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MAP Archaeological Practice

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Former Lancaster Pub, 45-46 Sandside, Scarborough

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MAP 10-01-2015

Archaeological Watching Brief

TA 05118 88818

**Former Lancaster Inn  
45-46 Sandside  
Scarborough  
North Yorkshire**

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**Planning ref: 13/01199/FL**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

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**Archaeological Watching Brief**

***Summary***

*An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd on May 19<sup>th</sup> 2017 at a site situated at 45-46 Sandside, Scarborough, North Yorkshire. The work was carried out during the excavation of the foundations for a raft to form the base of a new stair access. No archaeological structures, features, deposits or finds were revealed during the ground-works, but a small number of 19<sup>th</sup> century sherds were observed.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching brief that was carried out during the excavation of the foundation for a new stair access to the rear of the former Lancaster Inn, 45-46 Sandside, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (TA 05118 88818, Figs. 1 and 2, Pl. 1).

- 1.2 The ground-works had the potential to affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval town of Scarborough, and so the developer was required by Scarborough Borough Council, on the advice of the Heritage Environment Team at North Yorkshire County Council, to implement a Scheme of Archaeological Investigation and Recording at the site (Planning ref. 13/01199/FL). MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd was engaged to undertake the Archaeological Watching Brief, which took place on May 19<sup>th</sup> 2017. The MAP site code was 10-01-2015.
- 1.3 All works were funded by the developer, JR Properties.
- 1.4 The maps within this report are reproduced under licence from the Ordnance Survey with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright licence no. AL 50453A.

## **2. Topography and Geology**

- 2.1 The site lies between Quay Street to the north and Sandside to the south, in the small yard of the former Lancaster Inn. The general topography of the area shows a gradual drop southwards to the shoreline on the southern side of Sandside. To the north, beyond Quay Street, the land rises more steeply towards the castle. The site lies at an elevation of approximately 9.1m AOD.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of Jurassic sandstone, siltstone and mudstone (British Geological Survey Online). Superficial deposits

consist of dumping relating to the medieval and post-medieval reclamation of the former shoreline.

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

- 3.1 Scarborough was not mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086), which suggests that, if there was any settlement at all, it was of minor importance, and that the area of the present town probably consisted of agricultural land under the jurisdiction of the royal manor of Falsgrave. The first recorded activity in the town was the construction of a castle on the headland in the reign of King Stephen during the late 1130s. It is believed that a settlement evolved around the road leading to the castle (i.e. the Castle Road area), with another possible settlement in the area east of Holy Sepulchre church.
- 3.2 Scarborough underwent fundamental changes during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) with the castle taking on its present-day layout. The town was completely reorganized to form the Old Borough, with the laying out of streets, defences and terracing walls, probably in the late 1150s or early 1160s.
- 3.3 The Old Borough was clearly an economic success, because the New Borough was established within decades of the establishment of the Old Borough, in the latter part of Henry's reign, perhaps as early as by the late 1160s (Dalton 2001). The New Borough apparently formed a trading area with a wide market place. It is believed that the western defences of the New Borough, consisting of a rampart and ditch, were constructed in

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- the later 13th century, to be augmented by a stone wall in the 16th century, and re-instated at the time of the Jacobite revolt in the mid-1740s.
- 3.4 Sandside lies within the harbour area of the medieval town. A 1252 grant by Henry III to the bailiffs and burgesses of Scarborough to allow them to levy customs on boats using the harbour to construct a new port, implies that the town was developing a deep-water harbour, rather than simply beaching ships on the strand (Pearson 2005, 60-1). It is believed that this development included the construction of a pier from the foot of Castle Headland, along with the extension of the existing harbour eastwards from East Sandgate to the headland. Quay Street appears to have been established at this time as a route above the shoreline, with a waterfront to the south. The distinct rise and fall in the profile of several alleys linking Quay Street and Sandside, particularly in Dog and Duck Alley, which runs immediately west of the Lancaster Inn (Pearson 1987, 53, transect C), strongly hints at the location of this waterfront.
- 3.5 The wide strip of land around Scarborough harbour was reclaimed by processes such as the need to create more building land, the dumping of rubbish, and natural silting, which would lead the waterfront to move southwards in order to maintain deep water for the berthing of ships. The *Ancient View of the Town, Castle and Harbour of Scarborough* (dating to the 1530s) shows a cluster of buildings along Sandside and a waterfront consisting of vertical timbers. Cossin's 1725 *New and Exact Plan of the*

- Town of Scarborough* shows dense development along Key Street (*sic.*) and Sandside.
- 3.6 The Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society have recorded medieval deposits at various points along Quay Street. These deposits consist of: a 13<sup>th</sup> century structure and 14<sup>th</sup> century oven at No. 47 (Pearson 205, Site 30), a stone pavement covered by 14<sup>th</sup> century dumping at No. 30 (Site 48), a possible waterfront wall at the Three Mariners (Site 49), 14<sup>th</sup> century dumping to enable the construction of a building adjacent to 22A (Site 50), and further dumping deposits at No. 58 (Site 51). The cellar wall of No. 33 Sandside showed brick construction on top of an earlier masonry wall, which rested on sand, the upper levels of which accumulated in the late medieval period (Site 67).
- 3.7 Building Studies have been conducted for the Three Mariners on Quay Street and the Old Dog and Duck, which was incorporated into the expanded Lancaster Inn in the 1920s (Hall, C. in Pearson 2005, 121-123). It appears that the present Three Mariners is a fragment of a late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building that extended westward to include the Old Dog and Duck. The Old Dog and Duck probably extended southwards into the area now occupied by the enlarged and rebuilt Lancaster Inn. The Old Dog and Duck had its principal elevation on Dog and Duck Alley, which runs along the western side of the Lancaster Inn, implying some importance for that thoroughfare. Hall suggests that these significant late medieval buildings were either inns or warehouses.



3.8 The Lancaster Inn was known as the Shipwrights Arms until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. William Lancaster was the Shipwrights' landlord in 1851 ([www.scarboroughmaritimeheritage.org](http://www.scarboroughmaritimeheritage.org)), which accounts for the change in name. The pub closed in 2013.

#### **4. Methodology**

4.1 The area for the new staircase access raft measured 4.3m from north to south and 2.2m from east to west and had formerly been occupied by the gent's toilets for the Lancaster Inn. Following the demolition of the toilet block, a trench measuring 0.6m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.60m, was dug by hand around the perimeter of the raft. The concrete floor of the toilet block was also removed by hand.

4.2 The open trench and exposed surfaces were cleaned as necessary and inspected by the archaeologist. A series of digital images were taken for record purposes.

#### **5. Results**

5.1 Natural deposits were not revealed by the ground-works. The area of the raft was heavily disturbed by drains and by the foundations of the toilet block (which in effect coincided with the edge of the raft – Pl. 2).

5.2 The foundation trenches and the drains for the toilet block were dug into a mixed deposit of greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent coal fragments, 19<sup>th</sup> century sherds and clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (not

retained). This deposit appeared to be the result of relatively recent dumping or consolidation.

## **6. Discussion**

6.1 Although the archaeological Watching Brief at the former Lancaster Inn took place in an area of high archaeological potential, no features or deposits earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century were revealed. The reasons for this are the limited area of the raft and its relative shallowness, coupled with the significant modern disturbance there. It is highly likely that medieval deposits survive in the vicinity of the raft, given that this area has been apparently open since the time of Cossin's 1725 Plan of Scarborough.

## **7. Bibliography**

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## **8. Project Staffing Details**

Fieldwork: Mark Stephens.

Text: Mark Stephens

Figures: Kelly Hunter



**Figure 1. Site Location**

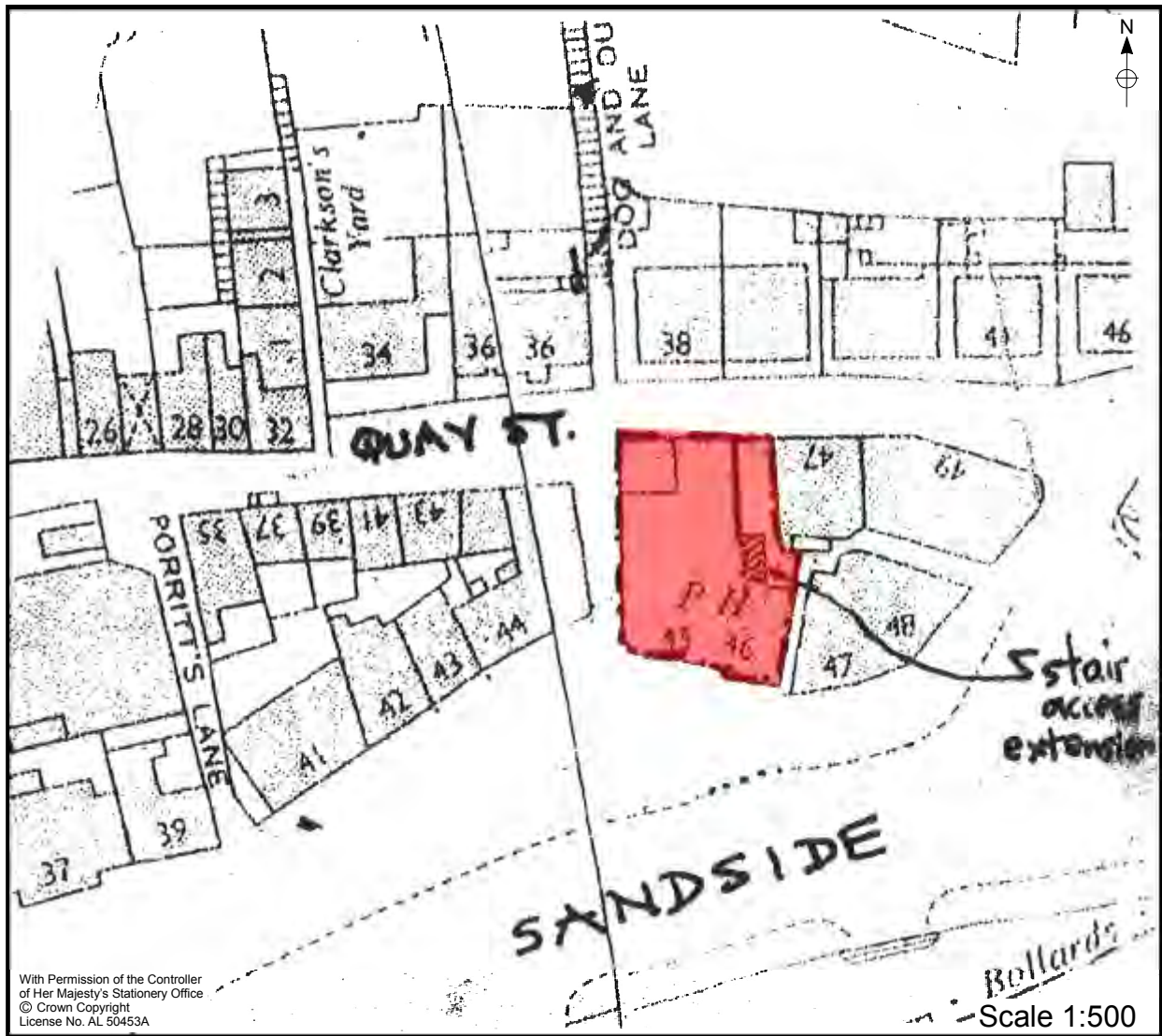


Figure 2. Development Area.

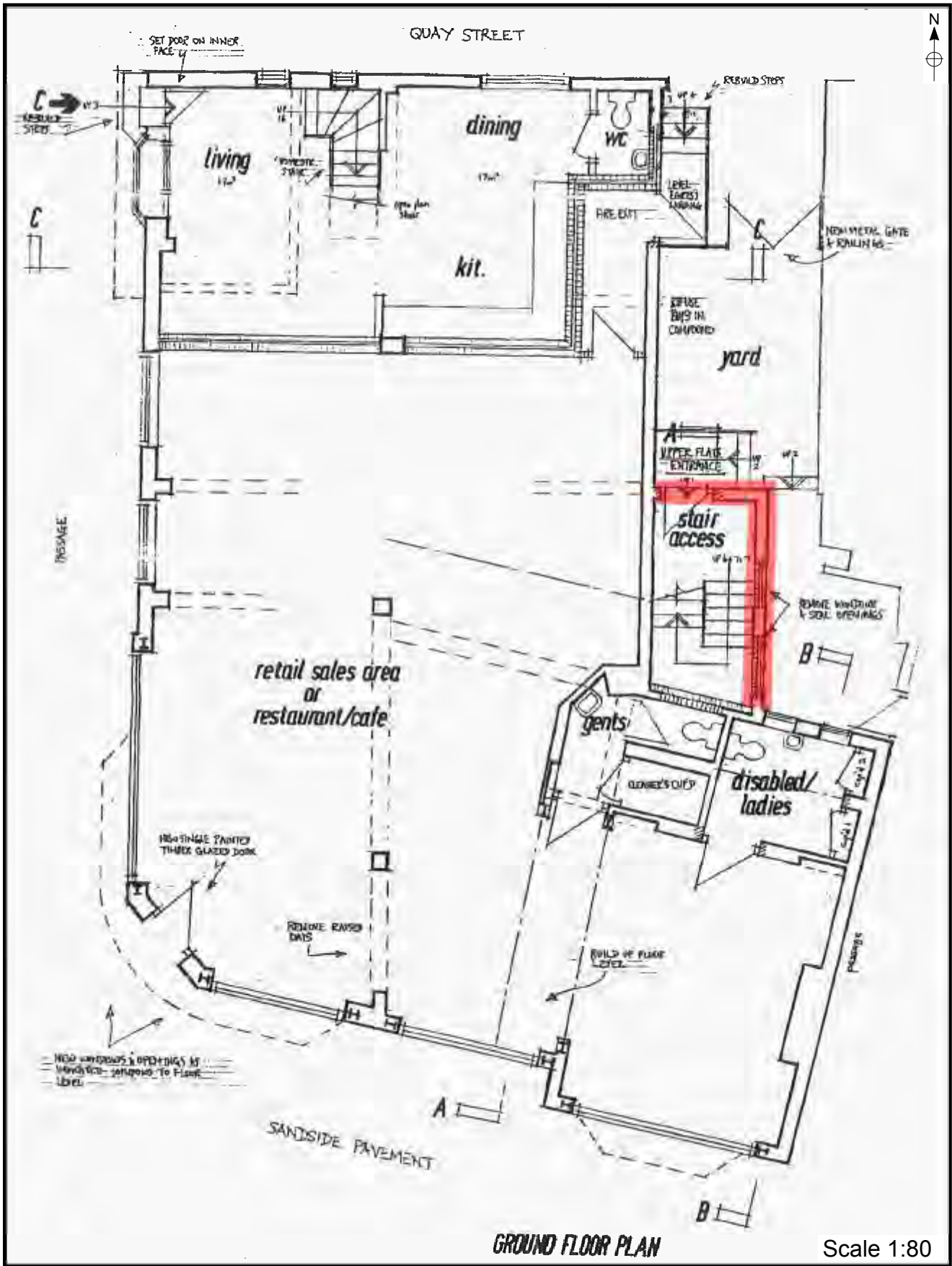


Figure 3. Archaeological Watching Brief Area.



Plate 1. General View of Site of Raft. Facing South West.



Plate 2. Foundation for new Raft. Facing East.



# MAP

## Archaeological Practice Ltd

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (“WATCHING BRIEF”)

#### **Lancaster Inn 45 - 46 Sandside Scarborough North Yorkshire YO11 1PG Planning Application 13/01199/FL**

An Archaeological Watching Brief is to be carried out during the change of use and alterations to redundant public house and letting rooms to create 2 holiday flats and single dwelling with retail and restaurant uses at ground floor level.

The Building is a Grade II\* Listed Building and lies within the Scarborough Conservation Area.

The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains, which are:

- a)** affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent,
- b)** not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or of limited importance or potential.

The work should not require any groundworks to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although adequate time should be allowed for any archaeological features to be excavated, sampled and recorded.

1. The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. This is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). The work on site should commence with the implementation of the agreed WSI and Method Statement and subject to the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and standards and guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
2. The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the Historic Environment Team of the County Council at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
3. The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) should be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
4. Removal of overburden by machine should be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
5. Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (DCMS 2008).

6. Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate. The English Heritage Science Advisor will be contacted at Tanner Row, York if appropriate.
7. Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
8. Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the Historic Environment Team of the County Council at the discretion of the District Council or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.
9. A summary report will be produced following the Council's guidelines on reporting. The report will contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas will be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features will be illustrated with conventionally-scaled plans, sections, and photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.
10. Copies of the summary report will be provided to the client(s), Scarborough Borough Council, The Historic Environment Team of the County Council (HER) and to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage. A licence should be granted to the accepting museum and the County Council to use the documentation arising from the work for its statutory functions and to give to third parties as an incidental to those functions.
11. Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist will 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 Archaeologist to notify the Historic Environment Team of the County Council of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a summary report on the work.
12. 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 Archaeologist 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.
13. Scarborough Borough Council and the Historic Environment Team of the County Council will be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in

the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence, or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

#### 14. References and Guidelines

##### **English Heritage Guidelines**

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