

**Land at Boothby's Garage, Falconer's Road,
Scarborough,
North Yorkshire
TA 04223 88443**

Archaeological Evaluation

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**Boothby's Garage, Falconers Road,
Scarborough,
North Yorkshire
TA 04223 889443**

Archaeological Evaluation

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land at Boothby's Garage, Falconers Road, Scarborough, North Yorkshire between June 29th and July 6th 2006. The work was undertaken in response to a consultation on a planning application for the redevelopment of the site (ref. no. 06/00203/FL). The Evaluation consisted of four trenches situated within the garage at the northern end of the site.

Trench 1 showed evidence of undated features, including a stone-lined drain cutting into the natural boulder clay. A drain utilising glazed pipes was also present.

An undated linear feature ran on a north-south alignment across Trench 2.

In Trench 3, four parallel linear cuts of post-medieval date were believed to relate to clay extraction for brick-making, with similar features being recorded in Trench 4 and related to the Trench 2 linear feature. A well-built sandstone foundation cut across the linear features and was butted by a later brick-built structure.

A small number of possible postholes/pits in Trench 4 pre-dated a linear feature that aligned with the example in Trench 2. A relatively recent northwest-southeast aligned sandstone wall foundation was recorded at the eastern end of the trench.

Natural boulder clay was identified in each of the excavated areas, directly below the hardcore layer for the garage floor.

A small assemblage of finds comprised flint flakes and chunks, and medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land at Boothby's garage, Falconer's Road, Scarborough Road, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: TA 04223 88443). The Evaluation took place over seven days commencing on 26th June 2006.
- 1.2 The Evaluation was carried out on behalf of Thompson Homes Ltd, on the advice of the Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council, that the site should be evaluated to assess the archaeological impact of the development proposals. A full planning application was submitted to Scarborough Borough Council in March 2006 (ref. no. 06/00203/FL). The development proposals involve the demolition of existing buildings at the site, including Boothby's Garage and no. 8 Vernon Road. The site will then be redeveloped to include a hotel, with associated facilities, and separate retail units, along with a new electricity sub-station and car parking.
- 1.3 The Evaluation was designed to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The assessment of the archaeological remains was to be used as the basis for an informed planning decision as to whether the development should proceed in its present form. If so, the archaeological information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG 16), and is in accordance with Policy E28 of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan.
- 1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 06-06-06.
- 1.5 All work was funded by Thompson Homes Ltd.

- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is situated within the modern town of Scarborough, to the west of the historic core of the town (Fig. 1). The site forms an irregularly-shaped block of land, 0.14 ha in extent, situated immediately to the north-east of the junction of Vernon Road and Falconer's Road (Fig. 2), and is presently occupied by Boothby's Garage and a building in retail use at no. 8 Vernon Road.
- 2.2 At the time of the Evaluation, the frontage of the site was occupied by the forecourt of a former petrol station, with an extant canopy, kiosk and fuel pumps. Also in this area lie the former fuel tanks and services, covered by a concrete surface. All of these factors dictated that the evaluation excavation should take place within the steel-framed garage building to the north, which is currently used as a car-wash and parking area.

3. Geology and Soils

- 3.1 The site lies on a geology of boulder clay. The accompanying soil association is not known since the site lies in a built-up area that has not been surveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Mackney *et al.* 1983).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of potential archaeological significance, less than 100m west of the New Borough defences of medieval Scarborough. A considerable amount of research and excavation has been carried out in the town, culminating in the publication of a body of information that provides a secure framework in which to place the results of the Evaluation (Pearson 1987, 2005; Crouch and Pearson 2001).

4.2 Scarborough's origins are obscure, some commentators postulating the existence of a possible pre-conquest settlement because of the manner that St Sepulchre Street and Cooks Row cut across the otherwise rectilinear arrangement of streets relating to the 12th century town planning of the borough (e.g. Farmer, 1976). The implication was that a pre-conquest settlement was incorporated into the later medieval borough. However, the supposition of a Viking foundation for settlement at Scarborough is a contentious issue. References to the Viking conquest by *Skarði* of Scarborough in the 13th and 14th century Icelandic sagas can be seen as deliberate eulogising of the deeds of individuals' supposed ancestors, and the drawing together of folk traditions rather than statements of fact (Arnold 2001). Arnold has also pointed out that the origin of the first element in 'Scarborough' comes from the Old English word *sceard*, meaning gap or notch, as opposed to a Viking warrior named Skarði. As Pearson points out, not even one definite sherd of 10th or early 11th century pottery has been found in the town, even in excavations around the Damyot stream / Sepulchre Street area. However, the identification of an Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th to mid-9th century) sherd from an excavation at Blenheim Street that took place in April 2006, is evidence of early pre-conquest activity at Scarborough (On-site Archaeology 2006), although not of continuity with the medieval borough via a Viking-era settlement.

4.3 Scarborough was not mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086), which suggests that, if there was any settlement at all, it was of minor importance, and that the area of the present town probably consisted of agricultural land under the jurisdiction of the royal manor of Falsgrave. The first recorded activity in the town was the construction of a castle on the headland in the reign of King Stephen during the late 1130s. It is believed that a settlement evolved around the road leading to the castle (i.e. the Castle Road area), with another possible settlement in the area east of Holy Sepulchre church.

- 4.4 Scarborough underwent basic changes during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) with the castle taking on its present day lay-out. The town was fundamentally reorganised to form the Oldborough, with streets, defences and terracing walls, probably in the late 1150s or early 1160s.
- 4.5 The Oldborough was clearly an economic success, as soon after the New Borough was established in the latter part of Henry's reign, perhaps as early as by the late 1160s (Dalton 2001). The New Borough apparently formed a trading area with a wide market place, with its layout perhaps reflecting the boundaries of the cultivated land on which it was built. It is believed that the western defences of the New Borough, consisting of a rampart and ditch, were constructed in the later 13th century, to be augmented by a stone wall in the 16th century, and refurbished at the time of the Jacobite revolt in the mid-1740s.
- 4.6 The exact line of the defences is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1852) running between Huntriss Row and Bar Street. However, no physical remains of these defences have been recorded in modern times, not even at Harcourt Place, where an excavation at the 'sunken garden' revealed only natural boulder clay (Pearson 2001, 75).
- 4.7 The extent to which medieval or early post-medieval activity extended beyond the Newborough defences is unknown. The earliest known plan of Scarborough (1530s – Fig. 3) shows the proposed development area as a blank. The Falsgrave Road, extending the line of the road passing through Newborough Bar, is depicted, with a gibbet on its northern side.
- 4.8 John Cossins' 'New and Exact Plan of the Town of Scarborough' (1725) does not show the proposed development area, or to be precise, covers it with the alphabetical table to the plan (Fig. 4). Vincent's 'Plan of Scarborough' (1745) also excludes the site (Fig. 5). Presumably in both cases there was nothing of importance in the vicinity and the town had yet to expand beyond its medieval confines.

- 4.9 It is understood that the first significant development outside the Newborough defences took place in the second half of the 18th century. Two late 18th plans of Scarborough (of unknown authorship, held by Scarborough Library – Fig. 6) depict ‘New Building’ in the area of St. Nicholas Cliff, which was the beginning of a fashionable suburb.
- 4.10 By the time of Wood’s 1828 plan of Scarborough, both Vernon Place and Brunswick Terrace were in existence (Fig. 7). The proposed development site was in the occupation of Mr Coates, with buildings fronting Huntriss Row, and much of the Falconers Road boundary. Further ranges of buildings extended both northwards and eastwards across the area. ‘Harland’s Baths’ occupied the south-west corner of the site. ‘Dr Harland’s Baths’ were also depicted on Theakston’s ‘Plan of Scarborough’ (circa. 1847 - Fig. 8). Theakston’s plan also shows that the previously un-named road forming the site’s southern boundary had become known as Falconers Road.
- 4.11 Harland’s Baths were referred to in Baines’s Directory of 1823 (Baines 1823), and allowed individuals to bathe for medicinal purposes in warm seawater rather than brave the elements at the seashore. Theakston’s Guide to Scarborough (Theakston 1845) contains the following description of the baths:

“This commodious and elegant establishment is situated in the New Road, near to Vernon Place. The interior of the Baths is fitted up with considerable taste, and the edifice has been much enlarged, and the accommodation for visitors augmented. The Baths are constantly supplied with pure sea-water, and no expence (sic) has been spared by the proprietor to render them worthy of an enlarged share of public support”.

A contemporary line drawing shows a single storey stuccoed building with tall round-headed windows. The plot was surrounded by a low wall, topped with cast-iron railings (*ibid.*).

4.12 Theakston's 1875 'Street Plan of Scarborough' (Fig. 9) illustrated that the majority of the site had become built over. The medicinal baths were no longer referred to, and the 1910 Ordnance Survey map showed the site of the baths as being occupied by a 'School of Art' (Fig. 10).

4.13 In the middle of the 20th century the proposed development area became the site for a garage that combined car and petrol sales with vehicle maintenance. This usage continued until the early 21st century, to be replaced by short-term retail, and car-washing and car-parking.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the Archaeological Evaluation were:

- a) To determine by means of trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals.
- b) To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
- c) To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Methodology

6.1 Evaluation

6.1.1 Four trenches were excavated at locations agreed by the Archaeology Section of the Heritage Unit, NYCC (Fig. 2). The total area evaluated was approximately 32m²; each trench measured approximately 4m x 2m.

6.1.2 Concrete surfacing was broken at the evaluation areas using a JCB excavator fitted with a breaker. The JCB then used a rear-acting ditching bucket to strip the hardcore, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining

ceased at the top of either archaeological or naturally-formed deposits, depending upon which was highest.

6.1.3 Postholes and pits were half-sectioned, and segments were excavated across linear features in order to determine their function and form.

6.1.4 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).

6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.

6.1.6 Samples were taken from sealed deposits for environmental analysis.

6.2 On-site Recording

6.2.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

6.3 Plans and Sections

6.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at 1:10, also on drawing film, and included an OD height.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised monochrome and colour prints, and colour transparencies, in 35mm format, recording all archaeological features encountered.

6.5 Finds

6.5.1 Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible),

marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

6.6 Samples

Seven samples were taken for General Biological Analysis.

7. Results

7.1 Trench 1 (Pls. 1 and 2, Figs. 11 and 12)

7.1.1 Trench 1 was situated in the south-west corner of the site. Machining ceased at the level of the natural boulder clay. The natural clay was cut by three undated features (1009, 1011 and 1013), a stone-lined drain (1020) and a modern ceramic drain (1018). A modern brick wall (1002) crossed the central part of the trench.

7.1.2 The three undated features lay at the north-east margin of the trench, and partly underlay the baulk. There were two pits (1009 and 1013) linked by a linear feature (1011); relationships between them were unclear, but they appeared to be contemporary. The features were shallow (between 0.07m and 0.11m deep), and filled with greyish brown clay (1008, 1012 and 1010 respectively).

7.1.3 Drain 1020 ran across the south-western end of the trench on a rough east to west alignment. The drain consisted of flat limestone slabs, around 0.10m thick and 0.20m long, laid vertically to form a 0.20m wide channel. The slabs were bonded with brownish clay. The channel of the drain was filled by a deposit of grey clay (1019). There were no associated finds, but Drain 1020 was earlier than the ceramic drain (1018) described below.

7.1.4 Drain 1018 ran to the north of Drain 1020, and on a slightly more southerly alignment. It contained a salt-glazed pipe (1017), along with deposits of concrete (1016) and re-deposited clay (1015). A number of flat stones (1014) may have been disturbed capping stones from the earlier drain (1020).

7.1.5 The three undated cuts were overlain by three deposits: two of clay (1005 and 1007), and the other of rubble (1006). These deposits represented minor episodes of relatively recent dumping.

7.1.6 Wall 1004 was observed in the northern baulk of the trench, having terminated close to the limit of the excavated area. The wall survived as single course of mortared bricks, 0.30m in width, sitting within a construction cut (1004) that also contained Deposit 1003.

7.1.7 The entire trench was covered by a 0.10m thick layer of concrete (1000), and its rubble bedding-layer (1001).

7.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 13 and 14)

7.2.1 Trench 2 was positioned circa. 4m north-east of Trench 1. Machining ceased at the surface of the natural boulder clay (2007), which was cut by a solitary linear feature (2003). A modern service trench (2006) was also present.

7.2.2 Ditch 2003 crossed the centre of the trench on a rough north to south alignment. The ditch had a u-shaped profile and was 1.50m wide and 0.53m deep. The sole fill (2002) consisted of dark greyish brown clay, and contained no finds.

7.2.3 A modern service trench (2006) was recorded in the trench's southern section, and contained a glazed ceramic drain pipe (2005) and a mixed deposit (2004). The sequence was completed by a deposit of hardcore (2001) that acted as bedding for the modern concrete surface (2000).

7.3 Trench 3 (Pls. 3 and 4; Figs. 15-18)

7.3.1 This trench was excavated in the south-eastern part of the site. Trench 3 was archaeologically the busiest of the excavated areas; in Phase A four parallel linear features (3009, 3011, 3016 and 3018) cut into the natural boulder clay, and were superseded in Phase B by two sandstone walls (3025 and 3019), and

in Phase C by two brick foundations (3008 and 3012), plus a modern pit (3014).

7.3.2 *Phase A (Fig. 15)*: The four parallel linear features were evenly-spaced across the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The two westernmost linears (3016 and 3018) were of similar form and dimensions, being of u-shaped profile with depths of around 0.36m and widths around 0.90m. The fills (3015 and 3017 respectively) were similar compact brown clays, both containing 18th century pottery sherds as well as residual medieval material, along with a probable coarse late Iron Age/Romano-British sherd. The other two linears (3009 and 3011), situated at the western end of the trench, were much shallower (around 0.10m) and, at between 0.40m and 0.65m, much narrower. The dark greyish brown fills (3007 and 3010 respectively) yielded no finds.

7.3.3 *Phase B (Fig. 16)*: The north-western ends of the linear features were cut through by the vertically-sided, flat-based construction trench (3026) for a sandstone wall (3003). Wall 3003 ran on a south-west to north-east alignment coinciding with the edge of the excavated area. The wall was composed of reasonably well-squared and faced blocks, on average 0.35m x 0.15m in size, bonded with a hard fine greyish mortar. The blocks were bedded on a pad of mortar similar to the mortar bonding.

7.3.4 A construction trench (3025) ran parallel to Wall 3003 at the south-west corner of the trench, cutting into the fill of linear feature 3018. Around 1m in length and 0.40m wide, the construction trench was occupied by a haphazardly laid group of sandstone slabs (3019) that apparently formed a rough foundation, the remainder of the cut being filled by a mixed mortar-rich deposit (3024).

7.3.5 *Phase C (Fig. 17)*: A brick structure (3008) ran at right-angles to Wall 3003 at the north-east corner of the trench, terminating before the wall face to leave an interval around 1m in width. Structure 3008 consisted of two courses of bricks,

with a sandstone slab (3031) occupying part of the lower course. The structure was laid on a pad of hard mortar (3030) and within a vertically-sided foundation cut (3032).

7.3.6 Other modern features consisted of a drainage trench (3027-29) that cut into Structure 3008, and an oval pit (cut 3014, fill 3013) that was cut by a brick setting (cut 3023, bricks 3012). There was also a brick surface (3002) that rested on a layer of mortar and rubble (3006).

7.3.7 As with the other trenches, a layer of hardcore (3001) acted as a base for the modern concrete garage floor (3000).

7.4 Trench 4 (Pls. 5-8, Figs. 19-21)

7.4.1 Trench 4 was situated towards the eastern boundary of the site. A series of shallow (possibly truncated) features (Phase A) predated two wall foundations (4010 and 4019 – Phase B) of relatively recent date.

7.4.2 *Phase A (Fig. 19):* The stratigraphically earliest activity in Trench 4 was represented by two pits (4016 and 4017), and two postholes (4021 and 4022) that were situated at the western limit of the trench. Pit 4016 was c. 1.46m in length and 0.24m in depth. There were two fills, consisting of greyish brown clay (4012) at the base, and a darker silty clay (4025) at the top. There were no finds. Another rectangular pit (4017) continued the line of Pit 4016 to the south-west. It appeared to respect Pit 4016, and so is included at this point. Pit 4017 was 0.84m long, 0.36m wide and 0.22m deep. The fill (4013) consisted of grey plastic clay; there were no finds. The two postholes partly underlay the eastern baulk, and were truncated by a later linear feature (4005). The postholes were around 0.50m in diameter, with surviving depths of 0.21m (4021) and 0.26m (4022). Both fills (4014 and 4015) respectively were greyish silty clays, 4014 containing an early 18th century clay pipe fragment and a residual sherd of abraded Romano-British grey ware.

- 7.4.3 The northern edge of Pit 4016 was cut by a gully (4024) that ran on a north to south alignment across the north-eastern part of the excavated area. Gully 4024 was approximately 1m in width and 0.30m in depth. Neither the light yellowish brown clay lower fill (4023) nor the greyish brown upper fill (4003) contained any finds. Gully 4005, situated immediately to the south-west of 4024, also truncated Pit 4016. This gully had similar dimensions, and was filled by greyish brown clay (4002) and contained a sherd of Westerwald stoneware and two green glass bottle fragments, suggesting a late 17th/early 18th century date.
- 7.4.4 Another gully (4006) shared the alignment of Gullies 4024 and 4005, and had a similar form and dimensions. The greyish silty clay fill (4004) contained an abraded sherd of Roman grey ware.
- 7.4.5 Gully 4024 was cut on its northern side by a 0.20m deep oval posthole (4008). The reddish brown silty clay fill (4007) contained a fragment of thin green vessel glass, giving an 18th century or later date.
- 7.4.6 *Phase B (Fig. 20)*: Wall 4010 was composed of a single course of roughly squared un-bonded sandstone and limestone blocks. The lack of bonding shows that this was a foundation course, laid within a shallow construction trench (4011). The remainder of the construction trench was filled with greyish brown clay mixed with sandstone fragments (4009), which contained single fragments of green bottle glass and clay tobacco pipe, giving an 18th or 19th century date.
- 7.4.7 Wall 4019 was presumably part of the same structural phase, but the fact that it was visible in section only limits its description and discussion. It consisted of a structure of squared sandstone blocks within a shallow construction trench (cut 4020, fill 4018).
- 7.4.8 Trench 4 was covered by a layer of rubble (4001) that acted as hardcore for the concrete garage floor (4000).

8. Discussion

- 8.1 The Evaluation identified archaeological activity in all four of the Evaluation Trenches, the earliest datable features being of the late 17/18th century.
- 8.2 The presence of prehistoric flint flakes indicates a background of activity of that date in the vicinity. The Romano-British sherds, although residual in later contexts, also indicate that early activity took place near the site. The presence of medieval sherds is not a matter of surprise, given the proximity of the medieval town. Such material may have found its way to the site through manuring or nightsoil.
- 8.3 In Trench 4 parallel linear features were pre-dated by shallow (because of truncation) pits / postholes. The only finds from this group of features suggests that they were post-medieval in date.
- 8.4 Parallel linear features were recorded in Trench 2, Trench 3 and Trench 4, associated finds securely dating these to the late 17th or early 18th century, and so they must have been dug soon after the pits / postholes fell out of use. Given the relative shallow later of the linear features it is possible that they represent spade-dug horticultural features. Another possibility is that they had the same origin as the long narrow trenches recorded in five different locations in the old town (Auborough Street, Paradise House 1988, Paradise House Area E, Queen Street and St Thomas Street – Pearson, 2005), which were interpreted as evidence of the systematic quarrying of clay for brick manufacture. The old town features were deeper than those found at Boothby's Garage, but there are definite parallels with their general arrangement.
- 8.5 The earliest masonry structures in the evaluated area reflect the cartographic evidence that this area of Scarborough was first developed on a large towards the end of the 18th century.

8.6 In summary, the Evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains at the site, of local, and perhaps arguably, regional importance. The archaeological remains are of interest (not least the hints of a background of prehistoric and Roman activity), but not of sufficient quality to rule out the proposed development on archaeological grounds. The archaeological remains could be adequately preserved by record (e.g. archaeological excavation) rather than physically *in situ*.

9. Outline Mitigation Strategy

9.1 A meeting of all parties relating to the archaeological implications of the proposed development was held on site 4th July 2006. Pending the finalisation of the final levels of construction, the following strategy was agreed in principal.

9.2 The breaking out of the concrete and the removal of the underlying hardcore should be supervised by an archaeologist to ensure that the archaeological deposits are unaffected by this stage of the development. The archaeological deposits will be protected by ceasing mechanical excavation at the point where archaeological or natural (whichever is highest) deposits are reached, and also by ensuring that plant does not operate over the exposed surface.

9.3 The exposed surface will be hand-cleaned by a team of archaeologists to define all archaeological features and deposits, and a programme of targeted excavation should be carried out following consultation with, and agreement by the Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Unit, NYCC. The archaeological excavation will require a 'window' within the development programme.

9.4 All on-site works should be assessed, reported on and published where appropriate.

9.5 The Building Control records held by Scarborough Borough Council should be consulted as a means of illustrating the extent of disturbance caused by the operation of the petrol-station at the southwest corner of the site.

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11. List of Project Contributors

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Finds Processing: Anne Finney.



Figure 1. Site Location

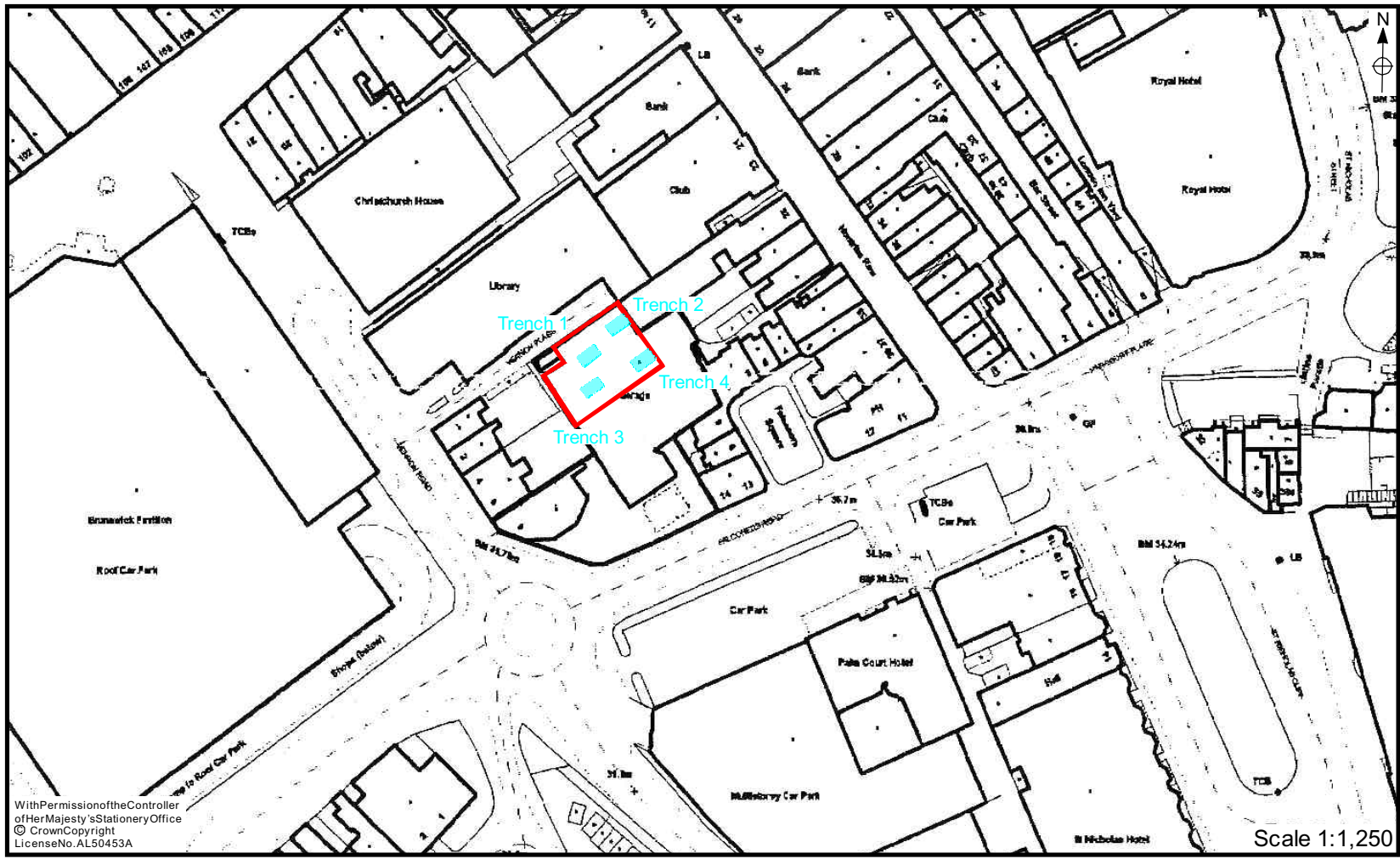


Figure 2. Location of Evaluation Trenches

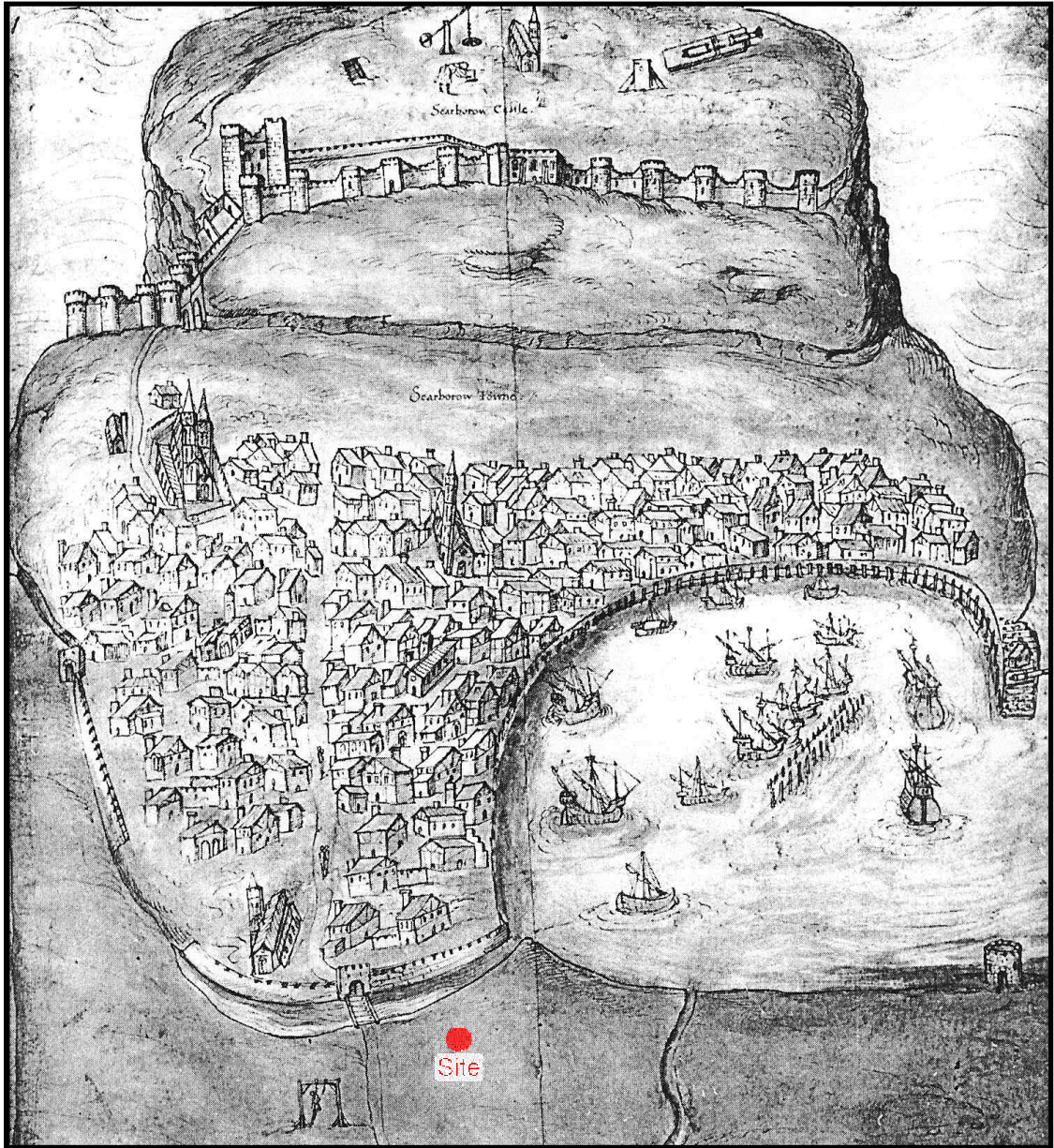


Figure 3. A 1530 View of Scarborough

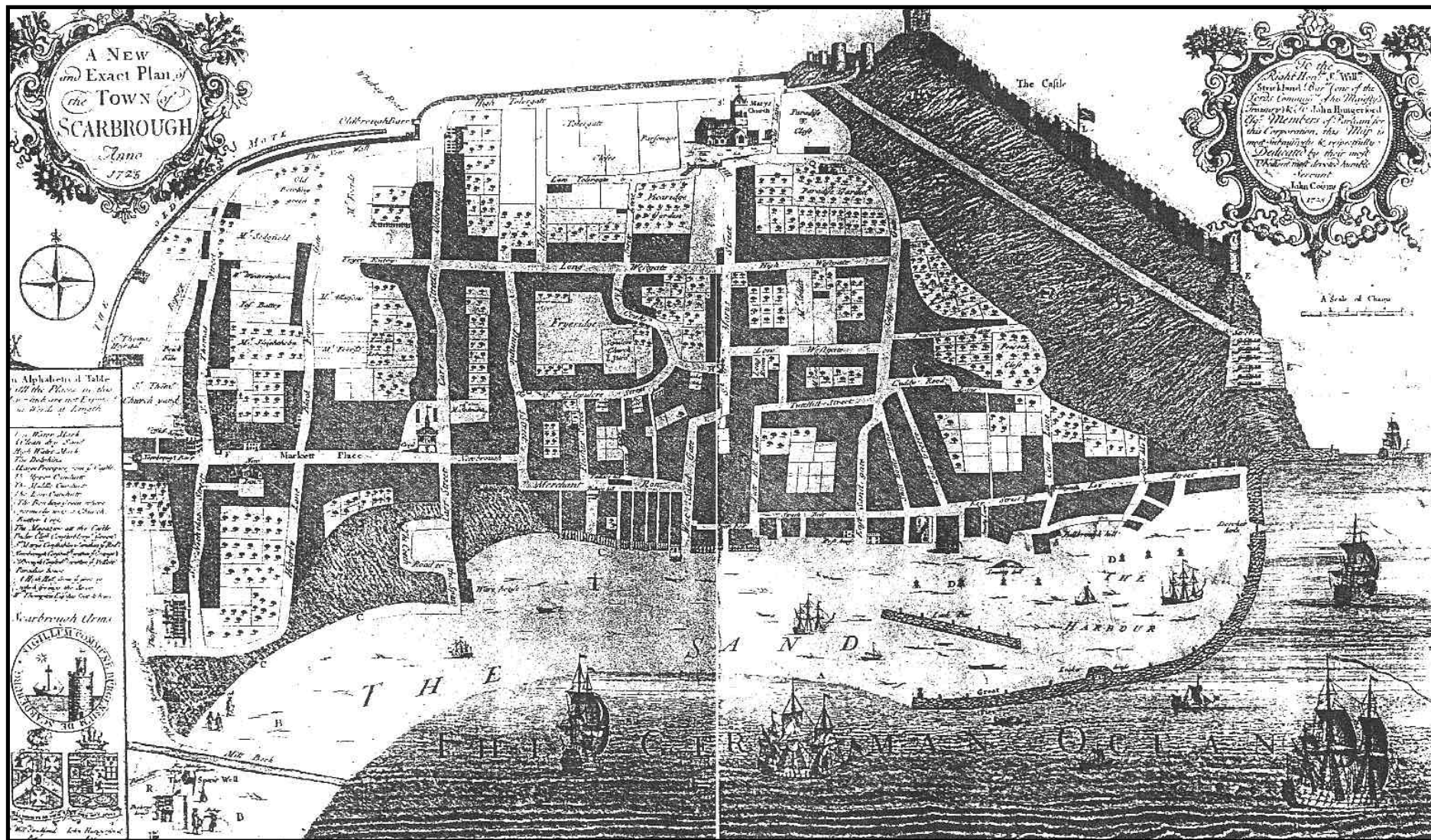


Figure 4. John Cossins's "A New and Exact Plan of the Town of Scarborough", 1725



Figure 5. Vincent's Plan of Scarborough, 1745

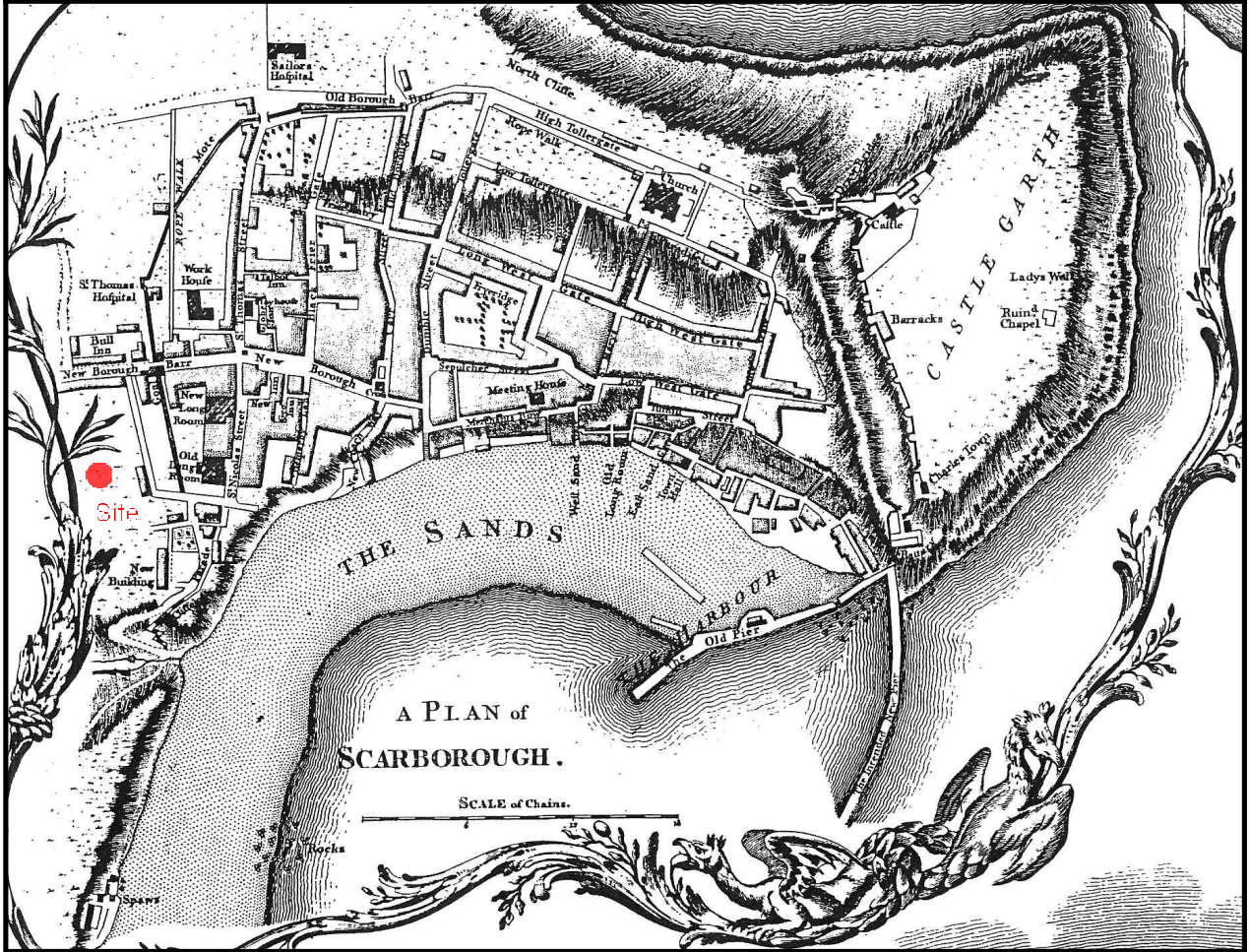
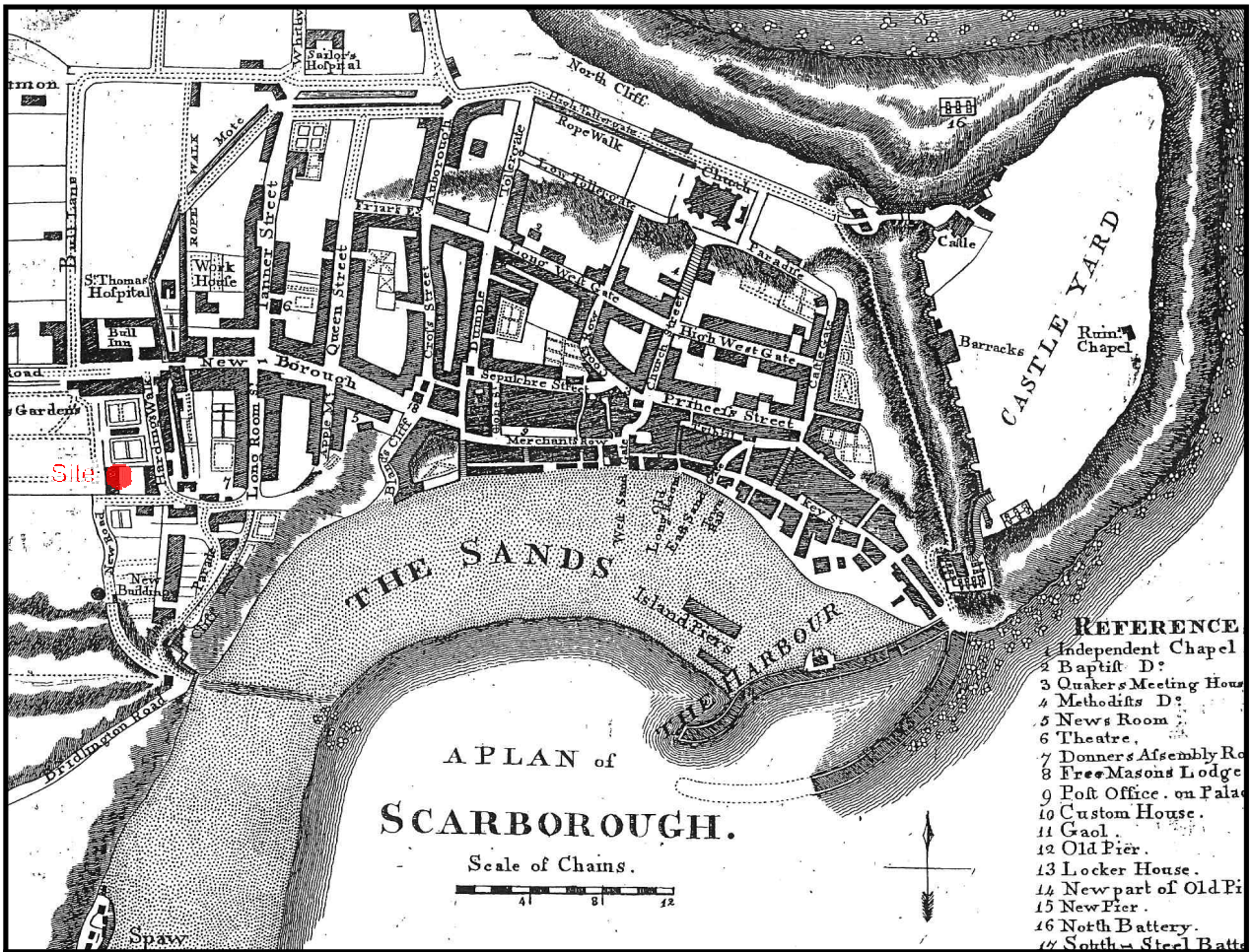


Figure 6. Two Late 18th Century Plans of Scarborough



Figure 7. Extract from Wood's "Plan of the Town and Environs of Scarborough", 1828

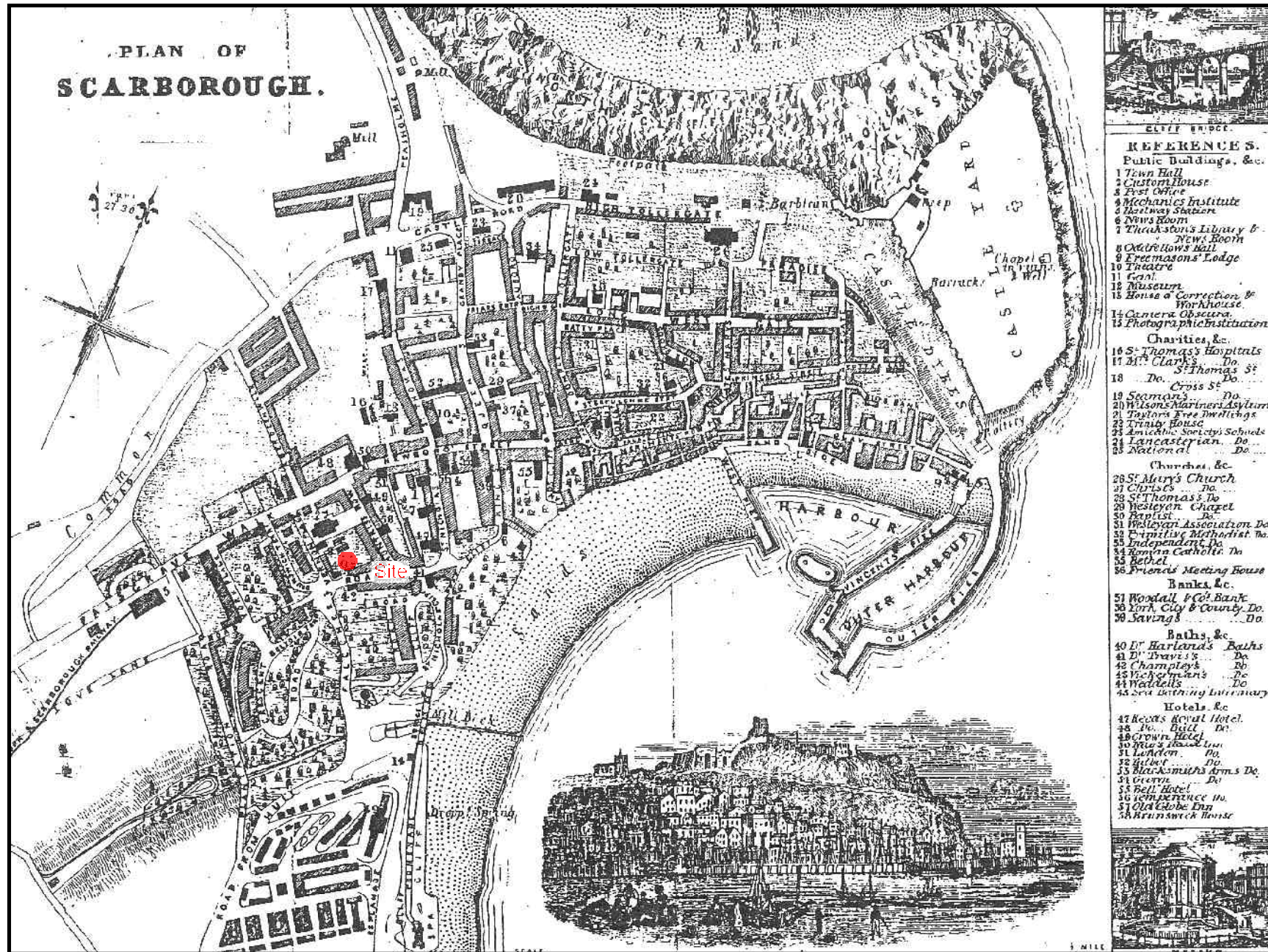


Figure 8. Theakston's "Plan of Scarborough", circa 1847

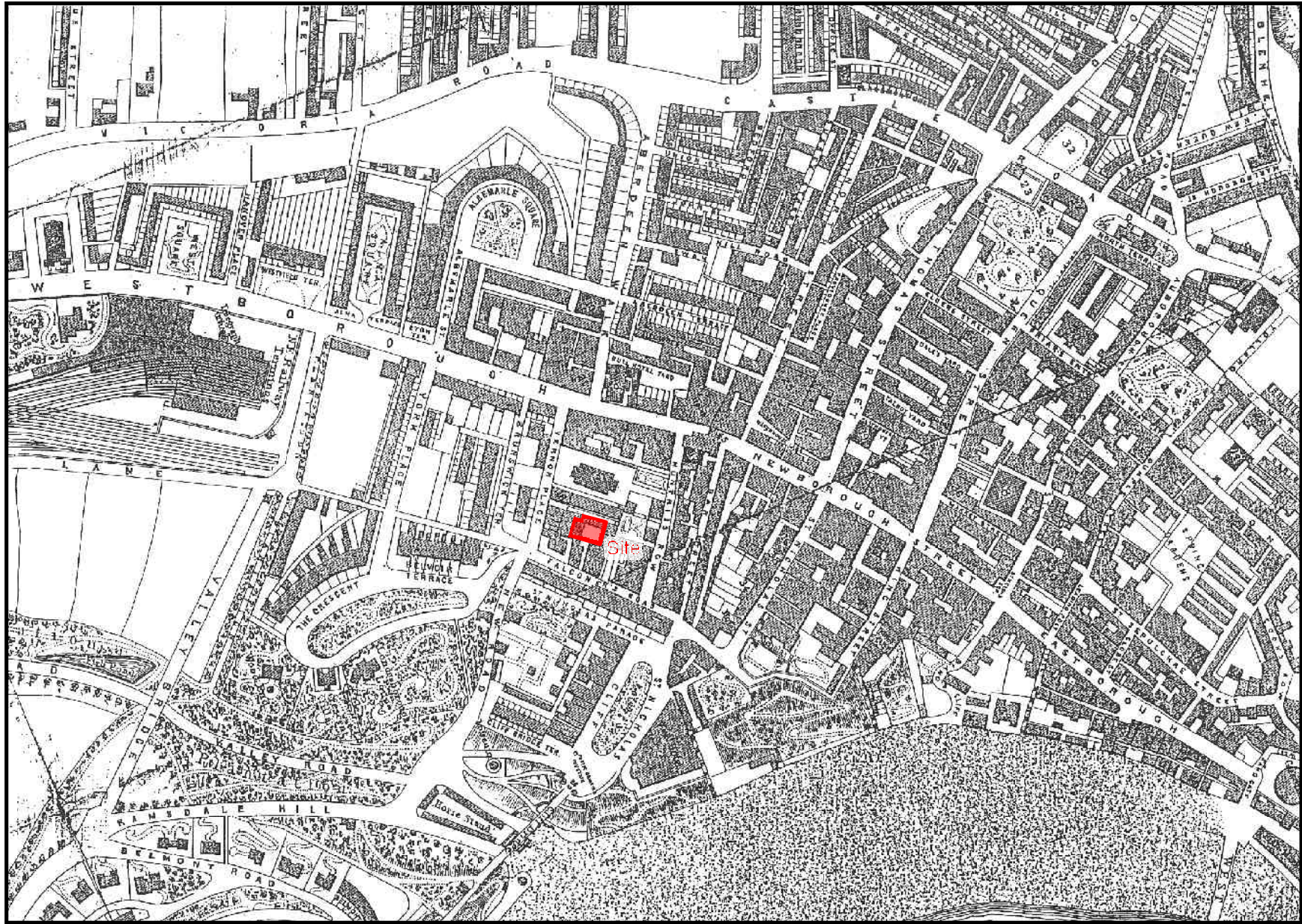


Figure 9. Extract from Theakston's "Street Plan of of Scarborough", 1875

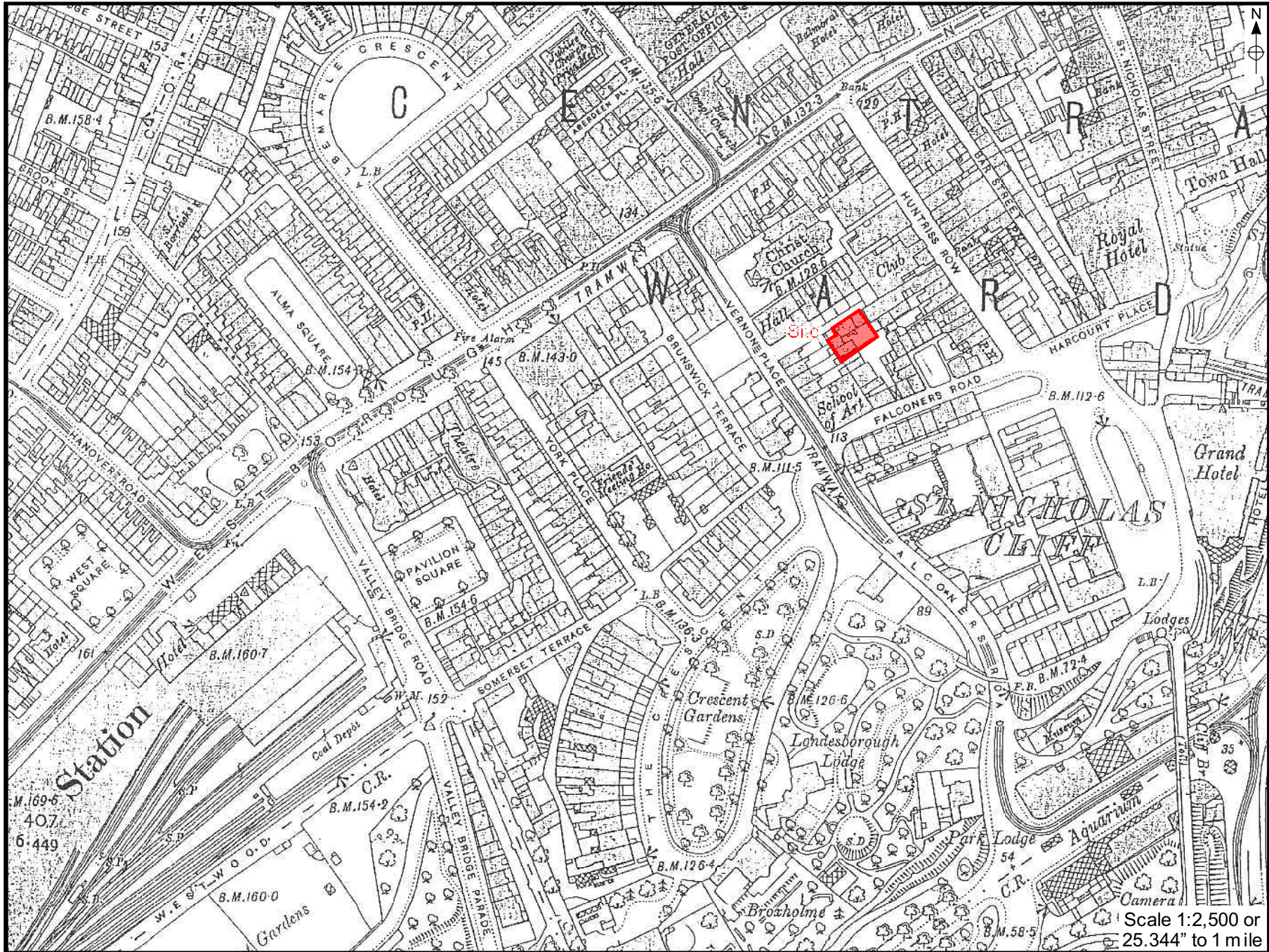


Figure 10. Extract from the 1911 Ordnance Survey Map

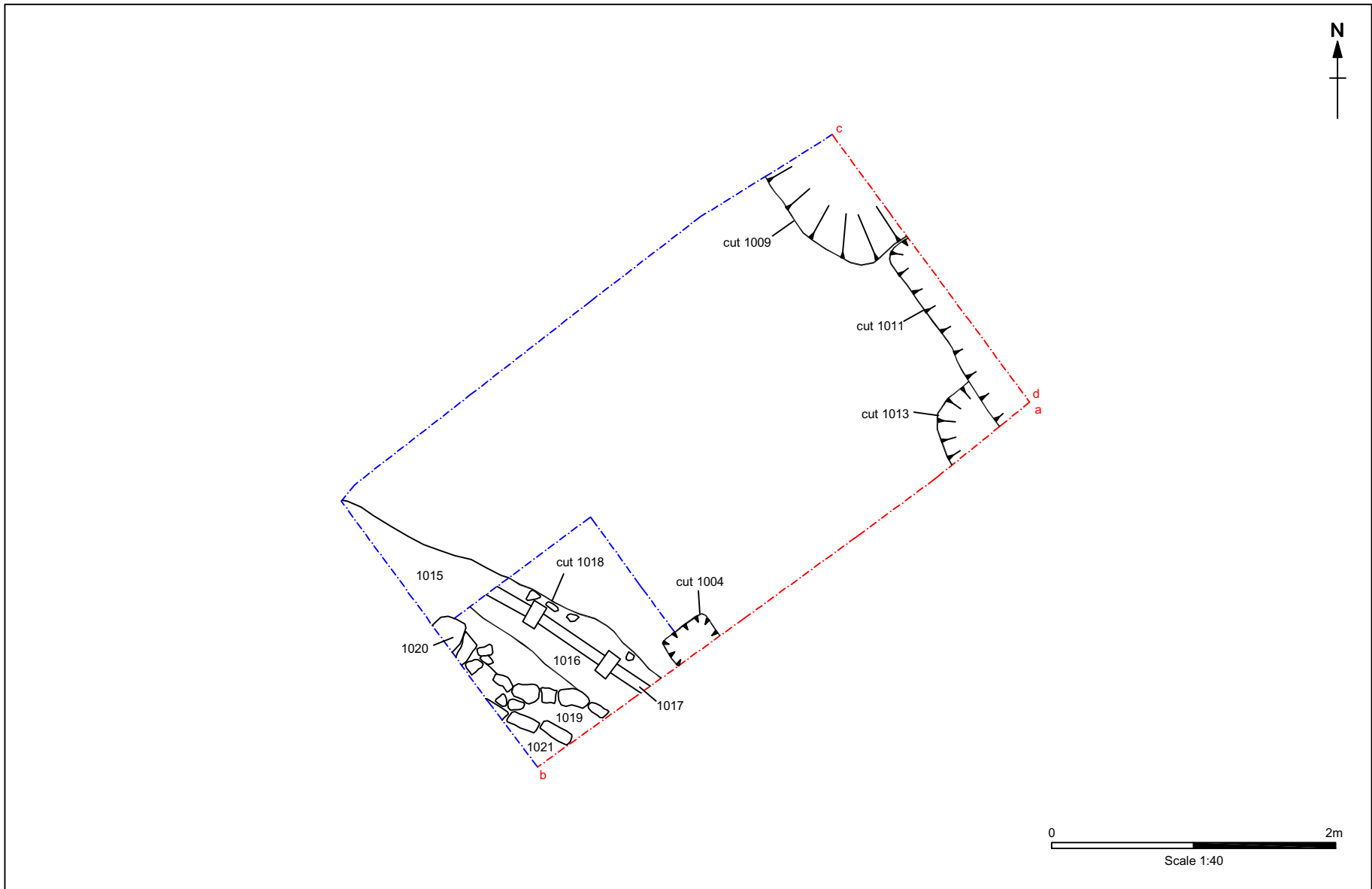


Figure 11. Plan of Evaluation Trench 1 Features

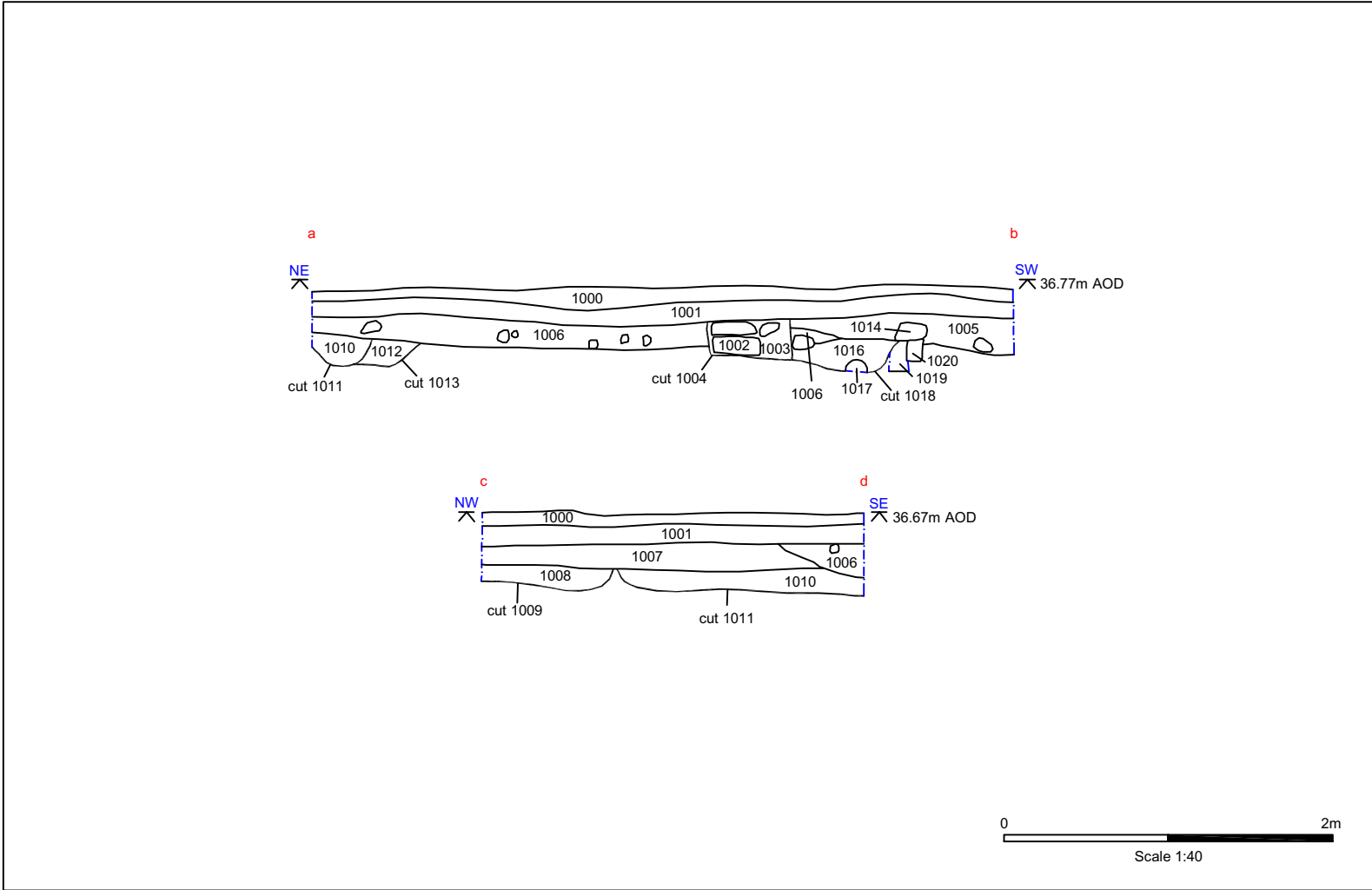


Figure 12. Evaluation Trench 1 Sections

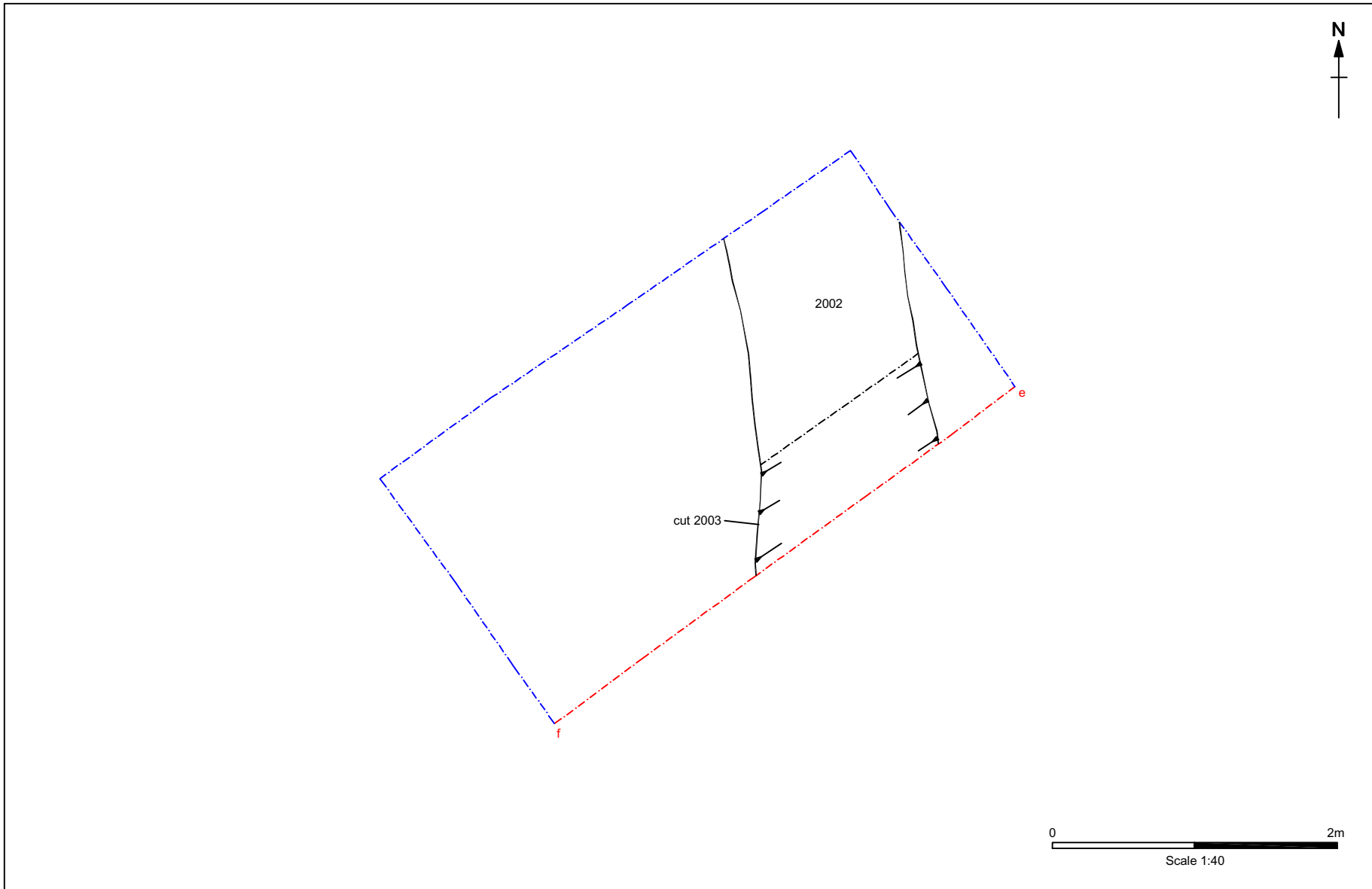


Figure 13. Plan of Evaluation Trench 2 Features

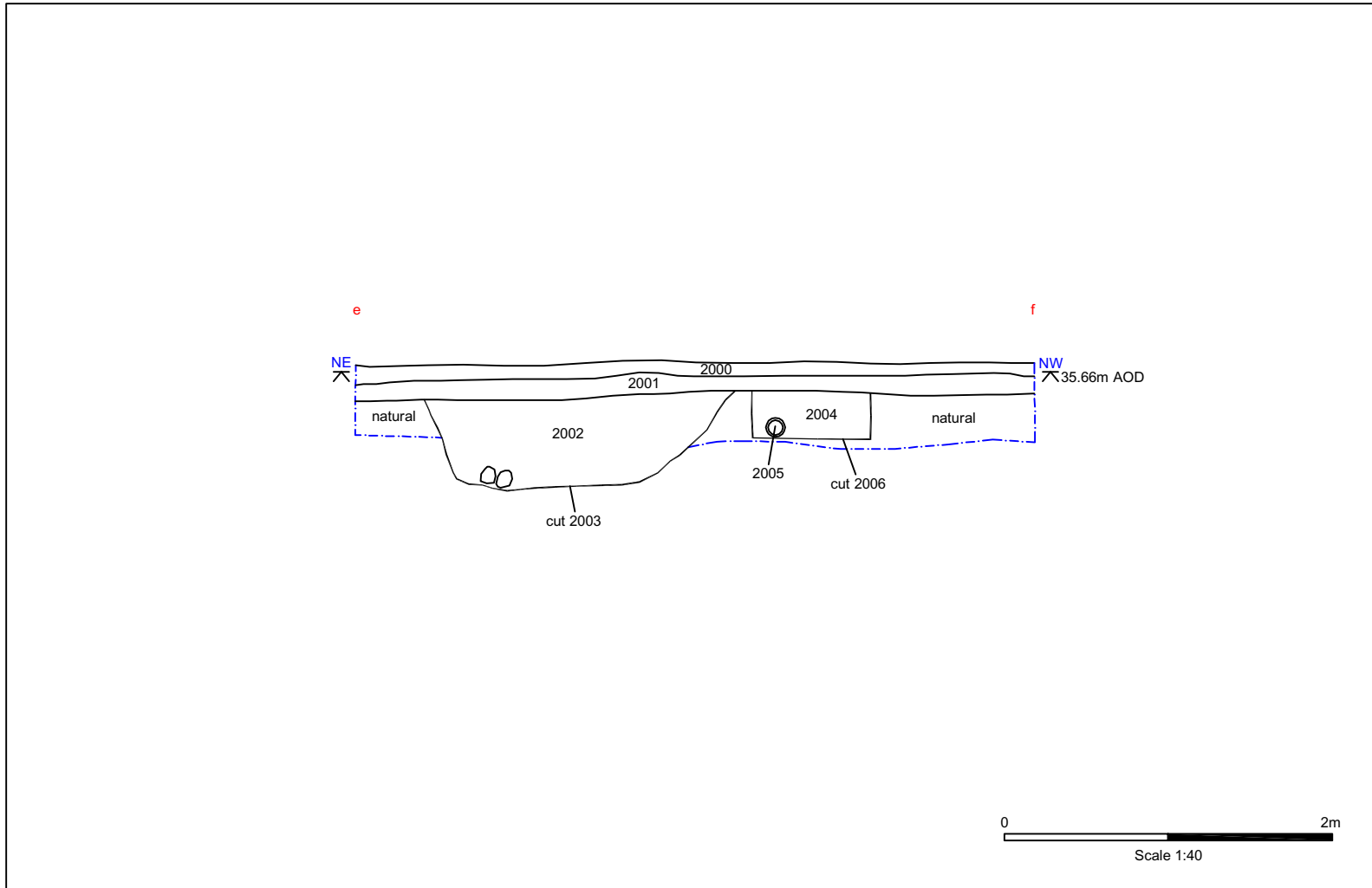


Figure 14. Evaluation Trench 2 Sections

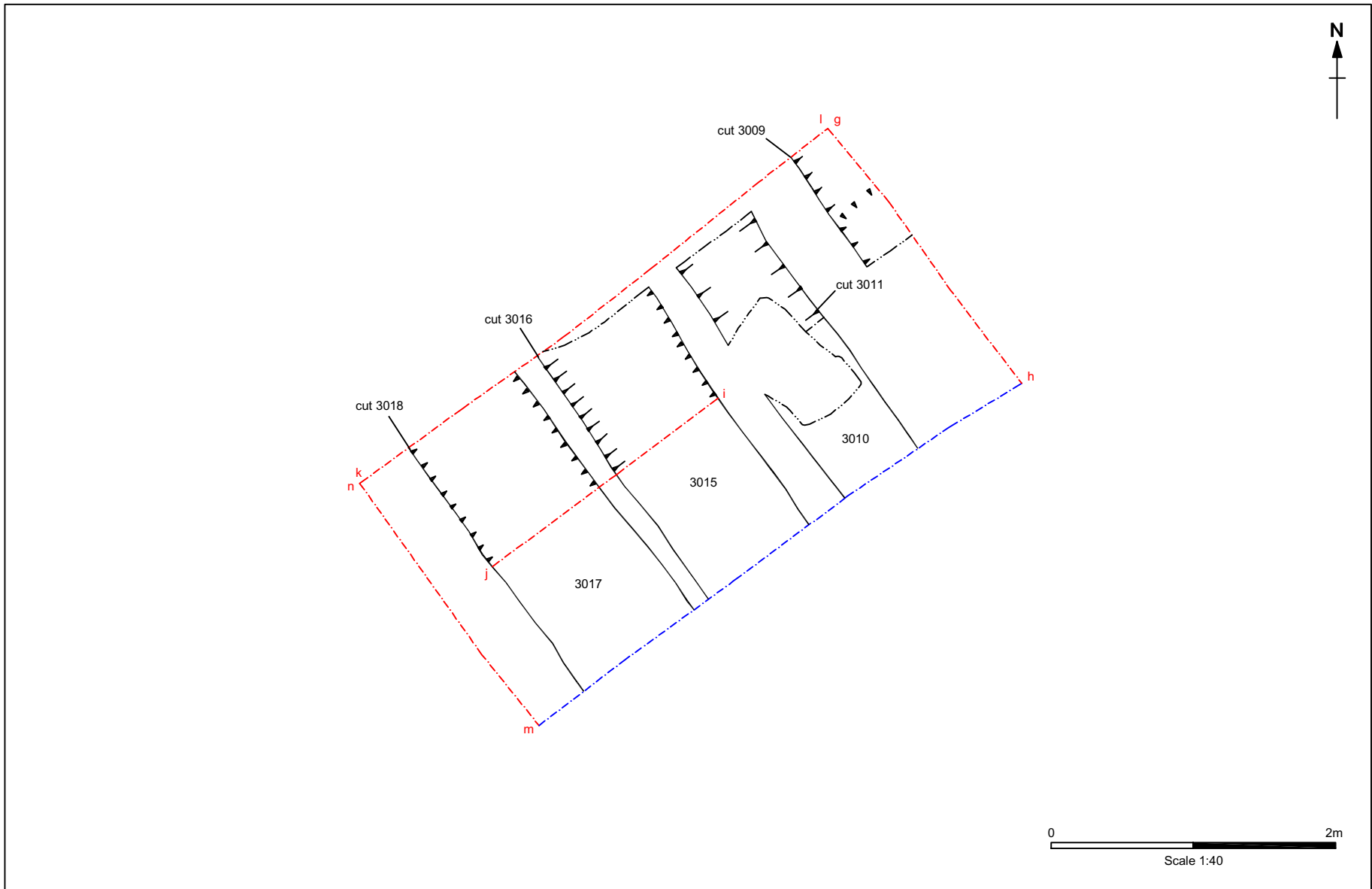


Figure 15. Plan of Evaluation Trench 3, Phase A Features

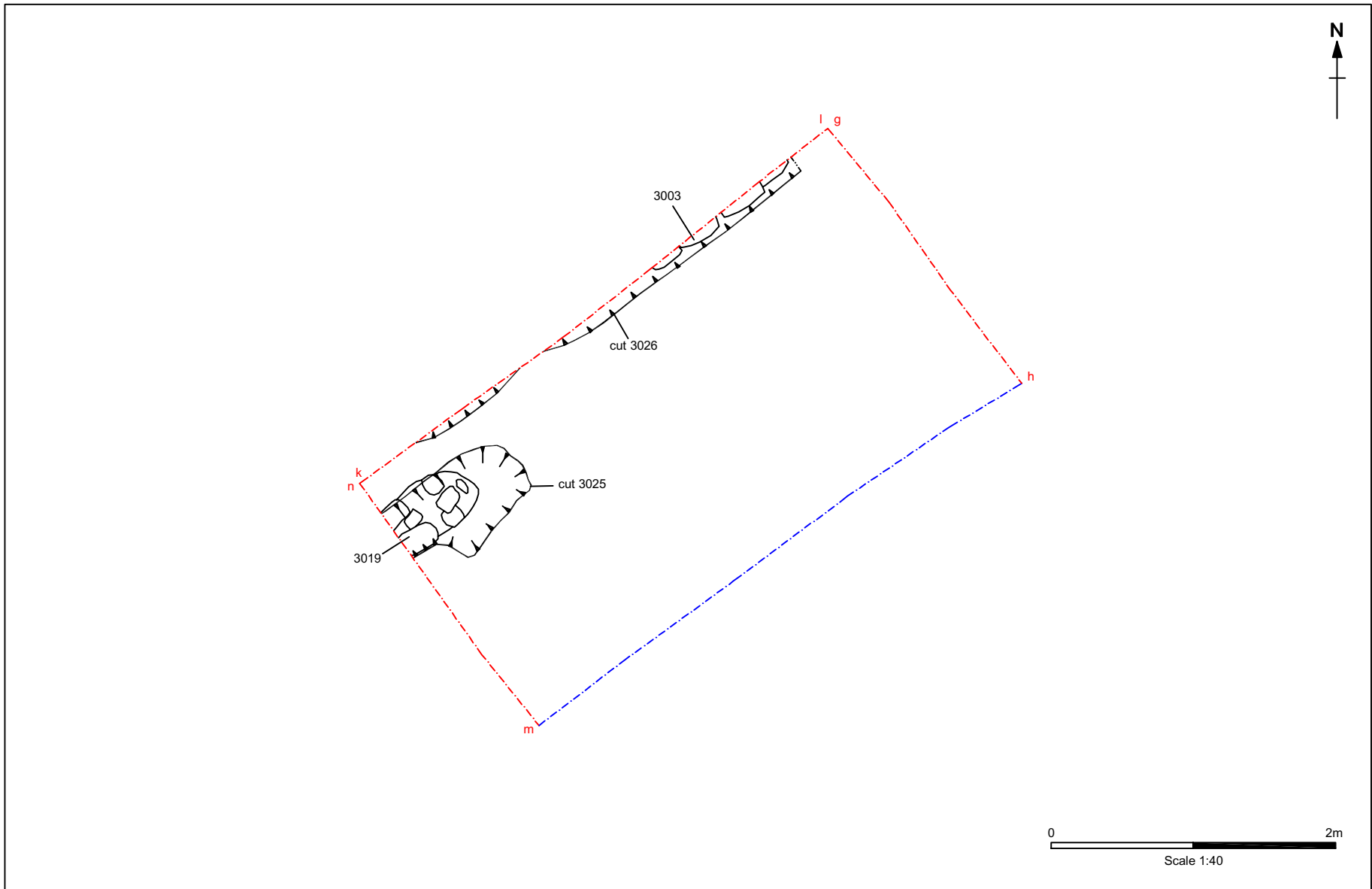


Figure 16. Plan of Evaluation Trench 3, Phase B Features

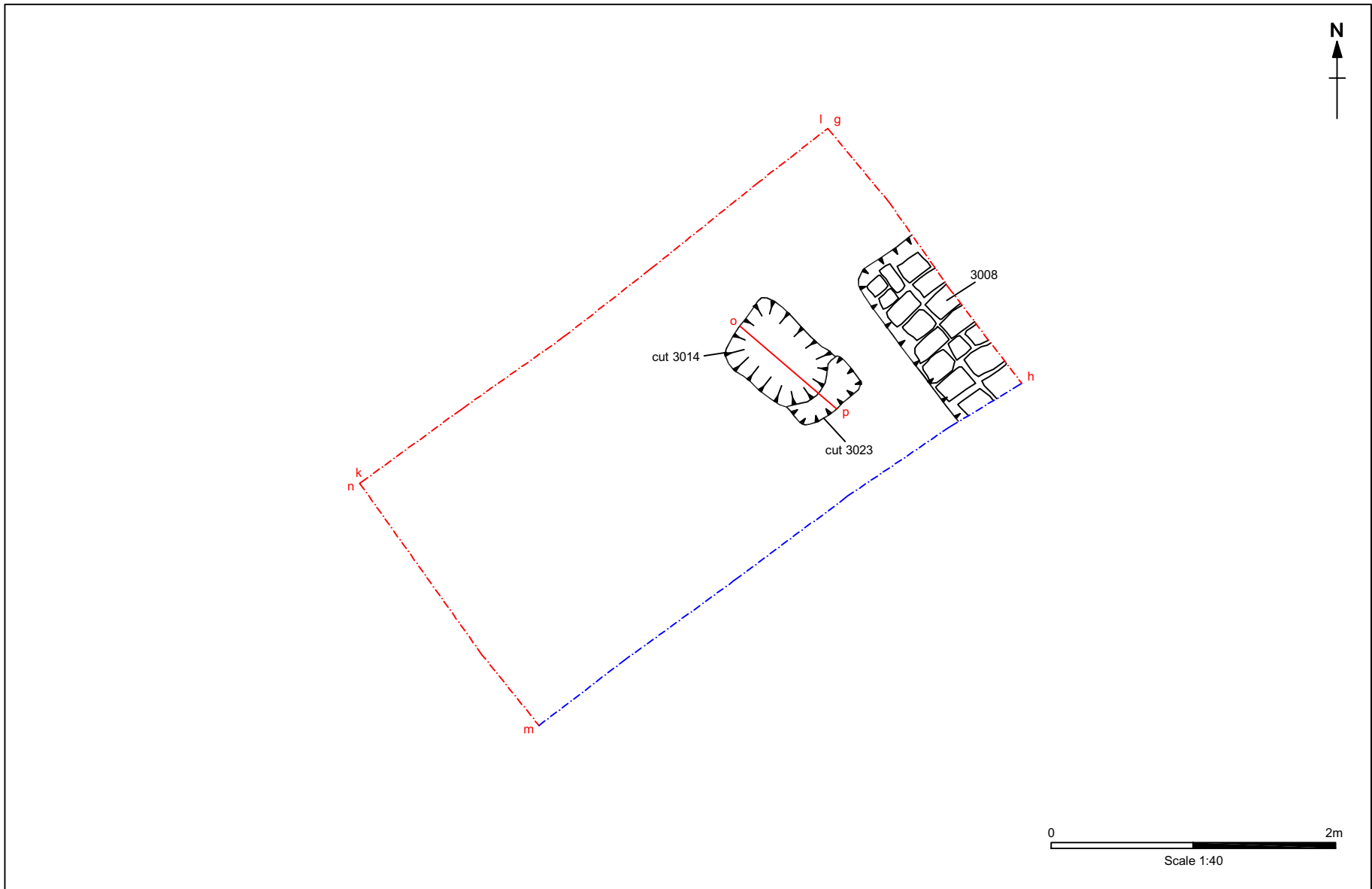


Figure 17. Plan of Evaluation Trench 3, Phase C Features

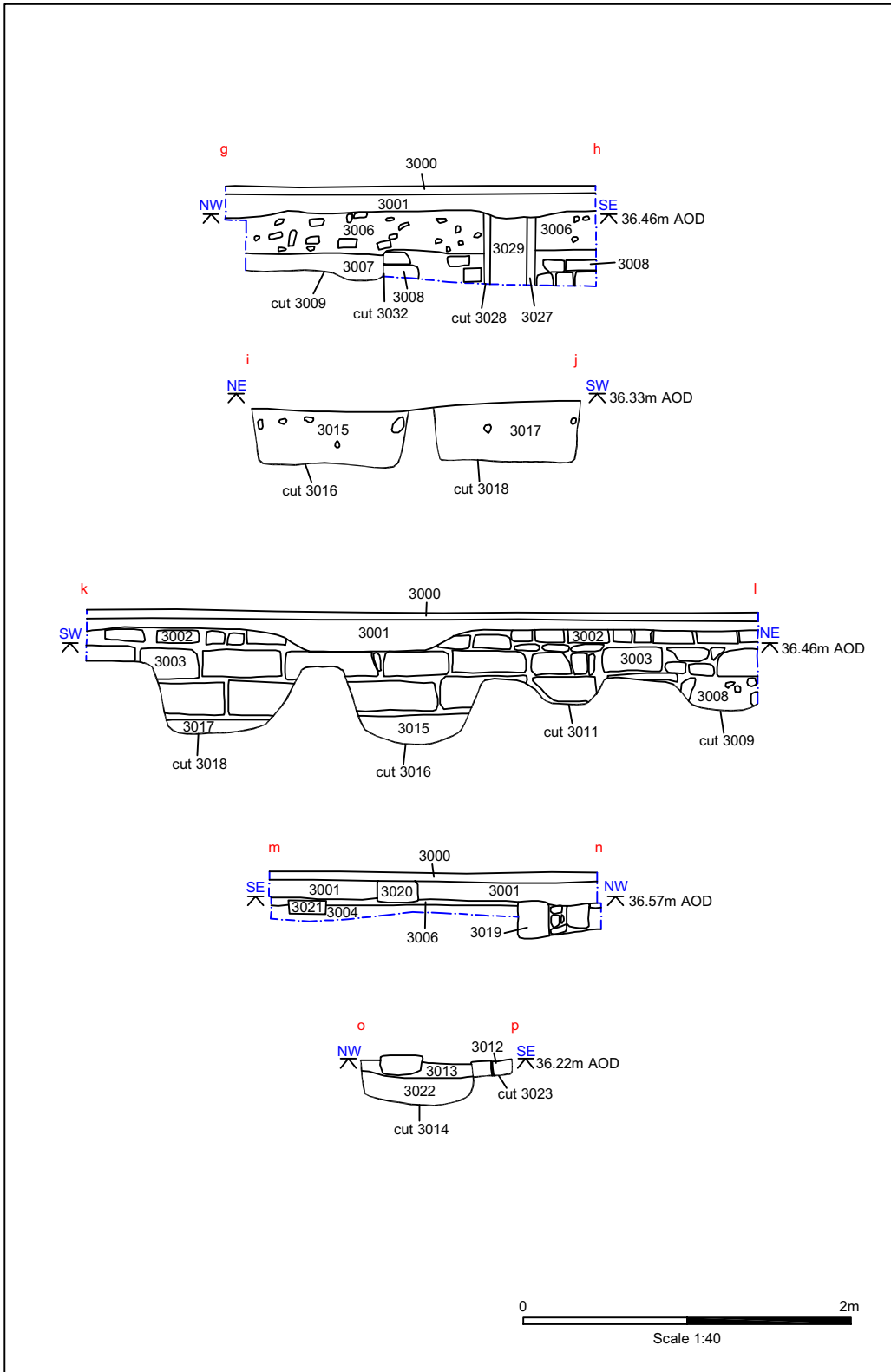


Figure 18. Evaluation Trench 3 Sections

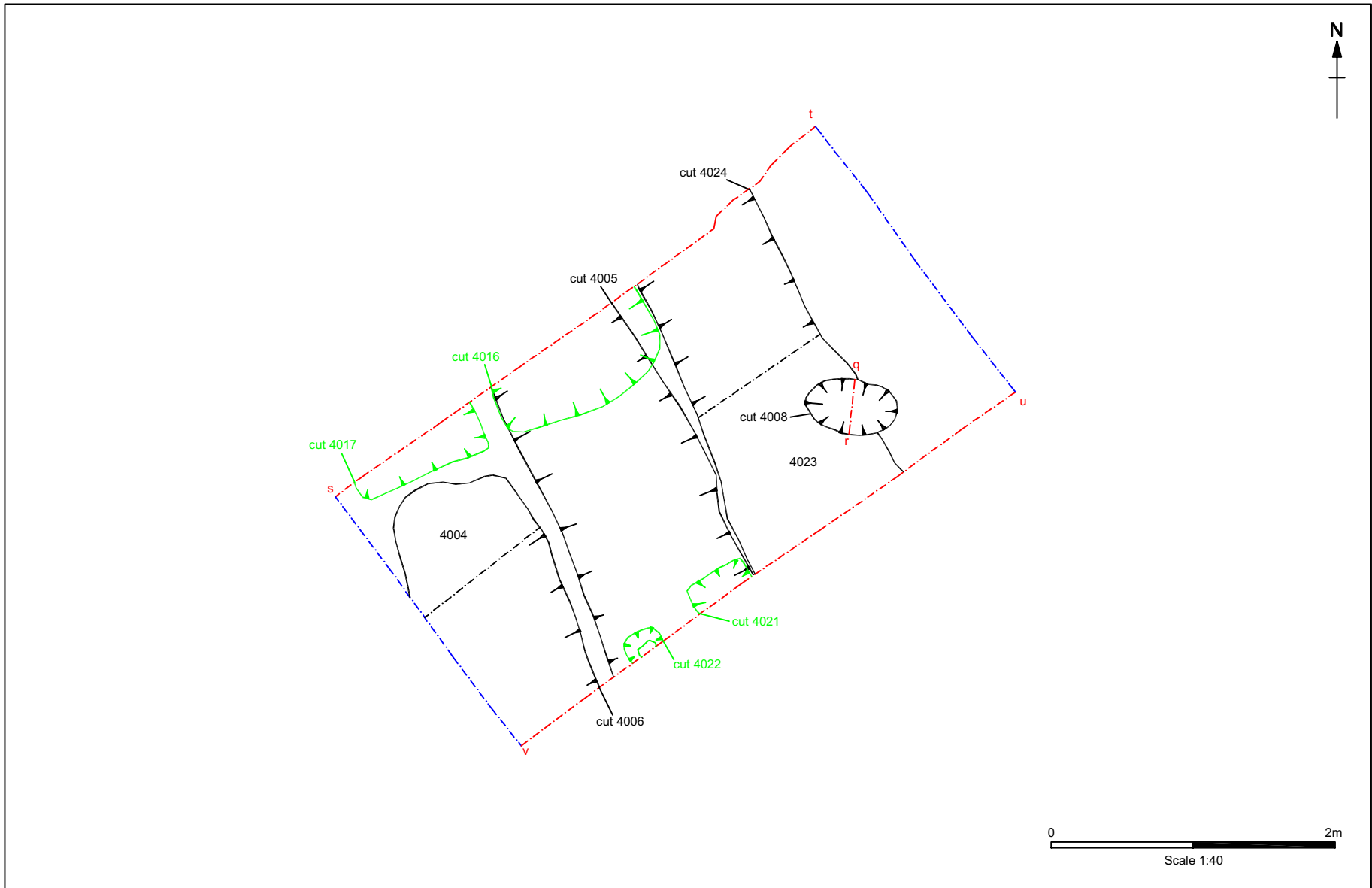


Figure 19. Plan of Evaluation Trench 4, Phase A Features

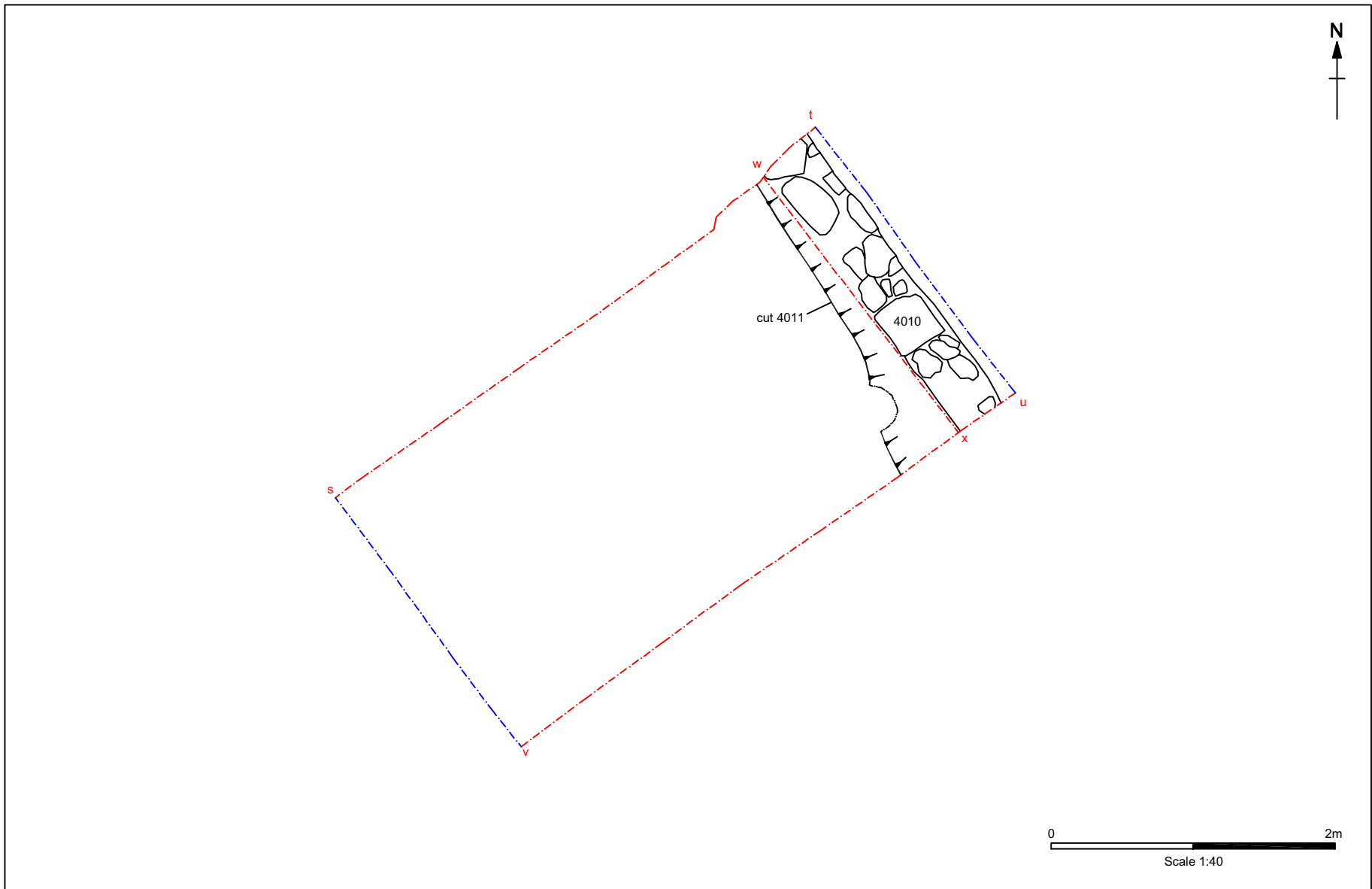


Figure 20. Plan of Evaluation Trench 4, Phase B Features

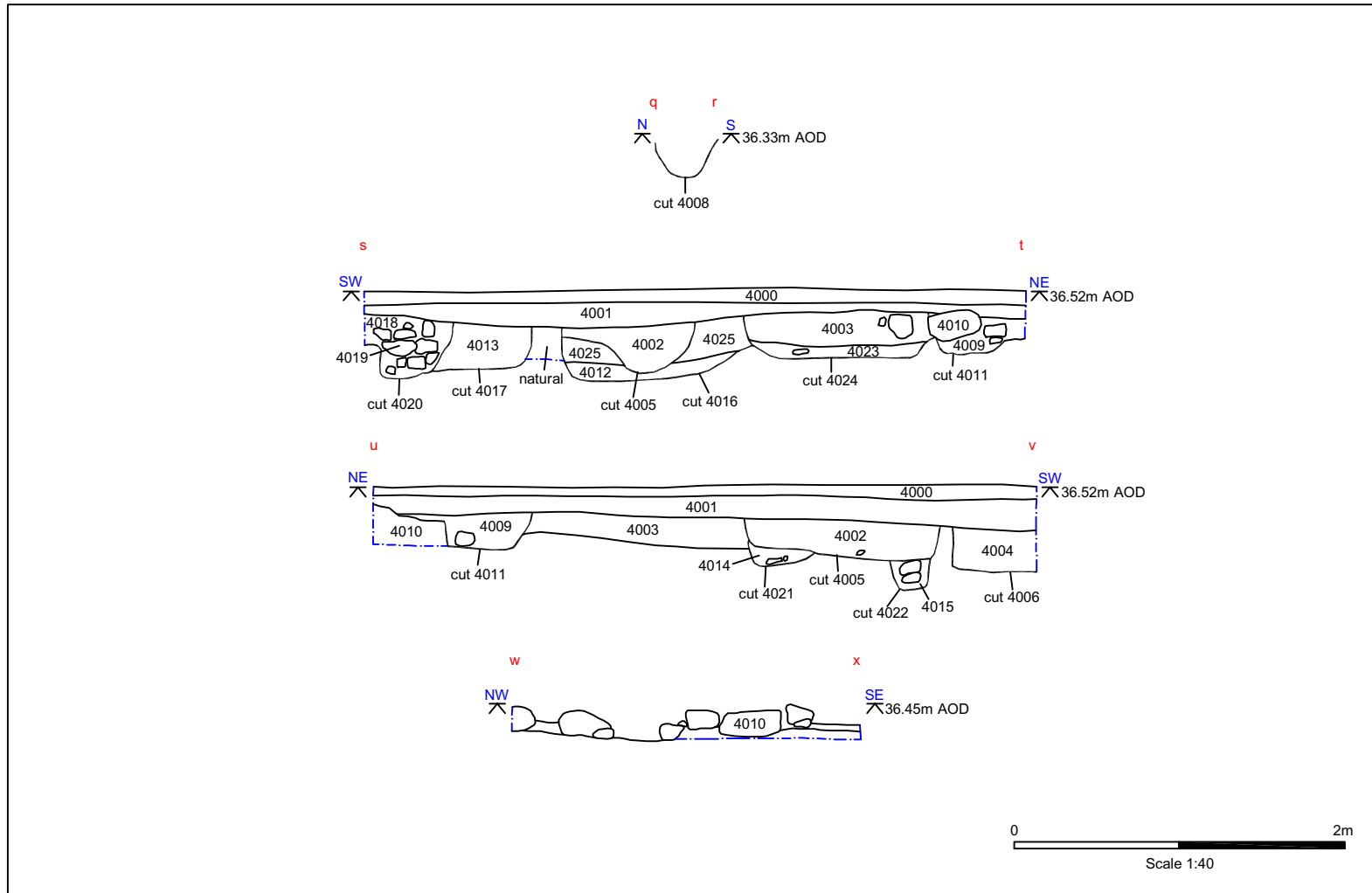


Figure 21. Evaluation Trench 4 Profile, Sections and Elevation



Plate 1. Trench 1. Features 1009, 1011 and 1013. Facing North West



Plate 2. Trench 2. Drains 1018 and 1020. Facing North West



Plate 3. Trench 3. General View, Pre-Excavation. Facing South West



Plate 4. Trench 3. General View, Post-Excavation. Facing South West



Plate 5. Trench 4. Pits 4016 and 4017, Linear Features 4005, 4006. Facing North West



Plate 6. Trench 4. Linear Feature 4005. Facing South East



Plate 7. Trench 4. Wall 4010. Facing North East



Plate 8. Trench 4. Wall 4010. Facing South East

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Land at Boothby's Garage, Falconers Road, Scarborough 06.06.06

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description
1000	Deposit 10YR 8/1, concrete
1001	Deposit 2.5YR 4/3; brick, hardcore
1002	Structure Brick wall
1003	Deposit 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of Cut 1004
1004	Cut Construction cut, filled by 1003
1005	Deposit 10YR 6/3; clay
1006	Deposit 7.5YR 6/4; sandy silt
1007	Deposit 10YR 6/3; clay
1008	Deposit 10YR 8/2; clay; fill of Cut 1009
1009	Cut Pit, filled by 1008
1010	Deposit 10YR 5/3; clay; fill of Cut 1011
1011	Cut Pit, filled by 1010
1012	Deposit 10YR 6/3; clay; fill of Cut 1013
1013	Cut Pit, filled by 1012
1014	Deposit Possible capping stones
1015	Deposit 10YR 3/3; clay
1016	Deposit 10YR 8/1; concrete; fill of Cut 1018
1017	Structure Pipe services
1018	Cut Construction cut, filled by 1016
1019	Deposit 10YR 5/1; clay; fill of 1020
1020	Structure Stone drain
1021	Deposit 2.5YR 4/3; clay; natural

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description
2000	Deposit 10YR 8/1, concrete
2001	Deposit 2.5YR 4/3; brick, hardcore
2002	Deposit 10YR 4/2; clay; fill of Cut 2003
2003	Cut Ditch, filled by 2002
2004	Deposit 10YR 4/3; clay; fill of Cut 2005
2005	Structure Pipe services
2006	Cut Construction cut, filled by 2004
2007	Deposit 2.5YR 4/3; clay; natural

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Description
3000	Deposit 10YR 8/1, concrete
3001	Deposit 2.5YR 4/3; brick, hardcore
3002	Structure Brick surface
3003	Structure Sandstone wall
3004	Deposit 2.5YR 4/3; clay
3005	Deposit 10YR 7/1; mortar
3006	Deposit 2.5YR 6/3; brick rubble
3007	Deposit 10YR 3/2; clay; fill of Cut 3009
3008	Structure Brick surface

3009	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 3007
3010	Deposit	10YR 3/2; clay; fill of Cut 3011
3011	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 3010
3012	Structure	Brick setting, within Cut 3023
3013	Deposit	10YR 5/6; sand; fill of Cut 3014
3014	Cut	Pit, filled by 1013 and 3022
3015	Deposit	7.5YR 3/3; silty clay; fill of Cut 3016
3016	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 3015
3017	Deposit	10YR 4/3; silty clay; fill of Cut 3018
3018	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 3017
3019	Structure	Wall foundations
3020	Structure	Brick wall
3021	Structure	Brick surface
3022	Deposit	5YR 3/4; silty clay; fill of Cut 3014
3023	Cut	Brick setting
3024	Deposit	7.5YR 4/2; silty clay; fill of Cut 3025
3025	Cut	Foundation cut, filled by 3019 and 3024
3026	Cut	Construction cut, filled by 3003 and 3004
3027	Deposit	5YR 3/4; silty clay; fill of Cut 3028
3028	Cut	Construction cut, filled by 3027 and 3029
3029	Structure	Pipe services
3030	Structure	10YR 8/1, concrete surface
3031	Structure	Sandstone slab
3032	Cut	Foundation cut, filled by 3008, 3030 and 3031

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Description	
4000	Deposit	10YR 8/1, concrete
4001	Deposit	2.5YR 4/3; brick, hardcore
4002	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of Cut 4005
4003	Deposit	10YR 6/4; clay; fill of Cut 4024
4004	Deposit	10YR 6/1; clay; fill of Cut 4006
4005	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 4002
4006	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 4004
4007	Deposit	10YR 4/3; silty clay; fill of Cut 4008
4008	Cut	Post hole, filled by 4007
4009	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of Cut 4011
4010	Structure	Stone wall
4011	Cut	Construction cut, filled by 4009 and 4010
4012	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of Cut 4016
4013	Deposit	10YR 5/1; silty clay; fill of Cut 4017
4014	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silty clay; fill of Cut 4021
4015	Deposit	10YR 5/1; silty clay; fill of Cut 4022
4016	Cut	Post hole, filled by 4012
4017	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 4013
4018	Deposit	10YR 5/1; silty clay; fill of Cut 4020
4019	Structure	Sandstone wall
4020	Cut	Construction cut, filled by 4018
4021	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 4014
4022	Cut	Post hole, filled by 4015
4023	Deposit	10YR 6/4; clay
4024	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 4003 and 4023
4025	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silty clay; fill of Cut 4016

APPENDIX 4

Finds Catalogue

Land at Boothby`s Garage, Falconers Road, Scarborough 06.06.06

Context	Type	Small Find	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
Evaluation Trench 3						
3005	CBM		1	Fragment		Undated
3006	Pottery		1	1 body sherd	20	12th/14th century
	CBM		1		25	
3013	Pottery		2	2 rim sherds	11	19th/20th century
	Animal Bone		2	Fragments	4	
3015	Pottery		6	6 body sherds		Early 18th century
			3	3 rim sherds		
	Flint		2	1 flake, 1 chunk	63	
3017	Pottery		3	3 body sherds	15	Early 18th century
	CBM		1	Fragment	120	
	Animal Bone		1	Fragment	2	
	Flint		1	Fragment	16	
Evaluation Trench 4						
4002	Pottery		1	1 body sherd	57	17th/18th century
	Flint	1	1	Core	11	
	Clay pipe		1	Stem fragment		
	Glass		2	Bottle fragments		
	Slate		2	Fragments		
4004	Pottery		1	1 body sherd	35	Romano-British
	Animal Bone		1	Fragment	26	
4007	CBM		2	Fragments	20	18th century
	Glass		1	Fragment	1	
4009	CBM		3	Fragments	669	18th/19th century
	Clay pipe		1	Stem fragment	1	
	Glass		1	Bottle fragment	2	
4014	Pottery		1	1 body sherd		33 Early 18th century
	Clay pipe		1	1 Bowls Spur frag		5 Early 18th century

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive L

Land at Boothby`s Garage, Falconers Road, Scarborough 06.06.06

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 1
2	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 3
3	1:20	Plan	Cut 1009
4	1:10	Section	Section plan showing contexts 3012, 3014 and 3023
5	1:20	Plan	Cuts 3014 and 3023
6	1:20	Plan	Cut 3025
7	1:20	Plan	Cuts 1011 and 1013
8	1:10	Section	North west facing section of trench 3
9	1:10	Section	North west facing section of linear Cuts 3016 and 3018
10	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 4
11	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 4
12	1:10	Section	South east facing section of trench 3
13	1:20	Plan	Cuts 3009, 3011, 3016, 3018 and 3032
14	1:20	Section	South west facing section of trench 1
15	1:20	Section	South facing section of trench 1
16	1:20	Plan	Deposits 4012, 4013, 4014 and 4015
17	1:10	Section	North east facing section of trench 3
18	1:100	Plan	Site location plan
19	1:20	Plan	Cuts 4016, 4017, 4021, and 4022
20	1:10	Section	South west facing section of Wall structure 4010
21	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 2
22	1:20	Section	North east facing section of trench 2
23	1:20	Plan	Deposit 4022
24	1:10	Section	South east facing section of trench 4
25	1:10	Section	North east facing section of trench 4
26	1:10	Profile	Profile of Post hole 4008
27	1:20	Plan	Cut 4024

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Archive Listing

Land at Boothby`s Garage, Falconers Road, Scarborough 06.06.06

Film 865 Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Post ex photo of construction cut 1004	1 x 0.5m	South/west
3	Post ex photo of construction cut 1004	1 x 0.5m	South/west
4	Linear cut, pit cut 3011, 3014	1 x 1m	North east
5	Linear cut, pit cut 3011, 3014	1 x 1m	North east
6	Pre ex photo deposit 1015	1 x 1m	East
7	Pre ex photo deposit 1015	1 x 1m	East
8	Linear & wall 3003, 3018	1 x 0.5m	East
9	Linear & wall 3003, 3018	1 x0.5m	East
10	linear features 4005,4006	1x2m 1x0.5m	South/east
11	linear features 4005,4006	1x2m 1x0.5m	South/east
12	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	North/east
13	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	North/east
14	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	South/west
15	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	South/west
16	Photo of stone drain 1020	1 x 1m	South/west
17	Photo of stone drain 1020	1 x 1m	South/west
18	Cut of linear 3009	1 x 1m	East
19	Cut of linear 3009	1 x 1m	East
20	Linear cut 3016	1x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
21	Linear cut 3016	1x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
22	Wall 4010 & construction cut 4011	1x 2m	North east
23	Wall 4010 & construction cut 4011	1x 2m	North/east
24	Stone lined drain 1020	1 x 0.5m	South/east
25	Stone lined drain 1020	1 x0.5m	South/east
26	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
27	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
28	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/west
29	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/west
30	West facing section trench 1	2 x 1m	East
31	West facing section trench 1	2 x 1m	East
32	Overall photo trench 3	1x2m 1x1m	South/west
33	Overall photo trench 3	1x2m 1x1m	South/west
34	Wall 4019 7 cuts 4020, 4017	2x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
35	Wall 4019 7 cuts 4020, 4017	2x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
36	Wall 4010, cut 4011, posthole 4008	1x1m 1x0.5m	South/east
37	Wall 4010, cut 4011, posthole 4008	1x1m 1x0.5m	South/east

Film 899 Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I D	N/A	N/A
2	post ex photo of construction cut 1004	1x 0.5m	South/west
3	post ex photo of construction cut 1004	1x 0.5m	South/west
4	Linear cut, pitcut 3011 3014	1x1m	North east

5	Linear cut, pitcut 3011 3014	1x1m	North east
6	Pre ex photo deposit 1015	1x1m	East
7	Pre ex photo deposit 1015	1x1m	East
8	Linear & wall 3003, 3018	1x 0.5m	East
9	Linear & wall 3003, 3018	1x 0.5m	East
10	Linear features 4005, 4006	1x2m 1x0.5m	South/east
11	Linear features 4005, 4006	1x2m 1x0.5m	South/east
12	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	North/east
13	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	North/east
14	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	South/west
15	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	South/west
16	Photo of stone drain 1020	1 x 1m	South/west
17	Photo of stone drain 1020	1 x 1m	South/west
18	Cut of linear 3009	1 x 1m	East
19	Cut of linear 3009	1 x 1m	East
20	Linear cut 3016	1x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
21	Linear cut 3016	1x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
22	Wall 4010 & construction cut 4011	1 x 2m	North/east
23	Wall 4010 & construction cut 4011	1 x 2m	North/east
24	Stone lined drain 1020	1 x 0.5m	South/east
25	Stone lined drain 1020	1 x 0.5m	South/east
26	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
27	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
28	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/west
29	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/west
30	West facing section trench 1	2 x 1m	East
31	West facing section trench 1	2 x 1m	East
32	Overall photo trench 3	1x2m 1x1m	South/west
33	Overall photo trench 3	1x2m 1x1m	south/west
34	Wall 4019 & cuts 4020, 4017	2x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
35	Wall 4019 & cuts 4020, 4017	2x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
36	Wall 4010, cut 4011, posthole 4008	1x1m 1x0.5m	South/east
37	Wall 4010, cut 4011, posthole 4008	1x1m 1x0.5m	South/east

Film 914 Colour print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Post ex photo of construction cut 1004	1 x 0.5m	South/west
3	Post ex photo of construction cut 1004	1 x 0.5m	South/west
4	Linear cut, pit cut 3011, 3014	1 x 1m	North east
5	Linear cut, pit cut 3011, 3014	1 x 1m	North east
6	Pre ex photo deposit 1015	1 x 1m	East
7	Pre ex photo deposit 1015	1 x 1m	East
8	Linear & wall 3003, 3018	1 x 0.5m	East
9	Linear & wall 3003, 3018	1 x 0.5m	East
10	linear features 4005,4006	1x2m 1x0.5m	South/east
11	linear features 4005,4006	1x2m 1x0.5m	South/east
12	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	North/east
13	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	North/east
14	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	South/west
15	Post ex photo 1015	2 x 1m	South/west
16	Photo of stone drain 1020	1 x 1m	South/west
17	Photo of stone drain 1020	1 x 1m	South/west

18	Cut of linear 3009	1 x 1m	East
19	Cut of linear 3009	1 x 1m	East
20	Linear cut 3016	1x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
21	Linear cut 3016	1x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
22	Wall 4010 & construction cut 4011	1x 2m	North east
23	Wall 4010 & construction cut 4011	1x 2m	North/east
24	Stone lined drain 1020	1 x 0.5m	South/east
25	Stone lined drain 1020	1 x0.5m	South/east
26	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
27	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
28	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/west
29	Final photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/west
30	West facing section trench 1	2 x 1m	East
31	West facing section trench 1	2 x 1m	East
32	Overall photo trench 3	1x2m 1x1m	South/west
33	Overall photo trench 3	1x2m 1x1m	South/west
34	Wall 4019 7 cuts 4020, 4017	2x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
35	Wall 4019 7 cuts 4020, 4017	2x1m 1x0.5m	North/west
36	Wall 4010, cut 4011, posthole 4008	1x1m 1x0.5m	South/east
37	Wall 4010, cut 4011, posthole 4008	1x1m 1x0.5m	South/east

Film 919 Colour Print

Frame	description	Scale	Facing
24	Pre ex photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
25	Pre ex photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
26	Pre ex photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
27	Pre ex photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
28	General photo of site	N/A	South/east
29	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	North/west
30	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	North/west
31	General photo of site	N/A	North/east
32	General photo of site	N/A	North/east
33	General photo of site	N/A	North
34	General photo of site	N/A	North
35	General photo of site	N/A	North

Film 920 Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
14	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
15	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
16	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
17	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
18	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	North/east
19	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	North/east
20	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	South/west
21	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	South/west
22	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	North/west
23	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	South/west
24	Pit 1009	1 x 0.5m	East
25	Pit 1009	1 x 0.5m	East
26	Pit 3012, bricks 3014	1 x 1m	East
27	Pit 3014, brick setting 3012	1 x 1m	East
28	Pits 3014,3021	1 x 1m	East

29	Pits 3014,3021	1 x 1m	East
30	Linear cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	East
31	Linear cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	East
32	Linear feature	1 x 1m	South/west
33	Linear feature	1 x 1m	South/west
34	Wall 3019	1 x 0.5m	North/west
35	Wall 3019	1 x 0.5m	North/west
36	Pit 1013	1 x 0.5m	South/east
37	Pit 1013	1 x 0.5m	South/east

Film 921 Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
14	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
15	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
16	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
17	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
18	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	North/east
19	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	North/east
20	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	South/west
21	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	South/west
22	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	North/west
23	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	South/west
24	Pit 1009	1 x 0.5m	East
25	Pit 1009	1 x 0.5m	East
26	Pit 3012, bricks 3014	1 x 1m	East
27	Pit 3014, brick setting 3012	1 x 1m	East
28	Pits 3014,3021	1 x 1m	East
29	Pits 3014,3021	1 x 1m	East
30	Linear cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	East
31	Linear cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	East
32	Linear feature	1 x 1m	South/west
33	Linear feature	1 x 1m	South/west
34	Wall 3019	1 x 0.5m	North/west
35	Wall 3019	1 x 0.5m	North/west
36	Pit 1013	1 x 0.5m	South/east
37	Pit 1013	1 x 0.5m	South/east

Film 922 Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
14	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
15	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	South/west
16	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
17	Overall photo trench 1	3 x 1m	North/east
18	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	North/east
19	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	North/east
20	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	South/west
21	Pre ex photo trench 4	3 x 1m	South/west
22	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	North/west
23	Pre ex photo trench 3	3 x 1m	South/west
24	Pit 1009	1 x 0.5m	East
25	Pit 1009	1 x 0.5m	East
26	Pit 3012, bricks 3014	1 x 1m	East

27	Pit 3014, brick setting 3012	1 x 1m	East
28	Pits 3014,3021	1 x 1m	East
29	Pits 3014,3021	1 x 1m	East
30	Linear cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	East
31	Linear cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	East
32	Linear feature	1 x 1m	South/west
33	Linear feature	1 x 1m	South/west
34	Wall 3019	1 x 0.5m	North/west
35	Wall 3019	1 x 0.5m	North/west
36	Pit 1013	1 x 0.5m	South/east
37	Pit 1013	1 x 0.5m	South/east

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Archive Listing

Land at Boothby`s Garage, Falconers Road, Scarborough 06.06.06

Evaluation Trench 1

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
1	1019	Stone drain fill	GBA	1

Evaluation Trench 3

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
2	3017	Linear Feature fill	GBA	2
3	3015	Linear Feature fill	GBA	2

Evaluation Trench 4

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
4	4012	Linear Feature fill	GBA	2
5	4014	Linear Feature fill	GBA	1
6	4015	Post hole fill	GBA	1
7	4023	Linear Feature fill	GBA	1

APPENDIX 6

Project Team Details

Land at Boothby`s Garage, Falconers Road, Scarborough 06.06.06

Fieldwork

Mark Stephens *director*
Charles Rickaby
Charlie Morris
Geoff Wilson

Post-excavation

Mark Stephens *report*
Charles Rickaby *Appendices*
Nigel Cavanagh *editorial*
Dave Knight *CAD and illustrations*

Finds

Mark Stephens *dating/analysis*
Charlie Morris *processing*
Charles Rickaby *cataloging*

Environmental

Charlie Morris *processing*
Charles Rickaby *cataloging*

APPENDIX 7

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING BRIEF

LAND AT BOOTHBY'S GARAGE, FALCONERS ROAD, SCARBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

1. Summary

- 1.1 A mixed hotel and commercial development is proposed on the site of the former Boothby's Garage, to the north of Falconers Road, Scarborough, North Yorkshire. The application site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest, close to the defences of the Newborough of the medieval town of Scarborough. There has been limited archaeological investigation in this part of the town, and the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits is unknown. The town ditch has been recorded in the area between Huntriss Row and Bar Street, to the east of the application site. There is felt to be potential for extra-mural settlement dating to the medieval and later periods in this area outside the town defences, which may be disturbed and/or destroyed by the proposed development.
- 1.2 In response to consultation on a planning application for the development archaeological evaluation of the site has been advised by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council to assess the archaeological impact of development proposals. This is in order that an informed and reasonable decision can be taken as to whether the development should proceed in its present form. If so, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains, in accordance with Policy E28 of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has, therefore, been prepared to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation at the request of Hayes Lazenby, acting on behalf of the applicant.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy E28 of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. The scheme does not comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation (ICE *et al* 2004), or similar agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR TA 04223 88443, see Figure 1)

- 3.1 The site lies within the modern town of Scarborough, on the east coast of North Yorkshire. The development site is situated immediately north-east of the junction of Vernon Road and Falconers Road. This area lies at the western end of Scarborough's historic core. The site is an irregular-shaped block of land presently occupied by the Boothby's Garage site and a building in commercial use at no. 8 Vernon Road. The site is c. 0.14 hectares in extent and is bounded to the north by Vernon Place, to the east by properties on Falconers Square, to the south by Falconers Road and to the west by properties on Vernon Road.
- 3.2 The frontage of the site, along Falconers Road was formerly occupied by the forecourt of a petrol station and there is an extant canopy, jiosk and fuel pumps, as well as a number of below-ground petrol tanks, associated manhole covers and services cut into area of concrete and tarmac hardstanding (see Spatial Data Ltd drawing of existing site survey, scale 1:100, dated November 2005).
- 3.3 This scheme of archaeological work has arisen at the request of Hayes Lazenby, acting on behalf of the applicants. A full planning application was submitted to Scarborough Borough Council in March 2006, reference 06/00203/FL. The proposals include the demolition of

existing buildings on the site, which include the present Boothby's garage and a building in commercial use at no. 8 Vernon Road. The site will be redeveloped to include a hotel with associated facilities and separate units to be used for commercial purposes, as well as a new transformer building and car parking. The existing site survey details are illustrated on a drawing prepared by Spatial Data Ltd (scale 1:100, dated November 2005). The proposed ground floor plan is illustrated on a drawing prepared by Hayes Lazenby (ref. 00705/07A, scale 1:100, dated January 2006).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of potential archaeological importance, just outside the defences of the Newborough of the medieval town of Scarborough. The history and archaeology of the town has been well documented; documentary research and assessment of previous archaeological discoveries provides an historic framework and context within which to place the current evaluation (Pearson 1987 & 2005; Crouch & Pearson eds 2001).
- 4.2 The Newborough of Scarborough is believed to have been created by King Henry II in the second half of the 12th century and extended the area of settlement in medieval Scarborough to the west of the Oldborough which occupied the promontory adjacent to the site of the castle on the headland. It is suggested that the Newborough was laid out over cultivated land and that its layout was based on existing field boundaries. The Newborough was delimited on its western side by defences which were probably not constructed until the 13th century and comprised a ditch and rampart, which were later supplemented by a stone wall by the 16th century. The line of these defences survived into the 19th century and they are depicted on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map of the town. The line of the defences is believed to run between Huntriss Row and Bar Street, to the east of the site of proposed development, with a gate at Newborough Bar. However, no remains of this line of defence have been recorded in modern times (Pearson 1987: 22 & Gazetteer Area 17; Crouch & Pearson eds 2001: 89; Pearson 2001:23).
- 4.3 The extent to which there was extramural settlement and activity beyond the Newborough defences is unknown. There has been little previous archaeological fieldwork in these areas. The second half of the 18th century saw the first significant development outside the medieval boundary on the south-western side of the town, south of the road out of Newborough Bar as this part of the town became more fashionable. This phase of expansion continued into the early Victorian period (Pearson 2005:17). Former buildings are known to have occupied the site of proposed development and are shown on Wood's map of 1828 and the 1852 Ordnance Survey map of this area (Pearson 2005:Figure 16). The aim of the proposed evaluation is to identify whether there is evidence for medieval or earlier activity within the area of proposed development.
- 4.4 Archaeological information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, Development & Countryside Service, Buseiness & Environmental Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 532558.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
- .1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
 - .2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

.3 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Tenders

6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire*.

7. Variations to Work

7.1 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.

8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

8.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming:

- a) the date of commencement,
- b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and
- c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.

8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.

8.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:

.1 a meeting or discussion prior to the commencement of the field evaluation to agree in writing the locations of the proposed trial trenches.

.2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.

.3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.

8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.

9. Brief

9.1 Archaeological contractors should quote for an area of 40m² to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits within the site of proposed development. A maximum of 5 trenches is suggested.

9.2 These trenches are to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits within the site of proposed development. Their precise location and size must be agreed with the commissioning body prior to excavation (see 8.5.1

above). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

- 9.3 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of the trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.
- 9.4 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 9.5 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 9.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the *Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice* (DCMS 2002).
- 9.7 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress. Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).
- 9.8 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.9 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. The guidance of Jones (ed 2006) should be followed. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) should be followed.
- 9.10 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. For this evaluation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of one scientific date to be obtained.
- 9.11 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) should be followed.

- 9.12 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Samples should be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of animal bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.
- 9.13 Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible. In accordance with the English Heritage Guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 30 and 40 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should be of the order of 10 litres. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate and for this evaluation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of 3 bulk samples to be taken.
- 9.14 Should any articulated human burials be discovered, the remains should be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage, unless their removal can be justified. In case of query, the advice of the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and commissioning body should be sought and a site meeting convened where appropriate.
- 9.15 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

10. Archive

- 10.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Preparation and deposition of the site archive should be undertaken with reference to the appropriate museum guidelines and standards, to Walker (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) and the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, the Scarborough Museum & Gallery Service is suggested.
- 10.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their detailed requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.
- 10.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

11. Copyright

- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive and North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 11.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

12. Report

- 12.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, the research questions applicable to the site, and the deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads, and levels related to Ordnance Datum. In case of query as to the nearest OS bench mark, the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC should be contacted.
- 12.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the museum accepting the archive, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, the Scarborough Archaeological & Historical Society, the local planning authority and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.
- 12.4 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 12.5 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

13. Further Information

- 13.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

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Development & Countryside Service
Business & Environmental Services
County Hall
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13.2 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

13.3 References

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