



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**CLOUGHTON VILLAGE, SCARBOROUGH,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT

by Mark Johnson

REPORT NUMBER 2010/65



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. It can manage projects, provide professional advice and monitor archaeological works to ensure high quality, cost effective archaeology. Its staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York its services are available throughout Britain and beyond.



© 2010 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited

Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York, UK, YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk Internet: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

York Archaeological Trust is a Registered Charity No. 509060
A Company Limited by Guarantee Without Share Capital Registered in England No. 1430801

CONTENTS

	page
ABSTRACT	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
3. METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE.....	5
4. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	6
5. RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	7
6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	25
7. SOURCES CONSULTED	26
8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	27
9. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	27
APPENDIX 1: SOURCES TABLES	28

Figures

1. Cloughton village, site location.....	2
2. Development Areas.....	3
3. Existing Cloughton Village Conservation Area	4
4. Outline of study area	6
5. Extract of 1771 Enclosure award map	12
6. Extract of 1854 Ordnance Survey map.....	13
7. Extract of 1914 Ordnance Survey map.....	14
8. Map of village showing location of Listed Buildings.....	15
9. Plot of HER listed monuments	16
10. Plot of NMR listed monuments.....	17
11. Plot of HER listed Landscape Characterisation references.....	18

Plates

Cover: View of N part of High Street, looking N

1.	W part of NW land block, looking WSW.....	19
2.	Allotments within NE land block, looking NNE.....	20
3.	SE land block with Town Farm, beyond pond, looking SW	21
4.	Southern part of SW land block showing play area with quiet area to left, looking ENE .	23
5.	Additional land block, Town Farm beyond to centre left, looking W	24

Tables

1.	Listed Buildings	28
2.	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	28
3.	Historic Environment Record – monuments	28
4.	HER: Historic landscape character summary	29
5.	NMR: all listed monuments	29

Abbreviations

YAT York Archaeological Trust

NGR National grid reference

HER Historic Environment record (North Yorkshire)

NMR National Monuments Record

ABSTRACT

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area around several blocks of potential development land in Cloughton village, North Yorkshire. The study was carried out by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) under commission from the Duchy of Lancaster. Aside from a collection of Listed Buildings, and other upstanding buildings of value to the historic landscape, the available data sources revealed few sites of known significance. Within the potential development land blocks remains were restricted to former field boundaries and traces of medieval arable systems. Given that the village originated prior to the Domesday Survey of 1086 this relative absence of remains is likely to be the result of an absence of previous archaeological fieldwork and observation and the potential for archaeological remains still exists. A meaningful programme for further archaeological work can only be formulated when it is known which specific areas are likely to be affected by future development. It should be noted that substantial parts of the land blocks were inaccessible for site walkover.

1. INTRODUCTION

This desk-based assessment provides an overview of the known archaeological development of Cloughton village (NGR TA 0093 9445, centre) (Figure 1), North Yorkshire. Drawing on existing records and a site inspection this report aims to identify the character, extent and quality of the potential archaeological resource within the study area. In line with the principles of Planning Policy Statement 5, this report has been prepared to accompany an outline planning application for development within several areas of the village and follows a brief for archaeological desk-based assessment drawn up by YAT (Figure 2). As such this report provides archaeological information that may assist in informed and reasonable decision making. The village, excluding a few areas of modern housing lies within the Cloughton Conservation Area (Figures 3). It is understood that the boundaries of this Conservation Area are presently under review by Scarborough Borough Council (Scarb. Planning, pers comm.). The Scarborough Borough Council, Local Development Framework (Housing Allocations) details preferred and dismissed areas for development within the Conservation Area and village (Scarb. web pages). This Local Development Framework is of direct relevance to any development proposals within the village and it should be noted that parts of the land block areas of potential development fall outside areas of preferred development within this Framework. The historic core of the village lies just south and west of the North York Moors National Park, the boundary of which skirts the northern edge of the village along West and Newlands Lanes before following a course to the east side of the disused Scarborough – Whitby railway line (Figure 3). This study has been prepared under

instruction of the Duchy of Lancaster. All research notes, data and materials utilised in this study are held by YAT under the project number 5405.

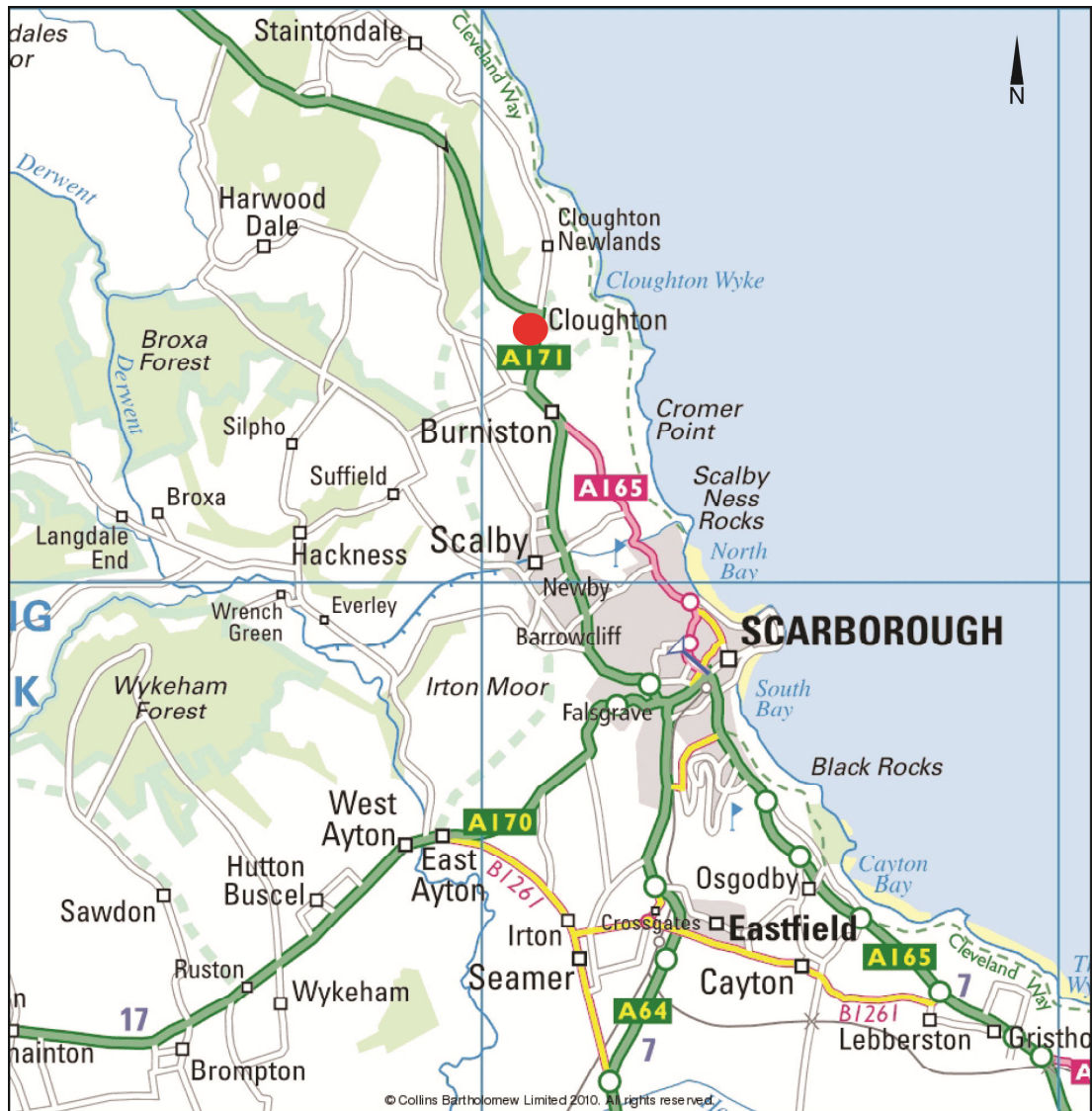


Figure 1 Cloughton village, site location

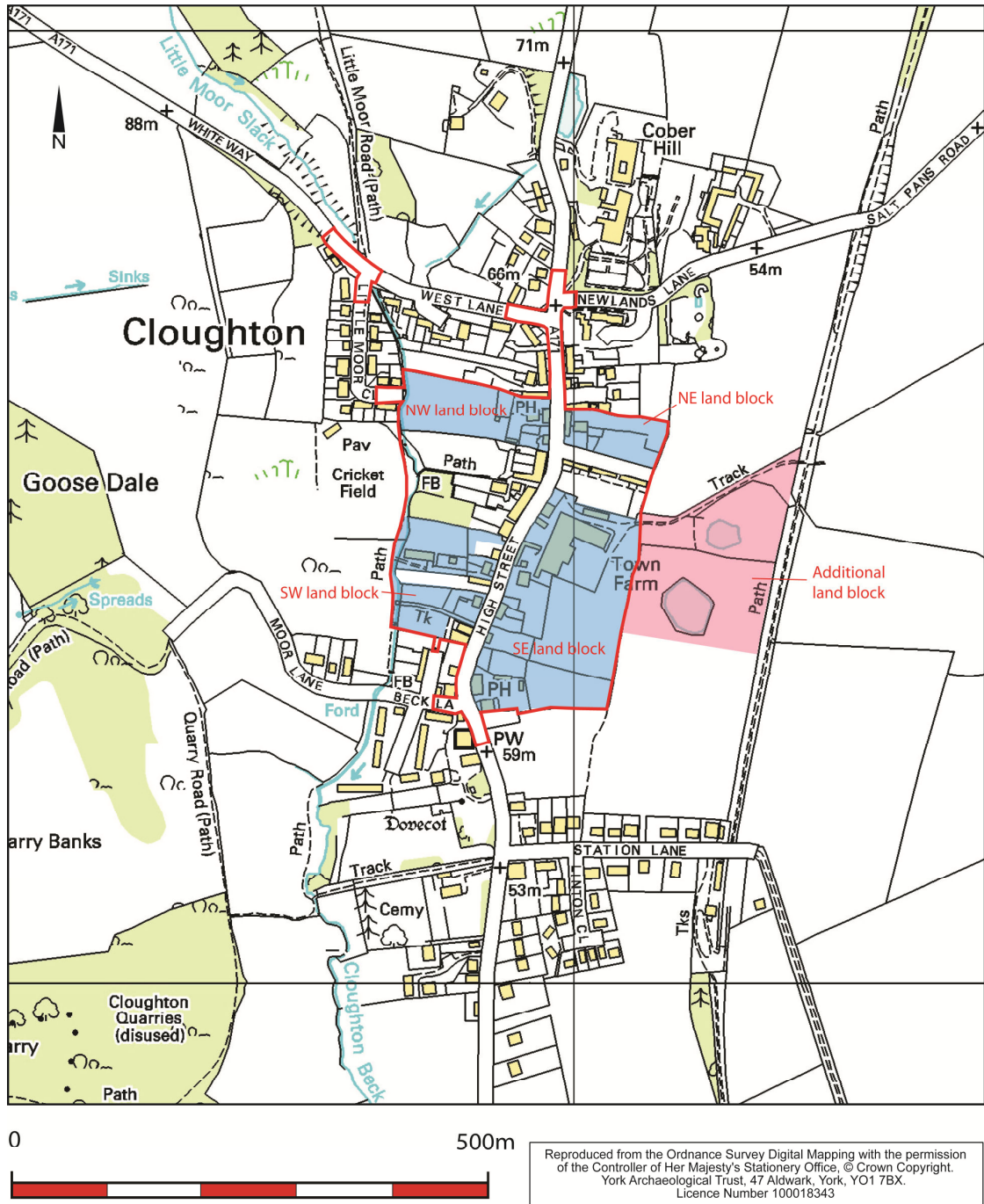


Figure 2 Development Area bordered red, land blocks blue, additional land block pink

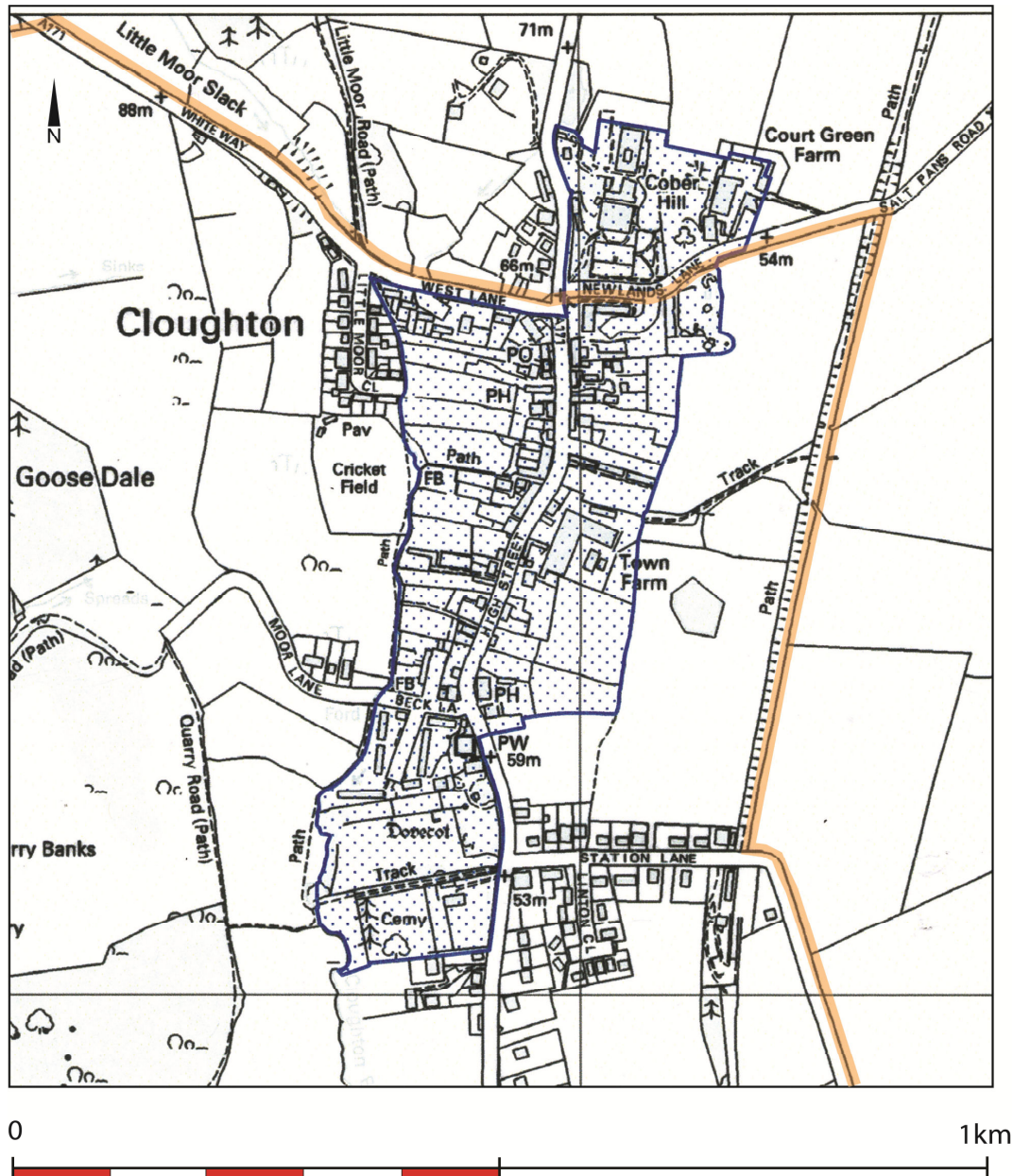


Figure 3 Existing Cloughton Village Conservation Area (highlighted blue) and North York Moors National Park boundary (highlighted orange). National Park lies to N and E of village

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report aims to provide an overview of the development of the village of Cloughton using archaeological and historical sources, from the earliest evidence up to, and including, the 20th century. The principle objectives of this assessment are to:

- identify all recorded cultural heritage sites, finds and buildings within the Study Area
- assess the potential for previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage interest

- assess the potential effects of the proposals in terms of its direct and indirect impacts on the historic environment
- identify those features or areas which require further evaluation in order to fully establish either importance or likely development impact
- recommend appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures which could be taken to avoid, reduce or remedy any adverse effects identified
- assess the degree of conflict and/or compliance with structure and local plan policies relevant to the historic environment
- assess the cumulative impacts on the historic environment

3. METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE

The area studied is focussed within a 1km radius of the centre of the village of Cloughton, taken as NGR TA 0093 9445 (Figure 4), though occasional reference is made to matters of interest beyond these limits where deemed relevant. In studying the archaeological and historical background of the area a wide range of sources have been consulted. These range from aerial photographs and geological data, maps, written works and earthworks to upstanding buildings. These sources are listed in Section 7: Sources consulted. One element of this research was a walkover inspection. Much of the land within the potential development blocks is in occupation by private individuals, and involves usage such as gardens, allotments, as working farmyards and for grazing within paddocks. Such 'active' occupation combined with a need for 'discretion' resulted in large areas of the ground being studied from adjacent publicly accessible paths and areas rather than walking directly over the ground.

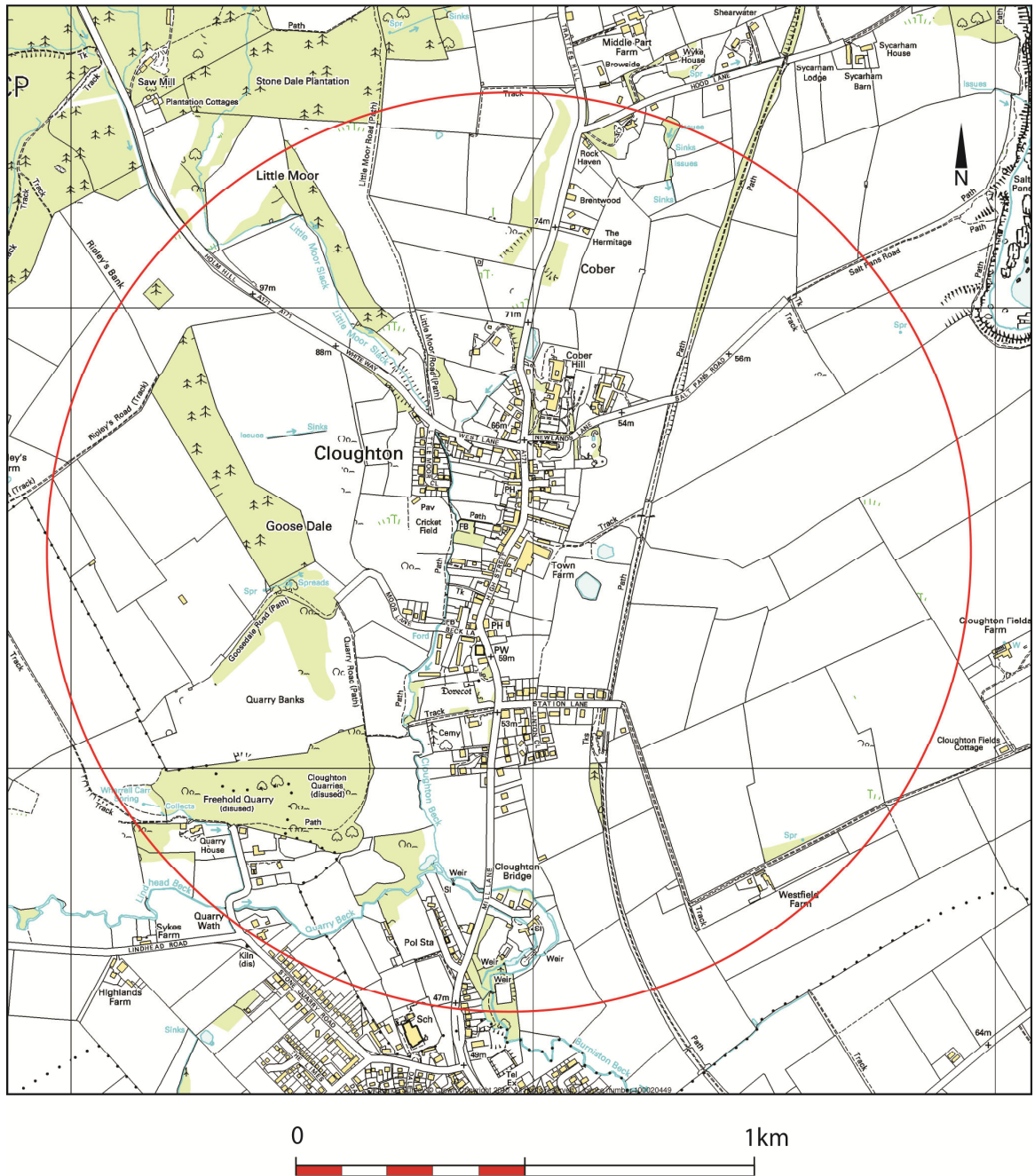


Figure 4 Outline in red of 1 km radius study area

4. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The village of Cloughton, North Yorkshire, is centred at NGR: TA 00935 94450 and is located some 4km to the north of the town of Scarborough. The solid geology directly underlying the village is of the Scarborough Formation, a variable mixture of sandstones, shales, limestones and ironstones that were deposited in marine environments. Adjacent areas have a solid geology of the Moor Grit Member, Long Nab Member and Gristhorpe

Member, all of which are sandstones and were again deposited under marine conditions. A geological fault aligned NW – SE cuts through the southernmost parts of the village some distance to the south of the potential development areas. The overlying drift geology of the area is of Devensian Till originating at the time of the last glaciation. The nearest recorded boreholes to the village are a series drilled to the east, all within 1km of the coastline. Two of these LN 29 and LN 31 have been examined (Brit. Geol.). Inspection shows that both of these, and indeed the entire related series, were cut for several 10's of metres by a petroleum company in the 1980s in order to examine the solid geology, rather than the drift. Accordingly, these are of little use in an archaeological study such as this.

Cloughton is surrounded by hills rising to just above 100m AOD to the west and north with further high ground between the village and seacoast to the east. There are several small valleys through this higher ground to the north, west and east and three of these provide access for roads heading towards Whitby (NW), Ravenscar (N) and Cloughton Wyke (NE). The village itself occupies relatively low lying ground, spot heights at the junction of the Whitby and Ravenscar roads at the north of the village being recorded as 66.5m AOD and on the road adjacent to the Blacksmith's Arms as 59.1m AOD. The core of the historic village is built as a linear strip to either side of the Scarborough to Whitby road. The slight curve evident to both this road and the village's generally north – south alignment is likely to have been determined by the surrounding topography. A small watercourse, known as Cloughton Beck, runs to the rear, western side, of the land plots on the west side of the village. At the extreme south of the village this watercourse merges with two others, Quarry Beck and Burniston Beck, and continues its flow towards the south.

4. RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT

The results of the archaeological and historical assessment are presented below on a period by period basis. The information presented in the following text is also presented in distribution maps (Figures 8–11) and in tables (Tables 1–5). Whereas the text amalgamates all this information the figures and tables present it in reference to their source of origin e.g. Historic Environment Record, NYCC (HER), National Monuments Record (NMR). In instances where the different sources provide information on the same site or structure under different reference numbers these are correlated within the tables. Note that no records of any previous archaeological excavations or observations within the village have been encountered.

4.1 PREHISTORIC (UP TO 1ST CENTURY AD)

The NMR list the site of a ploughed out barrow (23693), almost certainly of prehistoric date. A stone cist and a silver coin are said to have been found in the soil of the mound. This monument is believed to have been levelled about 1800. Some way beyond the core of the study area a prehistoric site known as 'The Hulley's, Cloughton Newlands' has been investigated during the 19th and 20th centuries (Wastling 1973). This is believed to originally have been comprised of field systems, standing stones, beehive-like stone huts, small cairns, a large round barrow and possible tracks. Artifactual evidence suggests the Hulley's site to date from the Bronze and Iron Ages. Like many formerly upstanding archaeological remains in this part of the county most of the surface indicators of these remains have been lost to agricultural intensification.

4.2 ROMAN (1ST – 4TH CENTURIES)

There are no recorded finds or features of this date within the study area.

4.3 ANGLO-SAXON & ANGLO SCANDINAVIAN (5TH – 11TH CENTURIES)

The place-name Cloughton (*cloctune*) is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 and clearly indicates an Anglo-Saxon origin (Smith 1928, 108). It has been suggested that the 'cloc' element of the place-name may originate from the word for 'bell' (Whitfield and Parkinson 1999, 13). The 'ton' suffix of the place-name commonly denotes an Anglo-Saxon settlement and the name as a whole could conceivably be interpreted as 'place of the bell'. Although the village was certainly in existence during this period there are no known finds or features of this date recorded in the available archaeological databases.

4.4 MEDIEVAL (11TH – 16TH CENTURIES)

In 1086 part of Cloughton was held by the king as soke of his manor of Falsgrave with smaller components held by other nobles (VCH 1923, 480). By the early 14th century the township of Cloughton, now as part of the manor of Scalby, became part of the honour of Pickering and was held by the crown in the right of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lying within the Forest of Pickering, Cloughton was for long subject to Forest Law. Historically Cloughton lay in the Parish of Scalby and remained so until the later 19th century.

Settlements, both towns and villages, that were organised or reorganised during the medieval period are often characterised by certain morphological traits. The most common of these is the division of land within the village into long thin strips orientated at right angles to principal route-ways. Such plots of land are often referred to as burgage, or tenement, plots. Typically these would be held in ownership or lease by an individual family and contain a house, perhaps with workshop/s, and an area of open ground to the rear. Plots of this form

are evident on the enclosure map of 1771 (Figure 5), still retained much of their form on the 1854 and 1914 O.S. maps (Figures 6 and 7) and vestiges can still be recognised on modern maps. A common medieval village form is a linear one with properties extending back from the frontage of a single street. The cartographic evidence clearly indicates medieval Cloughton was so arranged. Much of this form is still retained with only some areas of more recent development breaking this pattern. No medieval buildings or other structures of this date survive within the village. However, it is reported by the NMR that a stone cross (80222), removed in the early 19th century, formerly stood on slightly elevated ground a little to the north of the church. Such crosses are often of medieval date, although occasionally in this part of northern England have Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian origins.

Extensive areas of 'ridge and furrow' field systems are known to have occupied the formerly arable lands around the village (MNY31616, 31619-22, NMR 1454401). Virtually all ploughed out since W.W.II these systems are known from cropmarks visible in aerial photographs. Vestigial remains of ridge and furrow earthworks still appear to survive within the southern part of the SE land block. To the east of the disused rail-line a small number of lynchets are still evident as earthworks in a pasture field on rising ground. These lie beyond any area of proposed development.

4.5 POST-MEDIEVAL (16TH – 20TH CENTURIES)

The overwhelming bulk of the buildings within the historic core of the village belong to this period. Ten of these buildings appear on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic interest (Listed Buildings), all at Grade II level and are all along, or adjacent to, High Street (see Figure 8, Table 1). The earliest of these buildings may be the dovecote within the grounds of Cloughton Hall. This structure is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM31354), a Grade II Listed Building (326894) and appears on the lists of monuments held by the HER and NMR (NMR80223, MNY21162). This dovecote is of circular plan-form, built of rubble stone with two off-sets and has a domed roof surmounted by a low gable with dove holes. The listing details for the dovecote suggest it was probably constructed in the 17th century. The building which forms the Blacksmith's Arms public house (Listed Building 326890) contains elements of late 17th century date together with additions of the 19th and 20th centuries. A number of the remaining Listed Buildings are, or contain fabric of, the 18th century. The remaining buildings of this group are of the 20th century. The overwhelming majority of the other buildings fronting onto High Street, which are not listed, are of the 19th century. Within the historic core the buildings are constructed almost exclusively of sandstone blocks, most commonly have roofs of pan-tile and none, excluding attics, are of more than two floors. Many retain original features characteristic of the local vernacular such as kneelers to the gables and sliding (Yorkshire) sash windows. In a few instances windows

and doors have been replaced with UPVC. The existing Church of St Mary the Virgin is Victorian and replaces an earlier church on the same site. A former Wesleyan Chapel is again Victorian.

Aside from domestic dwellings a number of later post-medieval agricultural buildings survive at Town Farm and in other 'backland' areas within the village. A former 18th century watermill (NMR529392, MNY23764) is located south of the village, close to Burniston and parts of its old race is said to still exist (Whitfield and Parkinson 1999, 33). A lime-kiln is depicted on the First Edition O.S. map of 1854 just to the north of Newlands Lane (NMR1493300). The production of lime here may relate to the spreading of this material for soil improvement rather than as the base for mortar or other products. Two further limekilns are also depicted on the 1854 O.S. to the south of Station Road and another along West Lane just beyond the NW limits of the village. Two pounds, for straying livestock, are listed on the HER database (MNY32494-5), neither of which survive as upstanding monuments. The first of these was located close to the beck along Beck Lane. The second, to the north, is given a short 6 figure grid reference which places it within the NW land block. There is reason to believe that this short grid reference is only a coarse approximate plot as pounds were nearly always located adjacent roadways. Indeed the O.S. map of 1854 does in fact depict a 'pinfold' on the southern side of West Lane. This pinfold is almost certainly the second pound listed by the HER.

It has already been noted that the near exclusive building material for structures of the 19th century and earlier was sandstone and this was sourced locally. Although quarries are not listed in the archaeological data sets there is considerable evidence for these on the 1854 and successive O.S. maps. There are said to be records of stone quarrying in 'Cloughton Moor and Gatelie' in the medieval period and 17th century whilst there is clear cartographic evidence of active quarries until the 20th century (VCH 1923, 477). These was a concentration of quarries to the south side of the high ground immediately SW of the village which still bears the place-name 'Quarry Banks'. On the 1854 O.S. some of these were active and others disused. A track leading from the East side of these quarries extends to Moor Lane and was known in 1854 as 'Quarry Road'. The 1854 map also depicts what appear very likely to be former quarries in parts of Little Moor to the north of the Scarborough to Whitby road.

The landscape of hedgerow enclosed fields surrounding the village took on much of their present form as a result of the enclosure, carried out by Act of Parliament in 1771. The division of land this entailed in the immediate vicinity of Cloughton is shown in Figure 5, with a number of private individuals and the Duchy each receiving various allotted areas. Since

that enclosure successive O.S. maps show that the size of fields has increased and the number of boundaries decreased, partly as a result of amalgamation of landholdings and as an outcome of agricultural intensification. Figure 11, Table 4 summarise the Historic Landscape Character report for the area and demonstrates boundary loss and certain aspects of land use change since enclosure. Note that the Landscape Character report indicates some other changes such as modern housing and increases in the area of woodland, though this relates more fully to the modern period.

One of the more significant changes to Cloughton in the 19th century was the construction of the Scarborough to Whitby railway, opened in 1885 and purchased by the North Eastern Railway in 1898 (23693). This line was closed in the early 1960s and its rails subsequently removed. The track presently forms a public cycle path and footpath. The former Cloughton Railway Station building still survives at the SW extremities of the village.

There are a number of ready sources of information informing us of the range and number of people inhabiting the village from the 19th century onwards. In 1822 the population was stated as 366 (Langdale, 1822) whilst this had reached 512 at the time of the census of 1881 (Whitfield and Parkinson 1999, 25). Records for the 19th century indicate a wide range of professions, much as one might expect in a rural community which was in many ways self sufficient. Professions recorded ranged from farmers, labourers, shopkeepers, blacksmith, wheelwright, tailor, laundress, miller, stonemason, joiner, tilemaker, policeman and even a surgeon (Whitfield and Parkinson 1999, 25, 29). The place-name Saltpans Road, which relates to that stretch of road between Newlands Lane and the coast, appears on the 1854 and successive O.S. maps. Although no other evidence for salt manufacture has been located during the course of this study, this name hints at the likelihood of such.

4.6 MODERN (20TH CENTURY)

The historic core of the built environment of the village is of post-medieval date though many of the buildings have been extended and to some degree otherwise modernised, this generally occurring to the rear of properties beyond the street frontage. Similar modernisation applies to roadways, street furniture etc. Areas of modern housing are almost exclusively confined to streets at the periphery of, or beyond, the historic core. As such areas of modern housing can be found around the new road of Little Moor Close at the NW of the village with further areas along West Lane and to both sides of the Ravenscar road. Some new building is also evident along Newlands Lane and Green Close in the NE part of the village. Further concentrations of 20th century housing are to be found to the south side of Hay Lane Terrace, to both sides of Station Lane, around Beck Lane, a scattering to the north side of Moor Lane and a number of properties at the southern limits of the built up area of the

village. The largest of the new buildings within the village core, though behind the frontage, relate to the large complex of Town Farm within the SE land block. (See also Table 4, Historic Landscape Character summary).

The NMR list two W.W.II. Royal Observer Corps monitoring posts (1415758-9) to the north of the village and two W.W.II. anti-aircraft gun sites at Court Green and Cloughton Fields farms respectively. Both of these latter two sites were constructed late in the war as an attempt to counter German 'flying bombs'.

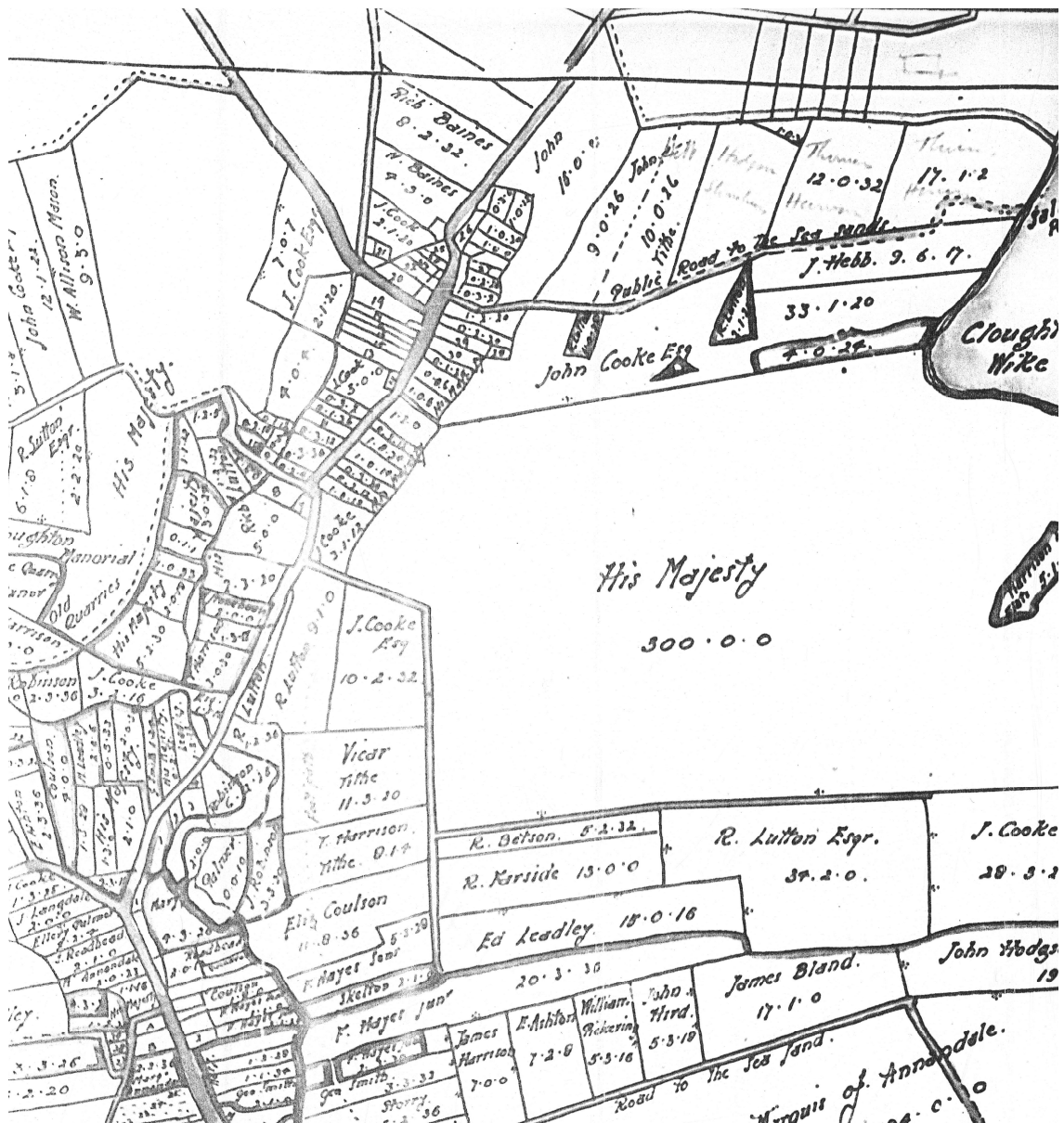


Figure 5 Extract of 1771 Enclosure award map

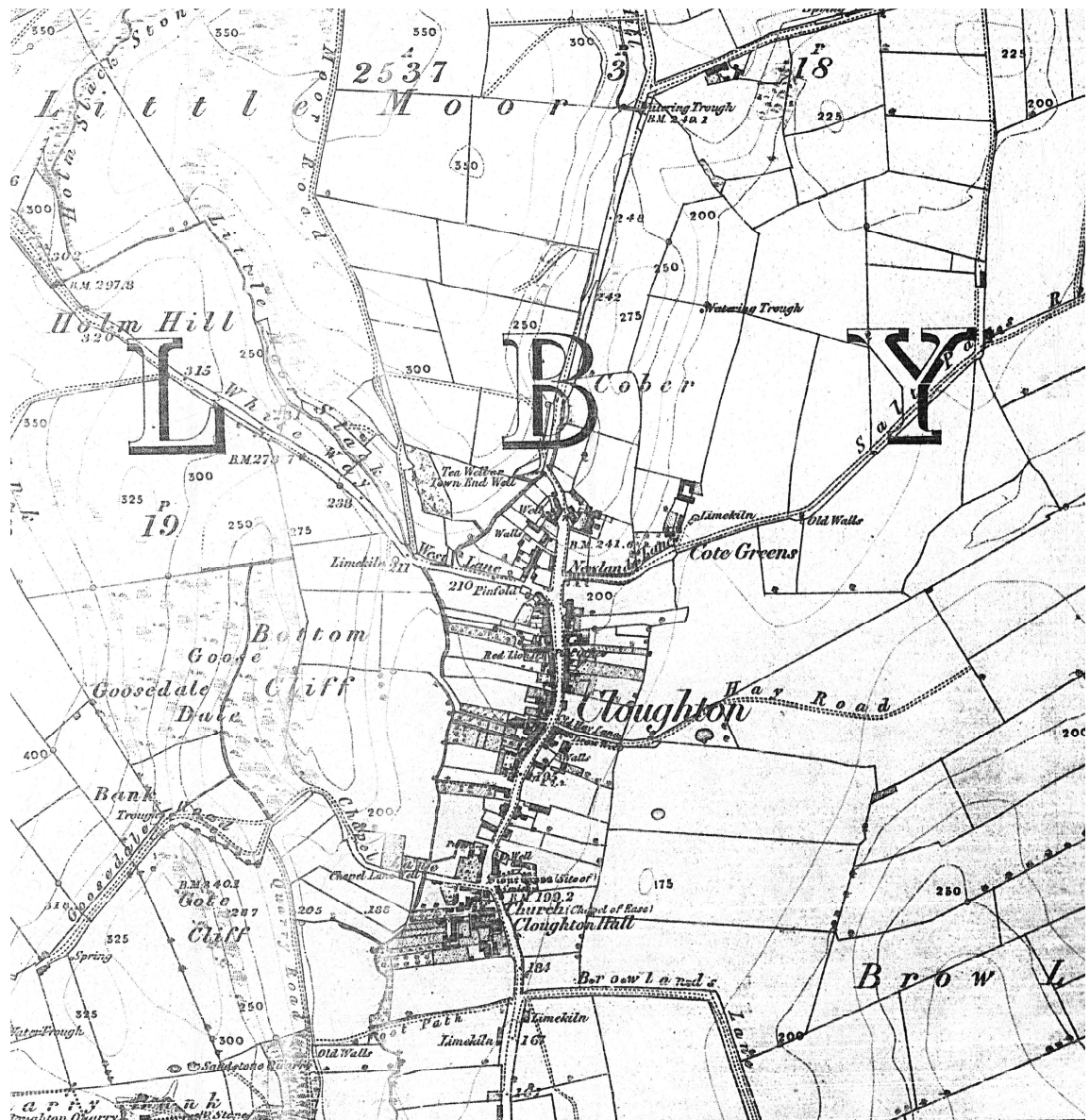


Figure 6 Extract of 1854 Ordnance Survey map



Figure 7 Extract of 1914 Ordnance Survey map

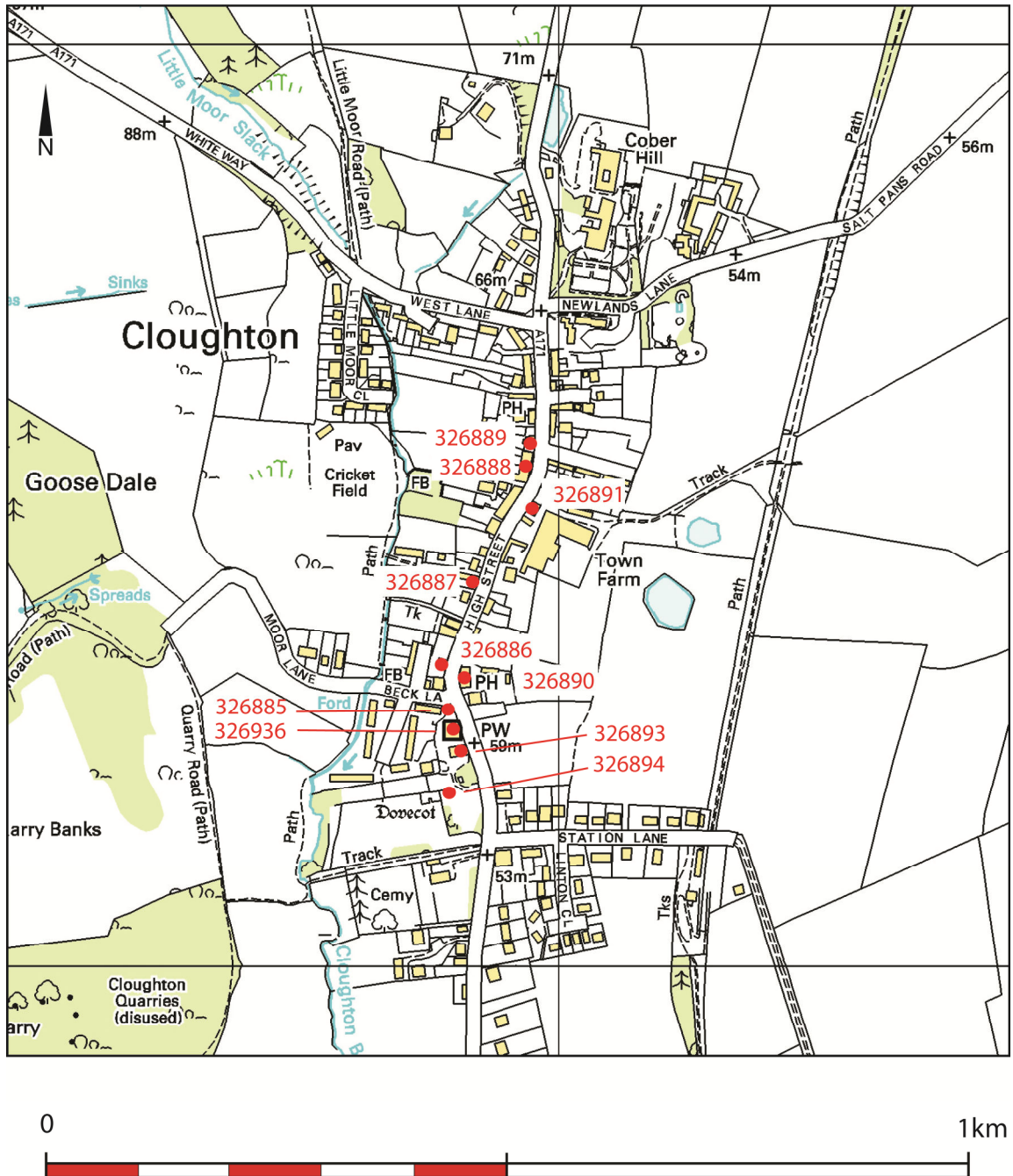


Figure 8 Map of village showing location of Listed Buildings – see Table 1

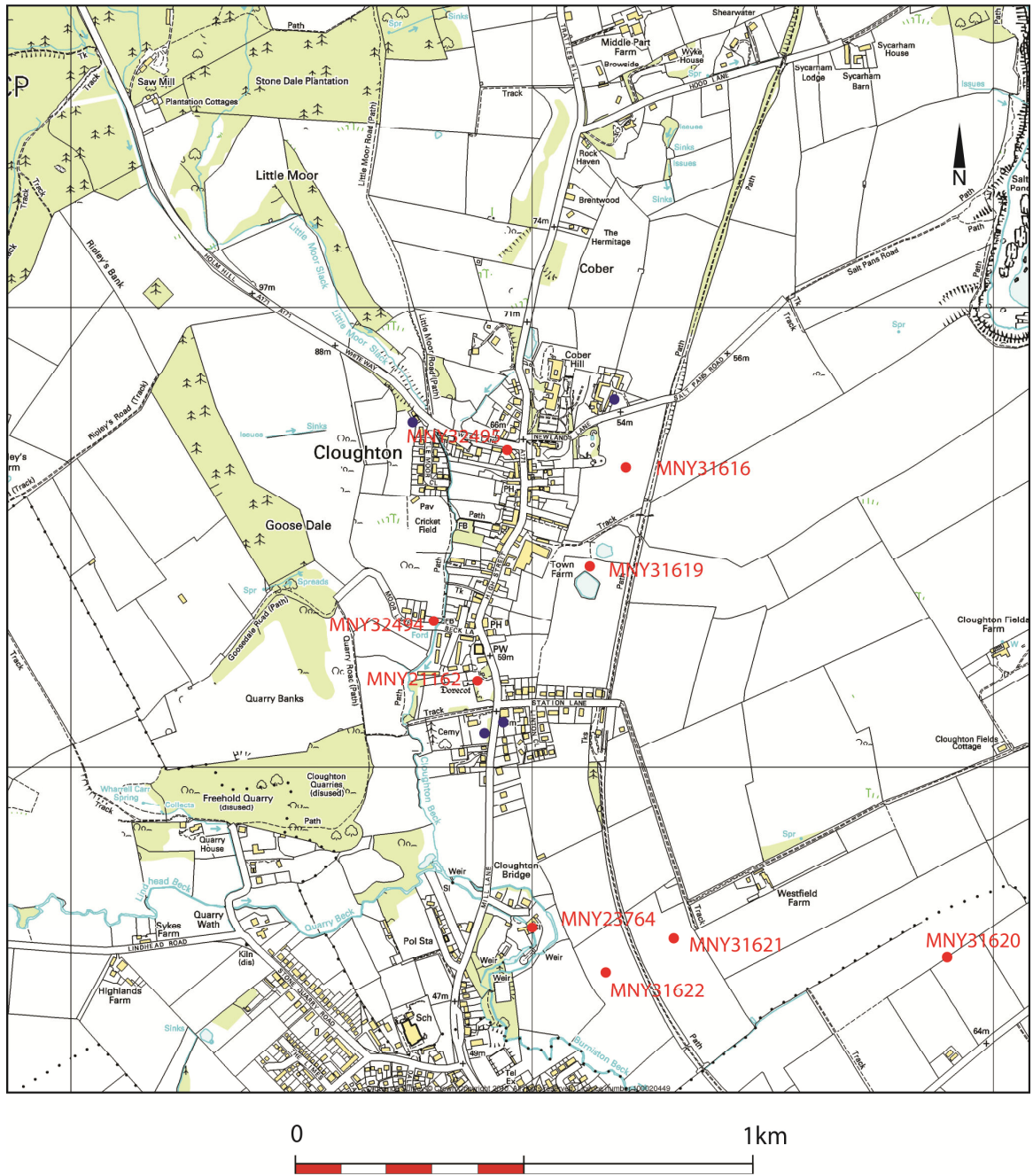


Figure 9 Plot of HER listed monuments – see Table 3,
(dark circles = limekilns on 1854 O.S.)

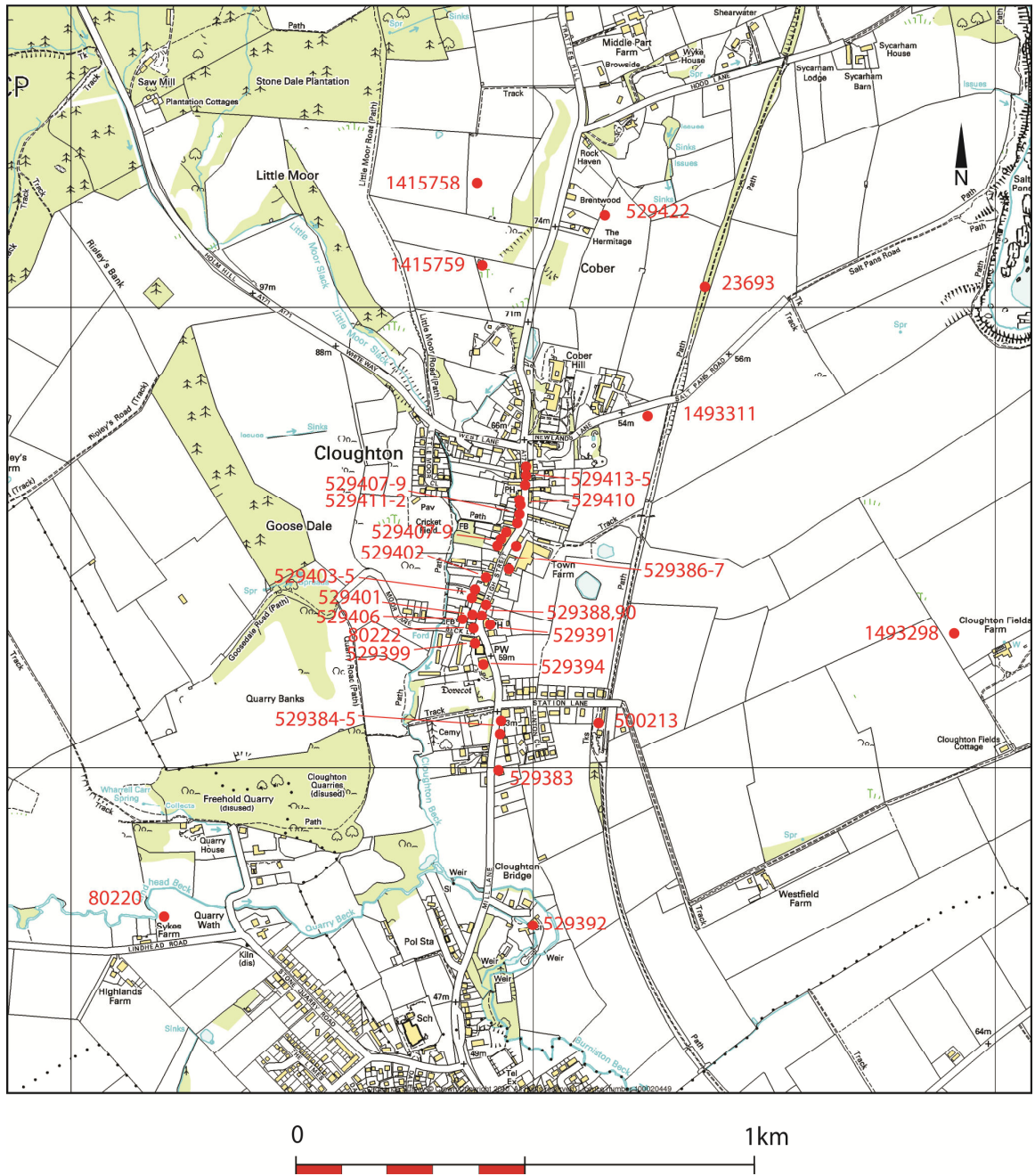


Figure 10 Plot of NMR listed monuments – see Table 5, (note: NMR monuments 80223, 145401, 1493300 in Table 5 appear under equivalent numbers on the HER map)

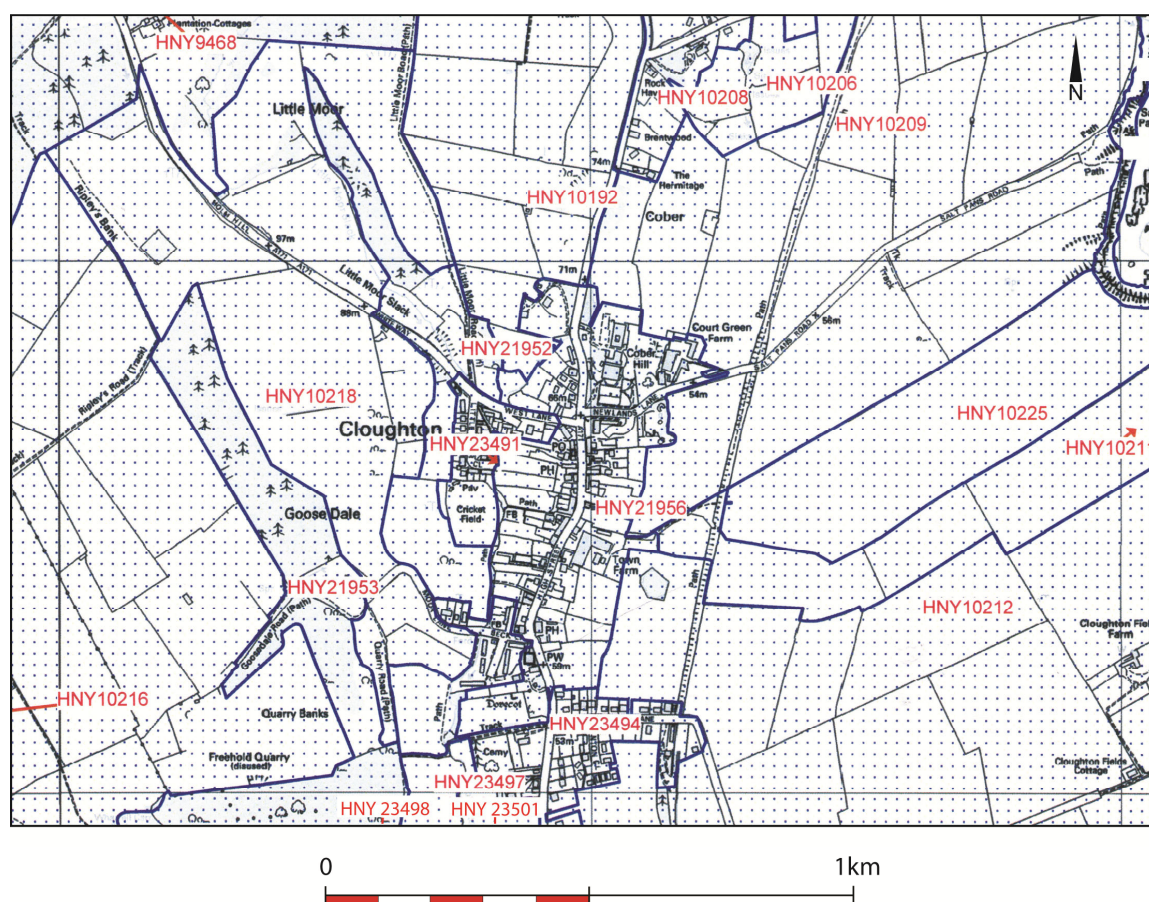


Figure 11 Plot of HER listed Landscape Characterisation references - see Table 4

4.7 WALKOVER SURVEY

The core area of this study is formed of four blocks areas of land, each physically separated from one another. These are referred to below as the NW, NE, SE and SW land blocks, see Figure 2. The majority of the land within these blocks is currently in private usage. Few of these areas could actually be directly walked over, the inspection predominantly being made from publicly accessible areas around the land blocks. An additional area lying between the eastern land blocks and the disused railway line was also inspected and is detailed below.

4.7.1 NW LAND BLOCK

The western side of the NW land block is comprised of two small strips of land and was inspected from publicly accessible areas to the N and W sides. This block is bounded on the N side by the Red Lion public house, its car park and beer garden and by an area of open ground to the west of this. On the E side lies High Street whilst the S side is bounded by domestic dwellings and open ground to the rear of these. To the western side the block is bounded by later 20th century dwellings and the cul de sac of Little Moor Road. There is a very slight E down to W ground slope in the western part of this site.

Within the block itself the eastern part is occupied by residential stone-built houses, two semi-detached and one detached dwelling, and their associated yards and gardens. The larger western part of the block is occupied by pasture land and accommodates a small timber-built stable. At the time of the site visit horses were grazing in this area. The remains of an E–W field boundary bisects this block into two roughly equal parts. This relict boundary is indicated by a handful of hedge-line remains and by a slight, though sharp, drop in ground level to the S at the W end of the land block. No other earthworks or obvious archaeological remains could be seen.



Plate 1 W part of NW land block, looking WSW

4.7.2 NE LAND BLOCK

This land block could only be inspected from Hay Moor Terrace. The area is bounded by domestic dwellings and their associated rear gardens to the N, to the E by an arable field and to the S and W by Hay Lane terrace and High Street respectively. This land block has a gentle W to E ground slope.

Within the land block the W side is occupied by a short terrace of stone-built houses whilst to the rear of these lie their associated outbuildings and gardens. The very SW corner of the block is occupied by an electricity sub-station. Parts of the S boundary, which is formed predominantly of hedge, has a series of short nibs cut into it which form individual parking spaces, seemingly used by occupants of Hay Lane terrace. The larger E part of the block is

effectively divided into two areas. The larger southern area is presently utilised as allotments interspersed with grassed areas. From the ground the northern area is completely obscured by broad leaf trees and shrubs though aerial images show it to contain a grassed area. Although much of this land block could not be fully inspected, within those parts that were visually examined there were no surface indications of archaeological remains.



Plate 2 Allotments within NE land block, looking NNE

4.7.3 SE LAND BLOCK

This is by far the largest of the land blocks and could not be directly accessed, save for the car park of the Blacksmith's Arms public house. All examination was from the disused railway line to the east and between gaps in the buildings fronting onto High Street. The SE block is bounded to the N by the rear gardens of the dwellings of Hay Lane Terrace and to the E and S by pasture fields. The W side is bounded by High Street. There is a W down to E ground slope in this area.

Land within the W side of the block is principally occupied by buildings, driveways and garden areas. The N end of the block this is formed of the complex of buildings and yards of Town farm. At, and towards, the High street frontage some of these buildings are of a domestic character whilst the larger farm buildings and their associated hard surfaces, which

appear to be of later 20th century date, lie to the west of these and occupy nearly the entirety of the N part of the block. S of Town Farm, and occupying the central part of street frontage within this block, there are a number of domestic dwellings interspersed with driveways and small areas of garden. Grassed garden areas supporting a number of trees lie to the rear of these dwellings. Between the central part of the street frontage and the Blacksmith's Arms lie two small areas of land. The westernmost of these, i.e. at the street frontage appears to be used for horticultural purposes whilst the larger block immediately to the E of this is formed of a grassed area bounded predominantly by hedges. At the extreme S end of the street frontage the block is occupied by the Blacksmith's Arms public house and its related car park and outbuildings whilst immediately south of this lies the blacksmith's workshop known as The Forge. Both the public house and The Forge are stone-built. The E side of the land block is formed of two pasture fields and the fragment of another immediately E of the modern buildings of Town farm. From the former railway line it is just possible to discern what appear to be at least three W–E aligned slight ridges within the larger central field. It is possible that these represent the remnants of a medieval ridge and furrow field system, similarly aligned ridge and furrow being visible in a pasture field immediately S of the proposed development block. No other archaeological features were evident in the other pasture areas though direct inspection was not possible.



Plate 3 SE land block with Town Farm, beyond pond, looking SW

4.7.4 SW LAND BLOCK

The S parts of this land block were directly accessible; the northern parts were not and were viewed from adjacent public areas. The N side of this block is formed of residential property and of open ground with some tree cover. The eastern boundary is marked by High Street with three indentations, these latter owed to three buildings and their land plots. The southern side of the block is delimited by residential dwellings and their associated gardens whilst the W boundary is formed by a public footpath just to the W of Cloughton Beck.

Within the development block the easternmost parts accommodate a number of stone-built dwellings fronting onto High Street together with their associated gardens and driveways. The southernmost parts are formed by two public areas separated by a narrow track. The southernmost of these is a children's play area laid to grass and housing some play equipment. North of the track is a hedged 'quiet area', again laid principally to grass and housing a number of benches. Immediately N of the 'quiet area' is a narrow strip of land laid principally to grass and seemingly connected to a property fronting High Street, but outside of the proposed development area. To the very N of the block lies a grassed field housing at its southern side a number of single storey agricultural buildings with a track to their southern side. As noted above, the W side of the site is formed of a public footpath within a pasture field. Cloughton Beck therefore, together with the E margins of pasture field to the W of this fall within the proposed development area. No obvious surface signs of archaeological remains were evident within those areas that were directly accessible.



Plate 4 Southern part of SW land block showing play area with quiet area to left, looking ENE

4.7.5 ADDITIONAL LAND BLOCK

This block of land was inspected from the disused railway line, and, owing to areas of ground undulation and scrub, was not visible in its entirety. The N side of the block is formed by an arable field, the E side by the disused railway line. The southern limits are formed by an arbitrary line (i.e. no physical boundary) within a pasture field. The W side is bounded by parts of the eastern side of the SE land block.

Within this land block the very northern part is formed by a track that runs to Town Farm. To the south of the track the NE part of the block is covered with trees and scrub which visually conceal a pond. Immediately W of the scrub and pond lies a hard surfaced area connected to the Town Farm complex. The remaining part of the land block lies within a sizeable pasture field that houses a large pond. The smaller pond appears on the 1854 O.S. map as does the larger pond though the latter was seemingly of smaller proportions at that date. There are a number of undulations and areas of mounding within this field though a lack of direct access precludes an understanding of their precise form and orientation and accordingly of the clues as to whether they are the product of 'natural' or 'human' agency.



Plate 5 Additional land block, Town Farm beyond to centre left, looking W

5. DISCUSSION

The examined databases have not identified the presence of known below ground archaeological remains, either finds or features, within the specific land blocks. There are however a considerable number of post-medieval buildings, some Listed, that form a significant part of the cultural landscape of the village. Although there were shortcomings in the walkover survey in terms of limited access the only earthwork features that could be identified related to a field boundary (NW land block) and probable ridge and furrow (SE land block). It is notable that few material remains of the prehistoric period and none of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian are known within the study area. This absence of data need not reflect an absence of material remains, rather that they have not to date been located. Occupation in the immediate pre-Norman Conquest period is in fact attested in documentary and place-name sources. Such illusory absence can even be extended to the medieval period were we to exclude field systems from the equation.

Much of the heritage significance of Cloughton is owed to its built structures and form. In particular the High Street, retains much of a 'feel of the past' about it. This is owed very largely to the presence of large numbers of 18th – 19th century vernacular buildings and

absence of significant modern development along this street. A rural impression is also generated by the presence of green gaps between various of the High Street buildings. Such gaps are a characteristic of many old villages that have avoided large-scale building infill. This historic atmosphere has been enhanced by a general absence of unsuitable materials along to more recent works and extensions to these buildings. That the Pevsner architectural guide to North Yorkshire comments only on the village church should not be taken as a dismissal of the village as of little architectural interest but rather as a reflection of Pevsner's primary interest in great buildings and churches rather than vernacular architecture (Pevsner 1973, 123). There are many buildings of merit within the village, a considerable number with vernacular leanings. Those buildings that appear on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic interest could be regarded as some of the best within the village but by no means an exhaustive list of those that are historically and architecturally merit-worthy.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The consulted archaeological and historic sources of data have not highlighted the presence of significant remains, save standing buildings, within the potential development land blocks. Few archaeological remains were apparent in the walkover survey, however there was limited access to many of the development areas. The majority of the buildings that line the street frontages of the development blocks are of some interest and quite a number of these enjoy listed status.

Further archaeological work, within a structured framework, may be required to accompany any planning application. Any such work should be geared around potential impacts likely to be caused by clearly defined development proposals. The development of parts of the land blocks appears currently to run counter to the Local Development Framework of Scarborough Borough Council and this may result in amendments to the current development proposals.

Some suggestions for the nature of further archaeological interventions can nonetheless be tentatively suggested. Any area to be affected by development should be made accessible for a full walkover survey, along with a measured survey of any potential archaeological remains. Given that any new development is likely to be within areas of open ground this could also be enhanced by geophysical survey especially in those suitable areas which exhibit potential earthworks. This may identify below ground archaeological features that have been degraded by ploughing and land improvement.

Prior to the commencement of development, areas with a high potential to contain archaeological remains, which may for example include identified geophysical anomalies or gaps along street frontages which once may have accommodated buildings at the heads of burgage plots, could be further evaluated by trial trenching.

Dependent upon result, such evaluation may, or may not, lead to recommendations for further archaeological investigation.

7. SOURCES CONSULTED

North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYCC)	13/07/2010
National Monument Record, English Heritage	13/07/2010
British Geological Survey	19/07/2010
North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCC)	11/08/2010
Scarborough Local Studies Library	21/07/2010
Scarborough Historical and Archaeological Society	20/07/2010
Scarborough Borough Council, Environment and Planning	17/08/2010
University of Cambridge, Unit of Landscape Modelling (air photos)	22/07/2010
Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	18/08/2010

All published sources of information (and consulted web pages), mostly works of local history and archaeology, appear in the bibliography.

The database of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Office provided entry details of buildings on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic interest (Listed Buildings, a List of Monuments (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments) and data files for Cloughton from the Historic Landscape Character Report. The National Monuments Record (English Heritage) supplied a list of monuments, with summaries of each (includes, buildings, Scheduled and un-scheduled monuments). Tables for the HER and NMR data are presented in Appendix 1. Where monuments or buildings are the same but appear under the different numbers of organisations or lists these are indicated in the tables.

A particularly useful source of information have been a series of maps in the North Yorkshire Record Office, principally the enclosure map of 1771 and the Ordnance Survey maps of 1854 and 1914.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Research and author	Mark Johnson
Illustrations	Mark Johnson
Editor	Martin Stockwell

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Brit. Geol.) British Geological Survey (Geo Records) borehole data LN 29, LN 31

Langdale, T. (1822) *A Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire*

Pevsner, N. (1973) *Yorkshire, the North Riding*

(Scarborough web pages)

<http://planaccess.scarborough.gov.uk/planaccessGui216/local-dev-framework.html>

Smith, A.H. (1928) *Place-names of the North Riding of Yorkshire*, English Place-name Society

VCH (1928) *History of Yorkshire, North Riding, volume 2*. Victoria County History

Wastling, V.J. (1997) *The Hulley's, Cloughton Newlands: a prehistoric settlement site*

Whitfield, H. and Parkinson, M. (1999) *The Story of Cloughton*

MAPS (North Yorkshire County Record Office)

1771 Enclosure award map, ref: MIC 2015/212

1854 Ordnance Survey map, ref: MIC 1830/35

1914 Ordnance Survey map, ref: MIC 1815/393

APPENDIX 1: SOURCES TABLES

List. B. #	Grade	NMR ref #	NGR	Details
326887	II	529402	TA 00909 94418	Rosedene, High Street
326889	II	529410	TA 00969 94572	25 High Street, house
326894	II (also SAM)	31354	TA 00883 94192	Dovecote, at Cloughton Hall
326886	II	529401	TA 00873 94330	29 High Street, house
326891	II	529386	TA 00970 94498	46 High Street, house
326893	II	529394	TA 00892 94234	Cloughton Hall
326936	II		TA 00888 94251	St Mary's Church
326888	II	529408	TA 0962 94544	21 High Street (now 2 dwellings)
326885	II	529399	TA 00882 94281	Church Cottages, High Street
326890	II	529391	TA 00897 94313	Blacksmith's Arms public house

Table 1 Listed buildings

SAM #	HER/NMR/L.B. refs #	NGR	Details
31354	80223, MNY21162, 326894	TA 00883 94192	Dovecote, Cloughton Hall

Table 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

HER #	= NMR #	NGR	Details
MNY15813		TA 010 945	Cloughton village = HNY21956
MNY21162	3134	TA 00883 94192	Dovecote at Cloughton Hall, = SAM 3134
MNY23764	529392	TA 01004 93651	Former corn mill (water powered)
MNY31616	1454401	TA 01166 94634	Area - former ridge & furrow S of Court Farm
MNY31619	1454401	TA 01080 94413	Area - former ridge & furrow SE of Town Farm
MNY31620	1454401	TA 01173 94405	Area - former ridge & furrow
MNY31621	1454401	TA 01329 93682	Area - former ridge & furrow to E side rail line
MNY31622	1454401	TA 01187 93518	Area - former ridge & furrow SE of Town Farm
MNY32494		TA 0080 9431	Pound – livestock, (1)
MNY32495		TA 009 946	Pound – livestock, (2)

Table 3 Historic Environment Record – monuments

HLCUID #	NGR	Details
HNY10192	TA 005 960	Planned enclosure, up to 35% boundary loss since 1850
HNY10206	TA 013 957	Planned enclosure, less than 10% boundary loss since 1850
HNY10208	TA 010 956	Cloughton Newlands, post 1850 modern housing
HNY10209	TA 015 952	Planned enclosure, approx 40% boundary loss since 1850
HNY10211	TA 020 946	Planned enclosure, up to 50% boundary loss since 1850
HNY10212	TA 015 931	Planned enclosure, approx 35% boundary loss since 1850
HNY10216	TA 997 941	Planned enclosure, approx 40% boundary loss since 1850
HNY10218	TA 003 947	Planned enclosure, up to 60% boundary loss since 1850
HNY10225	TA 017 947	Planned enclosure, up to 80% boundary loss since 1850
HNY21952	TA 007 948	Broadleaf plantation, up to increase since 1850 – some over planned enclosure
HNY21953	TA 004 943	Broadleaf plantation, post 1850, over planned enclosure and former sandstone quarry
HNY21956	TA 010 945	Cloughton village = HER ref MNY15813
HNY23491	TA 008 946	Area of modern housing to NW side of village
HNY23494	TA 009 941	Area of modern housing to SE side of village
HNY23497	TA 006 938	Enclosure, up to 40% boundary loss since 1850
HNY23498	TA 007 935	Planned enclosure, up to 30% boundary loss since 1850
HNY23501	TA 006 933	Planned housing estate over former planned enclosure
HNY9468	TA 994 961	Coniferous plantation, up to 50% increase since 1850 over unenclosed moorland

Table 4 HER: Historic landscape character summary

NMR #	=HER/L.B. #	NGR	Details
23693		TA 036 879	Former Scarborough – Whitby railway line
80220		TA 0121 9368	Site of ploughed out barrow – prehistoric?
80222		TA 0088 9429	Site of former stone cross – to N of Church
80223	MNY21162 / 31354	TA 00883 94192	Dovecote at Cloughton Hall, = SAM 3134, Listed Building 326894
500213		TA 011 940	Site of former railway station
529383		TA 009 941	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel
529384		TA 009 941	18 th century house, High Street
529385		TA 009 941	Mid – l 19 th century house 44-45 High Street
529386	326891	TA 009 944	18 th century house, 46 High Street
529387		TA 009 944	19 th century farmhouse – Town Farm
529388		TA 009 943	18 – 19 th century house, Hawkswell Cottage
529390		TA 009 943	18 – 19 th century house, 51 High Street
529391	326890	TA 008 943	Blacksmith's Arms, 17 th century origins
529392	MNY23764	TA 009 936	18 th century corn mill & mill house

529394	326893	TA 008 942	19 th century Cloughton Hall
529399	326885	TA 008 942	19 th century Church Cottages - formerly Lychgate
529401	326886	TA 008 943	17 – 18 th century house, Utriss House
529402	326887	TA 008 944	17 – 18 th century house, Rose Dene
529403		TA 008 944	19 th century house, 8 high Street
529404/5		TA 008 944	19 th century house, 8 High Street
529406		TA 008 943	18 – 19 th century house, 12 High Street
529407		TA 009 945	19 th century house, 13-17 High Street
529408	326888	TA 009 945	18 th century house, Manor House
529409		TA 009 945	19 th century house, 22-24 High Street
529410	326889	TA 009 946	19 th century house, 25 high Street
529411		TA 009 945	19 th century house, The Nook
529412		TA 009 945	18 – 19 th century house, 31 High Street
529413		TA 009 946	18 – 19 th century house, later Post Office
529414		TA 009 946	18 – 19 th century house, 33 High Street
529415		TA 009 946	18 – 19 th century house, Thornton Cottage
529422		TA 012 953	18 th century farmhouse, Whinbrow Cottage
1415758		TA 0090 9525	W.W.II, R.O.C. monitoring post
1415759		TA 0091 9510	W.W.II, R.O.C. monitoring post
1454401	MNY31616, 31619-21	TA 019 943	Ridge & furrow cropmarks and earthworks within parish of Cloughton
1493298		TA 01185 95000	W.W.II Operation Diver A.A. gun site at Cloughton Court Green Farm
1493300		TA 01181 94796	Site of lime kiln on 1854 O.S. map
1493311		TA 01565 94045	W.W.II Operation Diver A.A. gun site at Cloughton Fields Farm

Table 5 NMR: all listed monuments