

Community Search for a Medieval Manorial House in Osgodby.

It's about the journey!

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2021 & 2022



Contents

	page
1. Introduction.	3
2. Desk Based Assessment (Jan Mitchell).	7
3. Choosing our research project. An aerial archaeology survey.	19
4. Answering Questions with Geophysics?	31
5. Archaeological Excavations.	44
6. A Test Pit survey around the Village.	53
7. Conclusions: What did we find, what did we achieve?	58
Appendix 1: Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.	60
Appendix 2: Test Pit Locations.	78
Appendix 3: Test Pit pottery dates.	79

1. INTRODUCTION

This report draws together the archaeological work undertaken as part of a project run by the Osgodby Heritage and History Group, part of the Osgodby Village Institute. The project covered all kinds of history in the Village, it was supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and was entitled “The Village with a Heritage Nun could guess!”, a reference to the village links with Mary Ward religious sister, foundress, and educator in the 1600s.

The project focussed on changes to the social and physical landscape of the village in a way which can be maintained and added to by current and future generations. This report covers the archaeological aspects of the project. We held workshops within the community to discuss how archaeology works and how we can study the historic landscape around us. We looked at aerial image sources to build up a picture of our landscape. This forms the first part of the report. We held a workshop looking at aerial surveys looking for archaeology and using geophysical survey to identify sites. This research allowed us to plan archaeological research.

Our preliminary research raised our interest in trying to locate the manorial seat of the medieval township of Osgodby. There is a manor house in the township from 1580 onwards and we were able to carry out some research on that site. But the present manor house may not have been the location of the medieval manor. Our reviews of old maps of Osgodby, as you will see in the aerial image survey led us to focus on a rectangular piece of land in the village that appears not to have been built on in recent years anyway.



Fig 1: Aerial View of the fields around Osgodby (RAF).

The second part of the report looks at our geophysical and drone survey of the rectangular piece of land identified in the aerial survey. We also looked at the garden of the present-day manor house to look for earlier buildings or at least part of the gardens at the front of the house.



Fig 2: Geophysical Survey underway.

The geophysical survey was frustratingly inconclusive! The third part of this report sets out the results of an evaluation excavation undertaken by the Osgodby Heritage and History Group to investigate anomalies on the geophysical survey. We did not find evidence for structures on the area, the main activity seeming to be farming, suggesting that the medieval fields came up to the back of the village crofts and crofts at this point. Our main interpretive archaeological evidence comes from the finds recovered from the site. The field revealed Roman activity as well as medieval waste thrown onto the field during manuring. Some reasonably high-status medieval pottery reflects the proximity to a toft and croft in the village tenanted by the Knights Templar.



Fig 3: Excavation under way.

The lack of evidence for a manorial site just north of the village led us to look for evidence for the beginnings of the village in the medieval period. Osgodby appears in the Domesday Book from 1086 so it is likely that there is a settlement in the location before the Normans took control of England in 1066 and established the feudal system in villages such as Osgodby. We decided to undertake a test pit survey to seek finds (mostly pottery) that might suggest where the initial focus of settlement started. Was there a Roman farmstead? More pertinent for understanding medieval Osgodby was there an Anglian / Anglo Scandinavian settlement that represents the beginnings of our medieval story? The evidence from our test pit survey forms part four of this report.



Fig 4: Test pitting in Osgodby.

Finally, of course we need to assess what we learned from the archaeological part of our project. How much do we know about the prehistoric activity around Osgodby. How was the Iron Age landscape influenced by the Roman riverside settlement that grew a few miles away at Barlby? Can we say when an early medieval village grew here? How did the development of a feudal village structure the village we see today? With the end of the medieval village how did enclosure affect the village? Did the Lord of the Manor have a hall in the township? Osgodby is one township in a large parish, where did villagers go to church?

2. DESK BASED ASSESSMENT (Jan Mitchell)

Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken as part of a Heritage Lottery funded project. Research of available documented evidence was undertaken within an area of approximately 2.5km radius of the village of Osgodby, Selby, North Yorkshire. The size of the chosen assessment area enabled the whole of the former parish of Osgodby to be included, but also incorporated the neighbouring village of Barlby and part of the parish of Cliffe with Lund. A Gazetteer of the sites and finds found for the report is at the back of this report in Appendix 1 (page 56)

Whilst the area is predominantly agricultural, industrial, and military influences have also made their mark on the landscape around Osgodby.

Evidence ranging from the Neolithic to the 20th century was identified, reflecting the varied archaeological landscape within the study area, and identifying potential areas for further archaeological examination.

Background

Archaeological investigation forms part of a larger project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund through the contributions of players of the National Lottery. This project entitled "The Village with a Heritage Nun Could Guess", seeks to look at the heritage and history of the village and parish of Osgodby and surrounding area. The project title refers to several nuns linked to the village in the 16th and 17th centuries, including Mary Ward and her cousin, Barbara Babthorpe.

Archaeology is key to answering several questions and gaining understanding of past settlement and how/why the village may have developed in the way it has, as well as positioning it in its wider environment through time.

Aims of the archaeological aspects of the project include:

- Working with the local community to assist their awareness and understanding of the history and heritage of Osgodby.
- Increasing knowledge of the landscape in and around Osgodby through time.
- Positioning Osgodby in the historic landscape.
- Working with local schools and residents, to provide opportunities in archaeological techniques, learn new skills and provide the ability to understand the environment in which they live.

Osgodby lies in the southern Vale of York, an area characterised by mostly low-lying agricultural land, close to the northern floodplain of the Ouse. Its name implies that it was a Viking settlement established sometime before 1066. Ansgotbi, in the Parish of Hemingbrough, has two entries in Domesday:

1. Head of manor: Howden Tax.
Units: 2.6 geld units.
13 villagers, 2 smallholders, 6 freeman 2 ploughlands.
1 lord's plough teams, 4 men's plough teams.
Lord in 1066: King Edward, Value to Lord in 1066: £2.
Lord in 1086: Nigel Fossard, Value to Lord in 1086: £1.
Tenant-in-chief: Count Robert of Mortain.

2. Taxable units: 0.4 geld units

1 lord's plough team, 20 acres of meadow, 0.5 x 0.5 leagues of woodland.

Lord in 1066: Northman, Tochi son of Auti; Value £0.6.

Lord in 1086: Nigel Fossard; Value £0.3.

Records show that some land and property in Osgodby was held by the Knights Templar of Temple Hirst, but that there was also a resident manorial ownership which, in 1302, was granted two royal charters by Edward I for a weekly market and an annual fair to be held at the Manor [8] (*Burton 1889*). It is not certain where the market and fair were held nor whether the Manor House stood where Osgodby Hall, built in 1580, is now located.

Not much of the original 16th century Hall may remain and there are no obviously medieval or Tudor exteriors to the older properties around Osgodby, however, it is suspected that there may be remnants of much older buildings concealed within.

Long before Ansgotbi appeared in Domesday there is evidence of human occupation in the surrounding area. Iron and Bronze Age barrows are known to exist on Skipwith Common, a few kilometres to the north of Osgodby, whilst excavations to the north of Barlby have uncovered substantial Romano-British occupation. Other Heritage Lottery funded archaeological projects, in North Duffield, Hemingbrough & Wheldrake, run by North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society, have unearthed significant Iron Age archaeology and findings that dated back to the Neolithic Period, providing evidence that people lived in this landscape for a minimum of 5,000 years [9] (*Elsley 2015*).

Negligible development around the village has limited the need for archaeological research, giving the impression that Osgodby is lacking in archaeology, and it is hoped that this project will shed more light on the undiscovered heritage of Osgodby. This desk-based assessment aims to pull together and summarise existing knowledge of archaeology in the vicinity of Osgodby, to help identify areas of potential interest for further investigation.

Methodology for desk-based assessment

Data was gathered from a variety of sources for the area surrounding Osgodby, with a methodical search undertaken for archaeological and historic evidence of all periods, within circa 2.5km of the centre of Osgodby village. This enabled a focussed examination of the collected data covering the old parish of Osgodby, but also encompassed the neighbouring village of Barlby and part of the Parish of Cliffe with Lund.

Sources of evidence include maps; aerial photographs; historic documents; find spots; pre-planning desk-based assessments; archaeological watching briefs and excavation reports.

The following were consulted as sources of evidence:

- Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Historic England- Heritage Gateway.
- North Yorkshire's Historic Environment Record (HER).
- Local Council planning portals.
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).
- National Archives.
- British Library.

There are limitations to the usefulness of individual sources, however, used together with some local knowledge, they should facilitate the compilation of evidence to build a picture of the study area through time.

Several aerial photographs of the area were obtained from North Yorkshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) and these were reviewed, alongside Google Earth images and in conjunction with interpretations drawn from English Heritage Mapping Programme (NMP). The conclusions drawn from this review can be found in the Osgodby Heritage and History Group Aerial Photography Survey, authored by Jon Kenny, Community Archaeologist (Section 3 below).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is principally used by metal detectorists, therefore most finds recorded here are metallic. There can also be a reluctance for finders to publicise the exact find spot and the grid reference of the find is not available to the public, only name the parish is provided. Osgodby parish was merged with that of neighbouring Barlby in the 1930's, consequently, finds are recorded against the parish of Barlby with Osgodby, making it difficult to determine if the find was made around Barlby or Osgodby. Neither can it be certain that all finds have been recorded or which local landowners give permission to access their land.

Growth and development in Osgodby have been small scale, with no significant archaeology identified. Responses, by North Yorkshire County Council's archaeology department, to the limited number of planning applications for Osgodby, acknowledge the medieval heritage and layout of the village, but suggest there is unlikely to be anything of archaeological interest which would warrant any investigation or watching brief.

The evidence examined for this desk-based assessment is summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1 below), which provides details of the source and type of data.

Geology and Geography of the Landscape

The village of Osgodby sits on the southern edge of the 25-foot drift within the Vale of York. The village and the area to the east lie on superficial deposits of Brighton Sand Formation, whilst the area to the north of the village has mainly Thorganby Clay Member Clay - silty with some areas of Skipwith Sand Member - Sand, clayey, gravelly. Much of the area to the south of the A63, is part of the Selby floodplain, below the 25-foot line, it has alluvium deposits of clay, peat and silt [5] (*British Geological Survey Online*)

The nature of the surface deposits and the topography may influence the visibility of archaeological remains to aerial photography or geophysical techniques.

Evaluation

a. Prehistoric and Roman

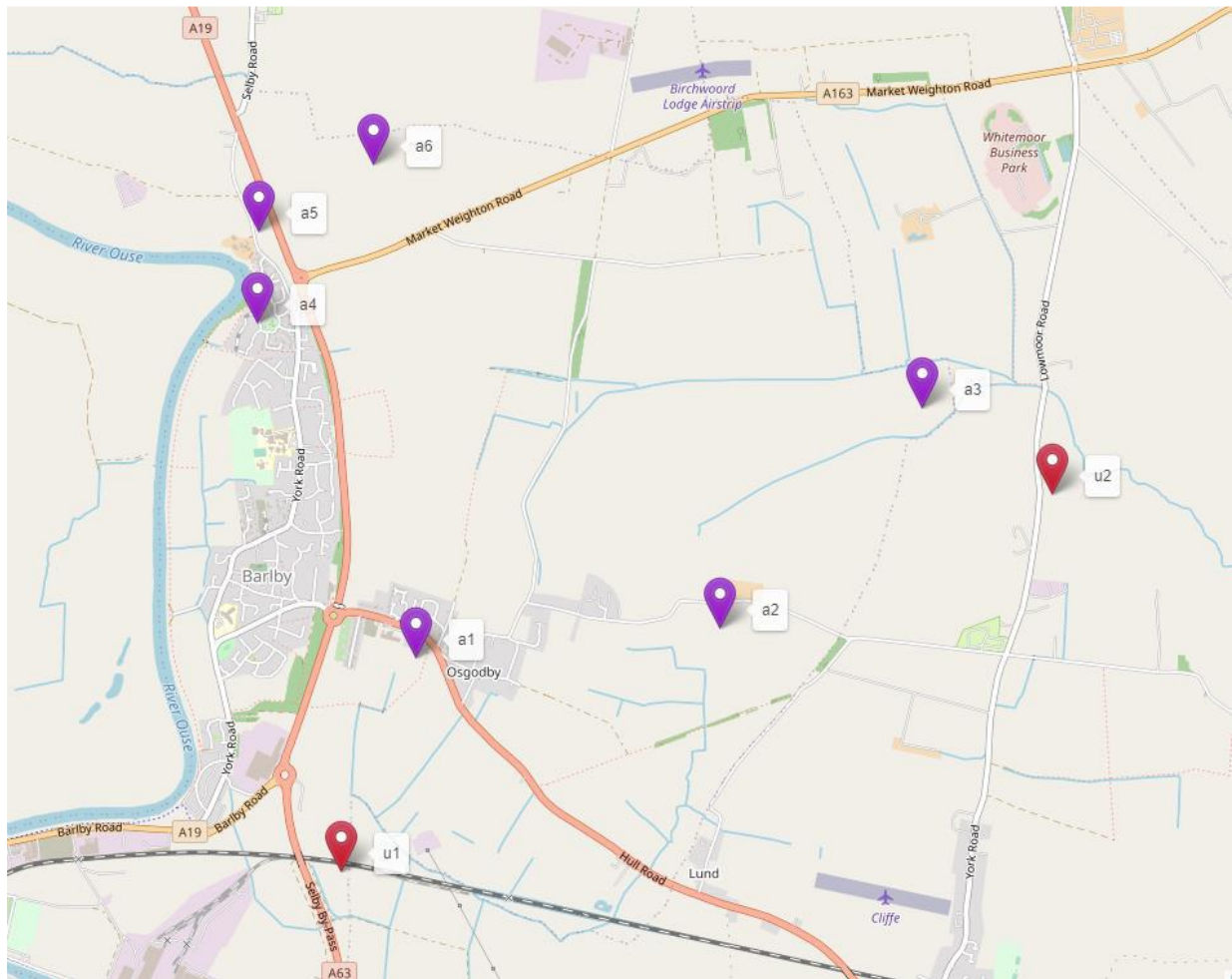


Fig 5: Map of Prehistoric, Roman & Undated Evidence.

The map in Fig 5 above shows the location of prehistoric and Roman evidence in the Osgodby area. A Neolithic, polished stone axe head (*a1*) was discovered at Osgodby, on land south of the A63, close to the northern extent of the river Ouse valley. Substantial deposits of alluvial material and peat in the vicinity of this find may seal evidence of activity belonging to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. Archaeological assessment, preceding the construction of the nearby A63 Selby Bypass, concluded that this area “was of considerable importance” and could contain significant environmental data for the middle and later Holocene, possibly up to the earlier medieval period. [18] (*Newman & Oliver, 1991*), [2] (*Anon, 2000*).

There is no other evidence of Neolithic activity within the assessment area, although possible Mesolithic microliths and Neolithic flints were found in excavations on Skipwith Common, some 4 to 5km northeast of this find [21] (*Schofield, 2010*). Bronze and/or Iron Age barrows have also been identified on the higher ground around Skipwith Common.

Aerial photographs show areas of potential Iron Age or Romano-British field systems, enclosures, and roundhouses around Osgodby. To the south side of South Duffield Road, near Peartree Farm,

cropmarks show rectilinear double ditched enclosures, at least one contains a possible roundhouse (a2). Similar double ditched, roundhouse enclosures were excavated at North Duffield, about 4.5km northeast of these cropmarks [9] (Elsey, 2015).

A second possible area of Iron Age/Romano-British fields can be seen in cropmarks located at Whitemoor (a3) not far from an enclosure of indeterminate date (u2).

An arrangement of rectilinear ditch enclosures on either side of a trackway is visible to the north of Market Weighton Road (a6). This trackway is located close to another area of cropmarks which may include a hut circle (a5). These are just to the north of a substantial Roman settlement, on the banks of the river Ouse, south of Turnhead Farm, Barlby (a4), which was occupied from the 1st to the 4th centuries.

Excavations in 2013 revealed an extensive, high status Roman military settlement, which developed and continued in use into the late 4th century. Several wood-lined wells of various periods were unearthed, along with an apsidal bathhouse, constructed in the 4th century. The discovery of a head pot, depicting Caracalla, was taken to indicate a military presence at the site. Evidence of trade shown in the mix of local and imported goods in the finds assemblages suggests there was a market, perhaps under military control, to link the chain of supply along riverine and road networks in the area, potentially trading with the fortress and major settlement at Eboracum (York) [23] (Whittingham 2013); [7] (Burn 2016).

The extent of Roman settlement at Barlby has not been fully defined, but examination of aerial photographs, undertaken by members of the Osgodby Heritage & History Group (OHHG), identified an area of potential interest, southeast of this settlement, on the other side of the A19 (see Appendix 1 below).

Another contemporary industrial Roman settlement was located downstream at Hemingbrough, some 7km east of the Roman settlement at Barlby and it is likely that these would be linked by both water and land routes. Any roadway/track between these two settlements would have to cross the higher ground somewhere around Osgodby.

A small number of Roman finds, made within the Parish of Barlby with Osgodby, have been registered with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), these include a small 3rd century coin hoard (a7), consisting of four silver denarii and five silver radiates, four other separate finds of Roman copper-alloy coins (a10, a11, a12 & a14), two brooches (a9 & a13) and a cast alloy button and loop fastener (a8). Unfortunately, the exact find spot is not available for public access for any of these, so it is not possible to say if they were found in Osgodby or Barlby.

Archaeological surveys preceding the construction of the A63 Selby bypass identified an earthwork between the Selby to Hull railway line and the bypass (u1). This earthwork cannot be dated but aligns with the ancient parish boundary between Barlby and Cliffe, suggesting it was probably built when the parishes were established [18] (Newman & Oliver, 1991).

b. Medieval Period

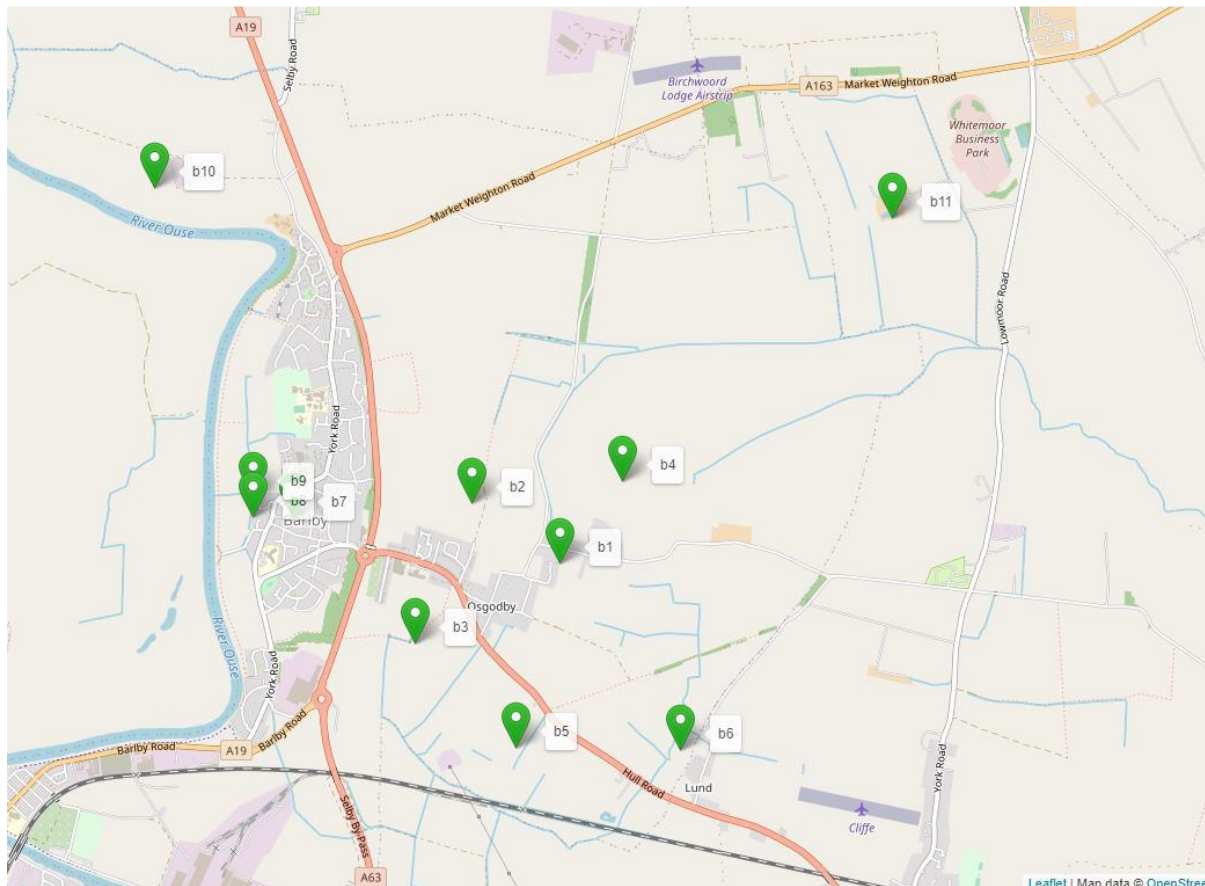


Fig 6: Map of Medieval Evidence.

The map in Fig 6 shows evidence of medieval activity in the Osgodby area. The first mention of a settlement at Osgodby is in the Domesday Book of 1086, where two entries appear for Ansgotbi. During the medieval period smaller parcels of land in Osgodby were also held by Drax Priory, Selby Abbey, Thicket Priory and the Knights Templar of Temple Hirst [8] (Burton, 1889).

The village name, and those of other neighbouring communities, are of Viking origin. In 1997, a Scandinavian, Borre style harness-bow fragment dating from the 9th/10th centuries was discovered in a field near the nearby village of Cliffe. [11] (Graham-Campbell, 1998).

No datable Viking Age finds have been made in Osgodby, however, interesting reports in the Yorkshire Post and Intelligencer on 16th February 1934 and the following day in the Hull Daily Mail, refer to the unearthing of what may have been a Viking boat somewhere on the low-lying land to the south of Osgodby. It transpires that workman, digging a hole for the foundations of an electricity pylon, partially uncovered a barge-like boat buried 'about 6 feet deep in clay'. Thinking this had been washed up in a flood some 40 years earlier, the workmen dug through it and erected the pylon on top. The then curator of Hull Museum, Mr T Shepherd, thought, because of the depth at which the boat was situated, it could have been there for many centuries and was not from a more recent flood. However, a later report in the Hull Daily Mail for 26th February 1934, states that after talking to the workmen, Mr Shepherd concluded that this was probably not a Viking boat, as he had initially thought. As no

archaeological examination was undertaken, the exact location and origin of this boat remains a mystery [6] (*British Library Newspaper Archive*).

Several areas of medieval ridge & furrow (*b2, b3, b5, b6, b8 & b10*), testament to the agricultural heritage of the area, are visible in several aerial photographs taken between 1947 and 1977 around Barlby, Osgodby and Lund, however, this has largely been lost through ploughing in the intervening years.

On 30th January 1302, Osgodby Manor was granted two Charters by Edward I, the first for a Wednesday Market and the second for an Annual Fair to be held 'at the Manor' [8] (*Burton, 1889*). It is not known where the village marketplace/fairground may have been located. However, all available maps, dating back to the Enclosures Map of 1819, show a large open, rectangular area in the village centre. This is surrounded by roads (South Duffield Road to the north and west, Back Lane to the east and Sand Lane to the south). The roads obviously formed around whatever existed on this land at the time. The land is currently part of Lake View Farm, and its square layout is reminiscent of a moated hall.

There are two known moated sites within the search area, neither of which were in Osgodby, although several moated sites can be found around the wider local area. The closest to Osgodby are at Whitemoor Farm, to the northwest (*b11*) and on land known as 'the Island' at Barlby (*b9*). Moated sites are also recorded at Brayton, Staynor Hall and Babthorpe [17] (*Le Patourel, 1973*). By the time Osgodby Hall was built in 1580, they had gone out of fashion and the Hall would likely have been constructed in the Tudor style.

A deer park (*b4*), located to the north of the current Osgodby Hall, is most likely to have been associated with the medieval Manor. Ordnance Survey maps show that the shape of the park is at odds with the alignment of adjacent fields, whilst South Duffield Road and Moor Lane curve around the enclosed area. This suggests that the park outline pre-dates these and that they follow the park boundary. [15] (*Johnson, 2010*).

Ordnance Survey maps denote the remains of a medieval chapel (*b1*) located in a field, known as Chapel Field. Excavations here in 1816, unearthed some stone foundations, which could have belonged to a chapel. Because of its proximity to Osgodby Hall, built in 1580, it is assumed this chapel was used for private worship by the Lords of Osgodby Manor. In particular, the Babthorpe family, who observed the Catholic faith during their occupation of Osgodby Hall in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The chapel would have become redundant, derelict, and subsequently demolished following their departure, due to recusant debts and persecution.

Another medieval chapel (*b7*) was located about 1km from Osgodby village, at Barlby. This was built circa 1481 as a chapel of ease for parishioners in Barlby and Osgodby until it became too dangerous to enter and was demolished in 1780 to be replaced by a new chapel. This was subsequently extended to become All Saints' Church (*b13*). [14] (*Johnson, 1998*). This supports the theory that the chapel at Osgodby was for private use by occupants of the Hall.

Again, the exact location of medieval finds registered with the Portable Antiquities Scheme for Barlby Parish has not been recorded (or at least made public). The finds include, two lead weights (*b12 & b16*), three lead spindle whorls (*b13, b14 & b24*), five silver pennies ranging in date from 1204 to 1327 (*b15, b17, b18, b22 & b23*), penny of Henry VI (1422-1461) (*b25*), a copper alloy button (1300 to 1650) (*b19*), cast copper alloy buckle (1450-1550) (*b20*) and a cast copper alloy harness pendant (*b21*).

c. Post-Medieval to Modern Period

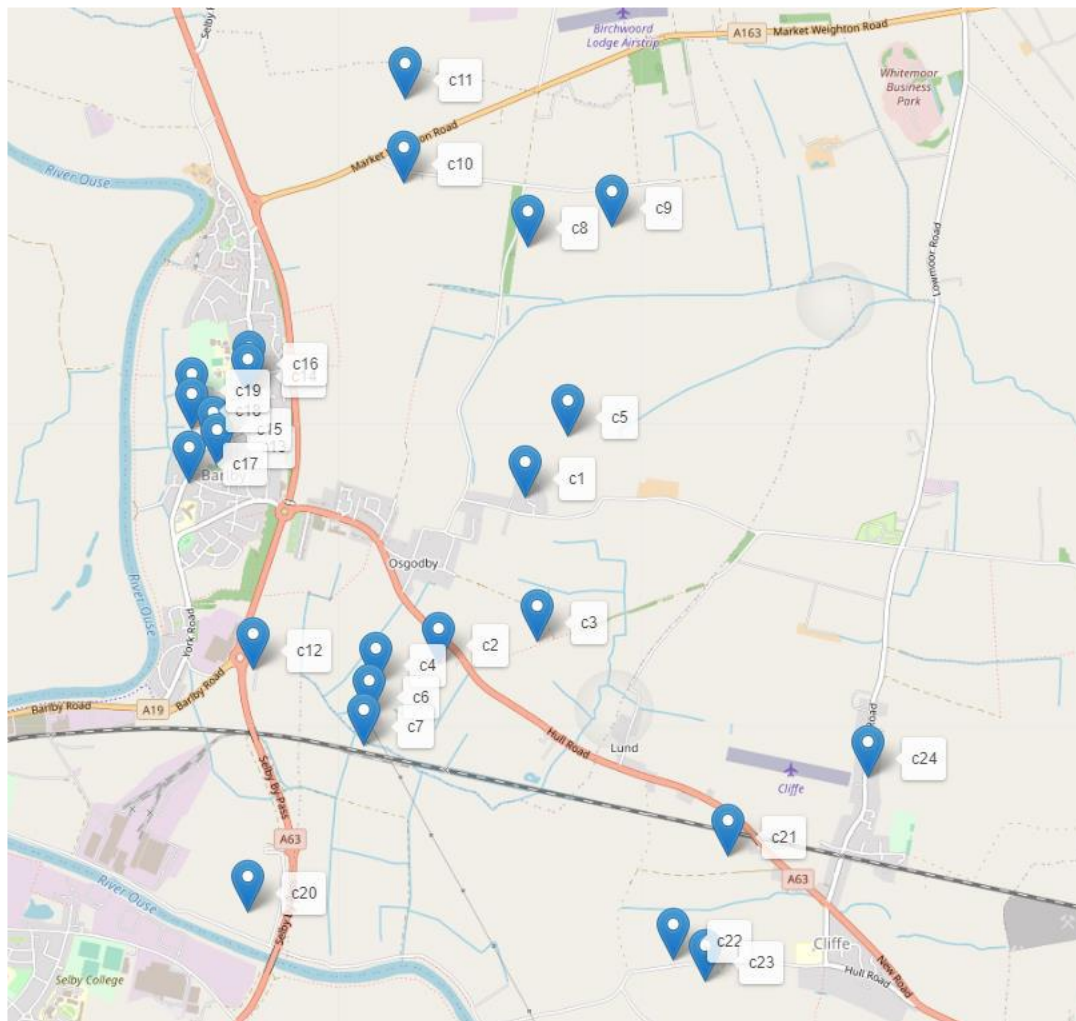


Fig 7: Map of Post Medieval Evidence.

The map in Figure 7 shows post medieval evidence in the Osgodby area. The continuing agricultural nature of the area can be seen on old aerial photographs, which show a few blocks of post medieval ridge & furrow to the southeast (*c6*).

Osgodby Hall was built in its current location in 1580 (*c1*). In 1697, Jeremiah Smith, who was Lord of the Manor at this time, demolished another of his properties, Prior House, Hemingbrough, and used materials from this to rebuild his home at Osgodby. Prior House was the former residence of the provosts and there is documentary evidence of the property dating to 1327 [8] (*Burton 1889*).

Osgodby Hall has had many changes since its construction and has suffered at least two major fires in the 19th and 20th centuries. Similarly, the landscape in which the Hall sits was changed in accordance with the fortunes and fashions of the various occupants of the Hall. In 1840 part of the medieval deer park, to the north of Osgodby Hall, was redesigned as a duck decoy (*c5*), it was last used as a working decoy pond in 1877. Two other nearby ponds were probably also constructed for the purpose of wildfowl shooting [15] (*Johnson, 2010*). A walnut tree lined, curved driveway leading up to the Hall was also added in the 19th century and a Lodge built at its entrance. The driveway can be seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1984 and is also marked on earlier OS maps, it was subsequently removed and is now farmland.

A windmill at Barlby is mentioned in a fine of 1553, the exact location is not recorded, so it is uncertain where this could have been located. However, an area on the Barlby side of the old parish boundary is known as Mill Hill, suggesting this could be the possible location of the Barlby Mill. Osgodby tower windmill (c2) was located on the south-eastern side of village, to the south of the Selby to Howden Road and adjacent to the old Selby to Market Weighton railway line. It was first mentioned in a Will dated 1723 and was in use up to the late 19th century. It was partly demolished in the early 20th century and is now completely gone. Other corn grinding mills within 2.5km of Osgodby were shown on Jeffrey's map of 1772 and located at Lund (c21) and Cliffe (c22). A 19th century steam powered seed crushing mill also existed at Cliffe (c23).

Whilst Osgodby, maintained its agricultural focus, neighbouring Barlby saw growth in prosperity and a significant increase in building during the 18th and 19th centuries. This followed the opening of Selby toll bridge and extension of the turnpike road through the village to York. Several large 18th and 19th century houses can still be seen there (c14 to c18). This includes an 18th century tollhouse (c17) built to serve the turnpike road, at Hilltop, Barlby.

The first OS maps for the area show two railway lines crossing the land around Osgodby. The first, and the only one remaining in use, was the Selby to Hull line (c7), opened in 1840, running to the south and east of the village. The next, a branch line from the Hull line ran to Market Weighton (c3), with stations at Cliffe and North Duffield. This line was opened in 1848 and closed in 1965, part of the line became the Osgodby Railway Footpath. Another line, from Selby to York, was opened in 1874 and appears on subsequent OS maps, until it became the A19, Barlby bypass, after the line was taken up and relocated in 1983 because of the risk of subsidence from the newly opened Selby Coalfield.

A War Department gunpowder magazine (c12) first appears on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map, to the southwest of Osgodby. The complex made up of a rectangular building, measuring circa 22m by 18m, is shown within a larger walled enclosure circa 44m north-south by circa 60m east-west, and both lie within a much larger sub-square enclosure measuring circa 160m by circa 120m. Two semi-detached buildings are in the northwest corner of the complex, and a railway siding extended off from the main Selby to Market Weighton railway line. The road access was from Barlby Road to the west, along Magazine Road. Several boundary stones are shown on the map, these were labelled "WD" (War Department) and bore the upward pointing arrow symbol of War Department property, defining the extent of the military-owned land. These buildings still survive on the grade II listed site, which is owned and used by a local farmer for livestock and storage. The complex may have been used to fill Russian shells with phosgene gas, or to store the charged shells, during the First World War [10] (Francis, 1999).

Around 1917, a searchlight/anti-aircraft battery was set up at Commonsides Farm, Osgodby (c9). This was one of several such batteries located in the area, including one at Cliffe, which would have most likely been to provide defence against Zeppelin attack on the powder magazine/phosgene shell filling station at Barlby and the airship construction site, located over the river, at Barlow.

The Second World War saw the construction of Riccall Airfield (c10), on Skipwith Common, to the north of Osgodby. The airfield was built during 1942 and opened in December that year as a satellite to RAF Marston Moor. It consisted of three concrete and asphalt runways and had seven hangers. Some of the Nissan huts remain on land to the south of the A163 (c8).

On 25th August 1944 a Halifax bomber, taking off on a training flight from Riccall crashed in fields behind the houses on Hull Road at Osgodby. This is designated a protected military crash site (c4). Unsurprisingly, most finds registered on the Portable Antiquities Scheme are from the post-medieval to modern period, these are also the most varied. This period covers over four centuries when the

area would have seen increases in population, housing, industrialization, new roads, and the introduction of the railways. Once more, no grid reference information has been provided for any of these finds, only the parish in which they were found. It is local knowledge that the Babthorpe seal (c25) was found on fields in Osgodby, but there is no certainty as to the locality of the other find spots (c26-c61).

Conclusion

Several factors affect the value of archaeological evidence for this area. Finds recorded on PAS are linked to the Parish of Barlby with Osgodby, so cannot be attributed to either village. In places, the geology of the area may not be conducive to revealing archaeology in cropmarks and a scarcity of watching briefs, which may expose archaeology on new developments also make desk based archaeological assessment challenging.

Evidence of prehistoric settlement is limited to a single find of a Neolithic polished stone axe head (a1); however, the geology and geography of the area would have provided a favourable location for settlement with easy access to the Ouse and linked waterways. The existence of ancient paleochannels and the potential for exploitation of the flood plain, emphasise the archaeological potential of the area. Despite the scarcity of firm evidence for the presence of prehistoric settlement or activity, this cannot be discounted, particularly given the proximity of evidence for such settlement and activity in the wider surrounding landscape.

The extent of a significant Roman settlement at Barlby (a4) has not been established and could extend further south and east onto the fields of Osgodby. Crop marks in this area need further investigation to establish a better view of whether they could be of the same period as the Roman settlement or earlier. The location of this and another contemporary settlement to the east, at Hemingbrough, would have placed Osgodby on any direct land route between the two. This is likely to have been on higher ground above the flood plain and may follow the route of modern roads and/or footpaths.

Whilst it has Viking origins, there have been no finds for this period recorded in Osgodby. Possibly, such finds remain undiscovered because of the lack of development in the old village centre or have not been recognised as such by finders. The potential significance of a boat unearthed by workmen in 1934 was not realised until it had been re-buried beneath an electricity pylon, leaving the question of its age unanswered.

The medieval layout of crofts and crofts can still be observed around the old village centre. Although the houses look to have been built later than this period, some sit on the original footprint of the croft and may hide older features than the exterior suggests. Building surveys may reveal these hidden features.

The current Hall (c1) has also had considerable remodelling and rebuilding by its various owners, using materials for other buildings. Unless datable foundations can be found, it would be difficult to establish if an earlier Hall or manor house existed on the same site. The existence of a private chapel would suggest an associated earlier manor house, but the location of this can only be speculative. The village road layout is unusual, forming a square in the old village centre which was never integrated into the village crofts. Some geophysical investigation of the field at the centre of this square may help with understanding of what may have been on this land, to cause the roads to follow the course they do.

It may be possible to locate the WW1 anti-aircraft battery at Commonside Farm (c9), from cropmarks, if the conditions are favourable.

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3. AERIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: Choosing our areas of interest.

Introduction

This short report summarises the areas of interest that a working group from the Osgodby Heritage and History Group put together. The working group was, Jan Mitchell, Shirley Sinclair, Mark Simpson, and Jon Kenny. Three sets of aerial photographs were used (RAF 1947, Anthony Crawshaw 1984, and Peter Addyman 1971), all obtained from the Historic Environment Record for North Yorkshire. Images available from different years on Google Earth were also used. The aerial images were viewed in conjunction with interpretation drawn from the English Heritage National Mapping Programme (NMP) undertaken in the 1980s and 90s.

Possible research locations identified in Aerial Image survey.

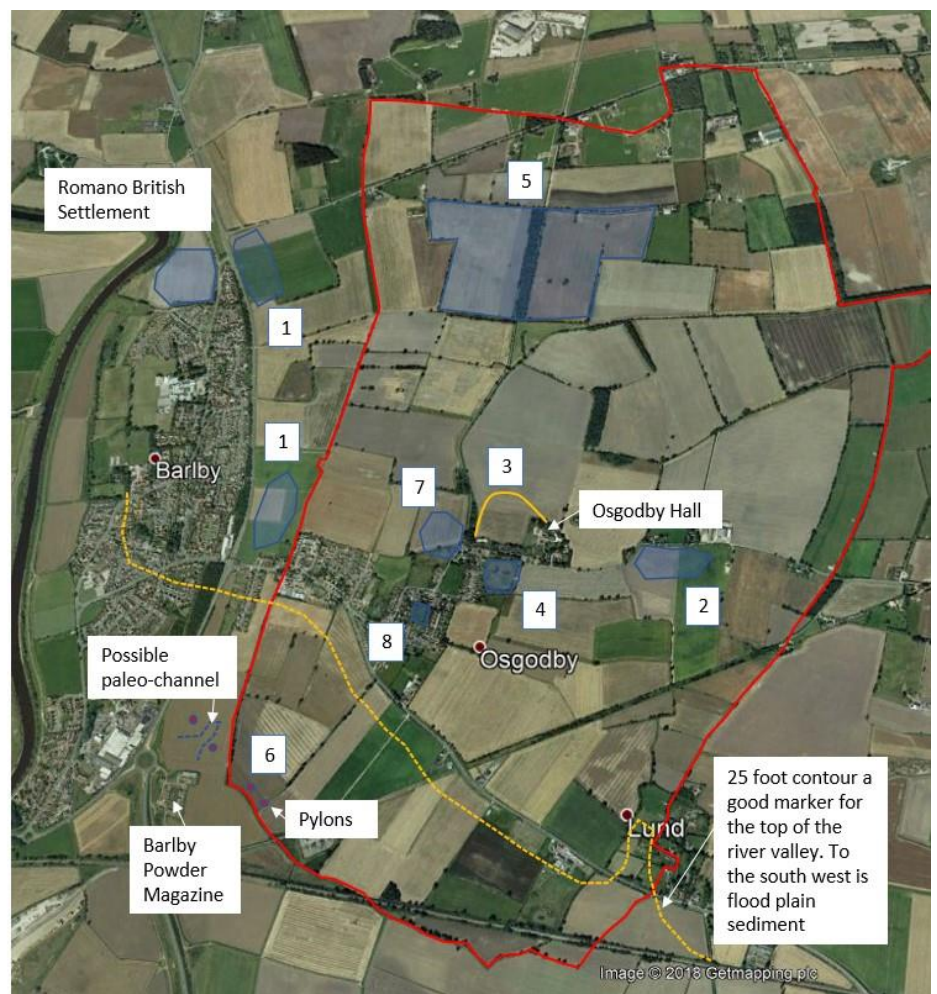
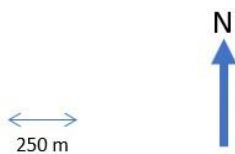


Fig 8: Location of features mentioned in the report.

1. Railway Complex

The English Heritage NMP identified two complexes of crop marks that probably represent Iron Age or Romano British field complexes. The “Railway Complex” is located on the western boundary of the township of Osgodby, next to the old railway line, along which the present day A19 runs (See Fig 8). The complex could only be identified in one aerial image (see Fig 9) suggesting that this is either an isolated land use, or more likely part of an extensive Iron Age and / or Romano British landscape only generating crop marks according to the weather, crops, and sub soil. This landscape is currently being investigated nearby by a community led project revealing extensive activity in the Ouse and Derwent parts of the Vale of York. Recent commercial excavation on the northern end of Barlby (west of Osgodby) have revealed a Romano British settlement on the river Ouse. The “Railway Complex” could usefully be surveyed by drone to check for crop marks while crops are growing.



Fig 9: Aerial Photo (1971) of the fields where the ‘Railway Complex’ are recorded by the NMP. Not obvious in this image.

2. Peartree Farm Complex

The second complex identified by the NMP is to the east of Osgodby (see Fig 8) and is a little larger than the other one. The marks can be seen in the two fields west of Peartree Farm, south of Bell String Lane. It appears to show smallish enclosures (see Fig 10). This complex may offer an opportunity to further investigate the known evidence offering the opportunity to look for better or more crop marks

using the drone, but also undertaking geophysical survey and some evaluation excavation to confirm the dating of the complex.

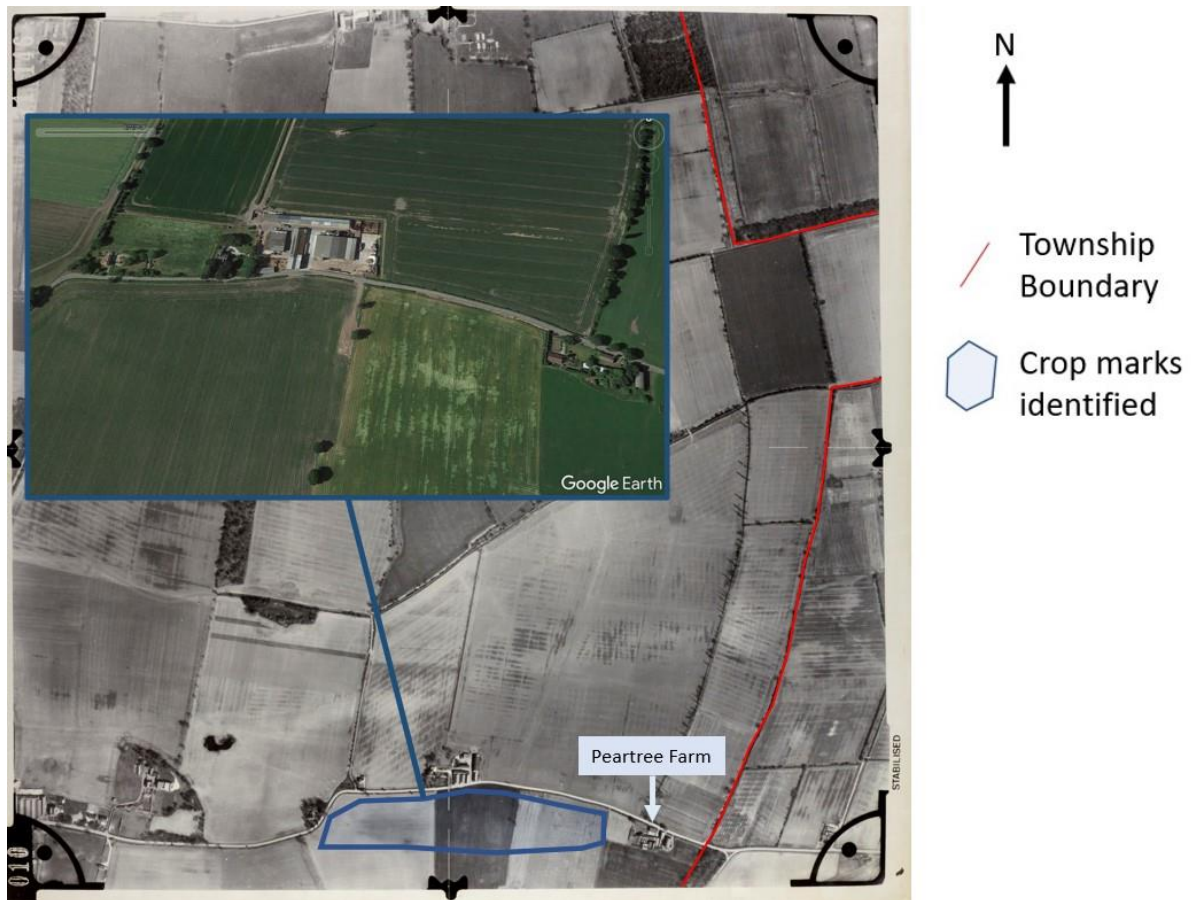


Fig 10: Aerial Photo (1971) of the fields west of Peartree Farm showing crop marks.

3. Osgodby Hall Drive and Park

As noted in the desk-based assessment above the earliest known Osgodby Hall on this location was built in 1580 and went through several rebuilds and at least two fires.

The aerial photographs clearly show the curving driveway (see Fig 11), introduced between 1841 and 1851 as part of an extensive landscape garden development. The driveway used to take visitors around the hall and up to the main entrance. The line of the drive is apparent in the 1984 aerial images and is still in existence in earlier Ordnance Survey Maps (see Fig 12). The drive was lined with walnut trees.

In addition to the soil marks showing the former drive up to the big house, designed to impress visitors and show off the house the maps and aerial photographs show the boundaries of the park built to the north of the house (See Fig 12).



Fig 11: Aerial Photograph (1984) showing the soil marks where the drive to the Osgodby Hall ran (Photograph taken by Anthony Crawshaw).



Fig 12: Ordnance Survey (6 inch) maps showing the development of the park and drive (marked in orange) to the Hall. Note the fields that are absorbed to form the Park and the trees from the hedgerows that are left to become Park features.

4. The Chapel Field

The chapel lies southeast of Osgodby Hall (see Fig 8) and has a pond located at its western end. There appears to be a separate chapel field east of the chapel itself. The pond may have been a clay or sand pit, a number of these appear on different maps and the location of Clay Pit Lane and Sand Lane also suggest that these building raw materials were available locally. All the aerial surveys show the field and some, especially from 1971 show some white patches that may suggest the location of stone remains (see Fig 13). The same appear in Google Earth images. Visibility in some images is restricted by longer grass growth. One image on Google Earth (2007) (see Fig 14) shows evidence of grass damaged by flooding, demarking a lower area south of the proposed chapel site. Possibly a back filled clay pit. The first edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1851 (see Fig 8) show a small rectangle marking the site of the chapel, distinct from the chapel field to the east. After 1851 the chapel site is marked with a cross. We think that the aerial images and old maps suggest the chapel is in the northeast part of the field. This could be further investigated through geophysics followed up by evaluation excavation, but the owner of the field is unlikely to give permission.



Fig 13: Aerial Photograph (1984) showing possible site of the chapel (Photograph taken by Anthony Crawshaw).

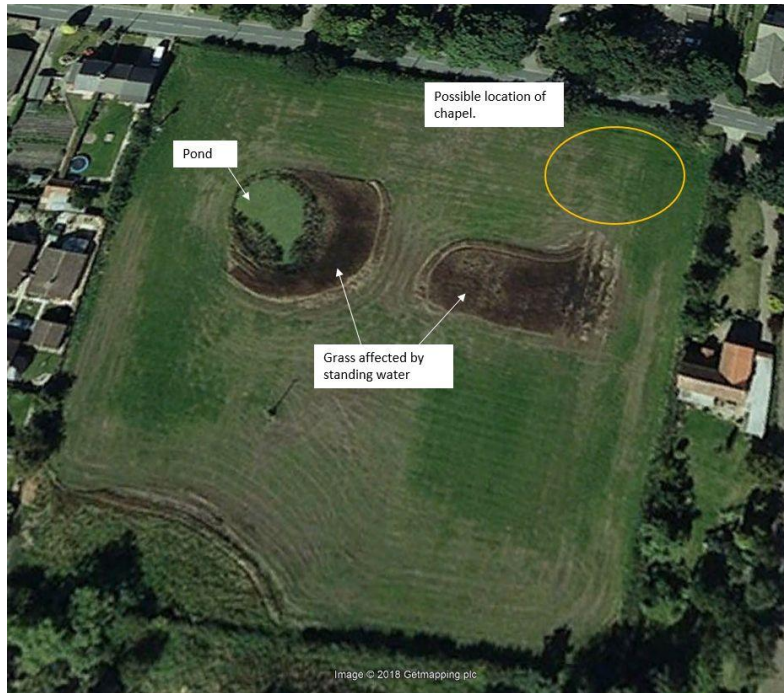


Fig 14: The field where the chapel is located. Note the changes in the east and south boundaries of the enclosure compared to the 1851 map in Fig 15.



Fig 15: The clearest indication of the chapel location on the 1851 6-inch First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

5. Crabland Lane

In a large field north of Crabland Lane and south of Whitemoor Lane, one of the 1984 aerial images (see Fig 8) shows a possible square feature (see Fig 16). This is likely to be natural, but we thought that this field and possibly the field to the east of it would be interesting to survey using the drone to look for further crop marks.

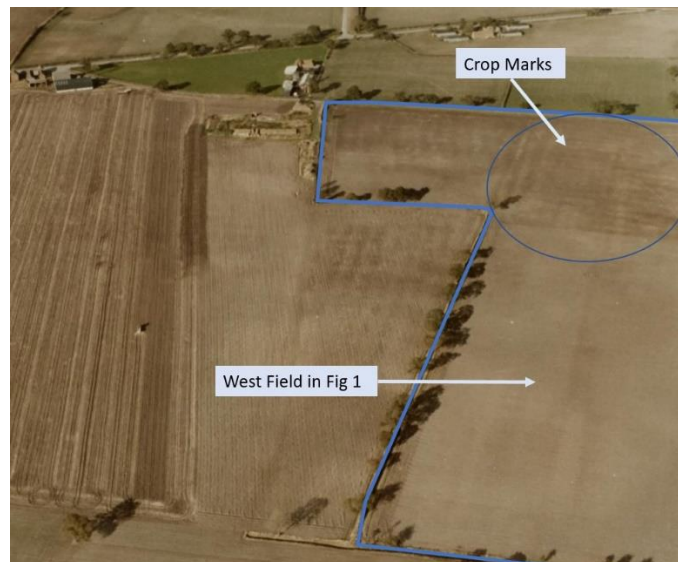


Figure 16: Aerial Photograph looking west across the fields between Crabland Lane and Whitemoor Lane. Large scale soil variations may represent underlying drift geology, but the fields might reveal more with another aerial survey. (Photograph by Anthony Crawshaw).

6. The Lost Ship

Newspaper articles from 1934 report that the remains of a ship were found by workers putting up pylons in a field near the Barlby powder magazine (See Fig 8). The aerial images (see Fig 14) show the location of the pylons in the field. It seems likely that the pylons have remained in the same location since they were erected. At the time of the report there was speculation that this was a Viking ship, but there is no evidence that a specialist had looked at the remains. The location seems some way from the river Ouse, but this is a point where the river valley and consequently the flood plain are wide. Floods in the past have covered this area and could have deposited a boat there, but it would take time to be buried in the silt below agricultural activity. It is also the case that the river sediment is deep here and deposits from pre-history up to the medieval period are likely to run to a depth of 8 to 2 meters. One of the aerial shots (see fig 18) suggests a damper patch in the field near the pylons that may represent a paleo channel cut through the sediments and now filled in. The area could be surveyed by drone to look for further evidence of the paleo channel. A boat might be found on the edge of such a feature. Geophysical survey might also be undertaken in the area around the pylon, but earlier deposits are likely to be at a depth to inhibit results.

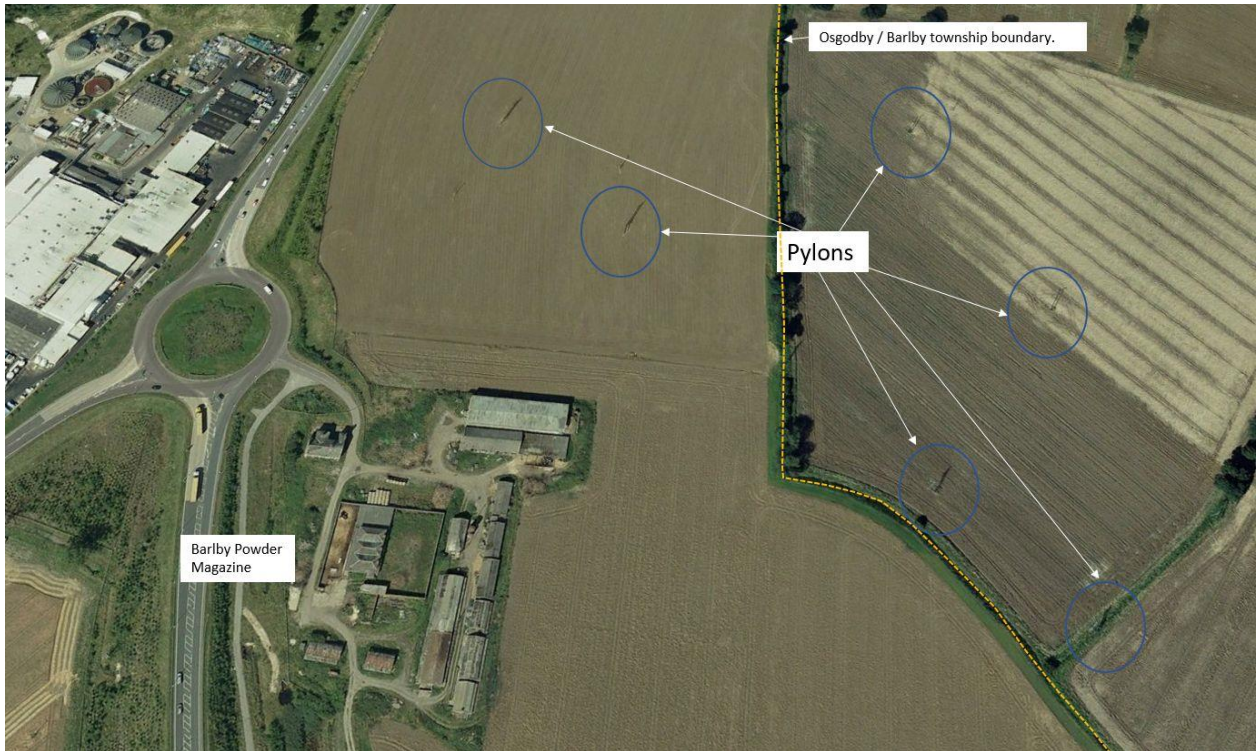


Fig 17: The location of the pylons near the Barlby Powder Magazine. The newspaper reports stated that the boat was found in Osgodby suggesting that the pylons concerned might be the ones to the north and east, on the Osgodby side of the township boundary.



Fig 18: Possible evidence for a paleo channel running down towards the Ouse (Bing Map 2015).

7. Ridge and Furrow.

The 1947 images show the ridge and furrow in many of the fields around Osgodby (see Figs 8 & 19). Dairy farming was much more widespread on the lush lowlands of the Vale of York until price changes in the 1980s made arable more profitable. Fields that had remained under pasture since the medieval fields were in use in the township still had their distinctive ridge and furrow. Plotting the direction of the ridge and furrow onto a map of the township fields would help to illustrate the fields surrounding the medieval village.



Fig 19: Aerial Photograph (1947) showing ridge and furrow around Osgodby (photograph taken by the RAF).

8. Rectangular space in the Village.

When viewing the aerial photographs and old maps of the village itself Jan noticed a rectangular open space that had never been incorporated into the crofts of the village (see Fig 8). Although the village has a large manor or hall building there is no obvious earlier medieval hall. It is possible that there was no hall in the township, but as part of a larger parish (Hemingbrough) it is possible that there wasn't one. It is also possible that an earlier, maybe moated site, was underneath the current manor house. It may also be that a moated site was in the unoccupied rectangular location in the village (see Figs 20 and 21).

The space could be investigated by undertaking a geophysical survey when the grass is short.



Fig 20: Aerial Photograph showing rectangular space with the village. (Images by Anthony Crawshaw (1984) and Google Earth (2018)).



Fig 21: Map regression from 1948 back to 1851 showing the closing in of the square space (in green) in the village. Was this once the location of an earlier medieval hall site?

Conclusions

The aerial archaeology working group had identified eight sites of interest, which raised questions about what we wanted to look at, which would we look at further? The chapel site would have been

interesting but was not available for investigation. The Viking boat site would have been intriguing but was also difficult to locate with any certainty. The Ridge and Furrow was an interesting remain from the medieval village that would help paint a picture of the township but would not be particularly interesting as a community excavation. The sites at Crabland Lane, Peartree Farm and along the old railway line were particularly interesting as remains of the Iron Age and Roman field systems not far from the Roman river side settlement at Barlby. This could be excavated with the cooperation of the landowners during a period when there was no crop in. The excavation would need to be undertaken through the autumn. The final option was the search of the possible manorial centre in the rectangular plot of land was chosen because we would have more time for community volunteers to work on site through the spring and early summer months.

4. ANSWERING QUESTIONS WITH GEOPHYSICS.

Introduction

A geophysical survey (earth resistance) was carried out on a rectangle of pasture in the centre of Osgodby and the adjacent garden to the east (see Fig 22) by the Osgodby History and Heritage Group, a project supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The survey was undertaken by a volunteer team under the direction of Dr Jon Kenny MCIfA in September 2021 and March 2022.

The geophysical survey was undertaken to search of the possible manorial centre in the rectangular plot of land (see further discussion of the archaeological and historical background in the preceding chapters). As noted by Jan Mitchell in section 1 of this report the area of Osgodby village itself and the area to the east lie on superficial deposits of the Brighton Sand Formation (BSF). The British Geological Survey describes the underlying BSF as:

“Dominantly yellow to pale brown and reddish yellow slightly clayey sand to silty sand with a variably developed very dusky red to black compressible peat to clayey sandy peat base. Typically composed of moderately well-sorted medium quartz grains with minor bands of finer, coarser, or poorly sorted material, including finely comminuted flint and lithic clasts. Thin beds of clayey sandy peat and poorly developed fine- to medium-grained slightly gravelly clayey sand are noted towards the base of the formation.”

It is possible that the contrast between the silty sands and clayey sands will generate contrasts in the earth resistance and produce patterns that might be misinterpreted as structures.



Fig 22: Areas where Geophysical survey was undertaken.

Several anomalies were identified by the survey as high and low resistance anomalies that are not visible in the ground that may be of significance (see sections below). There are both high and low resistance that might reflect the remains of structures, but the interpretation is unclear and may equally reflect geology. The inconclusive nature of the survey led the team to feel that only evaluation excavation will confirm or otherwise the tentative conclusions drawn in this report.

Aims and Methodology

The aim of the use of geophysical survey was to add to our understanding of the site by revealing structures and features that are not visible in the ground as extant features.

The geophysical survey was also an opportunity for volunteers from the community to participate in researching their historic landscape. To achieve this a geophysics workshop was undertaken at the Village Institute before the actual geophysical survey that took place in early autumn 2021 and early spring 2022.

Earth resistance survey was elected to survey the whole field as this can bring out some of the detail required to understand smaller features such as beam slots and post pads resulting from timber framed construction.

Geophysical survey involves the use of instruments at the ground surface which are sensitive to variations in the physical properties of the underlying soil namely electrical conductivity. Variations within the sample area, mapped as 'anomalies' can be interpreted in terms of their likely archaeological origin (Hey & Lacey, 2001).

Electrical earth resistance survey involves measuring the resistance between two mobile probes inserted into the ground and records the resistance between them in Ohms. This is compared with two fixed remote electrodes, positioned outside the survey area as a baseline at a distance recommended by Historic England (HE) best practice guidance (HE, 2008, 26). The baseline reading is compared with readings taken at the mobile probes to form a weighted average of higher or lower resistances. A survey image is achieved by passing the raw data through a software program which distributes the readings spatially and assigns them colour or intensity based on their value relative to the baseline.

The earth resistance survey was carried using a Geoscan RM 15-D Resistance Meter. The survey was conducted in a zigzag pattern over an area comprised of 18 whole and partial 10m x 10m grids situated on the pasture and adjacent garden in the centre of Osgodby (see Fig 22). Readings were taken at 0.5m intervals and 1m transects. Where readings went over range, or obstacles prevented survey, 'dummy' readings were taken.

The results were processed using Snuffler 1.32 software (freeware software). Despiking, interpolation and filters were used to create the survey image. Despiking removes any unusually high or low individual readings which can occur in resistivity survey. Interpolation is used to smooth the curve on the X and Y axis; this produces a clearer image by adding data points between measured points of an average value thereby artificially increasing the resolution of the survey image. The filter considers possible variations in geomorphology by removing low frequency changes over the whole dataset.

Results

The earth resistance survey revealed high and low resistance anomalies (see Fig 23 below). The surveys are set out in fig 23 below showing the low resistance (in black) and high resistance (in white) which do have large scale anomalies and smaller scale within them.

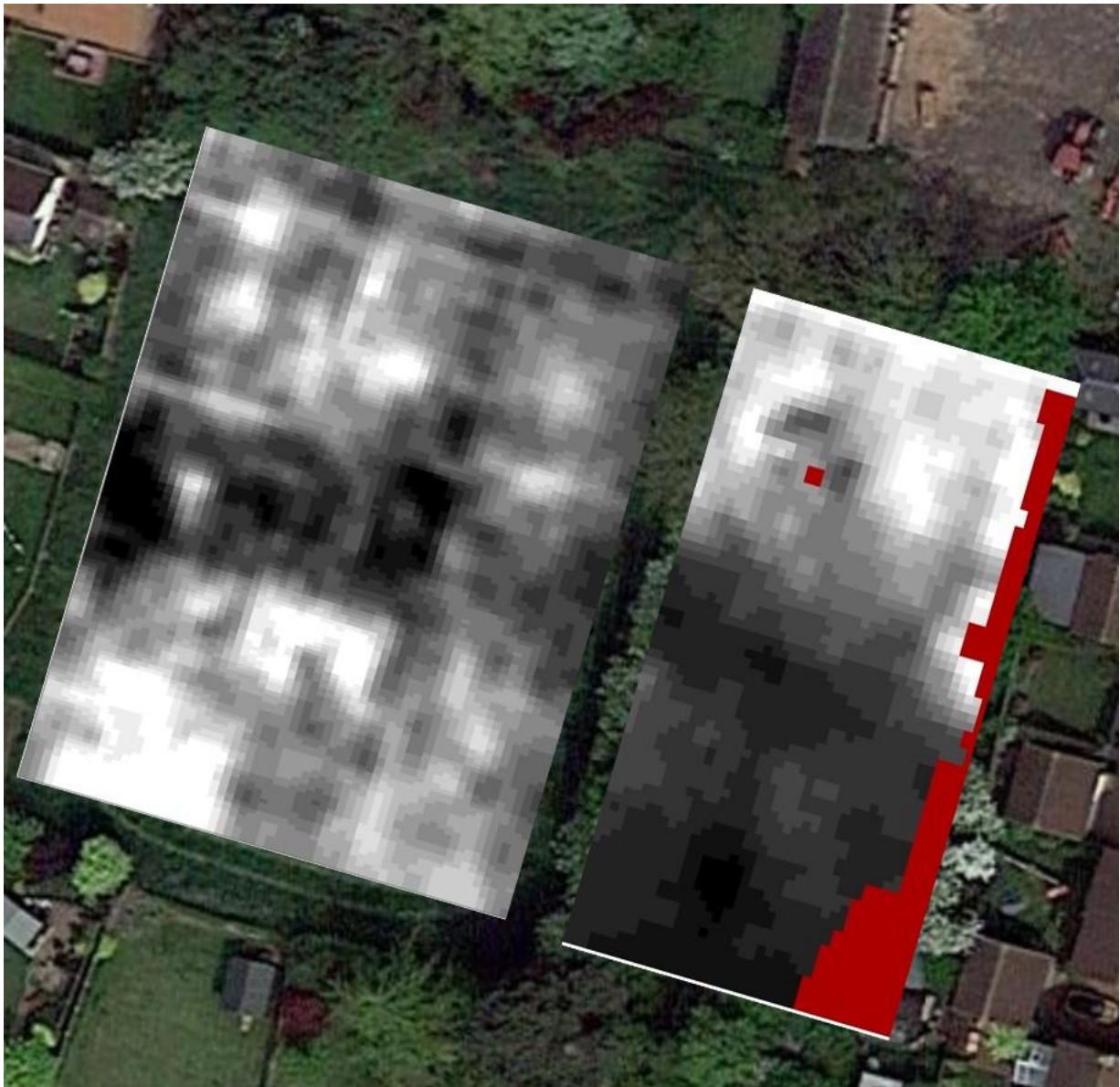


Figure 23: Earth Resistance surveys undertaken in September 2021 (paddock on the west) and March (garden on the east).

The general anomalies are set out in Figure 24 below.

The highest low resistance anomaly marked as A in figure 23 has a natural look to it moving west to east and then sweeping southwards as if it may be a paleo channel containing a greater amount of clay mixed with sand and retaining moisture better than the surroundings.

The medium level of low resistance labelled E, in the northern part of the paddock, is formed by patches that create a roughly rectangular pattern. The shape is not well defined and might be the result of ploughing or even ridge and furrow, but it may also represent beam slots for a timber framed building set onto / into the ground.

Spotted around the survey there are patches of high resistance that may represent dumped building materials (brick and tile in particular). These may then be demolition waste from a structure on the plot. If this were the case, it would go a long way towards suggesting a structure sat on the site. It may also be the case that we are looking at patches of the natural Brighton Sands in the area.

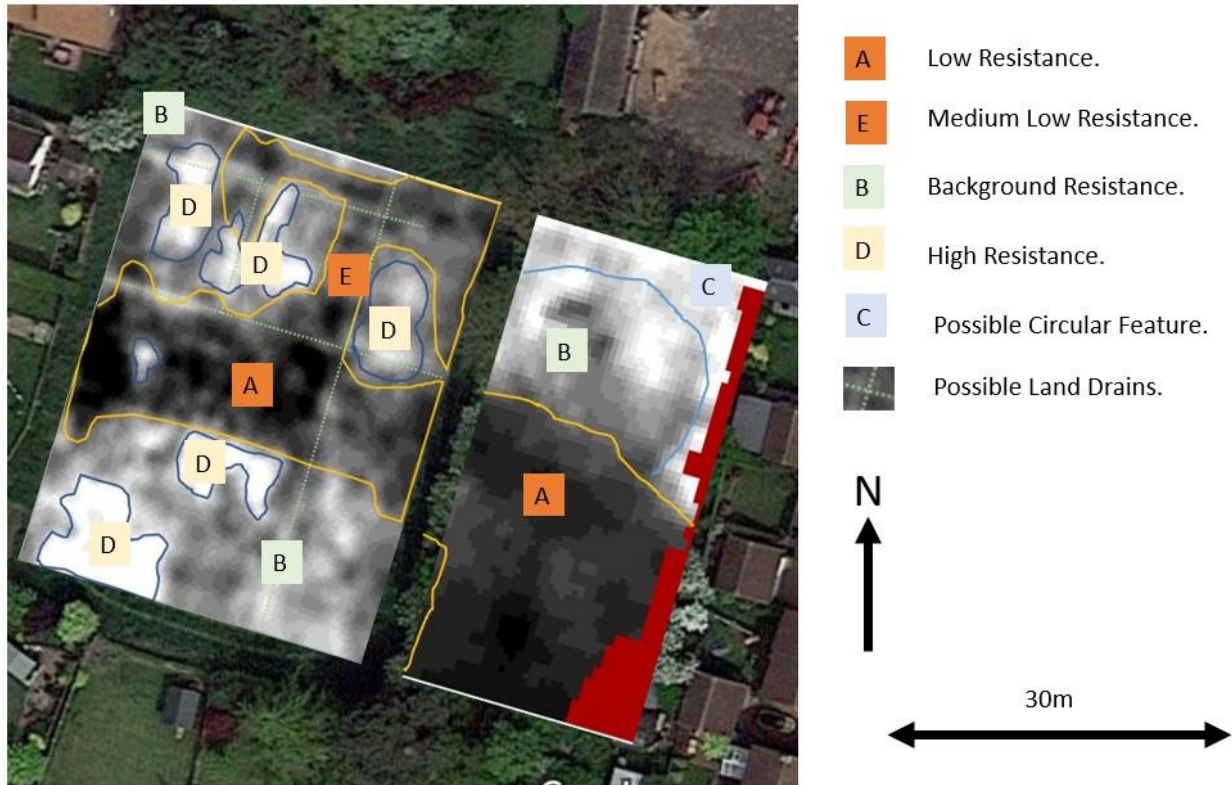


Figure 24: Interpretation plan of the survey showing various large-scale anomalies that may relate to structures and or the natural geology.

There are two possible features showing in the plot of the survey. A very tentative circular feature (labelled C) in the higher resistance parts of the northeast corner of the survey in the garden and possible straight lines that may represent drains (light green dotted lines). These features are quite insubstantial and may not be borne out in the ground.

The general background reading in the area falls in the middle range of resistance and is labelled B in figure 24 above. This is created by a generally sandy Brighton Sands Formation that contains more peaty and clayey inclusions.

Closer Interpretation.

A look at the northwest and southwest corners of the paddock survey (see fig 25 below) shows some tentative suggestions of structures. These are marked in red dotted lines in figure 25 and seem to show possible beam slots in rectangular forms about the right size for a building. The old maps of the area do not suggest building on this site, (see fig 21 above), suggesting that if they are a larger building, they may be the remains of a manorial building.

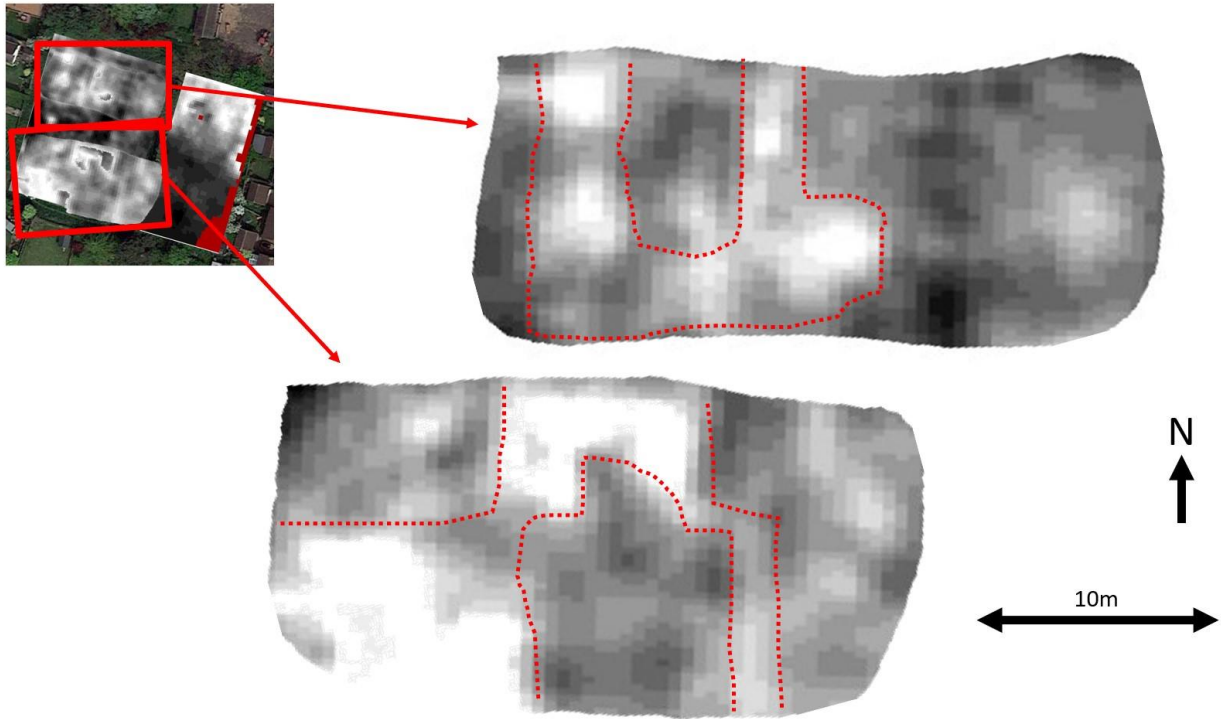


Figure 25: Two segments of the survey of the paddock looked at in more detail.

To get a picture of the anomalies surveyed we overlaid the paddock survey onto the enclosure map drawn in 1819. This map still shows a blank in the centre of the village but gives an idea of where the house might have stood and the earlier possible paleo channel (see fig 26).



Figure 26: Showing survey overlaid onto 1819 enclosure map.

Red rectangles are the possible structures.

Yellow dotted lines are a possible paleo channel.

Conclusion

The geophysical survey was an excellent way of getting the community together for the workshop and then to spend time working together to undertake the survey. Working together in lovely conditions in September 2021 (see fig 27 below) and in more wintery conditions in March 2022 (see fig 28 below) was an excellent opportunity to learn, contribute to genuine research and have a good time meeting friends and getting to know people we hadn't met before.



Figure 27: Working on surveying the paddock on a sunny September day.



Figure 28: Not such a warm day in the garden in March.

In addition to the community benefits we also came away with the belief that we should evaluate the archaeology in the paddock and garden. The Paddock work showed a lot of possibilities that might be structural, but none were conclusive. The only way of really knowing was to undertake excavation.

The work in the paddock showed a large area of very low resistance that might have masked structures. But in the north of the survey a possible circular feature.

On these grounds we decided to continue our investigations by undertaking evaluation excavation.

Geophysical Survey at the Manor House (Osgodby Hall).

Later in the summer of 2022 the Osgodby Heritage and History Group was invited to undertake geophysical survey at the present-day hall. The hall was first built, as far as records inform us, on this location in 1580. Our investigation of the field closer to Osgodby village was of course intended to look for an earlier medieval hall. The hall in this location about 550m northeast of the medieval village, had many rebuilds to keep it up to date and to repair after at least two major fires. In 1697 Jeramia Smyth had the house rebuilt using material from a medieval house demolished in Hemingbrough.

The structure of the house can be seen captured in the enclosure map for Osgodby from 1809 and the later tithe map from 1841. The hall is denoted by a green dot in the enclosure map in figure 29 below. It is believed that the house stood to the east and stables etc stood to the west.



Figure 29. Extracts from the Enclosure Map 1809 and the Tithe Map 1841 showing Osgodby hall and its farm buildings. The hall is at this stage surrounded by fields.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map from 1851 and the later version from 1894 show the development of the gardens around the house, a walled garden, the driveway arcing around the north of the hall to give visitors a good view of the house as the approach (see figure 30 below). Between 1851 and 1894 it is clearly visible that 8 fields and an orchard are amalgamated to create (possibly recreate) an open deer park leaving trees from the hedges as garden features. A duck decoy is also added to the northeast of the park.



Figure 30. Ordnance Survey Maps from 1851 and 1894 showing the growth of the park, ancillary buildings at the hall and the formal garden. The drive is marked in orange. (National Library of Scotland Maps)

The formal gardens at Osgodby Hall were in place in 1851 and are visible on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map, see figure 31 below. The apsidal brick wall at the north end of the garden still stands and can be seen in the back gardens of one of the houses on South Duffield Road see also Figure 31 below.



Figure 31. Ordnance Survey Map (Scottish Library Maps) showing the formal gardens appearing at Osgodby hall and the apsidal wall at the north of the garden still standing in a different garden.

Geophysical Survey

Our geophysical survey at the hall was designed to look for evidence for the roads to the north of the house and garden features immediately outside the house. We also hoped that we might pick up evidence for the buildings shown in the enclosure and tithe maps shown in figure 29 above. The areas of interest are circled in red on the 1851 map in Figure 32 below. The geophysical survey was undertaken in the same manner as the surveys in the field using Earth Resistance survey.

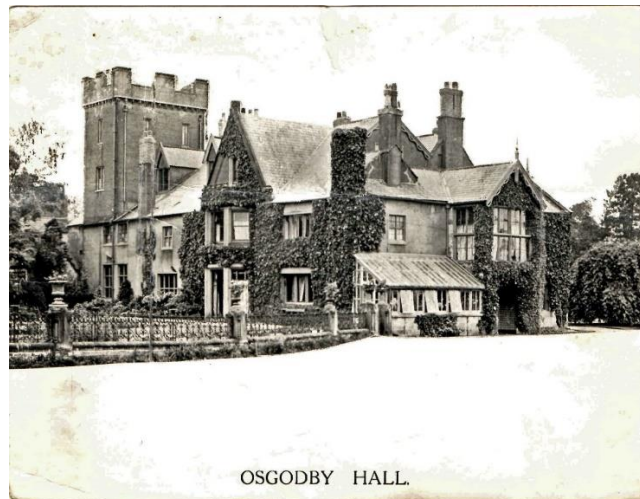
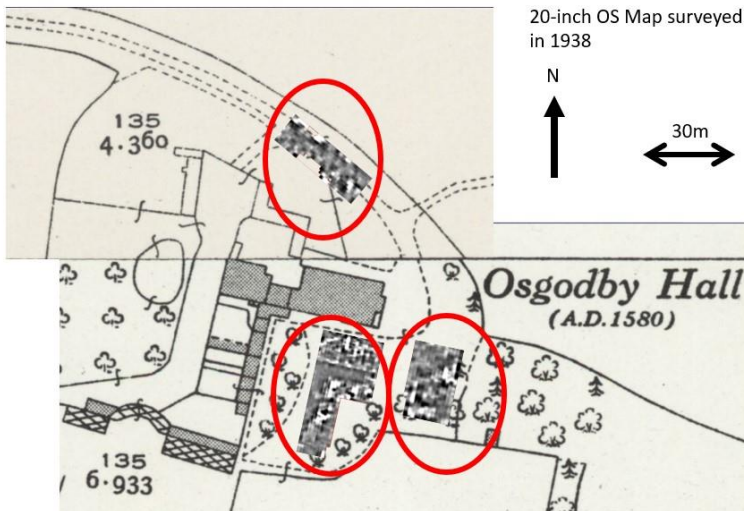


Figure 32. Geophysical Surveys located on a 1938 Ordnance Survey Map (Scottish Library Maps) the post card view is dated circa or before 1919.

The results of the survey (see Figure 33 below) were suggestive of a track to the north of the house and tree lined path in front of the house (south). We did not reveal anything structural to the east of the house. Although the results did not really add to our understanding from the map work, we spent good time with a group of volunteers learning to use the equipment (see Figure 34 below).



Figure 33. Geophysical survey showing the course of paths and tracks running north and south of the house. Tracks are marked in yellow dotted lines and the trees are the blue circles.



Figure 34. The Geophys team at work at the hall.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Introduction.

An excavation was undertaken on the rectangular area near the centre of Osgodby where we had earlier undertaken geophysical survey. The geophysical survey had shown possible structural features but was by no means inconclusive. The farmer was welcoming and so we decided we would go ahead with excavating four evaluation trenches to better understand the geophysical survey results. Our hope was that an earlier manorial house or centre was located closer to the village than the present-day manor first built circa 1580.

Methodology.

To evaluate the site, we undertook three trenches measuring 10m by 2m in the small field in the centre of the village (part of Lake View Farm). A fourth trench was inserted in the garden of the house to the east of the field (owned by Jan Singleton who sadly passed away some months after the excavation), (see Figure 35 below).

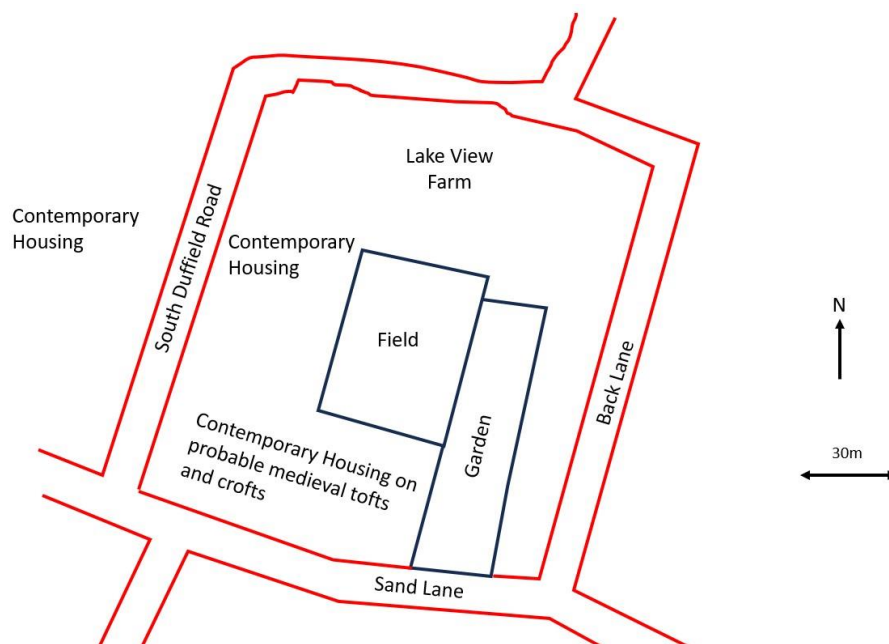


Figure 35: Map showing the Field and Garden where the excavation trenches were located.

The trenches were located on features on the geophysical survey that might suggest structural remains (see Fig 36 below). Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were located in the main field and trench 4 was located to investigate the garden to the east. The garden may well have been a croft in the medieval layout of the village, the croft at the south end of the plot having been held by the Knights Templar. The croft / garden is about 100m long and would have represented a considerable asset to the medieval tenant.

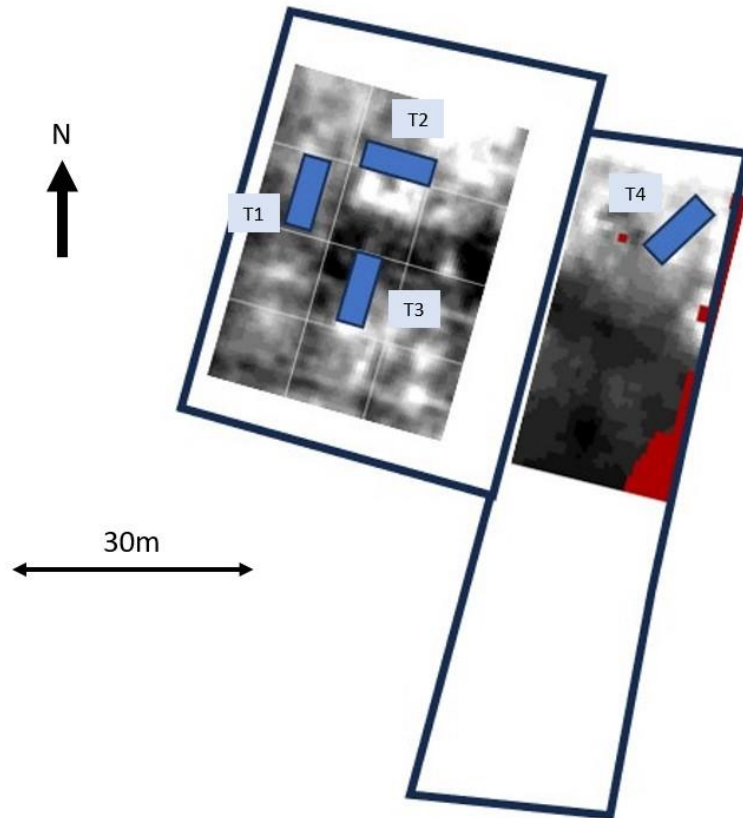


Figure 36: Geophysical Survey plot showing location of the four evaluation trenches.

The excavation was directed by Dr Jon Kenny from Jon Kenny – community archaeology, the volunteer workforce drew on 41 people, mostly adults but including some children too. The volunteers came from the village and surrounding communities. We worked two days per week through the summer of 2022.

Trench Details.

The four trenches are described below as well as an analysis of the finds.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 10 meters by 2 meters and was opened by hand deturfing with spades. The turf itself was described as context 1000 and the underlying plough soil was named 1001. The plough soil was a dark brown silty sand with a little clay. It was generally easy to excavate using trowels and then spades. Being friable with infrequent clay 'blobs' and charcoal flecks. The plough soil was 0.38m deep. The plough soil contained some small ceramic building material fragments but also animal bone, glass, and pottery.

The images in Figure 37 below show the trench under excavation, the finally excavated trench and the plan of the excavated trench. We investigated some of the scars on the sandy subsoil, but they all showed themselves to be plough scars. The present farmer does not recall any recent ploughing of the small field.



Osgodby Trench 1 Post Ex Plan

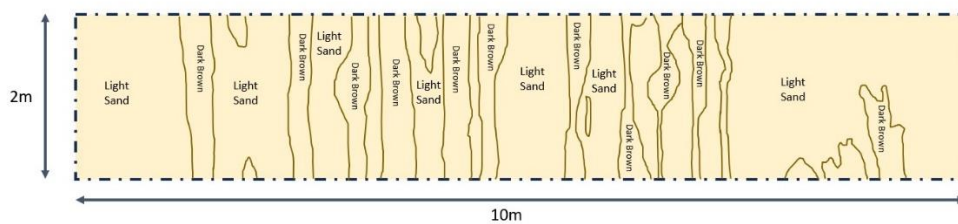


Figure 37. Trench 1 under excavation, post excavation and plan drawing. Both images are looking north.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 10 meters by 2 meters and was opened by hand deturfing with spades. It was oriented roughly east west. The turf itself was described as context 2000 and the underlying plough soil was named 2001. The plough soil was a dark brown silty sand with a little clay. As with trench 1 the plough soil was about 0.38m deep. The plough soil contained some small ceramic building material fragments but also animal bone, glass, and pottery.

The images in Figure 48 below show the trench under excavation and the finally excavated trench. We investigated some of the scars on the sandy subsoil, but they all showed themselves to be plough scars. The present farmer does not recall any recent ploughing of the small field. In addition to the plough scars there was part of a subcircular scar. No dating evidence was recovered from this or the linear scars. The sub circular scar cut the plough scars so was interpreted as being relatively recent, possibly representing the turning of a plough team in the centre of the field for some reason.

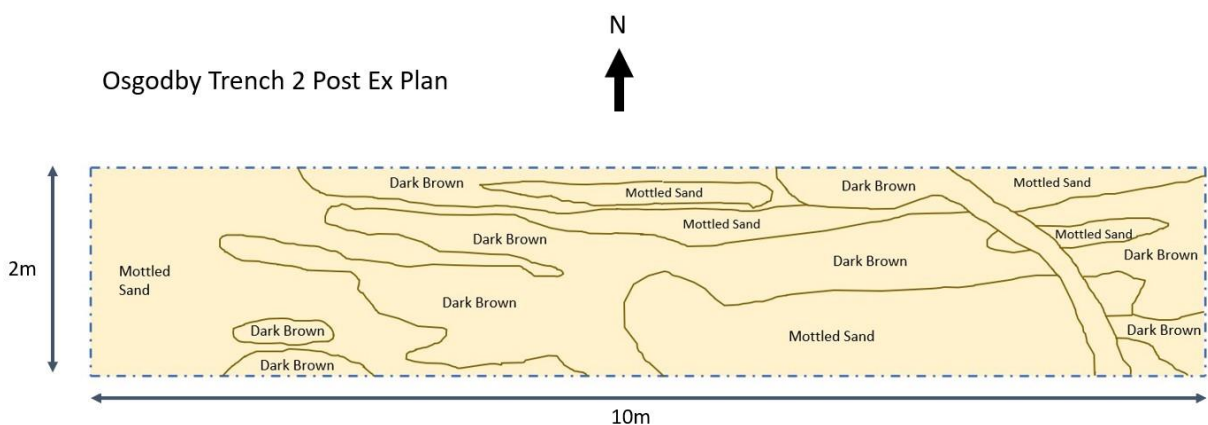


Figure 38. Trench 1 and 2 under excavation and the post excavation plan of trench 2. The plough scars can be seen becoming visible in the excavation image, running east to west. The image is looking west.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 10 meters by 2 meters and was opened by hand deturfing with spades. It was oriented roughly east west. The turf itself was described as context 3000 and the underlying plough soil was named 3001. The plough soil was a dark brown silty sand with a little clay. As with trench 1 and 2 the plough soil was about 0.38m deep. The plough soil contained some small ceramic building material fragments but also animal bone, glass, and pottery.

The images in Figure 39 below show the trench under excavation and the finally excavated trench. We investigated some of the scars on the sandy subsoil, but they all showed themselves to be plough scars. The present farmer does not recall any recent ploughing of the small field. The south end of the trench had some thin iron panning, and the plough scars were a little less pronounced, but still visible in Figure 42 below.

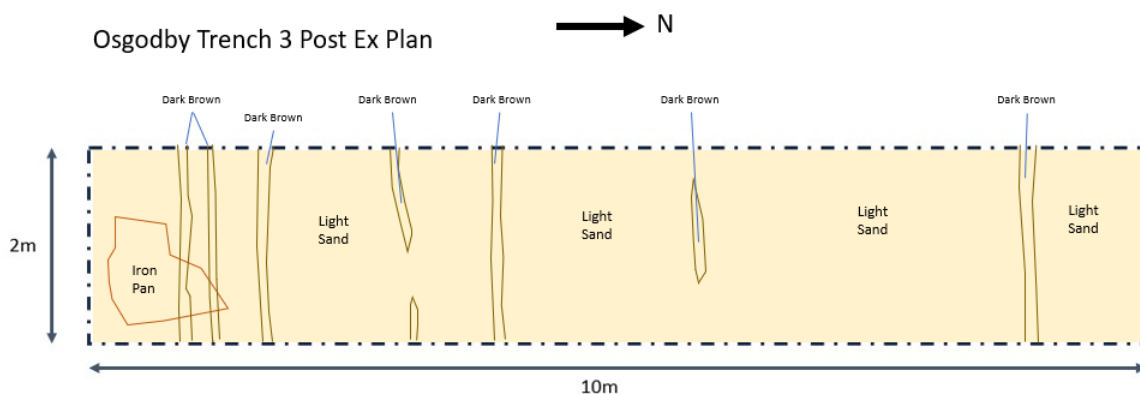


Figure 39. Trench 3 showing the trench under excavation, the left-hand image looking north and the right looking south. The post excavation plan shows the fainter plough scars.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was in the long garden plot to the east of the field (see Figure 36 above). It was located here in the hope that this long plot (now sold off at the northern end and made into garden extensions to

new buildings along Back Lane. The test pit and general garden finds nearer the house (see Test Pit Data in section 6 below) suggested medieval occupation this is supported by historical references to this being a plot in the ownership of the Knights Templar (see section 2 above).

Trench 4 was 10 meters by 2 meters and was opened by hand deturfing with spades. It was oriented roughly north-east to south-west on a possible circular feature appearing on the geophysics (see Figure 40 below). The thick turf / topsoil (0.33m) itself was described as context 4000 and the underlying (almost identical) horticultural soil was named 4001 and was 0.27m deep. The upper horticultural soil (4000) was a dark brown silty sand with some clay. The lower horticultural soil was a dark brown this orange sand mixed into it. A third horizon of horticultural soil was described as 4004. This was even sandier and may have been an earlier plough soil. These build ups for horticultural soil to a depth of 0.83m suggest extensive use of the plot, possibly carved out of an earlier field as the village grew. The horticultural soils contained more substantive finds from the last 150 years of occupation, although the lower material was almost find free apart from a little pottery in 4004. Garden features such as a modern stake hole we located (4002 and 4003) and a temporary patch of brick 'floating' later horticultural soil. No plough scars were visible in the sandy subsoil.

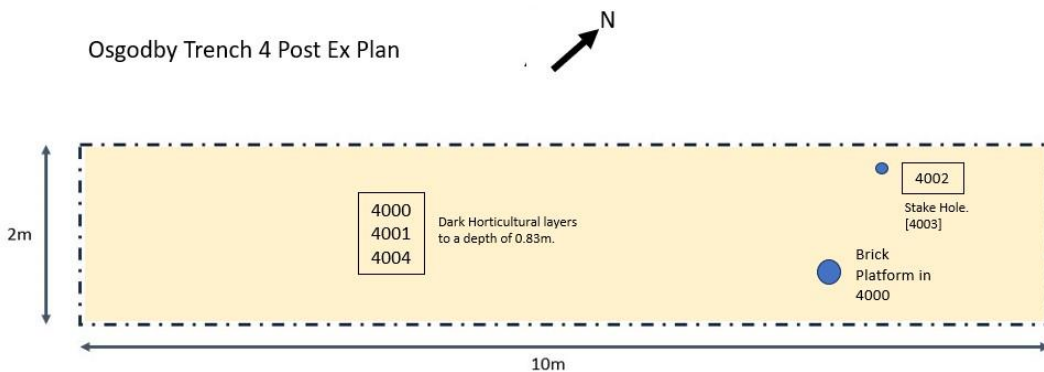


Figure 40. Trench 4, the image shows the team working their way through the 0.83 thick horticultural soils. See also the post excavation plan.

Finds Analysis.

The excavation did not locate structural features as hoped for, this makes the finds analysis from the trenches even more important as they can be compared to the test pit results described in section 5 below. The pottery was by far the most significant find type in plough and horticultural soils that showed no differentiation apart from in trench 4. Animal bone was in all the trenches and a little oyster and snail shell. These remains suggest the usual food stuffs in a rural environment, namely pig sheep and cow. The amounts of material were not going to allow for statistical analysis given that the soils,

particularly in trench 1 date from the Roman Period to modern activity.



Figure 41. Finds Washing Under Way.

Trench 1

The earliest pottery was represented by Roman greyware, colour coated ware (made in the Nene Valley) and a base from a gritty ware basin (Anne Jenner pers com). The Roman material is not surprising as there is a Romano British settlement just over a mile away to the northwest.

Early medieval pottery in the form of 9th to 11th century York ware cooking pot fragments suggest the early history of the settlement. Some small red clay sherds may also be of Anglo Scandinavian date (Anne Jenner pers com). While 12th to 13th century splashed glaze ware, 13th century Brandsby ware and 14th to 16th century purple glaze ware show continued activity until into the 16th century. There were a fairly poor collection of post 16th century finds that may suggest the field went over to pasture in or soon after the 16th century. Possibly at the time of enclosure in 1819 or well before that as parcels of land were enclosed piecemeal from the 16th century onwards.

Trench 2

This trench did not produce Roman or Early Medieval pottery. Trench 2 did however represent the Anglo-Norman growth of Osgodby with Northern gritty ware from the 12th to 13th century. The 'star find came from trench 2 in the form of a Scarborough ware sherd (see Figure 42 below), Anne Jenner thought that it was Type 2 phase, 12th to 13th century (possibly 14th).

As with trenches 1,2, and 3 There were a poor collection of post 16th century finds.



Figure 42. Scarborough Ware sherd soon after discovery.

Trench 3

This trench produced a small amount of Roman greyware like trench 1. It also contained a sherd on 13th century Bransby ware.

As with trenches 1,2, and 3 There were a poor collection of post 16th century finds.

Trench 4

Unlike the trenches in the field trench 4 produced mostly post 16th century material, mostly 19th century and modern from the upper horticultural soil. This included Ceramic Building Material as well as pottery and small finds such as a Williams and Bach lamp from the 19th century (see Fig 43 below).

The lack of finds in the lower horticultural soils may indicate that the plot had been in use at a village croft, possibly held by the Knights Templar until the early 1300s when they were disbanded. The single sherd of northern gritty ware (12th to 13th century) would allow this portion of the field to have been donated to the templars between the 12th century and 1308.



Figure 43. A crushed Williams and Bach gas lamp (context 4000) from the 1870s.

Overview and Conclusions.

No community excavation is a disappointment, this one brought together over 40 people from Osgodby and surrounding villages of all ages to participate in excavation as well as many more visitors. It was the culmination of a lot of hard work undertaking desk-based assessment, assessing aerial images and geophysical survey (sections 2, 3 and 4 above).

We were able to identify the field that today sits in the centre of the village as the last remaining part of what was probably the north field of the village during its Norman / medieval growth. We believe from the test pitting undertaken (section 5 below) that the house plots to the south of the field were originally part of the medieval village.

We also believe that we have shown that the start of house plots 'nibbling away' at the bottom edge of the north field began with the donation of land to the Knights Templar between the 12th century and 1308. That plot / croft has probably remained contiguous with the area where a village croft stood until it was sold to neighbouring houses in 2022.

The undertaking of three trenches in a Romano British and then Medieval field, and a Medieval Croft has furnished us with a good finds assemblage that was to be added to by a village test pit survey. Indeed, the equivalent of 80 1m x 1m test pits.

6. A TEST PIT SURVEY THROUGHOUT THE VILLAGE.

Introduction

Following the archaeological excavations undertaken to search for a possible manor house near the medieval village we decided to try to better understand the broader history of the village. Can we locate the point of origin for Osgodby? Was there a Romano British focus or farm stead to the east of the settlement located at Barlby? Can we locate an origin point for a pre-Norman settlement or farmstead that was the original Ansgotbi noted in the Domesday record? Or can we locate the core of the Norman village, developed to generate income under the feudal system for the new Lords of the manor and their tenants (possibly Nigel Fossard). To achieve this, we undertook a test pit survey across the village.

Why use Test Pits?

Test Pits can be understood as a method of field walking an area that has been built on. Instead of walking across a plot of land under cultivation after it has been ploughed or harrowed picking up finds brought to the surface and plotting the finds onto maps. A built-on area like a village isn't of course, regularly ploughed and much is inaccessible because houses are located there. It is still possible to investigate the gardens between the houses. In this case you can search downwards in a test pit rather than just looking at the surface. So, you are still getting a good slice of the garden. The most useful find type is pottery, that can be dated and if you have a good collection of test pits results can be plotted onto maps. In this way you have a potential distribution of dated finds across a map.



Figure 44. Test Pit 10 just about to start on Spit C.

Carenza Lewis (2014) from Lincoln University has shown how Test Pitting can work in numerous rural areas in Cambridgeshire. The process is useful both as a research method but also very useful in community archaeology because it brings together lots of different people in a community. Either

undertaking excavations in their gardens themselves or allowing volunteers to undertake a test pit for them.

Methods

A set of 13 test pits were recruited across the village of Osgodby. The test pit sites were usefully sited in all parts of the village, allowing a good spatial analysis of the pottery finds. Each house contributed a 1m x 1m test pit, excavated down to the natural deposits, generally between 80cm and 1m in depth. Each test pit was excavated in 20cm spits that were assigned a letter. Some of the test pits only got down to spit B but others got as far as D (80cm). A kit for recording the test pits had been put together by a previous HLF supported project at neighbouring North Duffield which were kindly lent for the process.



Figure 45. Test Pit 13 getting under way.

Results of our Test Pit Survey

The distribution of pottery across the 13 test pits can be seen in Appendix 3 below. The location of the test pits is shown in Figure 46, they are well distributed and have shown some interesting distributions when plotted according to date. The distribution of pottery should be seen in relation to the pottery found in the excavation described in section 5 of this report, located to the north of the cluster of 4 test pits (6, 7, 9 and 10) in the centre of the village (see Figure 31).

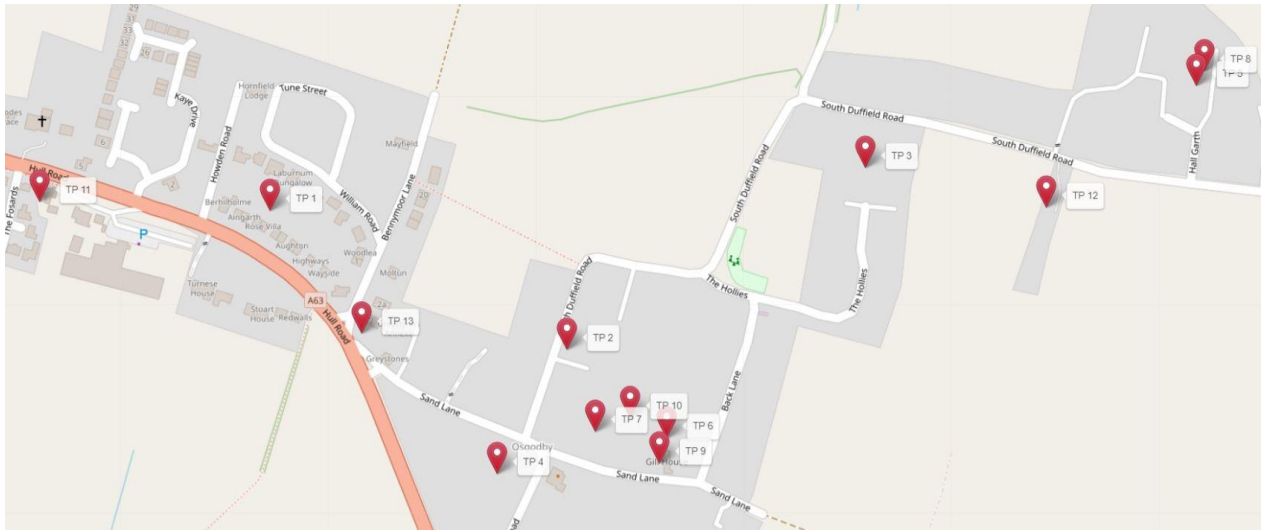


Figure 46. Location of the Test Pits in the Village of Osgodby.

No Romano British focus was found across the test pitting. Only one sherd was located at TP 1 on the eastern extremity of the modern village. This is not unexpected because we had found Romano British pottery in the excavation described in section 5 above and of course a settlement has been located at Barby just over a mile to the Northwest.

The village at Osgodby has been identified as coming into being as an Anglo Scandinavian settlement by the name Ansgotbi. We did not locate this settlement through pre 1066 conquest pottery, but the growth of the village is indicated by Northern Gritty Ware appearing in the centre of the modern village (see Figure 47 below).

Northern Gritty Ware Pottery from Osgodby Test Pits

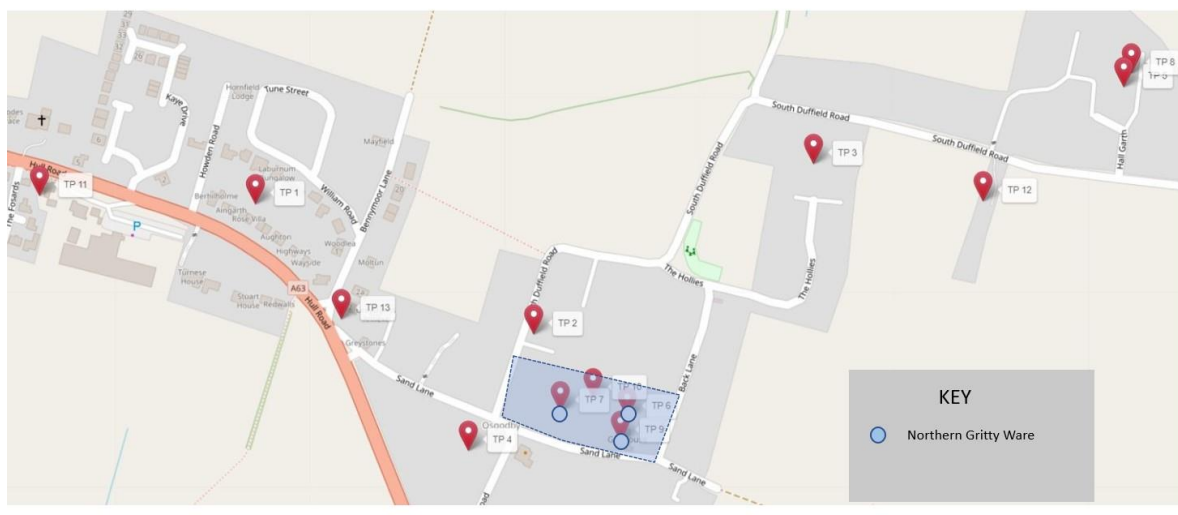


Figure 47. Test Pits containing northern gritty ware suggesting the beginnings of the medieval village marked by the blue rectangle.

The growth of the village during the Medieval period is illustrated by the appearance of medieval green wares in more test pits around the village centre and spreading along Sand Lane showing a possible linear medieval village (see Figure 48 below).

Medieval Pottery from Osgodby Test Pits

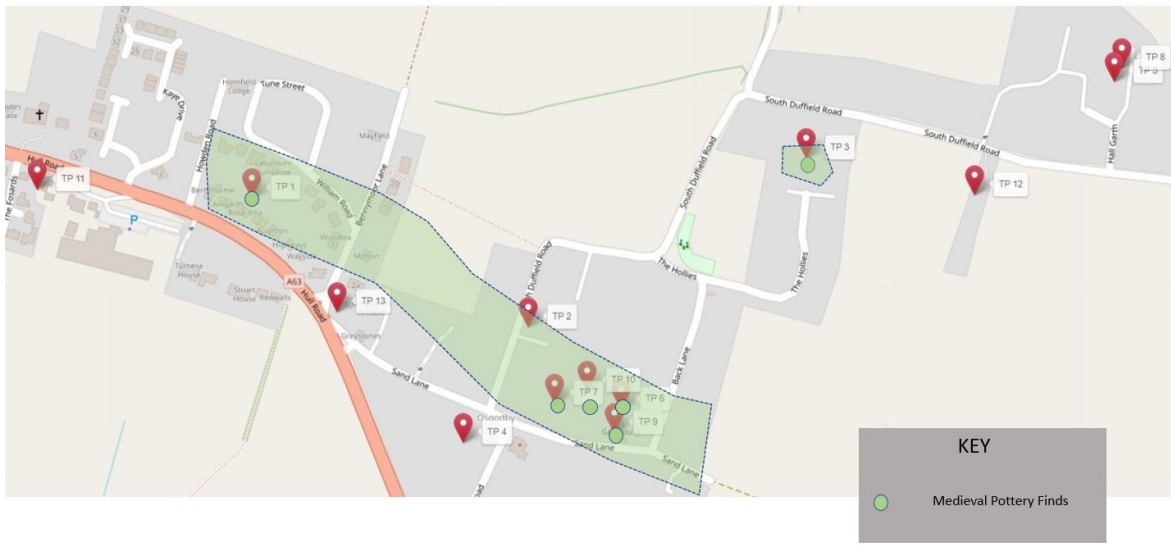


Figure 48. Test pits containing medieval green wares suggesting a linear growth of the village.

Unsurprisingly pottery from the post medieval period and modern activity is the most common find type from the test pits. This represents the development of the village from a linear structure with crofts and crofts leading off the main road (today's Sand Lane) to a looser structure based around the farms that show the development of a new rural economy in the post medieval period (See figure 49 below). The farms go along with the enclosure of the fields, the removal and enclosure of the common and the building of new a new manor house north of the village. We presume that the chapel in chapel field develops at this time too, but we were not able to gain access the remains of the chapel as part of this project. As you will see from section 5 of this report, we also failed to locate an earlier manor house just north of the medieval village.

Pottery Distribution from Osgodby Test Pits

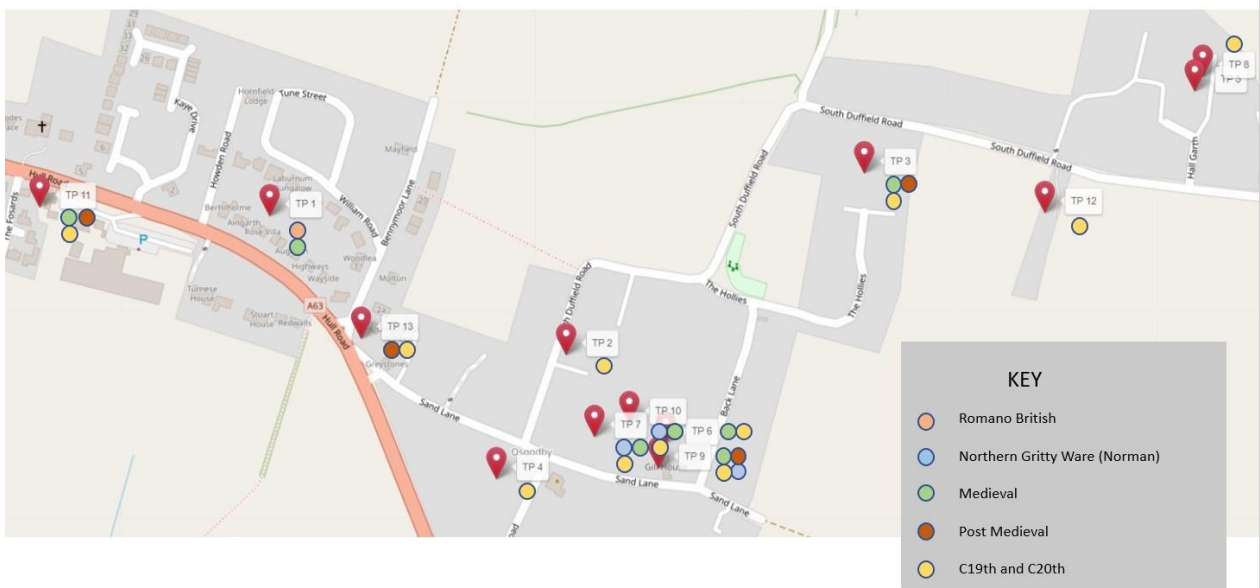


Figure 49. All Pottery Types by Period plotted onto the Village Map.

Conclusion

The test pit survey was an excellent addition to our excavation activity in Osgodby. Not only was it successful in showing the growth of the village from 1066 until the present day it was also an excellent exercise in bring together and involving lots of different members of the community. Many of the people we attracted in with this activity had not got involved with the geophysical surveying on the paddock and the subsequent excavations.

References

Lewis C. 2014, "Test pit excavation within currently occupied rural settlements-Results of the University of Cambridge CORS project in 2013" *Medieval Settlement Research 29 (2014)*, 66-81.

7. CONCLUSIONS: WHAT DID WE FIND, WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

Our archaeological investigations were led by Dr Jon Kenny from Jon Kenny – community archaeology. The experience for volunteers from Osgodby and the surrounding villages were structured around the archaeological processes traditionally used to understand an archaeological landscape. This included both workshops to introduce activities such as aerial survey, geophysical survey, test pitting and evaluation excavation. People of all ages and abilities were able to get involved with working indoors or outside in the field. Over 100 individuals were involved in one way or another in the whole project.

The beginnings of the project were based on written and internet resources building up a picture of what had been already discovered. We saw a village that probably began life as small Anglo Scandinavian farm stead growing in a landscape that had been farmed and settled for thousands of years before the arrival of Ansgot or Osgod in the 800s or 900s AD to farm here.

Our initial work gave us a focus for the archaeological fieldwork. In the end not seeking the Iron Age or Romano British farmers, or the tantalising “Lost Viking Ship” to the north of the village in the Ouse valley muds. Not even looking for the “Lost Chapel” north of the village on the way to the present-day hall. Instead, we looked for the medieval Lords residence. We believed that the field right in the centre of the village may have remained untouched for a reason. Was this the location of the hall before the Lord of the manor built a hall in 1580 some 500m north of the village?

Our geophysical surveys were not conclusive. Perhaps there was a structure there! We went ahead with four evaluation trenches to see what the Geophys was showing us. Unfortunately, no sign of a structure was revealed. We got instead an insight into the field to the immediate north of the site where the medieval village grew. We were looking at an area that had been part of fields in the Iron Age and Romano British periods, some 400 years later used by an Anglo Scandinavian farmer and then brought into more productive use by a new Norman Lord who encouraged the growth of a village. Our field was probably part of the north field, right by the backs of the villagers’ crofts (the land they could use for running animals or growing crops for personal use) and crofts (the land on which their cottage stood). The north field would have been one of the large open fields worked by the villagers to pay tax and tithes as well as keep them fed on top of what they got from the croft and of course the common land. We did identify that part of the north field was added to make a very large croft in one corner, this is thought to have been donated to the Knights Templar, a warrior monastic order supporting the Crusades. This must have been dated between the mid-12th century and 1308 when the order was disbanded in England.

Our archaeology wasn’t finished with our excavation discoveries. We also wanted to better understand where that Anglo Scandinavian farm stead may have been. To this end we dug test pits around the village and apart from involving lots more people in the project we were delighted to see that the village does appear to start growing south of the section of the field we excavated in.

In the end the archaeology project has allowed us to get a glimpse into the first genesis of the village we see today and to understand the landscape around that spot. We didn’t discover a medieval Lord of the Manor’s house, but we did involve lots of people in archaeology and made lots of new friends along the way. Community in Action!

Appendices

1. Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based assessment.
2. Test Pit Locations.
3. Test Pit Finds Table.

Appendix 1a – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
a1	Polished Stone Axe Head found at Osgodby.	Find spot	N	SE 63914 33644
a2	Iron Age or Roman field system, comprising rectilinear ditched enclosures. Some have double ditched elements, and one appears to contain a round house.	Cropmark	I/R	SE 6525 3379
a3	Possible Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosures, which form part of a field system, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Cropmark	I/R	SE 6612 3477
a4	High Status Roman Settlement 1st to 4th Century. Archaeological evaluation in 2013-14 found evidence for a high-status Roman settlement with a strong military and/or official presence. The occupation dated from the 1st to late 4th centuries AD. An open area excavation was carried out during 2015, revealing a complex sequence of settlement activity phased over several periods using stratigraphic relationships and analysis of ceramic material. The site began in the late 1st century with temporary structures and associated enclosures and trackways. The site developed in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD with the establishment of more permanent structures. A substantial bathhouse was added in the 4th century but by the mid-4th century activity had ceased. (7)	Excavation	R	SE 632 351

Appendix 1b – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
a5	A sub-circular enclosure, possibly a hut circle, of Iron Age date seen lying in a possibly larger incomplete curvilinear enclosure. These features are seen as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photography.	Cropmark	I/R	SE 632 355
a6	Enclosures and boundaries of possible Iron Age or Roman date are visible as ditch cropmarks. One enclosure is sub-rectangular and appears to contain further enclosures and a possible hut circle. A second enclosure, just to the south-west of the first, is sub-circular in shape and approached by a trackway from the east. Crop marks show a linear arrangement of rectangular and square enclosures on both sides of a track. Next to a wartime airfield, it has no apparent military characteristics. RCHME give it as Anglo-Saxon village, archaeological investigation required to determine nature of site.	Cropmark	I/R	SE 638 341
a7	Small coin hoard of 4 base silver denarii & 5 base silver radiates - 3rd Century	Find	R	
a8	Incomplete cast copper alloy button and loop fastener	Find	R	
a9	Fragment of copper alloy head stud brooch dating to 1st-2nd century.	Find	R	

Appendix 1c – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
a10	Roman copper alloy radiate of uncertain emperor	Find	R	
a11	Copper alloy radiate of uncertain emperor	Find	R	
a12	Copper alloy nummus of uncertain tetrarchy ruler AD 294-307	Find	R	
a13	Brooch	Find	R	
a14	Coin	Find	R	

Appendix 1d – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
b1	Private Chapel for the use of the Babthorpes of Osgodby Hall. Mentioned at various times between 1480 & 1501. Some foundations were found in 1816. Now under plough.	Cropmark	M	SE 645 338
b2	Medieval field system of ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on early vertical air photographs. Most remains are no longer extant on later photographs taken in the 1970s, some are visible as cropmarks. There are a few extant blocks of ridge and furrow on the outskirts of Selby and Osgodby (see 1980s photography). The remains of the ploughed-out field system are extensive, especially to the east and south of the modern village of Barlby.	Cropmark	M	SE 64067 34084
b3	Ridge & Furrow south of Osgodby	Cropmark	M	SE 638 334
b4	Remnants of medieval deer park. The Northern and eastern Boundaries perhaps marked by clay drain/Moor Lane. In 1819 old enclosures at Osgodby included Little and Great Hall Parks which may have been remnants of a medieval deer park, although such a park is not listed in Contor. The outline of the oval shaped park appeared clearly defined on modern and historic maps. The balance of documentary and cartographic evidence suggested that prior to the development of the post medieval landscaped park a medieval deer park occupied the site. Within the landscaped park an elaborate duck decoy pond (Pond 1) and an ornamental pond (Pond 2) were constructed during the 19th century. Iron railings and gates provided access to a private drive, no longer extant, at Osgodby Hall. The park contained extensive areas of woodland, enclosures, drives and coverts and survived intact as on maps of 1958. After this time, areas of woodland and parkland trees were removed, internal field boundaries grubbed up and the decoy pond left as a truncated stump. The park effectively disappeared, and the external boundary was still mostly extant but, in the interior, a largely empty husk.	Feature	M	SE 648 342

Appendix 1e – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
b5	Ridge & Furrow shown on aerial photographs	Cropmark	M	SE 643 329
b6	Ridge & Furrow, Lund	Cropmark	M	SE 651 329
b7	Medieval Chapel - In existence before 1481, demolished in 1770, when Barlby Church was built	Feature	M	SE 632 340
b8	Medieval field system of ridge and furrow. Most remains are no longer extant on later photographs taken in the 1970s, some are visible as cropmarks. There are a few extant blocks of ridge and furrow on the outskirts of Selby and Osgodby (see 1980s photography). The remains of the ploughed-out field system are extensive, especially to the east and south of the modern village of Barlby.	Cropmark	M	SE 64067 34084
b9	Unclassified moated site near Ouse on land called 'The Island'. Moats on 3 side of house - demolished early 18th Century.	Feature	M	SE 630 341
b10	A small area of preserved ridge and furrow with a pond enclosure and ditches set within it located on Angram Lane, Barlby. Ridge and furrow are probably late medieval.	Cropmark	M	SE 625 356
b11	Medieval Moat on the site of Whitemoor hall. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs	Cropmark	M	SE 661 355
b12	Complete cast lead, shield shaped, weight with double fleur-de-lis design on one face	Find	M	

Appendix 1f – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
b13	Complete cast lead, bi-conical, spindle whorl	Find	M	
b14	Complete cast lead, bi-conical, decorated, spindle whorl. Type of decoration suggests 1200 to 1500 date.	Find	M	
b15	Silver penny of John, minted in Chichester 1204-9	Find	M	
b16	Crudely cast lead conical weight with circular base.	Find	M	
b17	Edward II silver penny, minted at Canterbury	Find	M	
b18	Edward I silver penny, London Mint 1272-1307	Find	M	

Appendix 1g – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
b19	Cast copper alloy solid button dated 1300-1650	Find	M	
b20	Cast copper alloy single loop kidney shaped buckle. Dated to 1450-1550	Find	M	
b21	Cast copper alloy, open work, harness pendant. Small central roundel radiating 8 leaves.	Find	M	
b22	Edward I silver penny (1272-1307)	Find	M	
b23	Edward I silver penny	Find	M	
b24	Cast lead spindle whorl	Find	M	

Appendix 1h – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
b25	Penny of Henry VI (1422-1461)	Find	M	
c1	Osgodby Hall. Built in 1580. Enlarged & restored in 1854 using materials from an old building in Hemingbrough. Tower & central part of house demolished following a fire in 1956.	Feature	PM	SE 647 339
c2	Tower Windmill built of brick for milling cereal. Partly demolished by 1934. A fine of 1553 mentions a windmill in Barby. A seventeenth century windmill is also recorded.	Feature	PM	SE 643 331
c3	Route of the former York and North Midland Railway between Selby and Market Weighton opened in 1848, closed to all traffic in 1965 and the line lifted	Feature	V	SE 64771 33218
c4	Protected Military Crash Site. On the 25th of August 1944 a Halifax, Serial number JD421, was wrecked in a forced landing at 13:10 hours. This was near Osgodby. The crash occurred due to an engine cutting soon after taking-off. The crew were uninjured.	Crash Site	PM	SE 64 33
c5	Duck decoy, constructed in 1840 & last worked in 1877. Some 1800 duck & mallard and 500 teal & widgeon were taken in a season. As many as 1500 birds have been seen on the pool at one time. Present condition of pond unknown.	Feature	V	SE 649 342
c6	A few blocks of post medieval ridge and furrow. The blocks are cut by a railway line.	Cropmark	PM	SE 63967 32845

Appendix 1i – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c7	Selby to Hull Railway - Opened 1840	Feature	V	SE 63949 32706
c8	Nissan huts & Military camp for Riccall Airfield	Feature	Mod	SE 647 351
c9	WWI Searchlight/Anti-Aircraft Battery - World War one anti-aircraft battery located at Commonsie Farm. The battery was armed with a 3-inch gun throughout 1917 (1). At present the site contains no obvious visual remains (1).	Feature	Mod	SE 651 352
c10	Riccall Airfield – WW2 airfield	Cropmark	Mod	SE 641 354
c11	Riccall Common - Vague cropmarks appear as rectangular and circular enclosures, may be associated with the airfield.	Cropmark	PM	SE 641 358
c12	National Trench Warfare Factory and Victorian Gunpowder Magazine. Possibly, used in 1915/16 to make phosgene & pack/store Russian made shells with this. Grade II listed	Feature	V	SE 63412 33060

Appendix 1j – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c13	All Saints Church, Barlby. Mid-late C18 with later additions and alterations including porch and vestry. Pinkish-brown brick with red brick dressings and pantile and stone slate roof. West porch: 3-bay nave, slightly recessed 2-bay chancel with north vestry, occupying part of nave. Entrance to porch a 6- panel door. Within, round-arched, 6-panel double door with red brick arch and ashlar imposts. Mainly leaded round-arched windows with ashlar sills and rubbed red brick arches to nave and south side of chancel. Similar window to east end but with C19 stained glass. Pairs of similar smaller windows to vestry and porch. Dentil eaves band. Roof in 2 levels, with lower course stone slates. Ashlar coping and kneelers. Octagonal wooden bell turret with ogee-headed openings, dentil cornice and domed lead roof to west end. Further brick bell turret to chancel. Interior: chamfered round chancel arch. C20 architrave to east window has Ionic piers and canopy. Otherwise, plain interior and paneled ceiling.	Feature	PM	SE 63227 34036
c14	Barlby Old Vicarage, York Road (west side) Now house. Mid-late C18 with later additions and alterations including late C20 porch. Pinkish-brown brick with red brick and ashlar dressings, pantile roof. Probable former lobby-entry plan. 2 stories 4 bays. Entrance to 4th by a C20 6-panel door in porch. Late C20 casements throughout with renewed ashlar sills. Openings to ground floor under renewed arches of red rubbed brick with ashlar keystones, those to first floor under header arches. Stripped and dentilled eaves band. Ashlar kneelers and coping. End and ridge stack.	Feature	PM	SE 63371 34374
c15	Church Farm, York Road (south side), Barlby. Probably early C18 with later additions and alterations. Pinkish-brown brick with pantile roof. L-shaped on plan. 2 stories, 5 bays. Central entrance a C20 paneled door. 2-pane sashes with ashlar sills throughout, openings to ground floor with painted flat arches of rubbed brick. Roof hipped to left. Ridge and end stacks.	Feature	PM	SE 63204 34118

Appendix 1k – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c16	Grove Farmhouse - York Road (west side), Barlby. Rendered brick with Welsh slate roof. Square on plan with central hallway. 2 stories. 3 bays, central one recessed slightly. Central entrance a 6-fielded panel door, the centre panels of which have C20 glazing, blocked over light, in door case with pilasters supporting frieze and pediment. Ground floor has unequally hung 6- pane sashes, with moulded architraves, 4-pane sashes to first floor with ashlar sills that above door is pedimented. Overhanging eaves on paired wooden brackets. Hipped roof, side stacks.	Feature	PM	SE 63371 34435
c17	Barlby Gate Toll House - Surviving former road toll house on an unclassified road, The Old Toll House, Hill Top, York Road, jct with Howden Road, on West side of road. A two-story building of render with a pantile roof, in a design referred to as rectangular. Erected by Selby & Market Weighton Turnpike Trust in the 19th century. Now domestic property, with only minor changes to the original toll house structure. Milestone Society National ID: YN.SEL03. Last record: 2014. (see www.milestonesociety.co.uk)	Feature	PM	SE 63094 33950
c18	Barlby Hall York Road (north side. Probably mid C18 with later additions and alterations including early mid C19 refronting. Pinkish-brown brick with red brick facade in Flemish bond with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof. Central hallway plan with range to rear. 2 stories, 3 bays of which the central bay breaks forward and is pedimented. 2 steps to central 8-fielded panel door beneath decorative fanlight and within reeded architrave with keystone. 16-pane sashes throughout with ashlar sills, wedge lintels and keystones. First floor ashlar band. Moulded cornice and pediment. Hipped roof, side stacks. Interior has C19 open well staircase with wreathed handrail and turned balusters. Mainly 6-fielded-panel doors.	Feature	PM	SE 63104 34203
c19	Undated ditches & probable post medieval quarry located at the Laurels, Barlby - Four ditches and four pits of unknown date were recorded during trial trenching in 2018. The pits were interpreted as post-medieval quarry pits. No dating evidence was recovered.	Feature	PM	SE 631 343

Appendix 11 – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c20	Field System north of Newlands Farm recorded as part of the A63 Selby Bypass Road scheme. Medieval/post medieval date. (1-2). Trial trenching undertaken as part of the road scheme failed to identify and field boundary ditches pre-dating the modern field boundaries. (3)	Feature	PM	SE 634 319
c21	Windmill at Lund, marked on Jeffrey's map of 1772 and 1st edition OS map. Lund corn mill is mentioned in 1907. Now demolished.	Feature	PM	SE 657 322
c22	Windmill shown at Cliffe on Jeffreys map and mentioned in early 19th century. Marked on OS map for 1863, but now demolished, no miller mentioned post 1872.	Feature	PM	SE 6544 3170
c23	Seed crushing steam mill built around 1841, now demolished	Feature	PM	SE 656 316
c24	Yeoman's Farm, Cliffe - Grade II listed	Feature	PM	SE 66363 32588
c25	Complete 17th century silver seal matrix. Die engraved with fleur-de-lis design flanked by initials WB (William Babthorpe)	Find	PM	
c26	Cast lead token	Find	PM	

Appendix 1m – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c27	Complete cast copper alloy button	find	PM	
c28	Complete lead powder measure cap	Find	PM	
c29	Elizabeth I silver sixpence dated 1575	Find	PM	
c30	Complete cast copper alloy button, decorated with double eight petalled rose within a circle.	Find	PM	
c31	Fragment of cast copper alloy purse bar, decorated with spiral effect	Find	PM	
C32	Incomplete cast copper alloy hook	Find	PM	

Appendix 1n – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c33	Cast copper alloy spur fragment.	Find	PM	
c34	Silver sixpence of Anne, from Edinburgh mint. Bent into love token.	Find	PM	
c35	Copper alloy Chinese coin	Find	PM	
c36	Lead Russian bag or bale seal, both sides contain Russian text.	Find	PM	
c37	Undecorated, copper alloy finger ring	Find	PM	
c38	Stem terminal fragment of cast pewter spoon	Find	PM	

Appendix 1o – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c39	Cast lead musket ball weighing 28.7g	Find	PM	
c40	Fragment of a cast lead object cylindrical in shape with outward flaring terminals	Find	PM	
c41	Elizabeth I silver three pence	Find	PM	
c42	Incomplete cast copper alloy strap fitting or dress fastener	Find	PM	
c43	Lead musket ball or pistol shot.	Find	PM	
c44	Cast lead mount in shape of a leaf	Find	PM	

Appendix 1p – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c45	Cast copper alloy furniture fitting	Find	PM	
c46	Cast copper alloy drop handle	Find	PM	
c47	Copper alloy Jews Harp	Find	PM	
c48	Cast copper alloy object	Find	PM	
c49	Small cast pewter object	Find	PM	

Appendix 1q – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
c50	Elizabeth I silver three pence	Find	PM	
c51	Elizabeth I silver sixpence	Find	PM	
c52	Copper alloy halfpenny, possibly George II	Find	PM	
c53	Charles I silver half Groat	Find	PM	
c54	Lead musket ball or pistol shot.	Find	PM	
c55	Circular, convex, solid cast, lead/tin button with six petalled flower/wheel decoration	Find	PM	

Appendix 1r – Gazetteer from Section 2 the Desk Based Assessment.

Key to Dates: N = Neolithic, B = Bronze Age, I = Iron Age, R = Roman, M = Medieval, PM = Post Medieval, V = Victorian, Mod = Modern (20th Century)

Ref.	Description	Type	Date	Grid ref
u1	Carr Lane Earthwork - possibly marking parish boundary between Cliffe and Barlby	Feature	U	SE 636 327
u2	Enclosure, Barlby - Roughly aligned with present fields but much more irregularly shaped.	Cropmark	U	SE 667 344
u3	Fragment of cast copper alloy object	Find	U	
u4	Cast copper alloy conical object	Find	U	
u5	Complete cast copper alloy, undecorated, bead	Find	U	

Appendix 2 – Test Pit Locations

Test Pit Ref.	Address	Approx. Grid Ref.
TP1	Rose Villa Hull Road	SE 63942 33792
TP2	Scotshire, South Duffield Road	SE 64202 33675
TP3	The Chalet, South Duffield Road	SE 64460 33836
TP4	Cliffe Road	SE 64143 33566
TP5	Osgodby Hall, Hall Garth	SE 64747 33911
TP6	Gill House, 7 The Crescent	SE 64290 33599
TP7	4 The Crescent	SE 64228 33604
TP8	Osgodby Hall, Hall Garth	SE 64754 33924
TP9	Gill House, 7 The Crescent	SE 64284 33577
TP10	6 The Crescent	SE 64258 33616
TP11	Mill Hill House, Hull Road	SE 63741 33797
TP12	Elm Cottage, South Duffield Road	SE 64618 33804
TP13	Kirkholme, 2 Bennymoor Lane	SE 64023 33686

Appendix 3 – Test Pit Finds Table

Test Pit	Spit	Total Pot sherds	Romano			Post	
			British	Norman	Medieval	Medieval	Modern
Test Pit 1	A	5	RB x 1	Norm x 1	Med x 1		
Test Pit 2	B	6					Mod x 6
Test Pit 3	A	4				Post Med x 4	
	B	273					Mod x 273
	C	6					Mod x 6
	D	8			Med x 2		Mod x 6
Test Pit 4	A	3					Mod x 3
	B						
	C	8					Mod x 8
Test Pit 5	A						
	B						
Test Pit 6	A	9			Med x 2		Mod x 7
	B	12			Med x 4		Mod x 7
Test Pit 7	A	21			Med x 2		Mod x 19
	B	87			Med x 2		Mod x 85
	C	57		Norm x 1	Med x 1		Mod x 55
	D	1					Mod x 19
Test Pit 8	A	4					Mod x 4
	B	4					Mod x 4
	C	1					Mod x 1
Test Pit 9	A	11					Mod x 11
	B	26			Med x 4	Post Med x 2	Mod x 20
	C	13			Med x 8	Post Med x 1	Mod x 4
Test Pit 10	A	11		Norm x 2			Mod x 9
	B	11		Norm x 2	Med x 1		Mod x 85
	C	8		Norm x 6			Mod x 2
Test Pit 11	A	25			Med x 1	Post Med x 2	Mod x 22
	B	5					Mod x 5
	C	1					Mod x 1
	D						
Test Pit 12	A						
	B	4					Mod x 4
Test Pit 13	A	17					Mod x 17
	B	11				Post Med x 1	Mod x 10





