

MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

**Land East of No. 1 Prospect Place
Scarborough
NorthYorkshire**

**TA 04489 88645
11/02379/FL**

MAP 10.19.2013

Archaeological Watching Brief

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

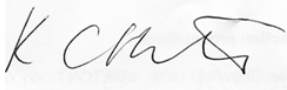
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Report Prepared By Zara Burn	Report Authorised By 
Date: 14/06/2013	Date: 14/06/2013

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land to the east of 1 Prospect Place, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (TA 504489 488645) on the 6th June 2012. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the erection of a new build 3 bedroom town house on a vacant plot of land to the east of 1 Prospect Place (Planning Application Ref: 11/02379/FL).

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was carried out on the 6th June 2012 during the groundworks associated with the erection of new build 3 bedroom town house on a vacant plot of land to the east of 1 Prospect Place, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, (TA 504489 488645; Fig. 1) The Watching Brief was undertaken to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the Planning Application Consent (11/02379/FL) for residential development at the site.

1.2 The Watching Brief was designed to provide the appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the development, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

- 1.3 All work was funded by Mr Jon King.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located on land to the east of 1 Prospect Place just off Scarborough town centre. Prospect Place is a single lane cul-de-sac, running parallel to Newborough Road which can be accessed via Bland's Cliff road. Bland's Cliff links Scarborough town centre to South Bay (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by 1 Prospect Place to the west (early 19th Century Grade II Listed Terrace) an old four-story hotel (recently converted into flats) to the north, Bland's Cliff road to the east and South Bay to the south.
- 2.2 The site extends to approximately 66.25m² and has mostly been used as a dumping ground. The landform of the site slopes very steeply from north to south.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Scarborough is first mentioned during the Saxon period as *Scardeburgh*, from *Scar*, a rock, and *burgh*, a town, or fortified defence. Scarborough continued to develop into the medieval period focusing on the castle and harbour. Immediately south of the development site, archaeological investigation during excavations for an amusement arcade in 1975-6 revealed part of the 1153 town ditch and 16th quay. Archaeological work immediately west of the site revealed structural features dating from the 13th century through to the 17th century. Further east of the site towards the castle, along Castlegate and Paradise Street, archaeological excavation revealed a medieval building, stone boundary wall as well as a medieval clay quarry pit

(Pearson, 1998-1989). Other medieval features have included a yard, drain, foundations and boundary wall (Pearson, 1992).

- 3.2 The site was previously occupied by a billiard room on the 1852 Ordnance Survey Map. The building was also present on the 1928 Ordnance Survey Map but had gone by 1938.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Recording Brief were to record and recover any archaeological remains that were affected by the development, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological work involved monitoring the removal of overburden and topsoil within the proposed footprint for the new extension down to their finished floor level. The excavation area for the proposed extension formed a small rectangle.
- 5.2 The area was excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator using a toothless blade, operating under close archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 5.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Recording Brief on a high resolution digital camera.

6. Results (Pl. 2)

- 6.1 The new building footprint measured approximately 11m x 7.7m.
- 6.2 The building footprint was excavated 0.80m deep at its greatest depth due to the steep sloping nature of the land to form a level ground for

the insertion of a piled concrete raft. Stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown slightly sandy loam deposit containing demolition material and general refuse waste.

- 6.3 No archaeological features, deposit or finds were revealed during the archaeological monitoring and observation on Land to the east of 1 Prospect Place.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1. The apparent absence of archaeological features, deposits or finds could be due to the build up of rubbish and demolition material across the site. This may be from the previous buildings that were on site or because the site has more recently been used as a dumping ground.

8. Bibliography

- Pearson, T 1989 Paradise, Scarborough. A Report on Archaeological Evaluations May-June 1989. Report No. 75.
- Pearson, T 1992 An Archaeological Evaluation Adjacent to 35 Castlegate, Scarborough. *Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society. Scarborough.*
- Smith, A H 1937 The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire and York.

www.genuki.org.uk



Figure 1. Site Location



Figure 2. Location of Watching Brief Area.



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing North-east.



Plate 2. View of Stripped Area for Building Plot. Facing West.

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Archaeological Practice Ltd

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

11/02379/FL

Land to The East Of 1 Prospect Place, Scarborough

New build 3 bedroom town house on vacant plot of land to east of no.1 Prospect Place, Scarborough

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
- c) of limited importance or potential.

The work will not require the construction programme or development to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some developers may give such a facility.

- 1 The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. The scheme does **not** comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site will commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation or similar agreement between the Developer and the Archaeologist.
- 2 The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service 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.
- 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.

- 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 County Archaeologist 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), the County Heritage Section (HER), 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 County Archaeology Service 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** The County Archaeologist 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 Department for Constitutional Affairs (coroners@dca.qsi.gov.uk), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

