

SCARBOROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
AT SCARBOROUGH CASTLE

By Trevor Pearson and Marie Woods



Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society

Site Report 52

2019

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT SCARBOROUGH CASTLE NORTH YORKSHIRE

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Report 52

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1. SUMMARY

This report gives the results of a small excavation undertaken by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society working with the English Heritage Trust in the grounds of Scarborough Castle in the early summer of 2019. The aim of the excavation was to test the idea that a large flat-topped mound in the outer bailey of the castle is a dump of spoil from an abandoned plan to construct a playing field in 1926 [Figure 1]. The excavation determined that the mound is probably of two phases beginning with a spoil dump from the 1921-5 excavation of the Roman Signal Station which was then added to in 1926 with spoil from levelling the north end of the playing field. That this levelling work disturbed an area of prehistoric deposits is indicated by the small assemblage of Iron Age pottery recovered from the 1926 mound. Other more recent artefacts shed light on the long use of the headland for military training including a concentration of finds from the 1940s and 50s found in a pit dug into the side of the 1926 mound.

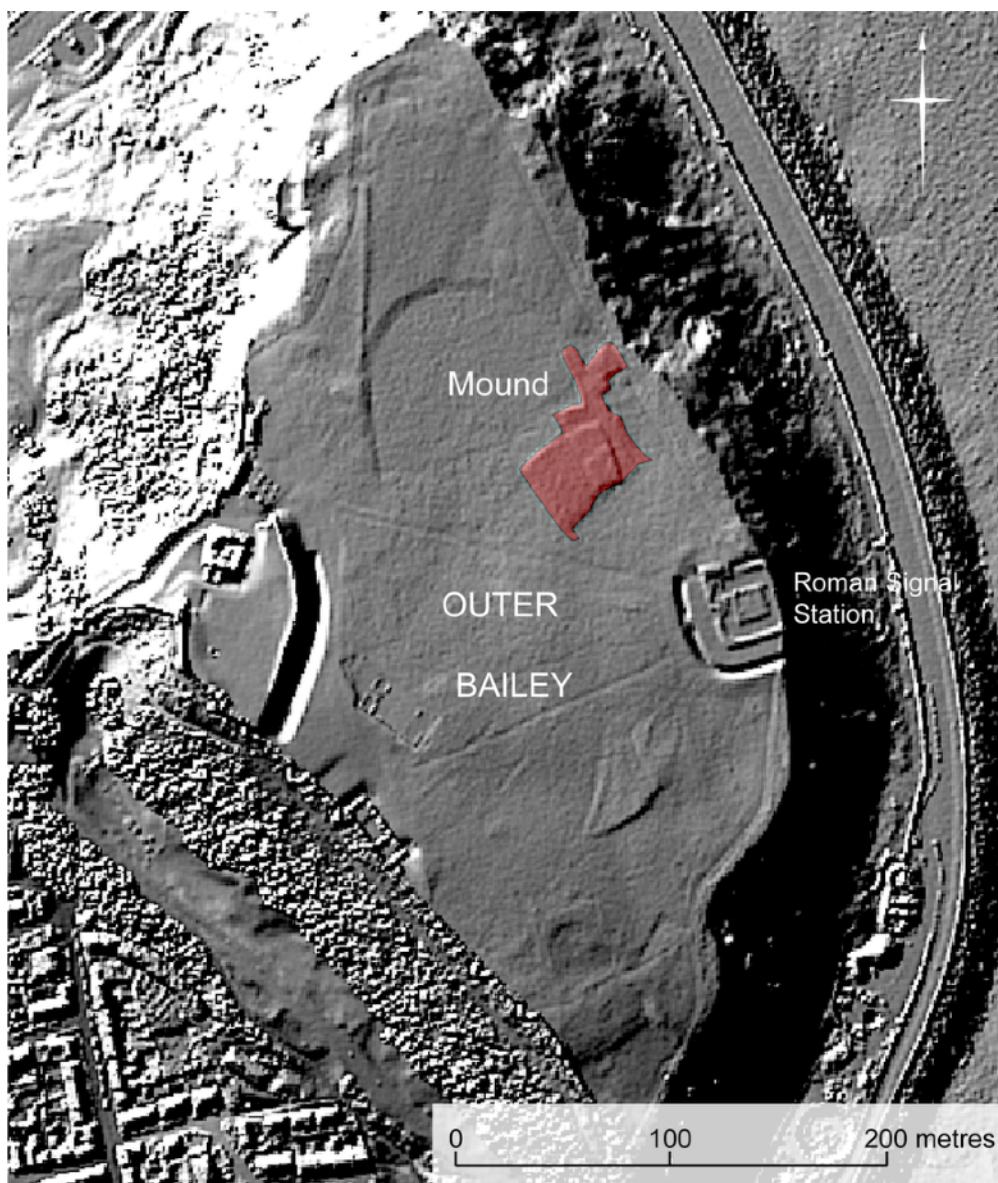


Figure 1. A lidar image of the castle headland showing the location of the mound investigated in 2019. © Environment Agency copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society (SAHS) undertook a six-day long excavation divided between two long weekends in late May and early June 2019 in the outer bailey of Scarborough Castle to investigate a prominent flat-topped mound formed from spoil left over after a the plan to construct a playing field in the castle grounds in 1926 was abandoned. The mound is one of several features surviving as earthworks from this scheme which were first mapped in detail by the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) during a 1:1000 scale earthwork survey of the castle in 1998 (RCHME 1999, 36-9).

The excavation was planned in conjunction with the English Heritage Trust (EH) who manage the site on behalf of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. The castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument owned by the Crown and in the guardianship of the state. The Secretary of State gave permission to EH for the excavation (letter dated 21 May 2019) following an application by EH to Historic England.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The castle occupies a large flat-topped headland surrounded by sea on all sides except for the west where there is a steep natural slope overlooking the town of Scarborough. The site was first fortified in the medieval period by William of Aumale, Lord of Holderness, around 1135-38 but his castle was superceded by a much larger and stronger fortress begun by Henry II in the late 1150s and added to by successive monarchs mainly during the 13th and 14th centuries (Clark 1997, 241-47). Before the construction of the castle, the headland was occupied in the prehistoric and Roman periods as indicated by the discovery of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age occupation and a late Roman Signal Station in an excavation by F.G. Simpson between 1921 and 1925 on the cliff edge on the east side of the headland (Collingwood 1931, 40-50). The castle suffered damage after two sieges during the English Civil Wars in the middle of the 17th century but was refortified after the Jacobite rebellion of 1745-6 and was garrisoned from then until the 1880s. Afterwards the castle was used periodically for training by military and naval reserve units until the outbreak of the First World War. The castle was damaged during the German naval bombardment of Scarborough on 16 December 1914 but soon after the end of the war it was brought into state care since when it has been open to the public as an historic attraction. During the Second World War the RAF erected several navigation beacons and other temporary structures in the castle grounds (RCHME 1999, 34-6).

The proposed playing field

That there had been a scheme to construct a playing field in the castle grounds came to light during research by York University in 1998 to produce a conservation plan for the site for EH (Grenville, Clark and Giles 1999). Several sketch plans of the playing field were discovered in the archives of Scarborough Borough Council who were leasing the castle from the Crown in the 1920s and 30s and who initiated the playing field scheme. The 1998 RCHME survey found only a

partial match between the planned scheme and the visible remains, indicating that construction must have been abandoned well before completion.

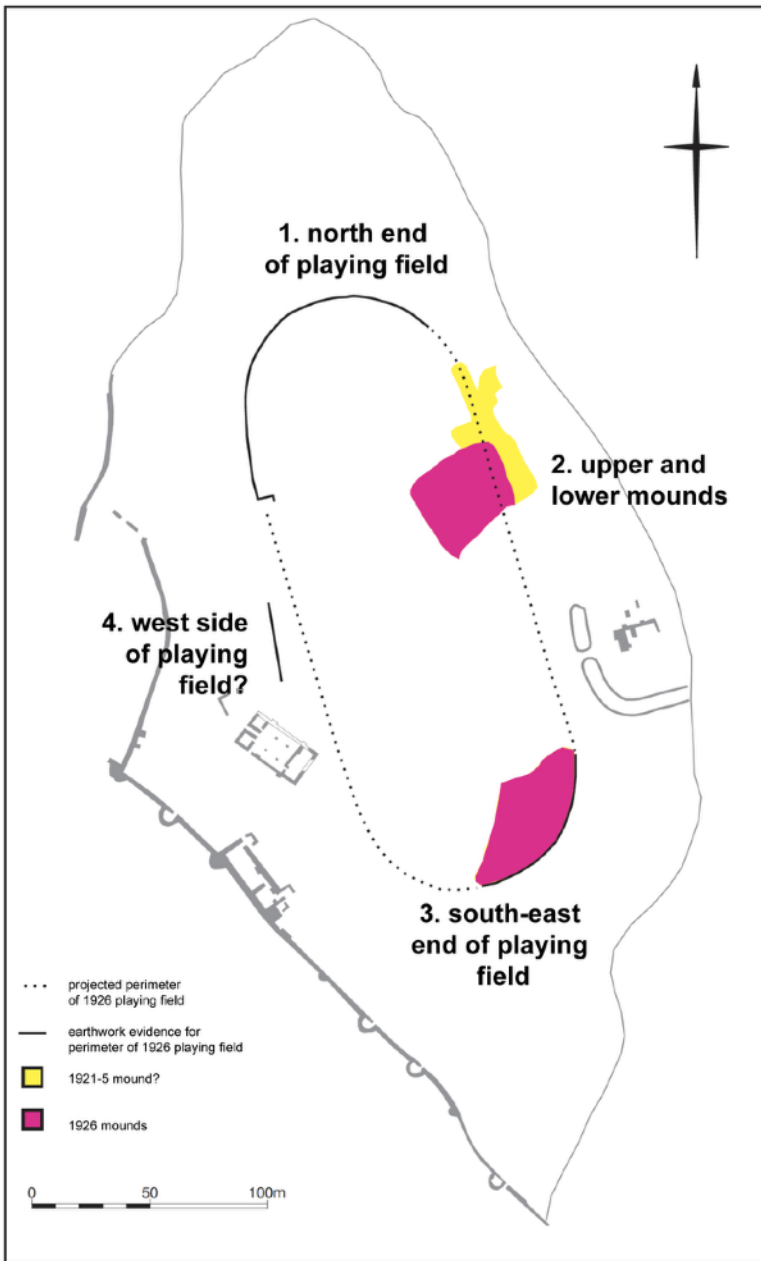


Figure 2. A plan of the surviving earthworks from the proposed 1926 playing field scheme based on RCHME 1999 Figure 17.

The intended scheme involved laying out a playing field with long, straight sides and rounded ends aligned approximately north to south across the open ground of the outer bailey. The maximum length from the apex of each curved end was about 250m with a maximum width of 100m. The visible remains identified in the 1998 survey consist of [Figure 2]:

- (1) a broad, curving scarp defining the north end of the playing field. This is clearly an area where the ground level was reduced by digging.
- (2) a spread mound up to 1.2m high covering a maximum area of 75m x 50m. The mound sits immediately to the south of the levelled north end of the playing field. It is formed on two distinct levels with a lower, elongated section on the east and a higher square area on the

west. This may indicate that the mound has two phases with the lower area spoil from the 1921-25 excavation of the Roman Signal Station and the upper mound spoil from the 1926 playing field construction. The mound was presumably intended as a temporary feature for material earmarked for use in the construction work elsewhere on the headland.

- (3) a much smaller curving embankment defining the south-east end of the playing field and possibly made up of some of the spoil dug from the north end.
- (4) a 30m long straight scarp that may be associated with the long, west side of the playing field though it is some distance from it.

The first three features listed above were surveyed by GPS in May 2010 by EH in order to create a 3D digital ground model of the earthworks to set alongside the 1998 survey plan. From this the volume of the mound was estimated to be around 859 cubic metres. The mound was also included in the area examined by magnetometer and resistivity survey in 2010 (Archaeological Services 2010). The survey recorded 'concentrations of dipolar magnetic anomalies ... [that] reflect extensive spoil heaps' (Ibid, 9) from the area of the mound and noted two iron stanchion loops embedded in the top of the mound from a 1966 exercise post dismantled in 1984 (RCHME 1999, 39).

There exists in the EH archives correspondence from 1925-26 between the Office of Works and Scarborough Council (who were then leasing the castle from the Crown) giving valuable information about the work to create the playing field. They begin in late December 1925 and continue to the following August (EH file ref. AA016228_2). They demonstrate that the work was in part conceived by Scarborough Council as a job creation scheme to alleviate unemployment in the borough. Described initially 'as levelling work,' the Ministry discovered after a meeting with the Borough Engineer on 4 January 1926 that what was intended was the construction of a playing field 'to accommodate football and cricket playing and also to be used for military tournaments etc'. The proposals provoked concern in the Ministry because no consideration had been given to the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains and it was felt that allowing the council to construct a playing field would make it more difficult for the Ministry to take back the site after the expiry of the Council's lease in 1936. Construction work began at the north end of the playing field where the broad curving scarp survives today and by April was also under way at the south-east end where the ground has evidently been banked up. However, presumably yielding to pressure from the Ministry, the Council ceased work by August 1926.

The evidence of construction shows clearly on an aerial photograph taken of the castle three years later on the 12 September 1929 [Figure 3] and which largely matches the earthworks visible today (Historic England photograph ref. [EPW029093](#)). The curving north and south-east ends of the playing field are both visible but most obvious is the large mound. The upper part of the mound appears to be formed of a series of parallel ridges suggestive of a series of barrow runs disposing of spoil from the levelled area to the north. There are no ridges visible on the surface of the lower mound reinforcing the idea that this has a different origin. Only a few slight ridges are visible today suggesting the top of the upper mound has been landscaped.



Figure 3. Part of an aerial photograph taken on 12 September 1929 showing the mound to the left (north) of the Roman Signal station. © Historic England photograph ref. EPW029093.

4. THE EXCAVATION

Plans to investigate the mound arose out of discussions between EH and SAHS concerning the possibility of recovering artefacts redeposited with the spoil during the 1926 construction works. A project design followed for an excavation to be undertaken by SAHS with the following objectives:

Objective 1 To investigate the structure and chronology of the mound to the north of the Roman Signal Station which may comprise two structural phases beginning with material dumped from the excavation of the roman signal station in 1921-5 visible as a lower level of the mound which was then overlain by the spoil from the 1926 construction work to create the upper level of the mound.

Objective 2 To establish if the mound contains redeposited archaeological remains such as artefacts, faunal remains or soil horizons recognisable as ex-situ stratigraphy. The potential date range of evidence redeposited in the mound could reflect the various periods of occupation known on the headland extending back to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Objective 3 To establish the depth and nature of the original ground surface

Objective 4 To engage visitors to the castle in the history of the site, the practice of archaeology and the process of discovery and analysis.

Scheduled Monument Consent was gained for the excavation of up to three trenches on the south side of the mound with a total area not exceeding 20 square metres. The natural ground level in this part of the headland is around 78m OD while the mound has a maximum height of around 1.2m with the upper mound around 0.6m higher than the lower mound [Figure 4].

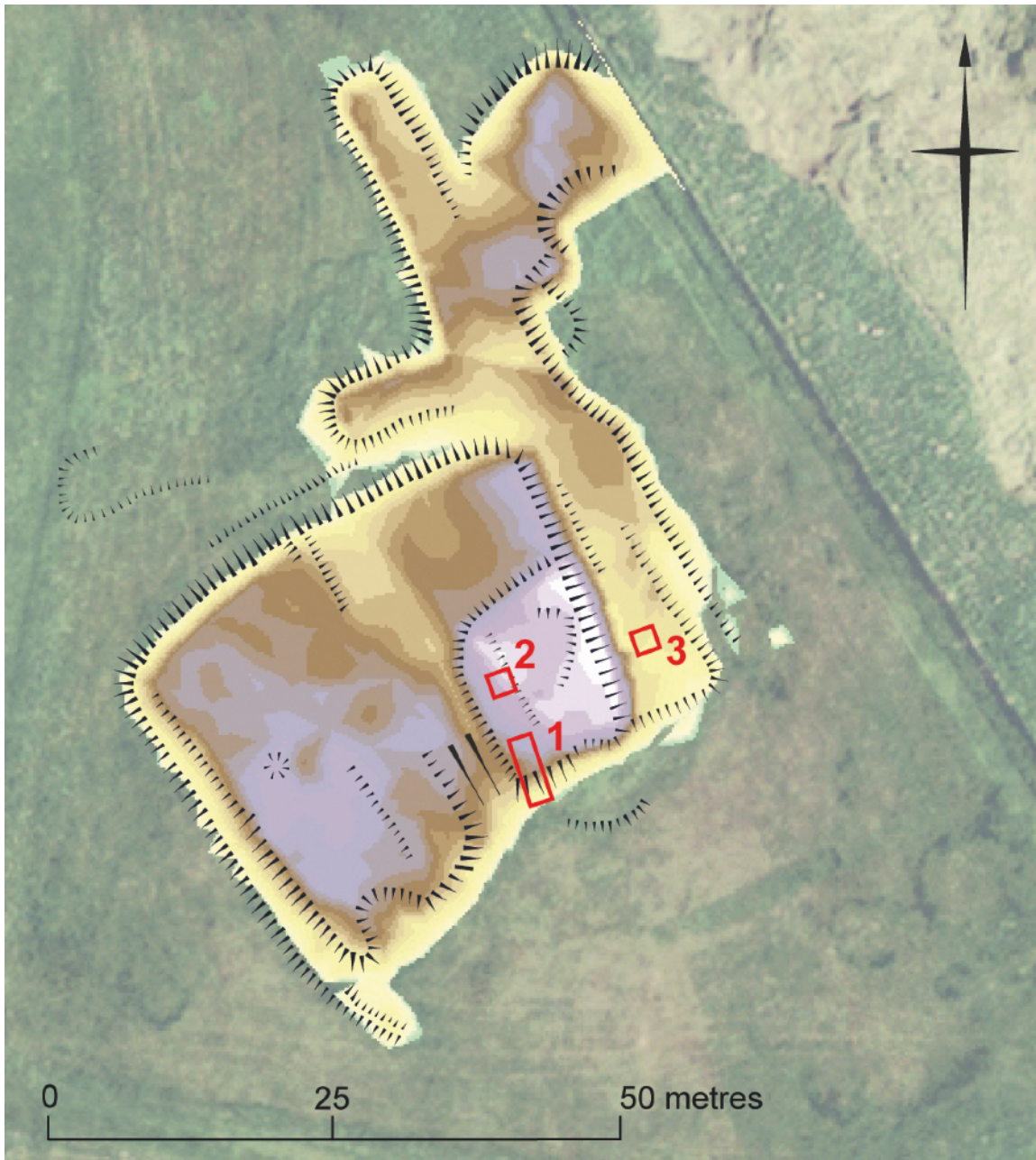


Figure 4. Plan of the upper and lower mounds showing the location of the three excavation trenches. Plan based on the 1998 earthwork survey (hachures) and the 2010 digital ground model showing relative heights ranging from low (yellow) to high (light purple). Background aerial imagery licensed to English Heritage for PGA through Next Perspectives™

Trench One measuring 6m x 2m was aligned north-south and extended from the foot of the mound on the south side on to the top of the mound. Trench Two measured 2m x 2m and was positioned 4m to the north of Trench One on the top of the mound. Trench Three measured 2m x 2m and was positioned to the east of Trenches One and Two on the lower mound to investigate the possibility that the lower mound is from the 1921-5 excavation of the Roman Signal Station. The bulk of the soil was dry-sieved to assist with the recovery of artefacts.

Trench One was sub-divided into twelve one metre squares (or zones) with alternate squares excavated to the base of the mound [Figure 5]. Excavating the mound in this way aided the recovery of artefacts as it slowed the pace of the digging, allowed finds from sieving to be assigned to a particular part of the trench and revealed more of the stratigraphy of the mound than if the trench had been excavated as a single open area. Similarly, only half of Trenches Two and Three were excavated the full depth to the bottom of the mound. The contexts in each trench were numbered separately starting at 1000, 2000 or 3000 to denote which trench they relate to. Public visits were actively encouraged over the six days that the excavation was in progress. In addition to telling visitors about the background to the excavation and the discoveries made, activities for children also took place in two tents erected next to the excavation or when high winds prevailed, in a more sheltered location next to the Master Gunner's house. The excavation also featured in the local press and radio and on regional TV.



Figure 5. View of Trenches One and Two looking north showing the grid of excavated 1m squares (Zones 1-12) in Trench One.

Phase One - the pre-mound surface

Each trench encountered the same deposit of green-brown stone-free soil below the make-up of the mound (layer 1012, 2003 and 3003). It was excavated to a depth of 0.1m in Zones 1, 5 and 9 in Trench One (Figure 6) and in Trench Three in order to conclusively establish that the deposit was not part of the mound make-up. It is likely that this layer is the old turf line from before the creation of the mound.



Figure 6. Trench One showing the old ground surface below the mound in Zone 5.

Phase Two - the base of the mound

Immediately above the old turf line in Trench One was a 0.1-0.15m thick layer of clay intermixed with small angular stones revealed in Zones 9 and 11 (1007) where it had been cut by a later pit (see below F1005). The same deposit was also noted in the Zones 5 and 1 along the west side of Trench One (1008) and in Zone 4 on the east side. Nothing survived in Zones 8 and 12 on the east side of Trench One because of the later pit F1005 and the deposit did not extend into Trench Three. Layer 1007/1008 could be an intermittent layer of trample and spread rock fragments connected with the start of building the mound (Figure 7).

Phase Three - formation of the mound

In Trenches One (Zones 1, 4, 5, 9 and 11) and in Trench Two (Figures 8 and 9), the mound was made up of a compact orange/brown clayey soil which became stonier towards the top and also contained a few larger rock fragments. In Trench One the deposit began in Zone 11 indicating the south end of the mound and increased in thickness to 0.5m at the north end of the trench in Zone 1. In Trench Two it

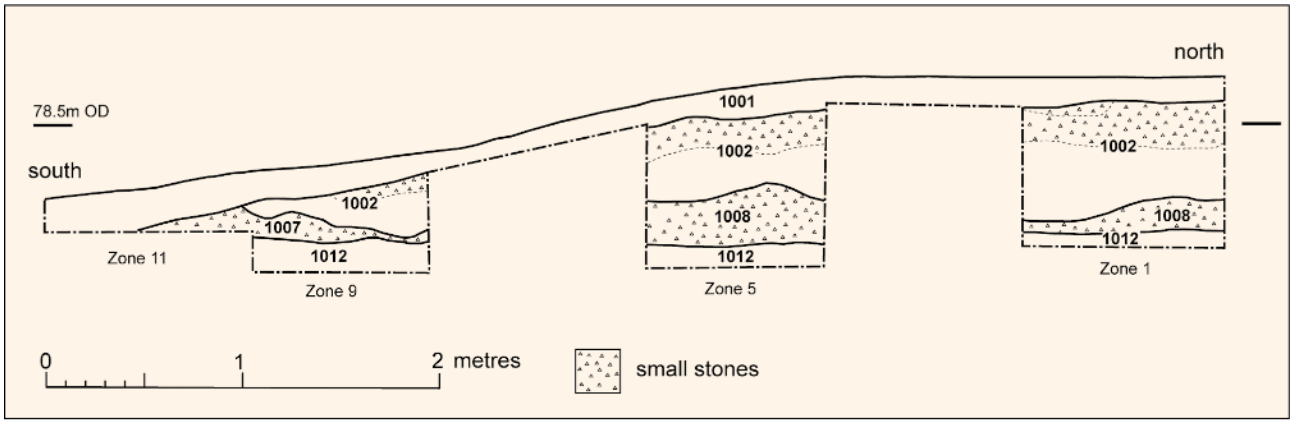


Figure 7. East facing section of Trench One.

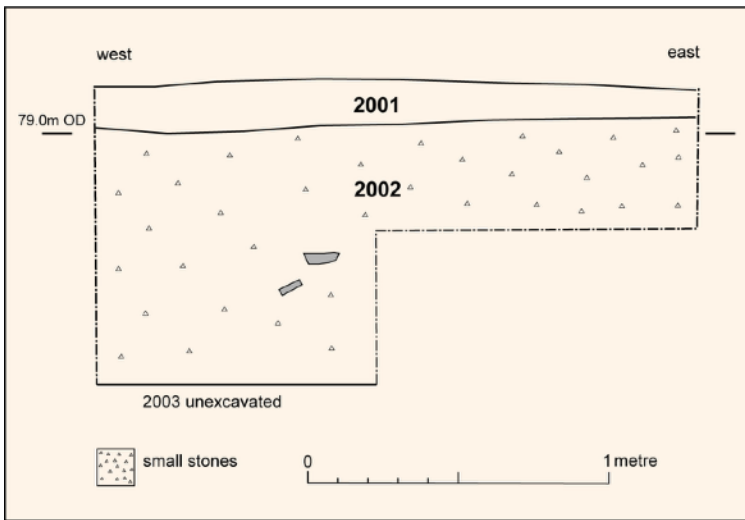


Figure 8 (above) and Figure 9 (left). South facing section of Trench Two.

achieved a consistent thickness of 0.9m. The large pit F1005 had destroyed all trace of this deposit over most of the south end of Trench One (Zones 8, 9 and 12).

In Trench Three the make-up of the mound was entirely different. It was formed by a dark grey/brown powdery, gritty soil with a maximum thickness of 0.4m of which about 40% comprised stone and brick fragments (Figures 10 and 11). This difference in material supports the idea that the lower and upper mounds are not contemporary while the height difference suggests that the lower mound is the earlier of the two.

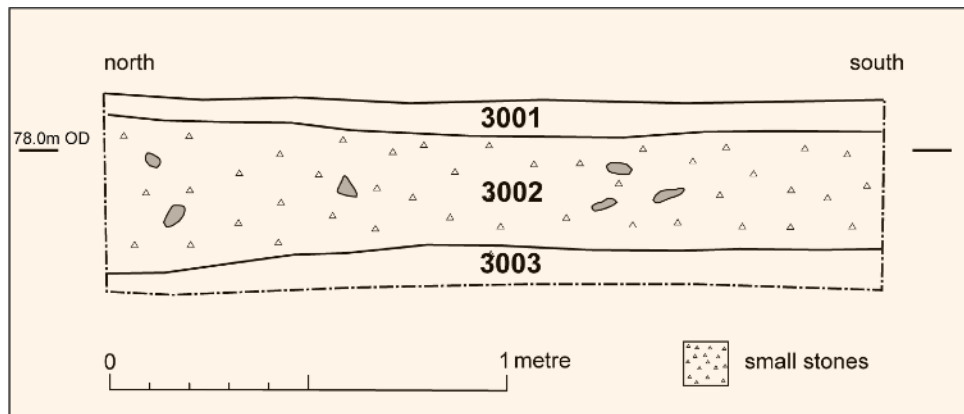


Figure 10. East facing section of Trench Three.



Figure 11. North facing section of Trench Three after excavation of layer 3003.

Phase Four - pit digging

As was mentioned above, pit F1005 extended across most of the south half of Trench One (Zones 8, 9, 12 and part of Zone 11) cutting vertically in to the south edge of the mound (Figure 12). Judging from the curving outline of the pit less than half lay within the confines of the Trench as it probably had an overall diameter of at least 5m. It had vertical sides and cut from immediately below the topsoil through the make-up of the mound and into the pre-mound surface to a maximum depth of 0.2m.

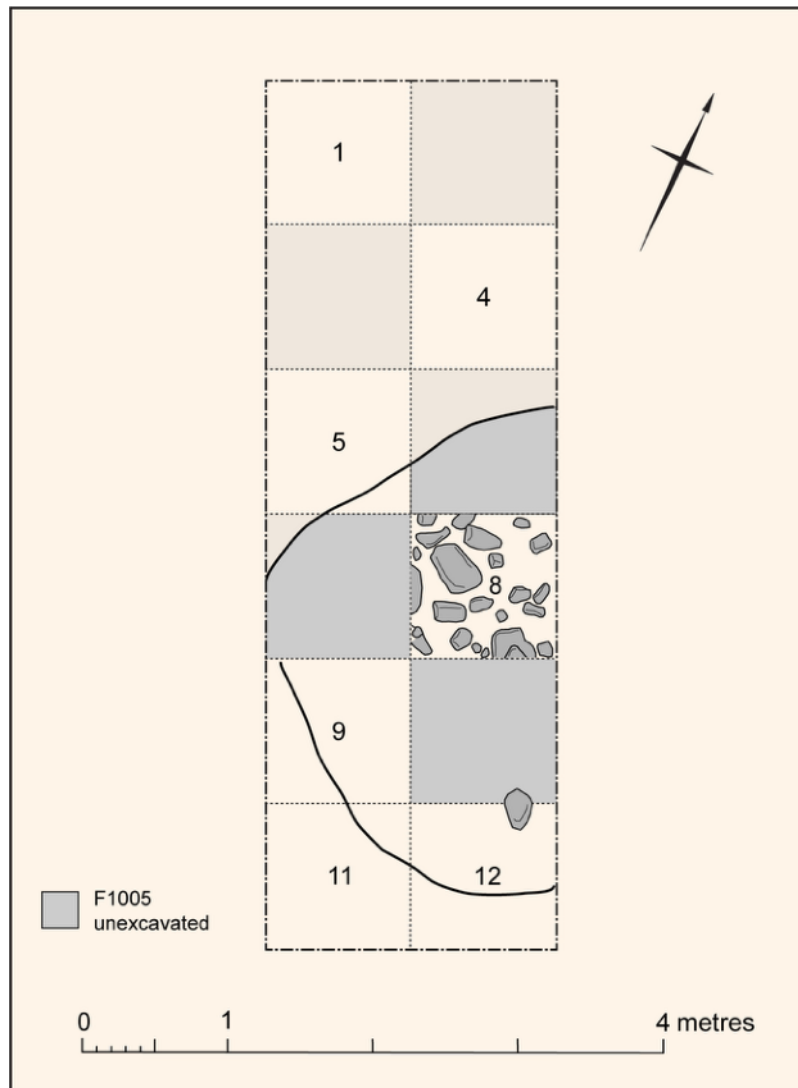


Figure 12. Plan of Trench One showing excavated zones and extent of pit F1005.

Phase Five - backfill of the pit

Pit F1005 was filled with several dumps of large stones and fragments of concrete (1009, 1010 and 1011) including the base of a post (Figures 13 and 14). There was also much twisted metal and several large voids. The grey/brown soil filling the pit was quite loose and friable (1004 and 1006) and contained one thick lenses of clay in Zone 8. There was much evidence of burning suggesting the contents of the pit had been set on fire prior to burial beneath an upper fill of grey brown silty soil (1003).

Phase Six

Other than the Phase Four pit, there was no other evidence of disturbance allowing a topsoil layer of around 0.1m to develop over the mound (1001, 2001 and 3001).

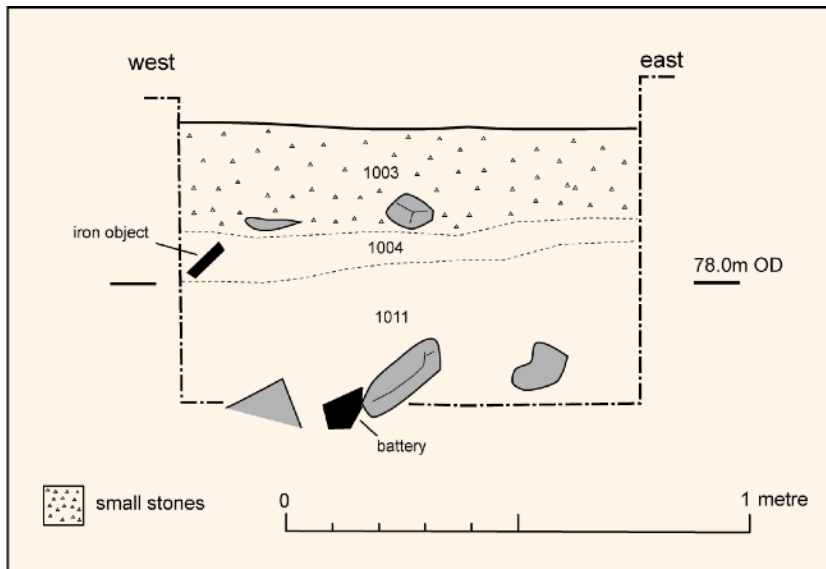


Figure 13. South facing section of Zone 8 in Trench One showing the fill of pit F1005.



Figure 14. West facing section of Zone 8 in Trench One.

The Finds

The finds are catalogued in Appendix One. Aside from the wide range of mid-20th century finds from pit F1005, the amount of excavated pottery, animal bone and other objects from the three trenches was quite modest. Nevertheless, the assemblage has several aspects of interest

- (1) over 30 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery and several flakes of worked flint were recovered from the make-up of the mound in the north half of Trench One (Zones 1, 4 and 5) and from Trench Two but none came from Trench Three.
- (2) a quantity of lead musket balls were recovered from the make-up of the mound in Trenches One and Two.
- (3) Fragments of plastic clay-pigeon targets were recovered from the topsoil and upper surface of the mound in all three trenches.
- (4) the wide range of objects from the various fills within pit F1005 (glass vessels, paint cans, tins, organic material, plastic waste, and various metal objects) is consistent with the burial of rubbish dating from the mid 20th century, possibly from a military source given the presence of a metal dog tag and a glass valve from a radio transmitter among the finds.
- (5) Several fragments of possible wire cable insulation from a radio were found within both the mound and in the pre-mound surface in Trench Three.

5. DISCUSSION

The excavation established that there is a clear distinction between the mound and the underlying ground surface of green-brown stone free soil in all three trenches (1012, 2003 and 3003). The old ground surface was level within the three trenches suggesting there were no obvious major earthworks in this area prior to the mound. There were several ponds in this part of the headland shown on maps in the 18th century and 19th centuries (Vincent 1747) and it is possible that a portion of the mound overlies part of one of the ponds.

The marked difference in the make-up of the upper and lower mounds was clearly demonstrated by the excavation. The upper mound consists of compacted orange/brown clayey soil and the lower mound is formed from dark grey/brown powdery, gritty soil containing much tile and stone. On this evidence, which is admittedly based on a very limited sample, it is clear that the two levels could represent distinctively different mounds of material from different sources. It is also likely that the lower mound is the earlier of the two and it is possible that the thin stony layer resting on the old ground surface in Trench One (1007/1008) is part of this lower mound continuing below the upper mound.

The occurrence of prehistoric pottery sherds in the upper mound is a strong indication that the material was dug out of the ground with no regard for archaeology. This is consistent with what we know about the ground works for the construction of the playing field in 1926 which from correspondence at the time was evidently undertaken by local labourers without any archaeological supervision. On present evidence the most likely source of the dumped material in

the upper mound is from the area to the north where the ground level has been considerably reduced to from the curving north end of the playing field.

In contrast, the absence of any prehistoric pottery from the make-up of the lower mound reinforces the idea that the material came from a different source. It is also consistent with the idea that it is part of the spoil dump from the 1921-5 excavation as prehistoric pottery would not have been readily discarded with the spoil. It is recorded in correspondence from 1926 that there was a spoil dump from the 1921-5 excavation to the north of the signal station (EH file ref. AA016228_2) and this is also mentioned in a much later account of her father's excavation by the late Dr Grace Simpson (Simpson 1997). However, the large proportions of brick and stone fragments in the make up of the lower mound is difficult to reconcile with it being entirely made up of excavation spoil.

The excavation finds reflect the long use of the headland for military training. The earliest evidence of this is the small assemblage of musket balls recovered from Trenches One and Two which were redeposited with the spoil from 1926 and would originally have come to rest in the ground further to the north. More research is needed to date these artefacts but they could be from any period from the 17th to the mid-19th century. While it is conceivable, but nowhere attested in the contemporary accounts, that some skirmishing took place on the headland during the first siege of the English Civil War in 1645, it is more likely that the musket balls were from shooting practice, especially after the castle was garrisoned after the Jacobite rebellion of 1745-6.

The discovery of several bits of wire sheathing from Trench Three possibly associated with cable communication could be evidence of the use of military telephones on the headland, presumably from before the Second World War as fragments were recovered from the old ground surface in Trench Three (3003) which was sealed by the dumping of spoil from the 1921-5 excavation of the Roman Signal Station. More recent evidence of shooting practice came from the discovery of fragments of clay pigeon targets in the upper levels of all three trenches. Air Ministry correspondence indicates that the RAF engaged in clay pigeon shooting in the castle grounds during the Second World War, including putting on a demonstration for the public during a 'Wings for Victory' event in the summer of 1943 (Notes supplied by EH).

The greatest number of finds of probably military origin came from the large oval pit F1005 dug into the south side of the upper mound. Although the majority of the finds were domestic in character, such as broken crockery, metal cans and a cigarette tin, the glass valve from a radio and a military dog-tag point to a military origin. The fragments of concrete suggest the pit was dug to dispose of material left over from site clearance and as the cigarette tin bears the arms of Queen Elizabeth II it must date to the 1950s or later. There were several buildings to the south connected with the RAF post established on the headland during the Second World War (RCHME 1999, 34-6) but aerial photographic evidence indicates they had been cleared away by 23 June 1948 apart from a large rectangular building, possibly an accommodation block, about 90m to the south-west of the excavation (Historic England photograph ref. [EAW016698](#)). The building has left no earthwork

remains but a curving scarp in the same area may be part of the levelling to accommodate the structure (RCHME 1999, 34). It appears from the 1948 aerial views to have had side panels fixed between upright concrete posts so it is just possible that the material found in pit F1005, which included smashed concrete and the base of a concrete post, was from the demolition of this building some time in the 1950s. It is impossible to know why this location was chosen for the disposal of debris, and it may well be the case that similar pits await discovery elsewhere around the mound.

6. CONCLUSION

The abandoned 1926 playing field in the outer bailey of Scarborough Castle is without parallel among the monuments in the care of EH and as a series of earthworks may be unique in the country's archaeological record. It also has local importance as an example of the work creation schemes initiated in the town in the early decades of the twentieth century to alleviate working class unemployment which also included the construction of Peasholm Lake and Park before the First World War (Binns 2001, 301).

The 2019 excavation has both added to the understanding of the 1926 playing field and shed light on the long history of the headland with the range of artefacts found in the spoil mound. The excavation was guided by a set of objectives as laid out in the project design and which were met as follows:

Objective 1 *To investigate the structure and chronology of the mound to the north of the Roman Signal Station which may comprise two structural phases beginning with material dumped from the excavation of the Roman Signal Station in 1921-5 visible as a lower level of the mound which was then overlain by the spoil from the 1926 construction work to create the upper level of the mound.*

The difference between the make-up of the upper and lower levels of the mound and in the range of finds recovered is interpreted as evidence that the two mounds are not contemporary with the lower mound the earlier of the two. The difference in the character of the finds suggests that the lower mound may be spoil from the 1921-5 excavation of the Roman Signal Station while the upper mound is material from the 1926 works to level the headland for a playing field.

Objective 2 *To establish if the mound contains redeposited archaeological remains such as artefacts, faunal remains or soil horizons recognisable as ex-situ stratigraphy. The potential date range of evidence redeposited in the mound could reflect the various periods of occupation known on the headland extending back to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.*

The excavation established that both mounds contain redeposited archaeological material but that the greatest significance was the quantity of prehistoric pottery recovered from the north half of Trench One and from Trench Two dumped in 1926, probably from digging out to level the curving

north end of the playing field where a broad curving scarp remains. The conclusion is that there must have been some level of Iron Age activity in this area which was destroyed in 1926. This implies that occupation of the headland during this period was not confined to the ground immediately around the site of the Roman Signal Station. However, the redeposited material gave no clue as to the nature of the in-situ stratigraphy from which the pottery came.

Objective 3 *To establish the depth and nature of the original ground surface*

The excavation established that the ground surface underlying the upper and lower mounds is clearly distinguishable as a stone-free green-brown soil at a height of around 78.1m OD in Trenches One and Two sloping down to around 77.7m in Trench Three.

Objective 4 *To engage visitors to the castle in the history of the site, the practice of archaeology and the process of discovery and analysis.*

The excavation proved popular with visitors who were able to watch the excavation taking place and talk to a volunteer team member and look at some of the artefacts. The mini-digs for children held in two tents supplied by EH adjacent to the excavation was busy throughout each of the days (Figure 15). However there was little interest in the advertised twice-daily guided walks of the headland.



Figure 15. The excavation and associated activities proved very popular with visitors to the castle.

- A total of 781 adults and children visited the excavation over the course of the six days
- daily updates on the progress of the dig were posted on social media by the SAHS and linked to the social media output of the Scarborough Castle team
- the excavation featured on Yorkshire Coast Radio on 30 May and 10 June
- the excavation featured on BBC Look North (Yorkshire) on 14 June and several days later on BBC Look North (North-east and Cumbria)
- a full-page article on the excavation appeared in the June edition of The Scarborough Review free newspaper
- The Scarborough Review published an on-line article about the excavation on 15 July

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation was undertaken by the following members and friends of the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society: Martin Bland, Jan Bland, Ann Clarke, Nigel Clarke, Steven Clothier, Gareth Davies, Mark Franklin, Stephen Gandolfi, Dawn Haida, Chris Hall (supervisor) Phil Hibbard, Gill Hodgson, Ian Hornby, Elaine Jamieson, Duncan McMann, Sue Ogilvy, John Oxley, Mick Panton, Trevor Pearson (director), Jane Peutrell, Alison Spencer, Simon Temlett, Emma Temlett, Danny Wilson, Dan Wilson and Marie Woods (supervisor and finds admin.). Particular thanks are due to Gill Hodgson for her tireless efforts organising and running the 'mini-digs' and other activities alongside the excavation and to Steven Clothier for talking to the constant stream of visitors about the progress of the work. Gareth Davis is additionally thanked for moving the tools to and from the site. Photographs are by Chris Hall and Trevor Pearson.

The inspiration for the excavation owes much to Mark Douglas, EH Senior Properties Curator (north) while Oliver Gunning (Assistant Event Manager), Denise Guilfoyle (Volunteer co-ordinator) and Tim Richardson, (Head Custodian) and their respective teams are to be thanked for their support both before and during the excavation. Keith Emerick of Historic England administered the application for Scheduled Monument Consent while Susan Harrison, English Heritage Collections Curator, is thanked for her advice on the finds and for sharing English Heritage archived correspondence about the 1926 playing field scheme and notes on Air Ministry correspondence and military occupation of the castle assembled by EH volunteer David Snowden.

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9. APPENDIX ONE. FINDS CATALOGUE by Marie Woods

1. Catalogue of all finds with weight in grams

context	Zone	Bone - Animal	Ceramic	Charcoal	Clay Pipe	Coal	Flint	Floor Tile	Glass - vessel	Industrial debris	Metal - CU alloy	Metal - Fe	Metal - pb	Mortar and lime	Pottery	Shell - marine	Stone - worked	Stone - geological	Organic	Misc.	Small finds	
1000																						
1001		41	1281		4	11	34		170	108	4	94	40	218	94	10				40		
1002	1	166	1734				3	584	26	78	7	41	3	20	210	1	45		1		3	
1002	4	239	918				14		30		2	46			90	2		18		8		
1002	5	80	113				1	532	9			29		6	88	26				8		
1003	8	50	392				9		316	189		92			167				15	21		
1003	9		84				14		301	130		614	26		64	38				3		
1003	11	41	13				4		152	22		91		67	48	42				11		
1004	8	7			4				5810	136	99				440				44	100		
1004	9	12	571		2				1611	38	178	705			82					206		
1004	12	15	57				13	172	99	478		820	12		78					125		
F1005																						
1006																						
1007																						
1008																						
1009																						
1010	8		6						495	17		159		1710	148					26		
1011	8								6			173			34							
1012	5			23				4												1		
2000																						
2001																						
2002		325	1699		32	22	1343	78	13			115	35	13	741	61		103		162		
2003																						
3000																						
3001		35	110					1833	10						15			124		9		
3002		160	372		32	73	42	1750	8			177		75	41			43				
3003		2							11						2					2		

2. Catalogue of all pottery by sherd number

context	Zone	phase	Prehistoric	Roman	Medieval	Post-medieval	Unidentified
1000		6					
1001		6	10	2	5	10	
1002	1	3	16		18	11	
1002	4	3	6		11	1	
1002	5	3	5		2	7	1
1003	8	5				12	
1003	9	5			2	5	2
1003	11	5	6		2	1	
1004	8	5					
1004	9	5					
1004	12	5					
F1005		4					
1006		5					
1007		2					
1008		2					
1009		5					
1010	8	5			1	6	
1011	8	5					
1012	5	5					
2000		6					
2001		6					
2002		4		6	46	14	
2003		1					
3000		6					
3001		6			2	1	
3002		3			8	1	

3. Catalogue of finds

Context	Zone	Description	Weight(g)
1001		Cu Alloy Coin 1971	4
1001		Pb Pistol Shot	9
1002	Zone 1	Pb Musket Ball	31
1002	Zone 1	Pb Strip	2
1002	Zone 1	Cu Alloy	7
1002	Zone 4	Pb Musket Ball	30
1002	Zone 4	Pb Bullet	34
1002	Zone 4	Cu Alloy	1
1002	Zone 4	Cu Alloy	1
1002	Zone 5	Cu Alloy Military Button (Royal Artillery)	2
1002	Zone 5	Tooth - Human -7 year old Upper D	1
1003	Zone 9	Pb Musket Ball	26
1004	Zone 8	Cu Alloy - Various, Lightbulb Holder	88
1004	Zone 8	Steel Key	7
1004	Zone 8	Cu Alloy - Roman Hygiene Implement	3
1004	Zone 9	Glass Radio Bulb	1
1004	Zone 9	Cu Alloy - Various	174
1004	Zone 12	Cu Alloy with Fe RAF Dog Tag - Initials Luke, J. W.C	19
1010	Zone 8	Cu Alloy Coin	4
2002		Pb Musket Balls	122
2002		Cu Alloy - Shotgun Casing	12
2002		Cu Alloy	7
3002		Transmission Components	23
3003		Cu Alloy - Various, Transmission Components	24

SAHS RECENT FIELDWORK REPORTS

Interim 37	An archaeological evaluation at the lounge site, Harcourt Place	2004
Interim 38	An archaeological evaluation excavation at the site of the former 23 Quay Street, Scarborough	2006
Interim 39	An archaeological excavation at Auborough Street, Scarborough	2010
Report 40	Investigation of a pre-historic square enclosure at Racecourse Road, Seamer Moor	January 2013
Report 41	An archaeological excavation at 34 Queen St, Scarborough	January 2013
Report 42	Archaeological Investigation into a Linear Earthwork at Seamer Moor, Scarborough	January 2013
Report 43	Archaeological excavations at 60-62 Quay St, Scarborough	Forthcoming
Report 44	Archaeological investigations on land at Raven Hall Rd, Ravenscar, North Yorkshire	March 2014
Report 45	Archaeological investigations at Ayton Castle, West Ayton, North Yorkshire	September 2013
Report 46	An earthwork survey of Castle Hill, Brompton	October 2016
Report 47	Raincliffe Woods Archaeological Survey: December 2015 - April 2016	October 2016
Report 48	An excavation at Castle Hill House, Brompton	February 2018
Report 49	An Archaeological Survey of Forge Valley, Raincliffe and Row Brow Woods, Scarborough, North Yorkshire	March 2018
Report 50	An Excavation at Castle Hill, Brompton	December 2018
Report 51	A Survey of the forge, Forge Valley, Scarborough	June 2019
Report 52	An Archaeological Excavation at Scarborough Castle	August 2019