



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**KILLERBY HALL, KILLERBY, CAYTON,
SCARBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

by D.T. Evans and M. Johnson

REPORT NUMBER 2011/58



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Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York, UK, YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk Internet: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

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CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	1
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. THE SITE AND STUDY AREA	1
3. AIMS OF THE STUDY	3
4. METHOD STATEMENT	4
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
6. THE CARTOGRAPHIC, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER EVIDENCE	9
7. STATUTORY LISTINGS	15
8. THE WALKOVER SURVEY	17
9. THE BUILDING SURVEY	20
10. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	22
11. LIST OF SOURCES	22
12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	24
APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS	25
APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF LISTED BUILDINGS	26

Figures

1. Location of Cayton	2
2. Location of Killerby.....	3
3. Red line boundary and area of proposed works.....	4
4. The archaeology of the study area	6
5. Extract from ANGLIAE REGNI HUMFREDO LHVYD DENBIYGIENSE, 1573.....	9
6. Extract from Speed's The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, 1610	10
7. Extract from 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854	10
8. Extract from the 1893 Ordnance Survey map	11
9. Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1971	12

10.	Listed Buildings within the study area.....	16
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Plates

Cover: View of Killerby Hall

1.	Undated, possibly early 20 th century, view of Killerby Hal and Tudor Lodge	13
2.	Interior and exterior views of Killerby Hall Hotel and Country Club.....	14
3.	The north-western corner of the site, looking north-west	17
4.	The south-western lawn area, looking north-east.....	18
5.	Killerby Hall, looking north-east	18
6.	The south-eastern corner of the site / pasture area, looking south-east.....	19
7.	The eastern boundary and pasture area, looking north-east	19
8.	The pasture area with hall in background, looking north	20
9.	The south-west and south-east facades of the hall, looking north	21
10.	The south-west and north-west facades of the hall, looking north-east.....	21

Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
NMR	National Monuments Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
NYHER	North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
UI	Unique Identifier
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

ABSTRACT

Although not extensive there is sufficient evidence to present a broad picture of the study area. The Prehistoric period is quite well represented and although mostly represented by stray finds the fire pit to the south of West Garth, Cayton may be indicative of settlement in the area. Roman material is not common within the study area but does include the stone paved hut which clearly indicates settlement, albeit on a relatively small scale. The complete lack of evidence for the 5th to 11th centuries is somewhat surprising since there is clear documentary evidence for both Cayton and Killerby being in existence by no later than the 11th century. Medieval material from the study area is moderate and there are indications that Killerby is a shrunken medieval village and Killerby Hall, situated close to the road through Killerby, may lie close to the centre of the medieval settlement. Analysis of the readily available evidence suggests that the archaeological potential for the site is moderate to good.

1. INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Bramhall Blenkharn of Malton, on behalf of their clients Mr and Mrs N. Busby, to undertake a desk-based archaeological, historical and buildings assessment of Killerby Hall, Killerby, Cayton, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (NGR TA 0626 8273, Figures 1 and 2) to support a planning application for the site.

This report has been compiled using guidelines laid down by the Institute for Field Archaeologists IFA, (2008) and also the internal notes and guidance as used by York Archaeological Trust and advice supplied by the Historic Environment Team of North Yorkshire County Council.

2. THE SITE AND STUDY AREA

The site (Figure 3) lies immediately south of the B1261 road, some 400m south-east of the east end of Cayton and c.6km south-east of Scarborough. The site is sub-rectangular in shape measuring c.300m north-south and 200m east-west. The hall is a substantial structure, c.40m x 15m, and is located towards the northern end of the site which is bounded to the north by the B1261 road, to the west and east by open ground and to the south by the tree-lined Scarborough to Hull railway line. A small number of ancillary buildings lie a short distance to the west of the hall. The site slopes down from north to south being at c.44m

AOD in the vicinity of the entrance drive to the hall and c.34m AOD towards the centre of the southern boundary. Detailed spot height surveys of both the interior of the hall and of the whole site have been compiled.

The study area was circular with a radius of 1km based on a centre point at NGR TA 0626 8273. Readily accessible material from this study area was examined and the significant items included within this report. Information from outside the study area may also be included in order to provide as full and accurate assessment as practical.

Examination of the digital geology map on the British Geological Survey's website indicated that the solid geology of the site consists of West Walton Clay Formation, Amptill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation. The superficial deposit was listed as Diamicton, a poorly sorted sedimentary deposit sometimes of glacial origin.



Figure 1 Location of Cayton (highlighted in blue)



Figure 2 Location of Killerby

3. AIMS OF THE STUDY

- to elucidate and assess the current state of knowledge about the archaeology and history of the site, and in particular the structural development of the hall, using a wide range of readily accessible sources.
- to undertake a walkover survey of the site to establish the current topography of the area and how, or if, it has changed in the past.
- to understand the current state of historical knowledge about the site's topographic evolution and historical development, utilising a wide range of sources, in order to contribute to the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy in relation to proposals for future works.

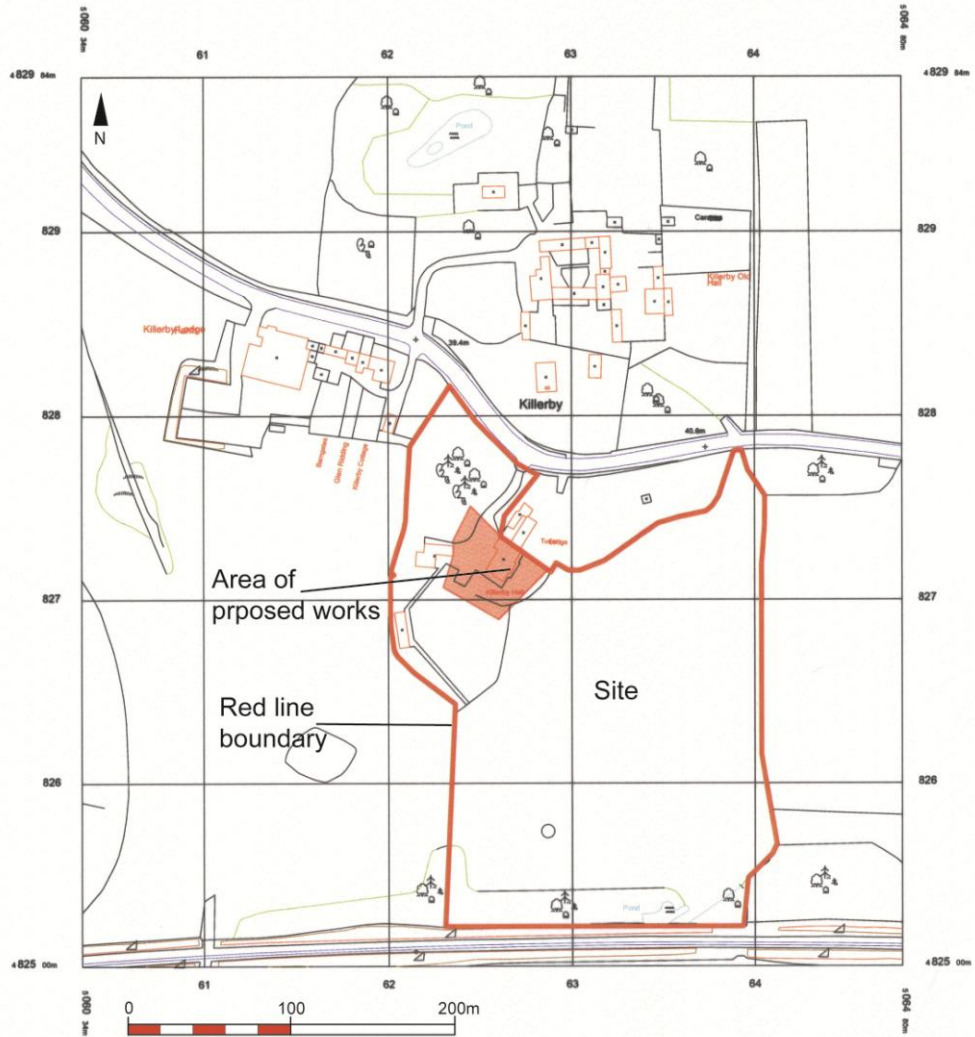


Figure 3 Red line boundary and area of proposed works
(Based on architects plan)

4. METHOD STATEMENT

This report was compiled using a variety of sources, some readily accessible and others not so accessible. The online English Heritage websites Pastscape and Viewfinder were both searched as was the online database managed by the Archaeology Data Service. The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was examined. Other websites visited included the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs, British History Online, National Archives Online, the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database and the borehole gazetteer of the British Geological Survey. The relevant section of the English Heritage Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: Whitby to Reighton was also examined.

Further information was derived from a commissioned search of the National Monuments Record.

The site has been the subject of a walkover survey during which notes were made and a number of colour digital photographs were taken.

All original records pertaining to this report are currently held by the York Archaeological Trust under their project code 5547.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The available archaeological evidence (Figure 4) from the study area is only moderate but enough to present a reasonably clear picture of the archaeology of the area. The numbers in bold refer to Figure 4. It should be noted that further information may be present in the Desk-Based Assessment (Dickson and Hopkinson, 2000) for the Cayton to Muston pipeline.

5.1.1 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (UP TO 1ST CENTURY AD)

A Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead **(1)** (NMR UI 80129) has been recovered during drainage works on land to the south of West Garth. The search of the Pastscape database revealed that just beyond the study area, near to Coulson's Carr, had been found two Bronze-Age flanged axes **(2)** (Pastscape ref 80122) one in the winter of 1924-5 and the other in the following winter. Information from the North Yorkshire HER provided some additional evidence for this period. Following a geophysical survey of land to the south of West Garth in Cayton trial trenching located a prehistoric fire pit **(3)** (NYHER ENY 4578). A Neolithic unstratified find, ?axe, **(4)** (NYHER MNY 12588) has been found at Killerby Grange and a Middle Bronze Age dagger **(5)** (NYHER MNY 12589) was recovered from land c.750m to the west of the grange.

5.1.2 THE ROMAN PERIOD (1ST TO 4TH CENTURIES)

The above drainage works also produced a Roman coin of Maximianus **(6)** (NMR UI 80129), probably of the late 3rd century. An excavation prior to building work in the 1960s revealed a stone paved hut of Romano – British date and also a quantity of 4th century pottery **(7)** (NMR UI 80149). The North Yorkshire HER indicated that the trial trenches on land to the south of West Garth located a number of features of this period **(8)** (NYHER ENY 4578).

5.1.3 THE ANGLIAN AND ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN PERIODS (5TH TO 11TH CENTURIES)

Neither the National Monuments Record or the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, or the online resources examined, provided any evidence for this period.

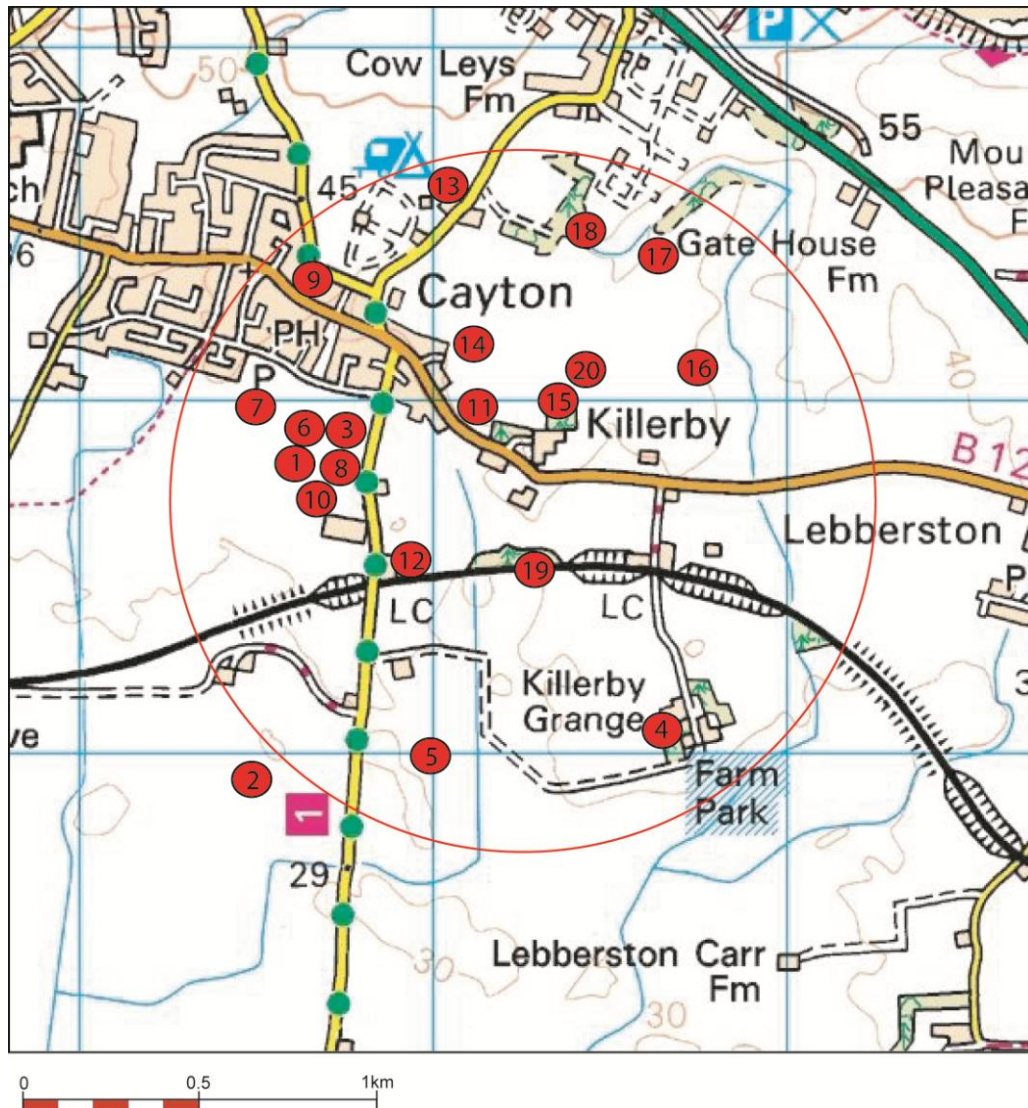


Figure 4 The archaeology of the study area

5.1.4 THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (11TH TO 16TH CENTURIES)

The church of St. John The Baptist in Church Lane, Cayton has a 12th century nave and chancel and a 15th century tower and north chapel (9) (NMR UI 1056967). Information from the North Yorkshire HER included ridge and furrow earthworks of this period in the excavations on land to the south of West Garth (10) (NYHER ENY 4578). Also a number of coins of the 12th – 15th century possibly associated with three house platforms (11) (NYHER MNY 12543) have been recorded from a site c.300m east-north-east of Killerby Old Hall.

5.1.5 THE POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIODS (16TH TO 21ST CENTURIES)

The site of Cayton Station (**12**) (NMR UI 500210), closed in 1952, is known and the station building survives as a private domestic dwelling. Information from the North Yorkshire HER indicates that an area of ridge and furrow (**13**) (NYHER MNY 31679) has been recorded immediately north of Glebe Farm and was believed to be of this date as was another area of ridge and furrow (**14**) (NYHER MNY 31680) to the south of Glebe Farm. Further ridge and furrow (**15**) (NYHER MNY 31682) is known c.120m north of Killerby Old Hall and at a site (**16**) (NYHER MNY 31683) c.340m north-east of Killerby Croft. Other evidence for ridge and furrow of this period comes from south of Cayton Bay Holiday Village (**17**) (NYHER MNY 31684) and from other areas (**18**) (NYHER MNY 31433) south and west of the holiday village. Virtual all of the above ridge and furrow has been levelled at some point after the 1940s. The railway line from Scarborough through Bridlington to Hull is listed as a monument by the NMR (**19**) (NMR UI 1375144). A short distance to the north-east of Killerby Old Hall is the site of a World War II Lysander aircraft crash (**20**) (NYHER MNY 26498).

5.2 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As with many of the smaller settlements of North Yorkshire the origins of Killerby are obscure but the 'by' element indicates Viking influence. Certainly Killerby is mentioned in the Domesday Book, where it is referred to as 'Chilvertebi or Chilvertesbi' and it is thought to derive from the personal name 'Chiluert' (Smith, 1969).

Little is known of the history and development of Killerby and it appears to have been always overshadowed by Cayton which was also mentioned in the Domesday Book, as 'Caitune'. Killerby has long been part of the parish of Cayton, and in the ancient wapentake and liberty of Pickering Lythe, together with Deepdale and Osgodby. The parish now includes the village of Eastfield which was a creation of the 20th century.

Before the Norman Conquest it is recorded that two caracutes at Killerby were held by Blac and Sprot as two 'manors' and by 1086 these were in the hands of William de Percy. The land at Killerby was still held by William's descendants in 1638. There is a record of Simon de Cresacre or Killerby being an under-tenant in 1284-5 and also in 1302-3. John de Killerby paid the subsidy in 1327, a Thomas de Killerby is mentioned in 1363 and was the tenant in 1368. A John de Killerby is recorded in 1406 and William de Killerby in 1417. From the late 15th century until 1726 the manor was held by members of the Beilby family. It was then purchased by Henry Bower of Bridlington and in 1786 his nephew, Freeman Bower, died at Killerby (Old) Hall (British History Online).

A number of trade directories and guides, mainly of the 19th century, were searched and some useful information extracted. An early 19th century directory (Baines, 1823) does not specifically mention Killerby but the entry for Cayton lists gentry, blacksmiths, farmers, schoolmasters, shoemakers, shopkeepers, wheelwrights, victuallers, a tailor and a butcher.

Another 19th century work (Lewis, 1835) does not give trades or professions but does give a total population of 519 for the whole of Cayton parish. Unfortunately it continues by saying that Cayton-Deepdale accounts for 447 of these and Osgodby 72 which would make the population of Killerby 0 which is most unlikely.

A slightly later directory (White, 1840) mentions many of the above trades or professions but also includes a specific reference to one John Emmerson, farmer, of Killerby (Old) Hall.

A national publication of the 1860s (Virtue & Co, 1868) does not list trades and professions but after stating that Killerby is a hamlet in the parish of Cayton continues; 'It is situated near the coast and had formerly a castle built by Brian Fitzalan in the reign of Edward I'. Unfortunately similar information is available for a castle at Killerby, near Catterick, North Yorkshire (NMR UI 1390628) and it is quite possible that the two Killerbys have been mixed up.

A late 19th century directory (Bulmer, 1890) gives some useful information on Killerby. Under miscellaneous trades is listed James Cooper of Killerby (Old) Hall and a farmer, George North, of Killerby Grange. It also gives the total population of Cayton parish as 609 indicating an increase of 90 since 1835.

An early 20th century directory (Scarborough, 1905) mentions the following; James Cooper Esq of Killerby (Old) Hall (almost certainly the same person as in Bulmer, 1890), Thos Moody, labourer and J. Newham, farmer, both of Killerby Grange, Robert Russell, coachman and gardener of Killerby (?New) Hall, Henry Simpson, labourer of Killerby Grange Cottages, Chris Stubbs, butcher of High Killerby, John Watson, labourer, Killerby Grange Cottages and J. Winter of Killerby Old Hall.

During much of the 20th century farming remained the principal occupation in the area. More recent times have seen a large growth in the holiday business and Killerby Old Hall is now a holiday centre. Other local attractions are the Stained Glass Centre on Killerby Lane and the Playdale Farm Park for children off Station Road, Cayton.

The history of the hall itself does not appear to have been documented but it believed to have been constructed in 1892 (information-britain) as a more spacious home for the owner of Killerby Old Hall, James Cooper (pers comm.). It is not known when the annexe known as Tudor Lodge was added but it seems that it was within the lifetime of James Cooper for the benefit of his son. Internal evidence may indicate that the residence was commandeered and used by the RAF during the Second World War (Ibid). The hall is currently a private dwelling.

6. THE CARTOGRAPHIC, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER EVIDENCE

6.1 THE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Quite a number of maps from the 16th century onwards include the Scarborough area but normally at such a scale that only the largest or most important places are depicted. Thus a map of the late 16th century (*Angliae Regni*, 1573 in Whitaker, 1933) shows Scarborough and Filey but nothing between them (Figure 5).

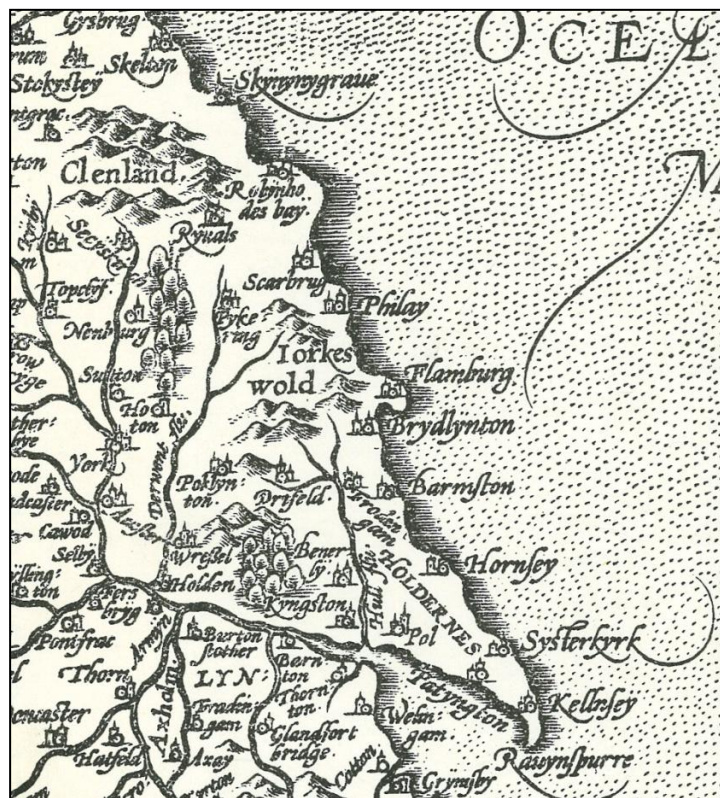


Figure 5 Extract from "ANGLIAE REGNI HVMFREDO LHVYD DENBYGIENSE," 1573

A slightly later map (Speed, 1610) shows more detail and does indicate Cayton, spelt Caton, and a number of nearby settlements such as Osgodby and Lebberton but not Killerby (Figure 6).

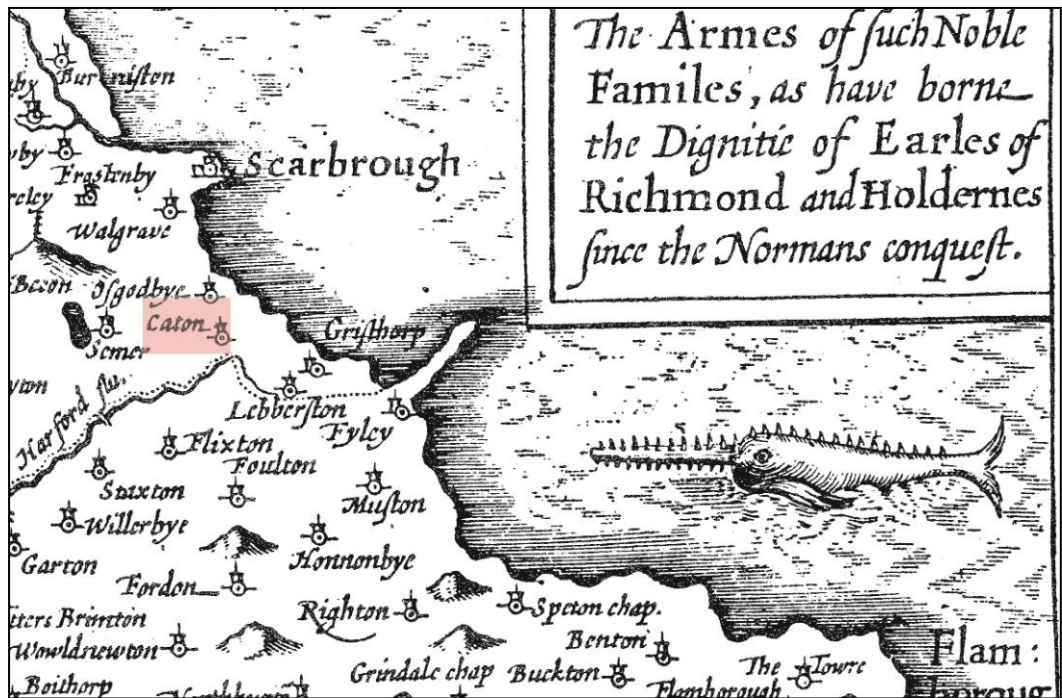


Figure 6 Extract from Speed's "The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire", 1610

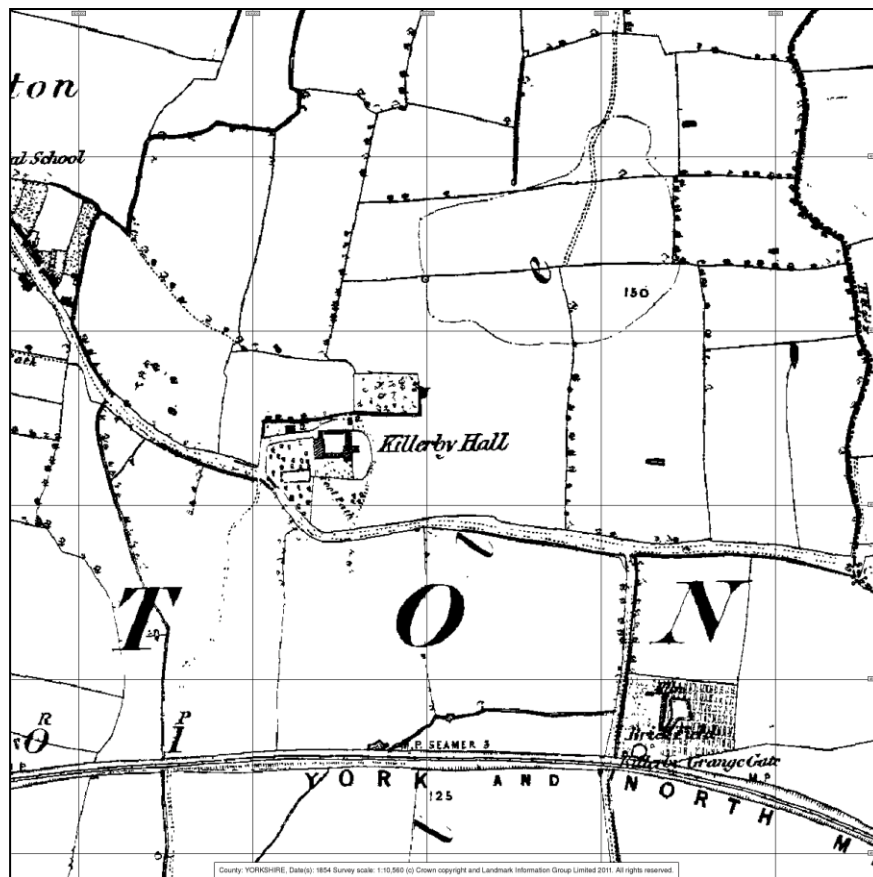


Figure 7 Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854

An early 19th century map (Smith, 1806) which covers the area marks Cayton but not Killerby. A later Boundary Commission Report Map (HMSO, 1832) lacks detail and does not mention Killerby or Cayton. However, the First Edition map of the Ordnance Survey (O.S, 1854) shows Cayton in some detail as well as Killerby (Old) Hall, the line of the Scarborough to Hull railway and the field boundaries in the mid 19th century.

On the 1893 Ordnance Survey map a spring is marked to the north-east of Killerby Old Hall, marked as such, but the principal difference is the appearance of the new hall, marked simply as Killerby Hall. Some useful information can be derived from this map. It appears that the ground taken for the hall at least partly overrides a field boundary visible on the 1854 map. There is no indication of the Tudor Lodge and the area around Killerby Hall now appears to be partially wooded as it is now, but was not apparently in 1854.

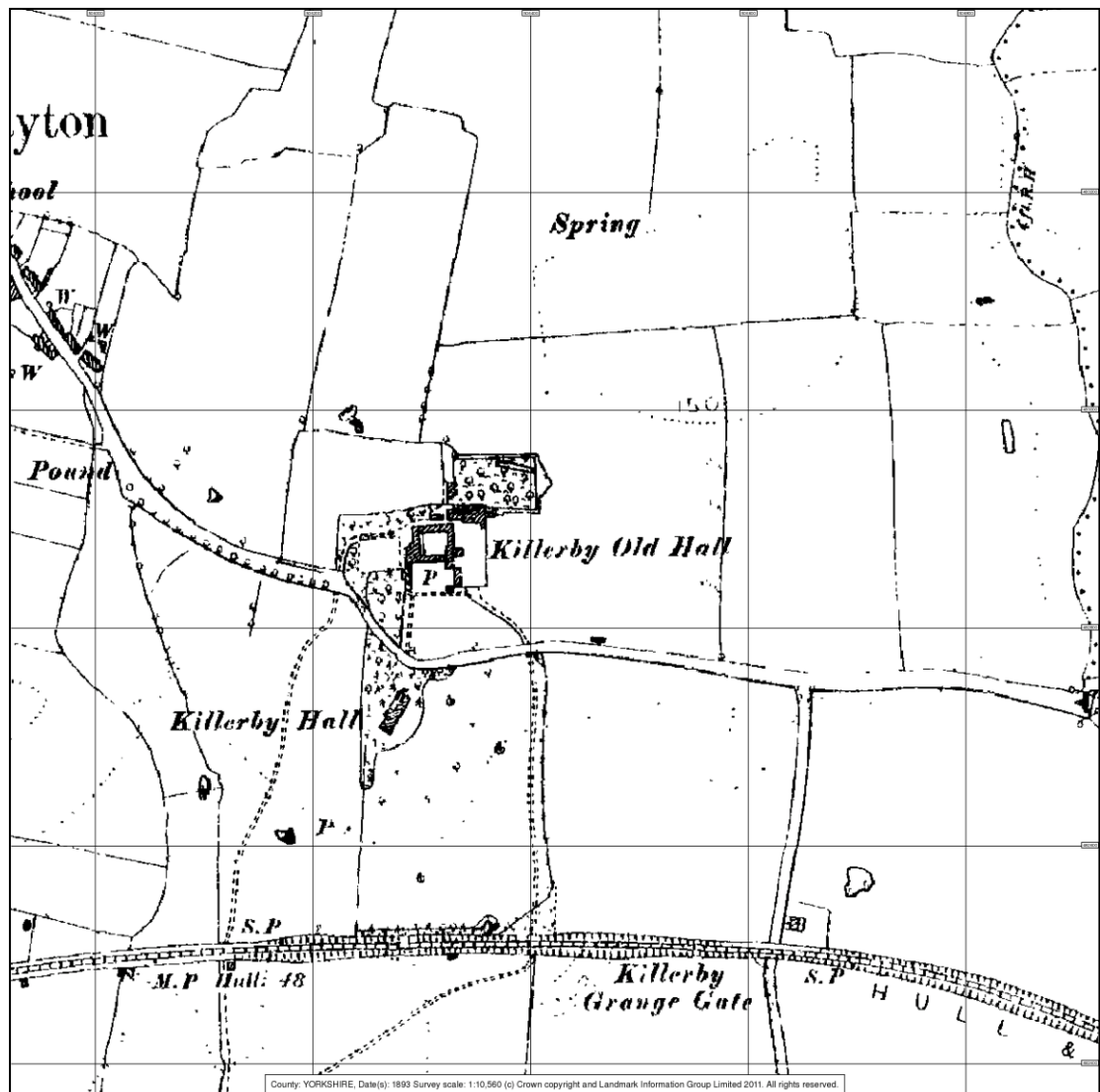


Figure 8 Extract from the 1893 Ordnance Survey map

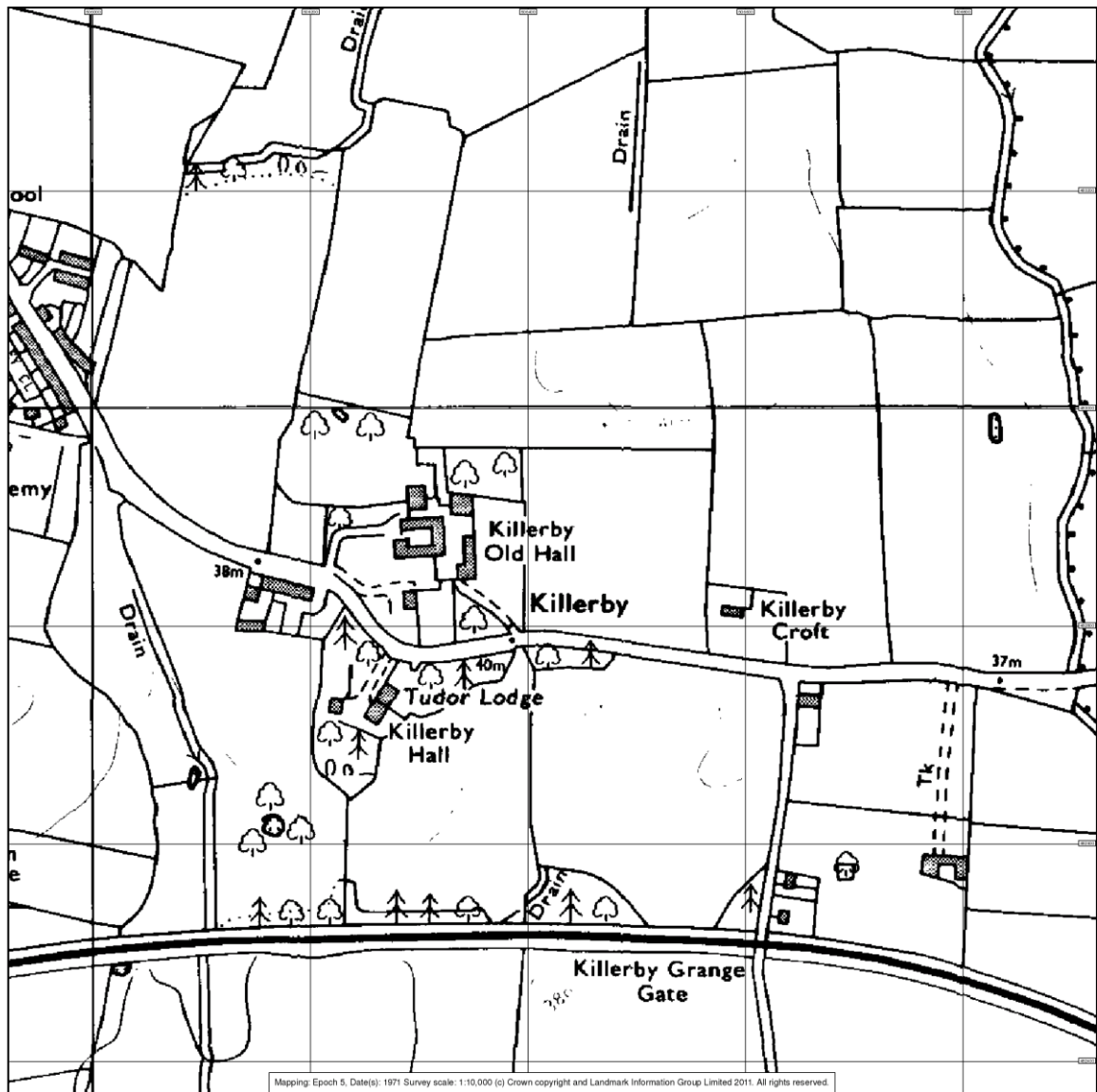


Figure 9 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1971

By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1971 there have been a few more changes. Killerby Lodge Farm is depicted, although not named, immediately to the east of the present site and more detail is available for the area of Killerby Old Hall. On this map the Tudor Lodge is both depicted and named and the trees screening the Scarborough – Hull railway are clearly indicated. A small structure to the west of the south-west end of Killerby Hall, not present on the 1893 map, is also indicated but its function is uncertain and comparison with a modern map hints that this structure has been demolished or extensively modified since 1971.

6.2 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Although a number of sources, including the North Yorkshire Archives Online Catalogue, were searched no old photographs of Killerby Hall and its grounds were located. However, during the visit for the site walkover the current owner produced a small collection of old photos which fell roughly into two categories. Firstly were a group of photographs of various unidentified persons apparently on the lawn immediately south-west of the Hall. The second group comprised a number of views of the lawns and gardens around the Hall. These had no captions and it was not possible to be certain of where they were taken since the grounds appear to have changed somewhat since they were taken. Some at least should date from the early 20th century since amongst these photos are a number which have been identified as of the James Cooper who was living at the Hall in 1905. Possibly of the early 20th century is a fine photo of the south-west and south-east facades of the Hall (Plate 1) showing little difference to the present day although much of the south-west end is covered by ivy.



*Plate 1 Undated, possibly early 20th century, view of Killerby Hall and Tudor Lodge
Reproduced by permission of Mrs S. Bushby*

Another photo of some interest is a photo montage postcard with views mainly of the interior but with a near identical view of the south-west and south-east facades (Plate 2) possibly indicating a broadly similar date, early 20th century, to Plate 1. This photo / postcard is of special interest since on it is printed the caption "Killerby Hall Hotel and Country Club" perhaps suggesting a commercial use of the premises after the ownership of James Cooper.

A search of the internet failed to locate any further information concerning this usage of the Hall.

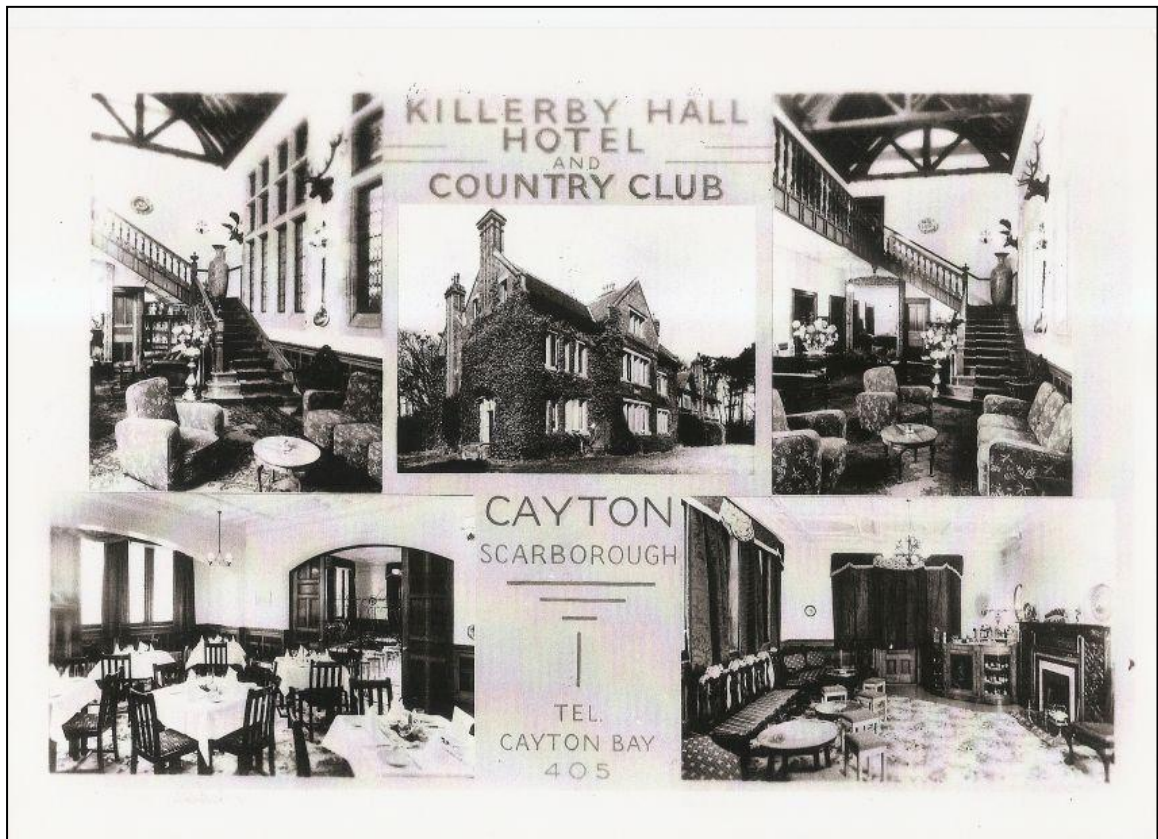


Plate 2 Interior and exterior views of Killerby Hall Hotel and Country Club, undated but probably early 20th century

Reproduced by permission of Mrs S. Bushby

6.3 OTHER EVIDENCE

6.3.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

A search was made of the University of Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photographs online catalogue. This revealed that there were no oblique or vertical photographs in the collection covering Cayton or Killerby.

A search of the Archaeology Data Service database found a small number of 1940s photos held by the NMR but these only covered the military installations along the Cayton Bay coastline and none of those examined covered the area of the present site.

6.3.2 BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The online borehole catalogue of the British Geological Survey was searched and it was found that there were no boreholes recorded within the red-line site boundary. A small number did lie within the study area. One of these at Killerby Grange (BGS ref TA08SE6, NGR TA 0670 8200) lying some 800m south-east of Killerby Hall was from the 19th century and provided no useful information. The nearest to Killerby Hall was along Cayton Station Road (BGS ref TA08SE25, NGR TA 0588 8288), c.400m to the west-north-west had been drilled in 1988 and gave detailed geological information since a scan of the original borehole log was available to view online but as with most of these type of records provided no useful archaeological information.

6.3.3 ENGLISH HERITAGE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATABASE

This database was searched and no record was found of any geophysical surveys within the site or study area or in the vicinity of Killerby. A number of surveys have taken place in this area of North Yorkshire and include Seamer Carr (EH refs 472-475), Staxton (EH ref 616), Crossgates Farm, Seamer (EH ref 1447), Crossgates Farm IV (EH ref 1449), Ayton Road, Seamer (EH ref 1455) and Spital Farm, Staxton (EH ref 2895). Although not on the current survey database the North Yorkshire HER records show that the trial trenching on land to the south of West Garth, Cayton was preceded by a geophysical survey (NYHER ENY 4400).

6.3.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION - NATIONAL MAPPING PROJECT

The study area has been the subject of a Historic Landscape Characterisation Survey. Apart from the village of Cayton much of the land within the present study area is agricultural land which has been subjected to piecemeal enclosure of the post-medieval period. The National Mapping Project data revealed only a small number of now vanished field boundaries, all to the north of the B1261

7. STATUTORY LISTINGS

7.1 LISTED BUILDINGS

Information from the North Yorkshire HER indicates that just four listed buildings lie within the study area. The numbers in bold refer to Figure 10. The buildings were; The Church of Saint John the Baptist, Church Lane, Cayton, Grade I (**1**) (NYHER DNY 11105), 87 Main Street, Cayton, Grade II (**2**) (NYHER DNY 11106), Killerby Old Hall, Killerby, Cayton, Grade II (**3**) (NYHER DNY 12998) and Whitfield Cottage, Main Street, Cayton, Grade II (**4**) (NYHER DNY 12999). No further information was derived from any other source.



Figure 10 Listed Buildings within the study area

7.2 CONSERVATION AREAS

No part of the site lies within any Conservation Area. However, the study area encompasses the whole of Cayton Conservation Area which is centred on Main Street.

7.3 OTHER LISTINGS

The North Yorkshire HER search indicated that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites lie within the boundary of the study area. However, the North Yorkshire HER does indicate that the World War II Lysander crash site to the north-east of Killerby is designated as Protected Military Remains although the pilot was only slightly injured and the air gunner received no injuries.

The aircraft was later written off but it is not clear if the wrecked plane was removed from the site (Yorkshire-aircraft.co.uk).

8. THE WALKOVER SURVEY

The site was visited on 30th August 2011 and a walkover survey conducted. This is described in this section. Since the proposed work may affect the fabric of parts of the hall a basic survey of the existing structure was undertaken and this is described below in Section 9.



Plate 3 The north-western corner of the site, looking north-west

The area between the hall and the B1261 is, apart from the drive, mainly lawn but with trees forming a screen by the road and the north-west boundary of the site. A number of mature trees are situated within the central parts of this lawn. Much of the lawn is roughly level but there is a quite sharp slope down towards the main road. West of the south-west end of the hall is a more modern building used as a holiday let. The ground in the vicinity of this is still mainly lawn but with shrubs and small trees at intervals rather than the more mature trees to the north-east. Towards the south-western limit of the lawn, adjacent to part of the north-western boundary of the site, stands a small brick-built structure which is in use as stables for horses. The area described above effectively makes up the north-west corner of the site.



Plate 4 The south-western lawn area, looking north-east



Plate 5 Killerby Hall, looking north-east



Plate 6 The south-eastern corner of the site / pasture area, looking south-east



Plate 7 The eastern boundary and pasture area, looking north-east



Plate 8 The pasture area with hall in background, looking north

Much of the rest of the site is rough grass / pasture, most of it in use for grazing horses although part of it contains a series of horse jumps. This pasture slopes downward, sometimes quite steeply, to the south levelling out at the southern site boundary, a screen of trees marking the northern limit of land occupied by part of the Scarborough to Hull railway line. The Eastern boundary of the pasture land is marked by a mature hedge and the northern by a low fence beyond which lies a semi-wooded area which is not part of the site.

9. THE BUILDING SURVEY

The hall is of two storey's, constructed of red brick with substantial stone dressings to window and door openings. Many of the windows are large though are broken into smaller glazed areas by stone mullions. All roofs are pitched, with gabled ends, and have a covering of red tiles. There are red ceramic ridge tiles to the apex of the roof and heavy stone coping to the gables. Drainage of the roof is via cast iron guttering to the eaves and lead-lined roof valley's that feed to cast iron hoppers and down-pipes of cast iron. There is a fine terracotta panel, within a classical surround, that depicts a cooper working on a barrel. This may be a reference to the surname of the builder and original owner of the hall. There are three

chimney stacks, each of which is has restrained decoration in brick. Stylistically, the hall belongs to the later 19th century and draws on the Gothic tradition. This Gothic influence is highlighted by a full-height hall on the north-west side which takes up a substantial part of the building's footprint.



Plate 9 The south-west and south-east facades of the hall, looking north



Plate 10 The south-west and north-west facades of the hall, looking north-east

10. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Although there was no confirmed archaeological evidence from the site the overall evidence from the study area indicates activity in the vicinity of Killerby from the Neolithic Period onwards, albeit with a gap in the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods. However, place name evidence and the inclusion of Killerby in the Domesday Book strongly suggests that the origins of Killerby go back to at least the Anglo-Scandinavian Period and that a settlement of this era existed in the immediately vicinity. If so then it would be quite normal to expect it concentrated around the only road through Killerby, the present B1261. The present site is also on high well drained ground and therefore suitable for settlement of any period. It is thus considered that archaeological remains may well exist on the site and given that there has been relatively little modern disturbance away from the hall then the remains could be quite well preserved although partially truncated by agricultural activity which appears to have been the principal function of the site until the end of the 19th century.

Although of no great age Killerby Hall has a number of interesting features both externally and internally and should the proposed works involve any demolition or substantial alteration to the fabric some form of building recording might be justified since there is no evidence of any detailed survey of the structure apart from the modern architects drawings.

11. LIST OF SOURCES

11.1 PRINTED SOURCES

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Research and author

D.T. Evans

Building Survey

M. Johnson

Illustrations

D.T. Evans

Photography

D.T. Evans and M. Johnson

Editor

M.R. Stockwell

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

NUMBER	ADDRESS	TYPE	NGR	SOURCE / REF
1	Land south of West Garth, Cayton	Bronze-Age arrowhead	TA 0561 8291	NMR UI 80129
2	Coulson's Carr, Cayton	Two Bronze-Age axes	TA 0533 8179	Pastscape 80122
3	Land south of West Garth, Cayton	Prehistoric Fire pit	TA 0570 8290	NYHER ENY 4578
4	Killerby Grange	Neolithic ?axe	TA 0670 8210	NYHER MNY 12588
5	Cayton	Middle Bronze-Age dagger	TA 0600 8200	NYHER MNY 12589
6	Land south of West Garth, Cayton	Roman coin	TA 0561 8291	NMR UI 80129
7	3 Green Croft Gardens, Cayton	Roman stone paved hut and 4 th century pottery	TA 0550 8300	NMR UI 80149
8	Land south of West Garth, Cayton	Roman features	TA 0570 8290	NYHER ENY 4578
9	Church Lane, Cayton	Medieval church	TA 0566 8332	NMR UI 1056967
10	Land south of West Garth, Cayton	Medieval ridge and furrow	TA 0570 8290	NYHER ENY 4578
11	Land c.300m east-north-east of Killerby Old Hall	Medieval coins and house platforms	TA 0610 8300	NYHER MNY 12543
12	Station Road, Cayton	Site of Cayton Railway Station	TA 0580 8240	NMR UI 500210
13	Land north of Glebe Farm	Post-Medieval ridge and furrow	TA 0601 8362	NYHER MNY 31679
14	Land south of Glebe Farm	Post-Medieval ridge and furrow	TA 0601 8316	NYHER MNY 31680
15	Land c.120m north of Killerby Old Hall	Post-Medieval ridge and furrow	TA 0643 8302	NYHER MNY 31682
16	Land c.340m north-east of Killerby Croft	Post-Medieval ridge and furrow	TA 0679 8313	NYHER MNY 31683
17	Land south of Cayton Bay Holiday Village	Post-Medieval ridge and furrow	TA 0660 8340	NYHER MNY 31684

18	Land south and west of Cayton Bay Holiday Village	Post-Medieval ridge and furrow	TA 0650 8371	NYHER MNY 31433
19	Southern half of study area	Scarborough to Hull Railway	TA 0632 8252	NMR UI 1375144
20	North-east of Killerby Hall	World War II Lysander aircraft crash site	TA 0650 8310	NYHER MNY 26498

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF LISTED BUILDINGS

NUMBER	ADDRESS	GRADE	NGR	SOURCE / REF
1	Church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Cayton	I	TA 0560 8330	NYHER DNY 11105
2	87 Main Street, Cayton	II	TA 0560 8332	NYHER DNY 11106
3	Killerby Old Hall, Killerby, Cayton	II	TA 0628 8287	NYHER DNY 12998
4	Whitfield Cottage, Main Street, Cayton	II	TA 0599 8305	NYHER DNY 12999