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Reighton Sands Golf Course
Reighton, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
September 2007

Report No. 1736

C L I E N T

Dacre, Son and Hartley

Reighton Sands Golf Course

Reighton, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Dacre, Son and Hartley to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment prior to the proposed development of a golf course to the south of Reighton Sands Golf Course, Reighton, North Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The study area is located on the coastline of North Yorkshire, approximately 5km to the south-east of Filey and 10km to the north-west of Bridlington. The study area comprises all land within a 1km radius of the proposed development area, centred at TA 1400 7540.
- 1.3 The aim of the study is to identify and assess the significance of sites, buildings, and finds of archaeological and historic interest within the study area, and to gain a greater understanding of the wider historic landscape as a whole.

2. Methodology and Sources

Information Sources

- 2.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment, and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists for such work (IFA 2001).

Archaeological archives and databases

- 2.2 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was consulted in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Northallerton, and from English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon. The North Yorkshire County Record Office, Northallerton and the East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies library (ERALS), Beverley, were consulted for historic estate and enclosure maps, tithe awards and building plans, as well as any further relevant documentation.

Listed Buildings

- 2.3 Information regarding Listed Buildings was obtained from the North Yorkshire HER and from English Heritage's 'Images of England' website.

Scheduled Monuments

- 2.4 Scheduled monument information was taken from the government's on-line environmental GIS website 'MAGIC'.

Other designated sites or areas

- 2.5 Information on other designated sites of historic, archaeological or scientific interest was obtained from the North Yorkshire HER and the 'MAGIC' website.

Published and unpublished documentary sources

- 2.6 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the

area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

- 2.7 Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (2001) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1980).

Walkover survey

- 2.8 A walkover survey was undertaken on the 20th of September 2007, in order to assess the survival of previously recorded and documented archaeological features, and to attempt to identify any further archaeological sites visible on the ground.

3. Archaeological background

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods

- 3.1 The earliest human activity within the North Yorkshire area probably followed the retreat of the ice sheets around 10,000 BC, as small Nomadic groups moved north with the improving climate. Such activity is likely to have been limited by the climatic conditions, but small assemblages of flint tools dating to the Upper Palaeolithic period (c.11500 BC – c.8000 BC) and the Mesolithic (c.8000 BC – c.4000 BC) have been found on the east coast of North Yorkshire at Flixton Carr and Seamer Carr, around 7km to the north-west of the study area (Vyner 2003, 30; Manby 2003, 31). Nearby, the site of Star Carr has produced wood and bone objects of Mesolithic date, preserved by the waterlogging of the area (Clark 1954). These sites may represent seasonal hunting camps, making use of the marine resources of the area during the winter and spring.

The Neolithic period

- 3.2 The Neolithic period (c.4000 BC – c.2500 BC) was marked by the introduction of farming, as nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence gave way to agriculture and the domestication of animals. Evidence for the domestication of cattle and for the cultivation of grain crops has been found on sites on the chalk uplands of the Yorkshire Wolds, to the south-west of the study area (Spratt 1993, 78; Manby 1975, 23). Tree pollen evidence from Seamer Carr, and other sites in Yorkshire show a marked decline in tree cover, particularly elm, around 3600 BC to 3300 BC, suggesting the clearance of woodland to make way for agricultural land (Harding 2003, 36). Evidence for Neolithic settlement sites in eastern Yorkshire is limited, although a possible settlement has been excavated at Beacon Hill, Flamborough, about 5km to the south-east of the study area (Moore 1964). The mid- to late Neolithic is also characterised by the appearance of large and distinctive monuments, such as henges and long barrows. A henge is located near Burton Fleming, 4km to the south-west of the study area, and long barrows have been identified approximately 9km to the north-west of the study area at Willerby (Harding 2003, 38).

The Bronze Age

- 3.3 The Bronze Age (c.2500 BC – c.800 BC) is characterised by the introduction of limited copper and bronze working. There is evidence for widespread

Bronze Age activity across eastern Yorkshire, most commonly represented by round barrows. These are found extensively over the chalk uplands of the Yorkshire Wolds and along the coastal strip between Flamborough and Scarborough, and a number of barrows are located within the study area (see below). Settlement evidence for the Bronze Age period is relatively limited in eastern Yorkshire, although two Late Bronze Age defended sites have been identified at Castle Hill, Scarborough and at Paddock Hill, Thwing, 7km south-west of the study area (Manby 2003, 40). Areas of possible Bronze Age field systems have also been identified across the Yorkshire Wolds with substantial areas defined by linear earthworks, boundary ditches and trackways (Stoertz 1997, 62).

The Iron Age

- 3.4 There is extensive evidence for Iron Age activity throughout east Yorkshire. The earliest settlements may have been in continuous use from the Bronze Age, such as the defended site at Castle Hill, Scarborough (Spratt 1990), or the enclosures at Grimthorpe and Staple Howe in the Yorkshire Wolds (Stoertz 1997, 47). An early Iron Age building dating to c.700BC has also been excavated at Crossgates Farm, Seamer (Finney 1989).
- 3.5 The later Iron Age saw the development of settlements consisting of small fields and plots, defined by ditches and banks. Larger areas of linear field systems were also laid out, often aligned along a trackway or ditch (Stoertz 1997). These are known as 'ladder settlements', and comprise smaller rectilinear enclosures, probably connected with stock rearing (Dent 1983, 39), examples of which have been identified at Wetwang Slack and Garton Slack. One of the most characteristic Iron Age monuments in eastern Yorkshire is the square barrow. The earliest of these appeared in the mid-5th century BC but this form of burial appears to have continued in practice into the 1st century BC (Dent 1983, 36). Large square barrow cemeteries have been recorded throughout the Yorkshire Wolds, with particular concentrations to the north of Rudston, 7km to the south-west of the study area.
- 3.6 During the late Iron Age the area around Reighton fell within the tribal territory of the Parisi, which probably covered much of eastern Yorkshire, from the River Humber in the south, the Yorkshire Moors in the north and the River Derwent and Howardian Hills in the west.

Roman period

- 3.7 The tribal territory of the Parisi fell under Roman control about AD 71, as the Roman army moved northwards through the area to outflank the Brigantes to the west, and it has been suggested that there was little resistance by the Parisi (Cunliffe 2005, 215). It is likely that the Iron Age settlement pattern across eastern Yorkshire continued through into the Roman period, although there is evidence of more elaborate villas being constructed from the mid-3rd century onwards (Spratt 1990, 156). A Roman period farmstead, dating to the late 4th century, was excavated in the 1940s at Seamer, approximately 5km to the west of the study area (Mitchelson 1950). During the later Roman period the east Yorkshire coast was provided with a chain of signal to warn against any potential attack from the sea. Two such signal stations, at Scarborough 12km to the north of the study area, and at Filey 5km to the north, have been

excavated, and these may have functioned into the early 5th century (Ottaway 2000; Pearson 2005). It has been suggested that the course of the present A64 and A1039, to the north of the study area, follow the line of the Roman road which would have served these signal stations (Margary 1973, 424).

Anglo-Saxon period

3.8 In the century following the end of Roman administration in AD 410, the former province of *Britannia* fragmented into smaller kingdoms, some of which were controlled by the Romanised British population and others later established under the authority of incoming Anglo-Saxon groups from northern Europe. The study area falls within the area of the kingdom of Deira, which was established by the 6th century. Deira was subsequently united with Bernicia to form the Northumbrian kingdom in the first decades of the 7th century.

3.9 It has been suggested that the earthwork known as ‘Dane’s Dyke’ which cuts across the promontory of Flamborough Head and earthwork ramparts on the coast at Filey may represent the early fortified ‘beach-heads’ of Anglo-Saxon incomers, although the dating for these features is not secure (Rahtz 2000, 1-4). Much of the evidence for the early Anglo-Saxon period comes from cemeteries that have been investigated across east Yorkshire, such as those at West Heselton (Haughton and Powlesland 1999), Robin Hood’s Bay and Saltburn, indicating the presence or cultural influence of Anglian settlers from the continent in the 6th or 7th centuries (Pearson 2005, 4). Settlements dating from the early to mid- Anglo-Saxon period have also been identified at West Heselton and Seamer.

Medieval period

3.10 The villages of Reighton and Speeton, which lie to the west and south-east of the study area, are probably late Anglo-Saxon in origin, as both were in existence by the late 11th century when the Domesday Book was compiled (Page 1974, 204; 226). The name Reighton is recorded in the Domesday Book at *Rycton*, the first element of which may derive from the Old English *ric* or ‘ridge’ perhaps a reference to the edge of the natural escarpment on which the village is situated (Smith 1937, 107). Spreeton is first recorded as *Spretone*, with the first element perhaps meaning ‘speech enclosure’, somewhere that representatives of the Hundred (an Anglo-Saxon administrative unit) came to meet (Smith 1937, 105). In the late medieval period, and particularly in the 15th century, there were major depopulations and desertions of villages in the Yorkshire Wolds as the economy of the area shifted to large scale sheep rearing (Hurst 1988, 114). Spreeton itself appears to have gone through a period of depopulation in the later medieval period, with the centre of the village moving south of the church, leaving earthwork remains of the former tofts and crofts extant in the pasture to the north and west of the village.

Post-medieval period

3.11 Around the time of the threat of Spanish invasion in 1588, the escarpment to the immediate west of the study area was used to house a number of beacons that formed part of a national system of coastal defence. This is recorded in the place name ‘Beacon Hill’ found to the west of Speeton. Such warning beacons were probably used on the hills here into the early 19th century. The present

landscape of the parishes of Reighton and Speeton is largely a result of post-medieval enclosure, undertaken in Speeton about 1772, and in Reighton in about 1820 (see Figs 3 and 5). This process saw the creation of large regular fields, contrasting with the earlier medieval open fields and irregular crofts.

The 20th century

- 3.12 Since the early 19th century the landscape along this length of the east Yorkshire coast has remained largely the same in character, with a mixture of pasture and arable cultivation. However, during the Second World War this area was heavily fortified against the threat of a German landing in Filey Bay, with numerous pillboxes constructed on the cliff tops and in the fields along the coast, and anti-tank cubes placed at the bottom of roads running down to the beach. Many of these are still visible, although some have succumbed to cliff erosion and have now been destroyed.
- 3.13 One of the main changes to the character of the landscape along this part of the coast was due to the development of mass tourism in the 1940s and 1950s, and the construction of caravan and holiday parks along the coast, such as Reighton Sands.

4. The Study Area

- 4.1 Where sites listed in the catalogue (Section 4) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold-type.

Topography and Geology

- 4.2 The study area is located on the east coast of North Yorkshire, close to the north-eastern edge of the Yorkshire Wolds. The area is bounded to the south by the steep natural escarpment of Speeton Hills which rises up from the more gently undulating ground on which Reighton Sands Holiday Park and the proposed development area is situated. To the north-east cliffs fall away to the wide beach of Speeton Sands. Away from the area of the holiday park, the land use is a mixture of arable and rough pasture.
- 4.3 The proposed development area is located across a shallow valley to the immediate south of Reighton Sands Holiday Park, along the bottom of which runs the Old Beck stream (see Plates 1 to 4). The proposed development area consists of four fields, bounded by hawthorn and bramble hedgerows and fences, and divided by Old Beck and a boundary of gorse bushes which is aligned north to south through its centre. The Old Beck appears to be a natural water course that has been artificially deepened and re-cut to act as a drain (Plate 5). The ground cover on the eastern side of the proposed development area is largely rough pasture, and on the northern side of the Old Beck there are large areas of dumped building material and debris. On the north-western side of the area is a football pitch, and to the south-west the field is under arable cultivation.
- 4.4 The underlying geology comprises chalk and greensands (BGS 2001) overlain by deep fine loamy soils and sandy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980)

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 4.5 A total of 33 archaeological sites and buildings have been identified within the study area. These sites have been catalogued in Section 5. Suggestions for further archaeological investigations will be recommended where sites or features have been assessed to be of archaeological importance, and where further fieldwork may lead to a greater understanding of them.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.6 No archaeological excavations, topographical surveys or geophysical surveys have previously been undertaken within the study area.
- 4.7 Between July 1999 and April 2000 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Flamborough Headland Heritage Coast was carried out by Archaeological and Historical Research Services, which partly covered the eastern side of the study area (Harrison 2000). From April 2002 to June 2004 the Council for British Archaeology undertook a national study of Second World War defences which identified a number of features from this period (Foot and Thomson 2004). From June 2004 and June 2005 a desk-based assessment was undertaken as part of the Filey Bay initiative by John Burglass Archaeological Services, which included part of the western side of the study area, primarily looking at maritime heritage (Burglass 2005). In 2003 and 2004 an assessment of finds found along the coastline between the River Tees and River Humber was carried out by Wessex Archaeology as part of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability project (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

Designations

- 4.8 The study area contains one designated Scheduled Monument (ref. DNY 786) and three Listed Buildings, details of which are catalogued in Section 5. The study area also covers the eastern part of the Reighton Conservation Area.

Archaeological sites and historic buildings*Prehistoric period*

- 4.9 Four probable Bronze Age barrows have been identified within the study area, situated on the top of the escarpment which runs parallel to the coast to the south of the proposed development area. Three of these are known from a map of the area of 1821 which shows the barrows evenly spaced along Beacon Hill, although no remains are now visible on the ground (8, 10 and 16). The fourth barrow is located in Reighton, to the west of Reighton Hall (2), and is designated a Scheduled Monument.
- 4.10 During the walkover survey of the site a further large sub-circular mound was noted in the centre of the study area, on the northern side of Old Beck (7). This is about 40m in diameter and approximately 1.5m to 2m high, and is similar in form and dimension to Bronze Age barrows found in eastern Yorkshire (Plate 6). However, the mound's location at the bottom of a shallow valley differs from the location of barrows found within the surrounding area which are generally situated on ridges of higher ground, although clusters of barrows have also been recorded on valley floors on the Yorkshire Wolds. It would also seem strange that given the amount of antiquarian interest and archaeological work on barrows in this part of Yorkshire that a possible barrow such as this could have been overlooked.

- 4.11 On the eastern side of Beacon Hill a number of ditches with adjacent enclosures have been identified (18). These lie close to the earthwork remains of two strip fields that do not relate to adjacent medieval ridge and furrow ploughing (15). It is likely that these remains originally formed part of a larger field system, perhaps of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

Roman period

- 4.12 The only recorded evidence for Roman period activity within the study area comprises a scatter of possible Roman artefacts uncovered during the laying of pipes in Speeton during the 1940s (29). Unfortunately, there are no further details of what these artefacts consisted of, and their location is now unknown.

Medieval period

- 4.13 There is limited evidence for medieval activity surviving on the ground in the study area. On the north and western side of Speeton banks, platforms and hollow ways represent the remains of medieval enclosures and buildings which formed the original focal point of the village (27, 29 and 30). They can also be seen on the 1772 Speeton Enclosure map. These were probably abandoned as the population of the village declined, and their remains survive in these fields due to their use as pasture for livestock. In Reighton, a section of medieval road also went out of use as the focus of the village shifted to the west (1).

- 4.14 The remains of sections of other relict field boundaries have been identified in the study area, one of which subdivides the fields that make up the proposed development area (6 and 9). This originally marked part of the parish boundary between Reighton to the west and Speeton to the east, and could therefore be medieval in origin (Ordnance Survey 1853; see Fig. 6).

- 4.15 On the south-eastern side of the study area are located the sites of two wells, Knox Well, which is still extant in fields to the north of Reighton Hall (3) and St Helen's Well which was situated in the area of the field to the immediate west of the study area (4). There is a probable reference to St Helen's Well in the 13th century as *Ellenwelle* (Smith 1937, 108), although the well may have earlier origins. Indeed, it has been suggested that wells associated with Christian saints, especially St Helen, may have their origin in Celtic or Roman pagan beliefs, which regarded wells as having sacred qualities (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 176). Another well, named 'Stubberdale Well' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 was located in a field to the north-west of Speeton (24; see Fig. 6)

Post-medieval period

- 4.16 The study area contains the site of at least one, and possibly two, beacons that formed part of the Elizabethan warning system, originally constructed against the threat of Spanish invasion around 1588. Beacon Hill was the site of one such beacon, and obviously from where it got its name (11). Nothing remains of this structure on the surface and it may have been largely destroyed by the construction of a modern water tank. The site of another beacon might have been located on the equally suggestively named Bonfire Hill, to the west of Speeton, where a well defined earthen mound is located (21). However, this has been badly disturbed by the construction of a Second World War pillbox,

and it is doubtful whether another beacon would have been required this close to the one on Beacon Hill.

- 4.17 A windmill was situated on the western side of Speeton by at least 1775 when it is marked on Jefferys 'Survey of the County of Yorkshire', giving its name to Mill Hill (**22** and **25**; see Fig. 4). This was apparently a post-mill, which was used to process corn into the late 19th century, although it appears to have been abandoned by the early 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1893; 1912; see Figs 7 and 8). Only slight traces of the windmill survive as a low mound.
- 4.18 From the mid-19th century into the early 20th century, small scale chalk extraction was undertaken on the bottom of the natural escarpment of Speeton Hills, to the south of the proposed development area. A number of chalk pits were situated close to the south-western corner of the proposed development area (**5**) and near to its south-eastern corner (**12**; Ordnance Survey 1853; 1913; see Figs 6 and 8)
- 4.19 Three listed buildings, dating from the 18th and 19th century, are located within the study area, and all form part of Reighton House. The house itself was originally constructed about 1730-40 (**B**), together with an adjacent dovecote (**C**). A stable block situated to the north of the house was added in the 19th century (**A**).

The 20th century

- 4.20 A coastguard station was constructed on Mill Hill, to the west of Speeton in around 1904, and continues to be operational.
- 4.21 The remains of Second World War coastal defences are prominent across the study area. A 'lozenge' type pillbox has been built into the end of a field boundary at the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area (**13**; Plate 7), and further inland a pillbox survives on the eastern side of Beacon Hill (**19**). On the cliff edge to the north-east of the study area two other 'lozenge' type pillboxes are now situated precariously close to the cliff edge due to coastal erosion (**17** and **26**). The 'lozenge' shaped pillbox is one of the most common pillbox types found on the north-east coast of England. These were cast on site of reinforced concrete, and were designed for infantry (Thomas 2003). The remains of another pillbox is now at the bottom of New Closes Cliff, where it has collapsed down the cliff face (**20**). The beach also contains concentrations of concrete anti-tank cubes, best preserved at the bottom of the road which leads down The Gill to the beach, and presumably placed here to attempt to prevent access up the road (**14**).

5. **Catalogue of archaeological features and buildings**

Archaeological features

5.1 Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given a numerical identifier, with the locations shown on Figure 2. The catalogue entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) and where an archaeological feature has an associated 'MNY' monument number the information has been obtained from the North Yorkshire HER, Northallerton. All further information is referenced in the bibliography.

1. **Church Hill Road** **MNY 7363** **TA 1312 7510**
A section of road dating to the medieval period which originally connected the two main centres of Reighton, and continued eastwards beyond Reighton Hall.
2. **Round Barrow** **MNY 848** **TA 1331 7509**
A round barrow situated to the east of Reighton Hall. This feature is a designated Scheduled Monument (ref. DNY 786).
3. **Knox Well** **MNY 7359** **TA 1344 7520**
A well marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 as 'Knock Well'. It is possible that this may be Roman or Medieval in origin.
4. **St Helen's Well** **MNY 7358** **TA 1354 7544**
Site of a well located to the immediate west of the proposed development area. It is mentioned as a spring called *Ellenwelle* in the 13th century.
5. **Pits** **TA 1375 7520**
A number of chalk pits first shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1853.
6. **Possible field boundary** **TA 1384 7625**
A low bank possibly a relict field boundary, noted on a site visit in February 2007 (Ford 2007).
7. **Possible barrow** **TA 1396 7546**
A low sub-circular mound identified to the north of Old Beck, in the eastern half of the proposed development area. It is about 40m in diameter and between 1.5m and 2m at its highest point, and may be a potential barrow.
8. **Round Barrow** **MNY 7628** **TA 1398 7493**
One of three possible round barrows shown on a map of 1821, situated on Beacon Hill.
9. **Field boundary** **TA 1404 7546 (centred)**
A field boundary that sub-divides the proposed development area, and followed the line of the former parish boundary. Now survives as a wide gorse hedge.

- 10. Round Barrow** **MNY 7629** **TA 1422 7487**
One of three possible round barrows shown on a map of 1821, situated on Beacon Hill.
- 11. Beacon (site of)** **MNY 7449** **TA 1424 7488**
The site of a warning beacon on Beacon Hill. It was constructed as part of the signalling system to warn against the Spanish Armada in 1588, and was used against the attack by the American privateer Paul Jones in 1799. By 1866 the beacon was a pile of rubble with a central 9 foot (2.7m) pole. No sign of the mound, stake or platform appear to survive on the ground, and may have been destroyed by the construction of a water tank.
- 12. Chalk pits** **TA 1430 7511**
Chalk pits were located to the south-east of the proposed development area in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Ordnance Survey 1853; 1913).
- 13. Pillbox** **TA 1434 7560**
A Second World War 'lozenge' shaped pillbox built into a field boundary on the north-eastern edge of the proposed development area.
- 14. Anti-tank cubes** **TA 1470 7610**
Second World War concrete anti-tank cubes located on the beach at the bottom of the road running down The Gill.
- 15. Field system** **MNY 7632** **TA 1443 7485**
The remains of a field system comprising two strip fields formed by three parallel ditches linking onto the west end of an east to west aligned ditch. These fields do not appear to relate to the adjacent medieval ridge and furrow, and may date to the prehistoric period.
- 16. Round Barrow** **MNY 7630** **TA 1445 7483**
One of three possible round barrows shown on a map of 1821, situated on Beacon Hill.
- 17. Pillbox** **TA 1448 7602**
A Second World War pillbox situated on the cliff edge on the north-eastern side of Reighton Sands Holiday Park. It is 'lozenge' shaped with T-shaped embrasures on the east and west ends and four small embrasures on the south side. Its north side has three embrasures and an entrance with an internal anti-ricochet wall.
- 18. Field systems and ditch** **MNY 7631** **TA 1450 7480**
A small complex of ditches aligned north to south and east to west, with two conjoining enclosures, located on the eastern side of Beacon Hill.
- 19. Pillbox** **MNY 24462** **TA 1460 7475**
A Second World War pillbox situated on the eastern side of Beacon Hill.

- 20. Pillbox** **TA 1470 7590**
The remains of a Second World War pillbox at the bottom of New Closes Cliff, to the north-east of Reighton Sand Holiday Park. It has collapsed onto the beach due to cliff erosion.
- 21. Possible beacon** **MNY 7397** **TA 1470 7486**
The base of a well defined mound is situated on Bonfire Hill, but this has been badly disturbed by a concrete pillbox in its centre.
- 22. Speeton Windmill (site of)** **MNY 24458** **TA 1470 7474**
The site of the Speeton Windmill, used to process corn from the 19th and into the early 20th century.
- 23. Coastguard Station** **MNY 24459** **TA 1470 7480**
The coastguard station located to the west of Speeton. It was constructed around 1904.
- 24. Stubberdale Well** **TA 1471 7499**
A well first marked to the south-east of the proposed development area on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853.
- 25. Mill Hill** **MNY 7396** **TA 1477 7480**
Mill Hill marks the site of a post-mill of which the slight traces of the mound remain, with only one segment of the circle surviving.
- 26. Pillbox** **TA 1477 7556**
A Second World War 'lozenge' shaped pillbox located on the edge of the cliffs to the east of Reighton Sands Holiday Park.
- 27. Speeton shrunken village** **MNY 7376/7378** **TA 148 747**
A village has existed at Speeton since at least the late 11th century when it was recorded in the Domesday Book as *Spretone* and *Spectone(e)*. The early village at Speeton lay to the west and north of the existing church. The centre of the village moved west and south of the church as the population decreased. The early centre was focused around a green with a possible second green to the north, but this was destroyed in 1960. The village is shown on the Enclosure Map of 1772.
- 28. Earthwork banks** **MNY 7385** **TA 1488 7494**
Fragmentary sections of bank which form no definable pattern, to the north-west of Speeton. They are probably the remains of field boundaries.
- 29. Artefact scatter** **MNY 7377** **TA 1488 7478**
A scatter of possible Roman artefacts was found in the spoil from the digging of trenches for water pipes, in the 1940s. The type and location of these finds is unknown.
- 30. Field boundary** **MNY 7388** **TA 1495 7495**
The remains of former hedge-lines probably representing the boundaries of former closes to the north of Speeton. The 1772 Enclosure Map shows closes in compact block around two greens.

Listed buildings

5.2 Listed Building catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given an alphabetical identifier, with the locations shown on Figure 2. The catalogue entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) and an Images of England (IoE) number, which relates to the English Heritage listed building website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). The listed building grid and reference number are found at the end of each entry.

- A. Stable block** **IoE 327017** **TA 1351 7500**
A 19th century stable block situated approximately 20m to the north of Reighton Hall, consisting of stables and a coach house. This building is listed Grade II (ref. 8/80).
- B. Reighton Hall** **IoE 327016** **TA 1349 7497**
A house constructed around 1730-40 and remodelled about 1810. This building is listed Grade II (ref. 8/79).
- C. Dovecote** **IoE 327018** **TA 1353 7499**
A dovecote situated approximately 75m to the east of Reighton hall, dating to the early 18th century. This building is listed Grade II (ref. 8/81).

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 Apart from the Second World War pillbox situated at the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area, there are no previously recorded archaeological or historical features within the proposed development area. However, the boundary which sub-divides this area, aligned north to south across its centre may be earlier than the surrounding 18th and 19th century boundaries laid out as part of the enclosure of the fields around Speeton and Reighton, as it has a more curvilinear form and was originally followed by the parish boundary. A large sub-circular mound is also visible on the eastern side of the proposed development area which resembles in form Bronze Age barrows found in the area.
- 6.2 There is evidence for extensive activity across the study area from the Bronze Age to the medieval period, comprising barrows, field systems, enclosures and shrunken settlements. The study area also contains the remains of structures relating to coastal defence from the 16th century through to the Second World War.
- 6.3 Due to the proximity of the study area to concentrations of prehistoric and medieval activity, there may be potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological features or deposits relating to these periods within the proposed development area. A programme of further archaeological evaluation, such as geophysical survey, watching briefs or targeted excavation will be necessary to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. This should form part of the archaeological mitigation strategy to be agreed with by the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section prior to the commencement of the proposed development.

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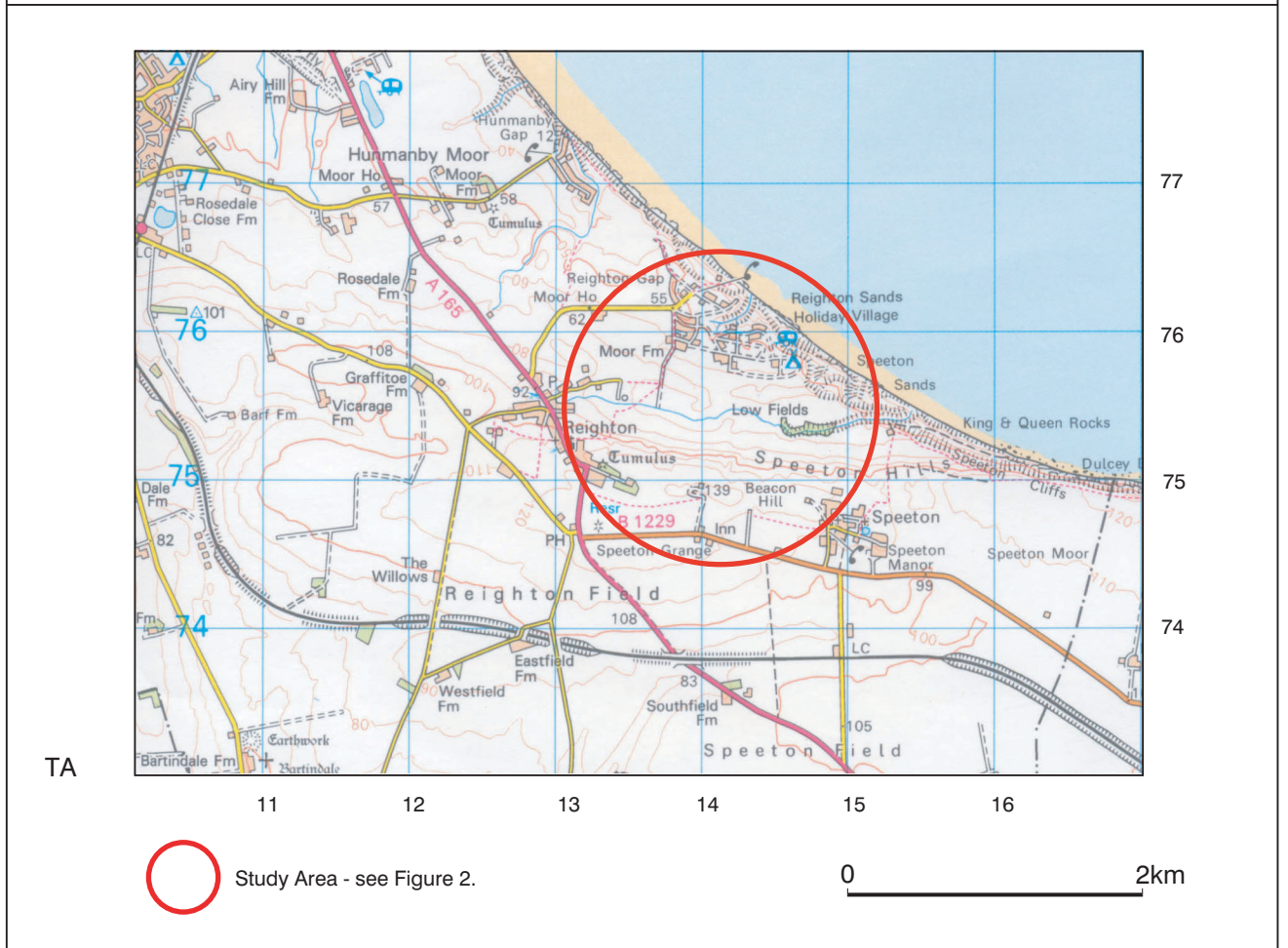
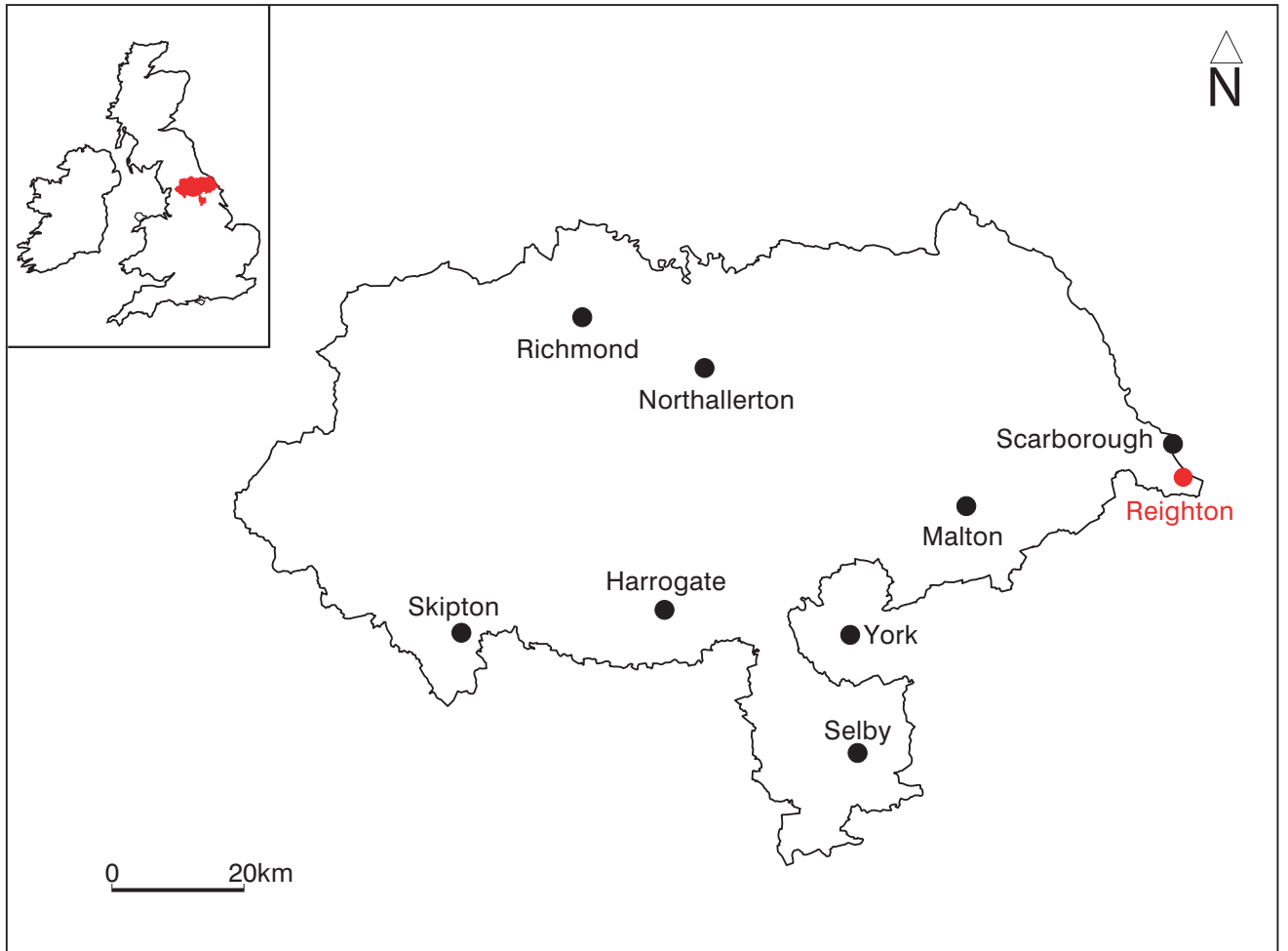
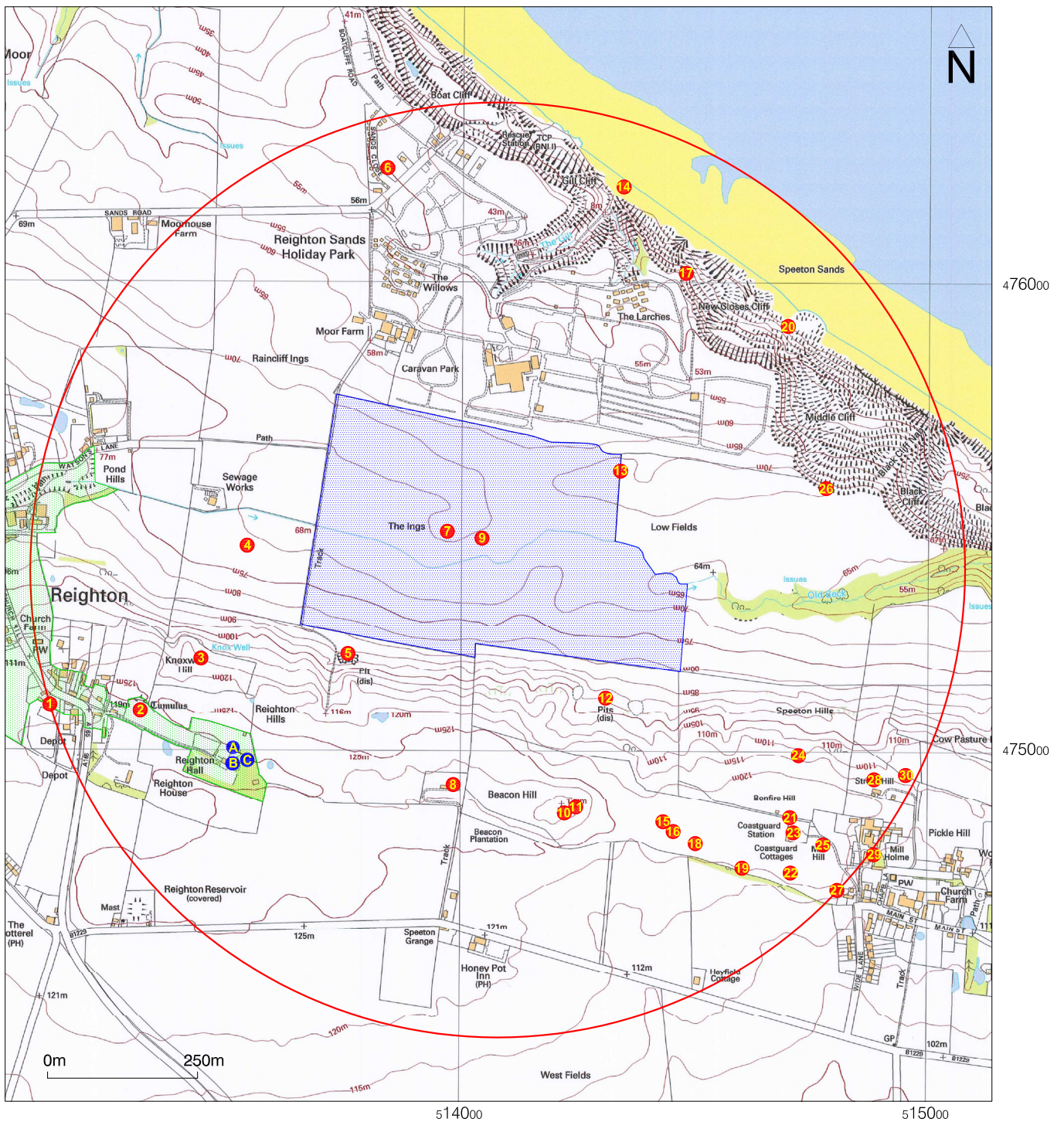




Fig. 1. Site location

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	Study area
	Proposed development area
	Catalogued archaeological feature
	Catalogued listed building
	Reighton Conservation Area


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Fig. 2. The study area and proposed development area with catalogued sites and listed buildings (1:12500 scale)



Fig. 3. Extract from the Speeton Enclosure Map of 1772, with part of the proposed development area highlighted (ERALS ref. IA/156)



Fig. 4. Extract from Jefferys 'Survey of the County of Yorkshire' of 1775, with the study area highlighted and Speeton windmill depicted on its south-eastern edge

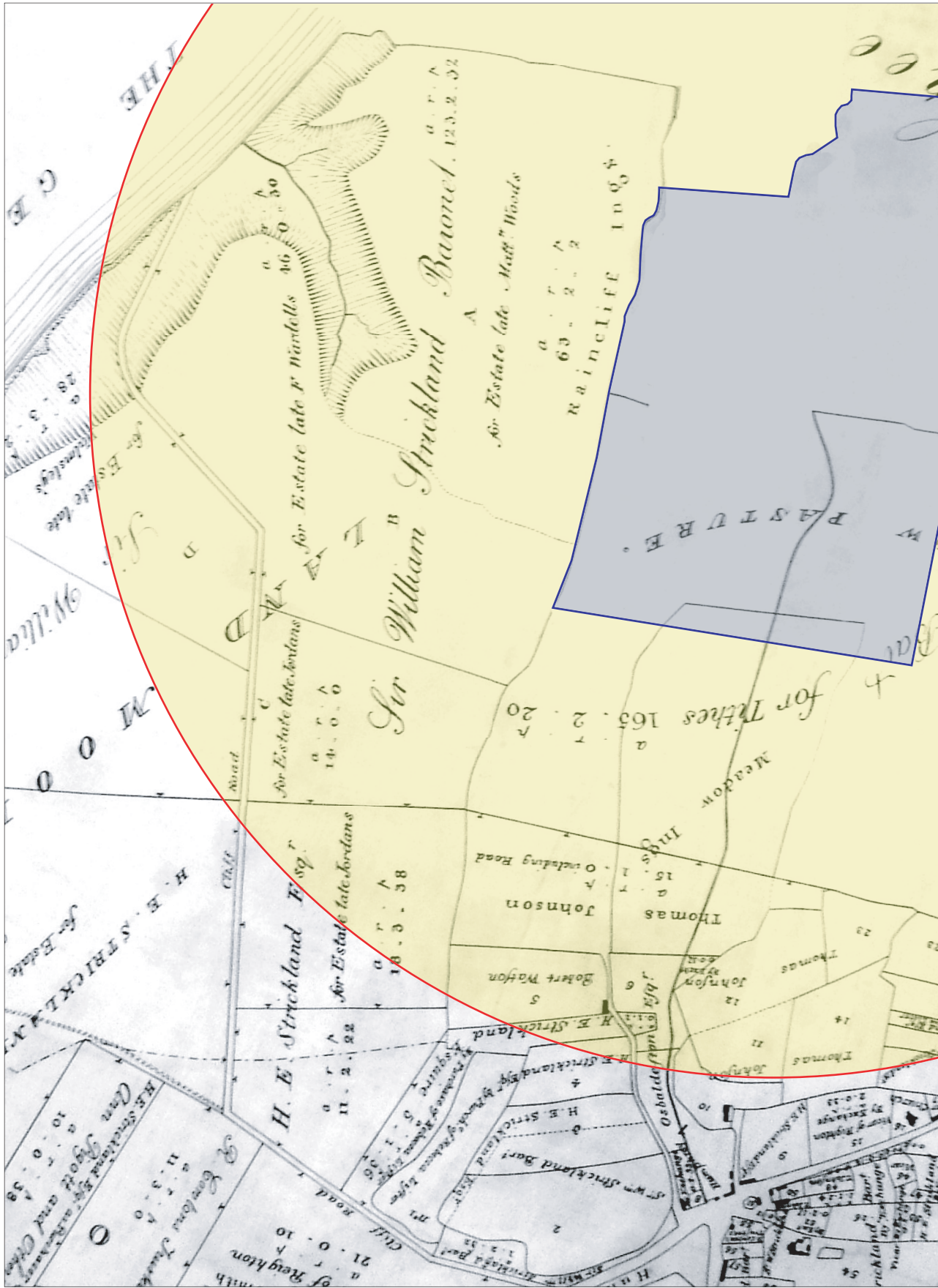


Fig. 5. Extract from the Reighton Enclosure Map of 1820, with part of the study area and proposed development area highlighted (ERALS ref. IA/128)



Fig. 6. Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1853 (sheet 111; ERALS ref. OS/1/111)

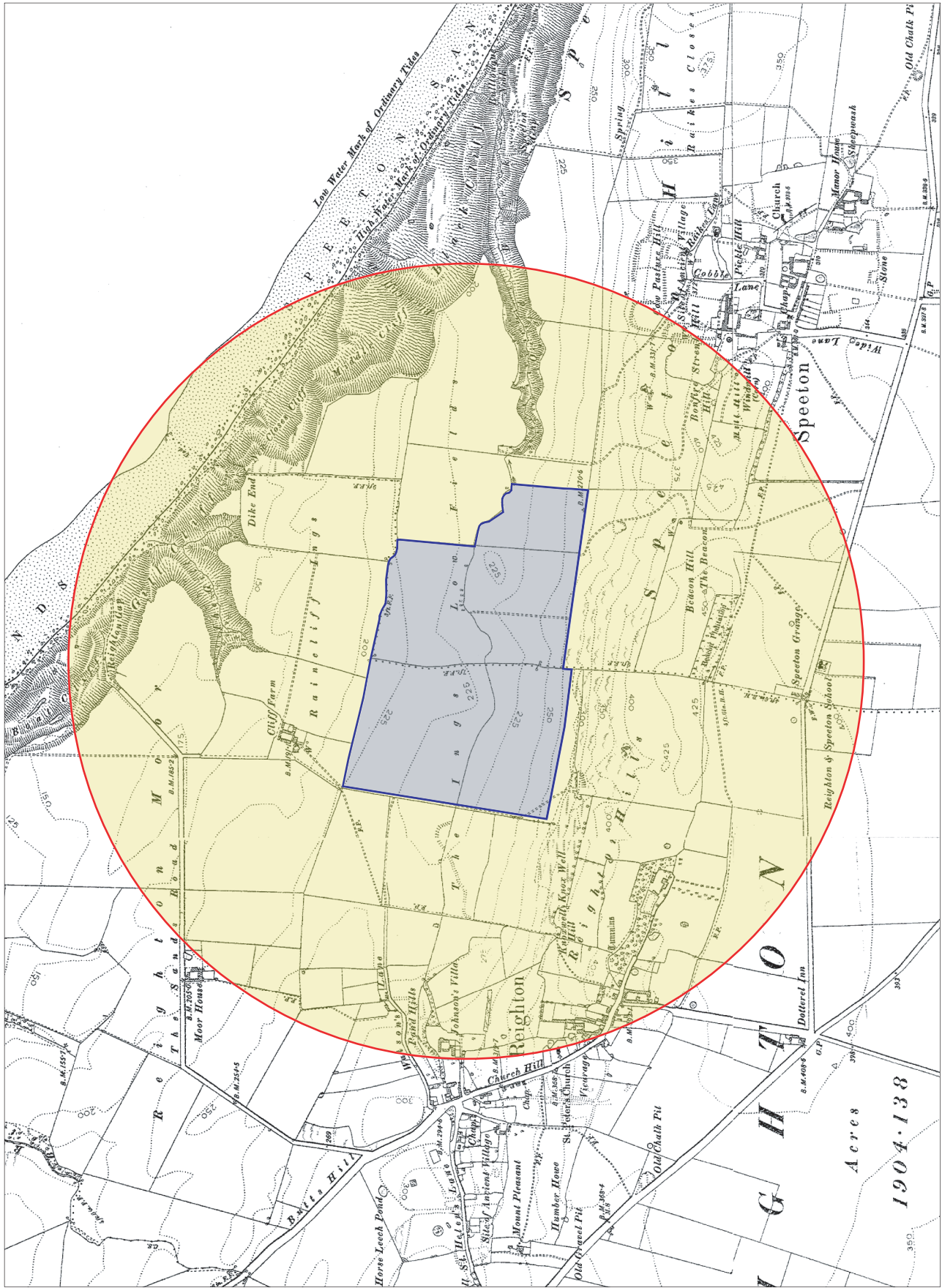


Fig. 7. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1892 and 1893, with the study area and proposed development area highlighted (sheets 110 SE, 111 SW, 127 NE and 128 NW)

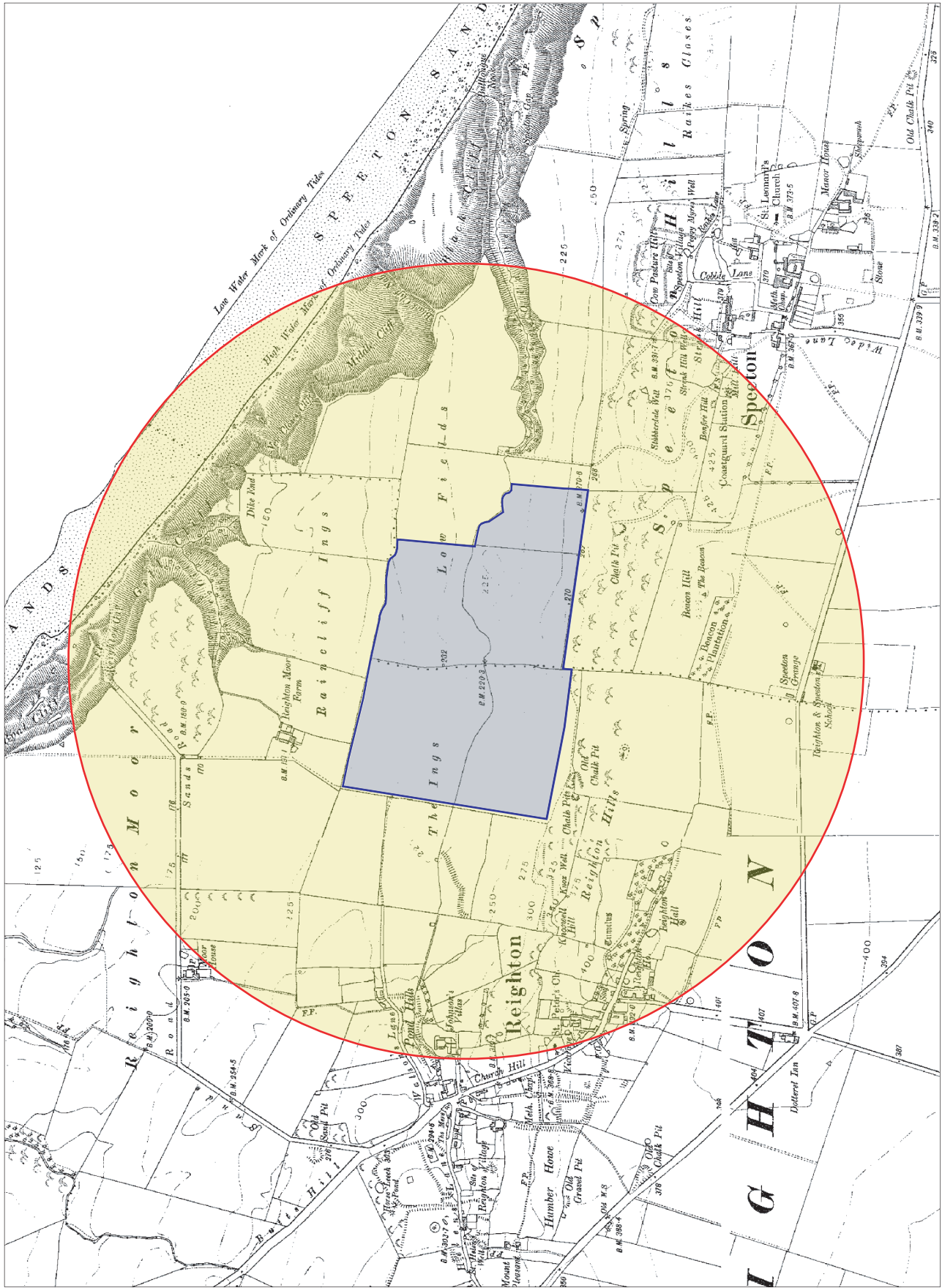


Fig. 8. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps of 1912 and 1913, with the study area and proposed development area highlighted (sheets 110 SE, 111 SW, 127 NE and 128 NW)



Plate 1. The eastern side of the proposed development area with the Speeton Hills escarpment to the left, looking south-west



Plate 2. The south-eastern side of the proposed development area, looking south-west



Plate 3. The eastern side of the proposed development area, looking south-east



Plate 4. The western side of the proposed development area, looking east



Plate 5. Artificially deepened section of Old Beck, looking west



Plate 6. Sub-circular mound, looking south



Plate 7. Pillbox built into the field boundary at the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area, looking south-west