

06/01737/FWL

rec 4/10/06

4018 parish

NYCC HER	
SNY	11372
ENY	3437
CNY	5842
Parish	4018
Rec'd	02/10/2006

**Land East of Scalby Road
Scalby
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Proposed New Rugby Club
TA 0145 9146**

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	3
Non-Technical Summary	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Site Description	5
3. Aims and Objectives	6
4. Methodology	6
5. Results	6
6. Impact of the Development	16
7. Conclusions and Recommendations	17
8. References and Bibliography	18
9. List of Contributors	20

Figure List

		Page
1.	Site Location Map. Scale 1:25,000	21
2.	Proposed Development Area. Scale 1:10,000.	22
3.	Plan of the Open Fields in Scalby (after J. Rushton).	23
4.	Extract from the 1771 Enclosure Plan of the Manor of Scalby (NYCRO: NRRD BQ no 1. I/SCA [MIC 289, 2234/420])	24
5.	Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1854. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile.	25
6.	Extract from the 1870 Scarborough to Whitby Railway Plan (NYCRO: QDP(M) 171 [MIC 2750 440]).	26
7.	Extract from the 1890 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile.	27
8.	Extract from the 1912 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile.	28
9.	Extract from the 1928 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile.	29
10.	Extract from the 1930 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:10560.	30
11.	Extract from the 1938 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:10560.	31
12.	Extract from the 1969 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2500.	32
13.	Plan of the Conservation Area, Archaeological Sites and Finds.	33
14.	Location of Plates. Scale 1:10000.	34
15.	Site Development Plan. Scale 1:2500	35

Plate List	Page
1. View to the west of the Proposed Development Area. Facing West.	36
2. View of Scalby Road. Facing North.	36
3. View of Scalby Road. Facing South.	37
4. View of Hedgerow on Western Boundary of Site. Facing North.	37
5. View of Proposed Development Area from Scalby Road. Facing East.	38
6. View of Hedgerow on the Southern Boundary of Northern Field. Facing West.	38
7. View of Ashcroft. Facing North-west.	39
8. View of Northern Field. Facing East.	39
9. View of Pond. Facing North-east.	40
10. View of Footpath along Old Railway Line. Facing North.	40
11. View of Former Clay Pits, east of the Proposed Development Area. Facing East.	41
12. View of Laid Hawthorn in Northern Hedge Boundary. Facing North.	41
13. View of Proposed Development Area. Facing East.	42
14. View of Proposed Development Area. Facing West.	42
15. View of Burrows in Northern Hedge Boundary Bank. Facing North	43

**Land East of Scalby Road
Scalby
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Proposed New Rugby Club
TA 0145 9146**

Non-Technical Summary

This report has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd under instruction from Simon Ward, acting on behalf of Scarborough Rugby Club, to assess the Historical and Archaeological background of, and the impact of the development on, land to the east of A171 Scalby Road and to the west of the former Whitby to Scarborough Railway Line at Scalby, North Yorkshire.

The site is currently farmland, consisting of two fields; one being set-aside and the second consisting of pasture bordered by hawthorn and blackthorn hedges.

Whilst no known archaeological sites are recorded on the proposed site, the assessment has revealed that Prehistoric artefacts have been found in the vicinity.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeological Assessment and report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd under instruction from Simon Ward on behalf of Scarborough Rugby Club, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background of, and assess the impact of the redevelopment on, a plot of land east of A171 Scalby Road and to the west of the former Whitby to Scarborough Railway Line at Scalby, North Yorkshire (TA 0145 9146: Figs. 1 & 2).

- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Guidance No. 16), and by the Scarborough Local Development Plan (Objective C13).

- 1.3 The Archaeological Assessment was funded by Scarborough Rugby Club.
- 1.4 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 Scalby is a village located 4km north of Scarborough, in the District of Scarborough, North Yorkshire on the eastern edge of the North York Moors. The area of the proposed redevelopment is located to the north of Scalby and to the east of Scalby Road (the A171 Scarborough to Whitby Road) and the former Scarborough to Whitby Railway Line (now a footpath), c. 100m north of the northern boundary of the village (TA 0145 9146 - Pls. 1-15). The site is currently partly of farmland, with Ashcroft and farmland to the north and farmland and the present Rugby Football Ground to the south (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The site comprises the entire northern field and 40m of the southern field, in total 660m by 200m, covering 13.2 hectares (Fig. 2). The entrance from Scalby Road is in the south-western corner of the northern field and the north-western corner of the southern field.
- 2.3 The site stands at heights of between 70m AOD and 50m AOD, Scalby Road stands at a height of 61m AOD.
- 2.4 The site lies on soils of the Salop Soil Association (711m), described as *'slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey fine loamy and clayey soils associated with fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging'*, over solid geology of *'reddish till mostly derived from Permian Triassic rocks'* (Mackney et al 1983).

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of the Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of archaeological significance within the study area
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate the impact of the development on the sites

4. Methodology

4.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, enclosure awards, parish registers, the Ordnance Survey and the Historic Environment Records, and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. A search was conducted of the Local Studies Section of Scarborough Library and the Archives at the North Yorkshire Record Office. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted and are referenced in the Bibliography (Section 8).

5. Results

5.1 The site is located to the 100m north of the village of Scalby, which is located in the parish of Newby and Scalby in the Scarborough District of North Yorkshire. Scalby is located on the east coast of North Yorkshire, east of the North York Moors National Park, approximately 4.5km north of Scarborough, and 29km from Whitby.

5.2 Site Walkover

A site walkover was conducted on 26th September 2006 (Fig. 14; Pls. 1-15). The fields are bounded by laid hawthorn hedgerows with a mature ash tree on the eastern hedge. Other species in the hedgerows include elder, wild rose, blackthorn, bramble and holly. The northern field is currently set-aside with arable stubble, the southern field is pasture. The north field had an area of standing water (Pl. 9), and the ground conditions were wet and clayey underfoot. No artefacts were observed during the walkover. There is a dyke

along the southern boundary of the Northern Field and a bank on the Northern Boundary of the Northern Field, which is heavily burrowed in places (Pl. 15).

5.3 Historical Background

5.3.1 Scalby lies in the parish of Newby and Scalby in the Wapentake of Pickering Lythe in the North Riding of Yorkshire (now North Yorkshire). The Manor of Scalby comprises the Townships of Burniston, Scalby, Newby and Throxenby. The place name of Scalby means 'farm by a church at the head of the moor', and derives from the Old Norse for Skalli's Farm from the name "Skalli" and "by" meaning farm (Smith 1979, 108-9).

5.3.2 Scalby is noted in the Domesday Book of 1086 with Newby and Burniston in the fee of Falsgrave, when it was known as 'Skallebi'. The full listing is Under Land of the King :- *"In Falsgrave and Northfield (Farm), its outlier, there are 15 carucates of land taxable, which 8 ploughs can plough. Tosti held this manor as one manor. Now it is the King's. There are there 5 villagers who have 2 ploughs. Woodland pasture, 3 leagues long and 2 leagues wide. In all, 6 leagues long and 4 wide. Value before 1066 £56; now 30s. To this manor belongs the jurisdiction of these lands: Osgodby, 4 c.; Lebberston; Gristhorpe; 'Scawthorpe'; Eterstorp; Rodebestorp; Filey; 'Burton (Dale)'; (High, Middle and Low) Deepdale; (West) Ayton; 'Newton'; Preston (Hill); Hutton (Busel); Martin (Garth); Wykeham; Ruston; Thirley (Cotes); Stainton (dale); Burniston; **Scalby**; Cloughton. In all, there are 84 carucates taxable, which 42 ploughs can plough. In these there were 108 freemen with 46 ploughs; now there are 7 freemen, 15 villagers and 14 smallholders who have 7 1/2 ploughs. The rest is waste"* (Faull and Stinson 1986, 299a & b); and also *"The King, in FALSGRAVE, 10 carucates; the King, in Northfield (Farm), 5 carucates; the King, in Osgodby, 4 carucates; The King, in Thirley (Cotes), Stainton(dale) and **Scalby**, 14 carucates"* (ibid, 380c).

5.3.3 Scalby lay within the eastern ward (known as Scalby Ward) of the Royal Forest of Pickering, which was established c. 1106 by Henry I (Rushton 2002). Scalby had a hall and a mill in the twelfth century. In 1267, Henry III

granted the manor of Scalby to his son Edmund. Scalby came into the ownership of the Percy family, then passed to Henry Duke of Lancaster whose estates passed to his two daughters, Maude and Blanche, in 1362. Blanche married John of Gaunt, later Duke of Lancaster. The manor still belongs to the Duchy Lancaster.

- 5.3.4 Surveys undertaken of the Lordship from the thirteenth to eighteenth century recorded the boundaries of the manor. Rushton's work on these documents as pertaining to Scalby is as follows :

The boundaries of the manor are *"The sea side at Peasholm. westwards along Peasholm Beck, to Thrush bridge by bounds between the Manor of Northstead and town fields of Falsgrave... northwards by the Rawdike place called ClaggGapps. northwards to the ditch called Kyngesdik. westwards to the King's Bridge. northwards to Ellen Cross, Greatay Head, Steancrossegate, boulder stone with hole in it, in the head of Cowme Bought, the Thvisedykes, Cripple Grains, Kirklaw along the brow of the hill to Copkeld Brook and to Grew Beck. eastwards down Grew to boulderstone in its nether end. northwards along a beck between the ditch of Ellis Close and Hackness lordship. eastwards up Thorlawe beck to a standing stone at the Beck head. Northwards up Skitby Brow, stone to stone to stone on the height of Skitby and a standing stone in Hardas dale end. northwest to a howe on the height of Hardas, a spring in Tadale end. north to Swinestie hagg, to Sandhillhowe, Rownantree Howe, a boulder stone at south end of a little gill called Piridge about a rood from the hill, a little howe on the south side of Piridge sike. west to Piridge, howes on the height of Piridge, on the of Piridge and on the north end of Piridge. east to three boulder stones, to the west end of Green Dyke down Piridge Syke to the head of Thorneybec; down Thorney beck, south of Haybron bridge and beck east to the sea. southwards by the sea bank to Newland and Little Cliff, and by Cloughton fields, Burniston fields, Scalby fields, Newby fields, Throsanby fields to Peasholm where it began".* (Rushton 2002, 17-18)

- 5.3.5 A kiln belonging to Scalby manor was recorded in documents dated to 1313-1314 as being located "in the Waste" of the manor of Scalby (Page 1923, 477). A lime kiln and two forges are also recorded from this period at Newby and Burniston respectively (ibid). This information suggests that small scale industrial processes were being undertaken away from the villages and utilising marginal land.
- 5.3.6 Between 1771 and 1777, 4000 acres in the manor of Scalby were enclosed by Act of Parliament (Act II Geo III c. 51 (Private) 1771). The Commissioners were John Cleaver, William Willmott, Edward Hebb, Joseph Butler and John Foord. The open fields of Scalby, called Scalby North Field, Scalby Middle Field and Scalby South Field, were enclosed.
- 5.3.7 An award of Exchange for the Tithes of Scalby dated 1856 is held at the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, but there is no map base.
- 5.3.8 Regressing from documentary evidence in section 5.3.8 the farming families working the proposed development area are Coates and Cockerill. Baines' Trade Directory of 1823 lists Jonathon Coates and John Cockerill as farmers, and a Jonathon Coates is listed in White's Trade Directory of 1840. The Transcription of the North Riding Landowners in 1871 notes William Coates of Scalby as owning 21 acres with a rentable value of £76. Possibly the same William Coates of Summerville House, and William Cockerill of Cum boots are recorded in Bulmers' Directory of 1890 as farmers.
- 5.3.9 The land purchased for the railway at the eastern end of the proposed development area belonged to two parties: Sir Harcourt Johnstone (occupied by John Cockerill - Pasture Field 53), and the Duchy of Lancaster (occupied by William Coates - Pasture field 54) (NYCRO: QDP(M)171 - MIC2750 470). Construction began in 1872, but stalled in 1878 due to financial difficulties with costs at £649,813. Work continued in 1879 and the line opened in 1885. In 1898 the Scarborough to Whitby Railway was purchased by North Eastern Railways for £261,673. Scalby station closed to passengers in 1953. The

railway line was closed in 1965 and *"in 1974 the station and bridge were completely demolished to make way for flats"* (Lidster 1986).

5.4 Cartographic Background

5.4.1 Rushton's work on the medieval landscape of the parish of Scalby (Rushton 2002, 16) places the proposed development site within Scalby North Field (Fig. 3).

5.4.2 The 1771 Enclosure Award Plan (Act II Geo III c. 51 Private 1771) shows the enclosure of Scalby North Field from the Burniston Parish Boundary to Comer Point, along Scalby Road to the north of Scalby Village across the Cow Wath Beck and the Ings to the Sea into thirteen fields (Fig. 4). The Proposed Development Area was owned by His Majesty and valued £38 5s 38d, and Robinson Farside whose land was worth £42.

5.4.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows both fields with planted sub divisions, which no longer survive (Fig. 5). The land to the south-east of the Proposed Development Area is titled "the Ings".

5.4.4 The 1870 Plan of the Proposed Route of the Scarborough to Whitby Railway cut through the land between the Scarborough to Whitby road and Cow Wath Beck thus creating the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development Area (Fig. 6).

5.4.5 On the 1890 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 7), the Proposed Development Area covers Fields 161, 554, and parts of Fields 162 and 525 with the Scarborough to Whitby Railway forming the eastern boundary. There are two ponds in Field 161, one pond in Field 162, and a footpath on the south side of Fields 161 and 554.

5.4.6 On the 1912 Edition Ordnance Survey Map, the Northern Fields are numbered 559 and 556 and the Southern Fields are numbered 560 and 513 (Fig. 8). The railway is called N.E.R. Scarborough & Whitby.

5.4.7 The 1928 Edition Ordnance Survey Map, shows four fields within the Proposed Development Area, numbered 259, 262, 258 and 302. The railway is described as L.N.E.R. Scarborough & Whitby (Fig. 9).

5.4.8 There are no changes on the 1930 and 1938 Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (Figs. 10 & 11).

5.4.9 By 1969, the Ordnance Survey Map shows two fields, numbered 4851 and 4938. There is one pond in Field 4850, Ashcroft has been built to the north on Scalby Road and the Railway has been dismantled (Fig. 12).

5.4.10 The 2000 Edition Ordnance Survey Map no longer shows the pond in the northern field, the only difference from 1968 survey (Fig. 2).

5.5 Archaeological Background

5.5.1 The historic core of Scalby is a designated Conservation Area (Fig. 13) including parts of North Street, South Street, Stony Lane, Scalby Road, Hay Lane and Carr Lane, and all of Church Hill, Low Street and High Street.

5.5.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the parish of Scalby.

5.5.3 Prehistoric activity is recorded south and north of the Proposed Development Area, and comprises a burial mound and several artifact find spots (Fig. 14). A Round Barrow was opened in 1843 near Camboots in "*which were found two urns, with arrow heads of flint, and some bones* (TA 01 90; NMR No. TA 09 SW 10). *In Scarborough Museum, where these relics were deposited, is also an ancient pitcher, found in Scalby Churchyard* (TA 00 90). *On the estate of Mr. Hardcastle, in "Duck Field" was found, by a tenant farmer, Mr. Manson, a girdle of pure gold, 35 inches long weighing 21/2 ounces*" (NMR No. TA 09 SW 3 :Transcript from Bulmers' Directory of 1890). Other spot finds include an Iron Age Beehive Quern found at Spittle Farm, Burniston (TA 011 931; NMR No. TA 09 SW), a Bronze Age decorated axe from Scalby

Beck (TA 020 905; NMR No. TA 09 SW 14; Scarborough Museum Accession No. 818.98), another Bronze Age axe from Scalby (TA 01 90; NMR No. TA 09 SW 12), a Bronze Age axe hammer from Scalby (TA 01 90; NMR No. TA 09 SW 13), an Early Bronze Age flanged axe from Scalby Beck (TA 020 905; NMR No. TA 09 SW 11), a Bronze Age stone axe hammer from Scalby (TA 011 905; NMR No. TA 09 SW 15) and a Bronze Age hoard, comprising fifteen socketed and lopped axes, a blade of a broken socketed axe, two pieces of hollow cast socketed spears, one socketed chisel, one socketed gouge with conical socket, one broken handle from a sword and a bronze from a crucible, which was found at Scalby Ness after a cliff fall in 1916 (TA0361 9086; NMR No. TA 09 SW 1). No prehistoric finds have been found within the Proposed Development Area.

Potential: moderate

5.5.4 Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society have noted a possible Roman Road at Moor Lane, Throxenby. No Roman spot finds or sites have been has been noted within 1km of the Proposed Development Area.

Potential: low

5.5.5 Scalby has a pre-Norman Conquest formation from place-name evidence (MNY15905), but no archaeological sites nor finds date from this period within 1 km of the Proposed Development Area.

Potential: low

5.5.6 Burniston, Newby, Throxenby, Scalby and Hatterboard are all medieval settlements (MNY 24736; MNY 24737). The site of a medieval chapel (NMR No. TA 09 SW 9) is recorded at Chapel Garth, Burniston. There is documentary evidence from 1590 and references to the chapel in the garth belonging the Ship Inn in 1829 (TA 0135 9293). A medieval kiln site is noted by Scarborough and District Archaeological Society at Newby (TA 015 899) with finds dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. No medieval finds are known from the Proposed Development Site.

Potential: low

5.5.7 There are no recorded post-medieval finds or sites within the Proposed Development Area (Figs. 13 & 14). However, Industrial sites noted in Burniston and Scalby are listed below:

Table 1. Sites recorded by the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society

Site Location	Industry	Site type	State of site	Additional Information
TA 000 940 Freehold Quarry	Building Stone	Quarry	Disused	Moor Grit
TA 024 914 The Ings	Brick & Tile	Pits	Disused	
TA 994 923 Cumboots	Brick & Tile	Pits	Disused	Oxford Clay and Cornbrash Clay
TA 101 900 Sea Cut	Drainage	Water channel	Working or in original use	Opened 1804
TA 015 906 Scalby Station NMR TA 09 SW 36	Railway	Station buildings	Remains utilised or converted to other purposes	Opened 1885; closed to passengers in 1953, and to freight 1964
TA 026 908 Scalby Bridge Mill	Corn	Watermill	Disused	Scalby Beck
TA 022 908 High Mill MNY23823	Corn	Watermill	Disused	Cow Wath Beck

Table 2. Sites recorded by the Heritage Unit of North Yorkshire County Council

Site Name	Site Location	General Information
Scalby Viaduct	TA 0158 9046 – TA 0158 9052	Seven span cast iron viaduct built by Kirk and Parry in 1876, each span 10.6m. In total 74.6m. Demolished in 1881 and rebuilt in brick at the cost of £4188. Now a footpath.
Whitby Road Bridge	TA 0171 9075	1906 Brick Bridge with stone coping
Newby Bridge	TA 0138 9033	1800-1956 Road bridge over Scalby Beck
Scalby Bridge Mill	TA 026 908	Corn Mill. 18 th century. Watermill on north side of Scalby Beck. 1912 ceased work as a mill.
Scalby High Mill MNY23823	TA 0217 9055	Corn Mill. 18 th century. Water mill on north side of Scalby Beck. Possible site of medieval mill owned by the Crown in

		1168. Out of use in the 1930's.
Newby Mill	TA 0270 9703	Corn Mill. 18 th century. Watermill of south side of Scalby beck. Demolished in 1950's.
Sea Cut	SE 9730 8842 – TA 0100 0000	Artificial cut running from River Derwent in the Parish of Suffield cum Everley to Scalby Beck near Newby Bridge. Built in 1804 after bad floods in the 1790's.

5.5.8 The National Monuments Record lists two hospitals in Newby and Scalby, Cross Lane Hospital (NMR No. TA 09 SW 33; TA 026 902) dating from the late nineteenth century 1.5m south-west of the Proposed Development Area, and Scarborough Smallpox Hospital built in 1904 and now demolished (NMR No. TA 09 SW 34; TA 033 910), 1.54m east of the site.

5.5.9 The disused clay pits on The Ings are located to the east of the site and on the other side of the disused railway. The 1972 Aerial Photograph shows the pits workings (TA 024 914 : Pl. 11). The area has now returned to agricultural use.

5.5.10 The former Scarborough to Whitby Railway Line, now a footpath, forms the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development Site.

Potential: moderate

5.6 Previous Archaeological Work (Fig. 14)

5.6.1 Excavation work has been undertaken at Newby Farm, Scalby (TA 015 900) by Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society. An Archaeological Assessment was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2001; a Desk Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey, Earthwork Survey, Building Recording and Trial Excavation were undertaken by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services in 2002, and an Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy in 2003, at High Farm, Throxenby (TA 0150 8900). Both sites are over 1km south of the development area.

5.6.2 The Historic Environment Record notes the Artifacts from the Sea Assessment and Database for the coastline from the River Tees to the Humber, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (ENY3230). The coast for Newby and Scalby Parish is over 1km east of the development site.

5.7 Listed Buildings

5.7.1 There are twenty Listed Buildings in the village of Scalby, seven are between are c. 400m and 800m to the south of the Proposed Development Area - Holt Cottage (DNY11929); the gate piers in the grounds of Yew Court (DNY12599), Nos 28 and 31 High Street (DNY11185), Holly Bank, (DNY12984); Westmeade (DNY11186); Ivy Bank (DNY11143) on Scalby road, and The Nag's Head Inn (DNY12587) on South Street, are Grade II listed (Fig. 13). There are four Grade II listed buildings at South End, Burniston, located c. 1.1km north of the Proposed Development Site (South End Farm Cottages, Cherry Tree Cottage, Barn House and a Barn and Stable).

5.7.2 Pear Tree Cottage in Scalby and High Farm in Burniston are seventeenth century cruck houses (Akinson 1997, 3 and Pevsner 1966, 93). The Church of St Laurence in Scalby dates from the twelfth century with thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century improvements and additions (Pevsner 1966, 318).

5.8 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

5.81 No archaeological sites, finds or aerial photographic evidence are known for the site. Rushton refers to the burial mounds on the high ground in Scalby township, and states that "such features may also have once been numerous on lower land", having been leveled by agriculture (Rushton 2002, 25). The occurrence of the nearby of Prehistoric finds, along with Post-medieval Industrial clay extraction in the vicinity of the site, indicates the potential for archaeological sites within the Proposed Development Area.

6. Impact of the Development

6.1 The following potential impacts upon the archaeological resource are considered:

- Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains
- Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites
- Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime which could affect archaeological remains
- Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural heritage associations
- Other possible impacts such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions

6.2 **Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains**

The proposed development will require groundworks for the insertion of roads, services and foundations and pitch preparation (Fig. 15). These works may impact on any buried archaeological deposits. Therefore evaluation is recommended to assess the impact that the groundworks would have on any archaeological deposits and to ensure mitigation to allow the appropriate level of recording for the archaeological resource.

6.3 **Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites**

No known archaeological sites, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments are at risk from the work.

6.4 **Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime which could affect archaeological remains**

The proposed development could possibly have an effect on the prevailing local drainage conditions, although the impact of such a change on any buried archaeological deposits is not known and further evaluation should mitigate for this.

6.5 Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural heritage associations

There will be the loss of a pond and the hedgerows due to the development. However, no structures will be lost as a result of the proposed development

6.6 Other possible impacts such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions

The groundworks and construction programme associated with the development proposals will have a short-term impact in terms of noise and vibration in the immediate environment of the application site. It is unlikely that these will have an impact on features of archaeological and historic environment importance

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

7.1.1 The Desk-based Assessment has identified no significant archaeological deposits of local and regional significance on the proposed development site. To the south in Scalby are finds of Bronze Age date and to the east of the site are clay pits of Post-medieval/modern date.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 It is recommended that prior to development commencing further evaluation by Geophysical Survey and Evaluation Trenches be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the disturbance on any archaeological deposits.

8. References and Bibliography

North Yorkshire County Record Office

Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council: Historic Environment Register

Central Library, Scarborough

Listed Buildings Register (www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

National Archives search www.a2a.org.uk and www.national-archives.org.uk

Scarborough Archaeological & Historical Society www.scarborough-heritage.org.uk

Scalby Parish www.genuki.org.uk

National Monuments Register www.pastscape.org.uk

Primary Sources

1771 Enclosure Plan of the Several Townships of Newby, Scalby, Burniston and Cloughton within the Manor of Scalby (NYCRO: NRRD BQ no 1. I/SCA [MIC 289, 2234/420])

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map: North Riding of Yorkshire Sheet LXXVII. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile. 1854.

1870 Scarborough to Whitby Railway. Line from Falsgrave to Ravenscar (NYCRO: QDP(M) 171 [MIC 2750 440]).

1890 Edition Ordnance Survey Map: North Riding of Yorkshire Sheets LXXVII.7 & LXXVII.8. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile.

1912 Edition Ordnance Survey Map: North Riding of Yorkshire Sheets LXXVII.7 & LXXVII.8. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile.

1928 Edition Ordnance Survey Map: North Riding of Yorkshire Sheets LXXVII.7 & LXXVII.8. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile.

1930 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 77NE. Scale 1:10560.

1938 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 77NE. Scale 1:10560.

1968 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet TA0091-TA0191. Scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey 1985 Edition Map Sheet TA09SW. Scale 1:10000.

Ordnance Survey 2000 Edition Explorer Sheet 301. Scale 1:25000.

Secondary Sources

Atkinson, W.A. 1997

Pear Tree Cottage.

- Evans, C. 1995 *'Burniston Open Fields'* in Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Number 31: 1995 pp. 31- 41.
- Faull, M.L. & Stinson, M. 1986 Domesday Book. Yorkshire. Parts One and Two. Phillimore Chichester.
- Greenan, J. 1992 A Guide to Newby and Scalby Celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the Scalby Village Trust.
- Lidster, J.R. 1986 From Scalby to Ravenscar in Old Picture Postcards. Empire Library.
- Mackney et al 1983 Soils of England and Wales Sheet 1 Northern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales
- Page, W. (ed.) 1923 Victoria County History of the Counties of England. A History of Yorkshire North Riding. Volume 1. University of London.
- Pearon, T. 1989 Excavations at Newby Farm, Newby, Scarborough. Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Interim Report No. 9.
- Pevsner, H. 1966 The Buildings of England. Yorkshire North Riding. Penguin.
- Rushton, J. 2002 *'Medieval Landscapes in the Parish of Scalby'* in Transactions of the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Number 37: 2001-2002 pp. 15- 44.
- Rutter, J.G. 1974 Industrial Archaeology in North-East Yorkshire. List of Sites. Area 1 : Scarborough and District. Scarborough and District Scarborough and District. Transactions. Volume 2. No. 12. 1969 – Revised Edition.
- Smith, A.H. 1979 The Place-names of the North Riding of Yorkshire. English Place-name Society Volume V.
- Whitworth, A. 1993 Village Tales. The Story of Scalby and its Residents. Alan Sutton.

9. List of Contributors

Desk Based Assessment by Kelly Hunter

Edited by Anne Finney & Mark Stephens

Drawings and Plates by Kelly Hunter and Dave Knight

Administration, filing, copying and binding by Sophie Langford