

## Revision Schedule

### Bay View Scarborough, North Yorkshire; Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

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## Table of Contents

1	Introduction .....	1
	Foreword .....	1
	Site Location and Land-use .....	1
	Geology and Topography .....	1
	Aims and Objectives .....	1
2	Methodology .....	3
	The Study Area .....	3
	Site Visit .....	3
	Sources .....	3
3	Site Visit .....	4
4	Previous Archaeological Interventions .....	5
5	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	6
	Prehistoric Period .....	6
	Roman Period .....	6
	Early Medieval Period .....	6
	Medieval Period .....	7
	Post-medieval Period .....	8
	Early Modern and Modern Periods .....	9
6	Cartographic Analysis .....	11
7	Modern Disturbance Review .....	13
8	Conclusions .....	15
9	Recommendations .....	16
10	Bibliography .....	17
	Appendix 1 .....	1

#### List of Plates

- Cover: One of the four volcanoes that were part of an attraction at Mr Marvel's Fun Park. They are still standing in the centre of the site.
- Plate 1: A plan of the site as shown on the Scalby Enclosure Award Map of 1771
- Plate 2: Photograph showing the North Bay Swimming Pool with the proposed development site in the background
- Plate 3: The northern end of the site, looking west. The earthen mound is to the right, out of shot, and the levelling process can be seen by the steep incline from the natural ground level onto the tarmac area

#### List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site Location Plan
- Figure 2: Location of Archaeological Sites
- Figure 3: Cartographic Sequence from 1893 to 1939, showing previous extent of Peasholm Fort
- Figure 4: Cartographic Sequence from 1966 to 1994, showing previous extent of Peasholm Fort
- Figure 5: Disturbance Plan

#### Appendices

- Appendix 1: Catalogue of Sites

## Summary

Scott Wilson has been commissioned by A W Sinclair & Sons Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and modern disturbance review on land located off Burniston Road, North Bay, Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

The aim of the study was to establish the potential for the presence of archaeological remains at the site. A site visit was undertaken in order to assess the current nature of the site, evidence for extant archaeological remains and evidence for modern disturbance.

Documentary and cartographic evidence show that the site has been subject to regular development since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which required the site to be levelled and terraced. Peasholm Fort is the only evidence for archaeological activity on the site. Excavations outside of the site boundary revealed that the fort would have extended into the southeastern corner of the proposed development area. The modern disturbance that has occurred on the site would have removed any evidence of the fort within the site boundary.

## Acknowledgements

Scott Wilson would like to thank A W Sinclair & Sons Ltd for commissioning the desk-based assessment. The author thanks Nick Boldrini, Archaeology Officer for North Yorkshire for his assistance. In addition the author is grateful to the staff of North Yorkshire Record Office, Northallerton, Scarborough Local Studies Library and Northallerton Local Studies Library for their advice and assistance.

The report has been prepared by Louise Robinson with illustrations by Mark Roughley. The project was undertaken under the overall management of Neil Macnab.

# 1 Introduction

## Foreword

- 1.1 A W Sinclair & Sons commissioned Scott Wilson Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and modern disturbance review of a proposed development area in Scarborough, North Yorkshire. The research was carried out during October 2007. This report presents the results of the archaeological desk-based assessment and modern disturbance review.
- 1.2 The aim of the assessment was to determine the potential for the presence and survival of archaeological remains and historic structures or features within the proposed development site.

## Site Location and Land-use

- 1.3 The proposed development area is situated in the town of Scarborough, off Burniston Road in North Bay. It is sub-rectangular in plan and covers an area of c. 3.5ha centred upon NGR 503558,489906 (Figure 1).
- 1.4 The site, which was formerly Mr Marvels Fun Park, is no longer in use. A number of structures are still present, as are the concrete foundations slabs for several others. The majority of the site is covered by hard standing. A small car park is present in the west at the entrance to the proposed development.

## Geology and Topography

- 1.5 The solid geology of the area is comprised of long nab Mudstones and Sandstones of the Middle Jurassic Period. Overlying this in the northern half of the site are glacial clays and in the southern half are glacial sands and gravels.
- 1.6 The site lies on a hill which slopes away in every direction. The natural incline on the site falls from east to west and also from north to south. A topographic survey undertaken in October 2007 shows that the site has been terraced from east to west.

## Aims and Objectives

- 1.7 The aim of the study is to assess the cultural heritage resource within the proposed development area through the collation of existing written, cartographic, pictorial, photographic and electronic evidence. It will also assess the likely character, extent, quality and significance of the known or potential archaeological resource and the extent to which it has been impacted upon by modern activities.
- 1.8 The specific objectives of the desk-based assessment and modern disturbance review are:

- To assess the potential for archaeological remains in the development area, the significance of such deposits, and the likely impact of the development;
- To define any potential archaeological constraints to the development proposals;
- To assess the impact that former intrusive activities e.g. modern disturbance have had on archaeological deposits/levels;
- To propose an appropriate strategy to mitigate the impact of development upon the archaeology if necessary.

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## 2 Methodology

### The Study Area

- 2.1 The research area was defined by a 500m radius centred on the proposed development area, as agreed with the Historic Environment Record Officer for North Yorkshire County Council. This report is based on the results of a search of the North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), National Monuments Record (NMR), a selection of historical maps and a selection of published and unpublished sources.

### Site Visit

- 2.2 A site visit to assess the current ground conditions and archaeological and historical potential of the site was undertaken on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2007. All observations on the present layout of the site are based on the site visit.

### Sources

#### North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.3 Records of all known sites, find spots or buildings of archaeological/historical significance within the study area were obtained from the North Yorkshire HER at County Hall, Northallerton. These have been identified in this report by an HER number and represented in Figure 2; they are referred to in bold in the text and catalogued in Appendix 1.

#### The National Monuments Record (NMR)

- 2.4 Records of all known sites, find spots or buildings of archaeological/historical interest within the study area were also obtained from the NMR.

#### Cartographic Sources

- 2.5 A selection of historic maps were analysed in the production of this report. These included the Scalby Enclosure Map of 1771 and Ordnance Survey maps spanning a sequence from 1853 to 2007.

#### Textual Sources

- 2.6 Published and unpublished textual sources were consulted during the compilation of this report. These were obtained from Scarborough Local Studies Library, Northallerton Local Library and the North Yorkshire Record Office, Northallerton.

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## 3 Site Visit

- 3.1 A site visit was undertaken to assess the current ground conditions on site, any potential extant archaeological remains, evidence for modern disturbance and built heritage constraints.
- 3.2 A number of structures are still present on the site, as are the concrete foundations slabs for other former structures. Five volcanoes that formed part of an attraction are still standing in the centre of the proposed development area. They are lightweight structures constructed from steel frames. To the north of these is an open-sided, covered metal turnstile for chair lifts. An identical structure exists in the southwestern corner of the site. Pylons associated with the chair lifts exist across the proposed development area. Three buildings exist around the edge of the site, to the west, east and northeast corner. Visible in the southwestern corner of the site, close to the cable car turnstile, are the deep stone foundations of a slide. No other structures were visible within the site.
- 3.3 A square pool was present in the northeastern corner of the proposed development. This had concrete sides and was cut into the ground. The depth could not be determined, as the pool was full of water. The remnants of a concrete pond and water feature were visible to the east of the volcanoes, close to the site boundary. A number of walkways consisting of tarmac/concrete paving slabs traverse the site. The primary walkway was aligned east-west from the site entrance in the west to an exit on the east side.
- 3.4 The majority of the site comprised hardstanding and raised concrete foundations. A car park is present on the western boundary, extending south from the site entrance. The ground appears relatively undisturbed in two areas of the site. The first is a thin strip of land running around the southeastern corner and part way up the east side. The second runs along the northern boundary. A small mound runs around the full extent of the site boundary. This appears to be made ground, possibly the re-deposition of material removed from the site during groundworks.
- 3.5 The topography exhibits a general gentle rise from south to north across the site. The site has been terraced from east to west forming three distinct levels which are interlinked by a number of ramps and steps.

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## 4 Previous Archaeological Interventions

- 4.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the bounds of the proposed development. An exploratory excavation was undertaken approximately 6m outside the southeastern corner of the site by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society in 1991. The aim of this was to determine the true extent of Peasholm Fort. Evidence for the defensive ditches of the fort was discovered in both of the excavated trenches. The ditches proved to be much shallower than anticipated, being only 1.4m deep. There was also evidence of truncation as the upper fills of the ditches were very close to the surface. Found during the excavations were a number of artefacts including two stone balls, which may have been musket balls or grape shot. Twenty-six flint flakes were also recovered, which may indicate prehistoric occupation on the cliff top (Pearson 1991).
- 4.2 An excavation of a long barrow was undertaken approximately 0.5km southwest of the site in 1933. Uncovered was a Bronze Age beaker and possible Bronze Age urn. The barrow has since been destroyed by.

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## 5 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 The following presents a synthesis of the baseline evidence for the archaeological and historical development of the site and the study area. Significant archaeological and historical features from outside the study area have been considered, where they have been deemed relevant to establish the site in its wider context.

### Prehistoric Period

- 5.2 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity within the site boundary; however, evidence has been found in the wider study area. A Bronze Age long barrow **(2)** was excavated to the south of the site and during the excavation of Peasholm Fort “Twenty-six flint flakes” were recovered including “ 2 broken cores, 2 possible blades and a broken point” (Pearson 1991). Pearson suggests that although “no prehistoric settlements are known in the immediate vicinity” the “flints may indicate that occupation took place on the cliff top itself”. However, no further indication of prehistoric activity was uncovered and out of the twenty-six flakes only 5 were identified as having being worked.
- 5.3 A Neolithic axe **(1)** was found approximately 0.5km to the south of the site boundary. No associated artefacts or deposits were recovered.

### Roman Period

- 5.4 There is very little evidence for Roman activity in Scarborough, apart from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century signal station outside of the study area on the headland. It is one of a chain of five known signal stations constructed along the coast in c.370AD (Pearson 2005, 3). Another example can be seen along the coast at Filey Brigg. The only definite trace of Roman settlement is from the site of a former convent school in Queen Street, close to the headland.
- 5.5 Found during the excavations on Peasholm Fort was a possible Roman quern, although there has been no definite confirmation of its date. No evidence for Roman activity has been recorded within the proposed development.

### Early Medieval Period

- 5.6 There is some debate as to the origin of the name ‘Scarborough’. Previously Skarðaborg, the Skarð element was thought to be a nickname meaning ‘hare-lipped’ and the ‘burgh’ element, which is common in place names, means ‘fortified place’ (Ekwall 1960, 406). This arose from an Icelandic saga, the Old Norse Kormaks saga, telling of the establishment of a fort by two brothers, Kormac and Thorgils Ogmundersen in c.965. It states that Thorgils had the nickname ‘Skarðni’ meaning ‘hare-lipped’. However, a recent study concluded that it is Anglo-Saxon and not Scandinavian in origin (Pearson 2005, 2). The ‘Scar’ element being a reference to the steep escarpment on the west side of the headland and

the 'burgh' element meaning 'fortified place', which could refer to the Roman signal station (Pearson 2005, 2).

- 5.7 The only archaeological evidence for the Viking period in Scarborough is the remains of a small chapel on the east side of the headland dating from 1000AD. The chapel was located within the footprint of the Roman signal station and the excavation uncovered evidence of an associated cemetery. A coin of King Cnut recovered from one of the burials dates to 1016-1935 (Pearson 2005, 4). There is no evidence for early medieval activity within the proposed development area.

## Medieval Period

- 5.8 There is no reference to Scarborough in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Pearson (1987, 8) theorises that its absence may be because it was predominantly a fishing community and therefore possessed insufficient agricultural land for the commissioners to value. It is widely believed that its absence is as a result of the destruction of the town in 1066 when a company of "marauding Danes" led by Knut and Harold, sons of Gorm, defeated Adalbricht, son of Adalmund, at Skardaborg (Russell *et al.* 1968, 538). King Harold Hardraada in alliance with the lord of Falsgrove, Earl Tosti, attacked the town, lighting a "bonfire on the mount that is highest there" and then tipping it down onto the town below, thus destroying it (Pearson 2005, 4). The only saga to provide detail of this attack was the Heimskringla, which was written by Snorre Sturlasson in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Given the time period that had lapsed between the event and the compilation of the saga, it is probable that the saga is based on few hard facts and should be considered as containing a large amount of folklore.
- 5.9 Scarborough Castle, located 1.5km to the southeast of the site was erected by William Le Gros, Lord of Holderness and Earl of York between 1135 and 1154. The castle and its defences protected the town from the east. William was forced to surrender the castle to the Crown in 1155. The castle was taken over by Henry II who strengthened it by adding a large tower and keep in 1158. It is believed that extensive development of the town only occurred after it reverted to the Crown (Pearson 2005, 6). The castle was besieged in 1343 by Piers Gaveston and in 1318 the town was attacked by the Scots under Robert the Bruce.
- 5.10 The proposed development site is situated well outside the medieval core of Scarborough. There is no direct evidence of medieval activity within the proposed development area; however, such activity occurred within the wider study area. The remains of Northstead Manor were excavated by T. Sheppard between 1910 and 1911 (3) during the excavations for the lake at the foot of Peasholm Mound. Material from the centre of the building included roofing tiles, 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century glazed pottery, two pieces of 14<sup>th</sup> century stained glass, a bronze spur and a silver penny of Edward I. The ruins of the house are recorded by Hinderwell in 1811, where he describes them as being the site of "The Manor House". This description is challenged by Knox (1895, 153) who argued that it was more likely to be a Magazine.

## Post-medieval Period

- 5.11 The Scalby Enclosure Award map of 1771 shows a star-shaped fort on the top of the hill, partially extending into the southeastern corner of the proposed development site. It is labelled as 'Olivers Battery', but is now known as Peasholm Fort (4). Knox (1855, 154) theorises that the "star-fort", along with the hill in Peasholm Park to the south formed one military station during the siege of Scarborough Castle by Cromwell's forces in the Civil War. During the war Scarborough was one of only a few coastal strongholds that were held by Parliament (Haward 1971). The fort is not mentioned in any of the contemporary accounts of the Civil War resulting in a wide interpretation of its role during the two sieges of the town. The first siege occurred between January and July 1645 and was led by Sir John Meldrum and Sir Matthew Boynton. The second Siege was the result of the declaration of Colonel Mathew Boynton to the King. This ended in December 1648. There is no evidence to suggest when the fort was built, but it would have played an integral role in defending the North Bay against attempts to supply reinforcements by the Royalist *via* the sea (Pearson 1991).



Plate 1. A plan of the site as shown on the Scalby Enclosure Award Map of 1771.

- 5.12 The excavations undertaken in 1991 show the fort to be in a fragile condition. They were not extensive enough to suggest whether this was representative of the whole fort or just the southern extent. This is in stark contrast to the view that Hinderwell beheld in 1811 when he describes the fort as "one of the small encampments" which was a "regular pentagon, every angle and part of which is grown over with a verdant turf, as though lately made" (Hinderwell 1811, 75). The fact that the fort is no longer visible as an earthwork and required an excavation to provide evidence of its true location suggests the land has been levelled at some point. The excavation took place in an area that cartographic evidence suggests has remained undisturbed. This poses the question of the possibility of the

preservation of such a shallow feature in the proposed development area, an area that has been subject to frequent disturbance over the last century.

- 5.13 No further evidence exists for post-medieval activity within the proposed development area. Peasholm House **(5)**, and Peasholm cottages **(6)**, both grade II listed, are located approximately 0.4km to the south of the site. The house was originally used as a coaching inn during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century following.

## Early Modern and Modern Periods

- 5.14 During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the proposed development area remained undeveloped. It is documented that during “the Easter tide” the townsfolk would “bowl many coloured eggs” on the hills surrounding Peasholm Hill (Baker 1882, 45). This suggests that the activity took place on the site. The establishment of the North Bay as an area for recreation and leisure activities began in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1909 the North Cliff Golf Course was opened on the proposed development area. The land was bought from the Duchy of Lancaster in 1921 and in 1928 the golf course was relocated to allow work to begin on the North Bay Pleasure Gardens. These were the creation of Harry W. Smith, the borough engineer. A photograph from the early 1930s (Plate 2) shows the North Bay Swimming Pool. The proposed development area is present in the background and can be seen sloping gently from east to west. No buildings are visible on the site.



Plate 2: Photograph showing the North Bay Swimming Pool with the proposed development site in the background

- 5.15 The open-air roller-skating rink, children’s cycling area, café and ten tennis courts opened in 1929. In the mid-1960s this became Scarborough Zoo and Marineland, a very successful creation by Don Robinson. It housed penguins, seals and at one point dolphins. By 1986 the dolphins had been moved. In subsequent years the park became known as Mr Marvel’s Fun Park. It was owned by Malcolm Stevenson and closed in 1999.

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- 5.16 In conjunction with the developments on the site, further development was occurring in the surrounding area. Land for Peasholm Park was purchased in 1911 and work began on the Japanese theme **(7)**. It was extended in 1924 to include Peasholme Glen. A miniature railway running for 1 mile from the entrance to the gardens to Scalby was opened in 1931. The small locomotives were modelled on LNER engines. The following year a large open-air theatre was opened, the terraced seating for which was cut into the eastern side of the hill on which the proposed development area lies. The shows were staged on an island in the lake, which had been artificially created. The theatre was at its peak prior to the Second World War and could seat up to 11,000 people. The lake also housed the famous Water Chute **(8)** which was built between 1928 and 1932 by Charles Wicksteed. It contained winch gear which was used to winch a boat set on wheels up to the top of the chute. It was then allowed to run down the chute into the water. The park was included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in 2000 and is listed at grade II.
- 5.17 The North Bay Swimming Pool was constructed at the foot of the southern slope of the hill in the 1930s. It was initially used as a boating lake, but was opened in 1938 as the Atlantis Water Park **(9)**. It is unclear as to how much of the original structure is still remaining, but buildings and water slides are still present.
- 5.18 During the First World War on Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> December 1914 Scarborough was bombarded from the sea. Scarborough Council mapped all of the areas that were affected by the shells. It was recorded that at least one shell or more fell on the North Cliff Golf course, Northstead Manor Drive and Northstead Manor Gardens (Marsay 1999, 482). There is no evidence to show the exact location of the shells or the extent of the damage that they caused; however, it is a given that some damage was inflicted on the proposed development area. The North Bay was also the site of a minefield during the Second World War **(10)**.

## 6 Cartographic Analysis

- 6.1 The following presents an analysis of the cartographic sequence from the Scalby Enclosure Award Map of 1771 to the 1994 edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 3). At the time of study the Tithe map was not available.
- 6.2 The first map to show the proposed development area is the Scalby map of 1771. The site forms part of a large area of land owned by Sir C. Thompson. It is bounded by *The Road to Scarborough* on the west, Peasholm Dale to the north and the coast to the east. Peasholm Fort is marked as a star shape entitled *Oliver's Battery*. There are no buildings marked on the map. The surrounding landscape is divided up into areas of land of differing sizes, most of which are owned by different people. They do not form a regular pattern. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853-54 shows that the site has been divided into four areas. It does not state who the owners/tenants of the land were, but the fort is now marked as *Peasholm Fort*. The surrounding landscape is still divided into a number of fields of differing size and representations of buildings are present to the south of the site in the area now known as Peasholm Gap.
- 6.3 A map of Yorkshire published in 1893 shows that the only field boundary on the site runs east-west and divides the site in two. Peasholm Cottage and a number of allotment gardens are present at the foot of the southwest corner of the hill. Scarborough Barracks has been erected approximately 0.4km to the north of the site. By 1912 a golf course is present on the northern end of the site and Peasholm Cottage is labelled as *North Bay House*. The surrounding landscape is still primarily comprised of field systems. The beginning of the development of the North Bay as an area for leisure can be seen approximately 0.25km to the south of the site with the opening of the Alexander Gardens; a large network of paths meandering around the undulating landscape. A significant change in the landscape can be seen on the 1928 Ordnance Survey map. The site is no longer divided into two areas and the southern boundary of the present site has been established. It is clearly shown to run through the centre of Peasholm Fort. The golf course is still present, the clubhouse for which is situated at the base of the western side of the hill. The surrounding landscape to the south has been extensively developed with the creation of Peasholm Gardens, further development on Alexandra Gardens and the erection of the Corner Café.
- 6.4 The 4<sup>th</sup> edition OS map of 1938-39 reveals the site to be almost unrecognisable. The current site boundary has been established and tennis courts, children's playground, shelter and entrance building are shown to occupy the site under the guise of 'Northstead Manor Gardens'. The topography that is represented on the map suggests that earth has been removed from a considerable area within the site boundary to form level areas for the tennis courts, playground and an area currently in use as a car park. It also suggests that the site has been terraced from east to west in two distinct divisions thus forming three levels across the site. This is representative of the current topography of the site. The eastern side of the hill has been terraced to provide seating for the open-air theatre where performances are conducted from the newly excavated boating lake. At the base of the southern side of the hill sits the bathing pool, which was used as a motorboat lake. To the

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east of the hill the North Bay Promenade has opened and to the west the beginnings of a residential development can be seen.

- 6.5 The site remains the same for a number of years, the only alteration being the change from the children's play area into a cycle training ground at some point between 1939 and 1965. No further landscaping occurs. During this time there is large urban development within the study area, primarily to the north and east of the site. Additional cartographic evidence published between 1966 and 1989 shows extensive development on the site and in the study area. The site has become a Zoo and Marineland. This was situated in the centre of the site with the amusement park around it. A chair lift is shown running from the northern part of the site down to the slipway. The shelter and entrance building are still standing along with a number of other structures, primarily confined to the southern half of the site. The site of the fort is shown to contain shrubbery and a small path. The northern boundary of the fort may have been truncated by a small building shown in the southeast corner of the site and the area that was previously occupied by tennis courts. The topography of the site still consists of terracing and an earthen mound still forms the boundary of the site. Little is shown to have changed in the surrounding landscape, with the exception of the opening of Kinderland, where allotments and gardens once stood, at the foot of the eastern side of the hill.
- 6.6 The OS map of 1994 labels the site as Mr Marvel's Fun Park. The only additional structure depicted is a circular structure to the south of the previous location of the marineland. The site visit revealed that there is currently a raised concrete base where the structure stood. The surrounding landscape remains relatively unchanged.

## 7 Modern Disturbance Review

- 7.1 A geotechnical investigation was carried out by Robinson Geo Engineering Ltd in August 2007 over the proposed development area. This comprised 16 trial pits, 10 window samples/boreholes and four boreholes. Made ground was encountered across the area, which reached a depth of between 0.20m to 1.30m. It consisted of concrete, tarmac and topsoil. The area where 1.3m of made ground was encountered was synonymous with the location of a previous structure. The made ground was underlain by glacial clays on the northern half of the site and glacial sands and gravels on the southern half. The overlaying of concrete onto tarmac in certain areas of the site suggests that the concrete had been laid directly over the old tennis courts.
- 7.2 A topographic survey was undertaken within the site by Alan Wood & Partners in October 2007. It showed that there was a natural incline from east to west and from north to south. The incline in both directions was steep, the ground level varying by approximately 7m from north to south and 7m from east to west. The survey also reinforced the theory that the site had been terraced from east to west and levelled on each terrace. Evident within the northern part of the site was an average 2m drop between each terrace and in the southern part of the site this reached 1.50m. A pool that was located in the northeastern corner of the site had truncated the ground severely, reaching a depth of approximately 3m. The survey, coupled with photographic evidence from the site visit (Plate 3) also served to reinforce the idea that the earthen mound running around the perimeter of the site was compiled from the material removed during levelling.



Plate 3. The northern end of the site, looking west. The earthen mound is to the right and the levelling process can be seen by the steep incline from the natural ground level onto the tarmac area.

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- 7.3 The incline shown in Plate 3 is not as prominent along the southern boundary. Following the excavation within Peasholm Fort, Pearson (1991) argues that due to the shallow depth of the ditch and its close proximity to the surface it could be “disturbed by a minor change in land use”. It is therefore highly likely that the disturbance in the southeastern corner of the site has truncated the ditch further, if not removed all evidence of it.
- 7.4 The cartographic evidence shows that the site has been subject to a number of changes throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figures 3 & 4). Unfortunately it has not been possible to obtain any foundation plans for the structures that have occupied the site over the years; therefore the total depth of truncation is not known. However, a number of the structures were substantial in size and would have required extensive foundations. Equally, it has not been possible to obtain service plans to date. Given the fact that a number of aquatic animals were kept on the site, a constant water supply would have been required in different areas and services would have been needed for amenities and attractions. There is no doubt that the site has been truncated by such services, but the extent of these cannot be determined at present.

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## 8 Conclusions

- 8.1 This report has assessed archaeological, cartographic and historical data, together with evidence for the impacts of modern activities. It has paid particular attention to the potential for archaeological deposits relating to Peasholm Fort in the southeastern corner of the site.
- 8.2 The true extent of the southern side of Peasholm fort was established during excavations in 1991 and its fragile nature determined. Cartographic evidence shows that the site has been terraced and levelled on each terrace. A small building occupied the southeastern corner of the site in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, where the fort would have stood. The regular disturbance to which the site has been subject will have removed the potential for any archaeological deposits relating to the fort. There is no evidence to suggest that any deposits relating to other periods in history would be present across the site.
- 8.3 The site and surrounding landscape have been subject to regular disturbance over the course of the last hundred years. During a bombardment of the North Bay in the First World War the site was shelled. There is no evidence to show the exact location of the shelled areas; however, a large amount of damage would have been inflicted. In addition to the terracing and levelling a number of buildings have been erected on the site. The product of landscaping can be seen in the form of a graded earthen mound that runs around the site boundary. Currently the majority of the site comprises hard standing and raised concrete foundations, which represent the buildings that once occupied the site. Unfortunately it has not been possible to view foundation and service plans for the structures, although the majority of them were substantial in size and would have required a number of services, thus truncating the ground even further. There are no built heritage issues on the site.

## 9 Recommendations

- 9.1 This report has concluded that the site was heavily truncated over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, there is no potential for archaeological remains to survive across the site and consequently no further archaeological work is recommended.

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### Cartographic Sources

- 1771 A plan of the several townships of Newby Scalby Burniston and Cloughton within the manor of Scalby in the North Riding of the County of York and the Lordship of Throxenby with the same riding divided and enclosed by E<sup>D</sup> Cleaver W<sup>M</sup> Willmott E<sup>D</sup> Hebb J<sup>NO</sup> Butler and J<sup>NO</sup> Ford commissioners under an act of Parliament in the year 1771 (1/SCA North Yorkshire Record Office)
- 1853-1854 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:10,560
- 1893 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:2,500
- 1912 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:2,500
- 1914-1919 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:10,560
- 1928 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:2,500
- 1938-1939 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:2,500
- 1965-1966 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:1,250
- 1966-1989 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:1,250
- 1994 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:2,500

### **Electronic Resources**

[www.scarboroughhistory.co.uk](http://www.scarboroughhistory.co.uk)  
[www.vrscarborough.co.uk](http://www.vrscarborough.co.uk)  
[www.a2a.pro.gov.uk](http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk)  
[www.envirocheck.co.uk](http://www.envirocheck.co.uk)  
[www.scarboroughcastle.co.uk](http://www.scarboroughcastle.co.uk)

# Appendix 1

## Catalogue of Sites

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Site No.	HER/ NMR No.	Description	Period	Designation	Grid Ref.
1	MNY9600	Neolithic axe. Part of a group VII (Graig Lwyd) axe from Scarborough.	Neolithic	Undesignated	TA 035 895
2	MNY9590	Long barrow. Excavation was undertaken in 1933, however, it has since been destroyed by building works.	Bronze Age	Undesignated	TA 0317 8957
3	MNY9594/ 79934	The foundations of Northstead Manor House were discovered in 1910-11. Materials from the centre of the building were dated to 13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> century.	Medieval	Undesignated	TA 0357 8951
4	MNY9595/ 80117	Peasholm Fort. Small earthwork encampment or out-post constructed between 1642 and 1648. An excavation was carried out in 1991.	Post Medieval	Undesignated	TA 0362 8983
5	DNY12286	Peasholm House. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century re-modelling of 17 <sup>th</sup> century former coaching inn.	Post Medieval	Grade II	TA 03738 89506
6	DNY12213	Peasholm Cottages, formally part of Peasholm House, they date to c.1800 and are the result of the re-modelling of a possibly earlier building.	Post Medieval	Grade II	TA 03739 89494
7	1329082/ DNY907	Peasholm Park. A Japanese themed public park laid out in 1912 and extended in 1924. It covers an area of 14ha.	Early Modern	Grade II	TA 0328 8929
8	1449943	The Water Chute was built between 1928 and 1932 by Charles Wicksteed and was one of three built in this country by his company.	Modern	Undesignated	TA 03400 89815
9	1439819	Atlantis Water Park. The lido complex opened in 1938. The pool was modernised in the early 21 <sup>st</sup> century.	Modern	Undesignated	TA 03648 89727
10	1424526	Site of a Second World War minefield - MK I RE BTC	Modern	Undesignated	TA 037 902