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**SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED
TRANSPORT SCHEME**

A64 PARK & RIDE

**STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE
APPRAISAL**

Date February 2004

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SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1 1 A Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Appraisal of the proposed A64 Park and Ride site associated with the Scarborough Integrated Transport Scheme was undertaken by Ed Dennison, Archaeological Consultant to BHWB Limited in February 2004. The work was commissioned by Mouchel Parkman in partnership with North Yorkshire County Council to help assess the environmental impacts of the proposed scheme.
- 1 2 The proposed Park and Ride site lies on the east side of the A64 Seamer Road, at the junction of the A64 and the unclassified Stoney Hags Rise, on the southern fringes of Scarborough in North Yorkshire (centred on NGR TA03188560 centred). See Figure 1. The west side of the site is formed by the York to Scarborough railway line. Parts of the southern part of the Park and Ride site have been allocated to another scheme, the Leeds and London Development, which is the subject of a separate planning application. See Figure 2.
- 1 3 It should be noted that only data held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (NYCC SMR) and English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR) was collected for the purpose of this study. An initial walkover survey of the proposed site was also undertaken on 22nd February 2004, in dry and sunny conditions. This work constitutes an archaeological appraisal as defined by PPG 16 "Archaeology and Planning" (Department of the Environment 1990, paragraph 19). This level of work is typically used for scoping studies, more detailed research and investigative work is then normally carried out once initial designs and development proposals have been considered.
- 1 4 It should also be noted that the very definition of an appraisal means that the various grades given to site importance, as well as the impacts of the proposals, will change (either up or down) as more data is collected.

2 EXISTING SITUATION

- 2 1 A total of 12 cultural heritage sites were identified within the defined study area to put the site into context. None of which are located in the site itself. These sites are shown on Figure 1 while details of each site can be found in Table 1 below.
- 2 2 The majority of the sites are prehistoric barrows, probably representing a Bronze Age (c 2000-700 BC) cemetery, which are located in prominent positions on Falsgrave Moor around and to the north of Moor House Farm (Sites 1 to 7), it should be noted that the presumed cemetery extends further to the west beyond the study area. The condition of the barrows within the study area varies from being ploughed down earthworks (eg Sites 1, 2, 5 and 7) to sites which have been destroyed (eg Sites 3 and 4). One of the barrows, to the east of Moor House Farm, was excavated in 1848, to reveal a large central cist or burial chamber, this barrow has since been disturbed by the erection of a radio mast (Site 6). Several of the barrows are scheduled as Ancient Monuments.
- 2 3 A possible field system, associated with some barrows and other features, has been identified as cropmarks on Weydale Closes, on the north side of Stoney Hags Road (Site 9). The precise relationship between the possible Bronze Age barrows and the presumed later field system has yet to be determined.

SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

- 2.4 There are also further Bronze Age barrows located on the high ground on the east side of the Mere valley, on Oliver's Mount and further to the south around High Deepdale (Sites 10 to 12). Once again, there are additional barrows beyond the confines of the study area, and several of these are also scheduled as Ancient Monuments. The NYCC SMR also records a prehistoric barrow adjacent to the study area, at Clearview Cottages on the west side of the A164 at its junction with Stoney Hags Rise (Site 8). However, it would appear from a comparison of the various records that the grid reference for this site has been incorrectly assigned and the barrow should be located further east, to the south of High Deepdale (Site 12).
- 2.5 The NYCC SMR and EH NMR do not record any other archaeological sites within the study area. A number of historic Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1854, 1891-95, 1911, 1928, 1958 and 1968-70 are provided in a geotechnical interpretative report for the scheme (see below), and these can be used to provide a basic cartographic history of the site. The 1928 25 map (sheet 93/8) shows a small structure located towards the centre of west side of the proposed Park and Ride site, on the east side of the A64, while the Ordnance Survey 1968 1:2500 map (sheet TA0385) depicts two small rectangular structures (one roofed, one not) on the south side of the adjacent east-west field boundary, only one of the latter is shown on the most recent map of the area (Ordnance Survey 1999 1:10,000 map sheet TA08NW). It is unclear what these structures were, but they seem to be temporary buildings of little historic interest. All the other historic maps show that the site was formed by two fields, divided by the east-west boundary noted above.
- 2.6 The Ordnance Survey 1968 1:2500 scale map (sheet TA0385) also shows that the northern part of the site contains a large rectangular earthwork mound, which appears to be a former area of landfill. See Figure 2. This mound graduates from west to east, so that the east side is represented by a significant scarp which slopes down towards the adjacent railway line. This map also depicts an electricity transmission line crossing the central part of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. The morphology of the earthworks suggest that the power line predates the fill and that the overhead line has restricted the limits of placement in the south-west, anecdotal evidence suggests that the landfill operations took place in the 1960s. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show that the overhead cables were removed by 1999.
- 2.7 The proposed Park and Ride site has also been the subject of a geotechnical investigation (Mouchel 2003). Three boreholes up to depths of between 5m and 10.7m and seven test pits up to 4.5m deep were excavated in February 2003. These pits and boreholes were all concentrated within the area of former landfill in the northern part of the site, and they revealed loosely compacted made ground up to 8m thick in places.
- 2.8 A brief walkover survey of the proposed Park and Ride site was made, on 22nd February 2004. The area of former landfill is marked by a levelled area in the northern part of the site, this area is level with the A64 on the west side but the natural topography means that the east and south sides are marked by prominent earthwork scarps up to 6m-7m high. The ground to the south of the tip appears undisturbed, although it was covered by tussocky grass and other vegetation. No

SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

evidence for any of the small structures noted on the earlier maps could be seen, and they lie within the area allocated for the Leeds and London Development. The east west field boundary dividing the site was still visible, with a watercourse running eastwards along it. A possible section of former north south field boundary was also evident in the southern part of the site, represented by a few trees in a line and with a substantial bank of material mounded up against it. This disjointed linear mound was c 1m high and c 3m wide and it appeared to be formed of dumped or waste material and not to be of archaeological significance. This possible field boundary is not shown on any of the historic Ordnance Survey maps. The footings of former glasshouses, shown on the more recent Ordnance Survey maps in the southern end of the site, were also visible.

- 2.9 Using the albeit limited data gathered by the Stage 1 Appraisal, an initial assessment of the grade of importance of each cultural heritage site identified within the study area can be made. For archaeological sites, this assessment is based on a combination of professional judgement, the criteria used by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport for scheduling Ancient Monuments, and the criteria developed by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme. For the built environment, the assessment is based on a combination of professional judgement and the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport's criteria for listing buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
- 2.10 A five tier importance grading system can be applied to the archaeological sites, namely National, Regional or County, District, Local and No Grade. The latter applies to sites which are so badly damaged or destroyed that little now remains either above or below ground to justify their inclusion in a higher grade. The importance of the built environment can be graded according to whether the structures are listed or not. The various grades given to Listed Buildings are also hierarchical, Grade I buildings being of exceptional interest, Grade II* buildings being particularly important buildings of more than special interest, and Grade II buildings of special interest. However, all Listed Buildings are protected by legislation, and so are considered to be of National Importance. Conservation Areas and other areas of heritage value are normally considered as being of National importance.
- 2.11 It should also be noted that the various grades of importance allocated to specific sites or areas may change over time, either up or down, as further information is collected from field investigation.
- 2.12 The 12 cultural heritage sites identified within the study area can be graded in importance as follows:

National Importance (N)

- Site 1 Barrow (earthwork), 600m north of Moor House Farm (SAM)
Site 2 Barrow (earthwork), north-west of Moor House Farm (SAM)
Site 5 Barrow (earthwork), 150m north of Moor House Farm (SAM)
Site 6 Barrow (earthwork), Moor House Farm (SAM)
Site 7 Barrow (earthwork), 450m north-east of Moor House Farm (SAM)
Site 12 Barrow (earthwork), south of High Deepdale (SAM)

SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

Regional or County Importance (R/C)

Site 9 Field system and barrow cemetery (cropmarks), Weydale Closes

District Importance (D)

Site 8 Possible barrow, Clearview Cottages

Site 10 Barrow (site of), Oliver's Mount

Site 11 Barrow, south west of Oliver's Mount

Local Importance (L)

None

No Grade (NG)

Site 3 Barrow (site of), north west of Moor House Farm

Site 4 Two barrows (sites of), north of Moor House Farm

Other Designated Sites

- 2 13 There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, or other areas of heritage value (eg Historic Battlefields, Historic Parks and Gardens, or areas of National Trust inalienable land) within or around the survey area

Archaeological Potential

- 2 14 As has been noted above, the northern half of the proposed development site has been covered with a considerable depth of landfill material. It is not known whether any ground preparation works were undertaken prior to this activity, but it is likely that that any former land surfaces will have been either destroyed or considerably disturbed. It is therefore considered that this part of the proposed Park and Ride site has no archaeological potential.
- 2 15 The southern part of the site appears relatively undisturbed, but no above ground archaeological features were visible at the time of the initial site inspection, one prominent north-south aligned bank is thought to result from modern dumping. However, this area does have some, albeit limited potential for as yet undiscovered below-ground archaeological deposits, although it should be noted that the proposals only cover the eastern part of this southern area.

3 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSALS

- 3 1 The location of the proposed Park and Ride site is shown on Figure 1, and its relationship to the identified Cultural Heritage sites can be seen.
- 3 2 None of the identified cultural heritage sites will be affected by the proposed scheme. The nearest site lies just off the south west corner of the development site and, as noted above, it is possible that this site is an erroneous entry in the NYCC SMR database.

SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

4 MITIGATION MEASURES

- 4 1 Given the archaeological potential of the proposed development site noted above it is not considered necessary to undertake any of the usual range of archaeological prospection techniques (geophysical survey, earthwork survey, trial trenching etc) to determine the presence or absence of any underlying archaeological deposits
- 4 2 As the southern part of the site has some, albeit limited, potential, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken in those previously undisturbed parts of the proposed development site, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded. Such work is a standard archaeological procedure, and is undertaken during the initial stages of construction (often the initial topsoil strip). The watching brief should be undertaken by professionally-qualified archaeologists, working to a specification produced by, or approved by, the County Archaeologist
- 4 3 It is also recommended to have an archaeological presence on site if any new geotechnical investigations are to be carried out, particularly in those areas beyond the former landfill. Any findings may well provide additional information on the archaeological potential of this area, and negative results may well obviate the need to have an archaeological watching brief during development

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5 1 A Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Appraisal has determined that there are no recorded archaeological sites, or other areas of cultural heritage interest, within the area of a proposed Park and Ride development on the southern edges of Scarborough, in North Yorkshire. Historic Ordnance Survey maps show that the proposed development site has been agricultural land since at least the mid 19th century, but the northern part of the area was used as a landfill site in the 1960s (see Figure 1). Recent geotechnical investigations in this area identified depths of made ground of up to 8m thick
- 5 2 Based on the limited assessment work completed to date, it is suggested that any original land surfaces in the area of former landfill will have been destroyed, and so there is no archaeological potential in this part of the proposed development site. However, the southern part of the site does not appear to have been disturbed and, although there are no surface indications, this area has some limited potential for below-ground archaeological deposits
- 5 3 It is therefore recommended that the southern part of the site, beyond the former landfill area, is subject to an archaeological watching brief during the initial stages of construction. This will ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits that might be present will be recorded prior to their disturbance. It is also recommended that there is an archaeological presence on site if any new geotechnical investigations are to be carried out, as this may well obviate the need for the more detailed archaeological watching brief during development

SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

6 REFERENCES

DOE 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Archaeology and Planning*

Mouchel Consulting Limited 2003 *Scarborough Park and Ride A64 Seamer Road Site Interpretative Report*

SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

TABLE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

Site no	Site name and description	NGR	Concordance	Status/ Importance	Notes
1	Barrow (earthwork) 600m north of Moor House Farm	TA02488660 (C)	NYCC SMR 9513 NYCC SMR 20636 SAM 23838 EH NMR TA08NW62	National (SAM)	Ploughed down earthwork Marked as Tumulus on OS 1958 6 map
2	Barrow (earthwork) north west of Moor House Farm	TA02148650 (C)	NYCC SMR 9512 SAM 23836	National (SAM)	Ploughed down earthwork Marked as Tumulus on OS 1854 & 1958 6 maps
3	Barrow (site of) north west of Moor House Farm	TA02138639 (C)	NYCC SMR 9507	No grade	Marked as Tumulus on OS 1854 & 1958 6 maps No remains now visible
4	Two barrows (sites of) north of Moor House Farm	TA02318625 (C)	NYCC SMR 9514 EH NMR TA08NW63?	No grade	Originally recorded as two separate mounds now destroyed Sites descheduled Two sites marked as Tumuli on OS 1854 6 map and Tumuli (Site of) on OS 1958 6 map
5	Barrow (earthwork) 150m north of Moor House Farm	TA 02448614 (C)	NYCC SMR 9515 NYCC SMR 20631 SAM 23833 EH NMR TA08NW64	National (SAM)	Ploughed down earthwork Marked as Tumulus on OS 1958 6 map
6	Barrow (earthwork) Moor House Farm	TA02528602 (C)	NYCC SMR 9510 NYCC SMR 9511 NYCC SMR 20632 SAM 23834 EH NMR TA08NW21	National (SAM)	Barrow excavated by Lord Conyngham in 1848 revealed peristalth of large stones and a large central cist Supports for a radio mast have been erected on the edge of the earthwork Marked as Tumulus on OS 1854 & 1958 6 maps
7	Barrow (earthwork) 450m north east of Moor House Farm	TA02838619 (C)	NYCC SMR 9516 NYCC SMR 20637 SAM 23839 EH NMR TA08NW65	National (SAM)	Ploughed down earthwork Marked as Tumulus on OS 1854 & 1958 6 maps Marked as Tumulus on modern maps
8	Possible barrow Clearview Cottages	TA03008534 (C)	NYCC SMR 9532	District	NYCC SMR assigns EH NMR TA08NW41 to this site but this is incorrect The NYCC SMR site may also be incorrect perhaps being a mistyped NGR which should be TA03998534 (see Site 14 below)

**SCARBOROUGH INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SCHEME
A64 PARK AND RIDE SITE
STAGE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL**

9	Field system and barrow cemetery (cropmarks), Weydale Closes	TA 024851 (C)	NYCC SMR 9534 NYCC SMR 9535 NYCC SMR 9536	Regional	Linear cropmarks and possible barrows with pits noted on 1978 aerial photographs
10	Barrow (site of) Oliver s Mount	TA03928622 (C)	NYCC SMR 9533 EH NMR TA08NW134	District	Marked as Site of Tumulus on OS 1958 6 map Current condition unknown
11	Barrow south west of Oliver s Mount	TA03678546 (C)	NYCC 9530 EH NMR TA08NW19	District	Probable barrow recorded on aerial photographs Marked as Tumulus on OS 1854 6 map and Tumulus (Site of) on OS 1958 6 map
12	Barrow (earthwork), south of High Deepdale	TA03998533 (C)	NYCC SMR 21882 SAM 1095 EH NMR TA08NW41	National (SAM)	Marked as Tumulus on modern maps

Abbreviations

NGR (A) = approximate (C) = centred (E) = exact (L) = linear (only within study area not full extent of site)

Concordance LB = Listed Building EH IOE = English Heritage Images of England NYCC SMR = North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record EH NMR = English Heritage

National Monuments Record SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument

Importance (N) = National (R/C) = Regional/County (D) = District (L) = Local (NG) = No grade