

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE BARN PUBLIC HOUSE OSGODBY NR SCARBOROUGH

NYCC HER	
SNY	19195
ENY	6424
CNY	
Parish	4053
Rec'd	

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a watching brief carried out at a site at Osgodby, near Scarborough on 16th and 23rd April, 1998; Grid Reference TA 0556 8473, Site Code TB/97A.

The watching brief was carried out by The Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society at the request of the Camerons Brewery Co. during the installation of adventure play equipment on a small area of land at the rear of the public house. The Barn Public House is now known as The Poachers Pocket following the renovation works which are referred to in Interim Report No. 28. This report should be read in conjunction with Interim Report 28.

Planning permission was granted for the formation of the play area subject to an archaeological condition. The proposed play area is within a totally enclosed grassed area located immediately to the West of a range of brick and stone outbuildings (Figure 1A). Whilst all the boundary walls are stone, both the north and south walls are relatively recent; the north wall is not shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map, whilst the south wall is in a different position to that shown on the same map. Re-used masonry is evident in the north wall and this is referred to later.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The full historical background to this site is set out in Interim Report No. 28, and it is not proposed to repeat it here. The current site is shown on the first large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1852 as part of a larger garden or orchard. Later maps are not helpful as to the use. The range of outbuildings to the east is shown on the 1852 map, but the clamp fired bricks forming the west and east walls would suggest a date not much earlier than this.

METHODOLOGY

It had originally been envisaged that the ground level would be significantly reduced over the whole area and the purpose of the watching brief would be to monitor this ground disturbance. In the event, the existing ground level was substantially retained. The work carried out on 16th April 1998 was the excavation of 23 holes to take the supporting poles for the single item of adventure play equipment. The location of these holes is shown on Figure 1B. The holes were 300mm by 300mm in plan, and 800mm deep. Closely spaced sets of holes i.e. 1,3 and 4;11,12 and 13, and 18,19 and 20 were combined into slit trenches 1200mm long, but the same width and depth as the others. The watching brief therefore took the form of observation of the hand excavation of each hole, coupled with the recording by photography and notes of the findings. It transpired that each excavation revealed a dark brown gritty loam (100) in each case. At the 800 mm point a pale brown gritty loam (101) was encountered, containing fragments of limestone and occasional glacial pebbles. No archaeological features were noted in any of the excavations.

Both the dark brown loamy topsoil (100) and the sub-soil (101) were almost completely sterile in terms of artifacts, producing only two small bones, a few nails (19th century) a modern broken door lock, fragments of broken brick and three sherds of pottery. Only the pot-sherds were retained. Two were 19th century and the third 20th century.

The ground surface in the investigation area is 270mm above the car park to the south and a similar depth lower than the ground to the north.

The work carried out on 23rd April 1998 consisted of the removal, by small machine of the turf to a depth of approx 100mm over an area of 100 square metres. This revealed that the dark brown

gritty loam (100) was consistent throughout the whole of the stripped area, i.e. there was no evidence of features such as walls, cuts fill or even less substantial garden features.

The opportunity was also taken to examine the three boundary walls. The north boundary wall was found to contain three fragments of re-used worked stone, two of which were fragments of stone mullion and the third possibly a piece of door jamb. These could be re-used from the Chantry Chapel, demolished in 1971 or The Old Hall which has been subject to very extensive late 20th century alterations-see Interim Report 28. However the masonry fragments were much less eroded than those reported in Interim Report 28. The masonry fragments were photographed and sketch drawings made.

CONCLUSIONS

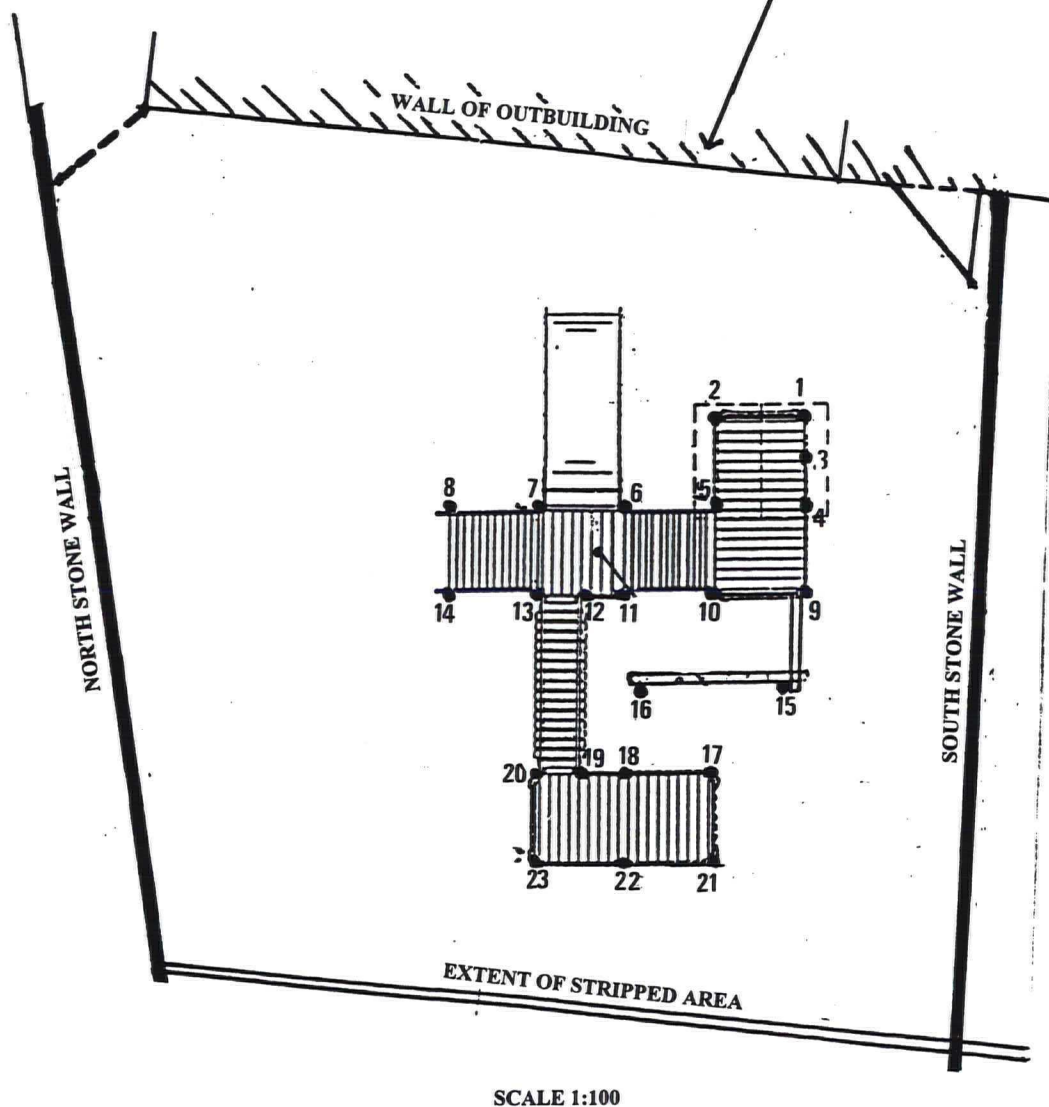
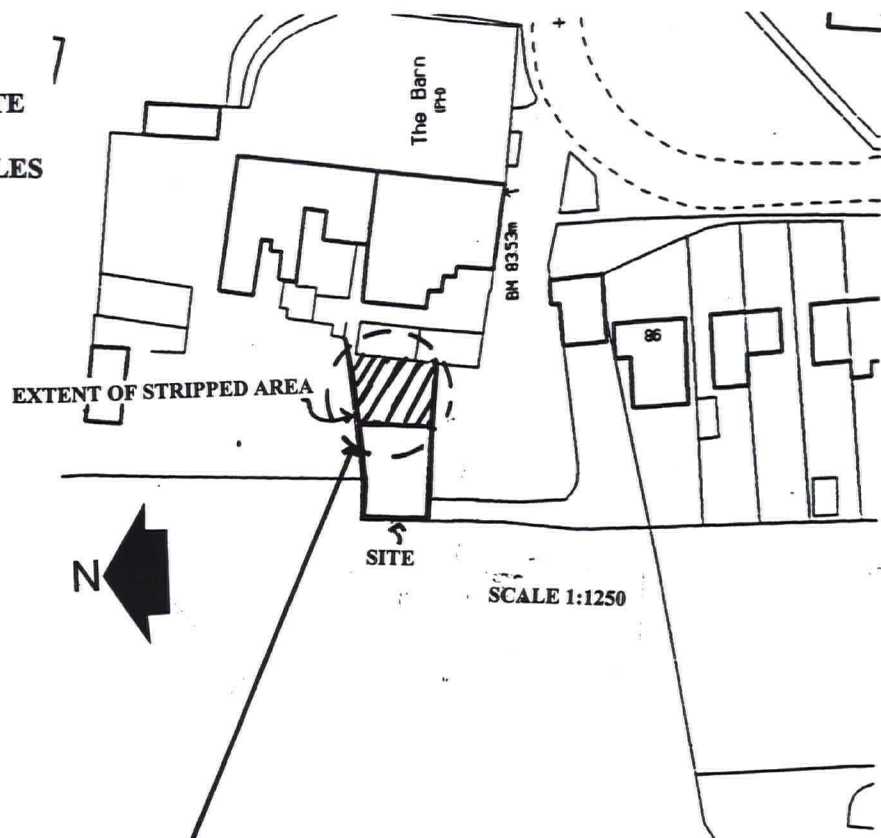
No evidence of structures or other archaeological features were revealed. The dark brown loam has been interpreted as a cultivation soil which has probably built up over recent years due to manuring from the adjacent stables. The underlying more stoney soil appears to be undisturbed sub-soil.

The work carried out has therefore not resulted in the loss of or damage to archaeological features. The artifacts did not produce any evidence as to the history or occupation of the site and whilst the area opened up to any depth was extremely restricted, it is unlikely that there are any structures associated with the Manor House or the Chantry Chapel within this enclosure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Upson-Smith T and Hall C | An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Barn Public House, Osgodby, near Scarborough. SAHS Interim Report 28, 1997 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1:1056 scale map 1852 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1:2500 scale maps 1911, 1928 and 1938 |

**FIGURES 1A LOCATION OF THE SITE
AND
1B LOCATION OF EXCAVATED HOLES**



APPENDIX INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Colour print film reference A1 16/04/98

Frame Number	Subject
1	Worked stone in north wall-stone 1
2	Typical detail of hole-hole 6
3	Trench 18-19-20
4	General view of the site from the north-east
5	Worked stone 2 from the north
6	Worked stone 3 from the north
7	Stone tile found on the surface in the area to the north of the site
8	Stone 2 from the south

Colour print film reference A2 23/04/98

5	Looking south from north-east corner following surface stripping
6	Looking west from north-east corner following surface stripping
7	Looking south from mid point of north wall following surface stripping
8	Looking south-west from mid point of north wall following surface stripping
9	Looking west from mid point of north wall following surface stripping
10	Detail of climbing frame area, looking south
11	Detail of climbing frame area, looking west

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