

**MAP**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.**

**Eskdale Park  
Larpool Lane  
Whitby  
North Yorkshire**

**NZ 9012 9045  
11/00213/FL  
MAP 5.17.2013**

**Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

**MAP  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**


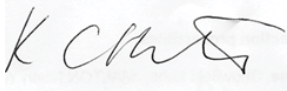
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Larpool Lane  
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**NZ 9012 9045**

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**MAP 5.17.2013**

**Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

<b>Report Prepared By</b> 	<b>Report Authorised By</b> 
<b>Date:</b> <b>30/04/2013</b>	<b>Date:</b> <b>30/04/2013</b>

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## **Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

### **Non Technical Summary**

*This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under the instruction Barratt Homes, to evaluate the impact of the proposed residential development comprising 174 dwellings including areas of open space and associated infrastructure at Eskdale Park, Larpool Lane, North Yorkshire.*

*The Geophysical Survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS in 2011. The results of the magnetometer results suggested no archaeological anomalies*

*Eleven Evaluation Trenches were excavated and located in the areas stipulated in the Specification, which had been submitted by MAP Archaeological Practice and agreed by Heritage and Environment Section of NYCC. The excavation of the eleven evaluation trenches uncovered evidence of modern land drains. No archaeological finds, deposits or features were recorded.*

### **1. Introduction**

1.1 This Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching has been commissioned by Barratt Homes to assess the impact of the proposed residential development Eskdale Park, Larpool Lane, Whitby, North Yorkshire (Planning Ref. 11/00213/FL; NZ 9012 9045 : Fig. 1).

- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and National Planning Policy Framework Chapter 12 : March 2012).
- 1.3 The Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the Written Scheme of Works commissioned by Barratt Homes (MAP 2013), which was submitted to Scarborough and Whitby District Council and NYCC Heritage and Environment Section. Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd in order to part discharge Condition 27 of Planning Application (11/00213/FL) to evaluate the archaeological impact of the development in advance of construction.

**Condition 27** The applicant or their successor shall submit to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing, and subsequent implementation, of a scheme of archaeological investigation to provide for:

- (1) The proper identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the application area;
- (2) an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains.

This shall be followed by the submission of:

- (3) proposals for the preservation in situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the analysis and publishing of the findings, it being understood that there shall be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ wherever feasible. These proposals shall be approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing and implemented before any development authorised by this permission shall commence.

Reason : The site is of archaeological importance.

- 1.4 The Evaluation Trenches were excavated recorded and backfilled on Friday 26<sup>th</sup> and Monday 29<sup>th</sup> April 2013.
- 1.3 This report was funded by Barratt Homes.

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

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 The Proposed Development Area is located east of Larpool Lane and Larpool Drive, north-east of Larpool Hall Hotel south and east of a recent residential development and north of agricultural fields (Figs. 1-3; Pls. 1-7). The site is currently pasture farmland, sown with grass for silage.
- 2.2 The site is 9 Ha. in size and stands at heights of between 60m AOD-74m AOD.
- 2.3 The site stands on soils of the Salop Soil Association (711m) "slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey, fine loamy and clayey soils", over geology of reddish till (Mackney et al 1984, 16).

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 There are no known Sites or Finds on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within the Proposed Development Area. Within one kilometre, a Late Bronze Age bi-conical pygmy cup was noted from a "howe" in Whitby Parish (MNY8837).
- 3.2 In the adjacent field to the south of the Proposed Development Area, a Late Iron Age to Romano-British site comprising evidence of enclosures, settlements and hearth were noted on the North Yorkshire HER, and were found during excavation work for the Yorkshire Water Pipeline excavated by Northern Archaeological Associates in 1999 (MNY 23678). There are two Roman Coins (MNY31581 and MNY8859) found within one kilometer of Eskdale Park, one (MNY8859)

was found near Larpool Hall in four pieces. An undated paved ford across the River Esk at Boghall and Spital Bridge (MNY8762) is possibly on the line of Wade's Causeway (a Roman Road).

- 3.3 The Proposed Development Area was formerly in the Parish of Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, in the Wapentake of Whitby Stand in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Whitby has its origins in the Saxon period with the origins of the town and the foundation of Whitby Abbey in the seventh century. Whitby was noted in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Witebi'. The Place name Whitby is derived from the Old English for 'Hviti's farmstead'.
- 3.4 There are six medieval sites within one kilometer of Eskdale Park. There are four areas of known Medieval Ridge and Furrow within one kilometre of Eskdale Park (MNY31752, MNY31609, MNY31610, MNY31611). There are two Medieval Hospitals known from documentary sources in Whitby, the Hospital of St. Michael (MNY8767) at Spital Bridge and the Hospital of St. John at Whitehall (MNY8766).
- 3.5 There are five Post-Medieval and two Modern sites within one kilometre on the North Yorkshire HER. The Post-medieval Sites include two shipyards (MNY24843 & MNY24843), a timber yard (MNY31581), St. Columban's house (MNY8821) and Larpool Mill (MNY8860). The two Modern Sites include a Railway turntable (MNY25202) and a World War Two Home Guard Store (MNY31586).
- 3.6 Historical Records located at North Yorkshire County Record Office reveal the Land ownership back to the early nineteenth century (1807-1922) for the Turton Family (NYCRO ZW 1-V). The leases and agreements relate to the holdings of the Turton Family but nothing specific to the site or Larpool Hall. Trade Directories and show Edmund Turton Esquire at Larpool Hall in 1829 (Pigot's Directory). In 1840, Edmund Turton and George Augustus Peters Esq. are listed at



Larpool Hall. In 1890, the farmer at Larpool and Spital Bridge was Joseph Allan.

- 3.7 There is no Enclosure Award or Act for the Area of Hawsker-cum-Stainacre around Larpool Hall. The Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Proposed Development Area (HNY 21648) states “An area of piecemeal enclosure consisting of medium sized fields in a semi-irregular pattern... defined by regular external and internal hedgerow boundaries and has partial legibility with up to 50% boundary loss since 1850”
- 3.8 The earliest map for the area around Larpool Hall was the 1844 Tithe Award Map for Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre (NYCRO ZW(M)1/53 MIC2134 510-535). The Tithe Map shows six fields north-east of Larpool Hall which comprise the Proposed Development Area, numbered 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. The 1853 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 showed the Proposed Development Area as seven fields. The 1894 Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the Proposed Development Area as two fields (2257 and 2202). The 1913 Edition Ordnance Survey Map showed the Proposed Development Area as two fields (709 and 687). There were no differences on the 1914 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The 1928 Edition Ordnance Survey Map showed the Proposed Development Area as three fields (709a, 709 and 687). There were no difference on the 1930 Edition Ordnance Survey Map or the 1938 Six inch to one mile edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 3.9 The 1938 twenty five inch to one mile edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the Proposed Development Area as two fields with two electricity pylons on the western edge of the area.
- 3.10 In 1907, Major Harry Trevor Trevor, late of the Indian Army was listed at Larpool Hall. By 1919, Larpool Hall had become a Children’s Home, and recently the Hall was converted into a hotel.

3.11 A Geophysical Survey was carried out in March 2011 by ASWAYAS. Anomalies due to the presence of electricity pylons and a water main, and also caused by ploughing, modern activity and geological variation have been identified. Despite the proximity of a known Iron Age/Romano-British settlement no anomalies of archaeological potential were identified by the survey. On the basis of the magnetometer survey the site was assessed as having low archaeological potential.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development had the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to the commencement of the re-development.

#### **5. Methodology**

5.1 Eleven Evaluation trenches were excavated, each measuring 10m by 2m, covering a total of 100m<sup>2</sup>, as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Works (MAP 2012).

- **Evaluation Trench 1** covered an area of 30m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 1.5m); aligned north-south and was located in the north corner of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 2** covered an area of 30m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 1.5m); aligned north-south and was located in the north corner of the site.

- **Evaluation Trench 3** covered an area of 30m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 1.5m); aligned north-west by south-east and was located in the east side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 4** covered an area of 30m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 1.5m); aligned east-west and was located in the east side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 5** covered an area of 30m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 1.5m); aligned east-west and was located in the east side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 6** covered an area of 30m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 1.5m); aligned north-south and was located in the south-east side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 7** covered an area of 30m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 1.5m); aligned east-west and was located in the south-east side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 8** covered an area of 40m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 2m); aligned north-south and was located in the south-east side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 9** covered an area of 40m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 2m); aligned east-west and was located in the south-east side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 10** covered an area of 40m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 2m); aligned north-south and was located in the south-west side of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 11** covered an area of 40m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 2m); aligned north-south and was located in the south-west side of the site.

5.2 Turf and topsoil were excavated using a 360° digger with toothless ditching bucket subcontracted with a driver. Excavation took place on the 7<sup>th</sup> February 2013.

5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. All deposits and features was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record

Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. Contexts were given for topsoil in each trench.

- 5.4 Modern deposits that were removed as part of the overburden were recorded in by levelling only.
- 5.5 The photographic record comprised fifty digital shots. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 2).

## **6. Results**

### **6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 3; Pl. 8)**

- 6.1.1 There were no archaeological features noted in Evaluation Trench 1. Existing ground level was at a height of 58.10m AOD – 58.40m AOD. The topsoil was c. 0.23m deep, and was a clay loam (context 1001). Natural Clay was revealed in the base of the trench at depths between 57.87m AOD and 58.15m AOD.

### **6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Fig. 3; Pl. 9)**

- 6.2.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 2, Existing ground level was at a height of between 62.43m AOD and 63.07m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 2001) was 0.25m deep and was a clay loam. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 2 at a depths between 62.18m AOD and 62.82m AOD.

### **6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Fig. 3; Pl. 10)**

- 6.3.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 3. Existing ground level was at a height of between 64.00m AOD and 64.67m AOD. The topsoil deposit was c. 0.25m deep and was a clay loam (context 3001). A modern land drain aligned east-west was encountered in the centre of this trench. Natural clay was encountered

in the base of Evaluation Trench 3 at a depth of circa 63.75m AOD and 64.42m AOD.

#### **6.4 Evaluation Trench 4 (Fig. 3; Pl. 11)**

6.4.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 4. Existing ground level was at a height of between 71.22m AOD and 71.89m AOD. The topsoil deposit was c. 0.25m deep and was a clay loam (context 4001). Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 4 at a depth of circa 70.95m AOD and 71.74m AOD.

#### **6.5 Evaluation Trench 5 (Fig. 3; Pl. 12)**

6.5.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 5, Existing ground level was at a height of between 11.76m AOD and 11.58m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 5001) was 0.30m deep and was a sandy loam. A modern French drain aligned east-west was encountered in the east end of this trench. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 5 at a depths between 11.36m AOD and 11.20m AOD.

#### **6.6 Evaluation Trench 6 (Fig. 3; Pl. 13)**

6.6.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 6, Existing ground level was at a height of between 69.17m AOD and 69.61m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 6001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 6 at a depths between 68.87m AOD and 69.35m AOD.

#### **6.7 Evaluation Trench 7 (Fig. 3; Pl. 14)**

6.7.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 7, Existing ground level was at a height of between 73.04m AOD and 11.58m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 7001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 7 at a depths between 11.36m AOD and 11.20m AOD.

## **6.8 Evaluation Trench 8 (Fig. 3; Pl. 15)**

6.8.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 8, Existing ground level was at a height of between 72.20m AOD and 72.16m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 8001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 8 at a depths between 71.90m AOD and 71.96m AOD.

## **6.9 Evaluation Trench 9 (Fig. 3; Pl. 16)**

6.9.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 9, Existing ground level was at a height of between 70.65m AOD and 71.03m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 9001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 5 at a depths between 70.35m AOD and 70.73m AOD.

## **6.10 Evaluation Trench 10 (Fig. 3; Pl. 17)**

6.10.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 10, Existing ground level was at a height of between 66.71m AOD and 66.92m AOD. Two modern land drains, aligned east-west, were encountered in this trench. The topsoil deposit (context 10001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 10 at a depths between 66.21m AOD and 66.62m AOD.

## **6.11 Evaluation Trench 11 (Fig. 3; Pls. 18)**

6.11.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 11, Existing ground level was at a height of between 63.38m AOD and 63.58m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 11001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam. Natural clay was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 11 at a depths between 63.28m AOD and 63.28m AOD.

## **7. Conclusions**

- 7.1 The excavation of the eleven evaluation trenches proved that the lack of anomalies on the magnetometer survey. The only features uncovered were modern land drains in Evaluation Trenches 3 and 10. No archaeological finds, features, deposits or structures were uncovered.
  
- 7.2 No further archaeological work is required on this site.

## 8. Bibliography

- IFA 2009 Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation. Institute for Archaeologists.
- Mackney, D et al. 1984 Soil Survey of England and Wales. Soils of Northern England Sheet 1.
- MAP 2013 Eskdale Park, Larpool Len, Whitby, North Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.
- Smith, A.H. 1937 The Place-Names of The East Riding of Yorkshire and York. The English Place-Name Society. Cambridge University Press.
- Webb, A. 2011 Eskdale Park, Larpool Lane, Whitby North Yorkshire. Geophysical Survey. Archaeological Services WYAS Report 3710.

## 9. List of Contributors

- Excavation Team Kelly Hunter, Paula Ware
- Editorial Paula Ware
- Report Kelly Hunter
- Illustrations Kelly Hunter
- Plates Kelly Hunter



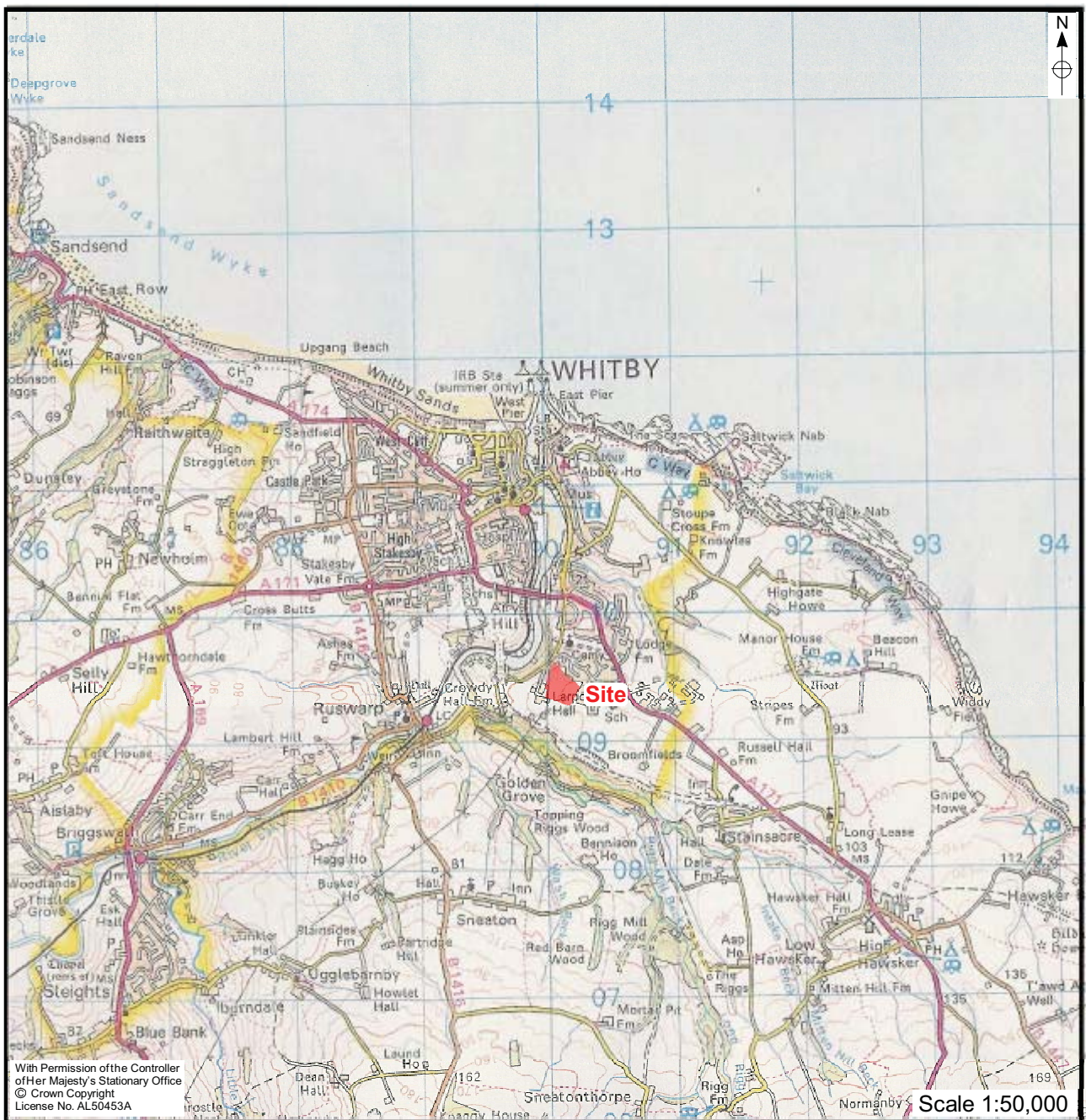


Figure 1. Site Location.



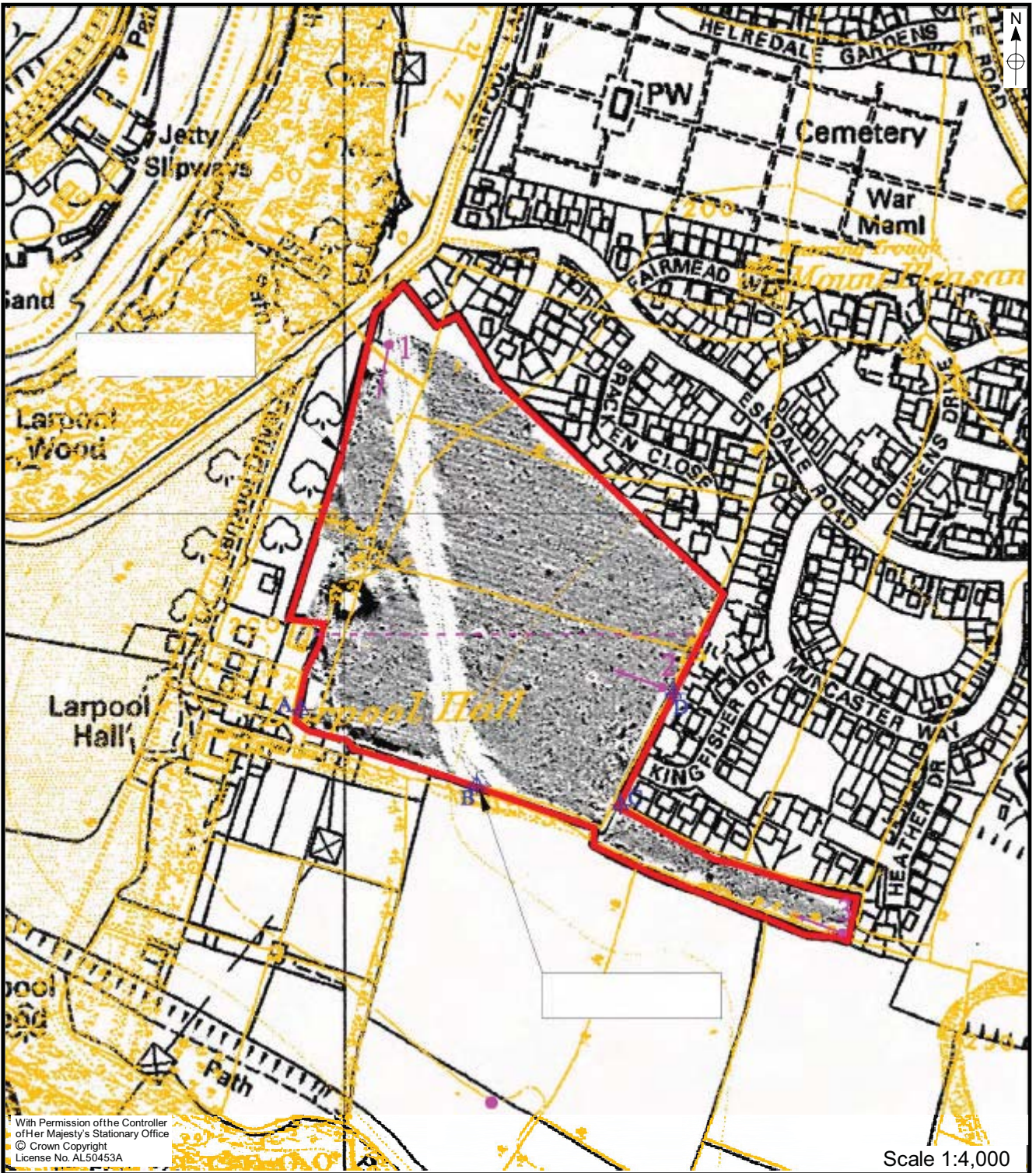


Figure 2. Geophysical Survey Results (WYAS 2011).



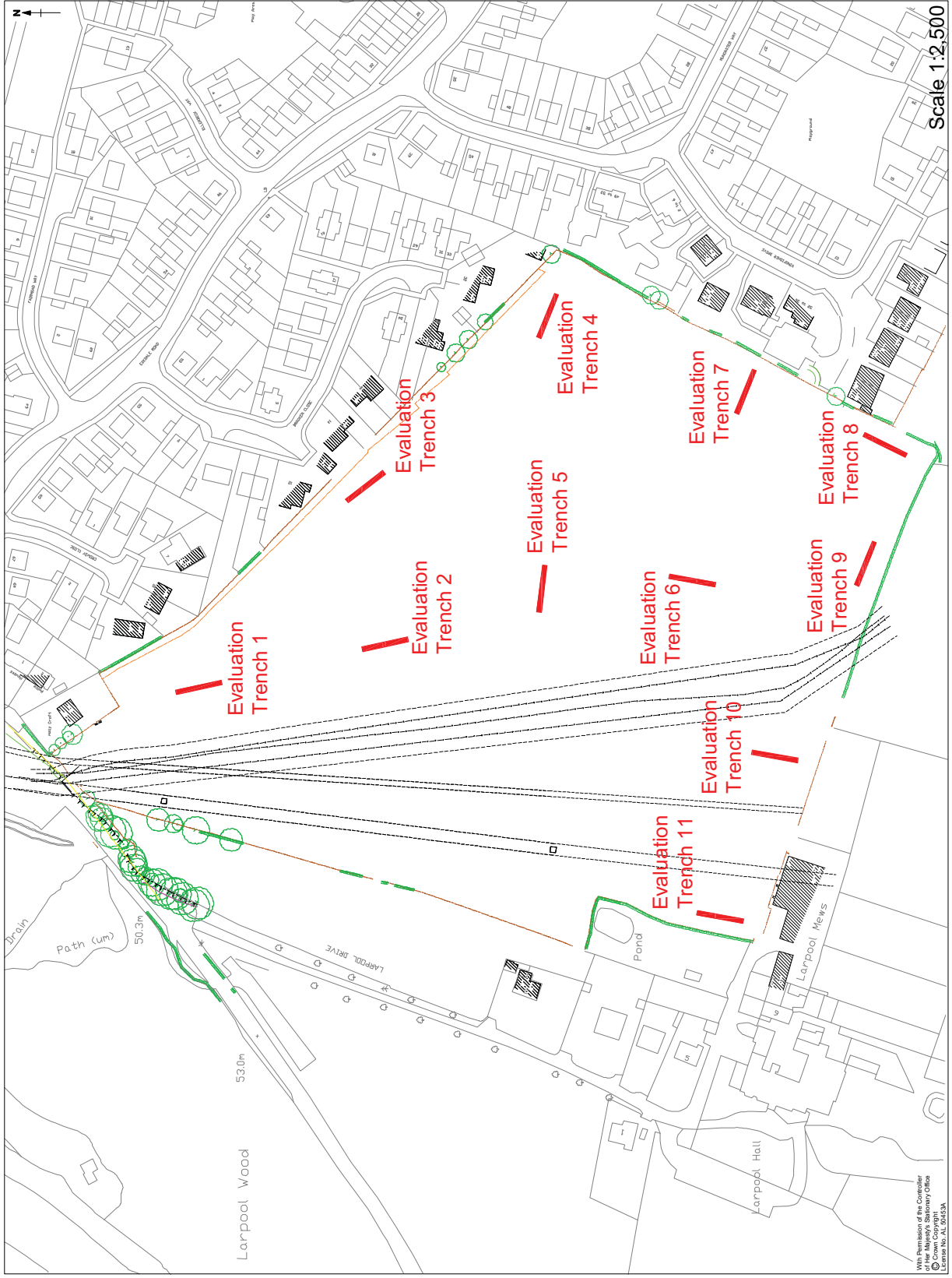


Figure 3. Location of Evaluation Trenches 1 to 11.



Plate 1. View of Site Entrance. Facing North.

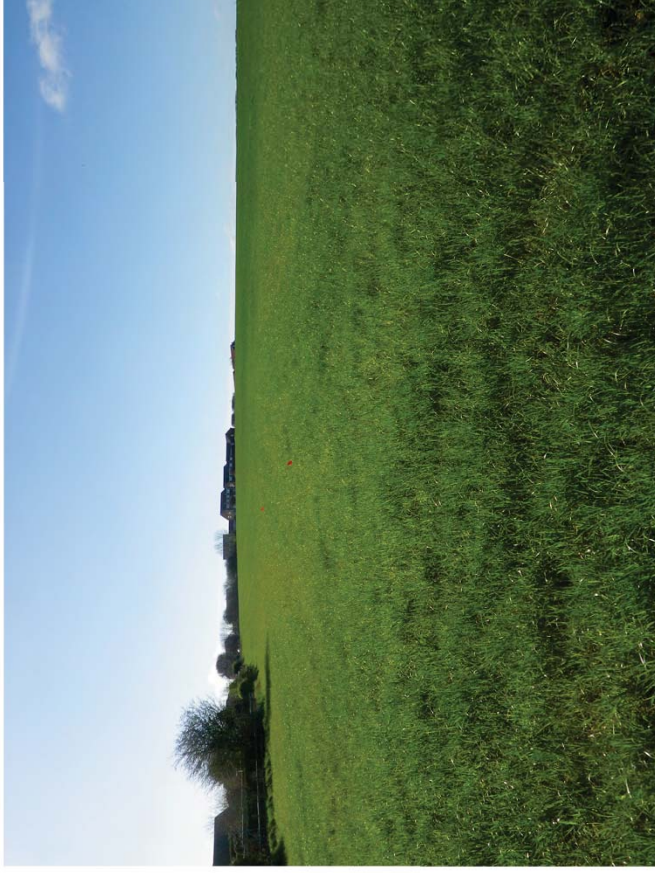


Plate 2. View of Site. Facing South-east.



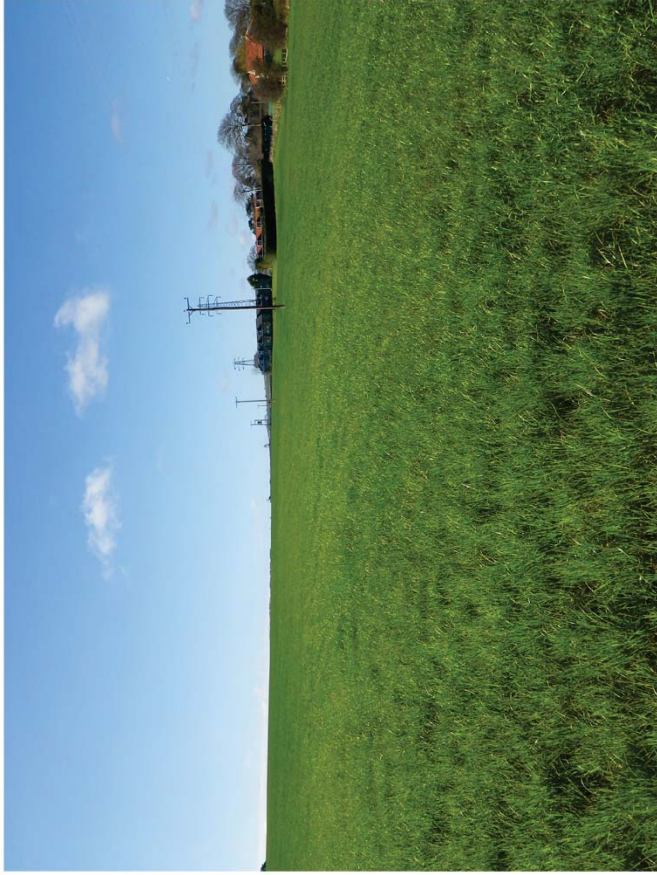


Plate 3. View of Site. Facing East.

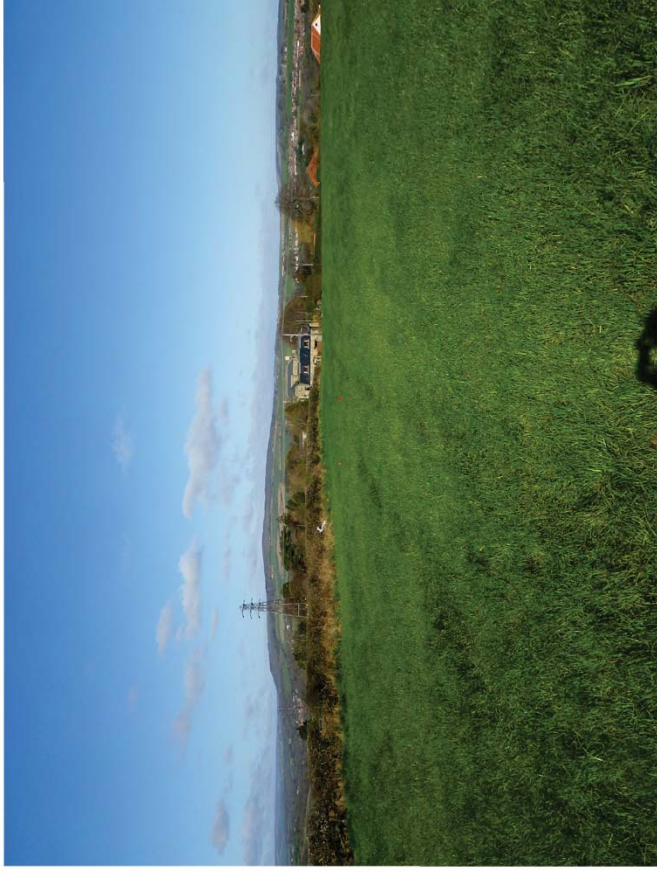


Plate 4. View of Site. Facing West.

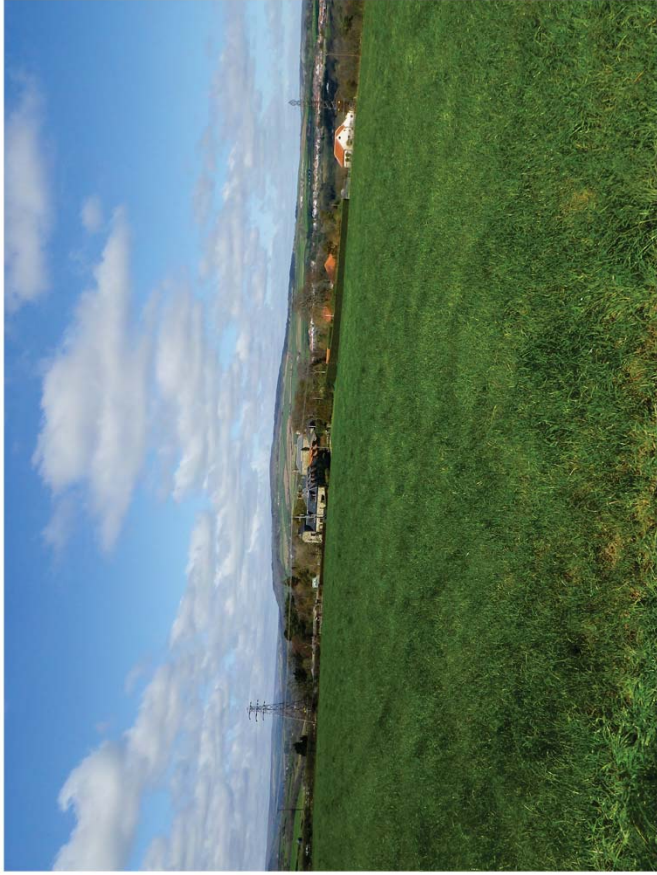


Plate 5. View of Site. Facing South-east.



Plate 6. View of Site. Facing North.



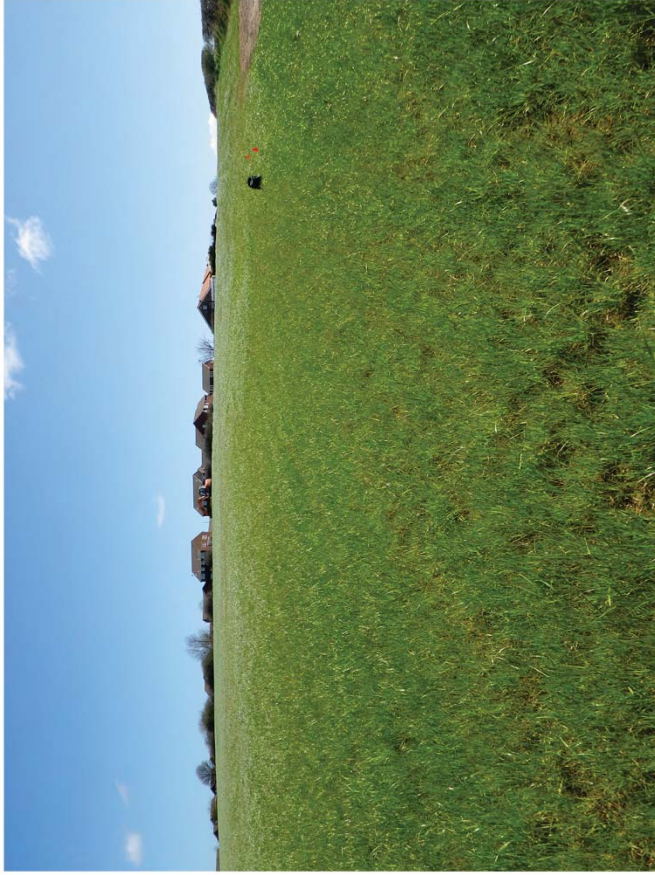


Plate 7. View of Site. Facing West.



Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing North.





Plate 9. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing North.



Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing North-west.





Plate 11. Evaluation Trench 4. Facing West.



Plate 12. Evaluation Trench 5. Facing South.





Plate 13. Evaluation Trench 6. Facing North.



Plate 14. Evaluation Trench 7. Facing West.





Plate 15. Evaluation Trench 8. Facing South.



Plate 16. Evaluation Trench 9. Facing East.





Plate 17. Evaluation Trench 10. Facing North.



Plate 18. Evaluation Trench 11. Facing North.

## APPENDIX 1

Eskdale Park, Larpool Lane, Whibby, North Yorkshire MAP 5.17.2013

### Context Listing

Context	Description
1001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
2001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
3001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
4001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
5001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
6001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
7001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
8001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
9001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
10001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam
11001	Deposit Machine-removed topsoil - brown clay loam

## APPENDIX 2

### Photographic Archive Listing

#### Digital Camera

File	Description	Scale	Facing
IMGPP213	Site	-	East
IMGPP2104	Site	-	North-west
IMGPP2105	Site	-	South
IMGPP2106	Site Entrance	-	North
IMGPP2107	Site	-	South-east
IMGPP2108	Site	-	East
IMGPP2109	Site	-	East
IMGPP2110	Site Entrance	-	North
IMGPP2111	Evaluation Trench 1	2 x 1m	North
IMGPP2112	Evaluation Trench 1	2 x 1m	South
IMGPP2113	Evaluation Trench 2	2 x 1m	South
IMGPP2114	Evaluation Trench 2	2 x 1m	North
IMGPP2115	Evaluation Trench 3	2 x 1m	South-east
IMGPP2116	Evaluation Trench 3	2 x 1m	North-west
IMGPP2117	Land drain in Evaluation Trench 3	1 x 1m	East
IMGPP2118	Evaluation Trench 4	2 x 1m	East
IMGPP2119	Evaluation Trench 4	2 x 1m	West
IMGPP2120	Evaluation Trench 5	2 x 1m	South
IMGPP2121	Line of French Drain in Evaluation Trench 5	1 x 1m	South
IMGPP2122	Line of French Drain in Evaluation Trench 5	1 x 1m	South
IMGPP2123	Evaluation Trench 5	2 x 1m	North
IMGPP2124	Evaluation Trench 1 Backfilled	-	South
IMGPP2125	Evaluation Trench 2 Backfilled	-	East
IMGPP2126	Evaluation Trench 3 Backfilled	-	South-west
IMGPP2127	Evaluation Trench 4 Backfilled	-	East
IMGPP2128	Evaluation Trench 5 Backfilled	-	North
IMGPP2129	Site	-	North
IMGPP2130	Site	-	West

IMG2131	Evaluation Trench 8	2 x 1m	North
IMG2132	Evaluation Trench 8	2 x 1m	South
IMG2133	Evaluation Trench 9	2 x 1m	West
IMG2134	Evaluation Trench 9	2 x 1m	East
IMG2135	Site	-	North
IMG2136	Site	-	South-east
IMG2137	Evaluation Trench 7	2 x 1m	West
IMG2138	Evaluation Trench 7	2 x 1m	East
IMG2139	Evaluation Trench 6	2 x 1m	North
IMG2140	Evaluation Trench 6	2 x 1m	South
IMG2141	Site	-	North
IMG2142	Site	-	West
IMG2143	Evaluation Trench 10	2 x 1m	North
IMG2144	Evaluation Trench 10	2 x 1m	South
IMG2145	Evaluation Trench 11	2 x 1m	North
IMG2146	Evaluation Trench 11	2 x 1m	South
IMG2147	Evaluation Trench 1	Backfilled	West
IMG2148	Evaluation Trench 1	Backfilled	South
IMG2149	Evaluation Trench 1	Backfilled	North-west
IMG2150	Evaluation Trench 1	Backfilled	South-west
IMG2151	Evaluation Trench 1	Backfilled	South
IMG2152	Evaluation Trench 1	Backfilled	West

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Eskdale Park  
Whitby  
North Yorkshire**

**NZ 9012 9045**

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd  
on behalf of Barratt Homes**

**Eskdale Park  
Whitby  
North Yorkshire**

**NZ 9012 9045**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**1. Summary**

- 1.1 The Proposed Development site is 9 Ha. in size and is for the residential development of 174 dwellings including areas of public open space and associated infrastructure. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd in order to part discharge Condition 27 of Planning Application (11/00213/FL) to evaluate the archaeological impact of the development in advance of construction.

**Condition 27** The applicant or their successor shall submit to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing, and subsequent implementation, of a scheme of archaeological investigation to provide for:

- (1) The proper identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the application area;
- (2) an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains.

This shall be followed by the submission of:

- (3) proposals for the preservation in situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the analysis and publishing of the findings, it being understood that there shall be a



presumption in favour of their preservation *in situ* wherever feasible. These proposals shall be approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing and implemented before any development authorised by this permission shall commence.

Reason : The site is of archaeological importance.

- 1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage and Environment Section of NYCC has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this Archaeological Evaluation by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, acting on behalf of Barratt Homes.

## **2. Purpose**

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable the preservation by record of the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

## **3. Location and Description (SE 9012 0945)**

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan at 1:2000 scale (Fig. 1). The proposed development is currently under arable cultivation.

## **4. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 There are no Prehistoric Sites or Finds on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within the Proposed Development Area.

- 4.2 Within one kilometre, a Late Bronze Age bi-conical pygmy cup was noted from a “howe” in Whitby Parish (MNY8837).
- 4.3 There are no Roman Sites or Finds noted within the Proposed Development Area on the North Yorkshire HER.
- 4.4 In the adjacent field to the south of the Proposed Development Area, a Late Iron Age to Romano-British site comprising evidence of enclosures, settlements and hearth were noted on the North Yorkshire HER, and were found during excavation work for the Yorkshire Water Pipeline excavated by Northern Archaeological Associates in 1999 (MNY 23678).
- 4.5 There are two Roman Coins (MNY31581 and MNY8859) found within one kilometer of Eskdale Park, one (MNY8859) was found near Larpool Hall in four pieces.
- 4.6 An undated paved ford across the River Esk at Boghall and Spital Bridge (MNY8762) is possibly on the line of Wade’s Causeway (a Roman Road).
- 4.7 The Proposed Development Area was formerly in the Parish of Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, in the Wapentake of Whitby Stand in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Whitby has its origins in the Saxon period with the origins of the town and the foundation of Whitby Abbey in the seventh century. Whitby was noted in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as ‘Witebi’. The Place name Whitby is derived from the Old English for ‘Hviti’s farmstead’.
- 4.8 There are no sites from the Medieval Period on the North Yorkshire HER from within the Proposed Development Area. There are six medieval sites within one kilometer of Eskdale Park. There are four areas of known Medieval Ridge and Furrow within one kilometre of

Eskdale Park (MNY31752, MNY31609, MNY31610, MNY31611). There are two Medieval Hospitals known from documentary sources in Whitby, the Hospital of St. Michael (MNY8767) at Spital Bridge and the Hospital of St. John at Whitehall (MNY8766).

4.9 There are no Post-medieval or Modern sites on the North Yorkshire HER within the Proposed Development Area. There are five Post-Medieval and two Modern sites within one kilometre on the North Yorkshire HER. The Post-medieval Sites include two shipyards (MNY24843 & MNY24843), a timber yard (MNY31581), St. Columban's house (MNY8821) and Larpool Mill (MNY8860). The two Modern Sites include a Railway turntable (MNY25202) and a World War Two Home Guard Store (MNY31586).

4.10 Historical Records located at North Yorkshire County Record Office reveal the Land ownership back to the early nineteenth century (1807-1922) for the Turton Family (NYCRO ZW 1-V). The leases and agreements relate to the holdings of the Turton Family but nothing specific to the site or Larpool Hall. Trade Directories and show Edmund Turton Esquire at Larpool Hall in 1829 (Pigot's Directory). In 1840, Edmund Turton and George Augustus Peters Esq. are listed at Larpool Hall. In 1890, the farmer at Larpool and Spital Bridge was Joseph Allan.

4.11 There is no Enclosure Award or Act for the Area of Hawsker-cum-Stainacre around Larpool Hall. The Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Proposed Development Area (HNY 21648) states "An area of piecemeal enclosure consisting of medium sized fields in a semi-irregular pattern... defined by regular external and internal hedgerow boundaries and has partial legibility with up to 50% boundary loss since 1850"

4.12 The earliest map for the area around Larpool Hall was the 1844 Tithe Award Map for Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre (NYCRO ZW(M)1/53

MIC2134 510-535). The Tithe Map shows six fields north-east of Larpool Hall which comprise the Proposed Development Area, numbered 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. The 1853 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 showed the Proposed Development Area as seven fields. The 1894 Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the Proposed Development Area as two fields (2257 and 2202). The 1913 Edition Ordnance Survey Map showed the Proposed Development Area as two fields (709 and 687). There were no differences on the 1914 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The 1928 Edition Ordnance Survey Map showed the Proposed Development Area as three fields (709a, 709 and 687). There were no difference on the 1930 Edition Ordnance Survey Map or the 1938 Six inch to one mile edition Ordnance Survey Map.

4.13 The 1938 twenty five inch to one mile edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the Proposed Development Area as two fields with two electricity pylons on the western edge of the area.

4.14 In 1907, Major Harry Trevor Trevor, late of the Indian Army was listed at Larpool Hall. By 1919, Larpool Hall had become a Children's Home, and recently the Hall was converted into a hotel.

4.15 A Geophysical Survey was carried out in March 2011 by ASWAYAS. Anomalies due to the presence of electricity pylons and a water main, and also caused by ploughing, modern activity and geological variation have been identified. Despite the proximity of a known Iron Age/Romano-British settlement no anomalies of archaeological potential were identified by the survey. On the basis of the magnetometer survey the site was assessed as having low archaeological potential.

## **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 be excavated, and archaeological deposits will 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. Access, Safety and Monitoring**

6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.

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

6.3 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.

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

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

1. a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree 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.

6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible.

## **7. Brief**

7.1 The proposed area of actual ground disturbance is 9 hectares in area and 400m<sup>2</sup> of trial trenching is proposed. Ten trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that the trenches should be 2m x 20m in size (See Figure 1). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).

- 7.2 In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 7.3 In the area of each trench, overburden such as crop, turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator, which will be 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. Hand-excavation of all archaeological deposits will be necessary. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 7.4 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, the trenches will be cleaned and an assessment made of any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below.
- 7.5 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 will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.



- 7.5 Should any human remains be encountered, these will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).
- 7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will 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.
- 7.7 Due attention will 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.
- 7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50%



of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.

7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).

7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slags hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.

7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.

7.13 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2011) should be followed.

7.14 Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for 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 (2011). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.

7.15 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled, 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 should be collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.

7.16 Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved samples (wet or dry) and flotation samples should be processed during fieldwork to allow the continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies. Samples from waterlogged and anoxic deposits, which might contain plant macros and entomological evidence, taken for General Biological Analysis (GBA), should normally be 40 litres in size. The English Heritage guidance should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples, which may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

7.17 The specialists that MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd use are as follows:

Conservation	Ian Panter	YAT	01904 612529
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Paula Ware	MAP	01653 697752
Pre-conquest Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Animal Bone	Anne Finney	MAP	01653 697752
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle		
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Gerry McDonnell		01274 383 5131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling	Diane Alldritt		
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509

7.18 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, an appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the work should be completed. Post excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). Dependant on the results of the Trial Trenching further archaeological work by means of open area excavation, Strip and Record and/or Watching Brief may be required on the site to discharge the Planning Condition 27.

7.19 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Yorkshire Region may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project.

## **8. Archive**

8.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.

8.2 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 to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, the Whitby Museum is suggested.

8.3 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 requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.

8.4 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 HER is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

## **9. Report**

9.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List.

9.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

9.3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section HER, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

9.4 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum 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.

9.5 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.

9.6 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.

9.7 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.

## 10. References

- IFA 2001 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments. Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- Mackney, D et al 1983 Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 1. Northern England. Soils of England and Wales.
- Page, W. (ed.) 1968 The Victoria History of the County of York North Riding. Volume 2. Institute of Historical Research. University of London.
- Pevsner, N. 1981 The Buildings of England. Yorkshire The North Riding. Penguin.
- Smith, A.H. 1979 The Placenames of the North Riding of Yorkshire. English Placename Society. Vol. 5. Cambridge University Press

Archaeological Services, 2011 Eskdale Park, Whitby, Geophysical  
WYAS Survey

## 11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2013:

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