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**A165 SCARBOROUGH -
LEBBERSTON
DIVERSION**

**Updated Stage 2 Cultural
Heritage Desk-Top
Assessment**

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**A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT**

CONTENTS

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 INFORMATION SOURCES
- 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
- 4 THE STUDY AREA
- 5 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSALS
- 6 MITIGATION MEASURES
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

LIST OF FIGURES

- 1a-b Study Area and Cultural Heritage Sites
- 2 Osgodby Shrunken Medieval Village

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An updated Stage 2 Cultural Heritage Desk-top Assessment of the proposed A165 Scarborough to Leubberston Diversion in North Yorkshire was undertaken by Ed Dennison, Archaeological Consultant to BHWB Limited in August/September 2002. The work was commissioned by Mouchel North Yorkshire, on behalf of the North Yorkshire County Council, to assist with proposals to develop the proposed road scheme.
- 1.2 This desk-top assessment collates all readily-available information from published and unpublished sources, and archaeological databases. It also includes a summary of earlier work and collates previous archaeological field investigations that have been undertaken along and adjacent to the proposed route. A brief inspection of the proposed road corridor was carried out, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites or deposits. A total of 12 cultural heritage sites were identified within the defined study area (see figures 1a-1c).

2 INFORMATION SOURCES

- 2.1 In line with standard archaeological practice, and the requirements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999), the following sources of information were examined as part of the updated desk-top assessment.

Archaeological Databases

- 2.2 The North Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record (NYSMR), which is held and maintained by the Heritage Unit of the County Council in Northallerton, was consulted for information on the known archaeological heritage of the area; this data also includes some aerial photographs. Data from the National Monuments Record (NMR), compiled and maintained by English Heritage in Swindon, was also consulted. The National Collection of Aerial Photographs held at Swindon was not consulted.

Listed Buildings

- 2.3 Information on those buildings listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest was obtained from the NYSMR and English Heritage's "Images of England" website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk).

Records of Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.4 The wider archaeological background to the study area has been re-assessed in a number of publications (eg. Manby 1988a; Spratt & Harrison 1989; Stoertz 1997), and there have been a number of archaeological investigations carried out in and immediately adjacent to the proposed road corridor. Osgodby village is known as a "deserted" (or more properly "shrunken") medieval village (Rimington 1961), and several areas of former occupation on the east side of the village were partially excavated between 1956 and 1965 in advance of housing and road widening developments (Farmer 1965 & 1968). Non-intrusive fieldwork

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

has also been carried out on Park Hill, to the north-west of Hall Farm (Pearson 1991). More recently, land to the south-east of the village has been the subject of several archaeological evaluations, prior to a further housing development (GeoQuest Associates 1998; On Site Archaeology 1998a & 1998b; MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2000, 2001a & 2001b). Several other watching briefs have also been held in the village, obtaining varying results (Upson-Smith & Hall 1997; Ferguson 1997; Anon 1998; York Archaeological Trust 2000).

- 2.5 More specific archaeological information relevant to the proposed road scheme can be found in other unpublished reports. An initial archaeological appraisal was carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates in 1992 (NAA 1992) and a preliminary walkover survey was subsequently undertaken by BHWB (1995). These two reports were then used to compile an assessment of the Cultural Heritage resource and to prepare initial mitigation strategies, which were published in an 1996 Environmental Statement (BHWB 1996, 62-66). All these reports are summarised as appropriate below.

Printed and Manuscript Maps

- 2.6 The study area lies within the North Riding of Yorkshire, and so printed and manuscript maps held by the North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO) in Northallerton, the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research (BIHR) in York, and the Scarborough Local History Library (SLHL) were examined for historical information. The reference sections of both Beverley and Scarborough Libraries were also consulted for local history material. Various editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, at both 6" and 25" scales, were examined, as were any other appropriate or relevant maps and documents. A list of all the sources consulted by this assessment is provided in the bibliography below.

Published and Unpublished Documentary Sources

- 2.7 A number of published and unpublished documentary sources in both local and national collections were consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area, including place and field name evidence. A list of all these sources is provided in the bibliography below.
- 2.8 Most of the study area is contained within the historic parish of Cayton, within which were the townships of Cayton, Deepdale with Killerby, and Osgodby (see below). Peripheral parts lay within the Borough of Scarborough and in Lebberton, the latter forming part of Filey parish. A summary of the manorial history for the area has been published by the *Victoria County History* (Russell 1968a & 1968b; Allison 1974), while Rimington (1961) and Riches (no date) have produced some details concerning Osgodby and Cayton.

Geological and Soil Surveys

- 2.9 The geological and soil survey data for the study area has been taken from national surveys and the 1996 Environmental Statement (BHWB 1996), and a

summary of the relevant information is given below. To date, no geotechnical or other data is available for the proposed road corridor.

Preliminary Walkover Survey

- 2.10 As noted above, an initial walkover survey of the proposed road corridor was undertaken in March 1995 (BHWB 1995). A further preliminary walkover survey was carried out on 21st September 2002 to update this information, and to determine the extent of survival of any buildings or other structures, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any additional recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication of sub-surface archaeological features.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 3.1 In order to put the study area into context, it is necessary to consider the wider archaeological background of the region and so reference will be made to sites lying outside the study area. This information has been compiled from a variety of sources which are listed in the bibliography below.

The Nature of the Evidence

- 3.2 Evidence for the archaeological heritage comes from a variety of sources, including upstanding monuments and buried deposits, records of excavated sites and artefacts recovered from fieldwalking, palaeo-environmental studies, and the study of historic maps, antiquarian documentation and place names. Increasingly, archaeological assessments and evaluations, often carried out in advance of development and including methodologies such as fieldwalking, geophysical survey, earthwork survey, and trial excavation, provide information on otherwise "blank" areas.
- 3.3 A great deal of archaeological evidence has also emerged through the identification and recording of cropmarks seen from the air and on aerial photographs. Cropmarks are caused by differential crop growth over buried features and, while they are likely to indicate the presence of an archaeological site, it should be noted that their formation is affected by many extraneous factors including land use, drainage, geology, and climatic conditions.

The Prehistoric Periods (up to c.700bc)

- 3.4 The earliest phases of prehistoric occupation are poorly understood in this particular part of Yorkshire, but the recovery of worked flints and other artefacts suggests that the upland areas had a significant Mesolithic (c.8,500-3,500 BC) population centred on "activity areas" associated with ponds and springs (Hayfield & Wagner 1995). The number and density of Neolithic (c.3,500-2,000 BC) sites also implies that the higher land was well-populated during this period (Manby 1975; Manby 1988b). Domesticated animals and arable crops were exploited, and the mixed agricultural regime led to extensive forest clearance.

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE

UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

The construction of large communal burial mounds and other sacred or ritual sites, such as the four *cursus* monuments (possibly processional ways) and the standing stone at Rudston on the Yorkshire Wolds, also suggests that there was an organised, communally-based society (Stoertz 1997, 25-30; Abramson 2001).

- 3.5 The eastern Vale of Pickering, which was occupied by a glacial lake, also contains an extensive early Mesolithic landscape, mostly buried beneath peat deposits which have helped to preserve the archaeological and environmental remains. Several occupation sites have now been identified and excavated around the margins of the lake, such as at Flixton Carr and Star Carr to the south of the New Hartford River (Moore 1950; Clark 1954). The latter site comprised an open camp constructed on a timber and brushwood platform, and it is clear that the occupants were exploiting the natural resources of the lake. Archaeological investigations associated with the creation and extension of the Seamer Carr landfill site have also led to the identification of other early prehistoric sites in this area (Schadla-Hall & Cloutman 1985; Schadla-Hall 1987), and one site lay on a small island within the former lake itself (Cardwell, Simpson & Young 1996).
- 3.6 The increasingly settled societies of the late Neolithic and subsequent Bronze Age (c.2,000-700 BC) periods led to the development of regional cultural differences. The numerous earthworks, burial mounds and artefacts that survive from this period show that the area continued to be occupied, with increasing forest clearance. However, a more stratified society appears to have developed over time, and this is reflected in the spread of individual, rather than communal, burial practises. The widespread distribution of the pottery and other artefacts also shows that an extensive trading network had been established, and it is believed that many of the long linear earthwork boundaries, such as those which can be traced across the Yorkshire Wolds, originated in this period, perhaps marking out agricultural estates or territories (Dent 1983; Stoertz 1997, 62-65).
- 3.7 A climatic deterioration from about 1,200 BC meant that agricultural production could no longer support the expanding population. As a result, the need to gain and protect land led to the growth of a warrior society and the accelerated development of bronze weapons. Defended settlements became more common, and their distribution within the system of large linear earthworks implies an early phase of territorial development (Stoertz 1997, 46-49 & 67-69). However, there is also some evidence for unenclosed settlement during this period, often associated with trackways and small paddocks (Dent 1988).
- 3.8 There are several prehistoric burial mounds within and adjacent to the study area, either isolated or grouped together into cemeteries. One small Bronze Age barrow cemetery formerly lay within the grounds of Scarborough College (Anon 1911) (see Site 1 below), and there is another containing at least nine barrows near Moor House Farm to the east of Edgehill (NYSMR 9506). There are also several isolated barrows in the area, for example on the southern end of Oliver's Mount (NYSMR 9530, 9533 & 21882) and near Cow Leys Farm (see Site 12 below). Some prehistoric flints have also been found on Park Hill, at Osgodby, which might suggest a small occupation site here (Pearson 1991) (see Site 8 below). Other prehistoric finds from the general area include barbed and tanged

arrowheads from near Cayton (NYSMR 12504) and Eastfield (NMR TA08SE47), a Mesolithic stone axe from the general Osgodby area (information from the Rotunda Museum), and a Neolithic axe from Seamer Meads (NMR TA08SW30). There is also thought to have been a section of linear earthwork in the area of Weaponness (now Oliver's Mount), although its precise location has not yet been verified (NYSMR 9620).

The Iron Age and Romano-British Periods (700bc-c.450 AD)

- 3.9 Several forms and types of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation have been identified on the Yorkshire Wolds and surrounding regions from cropmark evidence, suggesting that these areas remained a densely settled and farmed landscape during these periods. Smaller sites are represented by discrete, scattered, rectangular or rectilinear enclosures containing one or more large hut circles with droveways or tracks providing access to the adjacent fields. Many of these enclosures are separated from each other by open ground, and they probably represent a series of independent units each farming their own land (Stoertz 1997, 49-51). Slightly larger sites, formed by groups of two or three co-joined or closed grouped enclosures, may represent slightly larger farmsteads, while other enclosures appear to have been continuous, forming long linear complexes known as "ladder settlements" (Stoertz 1997, 51-55). The latter seem to represent a more centralised, nucleated form of settlement and many show evidence for prolonged occupation (Dent 1983).
- 3.10 Burial practises also change during these periods, and the Iron Age (c.700 BC-AD 43) in this part of Yorkshire is characterised by small square barrows (ditched enclosures with a central burial, formerly covered by a mound) grouped together in both large and small cemeteries (Dent 1982; Stead 1991). Some are directly associated with the larger settlement complexes, while other, more isolated, cemeteries or smaller groups of barrows are accompanied by larger, rectilinear enclosures (Dent 1982). Several of these barrows have been excavated (eg. Stead 1986; Stead 1991) and occasional examples include rare cart or "chariot" burials (Dent 1985); one such chariot was thought to have been found near Seamer Station in the early 1860s (Mortimer 1905, 358).
- 3.11 Some of the existing tracks and roads in the area are thought to date from the Romano-British period, although their alignments have yet to be proved with any certainty. Other Roman roads ran east from Malton, in the direction of Filey and Seamer Beacon (Margary 1973, 424-425).
- 3.12 Aerial photographs reveal Iron Age/Romano-British settlements and field systems on Weydale Closes, north of Seamer (NYSMR 9534) and near Irton Mount. Large settlement complexes have also been recorded in advance of developments at Crossgates (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 1998) and in the area of the Burton Riggs Nature Reserve (Rutter & Duke 1958; Pye 1976 & 1983). Part of this latter site also proved to contain a small Roman fort associated with a temporary military frontier centred on the Vale of Pickering (Leach 1989). Other Romano-British sites have been noted on Lebberton Cliff (NMR TA08SE1), and the 4th century Roman signal station at Scarborough was preceded by an Iron Age settlement (Ottaway no date). Further Roman activity in

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE

UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

the area is attested by the finds of pottery and a hut at Cayton (Radley 1967, 2; NYSMR 12540), and quern stones and pottery from Holme Hill near Seamer, either side of the Seamer-Filey railway line (NMR TA08SW44-45).

The Anglo-Saxon Period (c.450-1066)

- 3.13 The pattern of place-name elements has often been used to provide clues to the distribution of settlement and ethnic groups between the 4th and 9th centuries. The extent of Anglian colonisation can be seen through villages with suffixes such as *-ham* (meaning a village, homestead or manor), *-ton* (farmstead), and *-wic* (a village or dairy farm), while elements such as *-by* (a farmstead), *-thwaite* (a clearing), *-saeter* and *-booth* provide examples of Scandinavian settlement; many of these elements are pre-fixed with personal names (Lang 1989, 55-62). The part played by the Danes in the colonisation of the marshy land is also emphasised by the frequency of minor names incorporating *-holm* (island) and *-carr* (boggy ground), while *-gate* (road or street) is also common in this part of Yorkshire (Gelling 1984, 50-52 & 73).
- 3.14 Both Cayton and Lebberston incorporate the *-tun* place-name element; the first part of Cayton probably stems from the Old English personal name *Caega* to mean "Caega's farm" while Lebberston means "Leodbriht's farm" (Smith 1937, 103). Killerby and Osgodby stem from Old Scandinavian personal names, and mean "Chiluert's farm" and "Asgaut's farm" respectively (Smith 1937, 109). Some villages in the area are also starting to reveal evidence of Saxon occupation, adding weight to the theory that many of the settlements recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book had their origins in this period.
- 3.15 There is also a body of evidence to suggest that the coastal zone was also well settled and exploited during this period. The overall pattern is of a group of high status, pre-Conquest inland sites (eg. Hunmanby, Flamborough, Bridlington, Falsgrave and Seaton), possibly forming the centre of royal or regional estates, which have strong links to the coast and sea-borne trade (Pearson 1999). Amongst these sites are the lesser or minor manorial hamlets, such as Osgodby and Cayton, which formed small compact rural villages or farms centred within their fields.

The Medieval and early Post-medieval Periods (1066-1700)

- 3.16 By AD 1100, a hierarchy of administrative sub-divisions was in place and these lasted until they were replaced by the civil parish system in the 19th century. The North Riding was divided into a number of wapentakes, which were in turn divided into parishes and townships; the former were ecclesiastical units while the latter denoted a unit of civil administration, usually corresponding to a manor or *vill*.
- 3.17 The majority of the study area was divided between the historic townships of Osgodby in the north, and Cayton (which later incorporated Killerby) in the south; the dividing line is an unnamed watercourse which runs between the two villages. The extreme northern part of the study area, north of Knox Hill, lies within the Borough of Scarborough (Russell 1968b) while the southern end, containing

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

Gate House Farm, is in Lebberton township which was part of Filey parish (Allison 1974). By 1850 Deepdale had become a detached part of Cayton township, and in 1886 Cayton and Osgodby townships were amalgamated (Russell 1968a, 430). However, they now form separate modern parishes.

- 3.18 The history of medieval and later landownership within the study area is complex, but it has been traced by the *Victoria County History* (Russell 1968a & 1968b; Allison 1974). Rimington (1960 & 1961) also provides some information in relation to the manor of Osgodby, and Riches (no date) gives details relating to Cayton. The following provides a simplified summary.
- 3.19 At the time of the 11th century Domesday Book, Osgodby, Deepdale and Lebberton were part of the large federal estate of Falsgrave, previously held by Earl Tostig of Northumbria before the Conquest and by the King (William I) in 1086. This estate or sokeland (land held under private jurisdiction) encompassed 21 neighbouring settlements, from Staintondale in the north to Filey in the south, and covered over 84 carucates (c.10,000 acres) (Harrison 2000, 309-310; Pearson 2001). The estate was also heavily settled and populated, and 108 sokemen (near-freeholders or tenants) with 46 ploughs were recorded on the eve of the Conquest (Faull & Stinson 1986, 1Y3). The estate retained a degree of integrity for several centuries, and the administrative, judicial, economic and ecclesiastical functions were still operating to some extent into the late 12th century (Pearson 2001, 80). Most of the Falsgrave estate continued to be held by the Crown until 1267 when Henry III granted it to his son Edmund, who also received the Honour of Pickering and became the first Earl of Lancaster (Russell 1968c, 480). The Falsgrave holding was included in the Honour, and it formed most of the East Ward of the Royal Forest of Pickering.
- 3.20 The manor of Osgodby, which covered four carucates (c.480 acres), formed part of the Albemarle fee or landholding which was held by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk in 1235; Richard, son of Osgod de Osgodby, is recorded as living at the hall (capital messuage) in the early 13th century. However, the history of the manor is mostly associated with only two families, the Bards and the Wyvills (Rimington 1961). The Bard family originated from Butterwick and in 1275 Thomas de Wyneter of Bridlington settled six oxgangs (c.60-70 acres) on John Bard. He was obviously a successful entrepreneur, for by 1284-5 his holding had increased to two carucates and five oxgangs (c.300 acres), and by 1308 he held the whole manor. He also had one carucate in Cayton, four carucates in Deepdale and two carucates in Lebberton. His descendant, William Bard, still held two-thirds of Osgodby manor when he died in 1400, but the dynasty ended with Robert Bard who died childless in 1452.
- 3.21 The manor then passed to John, younger son of Sir William Wyvill of Slingsby. The Wyvills were a strong Catholic family, and another John Wyvill became a leader in the Pilgrimage of Grace. He and other local insurgents laid siege to Scarborough Castle in 1537 but he was subsequently caught and hanged, and his lands were confiscated. His son, William Wyvill, died at Osgodby in 1590-1, but two years later the Queen granted the capital messuage to John West. However, Roger Wyvill was able to re-purchase his family estates in 1611, and in 1619-21 he held both Osgodby and Cayton manors (Turton 1894, 35). As

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

royalists, the Wyvill's estates were again confiscated after the Civil War, but they once more bought them back, paying £300 for the Osgodby lands. The last of the direct family, John Wyvill, died in 1706 and was buried in Cayton church. The manor then passed to an absentee relative, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill of Constable Burton.

- 3.22 Cayton was not included in the Falsgrave estate. At the time of Domesday survey, it comprised two manors totalling four carucates (c.480 acres) which also belonged to the King but which had been previously held by Hundigrimr (or Hundegrim) and Gospatric (Faull & Stinson 1986, 1N42). By 1284-85 the former manor had become part of the larger Albemarle fee, and was held locally by John de Eston who also had two carucates in nearby Lebberton. William de Latimer subsequently became the main tenant of the former Albemarle fee, and he held 20 of the 28 carucates of land (equivalent to c.2,400 acres) in Cayton and Osgodby. Latimer's estate subsequently descended with his main manor at Danby until c.1428. The other Cayton manor, formerly held by Gospatric, passed to his son Ughtred, who subsequently gave it to Whitby Abbey (see below).
- 3.23 In 1417 Sir Thomas de St Quintin was lord of part of Cayton, and some of this land was tenanted to Robert Newcome; in 1448 Newcome held the manor house and two oxgangs (c.30 acres) of land for a rent of 19s 4d (Riches no date, 2). The holding remained with the St Quintin family until 1563-4 when Gabriel St Quintin conveyed some tenements in Cayton and Deepdale to Sir Henry Gate of Seamer; the rest of the manor was also sold to Henry Gate in 1589. Later owners included the Knowesley and the Dawney families, and in 1681 John Beilby conveyed the whole manor (which by then also included Killerby) to Ralph Grange. The estate was subsequently spilt up into quarters, one quarter being conveyed to William Osbaldeston in 1741; he also received a similar share from Sarah Currer a few years later. In 1769 the other quarters passed to Joseph Allen and Thomas Strangeways, and to Edward Clough and Jonathan Hopwood.
- 3.24 Killerby was also held as two manors before 1066 but by 1086 they were combined into one, held together by William de Percy. The manor was still held by William's descendants, the Earls of Northumberland, as part of the manor of Topcliffe in 1638. Simon de Cresacre of Killerby was under-tenant in 1284-5 and in 1302-3, and this family retained the manor until 1445 when it passed to William Helperby. When he died in 1477 the manor passed to the Beilby family, and they held it until 1726 when it was conveyed to Henry Bower of Bridlington.
- 3.25 In addition to these secular landowners and tenants, several religious institutions also had land in the area. As noted above, Ughtred gave Whitby Abbey two carucates (c.240 acres) in Cayton in 1087-1109, and between 1170-1190 they also received four further oxgangs in Cayton from Durand de Cliff and one more carucate of the former Bigod fee by 1284-5. In 1428 Rievaulx Abbey held four carucates (c.480 acres) in Cayton and Osgodby, and at the Dissolution they received 105s rent from the capital messuage in Cayton and Cliff Mill (then known as Whitecliffe Mill). Durand de Cayton granted Byland Abbey his manor of Deepdale in the early 1160s, which comprised "44 acres there and common pasture for 400 sheep over the territory of Cayton and Osgodby" (Riches no date, 4), and by c.1170 they had established a grange (outlying farm) in the dale; the

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

extent of the former monastic holding is possibly indicated by a block of land to the north of the former Cayton-Seamer road held by Charles Fothergill in 1728 (map in SLHL). Byland also received smaller grants of land in Osgodby and Cayton from Richard de Osgodby, and four oxgangs in Killerby where they established a smaller grange (Riches no date, 5). Rievaulx and Bridlington Priors also had land and property in Lebberton.

- 3.26 As noted above, Osgodby village may have had pre-medieval origins. It is named as "Asgozbi" in the Domesday Book, with subsequent names being recorded as "Angotby" and "Osgotby" (Smith 1937, 104). It was generally known as "Osgodebi" from the mid 13th century, from which the present variation descends. Compared with neighbouring villages, Osgodby is likely to have been relatively small, and probably only comprised a manorial core of hall, chapel and farm (see Sites 6 and 7 below), together with some outlying cottages; it has been estimated that the village would have contained some 40-50 houses during its peak in the 12th to 14th centuries (Rimington 1961, 8). Although Osgodby is frequently amalgamated with neighbouring settlements in the documentary record, some idea of its size can be obtained from the tax returns - the 1301 Lay Subsidy notes that there were 21 tax payers in Osgodby, Cayton and Killerby compared to 12 in Lebberton; John Bard paid the largest tax of 9s 10d (Brown 1896, 59 & 63). Osgodby and Cayton were also jointly assessed at £1 12s 9½d in 1334 compared to £2 for Lebberton (Glasscock 1995, 381). The 1673 Hearth Tax records 76 households in "Kayton cum Osgodby"; the majority of the houses were small with only one hearth, but Jo. Wyvell Esq had a substantial house of ten hearths, presumably Osgodby Hall (Ripon Historical Society 1991, 31-2).
- 3.27 After a peak in the 14th century, the village appears to have become progressively smaller, and the early Ordnance Survey maps depict earthworks of former medieval houses and plots along either side of Osgodby Lane; these earthworks are named "Site of Ancient Village" and "Site of Osgodby Village" (see figure 2 and below). The morphology of the earthworks, and the village as a whole, implies some form of deliberate planning and/or expansion of settlement, a feature commonly seen elsewhere in the region (eg. Harrison & Roberts 1989, 83-86). Some of the village earthworks have been excavated in advance of housing developments (see Site 8 below).
- 3.28 Cayton shows some evidence which might suggest that it is also a planned settlement, with east-west back lanes running to the north and south of, and parallel to, the main street. The 1st edition (1854) Ordnance Survey 6" map suggests two separate foci of settlement, which may represent the two separate medieval manors. The eastern centre, containing the restored 12th century church, has survived to form the main core of the village, while the western part has shrunk; a map of c.1730 clearly shows additional houses located along both sides of the main street here (NYCRO MIC 2062/389-392).
- 3.29 Evidence for the detailed layout of the medieval fields around Osgodby and Cayton is presently lacking. However, it is likely that there would have been two or three open fields around each village, and traces of ridge and furrow earthworks, representing medieval or early post-medieval arable cultivation, can or could be seen to the north, east and south of Osgodby (see Sites 5 and 10

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE

UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

below); some of the earthworks on the south side of Osgodby Lane have been surveyed and investigated (On Site Archaeology 1998a & 1998b; MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2000 & 2001a). The southern part of the strip-like townships contained the carr or marsh land which would have been common pasture and a source of peat and rushes. The 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map shows many of the areas of pasture prefixed with the name "Low" (ie Low Osgodby) while the low-lying carr land lies further to the south.

The Later Post-medieval Period (1700 onwards)

- 3.30 This period is characterised by changes in social structure and the increasing sophistication and diversification of the rural economy. The Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid 16th century saw several local families acquire former monastic land, such as the Bielbys and the Fothergills. Landownership also becomes more centralised, so that by the 19th century there were only a few significant landholders in the area - the Earls of Londesborough held Osgodby while Cayton was held by a Miss Judith Hill of Tadcaster and then the Donner family (Russell 1968a, 431 & 433).
- 3.31 In other parts of the region, the piecemeal reclamation of land from waste and common, and the sub-division of the medieval open fields, was speeded up in the latter part of the 18th century through enclosure regulated by Act of Parliament. However, there are no formal enclosure awards for Osgodby or Cayton, and the field pattern as depicted on the late 19th century maps was probably established in the 17th century. Riches suggests that Cayton's open fields were enclosed in 1660 (Riches no date, 8), and the early 18th century maps show that the majority of the fields in the area had been created by then (NYCRO MIC 2062/389-392; SLHL). The pattern of field boundaries in these areas contrasts with the more regular and rectangular fields in neighbouring Lebburston, which were enclosed in the later 19th century (Allison 1974, 141).
- 3.32 Farmsteads were initially concentrated in or close to the villages, such as Stuart Farm on the edge of Osgodby, which dates from the 17th century (see Site 9 below). Outlying farms, such as Cow Leys and Gate House, were built slightly later in date, reflecting the need to place farmsteads within newly created and individually-held estates. Other earlier farms, such as Hall Farm and Manor Farm in Osgodby, were also re-built at this time, to take account of changing agricultural requirements.
- 3.33 Some small-scale, rural-based industrial development also took place in the area. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" maps depict several small sandstone quarries, which would have been used to obtain building material, and the occasional gravel pit and lime kiln. There is also a large brick field and kiln in Killerby, adjacent to the Scarborough to Bridlington railway line, which opened in 1847 and which crosses the southern ends of the townships. Scarborough Corporation Water Works also built a reservoir to the north of Osgodby between 1854 and 1895. Subsequent late 19th to mid 20th century maps depict the southern growth of Scarborough, but the rural landscape remained largely unchanged until the housing and holiday developments from the 1950s onwards.

4 THE STUDY AREA

Physical Characteristics

- 4.1 The proposed new road alignment runs south from a new junction with the existing A165 just to the south of Scarborough College, to pass through Knox Hill and between two housing estates at Osgodby, to the north side of the Cayton Bay Holiday Village, and to rejoin the existing A165 at Gate House Farm. A link road also runs to the west of Osgodby village to join with Eastway and Priory Place. In order to place the proposed scheme into context, a study corridor 500m wide was chosen, centred on the new alignment (see figures 1a-1c).
- 4.2 For the main part, the landscape of the study area comprises gently undulating hills, although towards Scarborough the landforms become more dramatic with the steep wooded slopes of Oliver's Mount forming a prominent feature. Knox Hill, a plateau of agricultural land which rises to c.110m AOD to the south-east of Oliver's Mount, is a lower but similarly prominent topographical ridge which dominates the immediate locality. Osgodby village lies on the southern end of this ridge. Further to the south-east, the land is slightly lower, reaching a height of c.50m AOD at Gate House Farm.
- 4.3 The surrounding landscape is predominantly agricultural and is farmed from a number of isolated farmsteads. Since the 1950s residential areas have expanded significantly, with large housing estates developing around Eastfield and Osgodby, and along the A165 towards Scarborough. Cayton Bay Holiday Village is also a major feature of the southern part of the study area but beyond this the landscape is more rural. Generally, tree cover is limited, although the steep slopes of Cayton Cliff and Oliver's Mount are densely wooded, and there is some scrub on the slopes of the Knox Hill ridge. Most of the fields are surrounded by hawthorn hedges of varying quality.
- 4.4 The underlying geology throughout the majority of the study area is a combination of limestones, sandstones and mudstones of the Upper and Middle Jurassic period. These deposits are overlain by boulder clay and morainic drift. The soils are almost exclusively stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (a chalky till) of the Burlingham 2 Association (Soil Survey 1983).

Preliminary Walkover Survey

- 4.5 As noted in Section 2 above, an initial walkover survey of the proposed road corridor was undertaken in March 1995 (BHWB 1995). A further preliminary walkover survey was carried out on 21st September 2002 to update this information, and to determine the extent of survival of any buildings or other structures, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any additional recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication of sub-surface archaeological features.

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

Identified Cultural Heritage Sites

- 4.6 A total of 12 sites or areas of cultural heritage interest were recorded in the study area, as set out below. Their locations are shown on figures 1a-1c and full details of each site are given in Appendix 1.

| Site No | Site Name | Grade of site |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1 | Round barrow cemetery (site of), Scarborough College | No grade |
| 2 | Trackway, Knox Hill to Osgodby | Local |
| 3 | Sandstone quarry, Knox Hill | Local |
| 4 | Trackway, east side of Knox Hill | Local |
| 5 | Ridge and furrow earthworks, west side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby | Local |
| 6 | St Leonard's Chapel (site of), Osgodby | No grade |
| 7 | Osgodby Hall and Hall Farm complex, Osgodby (LB II) | Regional |
| 8 | Shrunken medieval village, Osgodby | Regional |
| 9 | Stuart Farm complex, Osgodby | District |
| 10 | Ridge and furrow earthworks and field system (remains of), east side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby | Local |
| 11 | Ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Cow Leys Farm | Local |
| 12 | Round barrow, north of Cow Leys Farm | Regional |

Archaeological Sites

- 4.7 Evidence for prehistoric occupation in the study area is relatively limited. One small Bronze Age barrow cemetery formerly lay within the grounds of Scarborough College (Anon 1911), but this site is now destroyed (Site 1). However, there is an apparently isolated barrow surviving as denuded earthworks near Cow Leys Farm (Site 12). Although this barrow has been damaged by later medieval and early post-medieval ploughing, no previous excavations appear to have taken place on the site, and so it is likely that important archaeological deposits, possibly including a burial, will survive within or below the mound. Some prehistoric flints have also been found in arable fields on Park Hill, at Osgodby, which might suggest a small occupation site here (Pearson 1991) (Site 8), and an unprovenanced Mesolithic (c.8,500-3,500 BC) stone axe has been recovered from the general Osgodby area (information from the Rotunda Museum). These finds and sites are indicative of some prehistoric activity in the study area, but it seems likely that the main settlement zone lay further to the west rather than along the coast.
- 4.8 To date, no sites dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British period (700 BC-AD450) have been found within the study area. However, there is some

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

evidence for nearby settlement in Cayton village, to the north of Lebberton, and in Scarborough itself.

- 4.9 As noted above, the village of Osgodby is likely to have pre-medieval origins. At its peak in the 13th and 14th centuries, it probably contained 40 to 50 cottages, but from then on it progressively declined until it virtually disappeared; only the manorial complex and a few farms occupied the village between the 16th and 20th centuries (Rimington 1961).
- 4.10 The manorial complex is assumed to be centred on Osgodby Hall and Hall Farm (Rimington 1961). The present Hall, which dates from the 18th century (see Built Heritage below), might incorporate parts of the medieval and early post-medieval manor house, although this has not yet been proved with any certainty. The earlier (but probably not the original) house was last occupied in 1705 by the Wyvill family and was probably the ten hearth house recorded in 1673 (Ripon Historical Society 1991, 31-2); it is named as "Old Hall" on a map of 1820 (SLHL). The early Ordnance Survey maps also show two ponds to the north of the hall, which might be associated with gardens or orchards (see figure 2).
- 4.11 The complex also originally contained a chapel, dedicated to St Leonard (Site 6), and there are documentary references to a chaplain in Osgodby from 1284 and in 1308 John Bard had a licence for an oratory there (Russell 1968a, 434). The chapel formed the west end of an east-west aligned range of buildings to the north of Osgodby Hall, and was probably rebuilt as a stable in the early 18th century. Only the north and west walls survived in 1960, and they did not show any medieval or ecclesiastical features, although there was evidence that the structure was once longer at both ends, and was both wider and higher (Rimington 1960). The chapel was demolished in 1971 when the present larger wing was added to the former Osgodby Hall (Upson-Smith & Hall 1997).
- 4.12 However, it is also possible that there was a manorial complex centred on Manor Farm, just to the south-west of the Hall. There are earthworks depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps to the west and north-west of the farm, and these included fishponds, enclosures and trackways (see figure 2). It has always been assumed that these earthworks were associated with the Hall (Pearson 1991), but they are actually some distance away.
- 4.13 The early Ordnance Survey maps also depict earthworks either side of Osgodby Lane, labelled "Site of Ancient Village" or "Site of Osgodby Village", showing the areas of former settlement (see figure 2). To the east of the Hall complex, on the north side of the lane, there are six enclosures on the street frontage (A to F in Field 1 on figure 2), with a right-angled bank to their rear; these are likely to represent crofts and tofts (houses and attached paddocks), with an enclosed field behind. Opposite these, in Field 2 on the south side of the lane, are further, less pronounced and less regular enclosures which suggest additional crofts and parts of a field system. There are also other village earthworks between Manor Farm and Osgodby Lane (Field 4), in fields which are named as "Old Garths" on the 1848 tithe map (BIHR TA 410).

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- 4.14 The later Ordnance Survey maps also show the gradual destruction of the shrunken village earthworks, as new housing estates were built. The terrace of houses between Osgodby Lane and Manor Farm was built between 1938 and 1958, while a large housing estate was built on the northern side of the village between 1958 and 1983. There has also been other, piecemeal development on the south side of the lane, and more recent development has occurred in the south-east quarter of the village. Although some small areas of earthworks have been retained, for example, a single house platform adjacent to Osgodby House, the majority have been destroyed and almost all trace of the historic core and context of the village has gone. The presumed manorial earthworks on Park Hill have also been ploughed away by recent agricultural activity.
- 4.15 Some parts of the shrunken village have been subject to excavation, in advance of the housing developments. In 1963-5 the six enclosures in Field 1 were found mostly to contain a mixture of buildings, dwellings, later barns, pits, and related features all dating to the mid 13th to 15th centuries, with the main period of occupation dating to the 14th century (Farmer 1965 & 1968). There was subsequent re-occupation of this area in the 17th century. One of the enclosures (A) contained a four-bay cruck-framed cottage, and there was a back lane running along the rear (north) of the enclosures. In 1956 the earthworks in Field 2 on the south side of the lane were also investigated, revealing foundations and other features suggesting occupation dating from the same periods. Fieldwalking on Park Hill in 1990 produced a collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery, bone, ironwork and flint, while a small area of geophysical survey just to the west of Hall Farm revealed a possible structure, perhaps relating to an earlier manorial complex (Pearson 1991). More recently, a trench was excavated through a house platform to the east of Osgodby House, to reveal evidence for occupation (gullies etc), although no actual foundations were seen (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2001). Several other watching briefs have been carried out in the village, with varying results (Upson-Smith & Hall 1997; Ferguson 1997; Anon 1998; York Archaeological Trust 2000).
- 4.16 The morphology of the village and the surrounding earthworks as shown by the early maps suggests that Osgodby was, in part at least, a planned medieval village of possibly two phases. The earthworks as depicted in figure 2 appear to show that the Cayton road originally continued in a northern direction through the village, directly past Manor Farm, to join with the "Old Road" from Scarborough which runs over Park Hill (see Site 2 below). This would put the house plots in Field 4 on the east side of the main street, make the existing north-south section of Osgodby Lane into a back lane, and position the Hall complex at the north end of the village. The back lane may also have continued further to the north, past the Hall and over Osgodby Hill Top, an alignment still represented today by a footpath.
- 4.17 A second phase of village development may be represented by the regular layout of the earthworks on the north side of the east-west section of Osgodby Lane (A-F on figure 2); this might suggest a planned extension to the village, a feature commonly seen elsewhere in the region (eg. Harrison & Roberts 1989, 83-86). Excavations in this area showed that the main street also continued slightly further to the east before turning north, that it was originally slightly wider than at

present, and perhaps accommodated a small green, and that there was a back lane running along the rear (north) ends of the regular plots (Farmer 1968). Most of the buildings here dated to the 13th and 14th centuries, and so this part of the village might represent a deliberate phase of commercial expansion by a new landowner to increase rents and services; one candidate might be the successful Bard family who managed to gain control of the whole manor within a 30 year period at this time (see above).

- 4.18 The medieval and early post-medieval village would have been surrounded by its arable fields. The ridge and furrow and other boundaries which characterise these areas are now mostly destroyed, through a combination of housing developments and agricultural improvements. However, some isolated areas remain, for example on the west and east sides of Osgodby Lane in the northern part of the village (Sites 5 and 10). Parts of the latter area (Fields 2 and 3) were subject to recent archaeological investigation in advance of development (GeoQuest Associates 1998; On Site Archaeology 1998a & 1998b; MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2000, 2001a & 2001b). Another isolated area of ridge and furrow remains to the north of Cow Leys Farm, where the ridges of the medieval plough lands run over a prehistoric barrow (Site 11).
- 4.19 Many of the boundaries shown on the 19th century maps within the study area originated when the fields were enclosed, probably in the 17th century. One map, dating to 1728, depicts that part of the study area to the east of Osgodby, in what was then Cayton township, held by Charles Fothergill of Cayton. Several large fields are shown with a combination of "Flatt" and "Ings" names; the former means "land enclosed from a division of the common field" while the latter refers to pasture land (Field 1972, 79 & 113). Cow Leys Farm is not depicted on this map, neither is Mill Lane, but both are shown on the 1846 tithe map (BIHR TA 636M), when the land was farmed by John Stephenson. An examination of the 1848 Osgodby tithe map (BIHR TA 410) shows that there are no significant field names along the line of the proposed new road in this township.
- 4.20 Another site of interest identified within the study area is a track, running from Knox Hill to Osgodby (Site 2). This route is named as "The Old Road" on a map of 1820, and it represents an earlier, high-level track into the village; as noted above, the original route would have joined with a section of the main street running through Osgodby. The alignment of the track is still marked on modern maps as a bridle path, and the northern section is maintained as Knox Lane, although other sections further to the south are now abandoned or in use by agricultural traffic. Associated with this track is another route which climbs the east side of Knox Hill (Site 4).

Built Environment

- 4.21 Only one building within the study area is listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. This is Osgodby Hall in the centre of the village (Site 7). Although the existing structure dates to the late 18th century, both the listed building description and Pevsner note that it probably contains earlier elements (DOE 1986, 15; Pevsner 1966, 278; see above). The present building has been extensively altered and modernised, particularly when an attached barn was

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

converted into a public house, although an earlier mullioned window was noted in one of the internal walls in 1997 (Upson-Smith & Hall 1997).

- 4.22 Stuart Farm, on the north-east side of the village, is also thought to have early origins (Site 9). It is said to have been built in 1615, and is a typical yeoman's dwelling of the period (Rimington 1961, 9-10). The complex is shown on the various Ordnance Survey maps, but it is possible that the 17th century date stone was associated with a now demolished barn located on the street frontage. The present house and attached outbuilding stand back from the road, and both show evidence of much alteration and repair; the extent and survival of any historic elements have not yet been determined, and the building is not listed.
- 4.23 There are several other, non-listed structures and buildings within the study area but, as they are not directly affected by the proposed scheme, they have not been examined or described in detail. However, it is worth noting that many of the outlying farmsteads probably originate in the 17th century (see above), and most are marked on a Scarborough map of 1820 (SLHL).

Other Designated Sites

- 4.24 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Historic Battlefields within the study area, or Conservation Areas. The areas of Cayton Cliff and Tenant's Cliff have been designated by the National Trust as being inalienable land.

Assessment of Value

- 4.25 Using the data gathered by the desk-top research, an initial assessment of the grade of importance of each cultural heritage site or area within the study area can be made. For archaeological sites, this assessment is based on professional judgement, and a combination of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments, and the criteria developed by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme. For the built environment, the assessment is based on professional judgement and the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport's criteria for listing buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
- 4.26 Guidance given in DMRB volume 10 and 11 suggests that a four tier importance grading system can be applied to archaeological sites, namely National, Regional or County, District or Local, and sites which are so badly damaged that little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade (DOT 1994, 3/1; DOT 1995, 4/7). This importance grading scheme is also used here, although the District and Local grade is sub-divided to differentiate between sites at the lower end of the scale.
- 4.27 The importance of the built environment can be graded according to whether the structures are listed or not. The various grades for Listed Buildings are also hierarchical, Grade I buildings being of exceptional interest, Grade II* buildings being particularly important buildings of more than special interest, and Grade II buildings of special interest (DOT 1994, 9/1). In order to correlate with the archaeological grading system, and following established guidance, Grade I and

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

II* buildings are considered to be of National Importance while Grade II buildings are considered to be of Regional or County importance.

- 4.28 The various grade of importance of each identified site is given in the listing above. This shows that the study area contains three sites of Regional/County importance, one site of District importance and six sites of Local importance. Two sites are significantly destroyed or disturbed so that they are classified as "no grade".

Archaeological Potential

- 4.29 The relative lack of known prehistoric and Romano-British sites within the study area could reflect a genuine archaeological distribution. However, it is more likely to reflect the extent of archaeological fieldwork, with previous attention being concentrated in inland areas known to be rich in archaeological remains, such as the low-lying carr lands and Yorkshire Wolds. There is therefore a significant possibility that additional undiscovered prehistoric and/or Romano-British material is present within the study area, particularly in the higher, northern end of the scheme around Knox Hill.
- 4.30 During the medieval and subsequent periods, the majority of the area through which the proposed scheme will pass was, and is still, given over to an agricultural regime. As a result, the discovery of additional significant medieval or later period sites not recognised by this desk-top assessment is considered to be unlikely.
- 4.31 However, the depiction of earthworks on the early Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 2), the results of previous field investigations (eg. Pearson 1991), and the research carried out for this updated desk-top assessment, suggests that there is a high potential for medieval and later remains in the area of Park Hill, to the north-west of Osgodby village. These remains will probably be associated with the manorial complex, but it is at present unclear what phase of activity may be represented.

5 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSALS

Introduction

- 5.1 The effects of the construction proposals on the sites and areas of Cultural Heritage interest identified to date have been assessed. It should be noted that the effects resulting from landscaping, balancing or attenuation ponds, haul routes, construction compounds, or temporary construction roads have not been considered.
- 5.2 For archaeological sites and monuments, the main impacts arising from road construction are likely to be:
- possible disturbance and/or destruction of archaeological deposits from works associated with the scheme, whether from actual construction or

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

works associated with secondary operations such as landscaping, balancing ponds, site compounds and borrow pits;

- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as field systems, agricultural complexes and landscapes;
- changes in the original landscape;
- loss of amenity.

5.3 For the built environment, the main impacts arising from road construction are likely to be:

- possible demolition, or loss of part of the structure or grounds of a listed or non-listed building;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as gardens, outbuildings, lodges etc;
- changes in the original landscape, townscape or garden setting of the house or building;
- loss of amenity.

Summary of Proposals

5.4 The proposed road alignment runs south and south-east from a new roundabout with the existing A165 near the South Cliffe Golf Club. It passes through Knox Hill in a deep cutting, and runs towards a new roundabout located in a field on the west side of Osgodby village. A link road runs south from this roundabout over Park Hill to join with the Overdale and Eastway roads. The main alignment continues south-east from the Osgodby roundabout, through an area of land dividing two modern housing estates and under Osgodby Lane. Another new roundabout will form a junction with Mill Lane, and the new alignment will continue south-east to rejoin the existing A165 at Gate House Farm (see figures 1a-1c).

5.5 Additional features of the scheme include balancing ponds adjacent to the South Cliff roundabout and next to Manor Farm in Osgodby. A new park and ride site will also be constructed adjacent to the Osgodby roundabout. The constricted route through the housing estates in Osgodby will be in a 7m deep cutting, using retaining walls where necessary.

**A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT**

Impact Grading Systems

- 5.6 In order to assess the impact of the proposals on the identified sites and areas, a simple three tier impact grading system has been devised, based on the scale of impact of the proposals, namely:

Major impact: Major disturbance (ie. more than 75% of the area of known or estimated deposits or features).

Significant impact: Significant disturbance (ie. between 25% and 75% of the area of known or estimated deposits or features).

Small-scale impact: Minor disturbance (ie. less than 25% of the area of known or estimated deposits or features).

- 5.7 In drawing up this information, consideration has also been made of the scale, significance, potential, and current condition of the site, defined as the grade of the site.

- 5.8 A combination of the impact of the proposals and the grade of importance of each site produces an assessment of overall impact, defined as being substantial, moderate or slight, which may be positive or negative (adverse).

Impact of Development

- 5.9 A total of seven identified cultural heritage sites will be affected within the proposed construction corridor, as follows (from north to south).

| Site no | Site name | Grade of site | Impact of proposals | Overall Impact |
|---------|---|---------------|--|------------------|
| 2 | Trackway, Knox Hill to Osgodby | L | Eastway link road cuts through alignment across Park Hill. Small-scale impact. | Slight adverse |
| 5 | Ridge and furrow earthworks, west side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby | L | Proposed route passes directly through earthworks. Major impact. | Slight adverse |
| 8 | Shrunken medieval village, Osgodby | R | Eastway Link Road passes over Park Hill and close to Manor Farm. Park Hill formerly contained earthworks but these are now ploughed out, although buried deposits and features will remain, as evidenced by previous limited assessment work. Site of proposed balancing pond coincides with large earthwork platform. Significant impact. | Moderate adverse |
| 9 | Stuart Farm complex, Osgodby | D | Proposed route passes close to extant buildings, and over sites of now demolished outbuildings. Small-scale impact. | Moderate adverse |

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE

UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---------------------|
| 10 | Ridge and furrow earthworks and field system (remains of), east side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby | L | Proposed route passes thorough surviving but denuded earthworks, although the rest of the site already destroyed. Small-scale impact. | Slight adverse |
| 11 | Ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Cow Leys Farm | L | Proposed route passes thorough majority of earthworks. Major impact. | Slight adverse |
| 12 | Round barrow, north of Cow Leys Farm | R | Proposed route passes directly thorough site. Major impact. | Substantial adverse |

- 5.10 As can be seen above, the predicted impacts of the route option will be major on one site of Regional importance and two sites of Local importance, significant on one site of Regional importance, and small-scale on one site of District importance and two sites of Local importance. The overall adverse impacts have been categorised as being substantial on one site, moderate on two sites, and slight on four sites.
- 5.11 The proposed route will also cross the alignment of a trackway on the east side of Knox Hill (Site 4) but, as this site has already been ploughed away, no impacts are predicted.
- 5.12 The single listed building (Site 7, Osgodby Hall) will not be directly affected by the scheme, and no non-listed buildings will be demolished by the proposals.
- 5.13 Taking the proposals as a whole, the overall impact on identified cultural heritage sites can be categorised as slight adverse.

6 MITIGATION MEASURES

Introduction

- 6.1 Archaeological remains survive both as upstanding earthworks or as buried features. All remains will be susceptible to damage and/or destruction as a result of ground disturbance associated with the construction of the proposed scheme and their related landscaping or enhancement works.
- 6.2 The removal of topsoil and subsoil is likely to destroy most archaeological deposits and, even where embankments and other construction methods are used to raise the overall ground level, preparatory works often result in the destruction of any archaeological deposits which lie at shallow depths. In addition, while the burying of archaeological features beneath a development can sometimes be an accepted form of preservation *in situ*, this is not always the case and care must be taken to ensure that any significant deposits are not subject to undue compaction and shrinkage. Some form of monitoring might be required to ensure that this does not happen.
- 6.3 Possible mitigation measures for archaeological sites have been described in the DMRB volume 11 (DOT 1994, 7/1) as:
- locate the route away from archaeological remains and their settings;

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- design the scheme's vertical alignment and associated earthworks so that archaeological remains are not disturbed;
- provide for an excavation and recording of remains before the start of earth-moving;
- provide for an archaeologist to be "on call" so that any finds during construction can be recorded.

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

6.4 Listed buildings and other elements of the built environment are, by definition, upstanding structures. In addition to demolition, they are particularly susceptible to increased visual intrusion, noise, vibration and disturbance and severance from other linked and associated features.

6.5 Possible mitigation measures for the built environment have been described in the DMRB volume 11 (DOT 1994, 12/1) as:

- locate the route away from historic buildings or sites. Demolition of these features should be avoided wherever possible;
- keep a route low within the natural topography to exploit any natural screening and enhance this by the use of cuttings and, in exceptional circumstances, tunnels. These measures will also help to reduce noise and vibration.
- use other landscaping techniques to integrate a scheme into its setting.

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

Phases of Investigation

6.6 It is envisaged that five separate phases of work will be required to ensure that the cultural heritage of the proposed construction corridor has been considered to an appropriate standard. The results of each phase will influence and set the parameters for the next. Phases 1 and 2 deal with the assessment and pre-construction works, Phase 3 deals with the recording of archaeological deposits while construction is in progress, and Phases 4 and 5 deal with the assimilation, publication and deposition of any results resulting from the previous phases. In detail, these phases comprise:

Phase 1 Detailed evaluation: initial and intensive fieldwalking, geophysical survey, earthwork survey, palaeo-environmental survey, trial trenching and building survey as appropriate, leading to the detailed assessment of impact and recommendations for mitigation. This work correspond to Stage 3 of the DOT's Stages of Archaeological Assessment (DOT 1994, 8/6-8/8).

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- Phase 2 Pre-construction investigation: detailed excavation and architectural recording in advance of construction of those sites identified during the previous phase to be of significant archaeological importance and for which no appropriate mitigation measures can be sought.
- Phase 3 Watching brief during construction: investigation and recording of those sites identified during the DMRB Stages 1 to 3 as not warranting prior investigation, as well as the recording of sites which may be exposed during the course of development.
- Phase 4 Post-excavation assessment: assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations and the potential of the data for analysis leading to recommendations, timetable and costings for subsequent detailed analysis, publication, storage and deposition.
- Phase 5 Post-excavation analysis and publication: data analysis, report preparation and publication followed by deposition of the archive and artefacts and all other materials associated with the investigations with the appropriate institution for long term storage and curation.

Mitigation Measures

- 6.7 As can be seen above, three of the seven predicted impacts of the proposals will be small-scale on one district and two locally important sites, which lead to overall slight (two) and moderate (one) adverse impacts. Impacts on one regionally important site are predicted to be significant, which will lead to an overall moderate adverse impact. Three of the other predicted impacts will be major, but two of these are on locally important sites, resulting in slight adverse impacts. The most significant impact occurs on a regionally important site (Site 12), which leads to an overall substantial adverse impact.
- 6.8 It is recommended that the recording of Site 9 (now demolished outbuildings associated with the Stuart Farm complex) can be accommodated through a Phase 3 intensive watching brief, undertaken during the initial stages of construction.
- 6.9 Sites 5, 10 and 11 (all areas of ridge and furrow earthworks) should be subject to a Phase 1 earthwork survey in advance of construction, followed by a Phase 3 watching brief as required. The earthwork surveys should be undertaken in the winter months when vegetation growth is minimal.
- 6.10 The area of Park Hill on the edge of Osgodby village (Site 8), which is likely to contain below-ground deposits associated with the shrunken medieval village and/or the manorial complex, and a possible prehistoric site, should be subject to a suite of Phase 1 field investigations. This work should cover the proposed link road corridor and a sufficient buffer zone, as well as the areas of the proposed balancing pond and the Park and Ride sites. The Phase 1 investigations should incorporate an intensive fieldwalking programme and a geophysical survey in the ploughed fields, and a combined earthwork and geophysical survey in the areas of pasture. Depending on the results, a programme of trial trenching should then

A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

be undertaken. Once all these Phase 1 works are complete, the full impact of the scheme on this site and its environs will be known, and it will be possible to determine what additional Phase 2 or 3 works might be required to mitigate the effects of the scheme.

- 6.11 Finally, it is clear that Site 12 (round barrow north of Cow Leys Farm) will suffer a major impact from the scheme. The field containing the site should be the subject of an initial earthwork and geophysical survey, to test for the presence of any other buried features associated with the barrow. The barrow, and any other identified features, should then be the subject of a full and complete Phase 2 pre-construction excavation.
- 6.12 In addition to these site specific mitigation measures, it is recommended that the northern end of the proposed construction corridor, between the Southcliff and Osgodby roundabouts, is subject to a Phase 1 initial fieldwalking programme (where practicable). As noted above, this part of the scheme has some archaeological potential, particularly the ploughed higher land on Knox Hill. Depending on the results of this fieldwalking, further Phase 1 works may be required to mitigate the effects of the scheme.
- 6.13 Notwithstanding the site specific works mentioned above, a Phase 3 watching brief should also extend to the whole of the proposed construction corridor, to record archaeological features and deposits not yet identified.
- 6.14 The proposed construction corridor does not pass through any known areas of palaeo-environmental interest, and so no investigative work to assess these deposits are currently proposed.
- 6.15 Mitigation measures designed to offset the adverse visual impacts for the various elements of the built environment, specifically the listed buildings, would normally be achieved through appropriate landscaping techniques. These impacts are therefore not considered here.
- 6.16 The proposed mitigation measures can therefore be summarised as follows:

| Site no | Site name | Grade of site | Overall impact | Proposed mitigation |
|---------|---|---------------|------------------|---|
| 2 | Trackway, Knox Hill to Osgodby | L | Slight adverse | See Site 8 below. |
| 5 | Ridge and furrow earthworks, west side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby | L | Slight adverse | Phase 1 earthwork survey followed by Phase 3 watching brief. Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate. |
| 8 | Shrunken medieval village, Osgodby | R | Moderate adverse | Phase 1 fieldwalking, earthwork and geophysical survey, followed by limited trial trenching. Phase 2 pre-construction investigation as required, followed by Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate. |
| 9 | Stuart Farm complex, Osgodby | D | Moderate adverse | Phase 3 watching brief, followed by Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate. |

**A165 SCARBOROUGH - LEBBERSTON DIVERSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE
UPDATED STAGE 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT**

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|---------------------|--|
| 10 | Ridge and furrow earthworks and field system (remains of), east side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby | L | Slight adverse | Phase 1 earthwork survey followed by Phase 3 watching brief. Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate. |
| 11 | Ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Cow Leys Farm | L | Slight adverse | Phase 1 earthwork survey followed by Phase 3 watching brief. Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate. |
| 12 | Round barrow, north of Cow Leys Farm | R | Substantial adverse | Phase 1 earthwork and geophysical survey, followed by Phase 2 pre-construction investigation. Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate. |
| - | Northern end of construction corridor, between Southcliff and Osgodby roundabouts | - | - | Phase 1 initial fieldwalking programme, followed by other Phase 1 work if necessary |
| - | Whole construction corridor | - | - | Phase 3 watching brief, followed by Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate. |

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NYCRO - North Yorkshire County Record Office, Northallerton
SLHL - Scarborough Local History Library

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