

APPENDIX 1

A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 1

Site Name: Round barrow cemetery (site of), Scarborough College

Location

NGR 1: TA04558655

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08NW

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Scarborough

Concordance

SMR No: 9517-9529 LB No/Grade:

NMR No: TA08NW42;
TA08NW31;
TA08NW32

SAM No:

Description

Type: Round barrow cemetery

Form: Excavated Site

Period General1: Prehistoric

Period specific1: Bronze age

Period General2:

Period specific2:

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: No grade

Description:

Three "tumuli" or barrows are depicted in an approximate north-south line running through a field on the west side of the A165, in the grounds of and on the site of the present Scarborough College, on the OS 1854 and 1895 6" maps; the northern barrow is at NGR TA04508660, the central one at NGR TA04498658, and the southern at NGR TA04638645 [1] [2]. By 1912, the southern barrow is shown as a "site of", while the others are still earthworks adjacent to the main college building [3]. In 1958 only the northern barrow is shown as an earthwork, while by 1986 all three had been destroyed [4] [5]. The three mounds are also shown on Knox's 1820 map [6].

There are now no signs of any of the three barrows. There are no records surviving relating to the northern barrow [7].

The central barrow was opened in c.1836, and was found to be 30 yards in circumference at the base. A platform of stones was seen 3ft from the apex, on which there was a secondary burial consisting of a large urn, a stone axe hammer and a flint knife. Below this was a stone cist, containing a crouched skeleton with a "Type 2" food vessel. A second reference suggests that the barrow was opened in 1842 by Dr P Murray. The grave was re-discovered and removed at a later date. Two large "cup-marked" stones were removed [8].

The southern barrow was first opened on 12th October 1835. This revealed that it was also 30 yards in circumference, and there was a cist 9.5ft N-S by 8ft E-W some 3ft below the top [9]. In May-June 1910 the majority of the barrow was removed during an extension to the cricket ground. This work revealed two almost pear-shaped graves, lying side by side, about 3.5ft apart on the north side of the barrow. The graves were constructed of thin stones set on edge and were of similar dimensions, being c.3ft long and c.10ins deep. A careful search revealed no finds except for two flint arrowheads [10].

Mentioned in one of the previous reports relating to the scheme [12].

The area of the barrow cemetery is now given over to Scarborough Collage and its sports field, and no above-ground indications of the mounds are visible; the position of the northern and central mounds are under buildings, while the southern mound coincides with a sports pavilion [13].

References:

[1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94

[2] OS 1895 6" map sheet 94NW

[3] OS 1912 25" map sheet 94/1

[4] OS 1958 1:10,560 map sheet TA08NW

[5] OS 1986 1:10,000 map sheet TA08NW

[6] 1820 Knox's map of Scarborough District

[7] NMR TA08NW42

[8] NMR TA08NW31

[9] NMR TA08NW32

[10] Anon 1911 "Removal of a Tumulus at Scarborough". Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 21, 111-112

[11] Gentleman's Magazine 1835 part 2, 540; Gentleman's Magazine 1836 part 2, 416-8

A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

[12] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberston bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (site 9103)

[13] E Dennison EDAS site visit

Compiled by: ED 10/09/02

Last updated: ED 25/09/02

A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 2

Site Name: Trackway, Knox Hill to Osgodby

Location

NGR 1: TA04588640

Qualifier1: Linear

Map: TA08NW; TA08NE;

NGR 2: TA05408460

Qualifier2: Linear

TA08SE

Parish: Scarborough; Osgodby

Concordance

SMR No:

LB No/Grade:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Trackway

Form: Earthwork

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2:

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: Local

Description:

"The Old Road" is shown and printed on Knox's 1820 map, running from Scarborough (via Knox Lane) to Manor Farm at Osgodby [1]. It is shown as a footpath on the OS 1854 6" and subsequent maps [2] [3]. Modern maps depict a bridle path [4].

The northern part of the route would have passed through what is now the grounds and buildings of Scarborough College. A surviving section runs through South Cliffe golf course, providing an access to a few houses at the base of Knox Hill. From here, the track is no more than a path, terraced into the side of Knox Hill, c.3m wide and overgrown. Once on the plateau of the hill, the track is partly still used as a farm access, and is followed by field boundaries. Nearer Osgodby, in Park Hill, the route has been ploughed out. It shows little evidence for frequent use [5].

References:

[1] 1820 Knox's map of Scarborough District

[2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94

[3] OS 1958 1:10,560 map sheets TA08NW & TA08SE

[4] OS 1:25,000 map (Explorer Series), 301

[5] E Dennison EDAS site visit

Compiled by: ED 10/09/02

Last updated: ED 25/09/02

A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 3

Site Name: Sandstone quarry, Knox Hill

Location

NGR 1: TA04998579

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08NW

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Scarborough

Concordance

SMR No:

LB No/Grade:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Sandstone quarry

Form: Earthwork

Period General1: Post medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2:

Period specific2:

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: Local

Description:

"Sandstone Quarry" printed and shown on the OS 1854 6" map, on the east end of Knox Hill [1]. "Old Quarries" is printed on the OS 1911 25" map, depicted as a cutting with a working face [2]. Only the earthwork is depicted on the OS 1958 1:10,560 map [3].

The site was not inspected closely, but earthworks are still visible on the end of Knox Hill [4].

References:

[1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94

[2] OS 1911 25" map sheet 94/5

[3] OS 1958 1:10,560 map sheet TA08NW

[4] E Dennison EDAS site visit

Compiled by: ED 10/09/02

Last updated: ED 25/09/02

A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 4

Site Name: Trackway, east side of Knox Hill

Location

NGR 1: TA05328575

Qualifier1: Linear

Map: TA08NE

NGR 2: TA05128522

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Scarborough

Concordance

SMR No:

LB No/Grade:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Track

Form: Earthwork

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2:

Inspected by: NAA

Date inspected 28th May 1992

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: Local

Description:

The remnants of a former trackway, aligned NNW-SSE and c.200m in length, is visible on APs [1] [2]. This runs downslope to the north along the east edge of Knox Hill. It is terraced into the slope with the west side visible as a cut and the eastern downslope side as a scarp [3]. Mentioned in the previous reports relating to the scheme [4].

The track is shown on the OS 1854 6" map. It leaves the A165 main road opposite Spring House and runs south-west towards Knox Hill. It then turns south to run up the slope of the hill before turning south-west across the higher ground. It joins with the "The Old Road" which runs to Osgodby (see Site 2) [5]. The route is also shown on OS 1911 25" map, and the central section is depicted as an earthwork on the 1958 edition [6] [7].

The full length of the track was not inspected. However, the higher portion, just before it joins "The Old Road", has been ploughed out and no surface indications are visible [8].

References:

[1] AP MAL 81 Run 65, frame 119 taken 21.9.65 NYSMR

[2] AP MAL 60 Run 72, frame 030 taken 13.7.72 NYSMR

[3] Pers comm NAA

[4] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberston bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (site NL 1)

[5] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94

[6] OS 1911 25" map sheet 94/5

[7] OS 1958 1:10,560 map sheet TA08NE

[8] E Dennison EDAS site visit

Compiled by: ED 10/09/02

Last updated: ED 25/09/02

A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 5

Site Name: Ridge and furrow earthworks, west side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby

Location

NGR 1: TA05708497

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Osgodby

Concordance

SMR No:

LB No/Grade:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Ridge & furrow

Form: Earthwork

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2:

Inspected by: NAA

Date inspected 28th May 1992

Inspected by: D Johnston, BHWB

Date inspected 3rd March 1995

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Grade of site: Local

Description:

An area of relatively pronounced ridge and furrow located on the north side of a housing estate in the village. The earthworks are aligned NNE-SSW, and the ridges extend for a maximum length of 40m long and are up to 12m apart. The northern side is defined by a scarp and an existing hedge line. The earthworks were probably originally more extensive, but have been destroyed by housing to south and east; further fields of ridge and furrow visible on APs to the west have been ploughed out [1] [2].

The earthworks now lie within an area of public open space. At the south-east end of the field the earthworks are very slight and mutilated. In the centre the ridges are more prominent, c.9-12m wide and up to 0.5m high, while to the north-west the ridges are much narrower [3]. Mentioned in previous reports relating to the scheme [4] [5].

The field is still in public open space, and the earthworks are as previously described. The more prominent ridges are confined to the more sloping ground. There is also a large overgrown squarish mound in the north centre part of the field, measuring c.40ft square and c.3-4m high. It is not clear what this mound represents, but it does overlie the ridge and furrow. It may simply be spoil or other debris from the adjacent housing building, and it does not appear on any of the historic maps [6].

References:

[1] NAA site visit 28.5.92

[2] AP MAL 60 Run 72 frame 030 taken 13.7.72

[3] BHWB 1995 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Bypass: Results of Preliminary Walkover Survey", field 17

[4] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberston bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (site NL 3)

[5] BHWB 1996 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Diversion: Environmental Statement" (Site 01)

[6] E Dennison EDAS site visit

Compiled by: ED 10/09/02

Last updated: ED 25/09/02

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Site No: 6

Site Name: St Leonard's Chapel (site of), Osgodby

Location

NGR 1: TA05558475

Qualifier1: Exact

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Osgodby

Concordance

SMR No: 12520;
12521

LB No/Grade:

NMR No: TA08SE3

SAM No:

Description

Type: Chapel

Form: Site of

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2:

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: No grade

Description:

"St Leonard's Chapel" (Remains of) is printed on the OS 1895 6", 1911 25" and 1938 6" maps, and is shown as forming the west half of an east-west aligned range of buildings [1]-[3]. Similarly shown on the OS 1958 1:10,560 map [4].

Only the north and west walls of the former east-west aligned chantry chapel survive, and these do not show any medieval or ecclesiastical features, although there is evidence that the structure was once longer at both ends, and wider and higher. The north wall contains an inserted doorway and two blocked windows which extend to the present roof line. The foundations of this wall can also be seen extending further to the west for another 14ft, while the east end of the wall continues into the structure of the adjacent farmhouse which was rebuilt in the first half of the 18th century (see Site 7); overall, the north wall appears to have originally been some 60ft long. The west wall contains a blocked window of 17th century design, which must be inserted - perhaps it was added when the building was shortened. The off-set position of this window also suggests that the chapel was originally c.24ft wide. The east wall is also a later addition.

There are documentary references to a chaplain in Osgodby from 1284 and in 1535 Xster Carr is recorded at the chantry in 1535. John Bard had a license in 1308 to have an oratory here. However, there is no reference to the building in the 1546 Chantry Survey, and in 1590 it was leased to Edward Downing and Roger Rant. It may well have gone out of use at the Dissolution. It seems that it passed into secular use, and was probably rebuilt as a smaller stable in the early 18th century [5] [6].

A pen and ink drawing by George Pye, done in 1956 and held in Scarborough Library, shows the west elevation containing the blocked 17th century window, and an earlier blocked opening near the apex of the gable [7].

In 1950 the building measured 33ft long by 15ft wide, and was 10ft high (to eaves). It was being used as a stable. It was still standing and in agricultural use in 1965 [8].

The chapel was demolished in 1971 when the present larger wing was added to the former Osgodby Hall (see Site 7) [9].

Site not visited [10].

References:

[1] OS 1895 6" map sheet 94

[2] OS 1911 25" map sheet 94/5

[3] OS 1938 6" map sheet 94NW

[4] OS 1958 1:10,560 map sheet TA08SE

[5] Rimington, F C 1960 "The Chantry at Osgodby in the Parish of Seamer". Transactions of the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society vol 1(3), 10-15

[6] Russell, A 1923 "Cayton". In Page, W (ed) "History of the County of York, North Riding, Volume 2", 430 & 434

[7] Pen and Ink drawing by George Pye

[8] NMR TA08SE3

[9] Upson-Smith, T & Hall, C 1997 "An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Barn Public House, Osgodby, near Scarborough". Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Interim Report 28

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[10] Pers comm E Dennison, EDAS

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Site No: 7

Site Name: Osgodby Hall and Hall Farm complex, Osgodby

Location

NGR 1: TA05568473

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Osgodby

Concordance

SMR No: 12522

LB No/Grade: 5/46 II

NMR No: TA08SE8

SAM No:

Description

Type: Manor house; Farmstead

Form: Extant Structure

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2: 18th century

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: Regional

Description:

"Osgodby Hall" is printed on the OS 1854 6" map and is depicted as an east-west range, with small projections to the south. The unnamed Hall Farm lies just to the south, and is shown as a long north-south range with projections on the west side. There are also two ponds just to the north, the one on the east side of a track being almost square with an small central island [1]. Similarly shown on the OS 1895 6", 1911 25" and the 1938 6" maps; the latter two maps show that the farm was by now a complex of buildings forming three sides of a courtyard, open to the south [2]-[4]. By 1958 the central courtyard was enclosed but the main hall appears largely unaltered. St Leonard's chapel is also contained within the complex (see Site 6) [5]. The Hall is named as "Old Hall" on Knox's 1820 map [6].

The complex is of undistinguished appearance [7]. The complex was formerly occupied by the Wyvill family, the last of which died in 1705. The Hall was not lived in again, and it fell into a ruin before being rebuilt in the 18th century [8]. A building was listed as having 10 hearths in the 1673 Hearth Tax, presumably this building [9].

Also mentioned by Pevsner: "Behind the sashed, Georgian-looking ashlar front of five bays lies a somewhat older building. The porch proves that at once. It is very heavily rusticated and has two apsed niches inside. It looks very C17, and the side entrance into the front garden confirms such a date. On the other hand the original door in the porch looks a little older still (c.1660) but may just be conservative, and the same may be true of the staircase with very fat vertically symmetrical balusters. The brick chimneybreast on the side of the house could easily be Jacobean" [10].

The "Wishing Well Restaurant", formerly known as Osgodby Hall, is a Grade II listed building: "Restaurant. Late C18 with earlier origins; C19 extension and C20 alterations. Rendered with pantile roof and brick stacks. 2-storey, 6-window front. 6-panel door with overlight to centre left, flanked by 12-pane sashes. To centre right: C20 half-glazed door and canopy flanked by C20 bow windows in altered openings. First-floor windows and 12-pane sashes. All original openings have keyblocks. Stone sills and C20 shutters to all sash windows. Raised eaves band. Hipped roof, with end left and left of centre stacks" [11].

The present buildings have been extensively altered and modernised, although there is some evidence of earlier structures. A right-angled stone-built barn forms the south end of the north-south range of Hall Farm, with the former farmhouse attached to the north end. The barn was extensively altered when it became a public house (The Barn PH), and a large brick extension was added to the west side. Osgodby Hall runs east-west and is attached to the north side of Hall farmhouse; its rear (north) wall is of stone and contains mullioned windows. A watching brief carried out during further alterations in 1997 revealed evidence for a cobbled surface on the west end of the barn, a two-light mullioned window on the west side of the former Hall farmhouse [12].

A further watching brief was carried out in 1998 to the west of The Barn (then called the Poachers Pocket), during the installation of a children's play area. Nothing of significance was revealed [13].

Site not inspected in detail [14].

References:

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- [1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94
- [2] OS 1895 6" map sheet 94
- [3] OS 1911 25" map sheet 94/5
- [4] OS 1938 6" map sheet 94NW
- [5] OS 1958 1:10,560 map sheet TA08SE
- [6] Knox's 1820 map of Scarborough District
- [7] NMR TA08SE8
- [8] Rimington, F C 1960 "The Chantry at Osgodby in the Parish of Seamer". Transactions of the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society no 3, 14
- [9] Ripon Historical Society 1991 "The Hearth Tax Lists for the North Riding of Yorkshire, Michaelmas 1673, Part 4: Ryedale, Pickering Lyth and Scarborough Wapentakes"
- [10] Pevsner, N 1966 "Buildings of England: York North Riding", 278
- [11] 16th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, 15 (published 11/6/86)
- [12] Upson-Smith, T & Hall, C 1997 "An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Barn Public House, Osgodby, near Scarborough". Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Interim Report 28
- [13] Anon 1998 "An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Barn Public House, Osgodby, nr Scarborough".
- [14] Pers comm E Dennison, EDAS

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A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 8

Site Name: Shrunken medieval village, Osgodby

Location

NGR 1: TA057847

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Scarborough; Osgodby

Concordance

SMR No: 12518-
12519;
12523-
12539;
15863

LB No/Grade:

NMR No: TA08SE4

SAM No:

Description

Type: Village:shrunken

Form: Earthwork; Site of

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2:

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: Regional

Description:

The manor of "Asgozbi" was in existence before 1066 and may have Norse origins. Poll tax returns suggest a peak of 40-50 cottages during the Middle Ages. The village flourished in the 12th-14th centuries and then progressively depopulated until it virtually disappeared; only the manorial complex and a few farms occupied the site between the 16th and 20th centuries [1]. The manorial complex was centred on Hall Farm (see Site 7), while open fields extended to the north and east of the village (see Sites 5 and 10). Site mentioned in previous reports relating to the scheme [2] [3].

The early Ordnance Survey maps depict earthworks either side of Osgodby Lane (which makes a number of right-angled bends through the village), labelled "Site of Ancient Village" or "Site of Osgodby Village". To the east of the Hall complex, on the north side of the lane, there are six enclosures on the street frontage, with a right-angled bank to their rear; these are likely to represent crofts and tofts, with an enclosed field to the rear; their regular layout might suggest that they were a planned extension to an existing village. Opposite these earthworks, on the south side of the lane, are further, less pronounced and regular enclosures, some of which appear to represent a field system. There are also other earthworks around Manor Farm, on the south side of the village, where a series of east-west banks between the farm and the present road suggest further tofts; the existing road line might represent a former back lane. To the west and north-west other earthworks extend onto Park Hill; these earthworks include some fishponds. The later maps also show the gradual destruction of the earthworks, as housing estates were built. A long terrace of houses was built between 1938 and 1958 between Osgodby Lane and Manor Farm, while a large housing estate was built on the north side of Osgodby Lane between 1958 and 1983. There has also been other, piecemeal development on the south side of the lane [4]-[8].

The earthworks are not shown on the OS 1854 6" map, although a few small rectangular areas labelled as "Old Foundations" are depicted on the north side of the lane, to the east of the Hall [9]. The 1848 tithe map shows that "Osgodby House" was in existence by then, but no other structures, apart from the farm and Hall complexes are depicted. The fields on the north and south sides of the lane incorporate the element "Garths", while the fields between the Manor Farm and the lane are named "'Old Garths" [10].

Some parts of the shrunken village have been subject to excavation, in advance of the housing developments. In 1963-5 the six enclosures on the north side of the lane (known as "Field 1") were mostly found 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. There was subsequent re-occupation of the area in the 17th century. One of the enclosures (D) contained a four-bay cruck cottage, and there was a back lane running along the rear of the enclosures. In 1956 the earthworks to the south of the lane (Field 2 - Stubbs Field) were also investigated, revealing foundations and other features suggesting occupation dating from the same periods. There was no evidence for any buildings on the east side of the lane to the east of Manor Farm (Field 3) [11] [12]. A watching brief in the grounds of Osgodby House for a new dwelling revealed nothing of interest [13].

The area of Park Hill was also investigated in 1990. Fieldwalking to the north and west of Manor Farm

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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 an area of high resistance. The flints might suggest a prehistoric site while the geophysical results might imply an earlier manorial complex [14].

More recent earthwork surveys of Field 2 revealed a house platform to the east of Osgodby House, just to the west of the earlier excavations. A north-south evaluation trench was excavated through part of this platform, to reveal evidence for occupation (gullies etc), although no actual foundations were seen [15]-[17].

The area of Park Hill is now given over to arable cultivation, and no definite earthworks are visible. However, some flints were seen in the fields to the north of the named Park Hill [18].

The fields forming Park Hill are still in arable production, and no features are visible. However, a small field to the west of Manor Farm remains in pasture, and this contains a large raised area (as depicted on the early OS maps), which is c.1m above the surrounding ground surface; the field was overgrown and no definite features could be seen. A house platform to the east of Osgodby House remains as public open space, together with the large field to the south. However, the majority of the earthworks were totally built-over in the past, and this development is continuing. As a result, almost all traces of the context and morphology of the original village has been destroyed [19].

References:

- [1] Rimington, F C 1961 "The 'Deserted' Village of Osgodby in the Parish of Seamer". Transactions of the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society vol 1(4), 7-14
- [2] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberston bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (site 4299)
- [3] BHWB 1996 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Diversion: Environmental Statement" (Sites 02 & 03)
- [4] OS 1895 6" map sheet 94
- [5] OS 1911 25" map sheet 94/5
- [6] OS 1938 6" map sheet 94NW
- [7] OS 1958 1:10,560 map sheet TA08SE
- [8] OS 1983 1:10,000 map sheet TA08SE
- [9] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94
- [10] 1848 tithe map (BIHR)
- [11] Farmer, P G 1965 "1963 Excavations at Osgodby". Transactions of the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society vol 1(8), 14-19
- [12] Farmer, P G 1968 "Excavations at the Deserted Medieval Village of Osgodby near Scarborough, 1956-65". Transactions of the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society vol 2(1), 29-61
- [13] YAT 2000 "73 Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Scarborough, North Yorkshire: Report of an Archaeological Watching Brief (NYSMR NY115)
- [14] Pearson, T 1991 "Fieldwork at Manor Farm, Osgodby near Scarborough, November-December 1990". Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Interim Report no 12
- [15] On Site Archaeology 1998 "Tay Homes Development, Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Scarborough: Desk Top Report, Earthworks Survey & Geomagnetic Survey" (OSA report 98DTES01) (NYSMR NY419 & NY643)
- [16] MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2000 "Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Cayton, North Yorkshire: Earthwork Survey" (NYSMR NY274)
- [17] MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2001 "Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Cayton, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Excavation, Cycle Path" (NYSMR NY351)
- [18] BHWB 1995 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Bypass: Results of Preliminary Walkover Survey", fields 21-23
- [19] E Dennison, EDAS site visit

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A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 9

Site Name: Stuart Farm complex, Osgodby

Location

NGR 1: TA05838476

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Osgodby

Concordance

SMR No:

LB No/Grade:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Farmstead

Form: Extant Structure

Period General1: Post medieval

Period specific1: 17th century

Period General2:

Period specific2:

Inspected by: D Johnston, BHWB

Date inspected 3rd March 1995

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Inspected by:

Date inspected

Grade of site: District

Description:

The farmhouse at Stuart Farm was constructed in 1615, and is a typical yeoman's dwelling of the period [1]. The isolated complex is shown on the OS 1854 6" map, to the east of the main village, on the east side of Osgodby Lane. One large building is depicted on and parallel to the road frontage, with another large building, seemingly of two cells aligned north-south, located slightly further to the east. There is also a further small detached structure just to the north. The complex is not named, but a "Draw Well" is shown [2]. Similarly shown in the isolated location on subsequent editions. The OS 1911 25" map shows that the road frontage building had been rebuilt, as an east-west range (gable on the roadside), with a smaller north-south range attached to the south-west corner. The other buildings are as previously depicted [3]. By 1914 the yard formed by the roadside ranges had been roofed over [4]. Other housing had been built to the north and south of the complex by 1958, and by 1983 the original isolated setting of the complex had been lost, with large housing estates to the west and north-east [5] [6]. The farmhouse also appears to be shown on Knox's 1820 map [7].

The only buildings on the site are now a house and an attached outbuilding, which correspond to the set back structures shown on the early maps. Both are of two storeys, the outbuilding forming the north part of the range. Both structures show evidence of much alteration, including extensive modern repointing.

The house is not rectangular in plan, the walls tapering inwards slightly towards the south end. Apart from the east elevation, it is constructed of mainly squared sandstone rubble with no quoins. It has a pitched pantile roof with a single mid-slope stack at the north end. The west elevation has seven modern replacement windows of varying sizes, with replacement lintels, and there is a doorway at the south end. There is also a door at the east end of the south elevation, which has been blocked to form a window. The upper part of this side has been rebuilt in brick, as has the upper part of the east elevation; this elevation also contains modern replacement windows. All elevations show several areas of repair or alteration with differential construction throughout. The upper storey has also been rebuilt in brick, raising the eaves, although the owner reports that the earlier roof structure survives within the house. The rectangular outbuilding is built of squared sandstone rubble with a pitched pantile roof. At least two phases of building can be identified but many of the original windows remain.

The boundary wall along Osgodby Lane also contains evidence of several other former buildings. The northernmost of these was a barn, which allegedly contained a 17th century date stone; this building was demolished over 10 years ago [8].

Mentioned in previous reports relating to the scheme [9] [10].

A close inspection was not carried out, although the buildings are largely as previously described. The house has been recently re-roofed and painted [11].

References:

- [1] Rimington, F C 1961 "The 'Deserted' Village of Osgodby in the Parish of Seamer". Transactions of the Scarborough & District Archaeological Society vol 1(4), 9-10
- [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94
- [3] OS 1911 25" map sheet 94/5
- [4] OS 1914 6" map sheet 94NW
- [5] OS 1958 6" map sheet 94NW

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[6] OS 1983 1:10,000 map sheet TA08SE

[7] 1820 Knox's map of Scarborough District

[8] BHWB 1995 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberton Bypass: Results of Preliminary Walkover Survey", 5-6

[9] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberton bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (site NL 5)

[10] BHWB 1996 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberton Diversion: Environmental Statement" (Site 05)

[11] E Dennison EDAS site visit

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A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 10

Site Name: Ridge and furrow earthworks and field system (remains of), east side of Osgodby Lane, Osgodby

Location

NGR 1: TA05778461

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2: TA05878474

Qualifier2: Centred

Parish: Osgodby

Concordance

SMR No:

LB No/Grade:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Ridge & furrow; Field system

Form: Earthwork; Site of

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2:

Inspected by: NAA

Date inspected 24th June 1992

Inspected by: D Johnston, BHWB

Date inspected 3rd March 1995

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Grade of site: Local

Description:

Several fields of pronounced ridge and furrow are visible on an aerial photograph, on the east and south sides of Osgodby Lane. Most of the earthworks are aligned north-south, with ridges up to 12m apart and c.120m in length [1]. The north side of the earthworks are defined by a headland visible as an east-west bank up to 7m wide, possibly with the remnants of a mutilated parallel trackway to the north. There are also faint traces of possible ploughed-down ridge and furrow in the field to the east [2].

The ridge and furrow is quite prominent. The larger field has better preserved ridge and furrow in the west part, that to the east is ploughed down. The earthworks also extend to a small field on the north side of the main field, adjacent to Stuart Farm, but to the east the features are less noticeable [3].

Mentioned in previous reports relating to the scheme [4] [5].

That part of the field system located at the angle of Osgodby Lane (NGR TA05778457) was subject to an archaeological evaluation by On Site Archaeology in 1998. The work comprised a geophysical and earthwork survey, and limited trial trenching. The earthwork survey recorded north-south ridge and furrow in the field on the south side of the lane, with a house platform located above the street frontage between Osgodby House and number 65 (see Site 8). There was also a section of hollow-way on the north-east boundary of the surveyed area, adjacent to number 53, which represents an eastwards continuation of the east-west alignment of Osgodby Lane. A second field to the south was also surveyed, but the east-west aligned ridge and furrow here was largely ploughed out. The two areas of ridge and furrow were separated by a headland and extant field boundary. Subsequent trenching through this boundary revealed little of interest. A second trench through a headland in the north-east corner of the survey area also revealed little of significance [6]-[8].

A further evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy in 2000/2001, comprising an earthwork survey and limited trenching. The earthwork survey covered the same area as that previously recorded, with an extension to the east. This recorded ridge and furrow, headlands, former and extant field boundaries, and a number of house platforms along the Osgodby Lane frontage. A trench was subsequently excavated through the boundary forming the south side of the surveyed area, prior to drainage works. The boundary has a reverse-S alignment, and the excavation revealed the boundary bank was placed on top of a field ridge, presumably during enclosure [9] [10]. A long trench was excavated at a later date, through the house platform previously noted on the street frontage between Osgodby House and number 65 (see Site 8) [11].

Relatively little of the field system now survives. Large parts of the area previously surveyed by On Site and MAP have now been developed for housing, although some north-south earthworks to the rear of number 65 have been preserved as a public open space. Another area of public open space to the rear of number 53 also contained earthworks, but this area appears to have been landscaped and no clear features are visible. The earthworks in the pasture fields to the east of Stuart Farm survive, but in a denuded form [12].

References:

A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

- [1] AP MAL 60 Run 72, frame 031 taken 13.7.72 NYSMR
 - [2] NAA site visit
 - [3] BHWB 1995 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Bypass: Results of Preliminary Walkover Survey", field 15 & 16
 - [4] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberston bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (NL 4 & 6)
 - [5] BHWB 1996 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Diversion: Environmental Statement" (Site 04)
 - [6] GeoQuest Associates 1998 "A Geophysical Survey on Land off Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, North Yorkshire" (NYSMR NY698)
 - [7] On Site Archaeology 1998 "Tay Homes Development, Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Scarborough: Desk Top Report, Earthworks Survey & Geomagnetic Survey" (OSA report 98DTES01) (NYSMR NY419 & NY643)
 - [8] On Site Archaeology 1998 "Tay Homes Development, Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Scarborough: An Archaeological Evaluation" (OSA report 98EV05) (NYSMR NY674)
 - [9] MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2000 "Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Cayton, North Yorkshire: Earthwork Survey" (NYSMR NY274)
 - [10] MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2001 "Boundary Bank, Osgodby, Cayton, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Excavation" (NYSMR NY350)
 - [11] MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2001 "Osgodby Lane, Osgodby, Cayton, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Excavation, Cycle Path" (NYSMR NY351)
 - [12] E Dennison EDAS site visit
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A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 11

Site Name: Ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Cow Leys Farm

Location

NGR 1: TA06508410

Qualifier1: Centered

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Cayton

Concordance

SMR No: 12510

LB No/Grade:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Ridge & furrow

Form: Earthwork

Period General1: Medieval

Period specific1:

Period General2: Post medieval

Period specific2:

Inspected by: NAA

Date inspected 28th May 1992

Inspected by: D Johnston, BHWB

Date inspected 14th March 1995

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Grade of site: Local

Description:

Field of pronounced ridge and furrow are located to the north of Cow Leys Farm and are visible on aerial photographs [1] [2]. The earthworks are aligned WNW-ESE and the ridges are up to 130m in length and up to 6m apart. The furrows are distinguished by damper conditions producing differential vegetation growth. The earthworks overlie a round barrow (see Site 12). Additional ridge and furrow to the west has been ploughed down [3].

The ridge and furrow is aligned c.NW-SE and it has a reverse S shape. The ridges are clearly defined, standing c.0.3m high on the south-west side of the field and c.0.5m on the north-east. The average distance from crest to crest is c.4.5m. The earthworks are clearly cut off by field boundaries at either end of the field, and are not visible beyond these boundaries [4]. Mentioned in previous reports relating to the scheme [5] [6].

As previously described. The earthworks are well preserved but are now out of context. Some localised damage and erosion due to cattle poaching [7].

References:

[1] AP MAL 81 Run 65 frame 118 taken 21.9.65 NYSMR

[2] AP MAL 60 Run 72 frame 031 taken 13.7.72 NYSMR

[3] NAA site visit

[4] BHWB 1995 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Bypass: Results of Preliminary Walkover Survey", field 10 & p4

[5] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberston bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (site NL 7)

[6] BHWB 1996 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Diversion: Environmental Statement" (Site 06)

[7] E Dennison EDAS site visit

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A165 Scarborough - Lebberston Diversion - archaeological data

Site No: 12

Site Name: Round barrow, north of Cow Leys Farm

Location

NGR 1: TA06528416

Qualifier1: Exact

Map: TA08SE

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Cayton

Concordance

SMR No: 12510

LB No/Grade:

NMR No: TA08SE9

SAM No:

Description

Type: Round barrow

Form: Earthwork

Period General1: Prehistoric

Period specific1: Bronze age

Period General2:

Period specific2:

Inspected by: NAA

Date inspected 28th May 1992

Inspected by: D Johnston, BHWB

Date inspected 14th March 1995

Inspected by: E Dennison, EDAS

Date inspected 21st September 2002

Grade of site: Regional

Description:

"Tumulus" printed on OS 1854 6" map to the north of Cow Leys [1]. Also shown on subsequent maps [2] [3].

It survives as a turf-covered semi-circular bank 0.6m high which has been mutilated by overlying ridge and furrow (Site 11). No excavation or other investigation of the barrow has been recorded [4].

The mound would originally appear to have been c.18m in diameter and 0.8m high, although the northern side has been both exaggerated and spread to east and west by ploughing, thus creating the "bank" recorded by the NMR. Stock erosion within the south-west quadrant has exposed stone within the mound. No other barrows were noted in the vicinity [5].

The barrow is located towards the north corner of a field situated between two areas of the Cayton Bay Holiday Village. It is sub-circular in plan, and orientated c.NW to SE. It measures c.19m NW-SE by c.14m SW-NE. The barrow has been substantially mutilated by later ridge and furrow (see Site 11), and three large ridges run across the top and sides of the mound. The NE side of the barrow has been less damaged and this survives as a raised, crescent-shaped mound c.0.3m high at the northern end, increasing to c.1m high to the south. The SW half of the barrow is visible as a flat-topped platform, partly obscured by the ridge and furrow. Ploughing has dragged material away from the SE end of the barrow, to form a tapering triangle, extending c.15-20m away from the main mound [6]. Mentioned in the previous reports relating to the scheme [7] [8].

The site is as described, with some localised damage due to cattle poaching. That part of the holiday complex to the north of the barrow (Motel) has been demolished, leaving an arable field [9].

References:

[1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 94

[2] OS 1912 6" map sheet 94SW

[3] OS 1983 1:10,000 map sheet TA08SE

[4] NMR TA08SE9 dated April 1968

[5] Pers comm NAA site visit

[6] BHWB 1995 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Bypass: Results of Preliminary Walkover Survey", field 10 & p4

[7] NAA 1992 "A165 Scarborough - Lebberston bypass: Archaeological Appraisal" (site TA08SE9)

[8] BHWB 1996 "A165 Scarborough to Lebberston Diversion: Environmental Statement" (Site 07)

[9] E Dennison EDAS site visit

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