1828–30). He is regarded as the father of modern British policing, owing to his founding of the Metropolitan Police Service.

Pembroke Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Penleys Grove Street

The name of the street is derived from the Paynelathes Crofts of the Middle Ages (Drake, 598), enclosures on part of a larger area of land belonging to St. Mary's Abbey (Raine, 280; EPNS, xiv, 296). Houses in this street were first mentioned in Baines' Directory of 1823. Source: An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in City of York, Volume 4.

Pennine Close (Huntington)

One of a group of six adjoining streets that are named after a hill/mountain range: The Pennines, also known as the Pennine Chain or Pennine Hills, is a range of hills and mountains separating North West England from Yorkshire and North East England. Often described as the "backbone of England", the Pennine Hills form a more-or-less continuous range in most of Northern England. (Wikipedia)

Pentire Close (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which shares a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Pentire is a stretch of coast in North Cornwall that boasts dramatic headlands jutting out into the Atlantic sea. It's excellent walking country, with the South West Coast Path running the length of the coastline and also the nearby Camel trail, which is a great, all-ability route for walkers, cyclists and horse-riders. There's also magnificent geology to discover and secluded, sandy beaches. (nationaltrust website)

Pentland Drive (Huntington)

One of a group of six adjoining streets that are named after a hill/mountain range: The Pentland Hills are a range of hills to the south-west of Edinburgh, Scotland. The range is around 20 miles in length, and runs south west from Edinburgh towards Biggar and the upper Clydesdale. (Wikipedia)

Penton Place

As yet No origin has been established.

Penyghent Avenue (Tang Hall)

Named after the mountain of Pen-y-ghent, together with Whernside and Ingleborough are collectively known as the Three Peaks. The peaks, which form part of the Pennine range, encircle the head of the valley of the River Ribble in the Yorkshire Dales National Park in the North of England. Ingleton village sits at the foot of Ingleborough. (Wikipedia)

Peppercorn Close (Holgate) {P}

Arthur Henry Peppercorn, OBE, (29/01/1889 – 3/03/1951). He was an English railway engineer, and the last Chief Mechanical Engineer (CME) of the London and North Eastern Railway (LNER) which he held for three and a half years. He took over the post on 01/7/1946 from Edward Thompson. This and its adjoining street, Thompson Place, are built on or near the former BREL Training School site.

Peppermill Court

Refers to the nearby 18th/19th century windmill on Haxby Road.

Percy's Lane

Connected to the Percy family, the family name of dukes of Northumberland, whose house was in Walmgate. It stood on the north side opposite the church of St. Deny's. It was known as 'Percy's Inn'. Their family vault is in St. Deny's church.

Peter Hill Drive (Clifton)

Named after Peter Hill, who in 1632 charged a house and land in Acomb, with the payment of £2 yearly, to be distributed to the poor housekeepers in the township of Clifton, at the discretion of the most substantial inhabitants, on St. Thomas's Day. The property charged now belongs to Mr. Stead, of York; and the dole, which is regularly paid, is distributed by the overseer of the poor, at a township meeting held for the purpose, among poor persons of Clifton. Source: An account of public charities in England and Wales; [Reprint] (1828) Great Britain. Commissioners for Inquiry into Charities, Wade, John, 1788-1875.

Peter Lane

Once called 'Peter Lane Little' after the church of St Peter The Little. This was demolished probably in the 16th century. Originally continued through to High Ousegate the route marked now by the two snickets.

Petergate

Its name from St Peter's Minster, is first recorded in 1203. The distinction between High Petergate, West of the junction with Stonegate and Low Petergate to the East, was made as early as 1736 but did not become usual until about 1800. (RCHM Vol 5)

Petersway (Clifton)

This street's name refers to St Peter's School on Clifton, it is built upon land that was once part of The Old Manor House, which was used by the school for boarders. Its residents were members of the school's house system and were known as Manorites. The Manor was opened in 1919 under HW Liddle in the Old Manor House, Clifton, opposite The Rise. Part of its

extensive garden, later became Petersway and two shops. With less demand for boarding places in the depression years Manor was closed down in 1931. (stpetersyork website)

Pheasant Drive (Woodthorpe)

One of a number of streets in Woodthorpe that share a common theme of bird species: The common pheasant is a bird in the pheasant family. The genus name comes from Latin phasianus, "pheasant". The species name colchicus is Latin for "of Colchis", a country on the Black Sea where pheasants became known to Europeans. It is native to Asia and has been widely introduced elsewhere as a game bird. (Wikipedia)

Philadelphia Terrace*

Under Investigation: Initial findings; This Terrace was built in 1882. William Chapman, later De Burgh, applied for planning permission for 16 houses in Philadelphia Ter. in 1882.

Phoenix Boulevard

Built on an area of land between Poppleton Rd & Leeman Rd. The Phoenix & Albion Foundry was on the site from the 1870's - premises taken over by NER in 1905. The nearby Carlisle St. & Carleton St. being built for the foundry workers. The Phoenix pub on Leeman Rd between the two streets was closed in 2013, the pub being replaced by modern terrace houses. The Phoenix original foundry was established in 1838 by Edwin Thompson, and developed on a site in the east end of central York, between George Street and the city walls. Giving its name to the Pheonix pub {formerly The Labour in Vain - Hugh Murray's York Pub Directory}

Piccadilly

The south part already existed as a lane or open space in 1610 but was widened and named from the London street c1840. It was extended north to Pavement in 1912. (RCHM Vol 5)

Pilgrim Street

As yet No origin has been established. This street was constructed between 1830 and 1838 [1].

Pinelands Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Pinewood Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Pinewood Hill (Badgerhill)

There is no evidence of coniferous trees on historic maps of the area dating back to 1853. Now, however there are 10 mature pine trees (4 Pine, 3 Black Pine and 3 Scots Pine) growing on the verges of the entrance to this cul-de-sac. This street was built c1960 when the estate was developed. It is thought the trees were planted at that time.

Pinfold Court (Clifton)

This is named after a pinfold or pinder, an example of which can be seen at Knapton. It is a small enclosure where stray livestock were impounded. Animals were kept in this dedicated enclosure, until claimed by their owners, or sold to cover the costs of impounding. The

Ordnance survey map of 1853 shows evidence of there being a pinfold in the vicinity of this court.

Pinsent Court (Heworth) {P}

Sir Matthew Clive Pinsent, CBE, born 10 October 1970 is an English rower and broadcaster. During his rowing career, he won 10 world championship gold medals and four consecutive Olympic gold medals, of which three were with Sir Steve Redgrave.

Plantation Drive (Acomb)

Maps from 1853 show the existence of a large building named "The Plantation" built c 1823 its owner Robert Cattley. However by 1937 the map of the area shows a large farm named Plantation, this is now demolished and several other streets occupy its place. 1929 map shows the farm and the road but with no name or houses built, it could have been access for the farm from Boroughbridge Road. Langholme Drive did not exist then. Farfield being one of them.

Plantation Grove (Acomb)

Small grove off Plantation Drive. See Plantation Drive

Plumer Avenue {P}

Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, 1st Viscount Plumer, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, GBE (13 March 1857 – 16 July 1932) was a senior British Army officer of the First World War. After commanding V Corps at the Second Battle of Ypres in April 1915, he took command of the Second Army in May 1915 and in June 1917 won an overwhelming victory over the German Army at the Battle of Messines. He was given Freedom of the City of York on 14.5.1919. The council houses were built c.1928.

Pollard Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Pond Garth

This Garth, part of the modern Hungate development gives reference to the area on which it is built and has been known as both Pond and Pound Garth.

Poplar Court (Holgate)

A modern extension to Seldon Street and follows the naming convention of the area. See Poplar Street and James Backhouse Place.

Poplar Grove (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Poplar Street (Holgate)

The extensive Backhouse plant nursery extended up to Poppleton Road and it is believed that this street was built on the site of the sapling nursery. See Also James Backhouse Place.

Portal Road (Acomb) {P}

Charles Portal born 21.5.1893 Hungerford, died 22.4.1971 Sussex. He joined the Army in 1915, transferring to the Royal Flying Corps a year later, the start of a distinguished career

ending as Marshall of the Royal Air Force on 1.1.1944. A younger brother became an Admiral in the Royal Navy.

Porter Avenue (Fulford)

Part of a 650 home development named the Germany Beck Estate constructed by the developers Persimmons. This street built as part of its first phase where the streets are named after regional watercourses. The Porter Brook is a river in the City of Sheffield, England descending over 1,000 feet from its source among the sedge grass on Burbage moor behind a small farm on Hangram just inside the Peak District National Park in the west of the city at Clough Hollow, near the village of Ringinglow. (Wikipedia) {Built, but not published on Google Maps}

Portland Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Postern Close

Named after Skeldergate Postern which was removed in 1808 and had formed part of the Bar Walls, and lay approximately at the junction of Baile Hill (now Cromwell Road) and Skeldergate.

Pottery Lane

An 1853 Map of the area shows the existence of two Potteries (Common Earthware). The lane led to one of them.

Precentor's Court

Although marked on maps of the city from 1610, it is not named until 1722 as Precentor's Lane; its present name first occurs in 1822. (RCHM Vol 5). The word PRECENTOR is a person who helps facilitate worship.

Prestwick Court (Acomb)

Venue for the first ever Open Championship, Prestwick in Ayrshire, Scotland is one of the world's most historic courses. Dating back to 1851, the course was originally a 12-holer and hosted the first 12 Opens and 24 in total. In ranks 42nd in our top 100. See Beckfield Lane School Estate.

Price's Lane

Two streets are attributed to Thomas Price born Aug 1783 London, died 29.1.1856 York, son of Charles Price, former Lord Mayor of London. He married Eliza Plumer of The Hall, Stockton on Forest in 1814, & lived at Clementhorpe Hall (on site of Price's Lane) for 33 years before moving to 8 St Leonard's Place in 1850. Original director from 1824 & for many years chairman of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, director of York City & County Bank, magistrate, Deputy Lieut. West Riding & connected with several Church of England societies. See Upper Price Street, Clement and Spencer Street.

Princess Drive (Acomb)

See Sovereign Park (Estate)

Principal Rise

See York Tech College Estate.

Priors Walk (Acomb)

Takes its origin from the nearby property of Acomb Priory.

Priory Green (Holgate)

This new development off Carr Lane, behind the Ainsty Public House, takes its name from Acomb Priory a large property with grounds that existed on the opposite side of Boroughbridge Rd.

Priory Street

Was built in 1854 on the grounds of Trinity Priory the gateway of which was still extant on Micklegate but was demolished to create the new Street.

Priory Wood Way (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development.

Prospect Terrace (Fulford)

Owes its origin to its situation, leading westwards from Fulford Main Street was begun in 1905, and this can be seen as the first development in the village of essentially urban character. Its properties commanded 'extensive views of the landscape/countryside'. This being one of the definitions of the word 'Prospect.'

Prospect Terrace

As yet No origin has been established.

Pulleyn Drive (Dringhouses) {P}

Built by the family building firm of Pulleyn's who at one time owned a brick works in Haxby. John Pulleyn was the first builder in the Pulleyn family and father of Francis John, who founded the Pulleyn Brickworks. Later R. J. Pulleyn, who became Lord Mayor of York, 1939-40, was responsible for construction of this Drive.

Pulleyn Mews (Clifton)

This Mews is built on the site of the former Pulleyn Garage, named after the owners of the garage, which was demolished in c. 2009. The previous owners were Tom Lofthouse & Sons Ltd. 1952

Q. ~ Quaker Green to Queenswood Grove

Quaker Green (Woodthorpe)

A small cul-de-sac, whose name does not follow the Lake District theme of its neighbouring streets. It is in the proximity of what is now called Acomb Wood, which was locally known as Quaker Wood.

Quant Mews (Heslington)

This mews off Windmill Lane has its origins in the working parts of a windmill: the Quant is the shaft that turns the runner stone. Usually square to shake the grain in. See Windmill Lane (Heslington), Sail Drive and Beaufort Close

Queen Annes Road

Named after Queen Anne, daughter of The Duke and Duchess of York who had eight children, but Anne and Mary were the only ones to survive into adulthood. Anne became queen upon the death of King William III on 8 March 1702. At one time at the end of this Road there existed Queen Anne's Grammar School, which has now been demolished.

Queen Street

It is thought that its name was inspired by the succession of Princess Alexandrina Victoria to Queen on the death of her uncle, King William IV in June 1837, with her coronation being 28th June 1838. Being built upon a former lane (pre 1800), which skirted the ramparts of the City's defensive walls. The lane was known as Thief Lane and ran from Blossom Street / Micklegate Bar round to North Street Postern. Along its length there was also an off-shoot which led into an area known as Bishops Fields (this section was later to become part of Leeman Rd). With the coming of the railway to York and its new station that was sited inside the city's walls the lane was bisected with the section of the lane between the gates of the railway lines and Blossom Street becoming known as Queen Street. As an article dated August 10th 1839 in the Yorkshire Gazette regarding the York City Commissioners recorded. "...the report of the committee on Thief-lane alias Queen-street, was read, from which it appears that the part from Blossom-street to the gates of the railway station is now for the most part paved,....." After the construction of York's second railway station outside the walls Queen St was extended with a bridge being built to span the track to the old station and joins onto Station Rd at a point in front of the present Station.

Queen Victoria Street {P}

Named after Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901) was queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. On 1 May 1876, she adopted the additional title of Empress of India.

Queen's Staith

First built in 1660 and modified subsequently. Presumably named as such as it was opposite King's Staith.

Queenswood Grove (Acomb)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

Built in conjunction with its "husband": Kingswood Grove, which honoured George VI, who's wife was Queen Elizabeth, Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, later known as the Queen Mother.

R. ~ Racecourse Road to Rylatt Place

Racecourse Road (Knavesmire)

This road leads to the York Racecourse Hospitality and Conference Facilities.

Railway Terrace (Holgate)

Prior to the construction of St Paul's Mews on previously railway owned land this terrace was adjacent to the railway sidings/shunting yard.

Railway View (Dringhouses)

This street is named due to its proximity to the railway line, and is also of interest because there are two "Street" names associated with this location as there are two terraces of houses. See also Northfield Terrace.

Rainsborough Way (Clifton Without)

Vice-Admiral Thomas Rainsborough, or Rainborowe, was a prominent figure in the English Civil War and the leading spokesman for the Levellers in the Putney Debates. (Wikipedia)

Ramsey Avenue (Bishopthorpe) {P}

Arthur Michael Ramsey, Baron Ramsey of Canterbury, PC (14 November 1904 – 23 April 1988) was an English Anglican bishop and life peer. He served as the 100th Archbishop of Canterbury. He was appointed on 31 May 1961 and held the office until 1974, having previously been appointed Bishop of Durham in 1952 and the Archbishop of York in 1956.

Ramsey Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Ratcliffe Street*

One of four streets in the Burton Stone Lane area associated with John Haughton Hill and his family. See Haughton Rd, Hillsborough Terrace, and Allan Street. John Haughton Hill also submitted plans for houses in Ratcliffe Street but as yet no connection has been established.

Raven Grove (Acomb) {P}

Sir Vincent Litchfield Raven KBE (1859-1934). Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Eastern Railway (NER) 1888. Chief Assistant Locomotive Superintendent (NER) 1893. Chief Mechanical Engineer (NER) 1910. Superintendent Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1915-1919. Returned to NER 1919-1922. Technical Adviser to LNER 1923. Raven was very much committed with plans to electrify the East Coast Main Line, something which didn't happen until the 1980s.

Rawcliffe Avenue

See Rawcliffe Lane

Rawcliffe Close

See Rawcliffe Lane

Rawcliffe Croft

See Rawcliffe Lane

Rawcliffe Drive

See Rawcliffe Lane

Rawcliffe Grove

See Rawcliffe Lane

Rawcliffe Lane

This lane appears on an 1853 map and is shown as a footpath leading to Rawcliffe village, there is evidence of it going back as far as the 11th century of the existence of a series of farms called Rawcliff by the time of the English civil war the name had become Rawcliffe, by the mid 1800's two farms remained , Manor Farm (demolished 1993) which was on the site of what is now St James Close and Osborne Road and the second farm was Clifton Farm (demolished around 1957) it was the site of the open space on the Armstrong Way estate. The word Rawcliffe derives from the Anglo-Saxon, rauðr klif, meaning 'red cliff', possibly describing, the reddish banks of the Ouse at this point (Smith 1979, p. 15). Its derivation, from various sources, Roud(e)cliffe 1086, Roul(h)ecliva, Routhelcliu 1170 to 1303, Roupeclif 1295, Roucliff, -clyf 1309 to 1364 or Roclyff 1540.

Rawcliffe Way

See Rawcliffe Lane

Rawdon Avenue (Layerthorpe)

Named after the Rawdon family of York. The most noteworthy member of which was Marmaduke Rawdon of York (1610 – 1669), he was an English factor and antiquary, the youngest son of Laurence Rawdon, merchant and alderman of York, by Margery, daughter of William Barton of Cawton, Yorkshire. He was baptised in the church of St. Crux, York, on 17 March 1610, and received his education in the grammar school of St. Peter in that city. York Mansion House holds one of the largest civic silver collections in England. Two of the earliest pieces are a seventeenth century silver chamber pot and gold cup which were bought for the City of York with monies bequeathed by Marmaduke Rawdon in 1669. Marmaduke left "one drinking cup of pure gold of the vallew of one hundred pounds, which I desire my executor to have handsomely made, and the cittie arms and my arms graven upon it, "This is the guift of Marmaduke Rawdon, son of Laurence Rawdon, late of this cittie alderman"; alsoe, I give unto the said cittie a silver chamber pott of the value of ten pounds, booth are to goe from Lord Maior to lord Maior, and if these two bee converted to any other use the vallew thereof to return to my executor or his heirs".(Wikipedia)

Raynard Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Rectory Gardens

Rectory Gardens was built on the site of St. Clement's Church Rectory, a large house well away from the church, in fields to the south of York. Plans were drawn up by York architect Herbert Fippard in 1867 and contractors appointed in 1869. In 1871 Canon George Marsham Argles was appointed first Rector of the combined parish of St Mary Bishophill Senior with

St. Clements and became the first occupant of the Rectory when it was completed in 1872. In 1919 Rev Canon Argles retired and was replaced by Rev. Gilbert David Barker. The Rectory was demolished in 1936 to make way for new houses, in a new cul-de-sac

Redbarn Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Redcoat Way (Foxwood)

One of a group of streets in Foxwood that can be associated with "The Hunt," their tunics and the kennels of the York and Ainsty Hunt which existed before the urbanisation of the area. The street name was suggested by the developer in 1976 and was agreed by the City Engineer & Surveyor.

Redeness Street

Thomas de Redness, Mayor 1318, MP 1312, 27 and 44. There was also a William de Redness who was MP for York in 1326. Although the names differ by one letter E, further investigations have found text where the spelling was Redeness and as additional circumstantial evidence of Robert de Bylton with Thomas de Redeness, and of course the western adjacent street to Redeness Street was BILTON Street (demolished c.1962). These two streets date from c.1830. Note that the current Redeness St is aligned at 90% from the original. As a point of interest the now demolished street on the other side of Layerthorpe, Downhill Street, is rather obvious. It went downhill & stopped at the River Foss.

Redgrave Close (Heworth) {P}

Sir Steven Geoffrey Redgrave CBE DL, born 23 March 1962 is a retired British rower who won gold medals at five consecutive Olympic Games from 1984 to 2000. He has also won three Commonwealth Games gold medals and nine World Rowing Championships golds. He is the most successful male rower in Olympic history.

Redman Close (Fulford)

Named after the REDMAN family of Fulford. This from the BHO website: Fulford manor descended in the Redmayne or Redman family to Thomas Redman (d. c.1695), whose sisters Frances and Susannah married Noel Barton and Robert Clarke. In 1702 the Bartons and the Clarkes sold it to Robert Oates; it then comprised Ros Hall and 11 bovates in Water Fulford. It subsequently descended with Gate Fulford manor. In 1585 John Redman, Lord of Water Fulford, was licensed to use Gate Fulford chapel because of the great distance of St. Martin's church, and several Redmans of Water Fulford were later buried in the chapel.

Redmires Close (Rawcliffe)

The Redmires Reservoirs are a group of three reservoirs in Fulwood, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England. They are fed from the Hallam Moors by various small streams including Fairthorn Clough. The three reservoirs are named Upper, Middle and Lower and were built between 1833 and 1854 to provide clean drinking water via an open water course which led to the Hadfield Dam situated in Crookes, following the devastating Sheffield cholera epidemic of 1832. The dams were built as part of the Sheffield Water Works continuing expansion to meet the ever growing population of Sheffield. (Wikipedia)

Redthorn Drive (Huntington)

Part of a development located near to Highthorn Road. Their origins devolve from the Highthorn and refer to differing thorn types; White, Black, May, Red, Briar and finally Field.

Regency Mews (Dringhouses)

Named after the Regency Period, which was from 1811 to 1820 when George, Prince of Wales, governed the country as 'Regent' during the madness of his father George III. The houses on the three streets that make up this development exhibit several Regency architectural features. See Kensington Court and Royal Chase.

Regent Mews (Dringhouses)

See Sovereign Park (Estate)

Regent Street

This street was built between 1823-30 [1]; the most recent Regent at that time was King George IV, who had been Prince Regent before he ascended to the crown in 1820.

Regents Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Reginald Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Reighton Drive / Ave

As yet No origin has been established.

Renshaw Gardens (Holgate) {P}

Dick Renshaw, who together with Joe Tasker climbed the North Face of the Eiger in the winter of 1975. This was followed later that year by the first ascent of the South-East ridge of Dunagiri (7066m) in the Gharwal Himalayas. Running out of food and fuel on the descent, they were lucky to survive, although Renshaw suffered frostbite in his fingers.

Restharrow Road (Acomb)

One of a group of streets that share a common theme of plants. See Lowfield Green Estate.

Ribstone Grove (Osbaldwick)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards has been found. However there was a local farm called Apple Tree Farm. Ribston Pippin' is a triploid cultivar of apples, also known by other names including 'Essex Pippin', 'Beautiful Pippin', 'Formosa', 'Glory of York', 'Ribstone', 'Rockhill's Russet', 'Travers', and 'Travers's Reinette'. (Wikipedia)

Richardson Street

Industry related, named after the Richardson's Family/Chemical Manure Works which was nearby on the riverside. The street dates from c.1879.

Richmond Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Ridgeway (Acomb)

This street leads to Askham Lane, whose first section was originally called Skew Balk Lane and this section of the Askham Lane is the edge of a glacier, with the natural spring near outer bypass near Grange lane, 'Ridgeway' leads to Askham Lane the ridge.

Ringstone Road (Rawcliffe)

Ringstone Reservoir, Near Barkisland, Calderdale in West Yorkshire.

Rishworth Grove (Clifton Without)

This road is part of a development where street names reflect the name of reservoirs and although there is not one named Rishworth. This street forms part of the naming scheme as Rishworth is a village in Calderdale, West Yorkshire, England. Historically part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, it has a small church, farms and schools, including Rishworth School and it is surrounded by several of the named reservoirs that occur in the development.

Rivelin Way (Rawcliffe)

Rivelin are a pair of water storage reservoirs situated in the upper part of the Rivelin Valley, 5 miles (8 km) west of Sheffield in South Yorkshire, England. Created by dams that are owned by Yorkshire Water and provide water to 319,000 people as well as compensation water for the River Rivelin. They are named Upper and Lower and fall just within the eastern boundary of the Peak District. (Wikipedia)

River Street (Clementhorpe)

This street first appears on the 1909 OS Map and is built upon the site of a former Glass works. It runs adjacent to the RIVER Ouse and led to the site of the slip of a boat building yard.

Riverside Crescent (Huntington)

Named due to its proximity to the River Foss.

Robert Street

Part of the new development of the former Terry's chocolate factory site. The developers, David Wilson Homes, named Robert Street after one of Sir Joseph Terry's brothers. He lived 3 Driffield Terrace, but died in summer 1871 at the early age of 41.

Robin Grove (Holgate)

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as the Grove was being completed. See Also Barbara, Trevor, Clive, Nigel, Mildred, Jennifer and Anderson Grove.

Robinson Drive (Foxwood)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

Named after L.N. Robinson F.R.I.C.S. He was a chairman and surveyor for the N.E.R. cottage homes and benefit fund who built 9 cottage houses in this cul-de-sac. The street was named in 1971.

Roche Avenue

Named after Roche Abbey. The name was agreed in Council Minutes dated 6.1.1934

Rockingham Avenue

Rockingham Club (founded 1753). This was founded in York, England and had its first meeting on 23 December 1753 in the George Inn, York. It was named after 'Lord Rockingham' (Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham, KG, PC (13 May 1730 – 1 July 1782), who during his term of office as British Prime Minister repealed the Stamp Act, reducing the tax burden on the American colonies. Rockingham also backed the claim for American independence and in 1782, when he was appointed Prime Minister for a second time; upon taking office he acknowledged the independence of the United States, initiating an end to British involvement in the Revolutionary War. (Wikipedia)

Rogers Court (Foxwood)

One of the names chosen in 1974 for the Foxwood estate by the City Engineer & Surveyor's Department to commemorate deceased former members of the Council and Chief Officers. George Terence Rogers had 14 years of service with York City Council. He was an alderman from 1955-1961. He also served as a J.P. from 1950-1961 and died on August 29th 1961.

Roland Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Rolston Avenue (Huntington)

One of a group of four adjacent streets which share a topographical association located near or in the Hambleton Hills: Roulston Scar is an area of cliffs on the southern end of the Hambleton Hills escarpment. Famous as a promontory fort. Note that the street name is missing the "U," it is thought that this is a mis-spelling of the name, as the nearest Rolston is on the coast near to Hornsey and has no association with its adjacent street names. See Also Scawton Ave, Whitestone Dr., and Gormire Ave.

Rose Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Rose Street (Haxby Rd.)

Although no map evidence can be found. The street was built c.1897 and was originally named White Rose Street. An obvious origin for this would have been the White Rose of York (Latinised as rosa alba, blazoned as a rose argent). It is a white heraldic rose which was adopted in the 14th century as an heraldic badge of the royal House of York. In modern times it is used more broadly as a symbol of the county of Yorkshire. The amendment to its name is noted in Council Minutes dated 3/2/1902.

Rose Tree Grove (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Roseberry Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Rosebery Street {P}

Archibald Philip Primrose 5th Earl of Rosebery 1847-1929, Liberal Prime Minister 1894-95

Rosecroft Way*

The original Hospital was a large establishment with many buildings and formal gardens. This could relate to part of the gardens or a building.

Rosedale Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Rosedale Street (Fulford)

This is one of four streets off Fulford Road that are built on the 13 acre Fulford Grange Estate. Isaac Poad born c.1836 Hartoft, above Pickering, baptised in Rosedale and died 8.5.1901, York. Poad came to York in 1863 & developed a large agricultural provision business. He bought the estate in about 1876, and then sold it in lots in 1899, parts for housing, & although it was developed by others, Poad decided on the street names, including his birth place plus two adjacent villages & two dales which he would have known in his youth. See also HARTOFT St., LEVISHAM St., and FARNDALE St.

Rosemary Ct / Pl

As yet No origin has been established.

Rosemary Road (Acomb)

One of a group of streets that share a common theme of plants. See Lowfield Green Estate.

Rosetta Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Rosslyn Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Rougier Street

Named after the Rougiers a French Huguenot family came to York via Worcestershire c.1790, working in all things horn, combs etc. in the area of Tanner Row. In business up to c.1930. Bishophill senior churchyard contains a tomb for the Rougier family. This street was constructed between 1838 and 1846 [1].

Round Hill Link (Rawcliffe)

Roundhill Reservoir is situated near Leighton Reservoir in North Yorkshire, England. It was constructed by Harrogate Corporation early in the 20th century. Water from the reservoir is fed into Yorkshire Water's grid. (Wikipedia)

Rowan Avenue (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Rowan Place (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Rowntree Avenue {P}

This avenue was built in the shadow of the former Rowntree Confectionary Factory, a major employer in the City. The name was agreed by the City Housing Committee without explanations during their meeting of 14/4/1930. This is probably due to the extent that the Rowntree family have contributed to the city by employment, housing and social reform which still influences the world today. Notable members of the family being Henry Isaac R, founder of the chocolate company, Joseph Senior and Junior R., (Benjamin) Seebohm R., together with two others who have acted as Lord Mayor of the City, John Stephenson R. and Oscar Frederick R. Whilst Arnold R was MP for York. Of all the Rowntrees it is most likely that it was named after Seebohm as he was most prominent at the time of the avenue's construction c. 1930.

Royal Avenue (Huntington)

Refers to the historical Royal Forest of Galtres, which was established by the Norman kings of England in North Yorkshire, to the north of the Ancient City of York, extending right to its very walls. In 1316, Huntington was one of the 60 villages in the forest, which covered approximately 100,000 acres. The houses on this street back onto the old course of the River Foss. The "island" between this and the stretch of the Foss created to make it navigable has many trees, which are not part of the Forest of Galtres as during the second quarter of the 17th century, Galtres was disafforested in a piecemeal manner. This avenue is accessed by the associated street, Forest Walk, and both are built upon the site of the former Session's Print Works.

Royal Chase (Dringhouses)

The adjoining street leads us to the origin of this street, in that Kensington Gardens, once part of the greater Hyde Park which for over 100 year had been a Royal Chase used by Henry VIII for hunting deer. See Kensington Court and Regency Mews.

Ruby Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Runswick Avenue. (Acomb)

This Close built by Bradley Builders, owes its name to Runswick Bay is a bay in the Scarborough Borough of North Yorkshire, England. It is also the name of a village located on the western edge of the bay (although the village is sometimes shortened to Runswick on UK road signs). It is 5 miles (8 km) north of Whitby, and close to the villages of Ellerby and Hinderwell. It is a popular tourist attraction due to its picturesque cliffside village and Runswick Sands, a white sand beach. It is on the Cleveland Way hiking trail. (Wikipedia) See Staithes Cl.

Russell Drive (Rawcliffe) {P}

Dr John Ivison Russell of Clifton Hospital, York, Superintendent in the 1920's and 30's. Under Russell, the hospital became particularly well known for its pioneering work in the

field of occupational therapy. In 1949 he was also president of The Royal Medico-Psychological Association.

Russell Street

Named after one of the co-purchaser of the land it occupies, Arthur Henry Russell, (solicitor) who together with John Edmund Jones also a solicitor bought the land in 1881. Confirmation of this streets origin was given by the Clements Hall Local History Group.

Russet Drive (Osbalwick)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards have been found. However there was a local farm called Apple Tree Farm. Russet apples are varieties and cultivars of apples that regularly exhibit russeting, partial or complete coverage with rough patches of greenish-brown to yellowish-brown colour. (Wikipedia)

Ryburn Close (Clifton Without)

Ryburn Reservoir is a supply reservoir operated by Yorkshire Water close to Ripponden in the Yorkshire Pennines, England. It lies in the valley of the River Ryburn and is the lower of two reservoirs built in the valley to supply Wakefield with water and was completed in 1933. The upper reservoir is Baitings Reservoir. (Wikipedia)

Rydal Avenue (Tang Hall)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. Rydal is a village in Cumbria, England. It is a small cluster of houses, church and hotel on the A591 road midway between Ambleside and Grasmere. Historically part of Westmorland, Rydal is significant in the history of English Romantic literature. William Wordsworth lived at Rydal Mount from 1813 to 1850. (Wikipedia)

Ryecroft Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Ryecroft Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Ryehill Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Rylatt Place (Acomb) {P}

Arthur Rylatt, born 4.6.1887 Howden, died 15.6.1962 York, was the City Council Housing Architect for 30 years up to his retirement in June 1952. He had been responsible for 7,000 council houses costing £4,500,000. His memorial is a small cul de sac of 16 houses, which seems rather small relative to his long years of service.

S. ~ Sadberge Court to Sycamore Terrace

Sadberge Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Saddlers Close (Huntington)

This and its neighbouring close take its name from association with the activities that took place on the street that they come of: Jockey Lane, where horses from Brecks Farm were "raced" in bygone times. See Forge Close

Sails Drive (Heslington)

This drive off Windmill Lane has its origins in the working parts of a windmill: the common sail is the earliest and most powerful type of sail. A sheet of cloth pulled, like a curtain, over a wooden frame. The same idea as sails on a ship. See Windmill Lane (Heslington), Quant Mews and Beaufort Close

Salisbury Road (Leeman Rd) {P}

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil 3rd Marquess of Salisbury 1830-1903. 3 times Prime Minister he was given many titles and accolades his forte being in world politics, Salisbury the capital of Rhodesia was named in his honour, (now Harare capital of Zimbabwe). When he retired due to poor health he passed on the Prime Ministership to his nephew Arthur Balfour where it is said the saying 'Bob's your uncle' originates.

Salisbury Terrace (Leeman Rd)

See Salisbury Road

Salmond Road (Foxwood) {P}

John Maitland Salmond born 17.7.1881 London, died 16.4.1968 Eastbourne. Son of a Major General, educated at Sandhurst & served in the Army from 1901. In the Great War he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps & rose through the ranks to Marshall of the Royal Air Force 1.1.1933. This street was part of a development that was built upon previously owned RAF homes. See Tedder Rd and Slessor Rd.

Sandacre Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Sandcroft Rd /Cl

As yet No origin has been established.

Sanderson Court (Chapelfields) {P}

Thought to relate to Alderman Charles F Sanderson, died August 1953 aged 56. A Councillor from 1930 & Alderman from 1945. He served as Sheriff of York five times, 1935 & four successive years, 1944 to 1947 inclusive. Property built c.1957. (Council Minutes when available might confirm).

Sandmartin Court (Woodthorpe)

One of a number of streets in Woodthorpe that share a common theme of bird species: The sand martin or European sand martin, bank swallow in the Americas, and collared sand martin in the Indian Subcontinent, is a migratory passerine bird in the swallow family. (Wikipedia)

Sandown Close (Acomb)

Sandown Park is a horse racing course and leisure venue in Esher, Surrey, England, located in the outer suburbs of London. (Wikipedia)

Sandringham Ct

As yet No origin has been established.

Sandringham St

As yet No origin has been established.

Sandstock Road (Heworth)

Sandstock is a type of brick, possibly used in the construction of the houses of this and neighbouring streets, or could have been the type produced by the many brick yards in Pocklington where the original Sandstock Street was built.

Sargent Avenue (Bishopthorpe) {P}

Douglas Noel Sargent was Bishop of Selby up to 1971. He met his wife, Imogen, when they were missionaries in China. He retired to Bishopthorpe. Douglas Noel Sargent (1907–1979) was the third Bishop of Selby. He was educated at Watford Grammar School for Boys, King's College, Cambridge and the London College of Divinity; and ordained in 1932. His first post was as Curate at Willian, Hertfordshire. Subsequently, he embarked on a long spell as a missionary in Sichuan Province at West China Union University. From 1961 until 1962 he was principal of the Church Mission Society when he was elevated to the episcopate, a post he held until his retirement to York. (Wikipedia)

Saville Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Saxon Court (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. The Saxons (Latin: Saxones, German: Sachsen, Old English: Seaxan, Old Saxon: Sahson, Low German: Sassen, Dutch: Saksen) were a group of early Germanic peoples whose name was given in the early Middle Ages to a large country (Old Saxony, Latin: Saxonia) near the North Sea coast of what is now Germany. (Wikipedia)

Saxon Place (Heworth)

Named after the Saxon burial ground site in the area.

Scaife Street / Gdns

As yet No origin has been established.

Scarborough Terrace

Scarborough is a town on the North Sea coast of North Yorkshire, England. Historically part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, the town lies between 10–230 feet (3–70 m) above sea level, rising steeply northward and westward from the harbour on to limestone cliffs. The older part of the town lies around the harbour and is protected by a rocky headland. The York born developer of the area, William SURTEES Hornby, who seemingly carried on overseeing the area after moving to live at Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough c.1887 (died Scarbro 1906). There is a possibility that it is named after Lord Scarborough, who was a patron of the 1866 Yorkshire Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition held in York. But there is Lumley St. which is named after him.

Scarcroft Hill

See Scarcroft Road. The Hill referring to the topography of part of the pasture.

Scarcroft Lane

Named after Scarcroft pasture an area of Micklegate Stray. The origins of Scarcroft are not known at the present. See Scarcroft Road

Scarcroft Road

Scarcroft Road: This road was built to join The Mount and Bishopthorpe Road. A section of its route traverses Scarcroft pastures which was area of Micklegate Stray. The road was constructed after the creation of Nunthorpe Road, the end section of which was incorporated into the new Scarcroft Road. The origins of Scarcroft for the name of the pasture are not known at present.

Scarcroft View

Built in the vicinity of Scarcroft Pasture. See Scarcroft Road.

Scarfell Close (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Scafell is the second highest mountain in England after Scafell Pike, from which it is separated by the pass of Mickledore. (Visit Cumbria website)

Scarhouse Grove

Scar House Reservoir is the second of the three reservoirs in Upper Nidderdale, England, the others being Angram Reservoir and Gouthwaite Reservoir. Between them they attract around 150,000 visitors a year.

Scawton Avenue (Huntington)

One of a group of four adjacent streets which share a topographical association located near or in the Hambleton Hills: Scawton Moor, between Rievaulx and Byland Abbey. It was the site of the Battle of Old Byland (also known as the Battle of Byland Moor and Battle of Byland Abbey) was a significant encounter between Scots and English troops in Yorkshire in October 1322, forming part of the Wars of Scottish Independence. (Wikipedia) See Also Whitestone Dr., Rolston Ave, and Gormire Ave.

Scholars Court (Dringhouses)

See York Tech College Estate.

School Lane (Bishopthorpe)

The original school was built in 1763 by Charles Crosby, a Bishopthorpe yeoman. It eventually became dilapidated and a new school was built in 1846 by Archbishop Harcourt, adjacent to the old school. (The 18th century school was sold in 1893 and divided into three private houses.) (Bishopthorpe Community Archive)

School Lane (Fulford)

The 1853 map shows this as Back Lane, with a building called the National School. Up until the 50's it still was called Back Lane. The school that is there now is St. Oswald's CE Primary.

School Lane (Heslington)

On the 1913 OS map of Heslington shows this lane as Back Lane. It passes the Lord Deramore's Primary School, which is the one of the oldest state primary schools in York opening in 1856. Also known in 1857 as School House Road and Garth Ends Lane.

School Street (Acomb)

This street was given its name from the Adult School, built by Rowntree's in 1896, situated on York Road.

Scott Street

It was named after the builder Anthony Scott. He celebrated his golden wedding anniversary in 1910 at the age of 72. He was then living in nearby 48 Scarcroft Road, which is at the corner of Upper Price Street. He had been connected with York for 35 years and is the owner of several houses. For 53 years he had been a Wesleyan Methodist, and had held most of the officers posts open to a layman. He was a trustee of the Wesley Church in Priory Street, at Southlands Chapel & Acomb. He acted as Clerk of the Works for 18 months during the building of the Southlands Chapel. The street was built c.1884

Scrope Avenue

Named after Richard le Scrope, (c. 1350 – 8 June 1405), Archbishop of York, he was executed in 1405 for his participation in the Northern Rising against King Henry IV. Beheaded on the Knavesmire following his trial for treason in the Great Hall during Henry IV reign. He asked the executioner to strike him five times with the sword. Each strike was to represent the five wounds on Christ's body on the cross. Richard Le Scrope was interred at York Minster. (archbishopsofyorke.org)

Seafire Close

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, the Supermarine Seafire was a naval version of the Supermarine Spitfire adapted for operation from aircraft carriers. It was analogous in concept to the Hawker Sea Hurricane, a navalised version of the Spitfire's stablemate, the Hawker Hurricane. The name Seafire had been derived from the abbreviation of the longer name Sea Spitfire. (Wikipedia)

Seagrave Walk (Holgate)

See Holgate Lodge Estate.

Seaton Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Second Avenue

See First Avenue and Third Avenue.

Seebohm Mews (Derwenthorpe) {P}

The Seebohm Quarter is located off Fifth Avenue in the Derwenthorpe development. It takes its name from Benjamin Seebohm, he was second of the four sons of Joseph Rowntree. He was also the prime mover in rescuing the Theatre Royal and putting it in the hands of the Citizens Theatre Trust, a non-profit making organisation which still runs the permanent company that leases it from its owners. Seebohm also led the creation in 1935 of what is now called the Joseph Rowntree Theatre.

Sefton Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Selby Road (Fulford)

Directional road linking York to the town of Selby

Seldon Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Seventh Avenue

See First Avenue and Third Avenue.

Severn Green (Acomb)

One of six streets on the same development which take their names from rivers. The River Severn (Welsh: Afon Hafren) is the longest river in Great Britain at a length of 220 miles (354 km).(Wikipedia) This is the odd one out from the other five in that it is not a Yorkshire River. There is however a River Seven in Yorkshire, one cannot wonder if the street should have been called this and it was mis-communicated between conception and creation. See Foss Walk, Esk Dr., Calder Ave., Kyle Way and Nidd Cl.

Severus Avenue (Acomb)

The 1853 OS map shows presence of an area known as Severus Hills. It is thought to be the site of the cremation in a military funeral of the Roman Emperor Lucius Septimius Severus (11/04/145 - 04/02/211), known as Severus, he came to Britain in 208.

Severus Street (Acomb)

See Severus Ave.

Seymour Grove

George Hicks Seymour. Alderman 1849 - 1862. He was a solicitor of Seymour and Blyth, of Lendal (next to the Judges' Lodgings). Director of the North Eastern Railway. In 1850 during his mayoralty he gave one of the most sumptuous feasts ever seen in York. Inspired by a dinner he had attended in London to organize the Great Exhibition of 1851, he invited the Lord Mayor of London to a return meal which included a choice of 72 dishes and a Royal

Table, with a 'Hundred Guinea' dish including turtle heads and all kinds of birds, from turkeys to larks. Prince Albert was the guest of honour and among the other guests were the Prime Minister, Lord Russell and no fewer than 87 heads of corporations from other towns and cities in the British Isles. (Source: yorkcemetery.org)

Shallowdale Grove (Osbaldwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. This is a valley located near to Ampleforth

Shambles

Results from the infilling of a more open area, perhaps after 1086 when the district is first mentioned. Booths still existed in 1100 but by 1240 the street had the name of Haymongergate and was later called Nedlergate (1394). In 1426 both these alternatives and the more usual name of the Great Flesh Shambles, eventually abbreviated to the Shambles, were used. (RCHM Vol 5)

Shaw's Terrace

Named after the Shaw family, who originated from Wilstrop/Kirk Hammerton

Shelley Grove (Rawcliffe)

Percy Bysshe Shelley (4 August 1792 – 8 July 1822) was one of the major English Romantic poets, who is regarded by some as among the finest lyric and philosophical poets in the English language, and one of the most influential. House number 1-3 Shelley Grove were built in 1937 but the street was called Kingsway and progressed no further until after the Second World War due the builder going bankrupt in 1938.

Sherringham Dr

As yet No origin has been established.

Sherwood Grove (Acomb)

As yet No origin has been established.

Sherwood Grove (Huntington) {P}

This Grove is named after David Sherwood, who worked for Pulleyn's, the building firm responsible for the estate this Grove is part of. He worked for them for many years and was also a well-known local sportsman, playing cricket for Ovington and football for Stamford Bridge.

Shipton Road (Rawcliffe)

This is a directional road leading to the village of Shipton by Benninborough. Shown on the 1853 OS map at the Y junction with Rawcliffe Lane is Mother Shipton's Stone. House numbers 88- 140 were built in 1934.

Shipton Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Shirley Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Shotel Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Silver Street

First named on the map of c1541. (RCHM Vol 5). It does not appear to have been connected with silversmiths. The fish market was held in this area so the name could possibly come from the silvery coloured scales of the fish.

Silverdale (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Silverdale is a village and civil parish within the City of Lancaster in Lancashire, England. The village stands on Morecambe Bay, near the border with Cumbria, 4.5 miles (7 km) North West of Carnforth and 8.5 miles (14 km) north of Lancaster. (Wikipedia)

Sim Baulk Lane (Dringhouses)

Originally shown on Parson's 1629 map of Dringhouses as Sym Baulke. A baulke being a long low narrow ridge giving access through the strips of land. In this case the access has persisted through the centuries and retained the name Sim Balk. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Sirocco Court (Heworth)

Sirocco, scirocco, jugo or, rarely, siroc is a Mediterranean wind that comes from the Sahara and can reach hurricane speeds in North Africa and Southern Europe, especially during the summer season. (Wikipedia)

Sitwell Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Siward Street

Named after Siward's How a small tumulus on Heslington Hill. Siward or Sigurd was an important earl of 11th-century northern England. Died in York 1055 and buried in St Olave's. He was a great supporter of King Olaf of Norway to whom he dedicated St Olave's Church on Marygate (the name is an anglicised or even bastardised version of Olaf). The king's claim to fame is that he forced his pagan subjects to become Christian, often at the point of a sword. A statue of him stands above the church porch. One of three adjacent streets named after topographical features. See Garrow Hill Ave. and Lamel St.

Siwards Way

See Siward Street.

Sixth Avenue

See First Avenue and Third Avenue.

Skeldergate

There are several prepositions for this street which runs along the western bank of the River Ouse. Both involve the translation of old Norse/Viking words. The first being it has a Viking name that means the Shield Maker's street. The second contradicts this as when the Romans occupied York they terraced the land down to the Ouse, the Old Norse for 'shelf' is 'Skelde', plus archaeologically speaking, no trace of shield making, bosses etc. has ever been found in the area. The third from, Guide for strangers and visitors through the city of York - Published 1856 "Returning into the city at the point where we suspended our route, we enter Skeldergate, a street which derives its name from Keldar, a Dutch word signifying Cellar, or Warehouse. When the trade of the city was extensive, there is no doubt that Skeldergate might have been called Warehouse-street with great propriety." This is also referenced by Francis Drake in his 'Eboracum.' The fourth from, An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in City of York, Volume 3, South west', pp. 96-122, suggests another possibility for Skeldergate, "Alternatively, the name may be derived from a person, Skjoldr, by analogy with Skelderskew in Guisborough."

Skelton Court (Clifton)

This modern development is built upon the site of Skelton Street. In a document produced by a sub committee responsible for looking at duplicate Street names in York, dated 12th March 1890; and authorised by the Town Clerk; Mr. George McGuire the following recommendation was made regarding this street: "Vyner Terrace, Clifton, renamed to Skelton Street." (sic). Vyner being a reference to the De Grey Vyner family of Clifton and Vyner Compton who were Lords of the Manor of both Clifton and Rawcliffe. Skelton being a village on the outskirts of York.

Skewsby Grove (Huntington)

This Grove is a continuation of Whenby Grove, Skewsby is at village near to the villages of Whenby, and Yearsley. See Dalby Mead

Skiddaw (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Skiddaw is a mountain in the Lake District National Park in England. Its 931-metre (3,054 ft.) summit is the sixth-highest in England. It lies just north of the town of Keswick, Cumbria, and dominates the skyline in this part of the northern lakes. (Wikipedia)

Slessor Road (Foxwood) {P}

John Cotesworth Slessor born 3.6.1897 India, died 12.7.1979, RAF Wroughton. He joined the Royal Flying Corps although quite lame because of polio. Rose through the ranks to become Marshal of the Royal Air Force 8.6.1950. This street was part of a development that was built upon previously owned RAF homes. See Tedder Rd and Salmond Road.

Slingsby Grove (Dringhouses)

The origin of this Grove is the Yorkshire Village of the same name. Its connection with York and Dringhouses being the three times Lord Mayor of York, John Close's family were associated with Slingsby and he was connected to Dringhouses in that in later life he lived in a house named The Hollies, which is now the Marriots Hotel on Tadcaster Rd. There is a memorial stained glass window in Slingsby Church.

Smales Street

Henry Smales born c1794 Durham, died 11.8.1863 York. Came to York c1836, lived on Bishophill, & is listed as 'Landed Proprietor' on census records. His widow Ann Elizabeth born c1810 Cockermouth, died 11.5.1886, York was living latterly in Bishophill Junior just adjacent to this 'new' street, built a short time after her death.

Smeaton Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Smith Close (Fulford) {P}

This close is part of the military complex on Fulford Road, and was named after Major Peter Smith, who, as a Retired Officer was in charge of housing etc. He was a member of York Rotary Club. Peter Ernest Herbert Smith was a Royal Engineer, commissioned in 1943 and served with the Chindits and was wounded by the Japanese. He was staff officer, works services at HQ North East District. His father was in the Army and he spent the first five years of his life in Egypt. His wife, Joanne was American and they both died within days of each other and had a joint funeral.

Smithie Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Somerset Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. Somerset House is a large Neo-classical building situated on the south side of the Strand in central London, overlooking the River Thames, just east of Waterloo Bridge. The Georgian quadrangle, which was built on the site of a Tudor palace belonging to the Duke of Somerset, was designed by Sir William Chambers in 1776. It was further extended with Victorian outer wings to the east and west in 1831 and 1856 respectively. Somerset House stood directly on the River Thames until the Victoria Embankment was built in the late 1860s. (Wikipedia)

Somerset Road

As yet No origin has been established.

South Bank Avenue

Map evidence from c.1900 show that this thoroughfare was previously known as "The Avenue." In 1868 on the bill of sale for Nunthorpe Hall it was described as, "This eligible maison is beautifully situated upon an elevated site, commanding fine views of many miles radius, possesses three approaches from the city, the principle being by Bishophthorpe Road, having Lodge and entrance gates of a tasteful character, leading up a carriage drive and AVENUE of Chestnut, Lime, and Sycamore trees, about 600 yards in length.' It takes its revised name from the area surrounding it, South bank.

South Cottages

Named after the buildings know as South Cottages, there also existed North and East Cottages. These were built for use by the married workers (not nurses) of Clifton Hospital.

South Down Road (Huntington)

The South Downs are a range of chalk hills that extends for about 260 square miles (670 km²) across the south-eastern coastal counties of England from the Itchen Valley of Hampshire in the west to Beachy Head. (Wikipedia)

South Parade

This is most likely named from its orientation. RCHM "A large important terrace, probably built by Thomas Rayson senior, bricklayer, who was himself living in No. 16 from 1828 to 1836 (YCA, E.98, f. 135v. and Rate Books). Being built by forty subscribers in 1825 (Illustrations to Drake, Hudson ms., YCL, f. 159 dorso). No. 4 for sale York Gazette (YG) 31/10/1829. No. 13 available 6 months earlier, YG 11/4/1829."

South View Terrace (Acomb)

This small Terrace of houses appears named on the 1893 OS map of the area and is accessed by their own "drive". Their name refers to their southerly aspect.

Southfield Crescent

As yet No origin has been established.

Southholme Drive (Rawcliffe)

Based upon the cardinal point of the compass with the addition of holme a definition of which is: "low flat land near a river." It does not lie in the direction that its name implies. The Drive was built in 1936.

Southlands Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Sovereign Park Estate

This relatively modern development encompassing the former site of the Ben Johnson Printing Works. This extract from an article on Yorkpress.co.uk: Ben Johnson's printworks was founded in 1880. It's works in Boroughbridge Road, York, which was built by Shepard's of York, opened in 1934 and thousands of people worked there over the next six decades. Many of Britain's top magazines were printed there, and from the early 1980s (following a takeover by RR Donnelley) it was where the Yellow Pages and thousands of telephone directories were printed. The company also had a stationery shop in Micklegate and a sales business, which remains in the city today, at Clifton Moor. In 1996, the company announced it was moving to a new site in Flaxby. All the street names have a royal or noble rank nomenclature.

Sowerby Road (Holgate)

Part of a York City Council Development from the late 1960's, early 1970's that consists of blocks of flats. The streets on this development are named after Yorkshire place names all of which have had word "Bridge" removed: Sowerby Bridge is a market town in the Upper Calder Valley in Calderdale in West Yorkshire. (Wikipedia)

Spalding Avenue {P}

Percy John Spalding, born 11.3.1878 Cambridge, died January 1934, was a solicitor who was appointed Town Clerk of York in May 1913, his tenure lasting over 20 years until his sudden death when giving a lecture, at the young age of 55. An educational endowment fund was created in his memory which is probably ongoing.

Speculation Street

This street has undergone some investigation and to date no definitive origin has been found. To date we know from checking Newspaper archives it has few mentions before 1875. Maps of the area reveal its presence in 1851, but NOT 1822. It is also included on the 1871 census meaning it had inhabitants then. We have a suggestion but not confirmed that it could be from a now obsolete meaning of the word Speculation: Viewing. Thereby implying that the lane leads to a viewing point on the Bar Walls which are at the end of it. We have a further suggestions that it is could be named due to speculative building of properties. Whilst researching other streets on this project many references to houses, etc., being built as Speculations. It is therefore thought that this is the origin of this streets name.

Spem Lane

First recorded in 1161–84 as Ispingail, 'the lane overgrown with aspens', a name sometimes corrupted in the 18th century to Penny Lane. (RCHM Vol 5)

Spencer Street (Clementhorpe)

The possible origin of this street is SPENCER Cosby Price, son of Thomas Price the origin of Price's Lane. The adjacent Clement Street can also be associated with Thomas by another son named CLEMENT Uredale born 1825 died 1879, a bachelor solicitor. As too could the now demolished Caroline Street, as yet another of Thomas's children was Eliza CAROLINE baptized 15.6.1823. The date for the construction of this street is c.1856, and Caroline St c.1860. Caroline Street was demolished and Spencer Street being truncated to their present length in c. 1965. See Price's Lane, Clement Street.

Spey Bank (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Spey is a river in the northeast of Scotland. It is the ninth longest river in the United Kingdom, as well as the third longest and fastest-flowing river in Scotland. It is important for salmon fishing and whisky production. (Wikipedia)

Spindle Close (Woodthorpe)

Named after the Spindle tree, a deciduous native tree, and mature trees grow to 9m and can live for more than 100 years. The bark and twigs are deep green, becoming darker with age, and have light brown, corky markings. Twigs are thin and straight. The spindle's botanical name, *Euonymus*, is from the Greek 'eu', meaning 'good' and 'onoma', meaning 'name'. This is said to have meant 'lucky'. However, in some areas, it was also thought that if the spindle flowered early, an outbreak of the plague was on the way. (woodlandtrust website)

Spring Lane (Heslington)

This lane passes through Spring Wood

Springfield Close / Wy

As yet No origin has been established.

Springwood Gr

As yet No origin has been established.

Spruce Cl. (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Spurr Court (Foxwood) {P}

Frank Watson Spurr, born 26.7.1870 Ecclesall, died 11.8.1940 Ambleside. He became City Deputy Engineer in 1903, and then succeeded Alfred Creer as City Engineer in Dec 1907, retiring 27 years later in July 1935. During his tenure he oversaw the building of City Mental Hospital Fulford, the layout of Tang Hall council estate, the Derwent Valley Railway Bridges & the Crichton Avenue Bridge.

Spurriergate

The name, derived from spurmakers who lived here in the late 15th century, is first recorded in 1538; previously the street was still regarded as part of Coney Street. In 1613 it was called Little Coney Street or Spurriergate. (RCHM Vol 5)

St. Aelred's Close (Tang Hall)

Named after the church on Fifth Ave.

St. Aelred's Mews (Derwenthorpe)

Takes its name from St. Aelred's Church and School near end of Fifth Avenue which ends at Derwenthorpe. See Derwenthorpe Estate

St. Aelred's Way (Derwenthorpe)

See St. Aelred's Mews and Derwenthorpe Estate.

St. Andrew Place

See St. Andrewgate

St. Andrewgate

Named after the church on the East side, is first recorded c1200. In 1421 it was called Mickle or Great to distinguish it from Little St Andrewgate, the lane curving around the churchyard. The church was closed in 1548 and sold by the city in 1581 but still stands. (RCHM Vol 5)

St. Ann's Court

As yet No origin has been established.

St. Aubyn's Place*

This street does not follow the norm of there being a religious site nearby. To date it has been found that Council Minutes of 15.9.1936 (p577) say that the name was agreed at the request of the developer. As of yet they have not been identified.

St. Barnabas Close (Leeman Rd)

Named after The church of ST. BARNABAS, Jubilee Terrace, Leeman Road, in St. Paul's parish, was built between 1902 and 1904. It was preceded by a mission church housed in three classrooms of St. Barnabas's School. The new church was consecrated on 12 March 1904 as a chapel of ease to St. Paul's and was assigned a District Chapelry on 5 March 1912. The living is a new vicarage and the patron is the Church Pastoral Aid Society. The parish

comprises all that part of St. Paul's parish lying north of the railway line running between the carriage works and the wagon works. The site of the church was the gift of a Mrs. Ashton of York; the church, which comprises nave, aisles, and chancel with two porches at the west end and a small bell turret, is built of red brick throughout in 'simple Gothic style'. The architects were Hornsey and Monkman of York and the cost was about £4,000. The plate comprises a flagon, a cup, and two patens; the organ is by Hopkins of York and there is a large wooden reredos made in Oberammergau and depicting the Last Supper. BHO Website

St. Benedict Road

Name derives from the Benedictine priory that was situated in Clementhorpe. It was believed to have been the first post Conquest Nunnery in Yorkshire and the only one in or near to York. It was founded c.1130.

St. Catherine's Place (Holgate)

Named after St. Catherine's Hospital, No. 45 Holgate Road replaces an earlier almshouse which fronted The Mount in the centre of the site now occupied by Nos. 116–28. This older building is prominent in all the earlier prospects of York from The Mount and had itself been built in 1652 on the site of a mediaeval foundation variously described as a lazar-house and a xenodochium or place of hospitality for poor travellers. BHO Website

St. Chad's Wharf

Takes its name from the nearby St. Chad's Church on Campleshon Rd. There is no evidence of a wharf on the River Ouse near to this street on contemporary maps of the area.

St. Clement's Grove (Clementhorpe)

Named after the church of St. Clements. The present church was built 1872-1874. A first church would have been an integral part of the St. Clements Benedictine Nunnery c.1130, founded by Archbishop Thurstan.

St. Denys Road

This road appears to be a fairly recent naming (sometime between 1937-61), having been previously Piccadilly and Church Lane. Electoral Register of June 1945, numbers 51 to 59. On the 1939 Electoral Register these numbers were of course included in Piccadilly, so some electors who spanned WW2 can be seen to 'move' street name but retain house number. It is thought that the road has been renumbered so the first house from Walmgate is still 51? This road runs along one side of the church now called St. Denys and gains its origins from it. First records of this church date from c. 1154. It has not had the best of luck during its existence starting with part of it subsiding after King's fishpool was drained. Not shortly after that part gave way whilst a nearby sewer was being built. The church was also built with a spire, but between the 17th and 18th century it was struck by a cannon shot and also struck by lightning. The spire stood after this damage for twenty years, when disaster struck again, it was partially blown down and finally removed. The church has also undergone a rebuild in 1798 followed by major alterations in 1846-1847. See Dennis Street.

St. Edward's Close (Dringhouses)

The close was built by the Revd. Trafford Leigh's widow and dedicated in memory of him. The nearby the church of ST. EDWARD, formed in 1853. The church was also built of stone in Decorated style for the widow of Revd. Edward Trafford Leigh for the benefit of her tenants.

St. George's Pl

As yet No origin has been established.

St. Helens Road (Dringhouses)

Named after the original Dringhouses Church. (Chapel)

St. Helen's Square

Formed in 1745, when the triangular graveyard of St Helen's church, exchanged for a new burial ground in Davygate, was levelled and paved to give better access to Blake Street. Previously a footpath from Blake Street to Davygate crossed the graveyard, and Stonegate and Davygate ran down two sides to meet the end of Coney Street at an angle known as Cuckold's Corner. (RCHM Vol 5)

St. Hilda's Mews

ST. HILDA'S Church, Tang Hall, was built between 1933 and 1934. It was consecrated in the latter year and in 1936 was assigned a Consolidated Chapelry out of Holy Trinity, Heworth.

St. James Close (Rawcliffe)

One of a group of 13 streets on the same development who's origins are based upon Royal Palaces/Residences or Stately Homes. St James's Palace is the most senior royal palace in the United Kingdom. Located in the City of Westminster, although no longer the principal residence of the monarch, it is the ceremonial meeting place of the Accession Council and the London residence of several minor members of the royal family. (Wikipedia)

St. James Court

As yet No origin has been established.

St. James Croft (Dringhouses)

Houses built on the site of St James the Deacon's Church Hall. The new Church built at Sherringham Drive Woodthorpe. The Parish was formed in the 1950's to meet the needs of growing new housing areas being built in South West York. The present church designed by George Pace was built in 1970 with the new Church Hall added in 2010.

St. James Mount (Albemarle Rd)

Nowadays the area from Holgate Road along Tadcaster Road to Dringhouses is referred to as The Mount & Mount Vale. This name dates back to the second half of the 17th century. At this time The Mount referred to the steep hill up from Knavesmire Gates. Previously it was known as St. James's Hill. St. James's Chapel stood at the top of the hill on the right hand side as you approached York.

St. James Place (Dringhouses)

Built adjacent to St. James Croft. (See Also)

St. John Street

This street is named from the Chapel of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School, completed in 1851 which was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. In order to reach this

origin we considered this information. St Johns College, built 1845-6 called York and Ripon Diocesan Training School, with no permanent dedicated place of worship. The college chapel was completed in 1851, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Evidence of a popular (not official) name change that includes St John's in its title can be found in newspaper from 1849 and 1854. However, further research has found a Candidates Acceptance list for 1928/9 and an examinations results listing for 1930 using the Diocesan name and yet a playbill from 1921 using St. John's College title. St John Street was built 1851 -67, St John's Crescent built after 1872. From this it is thought that we can say that the college owe its now official name to the Chapel, which as yet we have not found a definitive change of title date. Therefore the chapel and not the college is the origins of these streets.

St. John's Crescent

This street is named from the Chapel of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School, completed in 1851 which was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. See St. John Street.

St. John's Walk

This is built on the part of the detached campus of St John's College and was where the Science laboratory and physical education department were.

St. Joseph's Court (Clifton)

Takes its name from the Parish and Church of St. Joseph. The church was built 1939-42 to serve the Clifton and Rawcliffe areas (architect Frederick Dyer of York). The 12 houses are built on the site of a former children's home, which was built in the 1950/60's.

St. Joseph's Court

As yet No origin has been established.

St. Leonard's Place

Named as it cut through the former site of St Leonard's Hospital. The creation of the street was first proposed in 1831 but no positive progress was made until 1834, building work continuing until 1842. The barbican of Bootham Bar and an adjoining length of the city wall and rampart were removed for the northern end of St Leonard's Place and at one time the demolition of Bootham Bar itself was contemplated. (RCHM Vol 5)

St. Luke's Grove

Named after the church of ST. LUKE, Burton Stone Lane, it was built between 1900 and 1902 and was preceded by an iron mission room in Shipton Street. St. Luke's was consecrated on 12 April 1902 as a chapel of ease to St. Thomas's. It was separated from St. Thomas's and united with St. Olave's in 1910. BHO Website

St. Margaret's Terrace

Named after the church of ST. MARGARET, Walmgate, is first mentioned in a charter dated between 1177 and 1181, by which Walter son of Faganulf granted the advowson with that of St. Mary's, Walmgate, to St. Leonard's Hospital. BHO Website

St. Mark's Grove (Rawcliffe)

Named after the nearby St. Mark's Church.

St. Martin's Lane

It was 'Littlegate' in the 13th century. Named after St Martin's church.

St. Mary's

Takes its name from The Abbey of St Mary, first built in 1088. The abbey estate occupied the entire site of the Museum Gardens and the abbot was one of the most powerful clergymen of his day, on a par with the Archbishop of York. In medieval York, the abbey sat opposite and mirrored the Minster: two great buildings dedicated to worship. King Henry VIII banned all monasteries in England in 1530s. Its monks were pensioned off in 1540 and the abbey buildings were converted into a palace for the King when he visited York. Gradually they fell into ruins and were used as agricultural buildings before being excavated by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society in the 1820s. (yorkmuseumgardens website)

St. Mary's Court

This ancient court shows on the 1852 Map of York that was surveyed between 1849 and 1851 by Captain Tucker R.E. for the Ordnance Map Office. It takes its name from the then named St. Mary's Convent, latterly known as Bar Convent.

St. Mary's Grove (Osbaldwick)

Named after St. Mary's Church Strensall, which preceded the present church of St. Thomas's in the area. No mention is made of St. Thomas's church in Pope Nicholas's Survey, but it is said to have been appropriated to the prebend of Strensall in 1485, in which year a vicarage was ordained. (BHO website)

St. Mary's Lane

This lane gives entrance to the rear of the houses of St. Mary's.

St. Mary's Square

Named after the church of ST. MARY, Castlegate. A dedication stone in this church has been dated to the late 10th or early 11th century says that the church, which it calls a minster, was founded by [Ef]rard, Grim and Æese. BHO Website

St. Maurice's Road

Named after the church of ST. MAURICE, Monkgate, which was first mentioned in a document dated between 1195 and 1210. Now demolished, however some of its gravestone still remain on the grassed area on the corner of Lord Mayors Walk and Monkgate. On the 1852 map of York it is shown as Barker Hill.

St. Nicholas Place

This is named after the Church dedicated to St. Nicholas, which previously existed on the site.

St. Olave's Road

Takes its name from St Olave's School. The Reverend Henry Andrew Wilson named his new school after the building in which it was first housed: St Olave's House in Marygate. Pupils paid 12 guineas per annum in fees, and boarders 60 guineas, but French, German, Drawing, Music and Drilling were all extra. The School quickly outgrew St Olave's House, and four

years later, in the spring of 1880, moved to what is now No. 50 Bootham. Source St. Peter's School Website.

St. Oswald's Court (Fulford)

Named after the new church of ST. OSWALD which was built on Fulford Road to replace the old one and was opened in 1866. It is of stone and consists of an aisled chancel, with north and south chapels, an aisled and clerestoried nave, transepts, and south-west tower, originally with a spire. The architect was J. P. Pritchett. BHO website.

St. Oswald's Road (Fulford)

Named after the (now redundant) original St Oswald's church at the end of the road. In 1852 it was known as Church Lane. In a document produced by a sub committee responsible for looking at duplicate Street names in York, dated 12th March 1890; and authorised by the Town Clerk; Mr. George McGuire the following recommendation was made regarding this street: "Church Lane, Fulford Road to be called St. Oswald's Road." (sic)

St. Paul's Court (Holgate)

This court between Carrington Ave and Poppleton Road is built on the former site of the St. Paul's Mission Church, known locally as the tin tabernacle. It was Poppleton Road Mission Room and was demolished mid 2000.

St. Paul's Mews (Holgate)

See St. Paul's Square.

St. Paul's Square (Holgate)

Named after St Paul's Church, Holgate Road, which was constructed in 1850 to a design by J.B. and W. Atkinson. The Square is York's only formally laid out square, and dates from the 1850's. The development was planned around a private open space in the ownership of the surrounding residents. The garden consists of a large grassed area, surrounded by hedges and mature deciduous trees. This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1]. In a document produced by a sub committee responsible for looking at duplicate Street names in York, dated 12th March 1890; and authorised by the Town Clerk; Mr. George McGuire the following recommendation was made regarding this street: "The Road from St. Paul's Square to Holgate to be named St. Paul's Road." (sic)

St. Paul's Terrace (Holgate)

See St. Paul's Square. This street was constructed between 1867 and 1872 [1].

St. Peters Close (Knapton)

Named after St. Peter's Farm on Main Street, which is one of three listed buildings in the village. The St Peter's development of 1984 used non-local brown brick, but referred to local styles in the use of tumbled brickwork in the gables. Source: knapton-village-design-statement.

St. Peter's Grove

Takes its name from St. Peter's School, which is on the other side of Bootham, opposite the entrance to the grove. It is the world's fourth oldest school, founded in 627 AD, St Peter's

combines a long tradition of academic rigour within a focused learning community. St Peter's School website.

St. Philip's Grove (Clifton)

Most probably takes its name from the nearby Church of ST. PHILIP AND ST. JAMES, Clifton, was built between 1866 and 1867 on a site adjacent to Clifton Green given by the coheirs of Earl de Grey (d. 1859); it was consecrated in the latter year. It is built of brick completely faced with Bradford stone, with Ancaster stone dressings, in Gothic style. BHO Website

St. Sampson's Square

This York Square, formerly known Thursday Market, is now only an expansion at the NW end of Parliament Street, cleared for a new market place in 1836. The old name is first recorded c1250 and the present name (after the nearby church in modern Church St) in 1818. Until the formation of Parliament Street, the market place, 180 by 80ft, was entered at the four corners by Finkle Street, Silver Street, Feasegate and Davygate, with lanes NW to Little Stonegate, NE to Stonegate (Sadler Lane, now Three Cranes Lane), and SE to Jubbergate by Starkthwaite Lane, now destroyed. (RCHM Vol 5). St Sampson was a Christian Martyr from Dol, Brittany.

St. Saviourgate

Its name, from the church, is attested first in 1368 but it was probably the Ketmongergate (fleshsellers' street) mentioned from 1175–1290. (RCHM Vol 5)

St. Saviour's Place

The E part of St Saviourgate, continuing the line of Spen Lane, is now known as St Saviour's Place.

St. Stephen's Mews (Acomb)

This Mews is off The Green in Acomb near to the church of St. Stephen's. See St. Stephen's Road.

St. Stephen's Road (Foxwood)

Named after St. Stephen's church in Acomb. The earliest records of the Church go back to the 12th Century. In 1830 the old church was reported as "ruinous and in decay and not capable of repair and is unfit for the purpose of celebrating Divine Service and Sermons therein" A faculty was obtained to build a new church to a design by Joseph Hansom. The present church was completed in 1832 but the old chancel remained. The chancel was rebuilt in 1851. Much of the old stone was used in rebuilding.

St. Stephen's Square (Foxwood)

See St. Stephen's Road.

St. Swithins Walk

See Holgate Lodge Estate.

St. Thomas's Close (Osbaldwick)

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

Named after the local church. The church of ST. THOMAS consists of an aisleless nave and chancel, without structural division, 47 ft. 6 in. long by 18 ft. 6 in. wide, a south porch, a western bellcote and a north vestry. Though considerably restored, the building is substantially of 12th-century date. A window on the south side of the chancel is apparently a late 13th or early 14th-century insertion, and the east window dates from the 15th century. The modern additions include the vestry and the south porch and the bellcote is a modern rebuilding. The church was restored in 1877–8. BHO website. Buried in its graveyard is Mary Ward, foundress of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Bar Convent), the first community of women under the Roman Church to be established in England after the Dissolution. She came to Yorkshire in 1642, and after a short stay at Hutton Rudby (q.v.) settled at Heworth outside York. There she died in January 1645, and at Osbaldwick her followers 'found out a little churchyard where the minister was honest enough to be bribed' and defy the recusancy laws. She is buried against the east wall of the porch and there is a good headstone commemorating her. The inscription, which is in good running script, reads: 'To love the poore, persever in the same, live, dy and Rise with them was all the ayme of Mary Ward, who Having lived 60 years and 8 days dyed the 20 of Jan. 1645.'

St. Thomas's Place

Named after the church of ST. THOMAS, Lowther Street, it was built between 1853 and 1854 and was consecrated on 22 August in the latter year the church was assigned a Consolidated District on 1 May 1855 out of part of St. Olave's parish lying due north of the city. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the archbishop. The church is built of stone and is cruciform. There are galleries in the transepts and a bell turret over the west end. There was accommodation for 500 when the church was built and the cost was about £2,500. G. F. Jones of York was the architect. The chancel was enlarged in 1899. BHO Website

St. Wulstan Close (Heworth)

Named after the nearby Church of St. Wulstan, situated in Fossway, the church began as a mission chapel for Holy Trinity, Heworth. It was designed by E. V. Hunter. The parish was created in 1940 from a part of Holy Trinity.

St. Michaels's Ct

As yet No origin has been established.

Staindale Close (Rawcliffe)

One of three adjoining streets that share a common theme of the North Yorkshire Moors . Staindale is near to Pickering and Dalby Forest where you will find Staindale Lake. It is believed that the streets were constructed by the Bradley Brothers, builders.

Staithe Close (Acomb)

This Close built by Bradley Builders, owes its name to Staithe is a seaside village in the Scarborough Borough of North Yorkshire, England. Easington and Roxby Becks, two brooks that run into Staithe Beck, form the border between the Borough of Scarborough and Redcar and Cleveland. Formerly one of the many fishing centres in England, Staithe is now largely a tourist destination within the North York Moors National Park. (Wikipedia) See Runswick Ave.

Stamford Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Stanley Street {P}

Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby, KG (1435 – 29 July 1504) was an English nobleman and politician. He was a titular King of Mann, and stepfather to King Henry VII of England. Stanley's marriage to Eleanor, daughter of Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury (a descendant of Edward III) and sister of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick ('Warwick the Kingmaker') in the late 1450s constituted a powerful alliance with the House of York. See Neville Street, Warwick Street.

Starkey Crescent

Army Officer Edward Charles Starkey, born 1840 Huddersfield, died 12.1.1906 York, move to the Tang Hall country house with some acres of land in the 1870's together with his spinster sister. In 1888 he married in London to Eveline Agnes Henty, born 1863 in New South Wales, died 3.9.1925 York. They returned to live in the Hall, but had no children. On Mrs Starkey's death in 1925, it seems that brewers J.J. Hunt of Aldwark bought the estate, because in 1928, the City Council agreed to purchase 11 acres, comprising the 'greater part of the estate', from J.J. Hunt for £2000. The houses in Starkey Crescent were occupied during 1930/1. The actual Tang Hall & an immediate surrounding area was retained by Hunt's as a public house with 2 tennis courts & small outside area. The Hall was demolished in 1978.

Station Ave. (New Earswick)

This avenue used to lead to Earswick Railway Station via a footpath and bridge over the old course of the Foss. The station being on Huntington Rd. and closed in November 1965.

Station Avenue

Built to accommodate traffic to and from York's new railway STATION.

Station Rise

This owes its origin to York's old railway STATION. It links Leeman Rd. to the entrance of the old station. The rise being the slope from Leeman Rd to its cross-road with Station Road, after that point it is level and continues on to Tanners Row.

Station Road

This street built in 1870 and necessitated the piercing of the Bar Walls. It stretches from Lendal Bridge, past the end of Rougier St. then up and round through the Bar Walls and turning to the left passes York's new railway STATION, then continuing on until it connects onto the already existing Queen Street that leads to Blossom Street. The section of this street from Lendal Bridge to the top of the slope where the War memorial is was previously part of Tanners Moat.

Stephenson Close (Huntington)

Part of a group of streets that share a common theme of national figures. See: Stephenson Way (Leeman Rd)

Stephenson Way (Leeman Rd) {P}

George Stephenson (9 June 1781 – 12 August 1848) was a British civil engineer and mechanical engineer. Renowned as the "Father of Railways", Stephenson was considered by

the Victorians a great example of diligent application and thirst for improvement.
(Wikipedia)

Sterne Avenue {P}

Named after Richard Sterne (c. 1596–1683 born in Mansfield, Notts) was a Church of England priest, Archbishop of York from 1664 to 1683. There was also Jaques Sterne 1695-1759, Precentor of York, whose nephew was Laurence Sterne.

Stirling Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Stirling Road

Part of Clifton Moor Retail/Industrial Park this non-residential street is named after, the Short Stirling was a British four-engined heavy bomber of the Second World War. It has the distinction of being the first four-engined bomber to be introduced into service with the Royal Air Force. (Wikipedia)

Stirrup Close (Foxwood)

One of a group of streets in Foxwood that can be associated with "The Hunt" and the kennels of the York and Ainsty Hunt which existed before the urbanisation of the area. They would always start the hunts by having a Stirrup Cup (Alcohol) prior to the start of the chase. The street name was suggested by the developer in 1976 and was agreed by the City Engineer & Surveyor.

Stockholm Close (Fulford)

One of three streets on a development that is off Danesmead Close. It is linked the other two by having a Scandinavian theme (Sweden) giving reference to the area where it is built, which is believed to have been the site of a Viking settlement. See also Dane Croft and Norway Dr.

Stockton Lane (Heworth)

This is a directional street connecting Heworth village and Stockton on Forest.

Stonegate

Approximately on the line of the 'Via Praetoria' of the Roman fortress. Its name, meaning 'stone-paved street', is first recorded in 1118–19. (RCHM Vol 5).

Stonelands Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Stones Close (Acomb)

Named after a landowner on the 1774 Acomb enclosure map. The name was chosen in 1965 by Mr. Harold Richardson of Acomb, a local historian. The houses were built by Bradley Builders. See also Allenson Grove and Eastlands Avenue.

Stonethwaite (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Stonethwaite is a small village in the Lake District in the English county of Cumbria. Historically part of Cumberland, it is situated in the valley of the Stonethwaite Beck, a side valley of Borrowdale, and within the Lake District National Park. (Wikipedia)

Stow Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Stratford Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Stray Garth (Heworth)

This Garth off Elmfield Terrace runs from Heworth STRAY. See Straylands Grove.

Stray Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Straylands Grove (Heworth)

This Grove runs adjacent to Monk Stray, which lies to the north-east of York on either side of Malton Road (A1036). It extends as a thin strip of land for about one and a half miles from Heworth Green to the Monk's Cross area in the parish of Heworth Without. The Herdsman's Cottage, a one-storey building of about 1820, is on the west side at the start of Malton Road, and the old Elmfield Villa (1832), which was a Primitive Methodist college, Elmfield College for 70 years, is about 1,000 yards (910 m) further up on the right. Much of the west side of the Stray is occupied by the Heworth Golf Club. On the eastern side (sometimes known locally as 'Heworth Stray') is an area of open parkland. (Wikipedia)

Strensall Road (Huntington)

Directional road leading from the villages of Huntington to Strensall. The road existed prior to the publication of OS maps, however, on those between 1853 to 1953 the road appears unnamed.

Stuart Road

The House of Stuart, originally Stewart, was a European royal house of Scotland with Breton origin. They had held the office of High Steward of Scotland since Walter fitz Alan (c. 1150). The royal Stewart line was founded by Robert II whose descendants were kings and queens of Scotland from 1371 until the union with England in 1707. Mary, Queen of Scots was brought up in France where she adopted the French spelling of the name Stuart. (Wikipedia)

Stubden Grove

Stubden reservoir was constructed between 1872 and 1878 and is retained by an earth-filled embankment with a clay core approximately 19 meters in height, and approximately 200 meters in length. The reservoir has the capacity of 451,000 cubic meters, which is the equivalent to 180 Olympic-sized swimming pools. It has a surface area of 41,000 square meters. Located off Long Causeway in Denholme west of Bradford.

Sturdee Grove (Heworth) {P}

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Charles Doveton Sturdee, 1st Baronet GCB, KCMG, CVO was a Royal Navy officer. After training as a torpedo officer, he commanded two different cruisers and then three different battleships before becoming commander of the 1st Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet. Wikipedia

Summerfield Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Sunningdale Close

Sunningdale Golf Club is a golf club in Sunningdale, Berkshire, England, located approximately 30 miles (50 km) west-southwest of London. Sunningdale Golf Club was founded in 1900 and has two eighteen hole golf courses: the Old Course, designed by Willie Park, Jr., and the New Course, designed by Harry Colt, which opened in 1923. See Beckfield Lane School Estate.

Surrey Way (Clifton Without)

One of a group of streets who's origins are based upon horse drawn carriages. A surrey is a door less, four-wheeled carriage popular in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Usually two-seated and holding for four passengers, surreys had a variety of tops that included a rigid, fringed canopy, parasol, and extension. The seats were traditional, spindle-backed (often upholstered), bench seats. Before the advent of automobiles, these were horse-drawn carriages. The name is short for "Surrey cart", named after Surrey in England, where they were first made. Not forgetting the Surrey with a fringe on top!

Surtees Street

This refers to William Surtees Hornby, born early 1847 York, died early 1906 Scarborough. He was a Land Agent who lived at Burton Garth (near Burton Grange) & then for a few years at Clifton Manor. He had moved to Scarborough by 1891 where he remained. The street was built c1898, with Hornby managing the building of this and several streets in the area, albeit living at a distance. His maternal grandfather was Henry Smales (see SMALES STREET).

Sussex Road / Cl

As yet No origin has been established.

Sutherland Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Sutton Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Swale Avenue (Dringhouses)

One of five streets in Dringhouses that are named after a Yorkshire river. See Wharfe Dr., Don Ave., Nidd Grove and Leven Rd.

Swann Street

This Street off Nunnery Lane was built from 1823. Swann, Clough & Co. a.k.a. York Bank opened 1771 as private bank. In 1879 acquired by Beckett & Co. of Leeds. Directors included

John Swann (wine & cloth Merchant) and George Swann, who lived in Ashfield Dringhouses.

Swinegate

The name, first recorded in 1276 as 'Swyngaill', 'the lane where swine were kept', originally applied to the present streets of Little Stonegate and Back Swinegate. Since c1541 it has been transferred to the length of Patrick Pool NW of Church Street. (RCHM Vol 5)

Swinerton Ave

As yet No origin has been established.

Swinsty Court (Clifton Without)

Swinsty and Fewston reservoirs are owned by Yorkshire Water and were built in the 1870s and supply some of the water for Leeds (as they have for nearly 150 years). In fact, Fewston flows in to Swinsty so they are really just an extension of each other.

Swinton Close (Rawcliffe) {P}

Philip Cunliffe-Lister, 1st Earl of Swinton, GBE, CH, MC, PC (1 May 1884 – 27 July 1972) A close political friend of the late Sir Winston Churchill, Lord Swinton served as Britain's first Minister of Civil Aviation at the end of World War II. Lord Swinton carried out much of the program that provided his country with planes and air armaments that helped, defeat Germany in the World War II Battle of Britain. As Secretary of State for Air from June, 1935, to May, 1939, in the cabinets of Stanley Baldwin and then of Neville Chamberlain, Lord Swinton increased the number of available bombers and fighters despite the prevalent feelings of appeasement in the Government. (NYtimes website). On July 4, 1936, the York City Municipal Aerodrome was officially opened by him. One of a group of six Streets in Rawcliffe near to the site of the airfield that existed there at one time. See Cobham Way, Coningham Ave, Cheshire Cl, Barton Cl, and Didsbury Cl.

Sycamore Ave. (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Sycamore Place (Marygate)

See Sycamore Terrace (Marygate).

Sycamore Place (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Sycamore Terrace (Marygate)

Map evidence from 1892 shows the presence of 'The Sycamores' a large property, thus giving the origin to this Terrace.

T. ~ Tamworth Road to Turpin Court

Tamworth Road (Clifton Without)

Although this street is not owned by the National Trust or the Landmark Trust it follows the convention of its surrounding streets as being a property of note that has historic significance. Tamworth Castle, a Grade I listed building, is a Norman castle overlooking the mouth of the River Anker into the Tame in the town of Tamworth in Staffordshire, England. Before boundary changes in 1889, however, the castle was within the edge of Warwickshire while most of the town belonged to Staffordshire. (Wikipedia)

Tang Hall Lane

Derived from the 'lane leading to Tang Hall'. Tang is an area where two becks meet. The Tang Hall was originally a medieval farmhouse. James Barber, silversmith, and owner of the Black Swan coaching inn in Coney Street, bought the hall in the 1830's for £10,000. He was also lord of the Manor of Osbaldwick. He converted the hall into a Victorian manor house, using the pasture-land for his coaching horses. In the 1880's the hall was owned by the Starkey family. When Lady Evelyne Starkey died in 1925 the estate was put up for sale and bought by York Corporation, who then built up the Tang Hall housing estate.

Tanner Row

Named from the tanneries which lay along it and in the area between it and the city wall. (RCHM V3) Tanner Row was recorded as Barker Rawe in 1524 which relates to the Middle English word Barkere meaning tanner.

Tanner Street

Has its origins in that it connects two other streets that have associations with the Tanning industry. Tanner Street runs from Tanner Row near the pub now called the Corner Pin (Unicorn) to Tanner's Moat the street that runs parallel to Station Road's approach to Lendal Bridge. The Street has mostly gone now, being over-built by office building. It was called Queen Street prior to its name change another Queen St was already in existence in 1852 going from Blossom St to a dead end by the railway. It was extended to meet the new Station Rd after which time the name change was enacted to Tanner St.

Tanner's Moat

This street now runs parallel to Station Road's approach to Lendal Bridge. Previous to Station Road's and Lendal Bridge's construction it was much wider and ran from the York's first Railway Station down to the river. It and Tanners Row owe their origins to the tanning activities that were once prevalent in the area.

Tarbert Crescent (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Tarbet is a small river that is near Fort William. It turns into the River Inversanda before it enters the sea.

Tatton Close (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which share a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Tatton Park is an historical estate with a neo-classical mansion, 50

acres of landscaped Gardens, 1000 acres of deer Park, a rare breed farm and medieval Old Hall. For nearly 400 years the estate was the property of the Egerton family until it was bequeathed to the National Trust in 1958. It is now financed and maintained by Cheshire East Council. This is one of the most complete historic estates open to visitors. The early 19th-century Mansion sits amid a landscaped deer Park and is opulently decorated, providing a fine setting for the Egerton family's extensive collections. The theme of Victorian grandeur extends into the garden with its glasshouses, formal gardens, Italian and Japanese gardens. (nationaltrust website)

Teachers Close

See York Tech College Estate.

Teal Drive (Foxwood)

One of a number of streets in Woodthorpe that share a common theme of birds species: The Eurasian teal, common teal, or Eurasian green-winged teal is a common and widespread duck which breeds in temperate Eurasia and migrates south in winter. The Eurasian teal is often called simply the teal due to being the only one of these small dabbling ducks in much of its range. (Wikipedia)

Teck Street {P}

The mother of Queen Mary of Teck (who married Prince George [later to become George V] in 1893) was the Duchess of Teck who died 27.10.1897- the City Council minutes includes a letter of condolence to the family. The street was built c.1898 so possibly memorialises the recently deceased Duchess.

Tedder Road (Foxwood) {P}

Named after Arthur William Tedder, GCB, born 11/07/1890, died 03/06/1967. This street was part of a development that was built upon previously owned RAF homes. See Slessor Rd. and Salmond Road.

Telford Terrace

Named after the Telford's who owned a nursery business that was bought by the Backhouses. In particular John Telford who was mentioned in The House Books of York Corporation of January 1737 as follows: 'Jan 1737-8. Ordered, – that Mr John Telford shall have the profits of the Admittance of Horses at the Knavesmire for one year, for pains in draining and improving the said Common for the benefit of the Ward, and making it proper for the Horse Races.'

Temple Avenue {P}

This avenue is a reminder of a father & son who both became Archbishops of Canterbury. Frederick Temple, born 30.11.1821 in the Greek Ionian Islands into an army family. Ordained in 1846, he became headmaster of Rugby School in 1857, Bishop of Exeter 1869, Bishop of London 1885 & finally Archbishop of Canterbury in 1897 aged 76, & died in office 5 years later on 22.12.1902. He had married late in life to a lady related to the Howards of Castle Howard. His second son William born 15.10.1881 had a similar career to his father. He went to Oxford University & continued as a lecturer there. He had a short spell as headmaster of Repton School 1910-14, became a Rector in London, in 1921 he was Bishop of Manchester, and then in 1928 he succeeded Cosmo Lang as Archbishop of York. When

Lang retired from Canterbury in 1942, Temple followed him, but his reign was less than 3 years & he died on 26.10.1944 aged 63. See also Temple Road and Lane.

Temple Road (Bishopthorpe) {P}

William Temple (15 October 1881 – 26 October 1944) was a bishop in the Church of England. He served as Bishop of Manchester (1921–29), Archbishop of York (1929–42) and Archbishop of Canterbury (1942–44). See also Temple Lane and Avenue.

Templemead (Heworth)

A street which shares a religious connotation in the area, notably in the area between the golf course and South Beck such as Byland Avenue, Kirkham Avenue, Friar's Walk, and Abbey Court. Temple being a place of worship and, mead meaning a meadow or pasture.

Ten Thorn Lane (Knapton)

It is thought that this lane, between Knapton village and the terminating gate of Knapton Lane, owes its origin to there being ten thorn trees along the length of its verges.

Tennent Road (Acomb)

Named after Robert Percy Trevor Tennent, who was vicar of Acomb for over 50 years (1879 to 1931). He built the vicarage on The Green (later Knavesmire nursing home) (ref Joe Murphy, Acomb a pictorial history)

Tennyson Ave

As yet No origin has been established.

Terry Avenue {P}

This Avenue which runs parallel to the Ouse, starts at Skeldergate and ironically terminating in Rowntree Park in Clementhorpe. Terry's was a renowned confectioner who had manufacturing premises in York. In 1858, Joseph Jnr. Terry expanded the business and moved production to a leased site at Clementhorpe, beside the River Ouse. The Clementhorpe factory was initially leased by the business in 1858 on what was the site of a former brewery and a new chocolate factory was built in 1862. A new five-storey building was added in 1920 and the factory continued to operate even after the business expanded to Bishopthorpe Road. After the factory closed the chimney was pulled down in 1974 and the rest of the site demolished in 1987. A Roman mosaic was discovered on the site at this time that Peter Terry had excavated to be preserved by the Yorkshire Museum. (Wikipedia) In 1926 production was moved to their new purpose built factory on Bishopthorpe Road. See Clock Tower Way.

Terry Street

Industry related, takes its name from the Terry's confectioners who moved their factory from the riverside to a new site near to the Knavesmire.

Thanet Road

As yet No origin has been established.

The Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

The Burn

As yet No origin has been established.

The Chase (Dringhouses)

A new estate being built off Tadcaster Road opposite Goddards (the family home of The Terrys Chocolate Factory owners). The former Chase Hotel is diagonally opposite and it is near to the racecourse.

The Close

As yet No origin has been established.

The Coppice (Bishopthorpe)

Evidence from the 1914 OS map of the area shows the presence of a small wooded area. A coppice being an area of woodland in which the trees or shrubs are periodically cut back to ground level to stimulate growth and provide firewood or timber.

The Covert (Dringhouses)

Named after an area of rough vegetation created to do with hunting practices. Other street names reflect the importance of Dringhouses in the world of hunting - the York and Ainsty hunt, in which Lycett Green was a prime mover. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

The Crescent

So named because of its shape. Plots of land on it were auctioned at the nearby Windmill Inn on Blossom St., 11th Sept. 1862 at 6 O'clock. This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1].

The Crescent (Heslington)

Named purely due to its shape. The Crescent first appears on the 1950 OS Map of the area.

The Crossway

As yet No origin has been established.

The Gallops (Foxwood)

One of a group of streets in Foxwood that can be associated with "The Hunt" and the kennels of the York and Ainsty Hunt which existed before the urbanisation of the area. Point to Point meetings were also held nearby. The street name was suggested by the developer in 1976 and was agreed by the City Engineer & Surveyor.

The Garlands

As yet No origin has been established.

The Glade (Heworth)

One of a group of streets off Stockton Lane which shares a Forest/Woodland connotation. There is no contemporary map evidence of largescale forests in the area, but possibly linked to the Royal Forest of Galtres. See Galtres Ave.

The Green (Acomb)

This triangular street surrounds the area known as the Green. The section which leads out of the village towards Wetherby was once known as Back Street. Acomb Green (officially designated in 1965) was a former sand and gravel quarry depicted on the 1852 first edition OS plan but almost certainly much earlier. This is not the original village green. (Extract from character area 27.)

The Grove (Dringhouses)

1914 OS map evidence shows that this Grove is constructed adjacent to a field border, where there were/are numerous trees. The land with the trees was in part an area of a large former property named Dringthorpe. Hence its origin; grove meaning a small wood or other group of trees.

The Horseshoe (Dringhouses)

This street gets its name from its shape: like a horseshoe. Maps from 1950 show its existence. Its name might also be linked to its nearness to The Knavesmire, home to York Racecourse.

The Knoll (Dringhouses)

Named after the nearby geographical features called the Great Knoll, there was also another feature called Little Knoll or Gravel Hill, both of which appear on the 1853 OS Map.

The Leyes (Osballdwick)

From the BHO website of Parishes, Osballdwick: The following place-names occur in the 17th century: Haverclose, Townendfield, Roughill field closes, The Slacke and Butt Leyes.

The Link (Fulford)

Simply a descriptive name this street links Danum Rd. to Broadway.

The Mount

Derived from the Civil War fortification on the summit of the hill.

The Oaks (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick.

The Old Bowling Green (Acomb)

A development built on the former Acomb Bowling Club's greens. The site became available after members decided to close the club, which was founded in 1900. At its peak, Acomb had around 150 members, but this had fallen to just 18 by October 2018 when the remaining nine active members took to the lawn one final time. The development, is at the rear of the Marcia Grey public house on Front Street Acomb.

The Old Orchard (Fulford)

Map evidence dated 1853 show the existence of the orchard on which this street was constructed.

The Old Village (Huntington)

This street is the original street that formed the village of Huntington.

The Orchard (Bishopthorpe)

"This small estate was built on part of the allotments. The 1891 OS map of the area shows evidence of a small wood but this is not depicted as an orchard. However, newspaper advertisements from the sale of the land suggests that there was indeed an orchard: BISHOPTHORPE, NEAR YORK. (By order of the Trustees of the late John Webster, deceased.) TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MESSRS THOMLINSON & STEPHENSON, at QUEEN'S HOTEL, Micklegate, York, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd JULY, 1891, at 6.30 o'clock in the Evening precisely, and subject to the Conditions to be then produced: - All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE (now divided into Two Dwellings), situate at Bishopthorpe, near York, with the Stable, Piggery, Coal-house, and other Outbuildings thereto belonging, together with 3 Acres and 1 Rood or thereabouts of LAND adjoining, now and for many years past cultivated as a MARKET GARDEN, the whole being occupied by Mr. Samuel Midgley. The Land is in good condition, is exceedingly well-stocked with young and productive Fruit Trees, and an excellent opportunity for investment is offered. The Property is Copyhold of the Manor of Bishopthorpe, and the Fine is small and certain. For further Particulars apply to the TENNANT; to Messrs. G. SCHOLEY and W. BURNELL, Bishopthorpe; the AUCTIONEERS, Pavement, York, and Easedyke, near Tadcaster; or to H. F. CUNDALL, Solicitor, 2 Blake Street, York. (Yorkshire Gazette: Saturday, 18 July 1891, p1, col.2.) Then by c1912, the Valuation Survey for the house and land includes the market value of fruit trees as £45 and ""Other things growing on the land: £15."" By the time of WW2, the National Farm Survey (1940-1942) shows that Farmer Gilbank of Moor Farm was also growing crops on Moor Close which included a small orchard. (Bishopthorpe Community Archive)"

The Orchard (Hesl)

As yet No origin has been established.

The Paddock (Acomb)

A 1950s estate, it was constructed on a paddock area between Acomb Park and Plantation Farm. Thought to have been built by Sheperd Builders. (Conservation Area 28 Acomb document)

The Pastures (Dringhouses)

Named after the pasture which it is built upon and part of which now incorporated into Hob Moor. North Lane Pasture has very pronounced medieval ridge and furrow. There were originally two fields here, and the remnants of an ancient boundary hedge in the middle were reinforced with new hawthorn in 2007. (Friends of Hob Moor leaflet) see Meadow Court.

The Reeves (Foxwood)

Takes its name from a Reeve who was an official supervising a landowner's estate or a local official, in particular the chief magistrate of a town or district in Anglo-Saxon England. No evidence of said official living in the area has been found.

The Spinney (Dringhouses)

Spinney meaning a small area of trees and bushes. This street is built upon the former grounds of Middlethorpe Lodge. The 1913 OS maps of the area show that the grounds were wooded.

The Square (Dringhouses)

Named due to its shape (even thought it is an oblong).

The Stonebow

Cut through from Pavement to Peasholme Green in 1955 was at first to be called Stonebow Lane after the lane on its site, which ran from Fossgate to Hungate. This lane was first mentioned in 1276 and called Whitefriar Lane in 1471. It was named from 'le Staynebowe', 'the stone arch'. Whether this arch was a Roman structure, perhaps part of a vaulted sewer, a post-Roman bridge, or even the arched basement of a house, is unknown. (RCHM Vol 5)

The Tannery

Plantation Tannery south of Lawrence Street. Originally a Flax Mill owned by Stabler & Marshall & Co. Later becoming a Comb Makers, followed by a hide & tallow brokers. Finally W.D. Mark & Co. hide & skin merchants. Now converted into offices & flats

The Wandle

As yet No origin has been established.

The Werkdyke

The earthwork defences of the city were known in the 12th century as Wirchedik, a name attested on the N.E., where St. Helen's church, later described as 'on the-walls', lay in the Werkdyke, and on the N.W., where it is mentioned as the boundary of a property in Gillygate. (BHO website)

Theresa Close (Huntington) {P}

Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu, commonly known as Mother Teresa and honoured in the Catholic Church as Saint Teresa of Calcutta, was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She was born in Skopje, then part of the Kosovo Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire. (Wikipedia). In different publications her name is spelt either Theresa or Teresa.

Thief Lane

Streets of this name are often said to lead to a gallows, where the thieves would be executed by the judiciary. If we follow the route of this lane it does indeed lead to the site of an ancient gallow site. This from the BHO website, "A gallows in the Hull Road, at a point called Gallows Hole, had been abandoned by 1693." This site is named on the 1853 OS map of the area, and is situated on the Hull Road at its junction with Carlton Ave.

Third Avenue

The City Housing sub committee on 10.5.1921 recommended that new avenues on Tang Hall be named, Galtres, Tudor, Stuart, Roman, Saxon, Alcuin, Burlington, but the next Full Council meeting disapproved & decided on Third, Fourth, Fifth etc. (there was already private First & Second Avenues). From the above rejected names, four of them Tudor, Stuart, Alcuin & Burlington, would be eventually used for council streets a few years later. 1st & 2nd Avenues were early 1900's. 3rd Ave. is council on the south side built 1922. It is believed that the north side of private semis was possibly c.1930.

Thirkelby Way (Osbaldwick)

Thirkleby High and Low with Osgodby is a civil parish in the Hambleton district of North Yorkshire, England. The constituents of the parish consist of the villages of Great Thirkleby, Little Thirkleby and the scattered hamlet of Osgodby. (Wikipedia) There was until it was demolished 1927, Thirkelby Hall, situated in the Hambleton Hills.

Thirlmere Drive (Tang Hall)

Part of a group of closely located streets that share a Lake District origin. The village of Thirlmere, consisting of the four hamlets of Thirlspot, Stanah, Legburthwaite and Dalehead, has some facilities including a youth hostel, inns, a post office and village hall. (english-lakes website). There is also the reservoir that bears the same name. Thirlmere is a reservoir in the Borough of Allerdale in Cumbria and the English Lake District. The Helvellyn ridge lies to the east of Thirlmere. To the west of Thirlmere are a number of fells; for instance, Armboth Fell and Raven Crag both of which give views of the lake and of Helvellyn beyond. (Wikipedia)

Thisteton Court

This Court off Margaret Street is named after Frank Herbert Thistleton born 20.6.1924, died December 1995, long time City Councillor Walmgate Ward. It is thought that he died in office.

Thomas Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Thompson Place (Holgate){P}

Edward Thompson (25/06/1881 – 15/07/1954) was an English railway engineer, and was Chief Mechanical Engineer (CME) of the London and North Eastern Railway (LNER) between 1941 and 1946. This and its adjoining street, Peppercorn Close, are built on or near the former BREL Training School site.

Thoresby Road

Named after Cardinal John of Thoresby, was an English clergyman and politician, who was Bishop of St David's, then Bishop of Worcester and finally Archbishop of York (1353- 6 November 1373). He was Lord Chancellor of England under King Edward III starting from 1349

Thorn Nook (Heworth)

Named after the farm bearing the same name. It was listed in 1939 between Elmfield Avenue & Sefton Avenue, at that time occupied by a Denby Collins and family. The low numbers, on the private Muncaster estate, are pre-war. The flats are council built 1950's.

Thornfield Avenue (Huntington)

Map evidence from 1962 shows that this street near to New Lane (Huntington) is named after a large property of the same name. The origins of Thornfield are not known.

Thornfield Drive (Huntington)

Part of a development located near to Highthorn Road. Their origins devolve from the Highthorn and refer to differing thorn types; White, Black, May, Red, Briar and finally Field.

Thornton Moor Close

Thornton Moor Reservoir very near to Stubden Reservoir they are both West of Bradford.

Thornton Road (Fulford)

Part of a 650 home development named the Germany Beck Estate constructed by the developers Persimmons. This street built as part of its first phase where the streets are named after regional watercourses. Thornton Beck runs through Thornton Dale and into the village of Thornton le Dale, where it meanders along the streets and is crossed by several bridges. It is a tributary of the River Derwent.

Thorn tree Grove (Clifton Without)

One of a group of four streets on a modern development which share a wooded/tree theme. Modern c.2000 aerial mapping and photography show the presence of woodland. There is no 19/20th Century map evidence of large scale forestation.

Thornwood Covert (Foxwood)

This street is one of five which branch off from Huntsman Walk. They all share the common theme of being either a non-native, indigenous or collectively named species of tree. Its name shares the woodland connotation of the areas name of Foxwood. No historical map evidence can be found of any wooded area in the streets location. Thorn, collectively referencing the common types of thorn trees including Hawthorn, Blackthorn, etc..

Thorpe Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Three Cranes Lane

Named after the public house of the same name.

Thresher Court (Clifton Without)

One of five streets built on part of the site the old Grain Store that once existed there; previously it had been used for "military purposes." The site was developed by Wilton Developments.

Tilmire Close (Fulford)

The open fields lay mainly on the higher ground, and extensive common moors occupied the lower areas in the east and south of the parish, including part of the watery TILMIRE which stretched into Heslington, Grimston, and Deighton. Open fields and commons were enclosed in 1759

Tisbury Road

See Holgate Lodge Estate.

Tithe Close (Foxwood)

Originally the land was owned by the Rev. Langley and was in tithes. It was named in 1973.

Toft Green

A Street With A Name Where We Live.

A name now applied to a street, was in mediaeval times a public open space next to The King's Toft, a royal holding on which stood the King's Houses and the royal chapel of St Mary Magdalene. (RCHM V3)

Toremill Close (New Earswick)

One of several small cul de sacs of sheltered houses in Hartrigg Oaks, New Earswick. The Close is believed to be named after Saxon field names in Huntington Parish.

Torridon Place (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. The River Torridon is an attractive Wester Ross spate river, only four miles long, flowing from Lochan an Iasgair to Loch Torridon.

Tostig Avenue (Acomb)

Tostig Godwinson (c. 1026 – 25 September 1066) was an Anglo-Saxon Earl of Northumbria and brother of King Harold Godwinson. After being exiled by his brother, Tostig supported the Norwegian king Harald Hardrada's invasion of England, and was killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. He is believed to be buried in York Minster

Tower Place

A cul-de-sac leading off the SW side of Tower Street within and parallel to the city wall. It serves a row of houses begun c1828 as Friars Terrace, and was named by 1852. (RCHM Vol 5)

Tower Street

Named after the tower which formed part of York Castle, known now as Clifford's Tower. The Castle has taken many forms and uses since it was first built by William the Conqueror, constructed from timber and earth. In the middle of the 13 century, as war with Scotland loomed, King Henry III decided to build a completely new stone Tower on the mound. It preserves in a greatly widened form the course of a narrow lane between the ditch at the base of the motte and the E boundary wall of the Franciscan Friary, leading to Castlegate Postern. This was known as Castlegate Postern Lane by 1725 or as 'the lane to the Castle Mills', later as Castle Lane, and by 1820 as Tower Street. (RCHM Vol 5)

Townend Street

As yet No origin has been established. This street was constructed between 1830 and 1838 [1].

Towton Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Trafalgar Street

Built in 1900 and later, Nelson' famous victory of 1805 gave its name to this street. Many cities across Britain have a Trafalgar Street, and there are many pubs named after it. (Clements Hall Local History)

Tranby Avenue (Osbaldwick)

Takes its name from the hamlet of Tranby near Hessle, Hull, which was founded by a Danish Viking, known as the 'Crane' (Tran in Scandinavian) who acquired vacant land at Tranby, Tranby being derived from his name. This settlement lasted until the middle ages when it either succumbed to the Black Death or was given over to sheep farming.
(hesslelocalhistorysociety website)

Trenchard Road (Acomb) {P}

Hugh Montague Trenchard born 3.2.1873 Taunton, died 10.2.1956 London. He joined the Army in 1893, being badly wounded in the Boer War. He learned to fly in 1912 & became Commander of the newly formed Royal Flying Corps in 1915. He became Marshal of the Royal Air Force on 1.1.1927 & retired 3 years later. He was persuaded by the Prime Minister to serve as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police 1931-35.

Trenfield Court (Holgate) {P}

Named after the house on whose grounds this court is constructed. Trenfield being the name of the former property owner. At one time the house was used by the Youth Hostel Association as one of their first temporary hostels in York.

Trent Avenue

The River Trent is the third-longest river in the United Kingdom. Its source is in Staffordshire on the southern edge of Biddulph Moor. The name "Trent" is from a Celtic word possibly meaning "strongly flooding". More specifically, the name may be a contraction of two Celtic words, tros ("over") and hynt ("way"). This may indeed indicate a river that is prone to flooding. (Wikipedia)

Trent Way (Dringhouses)

This street is named after the River Trent, which is the third-longest river in the United Kingdom. It passes through Stoke-on-Trent, Burton upon Trent and Nottingham before joining the River Ouse at Trent Falls to form the Humber Estuary, which empties into the North Sea between Hull in Yorkshire and Immingham in Lincolnshire.

Trentholme Drive

Named after the large house which exists near the site of this street. It can be seen on map from 1907. The house still exists as 131 The Mount it had previously been called Glenholme owned by the Varvill family. Edward Peart Brett had started the City Brewery in Spurriergate in 1856 & sold out to John J. Hunt in 1896, He was born in Burton Joyce a suburb of Nottingham, and so must have renamed the property when he moved in, after the River Trent which flows through his birth village. It has at one time also been converted into the Embassy Hotel. The Drive and grounds of Trentholme have been the subject of several archaeological digs since 1897, three taking place in the 1950's, and an accidental finds (2016) of Roman burial artefacts and skeletons.

Trevor Grove (Holgate)

The firm were Ainsty Builders & the family behind the scenes were the solicitors, Robert Newbald Kay & sons. Although the following is open to correction, most of the streets were named after some of the grandchildren of Newbald Kay who were born prior to the estate being built just pre WW2. The one 'oddity' is that Nigel Trevor Kay born 1937 appears to have two groves named, both Nigel & Trevor? An exception to the above seems to be Anderson Grove, in memory of Town Clerk Reginald Anderson who died 14.7.1939 just as

the Grove was being completed. See Also Barbara, Robin, Clive, Nigel, Mildred, Jennifer and Anderson Grove.

Tribune Way (Clifton Without)

One of a pair of adjacent non-residential streets on Clifton Moor Retail Park, which share a Roman military rank origin. A military tribune was an officer of the Roman army who ranked below the legate and above the centurion. (Wikipedia)

Trinity Lane

Named after Trinity Priory which it once bordered. This was an 11th century Benedictine establishment although there was a previous religious settlement on the site. It lasted until the 16th century. Trinity Church is what's left of the Priory.

Troutbeck (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Troutbeck is a village in South Lakeland district in Cumbria. It is 3 miles (5 km) north of Windermere town, and west of the A592 road. It is a conservation area and includes the National Trust property of Townend. (Wikipedia)

Troutsdale Avenue (Rawcliffe)

One of three adjoining streets that share a common theme of the North Yorkshire Moors . Troutsdale Moor is just 12 miles from Scarborough. There is a popular circular walk in the area. It is believed that the streets were constructed by the Bradley Brothers, builders.

Tudor Road (Acomb)

The House of Tudor was an English royal house of Welsh origin, descended from the Tudors of Penmynydd. Tudor monarchs ruled the Kingdom of England and its realms, including their ancestral Wales and the Lordship of Ireland (later the Kingdom of Ireland) from 1485 until 1603, with five monarchs in that period: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I. (Lady Jane Grey, arguably queen for 9 days in 1553, descended from the House of Tudor in the female line.) The Tudors succeeded the House of Plantagenet as rulers of the Kingdom of England, and were succeeded by the House of Stuart. The first Tudor monarch, Henry VII of England, descended through his mother from a legitimised branch of the English royal House of Lancaster. The Tudor family rose to power in the wake of the Wars of the Roses (1455-1487), which left the House of Lancaster, to which the Tudors were aligned, extinct in the male line. (Wikipedia)

Tuke Avenue (Layerthorpe) {P}

Named after the Tuke family of York. Two notable members being: William Tuke was born on 24 March 1732 in York into a prominent Quaker family. He was instrumental in developing more humane methods in the custody and care of people with mental disorders using "gentler" methods, an approach that came to be known as moral treatment. He was a major figure in founding The Retreat at Lamel Hill in York as a place for treating mental-health needs. He died in 1752. Also, Henry Scott [Harry] Tuke was born at Lawrence House, St Lawrence, York on 12 June 1858. He was a very artistic person, painting in the impressionist style producing over 1300 such works and he was a keen exponent of the fledgling photography world. His works often had a nautical theme as his 1907 Return from Fishing demonstrates.

Turks Head Court

Named after the former Turk's Head pub which stood in nearby at 25 St. Andrewgate, it closed in 1929.

Turnberry Drive (Acomb)

Trump Turnberry Golf Courses on a beautiful peninsula of links land on the coast of South Ayrshire, with spectacular views across the Firth of Clyde to the islands of Arran and Ailsa Craig, the Mull of Kintyre and even to Ireland on a clear day. See Beckfield Lane School Estate.

Turner's Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Turner's Croft (Heslington)

Named after a croft (an area of land agricultural land adjoining a property) that was owned by the Turner family that was in the proximity of the present street. Its name was chosen by Professor S A J Bradley MA FSA, University of York, who was on the University-linked committee which was formed to provide new housing close to the campus, at 'Holmefield'. He browsed tithe maps and found the names of earlier holders of land in the proximity of the site.

Turnmire Road (Dringhouses)

OS Map evidence from 1888-1913 shows an extensive area of agricultural land named Turnmire.

Turpin Court

This small development is off Lead Mill Lane was named in 1972 after Dick Turpin, who's grave the nearby in graveyard of St. Georges Church.

U. ~ Ullswater to Upperdale Park

Ullswater (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Ullswater is the second largest lake in the English Lake District, being approximately nine miles (14.5 kilometres) long and 0.75 miles (1,200 m) wide with a maximum depth of slightly more than 60 metres (197 ft.). (Wikipedia)

Union Terrace

As yet No origin has been established.

University Road (Heslington)

Named after the University of York. Founded in 1963, the University of York has quickly become one of the world's leading universities, carving out a reputation as an academic powerhouse with a clear focus on excellence in teaching, research and innovation.

Upper Hanover Street (Leeman Rd)

See Hanover Street East

Upper Newborough Street (Clifton)

See Newborough Street.

Upper Price Street

See Price's Lane

Upper St. Paul's Terrace

See St. Paul's Square.

Upperdale Park (Huntington)

This is a private road and it has no historical or geographical significance to the area. There is an area in Derbyshire known as Upperdale.

V. ~ Vanbrugh Drive to Vyner Street

Vanbrugh Drive (Badger Hill) {P}

Sir John Vanbrugh born 1664 London, died 26.3.1726 London. Playwright, Spy, Architect of Castle Howard, Blenheim Palace & other large houses. In 1719 he married Henrietta Yarbrough of Heslington Hall at St Lawrence Church, he being 55 and she 26. See Badger Hill Estate

Vanbrugh Way (Heslington)

This street is part of York University Campus and is named after Vanbrugh College, which was named after Sir John Vanbrugh born 1664 London, died 26.3.1726 London. Playwright, Spy, Architect of Castle Howard, Blenheim Palace & other large houses. In 1719 he married Henrietta Yarbrough of Heslington Hall at St Lawrence Church, he being 55 and she 26.

Vernon Close

Edward Venables-Vernon-Harcourt (10 October 1757 – 5 November 1847) was a Church of England bishop. He was the Bishop of Carlisle from 1791 to 1807 and then the Archbishop of York until his death. See also Harcourt Close.

Vernon Road

As yet No origin has been established.

Vesper Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Vesper Walk

As yet No origin has been established.

Vicarage Gardens (Osbaldwick)

This street is built on the site of the former St. Thomas's Church Vicarage.

Victor Street (Bishophill)

Formed by the amalgamation of St. Mary's Row and Victoria Terrace, no doubt because it led to Victoria Bar. During the construction of which the remains of a much earlier gateway were found beneath it. This is likely to be the gateway known in historical records dating from the 12th century as the 'lounelith' or 'secluded' gateway. The name was changed in accordance with the recommendations made by the sub-committee charged with dealing with duplicate named streets in York, dated 12th March 1890.

Victoria Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Victoria Farm Estate

A very small development of few houses in Clifton Without that is built upon the former "farmyard" of Victoria Farm. The actual farm house is still in existence and has to be passed to enter the estate.

Victoria Street (Clementhorpe)

There are two possible origins for this street, with each of them having the same origin. Nearby on Nunnery Lane there is a Victoria Bar, opened in the walls 1838 to enable traffic to exit the city directly between Nunnery Lane and Bishophill, with two additional arches created in 1864 and 1867. During its construction an earlier gateway known in historical records dating from the 12th century as the 'lounelith' or 'secluded'. The Bar takes its name from Queen Victoria and she could be the second origin of the street. This street was constructed between 1851 and 1867 [1].

Victoria Way (Huntington)

Part of a group of streets that share a common theme of national figures. See: Queen Victoria Street.

Viking Road (Acomb)

One of a group of streets in Acomb that share a common theme of European civilisations. The Vikings were Scandinavians, who from the late 8th to late 11th centuries, raided and traded from their Northern European homelands across wide areas of Europe, and explored westwards to Iceland, Greenland, and Vinland. (Wikipedia)

Villa Grove

There once stood a large property on Heworth Green that was known as Queens Villa. This Grove is situated on or near its site.

Village Street (Rawcliffe)

Village Street is the site of the original Rawcliffe village, there is evidence going back as far as the 11th century of the existence of a series of farms called Rawcliff by the time of the English Civil War the name had become Rawcliffe, by the mid 1800's two farms remained, Manor Farm (demolished 1993) which was on the site of what is now St James Close and Osborne Road and the second farm was Clifton Farm (demolished around 1957) it was the site of the open space on the Armstrong Way estate. Around this time 3 houses were built for farm workers (1,2,3 Village Street - these were split in two houses each in the early 2000's), 4 and 5 Village Street date from the 1820's and Manor Cottage was built in 1776. The name Village Street came in to common use in the late 1930's as houses began to be built in the southern end of the Parish- Byron Drive 1933, Southolme Drive 1936, Eastholme Drive (no's 1-24) 1936, Alwyne Drive and Alwyne Grove 1934, Northolme Drive (2-20) 1934 and Shipton Road (88- 140) 1934. 1-3 Shelley Grove was also built in 1937 but the street was called Kingsway and progressed no further until after the second world war due the builder going bankrupt in 1938. By 1974 there was a street sign calling it Village Street. (Rawcliffe Parish Council)

Vincent Way (Foxwood)

A possible candidate for the origin of this street is Sister Mary Vincent who was Headmistress of English Martyrs School, which was a Catholic Primary School located, at that time, behind the Odeon Cinema (now Reel). The York Education Committee sent condolences to the family of Sister Mary Vincent (minute's 22.5.1942 page 525). She and four other nuns from Bar Convent perished during the Baedeker Raid (29/04/1942) on York. Several of the nuns were firewatchers and therefore stayed above ground when the raid started (the other nuns and pupils having gone down to the shelters). However, Mother Mary

Agnes was missing. The nuns went to search for her and she was heard in the rubble below where they stood. She was close to a delayed action bomb. Unfortunately, as they went for a ladder to rescue her, the bomb exploded and Mother Agnes and all but one of the rescue party were killed. (www.militaryhistories.co.uk)

Vine Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Vyner Street

Named after the Vyner (De Grey) Family. It was constructed in 1877 and it adjoins Newby Terrace, Newby Hall being their family seat. The family suffered a tragedy when the son of the widowed Lady Mary was taken hostage and sadly killed whilst a rescue was being attempted. This happened in 1870 in Greece and caused a major international incident as not only was her son Frederick killed others were too, including an Italian Noble. Involved but not killed was Lord Muncaster.

W. ~ *Wain's Grove to Wydale Road*

***Wain's Grove** (Dringhouses)**

See Wain's Road.

***Wain's Road** (Dringhouses)**

It has been suggested that it is the name of the builder; as yet this has not been confirmed.

***Walker Drive* (Foxwood)**

Named after Fred Butterworth Walker (1913-2002), who was Deputy York City Architect.

Walmgate

First recorded c1080 as 'Walbegate', perhaps from a personal name 'Walba'. (RCHM Vol 5)

***Walney Road* (Tang Hall)**

Attributed to the wife of the master builder Thomas Caffrey who lived sometime at 35 Heworth Hall Drive. He almost certainly developed some part of that Drive and the adjacent Walney Road. His wife Mary (nee Bolton) 1878-1962, who he married in 1907, was a native of Walney Island (near Barrow in Furness).

***Walnut Close* (Heslington)**

Map evidence shows that this Close is built next to Walnut Farm.

Walpole Street

(1) - Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford, KG, PC, (26 August 1676 – 18 March 1745), known between 1725 and 1742 as Sir Robert Walpole, was a British politician who is generally regarded as the de facto first Prime Minister of Great Britain. (Wikipedia). (2) - Henry Walpole (1558 – 7 April 1595) was an English Jesuit martyr, executed at York for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy. He spent about three months at York Castle before priest hunter Richard Topcliffe had him transferred to the Tower of London in February 1594. Then in the spring of 1595, he was sent back to York for trial, where he was joined by Alexander Rawlins, who was also awaiting trial. Both were tried on 3 April on the charge of being Catholic priests. Walpole was beatified in 1929 and canonized in 1970 as one of the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales. His feast day is celebrated on 7 April. (Wikipedia)

***Walton Place* (Chapelfields)**

Named after the two sisters Mary and Rachel Walton, who left charitable legacies. Known as the Jolly (Nee Walton) Bequest and Walton Charity, and described as, "A legacy of £500 left by Mrs Mary Jolly of Acomb for charitable purposes and a legacy of £250 left by Miss Rachel Walton." In 1893 the wooden pulpit in St. Stephen's Church, Acomb was replaced by a marble one, built in the Italianate style, paid for by Mary in memory of Rachel.

Walworth Street

Blessed James Walworth was an English Catholic Carthusian priest and choir monk at the London Charterhouse. Exiled by the government to St Michael Charterhouse Hull. Hanged in chains on 11 May 1537 from the battlements of York until they fell to pieces for refusing to

concede King Henry VIII's supremacy over the church Beatified 20 Dec 1886/8 by Pope Leo XIII. Martyred with fellow priest Blessed John Rochester.

Wansbeck (Woodthorpe)

One of a group of streets in Woodthorpe which have a Scottish connection, a river, burn or village. This is an exception as there is a River Wansbeck, it runs through the county of Northumberland, England. It rises above Sweethope Lough on the edge of Forelaws Forest in the area known locally as The Wanneys; runs through the town of Ashington before discharging into the North Sea at Sandy Bay near Newbiggin-by-the-Sea. Wikipedia

Ward Court

This court is situated off St. Benedict's Rd., is named after Isabella Ward. She was the last prioress at the convent of St. Clement. She is buried in Holy Trinity churchyard, Micklegate.

Warwick Street (The Groves)

Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick KG, known as Warwick the Kingmaker, was an English nobleman, administrator, and military commander. (Wikipedia) see Stanley, Neville Streets

Wasdale Close (Rawcliffe)

One of eleven streets in Rawcliffe that were built in the same era and share a Lake District association. Wasdale, the wildest of the valleys in the Lake District, is the remote and beautiful area between Gosforth in West Cumbria, past Wastwater, England's deepest lake, and up to the mountains Great Gable and Scafell Pike, England's highest mountain. Set amidst yew trees in the Viking fields at the head of Wasdale, near the deepest lake and the highest mountain in England, is the little St Olaf's Church, possibly the smallest church in England. The church is roofed with massive slate tiles over beams that are claimed to come from wrecked Viking ships. (Visit Cumbria website)

Washburn Close (Fulford)

Part of a 650 home development named the Germany Beck Estate constructed by the developers Persimmons. This street built as part of its first phase where the streets are named after regional watercourses. The River Washburn is a river in Yorkshire, England. It originates high in the Yorkshire Dales and ends where it meets the River Wharfe. It lies within the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The earliest recorded form of the river's name was Walkesburn, from the early 12th century. The name is thought to come from an Old English personal name Walc, not otherwise recorded, so means "stream of a man named Walc". The river's source is at Washburn Head, just south of Stump Cross Caverns and from there flows southwards via Thruscross Reservoir, Blubberhouses, Fewston Reservoir, Swinsty Reservoir and Lindley Wood Reservoir before joining the River Wharfe just north-west of Pool-in-Wharfedale. (Wikipedia) {Proposed name yet to be built. Not published on Google Maps}

Water End (Clifton)

This is a descriptive name in that Water End leads from Clifton Green down to the river where, until 1960, there was a ferry.

Water Lane (Clifton)

This Lane leads to Clifton Green where it terminates at Clifton (the street) and forms a junction with Water End. For a large part of its route the now culverted Bur Dike ran along side.

Waterdale Park (Huntington)

This street is next to The River Foss, suggesting the water part of its name. It has no historical significance.

Waterman Court (Foxwood) {P}

Named after Robert Dennis Waterman, (24.7.1936 to 24.2.1991), a native of Guernsey. He was the York City Engineer and Surveyor who in 1980 produced. City of York - The Bars and Walls a survey published by the city council. He followed Richard Bellhouse as City Engineer and has a memorial in Acomb Churchyard. .

Waterside Gardens (Heworth)

This takes its name from its proximity to the River Foss.

Watson Street / Ter

As yet No origin has been established.

Waveney Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Waverley Street (The Groves)

The most obvious origin would be Waverley, after Sir Walter Scott's novels. But, this street was originally called Milner Street, and dates from c1886. The original origin of Milner Street could well have been Sir Frederick Milner was born in November 1849, the second son of the fifth baronet, William Mordaunt Edward Milner. Milner was educated at Eton and Christchurch College at Oxford University. He became the Conservative MP for York in 1883 defeating by a small margin Frank Lockwood, but lost the seat back to Lockwood in 1885. (yorkhistory website) On 23.6.1891 the residents of Milner St asked the City Council to change the name to either St John's Terrace or Fern Terrace owing to confusion of street of same name in Acomb. The City Council decided to rename it Buckle St (no explanation). Two weeks later on 7.7.1891 the residents of 'Buckle St' asked the City Council to rename it to either Myrtle St or Waverley St, & the City Council agreed to the latter.

Waynefleet Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Weddall Close (Dringhouses)

With reference to Samuel Parson's 1629 map of Dringhouses, which shows several plots of land that were owned by a Mrs. Weddall. Indeed the site of this Close is on a piece of land owned by this lady. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Welborn Close {P}

George Thomas Welborn D.C.M., M.M., was a York resident who had the honour of being selected by the British Legion to receive the Honorary Freedom of York on 4.1.1924, as representatives of the 10,500 local citizens who had served in the Great War. He was born on

4.7.1894 in King St & lived latterly in Petersway. He joined the regular army in 1913 & served as a sergeant in the Middlesex Regiment. He won his Military Medal at Passchendaele. He also served for five years in World War 2, sometime in Norway. He worked latterly in Rowntrees sales statistics, & died on 16.3.1961 age 67. The close was built in the early 1970's by demolishing a block of 1920's houses on each side of Alcuin Avenue & using parts of some large gardens in Etty & Flaxman Avenues.

Welland Rise (Holgate)

Built upon land owned by John S Barlow, who lived in Malvern. Welland is a village and a civil parish in the administrative district of Malvern Hills in the county of Worcestershire, England. It has a combined parish council with Little Malvern. It is about 6 miles from the town of Malvern and 15 miles from the city of Worcester. (Wikipedia)

Wellesley Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Wellington Street {P}

Named after Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (01/05/1769 – 14/09/1852) who is today more famous as a soldier than as a politician. He was given the title Duke of Wellington in 1814, and went on to command his most celebrated campaigns in the Napoleonic Wars, with final victory at Waterloo in 1815. In fact, as the Prime Minister, he was known for his measures to repress reform, and his popularity sank a little during his time in office.

Welton Avenue {P}

It is thought that this estate was a mid-war build by the now huge firm of the Shepherd Building Group. The founder Frederick Shepherd had married Hannah Welton of Hull in 1875, & one of their sons, born 1885, died 5.12.1957 was named Frederick Welton Shepherd.

Welwyn Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Wenham Road (Foxwood) {P}

This road is possibly named after Leslie Peter Wenham 1911-1990, professor at St John's University. He was a British archaeologist, historian, and professor who excavated in York, on Hadrian's Wall and Malton. He was the first to produce a comprehensive report of a Romano-British Cemetery. He is known for his extensive publications in archaeology. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1970. Wenham had also served with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps during the Second World War.

Wenlock Terrace {P}

Beilby Lawley, 3rd Baron Wenlock GCSI GCIE KCB VD PC (12 May 1849 – 15 January 1912) was a British soldier, Liberal politician and colonial administrator who was the Governor of Madras from 1891 to 1896. He was commissioned into the Yorkshire Hussars in 1869, and rose to the rank of Captain. Wenlock Terrace was once called Holly Terrace because it incorporated Holly Croft. Several streets in York and Escrick were named after Lord Wenlock after he was made a Freeman of the city though he had no direct connection with the layout and building. From Van Wilson - A History of Fishergate and Fulford Rd.

Wensleydale Drive (Osbalwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Wensleydale is the dale or upper valley of the River Ure on the east side of the Pennines, one of the Yorkshire Dales in North Yorkshire, England. (Wikipedia)

Wentworth Road

Godfrey Wentworth, (1704-89), of Woolley, Yorks was Lord Mayor of York, 1759, and also its MP, 1741 - 47

Wentworth Way (Heslington)

This street is part of York University Campus and is named after Wentworth College, which was named after Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford (13 April 1593 (O.S.) – 12 May 1641) was an English statesman and a major figure in the period leading up to the English Civil War.

Wesley Place

Originally there was one Wesley Place, with a next door street called Lowther Street, in 1890 this was changed to Wesley Place and the two were distinguished by Upper and Lower. The name is derived from the Wesleyan School which sat between the two.

West Bank (Holgate)

Takes its origin from West Bank House which was once the home of James Backhouse,(renowned nurserymen) his son and grandson. He built the house in 1840 surrounded by 12 acres of private grounds adjacent to his extensive botanic nursery gardens. Over the next few decades many rare trees were planted and the well-known alpine rock gardens with their lakes were made. In 1910 the 3rd James Backhouse sold the house and garden to Sir James Hamilton but his nursery gardens were not to follow until 1921. Sir James lived there with his family until he died in 1935. (yorkcivictrust.co.uk) See James Backhouse Place.

West Grange Court (Clifton)

This street is a legacy of a nearby property named Burton Grange, as seen on the 1910 OS Map.

West Moor Lane (Heslington)

Named after the local area of West Moor shown on the 1913 OS map. Together with Heslington Common and West Moor are now Fulford Golf Course.

West Thorpe

As yet No origin has been established.

Westerdale Court

As yet No origin has been established.

Westfield Drive (Fulford)

This street of Broadway West is named after the area that it is built in West Field. OS Maps from 1892, 1931 and 1937 also show the presence of a large property call Westfield which later became known as the Gimcrack Hotel.

Westfield Place (Acomb)

Takes its name from the area upon which it is built.

Westholme Drive (Rawcliffe)

Based upon the cardinal point of the compass with the addition of holme a definition of which is: "low flat land near a river." It does not lie in the direction that its name implies.

Westlands Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Westminster Rd

As yet No origin has been established.

Westview Close

As yet No origin has been established.

Westwood Ter

As yet No origin has been established.

Wetherby Road (Acomb)

A direction road linking the village of Acomb to the Market Town of Wetherby. It was originally part of the Collingham and York Trust Toll Road.

Wharfe Drive (Dringhouses)

One of five streets in Dringhouses named after Yorkshire Rivers. The River Wharfe is a river in Yorkshire, England. For much of its length it is the county boundary between West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire. Its valley is known as Wharfedale. (Wikipedia) See Don Ave., Swale Ave., Nidd Grove and Leven Rd.

Wharncliffe Drive

Wharncliffe reservoir near to Sheffield.

Wharton Avenue (Clifton)

Charlotte Wharton born 12.1.1817 Gilling East, died Spring 1909 York aged 92. A spinster from an upper/middle class family, the daughter of a vicar, she bought the 31 acres Burton Grange Estate in the 1860's, remaining for over 40 years. On her death the land was sold for housing. She was the grand-daughter of the 1st Baron Dundas of Aske, North Yorkshire.

Wheatlands Grove (Acomb)

This Grove takes its name from an area of agricultural land in the vicinity, as shown on the 'OS Map name 174/05', in Map of York and its Environs (Southampton, 1889-1893), British History Online, www.british-history.ac.uk

Wheeldale Drive

As yet No origin has been established.

Whenby Grove (Huntington)

This Grove is a continuation of Yearsley Grove, Whenby is a civil parish, and small village, in Hambleton district of North Yorkshire, England. Whenby lies between Sheriff Hutton and Brandsby, on Main Street, and a little to the east of the Howardian Hills. (Wikipedia) See Skewsby Grove and Dalby Mead.

Whernside Avenue

Named after the mountain of Whernside, together with Pen-y-ghent and Ingleborough are collectively known as the Three Peaks. The peaks, which form part of the Pennine range, encircle the head of the valley of the River Ribble in the Yorkshire Dales National Park in the North of England.

Whin Close (Dringhouses)

Named after an area of rough vegetation created to do with hunting practices. Other street names reflect the importance of Dringhouses in the world of hunting - the York and Ainsty hunt, in which Lycett Green was a prime mover. (Dringhouses Local History Group)

Whin Garth (Dringhouses)

See Whin Close

Whin Road (Dringhouses)

See Whin Close

Whip-ma-whop-ma-gate

First mentioned in 1505 as 'Whitnourwhatnourgate' and later as 'Whitney Whatneygate', a name probably of derisive origin rather than having any connection with the whipping of dogs or vagrants. The alternative name of Salved Rents or Salvigate was used in some 17th and 18th-century documents. (RCHM Vol 5)

Whitby Avenue

Whitby Abbey owned property in York. As early as 1170 it had a number of properties in Fishergate, and others in Walmgate, at Foss Bridge, in The Marsh, in Ousegate, Stonegate, Blake Street, and Skeldergate. To manage its property it had a bailiff and rent collector resident in Fishergate. This is not anything like the full extent of their property portfolio.

Whitby Drive

See Whitby Ave.

White Cross Gardens

Refers to a medieval cross which was situated immediately north of the Lord Mayors Walk character area. See White Cross Road.

White Cross Road {P}

Takes its name from a medieval boundary marker, a large stone/boulder called the White Cross. It was used to mark the grazing boundaries between the City and St. Mary's Abbey and originally stood on Haxby Rd. This has been moved and can now be seen outside Yearsley Swimming Baths.

White Horse Close (Huntington)

The 1853 map of the village shows the existence of the White Horse Public House near the site of this close.

White House Dale (Dringhouses) {P}

One of 4 streets whose name is attributed to large house known as The White House that stood on Tadcaster Road. (Source: 'Discovering Dringhouses' by the Dringhouses Local History Group). All of them are accessed by Pulleyn Drive, which was named after R. J. Pulleyn, Lord Mayor Of York 1939-40, who was responsible for building the estate (prior to him being Mayor).

White House Drive (Dringhouses)

One of 4 streets whose name is attributed to large house known as The White House that stood on Tadcaster Road. (Source: 'Discovering Dringhouses' by the Dringhouses Local History Group). All of them are accessed by Pulleyn Drive, which was named after R. J. Pulleyn, Lord Mayor Of York 1939-40, who was responsible for building the estate (prior to him being Mayor).

White House Gardens (Dringhouses)

One of 4 streets whose name is attributed to large house known as The White House that stood on Tadcaster Road. (Source: 'Discovering Dringhouses' by the Dringhouses Local History Group). All of them are accessed by Pulleyn Drive, which was named after R. J. Pulleyn, Lord Mayor Of York 1939-40, who was responsible for building the estate (prior to him being Mayor).

White House Rise (Dringhouses)

One of 4 streets whose name is attributed to large house known as The White House that stood on Tadcaster Road. (Source: 'Discovering Dringhouses' by the Dringhouses Local History Group). All of them are accessed by Pulleyn Drive, which was named after R. J. Pulleyn, Lord Mayor Of York 1939-40, who was responsible for building the estate (prior to him being Mayor).

White Rose Avenue (New Earswick)

Map evidence shows that when New Earswick was first built there was an un-named stud farm nearby, which on later maps was named as White Rose Farm. As New Earswick expanded the Farm and land were bought and developed on.

White Rose Close (Poppleton)

Named after the White Rose of York (also called the Rose alba or rose argent), a white heraldic rose, is the symbol of the House of York and has since been adopted as a symbol of Yorkshire as a whole.

White Rose Grove. (New Earswick)

See White Rose Ave.

Whitestone Drive (Huntington)

One of a group of four adjacent streets which share a topographical association located near or in the Hambleton Hills: Whitestone Cliff refers to a limestone escarpment known as White Mare Crag above Gormire. It also is referenced in the name of the town at its foot; Sutton-under-Whitestonecliffe is a village and civil parish in the Hambleton district of North Yorkshire, England. Historically part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, it is situated on the A170 at the foot of Sutton Bank, about three miles east of Thirsk. (Wikipedia) See Also Scawton Ave, Rolston Ave, and Gormire Ave.

Whitethorn Close (Huntington)

Part of a development located near to Highthorn Road. Their origins devolve from the Highthorn and refer to differing thorn types; White, Black, May, Red, Briar and finally Field.

Whitley Close (Clifton Without)

Whitley Reservoir is one of Yorkshire Water's smaller upland reservoirs; it is situated on the top of a hill outside Dewsbury. The water is impounded by embankments to all sides, highest on the north and west sides.

Whitting Close (Fulford)

Part of a 650 home development named the Germany Beck Estate constructed by the developers Persimmons. This street built as part of its first phase where the streets are named after regional watercourses. The River Whitting is a combination of two watercourses, the River Drone and Barlow Brook. It flows through the Whitting Valley and through the town of Whittington. On leaving the town it forms a tributary to the River Rother. {Built, but not published on Google Maps}

Whitton Place

As yet No origin has been established.

Wigginton Road

Directional road leading from York to Wigginton. The village name derives from the Old English pre-7th century personal name "Wicga", meaning "a beetle", plus the Old English suffix, "-tun", meaning a "settlement or enclosure, hence "Wigca's settlement".

Wigginton Terrace

Takes its name from Wigginton Rd. which it runs parallel to.

Wilberforce Avenue

We have two options for this Avenue. The first is William W Wilberforce, Liberal Councillor, Alderman 1879-1883, Lord Mayor January 1880 following death in Office of Thomas S Watkinson. William became Lord Mayor in January 1880 following the death, in Office, of Thomas Samuel Watkinson who was the Lord Mayor for 1879-80. William was Articled to the well-known Architect, George Townsend Andrews. Then, after farming at Stockton on Forest, he joined the family chicory business in Walmgate. He was Director of United Gas Company, York City & County Bank and York Tramway Company. He was Warden of the Walmgate Ward Strays being succeeded on his death by Lancelot Foster. He

died on 28 April 1895, aged 67, leaving effects of £62,805 11s 7d. (Friends of York Cemetery, Lord Mayors Trail No. 1.). The second being, William Wilberforce (24/08/1759 – 29/07/1833) was a British politician, philanthropist, and a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. A native of Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, he began his political career in 1780, eventually becoming an independent Member of Parliament (MP) for Yorkshire (1784-1812). In 1785, he became an Evangelical Christian, which resulted in major changes to his lifestyle and a lifelong concern for reform. (Wikipedia)

Willans Grove (Holgate) {P}

Donald Desbrow "Don" Whillans (18/05/1933 – 4/08/1985) was an English rock climber and mountaineer. Note incorrect spelling of his name.

William Court

As yet No origin has been established.

William Plows Avenue {P}

Named after William Plows a stone & Marble Mason 1791-1865 who had his business in Fossgate, built his own home on Lamel Hill off Heslington Road (The Dower Court Res Home is now on the site). At one time the Retreat used the house but it was eventually demolished in 1985/6. He also designed and built the RIGG monument in St Lawrence's Church Yard to the RIGG Children Ann, Eliza, Thomas, John, James & Charles, who drowned in the river Ouse in the summer of 1830. William was also a Freemason, he was Worshipful Master 1826 of the York Union Lodge, Duncombe Place, York. In the 1852 Great Exhibition he displayed a magnificent Sarcophagus, with Canopy. William was also built and owned the large house called Bellevue on land that he bought c.1832. See Belle Vue Street and Terrace.

Willis Street {P}

General Sir George Harry Smith Willis GCB (11/11/1823 – 29/11/1900) was a British Army General who achieved high office in the 1880s.

Willoughby Way (Foxwood) {P}

This road is possibly named after Margery Gertrude Willoughby, headmistress of the former Mill Mount Grammar School for Girls from 1946 through to 1966, was born on 13 December 1905 in Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire, and died in York on 10 June 2001. During the 1920s she read History at Girton College, Cambridge. Miss Willoughby also served as a magistrate in York. (Herstoryyork.org)

Willow Bank (New Earswick)

One of a group of streets named after shrubs/trees

Willow Glade (Huntington)

No historic event or building can be found for this street. It does however reflect the rural nature of the area prior to development. However, a possible reason for the choice of Willow may be attributed to a large property called The Willow, which was part of the original Huntington village.

Willow Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Wilsthorpe Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Wilton Rise (Holgate)

As yet No origin has been established.

Wimpole Close (Clifton Without)

One of a modern development which share a common theme of National Trust / Landmark Trust properties or land. Wimpole Estate including Wimpole Hall a working estate still guided by the seasons, with an impressive mansion, parkland, gardens and Home Farm The mansion, at the heart of this estate, is evidence of Elsie Bambridge's success in creating a home. Intimate rooms contrast with beautiful and unexpected Georgian interiors, including Soane's breathtaking Yellow Drawing Room and wonderful plunge bath. The fascinating basement corridor offers a glimpse into life below stairs. Stroll around the colourful parterre garden and wander through the Pleasure Grounds to the Walled Garden, abundant with fruit, vegetables and beautiful herbaceous borders. (nationaltrust website)

Winchester Ave / Gr

As yet No origin has been established.

Windermere (Woodthorpe)

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. Windermere is the largest natural lake in England. It is a ribbon lake formed in a glacial trough after the retreat of ice at the start of the current interglacial period. It has been one of the country's most popular places for holidays and summer homes since the arrival of the Kendal and Windermere Railway's branch line in 1847. (Wikipedia)

Windmill Lane (Heslington)

1885 Map shows evidence of a windmill. On the 1913 map it was known as Mill lane and formed a crossroad with the Hull Road and Mill Field Lane. See Sail Drive, Quant Mews and Beaufort Close.

Windmill Rise (Holgate) {P}

Leading to Holgate Windmill, See Holgate Lodge Estate.

Windsor Garth (Acomb)

Windsor Racecourse, also known as Royal Windsor Racecourse, is a thoroughbred horse racing venue located in Windsor, Berkshire, England. It is one of only two figure-of-eight courses in the United Kingdom. (Wikipedia)

Windsor Street (South Bank)

This street's origin is rooted in those of surrounding streets, where there is a royal connection, in particular Queen Victoria, who spent the majority of every year at Windsor Castle. During her reign (1837-1901), Windsor was the principal palace of the British monarchy and focus of the British Empire, as well as nearly the whole of royal Europe, many of whose families were related to the Queen. The Castle was visited by Ambassadors and ministers from all

over the world and was the setting for a series of State Visits by foreign monarchs. (Royal Collection Trust website)

Winscar Grove (Rawcliffe)

Winscar Reservoir, see Harden Close

Winterscale Court

See Winterscale St.

Winterscale Street

There was once a Winterscale's Hospital, Walmgate, founded in the early 18th century, incorporated remains of a three-bay timber-framed building parallel to the street, possibly of the 15th century, re-roofed in the early 17th century. The framed building was of two storeys without a jetty and the roof was of clasped-purlin construction. It was demolished 1957. There is also evidence in the Register of the Freemen of the City of York: Vol. 2, 1559-1759: Robertus Winterscale, fil. Parcival Winterscale. The Street was constructed between 1867 and 1872

Witham Drive

The River Witham is a river almost entirely in the county of Lincolnshire in the east of England. It rises south of Grantham close to South Witham, passes Lincoln and at Boston it flows into The Haven, a tidal arm of The Wash, near RSPB Frampton Marsh. The name "Witham" seems to be extremely old and of unknown origin. (Wikipedia)

Wolfe Avenue {P}

Lieutenant General Edward Wolfe (1685–26 March 1759) was born in 1685 in York. He was a British army officer who saw action in the War of the Spanish Succession, 1715 Jacobite rebellion and the War of Jenkins' Ear. He is best known as the father of James Wolfe, famous for his capture of Quebec in 1759. (Wikipedia). Edward and his wife were known for worshipping in the church of ST. CUTHBERT, Peaseholme Green, between 1724 and 1726. (BHO Website)

Wolsey Drive (Bishopthorpe) {P}

Thomas Wolsey (c. March 1473 – 29 November 1530) was an English archbishop, statesman and a cardinal of the Catholic Church. When Henry VIII became King of England in 1509, Wolsey became the King's almoner. Wolsey's affairs prospered, and by 1514 he had become the controlling figure in virtually all matters of state. He also held important ecclesiastical appointments. These included the Archbishopric of York – the second most important role in the English church – and acting as Papal legate. His appointment as a cardinal by Pope Leo X in 1515 gave him precedence over all other English clergy.

Wolsley Street {P}

This street owes its name to Field Marshal Garnet Joseph Wolseley, 1st Viscount Wolseley (04/06/1833 – 25/03/1913) He was an Anglo-Irish officer in the British Army. He became one of the most influential and admired British generals after a series of successes in Canada, West Africa, and Egypt, followed by a central role in modernizing the British Army in promoting efficiency. Phrase of the era 'Everything's Sir Garnet' meaning all is in good

order. Please note that the spelling of Wolsley is an accepted alternative to Wolseley. Examples of both have been found whilst researching this individual.

Wolviston Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Wood Street

As yet No origin has been established.

Wood Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Woodford Place (Acomb)

Woodford Pointing (Racecourse) This picturesque course was first used in 1946 and at the farthest point from the spectators the runners' race in the shadows of Berkeley Castle. Shares the racecourse connotation in the area.

Woodhouse Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Woodland Chase (Clifton Without)

One of a group of four streets on a modern development which share a wooded/tree theme. Modern c.2000 aerial mapping and photography show the presence of woodland. There is no 19/20th Century map evidence of large scale forestation.

Woodland Place (New Earswick)

The foundations of a Garden Village were laid down by Joseph Rowntree in 1901 when he acquired 123 acres of land near the village of Earswick outside York. Thus the village of New Earswick was conceived and built. With the roads in the village being named after trees and the houses built of local brick from the nearby brickworks. Gives reference to all the original streets with Tree Names.

Woodland Way

As yet No origin has been established.

Woodlands Grove

As yet No origin has been established.

Woodlea Avenue (Acomb)

This Avenue borders Fishpond Wood, which is now classed as an Urban woodland. The area known as Fishponds Wood can be clearly found on early maps of Acomb village dating from 1774. The area at one time had three large ponds possibly used to stock fish for Acomb Hall. A map of the area in 1892 shows the area as woodland. The ponds were subsequently filled in and now remain as wet habitats with little open water. It's situated behind St Stephen's Church in Acomb between Woodlea Avenue, Danebury Drive and Rosedale Avenue. It is a designated Local Nature Reserve as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). A two-year long ecological study was carried out by City of York

Council which identified a large variety of wildlife living in the wood, some of which was quite rare! (CoYC leaflet)

Woodlea Bank (Acomb)

See Woodlea Ave.

Woodlea Crescent (Acomb)

See Woodlea Ave.

Woodlea Grove (Acomb)

See Woodlea Ave.

Woodside Avenue (Tang Hall)

The 1913 pre-urbanisation map of the area shows a wood named Low Plantation, that ran parallel to this avenue, hence Woodside.

Woodthorpe Estate

Woodthorpe is a suburb in the south west of the city of York, North Yorkshire, England. The surrounding areas are Dringhouses and Foxwood. The area of Woodthorpe was built in several phases from the 1960s to the 1990s. The name Woodthorpe is believed to have been the name of one of the first large housing development projects around the Moorcroft Road and Acorn Way area and this name has stuck. Locally the name Woodthorpe is generally used for the areas south of Acomb Wood and east to Moorcroft Road and Acorn Way. To the east is Dringhouses, to the north is Foxwood, and to the west is Acomb Park.

Woolnough Avenue {P}

Henry Charles Woolnough was a local policeman for nearly 40 years. He was a native of Downham Market, Norfolk, & joined the Metropolitan Police in 1888, moving to York in 1890. He rose through the ranks to Superintendent in 1902 aged 34. He became Chief Constable in March 1918, in those days also overseeing the Fire Brigade, Weights & Measures & Motor Taxation with a staff of 100. His 11 year reign as Chief came to a sudden end on 16.4.1929. When attending a Police meeting in London he died at the early age of 61. A year after his death the council houses off Tang Hall Lane were ready for occupation.

Worcester Drive (Osbaldwick)

One of a close group of street that share a common theme of apple variety. No map evidence of orchards have been found. However there was a local farm called Apple Tree Farm. Worcester Pearmain' is an early season English cultivar of domesticated apple, that was developed in Worcester, England, by a Mr. Hale of Swanpool in 1874. It was once the most popular cultivar in England for early autumn harvest and is still popular to keep in the garden. (Wikipedia)

Wordsworth Crescent (Woodthorpe) {P}

Part of a development with a Lake District theme. William Wordsworth was born in the Lake District of northern England, the second of five children of a modestly prosperous estate manager. He lost his mother when he was 7 and his father when he was 13, upon which the orphan boys were sent off by guardian uncles to a grammar school at Hawkshead, a village in the heart of the Lake District. (Britannica .com)

Wray's Avenue

This is named after Wray's brickyard near Bell Farm, one of the many which once existed throughout the City.

Wycliffe Avenue

As yet No origin has been established.

Wydale Road (Osbaldwick)

One of a closely grouped set of streets all based upon Dales in Yorkshire. Wydale is a small valley just north of Snainton, near Scarborough. It where you will Wydale Hall is a Christian Conference centre run by the Diocese of York. The house is located near Brompton-by-Sawdon in the foothills of the North York Moors National Park overlooking the Vale of Pickering. The Hall lies just off the A170, 8.5 miles from Scarborough. (Wikipedia) The Hall was originally the family home of the Cayley family, who were important landowners in the local area and their descendants still own land and live locally. Sir George Cayley was a person of significance in various fields. See George Cayley Drive.

Y. ~ Yarburgh Grove to York Tech College Estate

Yarburgh Grove (Holgate)

See Yarburgh Way

Yarburgh Way (Badger Hill)

The Yarburgh family lived at Heslington Hall from 1708 to 1940. A Yarburgh daughter Mary Elizabeth (1843-1884) married George William Bateson (1823-1893), a barrister, in 1862. In 1890 on the death of his elder brother, Bateson succeeded to the title 2nd Baron Deramore.

Yearsley Crescent

This street is situated near to the location of Yearsley Locks, a reminder of when the Foss was navigable and used to transport goods to and from York. The name of said lock on a maps of c.1853 was Earsley, there also existed Earsley Cottages on Huntington Rd. at some point the Locks and Cottages changed their names to Yearsley. If we follow the River Foss back to its source we find that it is in the civil parish, near to the village of Yearsley. See Yearsley Grove, Whenby Grove, Skewsby Grove , and Dalby Mead

Yearsley Grove (Huntington)

An inter-war street has gained its named from Yearsley Grove a public house (demolished 2013). Yearsley is also the civil district that the nearby River Foss has its source. See Yearsley Terrace, Whenby Grove, Skewsby Grove and Dalby Mead.

Yew Tree Mews (Osbaldwick) {P}

Early OS Maps show the presence of an unnamed farm, but not until 1962 is it named as Yew Tree Farm. The mews is built on or near the site of this farm.

York Road (Acomb)

This is a directional road leading from Acomb to York via Holgate, where at the boarder of the two suburbs (villages) changes to Acomb Road. The section after the fork with Front Street was once known as Back Street.

York Tech College Estate

This development was created on the site of the York College of Arts and Technology on Tadcaster Road, which opened its doors to students in 1959/60 and closed in 2007 when it moved to a new site in Sim Balk Lane. When first opened it brought together the different element for further education which previously existed at multiple sites in the city. Part of the site was also home to a school for the blind. All streets on this development have a collegial/educational establishment nomenclature.