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Rec'd	08/05/2001

**HIGH FARM
THROXENBY
SCARBOROUGH**

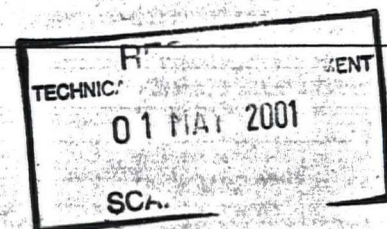
NORTH YORKSHIRE

An Archaeological Assessment

& Addendum

January 2001

AOC
ARCHAEOLOGY
GROUP



ADDENDUM

This document has been created in conjunction with the main draft archaeological desk-based assessment for the site known as St Catherine's Hospice, Throxenby, Scarborough. This addenda aims to address two main issues; to update information regarding the scope of the proposed development described in the original report; to address subsequent concerns about historical background information for the vicinity of the site, raised by Gail Falkingham, the Assistant County Archaeologist for North Yorkshire in her letter dated 27th June 2001.

Update on the Proposed Scheme of Development

The proposed scheme of development will cover much of the area already affected by previous development on the site, but extends beyond the original foot print to the north and east. Much of the peripheral areas of the site will be utilised for car parking.

Historical Background

Roman

The area of Scarborough appears to have been utilised by the Romans, although there is no evidence for settlement. There are no references within the vicinity of the site relating to this period, therefore it seems unlikely that any Roman activity occurred in the area. A road that lies to the north of the site is named Roman Way and Roman Close. This is due to the discovery of some paving uncovered during the laying out of the road in the 1950s. However no evidence exists to suggest that the paving was Roman.

Medieval

The Medieval settlement of Hatterboard, also known as Haterberg, Haverberg and Atterburge is known to have existed on what is now known as Hatterboard Hill approximately 1km to the south-west of the proposed development site. Hatterboard was mentioned in records dated to 1167-8 and was made a township in 1349. It appears that the manor at Northstead or Peasholm represents the earlier Hatterboard (VCH 1908). Excavations carried out on the deserted Medieval village in 1957/1959 found foundations of stone buildings with pottery dating to approximately 1300 AD (Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol. 42).

Throxenby or Throstonby is mentioned in records dating to 1175-89 when a descendent of the pre-conquest *Earl Gospatric* and *Ugltred* subinfeudated the village. (Rutter 1966). The location or extent of this village is unknown. Throxenby today relates to a general area to the west of Scarborough.

Post-Medieval

In 1771, 4000 acres in Scorby and Throxenby were enclosed, these include 2000 acres of arable in the common fields (VCH 1908). The Enclosure map of the same date (figure 1) depicts Throxenby Hall surrounded by a cluster of fields, land which appears to belong to the Hall, cut into common land. These fields may represent division of land during the Medieval period in relation to a possible fore runner for Throxenby Hall, but it seems unlikely that they represent the layout of a Medieval settlement. The area of the site itself lies within a field to the north of the hall.

Towards the eastern edge of the site lies an earthwork enclosure bank. Having visited the site on several occasions it is AOC's opinion that the earthwork enclosure bank represents the ruins of a post-medieval dry stone wall which enclosed the pond that is known to in the east of the site. This was possibly to prevent cattle wandering into the area of the pond.

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

There is little information recorded about the proposed development site and very few references exist within the SMR within 1.5 km of the site boundary. The site is not located within a Special Area of Conservation, none of the buildings are Listed and the site does not contain any scheduled ancient monuments. However three of the buildings appear to predate the 1854 Ordnance Survey map and are possibly linked to the near by Throxenby Hall. They are not Listed and two have been substantially altered.

Roman

Roman activity occurred some distance to the south of the site and also within eastern Scarborough itself, although there is not enough evidence to support the presence of a settlement. Again there are no entries within the Sites and Monuments Record within the vicinity of the site, therefore the potential for archaeological deposits or finds upon the site is extremely low. The reference to Roman Way and Roman Close to the north of the site is a modern addition and does not refer to the presence of any proven Roman finds.

Medieval

The Medieval settlement of Hatterboard was situated approximately 1km to the south-west of the site. Reference is made to Throxenby in the medieval period, although the exact nature of the hamlet or village is undefined it is unlikely to have constituted any thing more than a small number of farm houses. Records do not recall when Throxenby Hall was first established and again no SMR entries are recorded within the vicinity of the site dating from this period. It is very unlikely that any settlement existed on the site in the medieval period.

Post Medieval

It is during the Post-medieval period that records first recall the presence of Throxenby Hall to the south of the site and the presence of the farm buildings upon the site. The existing Hall dates from the late 18th and early 19th century. The Enclosure map of 1771 (attached to this addendum) displays a pattern of fields around Throxenby Hall. The hall may have any earlier predecessor on the site of the present hall and it maybe that this field layout relates to this period. However it seems unlikely that the field pattern represents the Medieval settlement of Throxenby. It is thought that the earthwork to the east of the site may represent a dry stone wall dating to the post-

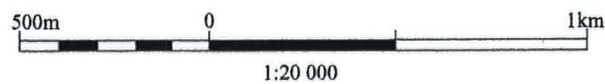
medieval period and once enclosed a pond on the site. It is apparent from the proposed development scheme that the eastern area of the site will remain unaffected by the development.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The site of High Farm, in Throxenby, North Yorkshire, is not located within a Special Area of Conservation and does not contain any Listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are no entries within the Sites and Monuments Record for archaeological finds or deposits within the site or its locality.

An archaeological watching brief that involved the monitoring of four test pits, conducted by AOC Archaeology Group, took place upon the site in November 2000. Three out of four of the test pits contained no archaeology at all, whilst the fourth, Test Pit Two, disclosed tile and pottery dating to the late 19th/early 20th century. This layer was approximately 30.0 cm thick and probably represented localised dumping.

On this basis the chances of buried archaeology existing upon the site is low. Therefore AOC Archaeology, taking into account the additional research conducted in response to Gail Falkingham's concerns, adhere to their original recommendation that no further archaeological investigation is necessary upon the site. Three of the farm buildings appear to pre-date the 1854 Ordnance Survey map, although two of these have been substantially altered since that date. The buildings are not Listed, but are potentially of local historic interest. We therefore recommend that the buildings be recorded prior to demolition.



Enclosure Map of 1771

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF

**HIGH FARM
THROXENBY
SCARBOROUGH**

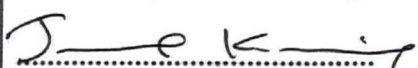
NORTH YORKSHIRE

National Grid Reference (NGR): TA 50150 48890

by **AOC ARCHAEOLOGY**
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Date 9.02.2001

Passed for submission to client by Quality Manager



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ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared in respect of land known as High Farm, Throxenby, Scarborough. AOC Archaeology was commissioned by Braithwaite & Jackman to write an archaeological desk-based assessment to determine further the presence/absence of archaeology within the site boundary. The site is located in Throxenby, on land to the extreme west of the town of Scarborough, North Yorkshire. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TA 50150 48890. The site is not situated within a Special Conservation Area, and does not contain any Listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

High Farm consists of a number of different sized buildings, which occupy the south-western corner of the site. The remaining area of the site is covered in fields with an access road running through the eastern area of the site, joining up with Throxenby Lane. The site is bounded to the east by Throxenby Lane, to the south by the grounds of Throxenby Hall, to the north by residential gardens and to the west by fields utilised for grazing. The site is going to be converted into a Hospice, the exact details of which are as yet unknown.

Little occurred in terms of development within the boundary of the site until the construction of the farm buildings which are thought to have been built in the mid 18th century. The layout of the buildings changed slightly over time with the extension of the farmhouses and additional outbuildings. This will have had a substantial impact upon the ground. The construction of the hospice will potentially mean the demolition of the existing buildings. The exact details of the proposed plan are not known, but it is expected that any construction will involve the addition of foundations and services which will have considerable impact upon the ground.

An archaeological watching brief that involved the monitoring of four test pits, conducted by AOC Archaeology Group took place upon the site in November 2000. Three out of four of the test pits contained no archaeology at all, whilst the fourth, Test Pit Two, disclosed tile and pottery dating to the late 19th/early 20th century. This layer was approximately 30.0 cm thick and probably represented localised dumping.

On this basis it seems unlikely that much in the way of buried archaeology exists upon the site. Three of the farm buildings appear to pre-date the 1854 Ordnance Survey map, although two of these have been substantially altered since that date. The buildings are not Listed, but are potentially of local historic interest. It may therefore be necessary for some form of mitigation to be carried out to either record the buildings prior to demolition, or if possible to consider incorporating them in the scheme.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins and Scope of the Report

This report has been prepared in respect of land known as High Farm, Throxenby, Scarborough. AOC Archaeology was commissioned by Braithwaite & Jackman to write an archaeological desk-based assessment to determine further the presence/absence of archaeology within the site boundary.

The advice given is in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)* issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990). In PPG 16's definition, *Assessment* 'normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques' (DoE, 1990, Para. 20). The next stage may be *Field Evaluation* 'where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small-scale trenching.....' DoE, 1990, Para. 21).

The Institute of Field Archaeologists has published various *Standard and Guidance* papers seeking to amplify the guidance in PPG 16, and clearly differentiates between 'Desk-based Assessments' and 'Field Evaluations' (IFA, 1994a, and IFA 1994b).

1.2 Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a Desk-based Assessment (IFA, 1994), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.

A further objective is to define and comment on the likely impact of works (eg site clearance/reduction, construction, infrastructure etc) resulting from the proposed redevelopment scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IFA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is so that appropriate responses can be made, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

An aim of this report is to propose a strategy by which the impact of the development on any archaeological resource might be mitigated.

In accordance with PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and, if the archaeological potential warrants, may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

1.3 Methodology

The format of the report is adapted from an Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA, 1994).

In summary, the work has involved:

- identifying the client's objectives
- identifying the documentary sources available for consultation
- assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- consulting specialists and specialist reports as appropriate
- visiting the site

The principal sources consulted in assessing the site were as follows:

North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record
North Yorkshire Council Planning Dept.
Scarborough Archives and Local Studies

Individual sources consulted are listed in the Bibliography.

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/ infrastructure/ activity on the site is therefore assessed from a study of available plan information, ground investigation and other specialist reports.

So that the appropriate archaeological response/s can be identified, consideration is given to the need for further assessment and evaluation by fieldwork, in order to identify and locate surviving archaeological deposits/remains on the site.

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2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Fig. 1)

The site is located in Throxenby, on land to the extreme west of the town of Scarborough, North Yorkshire. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TA 50150 48890. The site is not situated within a Special Conservation Area, and does not contain any Listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

2.2 Description (Fig. 2)

The site consists of High Farm, made up of a number of different sized buildings, which occupy the south-western corner of the site. The remaining area of the site is covered in fields with an access road running through the eastern area of the site, joining up with Throxenby Lane. The site is bounded to the east by Throxenby Lane, to the south by the grounds of Throxenby Hall, to the north by residential gardens and to the west by fields utilised for grazing.

3 PROPOSED SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT

The site is going to be converted into a hospice, the exact details of which are as yet unknown.

3 GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL PLANNING PROCEDURES

3.1 Planning Policy Guidance

Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process, and government guidance stresses the important role that LPA's have in safeguarding the archaeological heritage through the development control process.

Planning Policy guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and provides recommendations, many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG16 (DoE, 1990) can be summarised as follows:

- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.
- The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether or minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being.
- If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second best option.
- Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation - including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest, and their settings.

- Decisions by planning authorities on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, in the face of proposed development, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations - including the importance of the remains - and weighing these against the need for development.
- Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

3.2 Scarborough Borough Local Plan; 1999

Archaeology

- **THERE IS A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, WHETHER OR NOT SCHEDULED. DEVELOPMENTS THAT WOULD DAMAGE THE SITE; DETRACT FROM ITS ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUALITY AND IMPORTANCE; ADVERSELY AFFECT IT'S SETTING; OR, PREJUDICE IT'S FUTURE INVESTIGATION WILL NOT BE PERMITTED. IN ADDITION TO THE SITES IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, THE POLICY ALSO RELATES TO ANY OTHER SITES WHICH ARE SUBSEQUENTLY DEEMED TO BE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.**
- **WHERE RESEARCH INDICATES THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY EXIST WITHIN A SITE, APPLICANTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TO ASSIST THE DETERMINATION OF A PLANNING APPLICATION.**
- **DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING OTHER SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS REQUIRING:**
 - (I) **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, PAID FOR BY THE DEVELOPMENT COMMENCING; AND/OR**
 - (II) **THE SITING AND DESIGN OF NEW BUILDINGS AND FOUNDATIONS TO ENABLE THE PRESERVATION IN SITU OF ANY REMAINS.**

Justification

- 1) The Local Plan area is rich in archaeological remains and there are a great number and variety of Scheduled Ancient Monuments ranging from major monuments like Scarborough castle and Whitby Abbey to less obvious but important sites of round barrows and dykes. There is also a considerable amount of unscheduled archaeology which may be equally valuable, but has not been fully investigated. New sites of archaeological importance are continually being discovered.

- 2) Permanently preventing development on an archaeological site cannot always be justified, but records should be made before they are destroyed and this will be encouraged.
- 3) The historic cores of Scarborough and Whitby have considerable archaeological interest. Regard will be had to these when the Local Planning Authority is considering development proposals within the areas.
- 4) PPG16: "Archaeology and Planning" recognises archaeological remains as finite non-renewable resources which requires protection.
- 5) PPG15 recognises that many historic buildings which are not scheduled ancient monuments are either of intrinsic archaeological value or stand on ground which contains archaeological remains. In such cases it is important that there should be appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of development proposals.

3.3 Planning considerations to the proposed development site

The site does not lie within a Special Area of Conservation, nor does it contain any Listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However some of the buildings appear to predate the mid 19th century and are possibly linked to near by Throxenby Hall, and although not listed some form of mitigation may be necessary concerning their preservation in some fashion.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors must not be assumed to have been constant, and, therefore, to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) formed on sites.

4.2 The Geology of the Site and its Vicinity

The geological map of the North York Moors shows that the Scarborough area is situated upon what is known as the Ravenscar Group (Deltaic Series), that is to say sand and mud compressed to form sand stone and shales. When the sand stone at Scarborough was invaded by sea action, the sand stone mixed with marine fossils, thus making it limestone. The limestone around the Scarborough area is called the Scarborough Formation or Grey Limestone.

Geotechnical test pits, which were archaeologically observed upon the site by AOC Archaeology, observed that topsoil, which was approximately 30cm in depth, overlay what appeared to be natural deposits of clay and sand.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological works have been carried out on the subject site in the form of the monitoring of geotechnical test pits. There are no references from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within the site boundary, although there are several references for the surrounding area. It should also be noted that the paucity of archaeological information directly related to the subject site is not necessarily a reflection of a lack of human activity on the site. It is possible that archaeological remains have not yet been discovered or recorded, or that any remains that once existed have been truncated and possibly removed by later development.

Earliest available cartographic evidence for the area occurs in the 19th century and continues into the present day in the form of Ordnance Survey maps. Cartographic evidence provides contemporary information regarding land usage, but prior to the 18th century it is necessary to rely on historical documentation, such as ancient charters and surveys, which detail human activity in the area. These various sources combine to provide a representative picture of the earlier historic and prehistoric human activity in the general area.

5.2 Prehistoric

There is some evidence of Prehistoric activity occurring in the region of Scarborough though none which features in the vicinity of the site. A mid Bronze Age axe was found at Newby approximately 1.2km to the north-east of the site. The area of Row Brow is littered with sites and finds dating from the Prehistoric period, with earthworks and tumuli. This is located approximately 1 km to the south of the site.

5.3 Roman

The area of Scarborough appears to have been utilised by the Romans, although there do not appear to have settled. On Castle Cliff the headland, a Roman signal tower was built, and a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from Northstand approximately 1 km to the north-east of the site. Row Brow to the south of the site also contains remains dating to the Roman period. There are no references within the vicinity of the site relating to this period, therefore it seems unlikely that any Roman activity occurred within the region of the site.

5.4 Saxon

The Saxon settlement of Scarborough existed several kilometres to the east of the site, built the castle and cut a defensive moat on what is known to day as Castle Cliff. The Saxon settlement existed within the confines of this. There is a reference to *Tostig*, the brother of Harold Godwinson (King of England prior to the Norman invasion) occupying the Manor of Falsgrove several kilometres to the south of the site prior to 1066. However no references are made to a Saxon presence near the proposed development site, therefore it is extremely unlikely that Saxon activity occurred there.

5.5 Medieval

The Medieval town appears to have remained within the confines of the ditch cut in the Saxon period. The ditch itself was recut and the land within the boundary of the ditch gradually began to fill up with housing and workspaces. At the end of the 12th century an encroachment occurred onto land belonging to the Manor of Falsgrove. St Thomas' Hospital was built there and a new section of moat was excavated around it (Rutter 1966).

Throxenby is mentioned in records dating to 1175-89 when a descendent of the pre-conquest *Earl Gospatric* and *Ugltred* subinfeudated the village. The village of Throxenby and therefore the site was situated a great distance from the moat surrounding the Medieval town of Scarborough (Rutter 1966).

5.6 Post-Medieval

It would appear that the old moat still confined the town of Scarborough well into the Post-medieval period and is recorded as doing so in 1725. The town of Scarborough grew rapidly in the Post-medieval period, particularly as a result of the Industrial Revolution in the mid 18th and early 19th centuries. It is thought that Throxenby Hall was built at this time.

Cartographic evidence dating from the mid 19th century provides more information about the development of the site itself. The Ordnance Survey map of 1854 displays Throxenby as a tiny isolated hamlet, surrounded by fields, serviced by several major roads (Figure 3). Throxenby Hall dominates the settlement and the area of the proposed development site. Nothing changes within the site boundary or within Throxenby as is clear from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1912 (Figures 4 & 5). The Ordnance Survey map of 1938 again demonstrates that very little occurs within the vicinity of the site, although it depicts the gradual encroachment of the suburbs of Scarborough onto the fields surrounding Throxenby (Figure 6). By 1970, the suburbs of Scarborough have reached Throxenby. The layout of the lands belonging to Throxenby Hall and High Farm have altered slightly, but very little has changed in the layout of the buildings (Figure 7).

6 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

Little has been recorded about the proposed development site and very few references exist within the SMR within 1.5 km of the site boundary. The site is not located within a Special Area of Conservation, none of the buildings are Listed and the site does not contain any scheduled ancient monuments. However three of the buildings appear to predate the 1854 Ordnance Survey map and are possibly linked to the near by Throxenby Hall (Figure 8). Although they are not Listed and two have been substantially altered, some form of mitigation may be necessary to record or preserve the nature of these buildings.

Prehistoric

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site in spite of a wealth of known prehistoric sites and finds in a large area near by. Therefore there appears to be little chance of finding prehistoric activity upon the proposed development site.

Roman

Roman activity occurred some distance to the south of the site and also within eastern Scarborough itself, although there is not enough evidence to support the presence of a settlement. Again there are no entries within the Sites and Monuments Record within the vicinity of the site, therefore the potential for archaeological deposits or finds upon the site is extremely low.

Saxon

Saxon activity occurred within the moated area of Scarborough where Castle Cliff exists now. This is a great distance from the proposed development site, therefore, it seems unlikely that any remains from this period lie within the site boundary.

Medieval

Reference is made to Throxenby in the medieval period, although the exact nature of the hamlet or village is undefined. Records do not recall when Throxenby Hall was first established and again no SMR entries are recorded within the vicinity of the site dating from this period. It is unlikely that any medieval remains exist upon the site as the main focus for activity featured several kilometres to the east.

Post Medieval

It is during the Post-medieval period that records first recall the presence of Throxenby Hall to the south of the site and the presence of the farm buildings upon the site. Some of the original buildings thought to have been constructed prior to the mid 19th century (Figure 8).

7 IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Previous Impact

Little occurred in terms of development within the boundary of the site until the construction of the farm buildings which are thought to have been built in the mid 18th century. The layout of the buildings changed slightly over time with the extension of the farmhouses and additional outbuildings. This will have had a substantial impact upon the ground.

7.2 Potential Impact of Proposed Development

The construction of the hospice will potentially mean the demolition of the existing buildings. The exact details of the proposed plan are not known, but it is expected that any construction will involve the addition of foundations and services which will have considerable impact upon the ground.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The site of High Farm, in Throxenby, North Yorkshire, is not located within a Special Area of Conservation and does not contain any Listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are no entries within the Sites and Monuments Record for archaeological finds or deposits within the site or its locality.

An archaeological watching brief that involved the monitoring of four test pits, conducted by AOC Archaeology Group took place upon the site in November 2000. Three out of four of the test pits contained no archaeology at all, whilst the fourth, Test Pit Two, disclosed tile and pottery dating to the late 19th/early 20th century. This layer was approximately 30.0 cm thick and probably represented localised dumping (Figure 9).

On this basis it seems unlikely that much in the way of buried archaeology exists upon the site. Three of the farm buildings appear to pre-date the 1854 Ordnance Survey map, although two of these have been substantially altered since that date. The buildings are not Listed, but are potentially of local historic interest. It may therefore be necessary for some form of mitigation to be carried out to either record the buildings prior to demolition, or if possible to consider incorporating them in the scheme.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Jenny Collier of Scarborough Forward Planning Department for providing information from the Local Plan, to the staff at the Local Studies Archive and Sites and Monuments Record Office, to Karl for his help and obtaining the necessary information and to Samantha Potter for providing the illustrations.

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