

OCR HISTORY AROUND US

Site Proposal Form Example from English Heritage

The Criteria

The study of the selected site must focus on the relationship between the site, other historical sources and the aspects listed in a) to n) below. It is therefore essential that centres choose a site that allows learners to use its physical features, together with other historical sources as appropriate, to understand all of the following:

- a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings
- b) When and why people first created the site
- c) The ways in which the site has changed over time
- d) How the site has been used throughout its history
- e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site
- f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used
- g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points
- h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site
- i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate
- j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites
- k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history
- l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries
- m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site
- n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment

SCARBOROUGH CASTLE

Created by: ENGLISH HERITAGE LEARNING TEAM

Please provide an explanation of how your site meets each of the following points and include the most appropriate visual images of your site. Refer to your images to justify your explanation of how the site meets the criteria.

Criteria	Specifics about the site in relation to this criteria	Sources that can be used with this criteria
a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scarborough Castle is located on a promontory (headland) projecting into the North Sea. - The diamond-shaped plateau has sheer cliffs on three sides and is only accessible via a narrow strip of land from the western side. - To the south there is a sheltered harbour with a sandy shore suitable for harbourage. - Scarborough Castle sits at the western end of the plateau overlooking the narrow approach. - Its siting commands the local landscape and offers protection to the coastal landing areas both north and south of the headland. 	<p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p> <p>1842 Ordnance Survey maps https://osmaps.ordnancesurvey.co.uk</p>
b) When and why people first created the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The castle's founder was William le Gros, who was made Earl of York by King Stephen (r.1135–54) in 1138, and became a strong political leader in the north. William's work at Scarborough probably began in the 1130s. - Within a few years of the castle's foundation, Henry II (r.1154–89) became king and demanded the return of all royal castles. Scarborough, which was built on a royal manor, was one of these and the castle passed into the hands of the Crown. - Henry II spent a huge amount of money rebuilding the keep out of stone in 1159–69. - Scarborough Castle's strong defensive location made it ideal for keeping the peace and administering the king's rule in the north. - The geography of the site meant any attacking force had to approach 	<p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p> <p>Scarborough Castle history website www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history</p>

	<p>from the western side along a narrow strip of easily defended land. This gave the defenders on site a huge advantage as any attacking force was funnelled and concentrated to one point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The quantity of Bronze Age tools and weapons excavated on the site suggests that this area has been used as a defensive location since the prehistoric period. 	<p>Object collection on display at Scarborough Castle</p> <p>www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history/collection</p>
c) The ways in which the site has changed over time	<p>Medieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - William le Gros, Earl of York, built the first structure on the site when he surrounded the headland with a curtain wall and built a tower at the entrance in the 1130s. - The keep and curtain wall (between the inner and outer baileys) were reconstructed out of stone by King Henry II in 1159–69. - The western wall of the inner bailey was built in 1198–1206 and most probably replaced an earlier wooden palisade wall. - Large-scale development happened on site during King John's reign (r.1199–1216) with the outer bailey curtain wall being constructed with its towers and sally port. During this period, the kitchen, King's Hall and chamber block were also constructed. - King Henry III (r.1216–72) continued his father's work on the castle. Between 1243 and 1245, he strengthened the fortified entrance to the castle by adding a double drawbridge tower, now ruined but still visible, in the barbican. <p>Post Medieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1645, the keep was split in two and left ruined after three days of bombardment during the English Civil War. Despite this, the site remained garrisoned until the 21st century. - The Master Gunner's House was probably converted during the early 19th century and now acts as the English Heritage café and exhibition space. - Following the Jacobite Rebellion in 1745, new garrison quarters were built on the site of King John's chamber block. These were later removed following severe damage by German shelling in 1914. 	<p>Scarborough Castle phased site plan</p> <p>www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/scarborough-castle/history/scarborough-castle-phased-plan.pdf</p> <p>Scarborough Castle history website</p> <p>www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history/description</p> <p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013)</p> <p>www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1984, the castle passed from the Ministry of Works to the care of English Heritage. 	
d) How the site has been used throughout its history	<p>Prehistory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first evidence of human activity on the promontory comes in the prehistoric period. - Bronze Age beaker pottery (c.2100–1600 BC) has been found on site. - Bronze axes, a bronze sword and pottery finds suggest occupation on the site during two phases in about 800 BC and 500 BC. <p>Roman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The headland is home to the remains of a 4th-century Roman signal station which was possibly part of a chain of forts, designed to watch for raiders and send warnings down the coast. - This location was later used as a chapel and cemetery (c.1000). <p>Medieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King Henry II spent a huge amount of money rebuilding the keep out of stone in 1159–69. - Scarborough continued to be an important royal castle until the late 1400s. - King Richard III (r.1483–5) was the last king to stay at Scarborough Castle in 1484. <p>Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between March 1643 and 1645 of the English Civil War, Scarborough served as an important Royalist base, controlled by Sir Hugh Cholmley, governor of Scarborough. - Cholmley and his garrison used their stronghold at Scarborough to stop all-important coal supplies from getting to the Parliamentary forces in London by intercepting merchant ships. - In 1645, however, Parliamentary forces closed in on Scarborough and Cholmley retreated to the castle, where for five months he resisted one of the bloodiest sieges of the Civil War. 	<p>Object collection on display at Scarborough Castle www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history/collection</p> <p>Scarborough Castle history website www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history/description</p> <p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p> <p>English Heritage YouTube Channel, <i>A Mini Guide to Medieval Castles</i> (2017) www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXXDThk3Ew</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the siege, the massive walls of the great tower split in two and half the building collapsed. Cholmley eventually ran out of gunpowder, then money and finally food. He surrendered on 25 July 1645. <p>20th Century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scarborough was used for army barracks and to mount anti-aircraft guns. - The site maintained its role as a defensive structure and continued to be garrisoned until 1920 when it was taken into state guardianship by the Ministry of Works, later English Heritage. 	
e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roman signal station - Royal visits (administration and entertainment) - Siege warfare - Tourist attraction <p>People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - William le Gros - King Henry II (r.1154–89) - King John (r.1199–1216) - King Henry III (r.1216–72) - King Edward I (r.1272–1307) - Piers Gaveston - King Richard III (r.1483–5) - Sir Ralph Eure - Thomas Stafford - Queen Elizabeth I (r.1558–1603) - King James I (r.1603–25) - Sir John Meldrum - Sir Hugh Cholmley - George Fox 	<p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013)</p> <p>www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p>

<p>f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The site has had multiple building phases as it developed as a defensive structure. - The keep and curtain wall were built out of stone by King Henry II in 1159–69 and developed by King John to establish and maintain royal power. - The collapse of the keep during the Civil War siege in 1645 meant the keep was no longer useful, so the defensive focus moved to the barrack blocks within the bailey. - With the change from defensive use to tourism, the site has had a toilet block, admission and shop area constructed. The Master Gunner's House has been converted into a café and exhibition space. 	<p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p>
<p>g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2100 BC: first evidence of people on the headland. - c.800 BC: finds including axe-heads, metalwork and pottery suggest Late Bronze Age people settled in Scarborough. - c.500: evidence of a second period of settlement during the Early Iron Age. - c.AD 370: the Roman signal station was built on the headland. - c.1000: chapel and cemetery were constructed on the site of the Roman signal station. - 1130s: William le Gros built the first castle structure on the site. - 1159: Henry II began work on the keep. - 1202–12: King John developed the site as a major royal castle in Yorkshire. - 1243–5: Henry III improved Scarborough Castle's defences. - 1275: Edward I held court and council at the castle, and again in 1280. - 1484: Richard III was the last monarch to stay at the castle. - 1536: the castle was held for the king by Sir Ralph Eure against siege during the 'Pilgrimage of Grace'. - 1557: Thomas Stafford captured the castle and declared himself 'Protector of the Realm'. The castle was retaken in six days. - 1569: Elizabeth I garrisoned the castle in response to the 'Northern Rising'. 	<p>Pearson, T, <i>Scarborough: A History</i> (Chichester, 2009)</p> <p>Binns, J, <i>A Place of Great Importance: Scarborough in the Civil Wars 1642–51</i> (Lancaster, 1996)</p> <p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p> <p>Object collection on display at Scarborough Castle www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history/collection</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1603: James I of Scotland became king of England. As there was no longer a threat of Scottish invasions, there was no longer a need for so many royal castles in the north of England. Scarborough Castle was sold to a local family, the Thompsons. - 1645: Lord Fairfax's Lieutenant-General Sir John Meldrum began the siege of Scarborough. The keep was partially destroyed after three days' cannon bombardment. - 25 July 1645: Sir Hugh Cholmley surrendered to the Parliamentary forces after a five-month siege. - 1652: first record of a Master Gunner living at Scarborough Castle. - 1665: George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned in Cockhyll Tower on the site. - 1745: barrack blocks were built in the king's chamber block. - 1845: the railway to Scarborough opened and transformed the area into a tourist destination. - 1914: the castle and town were extensively shelled by two German warships in the bay. - 1920: the site was taken into state guardianship by the Ministry of Works, later English Heritage. 	
h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site	<p>Keep</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As in the past, visitors to the keep have to walk in a clockwise circuit of the structure to gain entry, forcing visitors to see the entirety of the structure before entering. - Exterior window size changes depending on the room function and height. Lower, more accessible, windows into the storage area are narrow slit windows. Higher domestic chambers have twin openings divided by columns. These are round-arched and get larger the higher up the keep. - Within the keep, the floor and room structure can be imagined using the doors, windows and fireplaces to piece together the original layout. - The size and dominant location of the keep demonstrate its significance as a defensive structure overlooking the western approach to the plateau. 	<p>Visit to Scarborough Castle</p> <p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p> <p>Scarborough Castle history website www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history/description</p>

	<p>Barbican</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fortified bridge with two drawbridges and two portcullises. - Multi-period tower construction highlighting the location's most accessible point to the plateau and the need to develop defensive structure with military advancement. <p>King John's Chamber Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The remains of the 13th-century chamber block are located next to the curtain wall. - As a royal castle, it was common to have a great hall and chamber block built within the bailey despite the presence of the keep. - Referred to as the Queen's Chamber in 1361, it is recorded as being in ruin by the 1538 survey. - Converted in 1745 to a barrack block, this feature was removed in 1914 after German shelling and all that remains is some brickwork still attached to the curtain wall. - The physical remains of this feature show the significance of the site and how its structure and use have been changed over time. 	
<p>i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate</p>	<p>Locally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 1660s, the castle and spa town became a desirable tourist location. - In the 1730s Scarborough became the first English seaside spa resort where visitors could bathe in the sea and take the natural spring waters. - Arrival of the railway in 1845 opened up Scarborough to mass tourism and caused the town's population to boom. - Iconic landmark of the Yorkshire countryside. <p>Nationally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal castle from 1159 as part of an expensive national building programme by King Henry II. 	<p>Scarborough Museums Trust www.scarboroughmuseumstrust.com</p> <p>Binns, J, <i>A Place of Great Importance: Scarborough in the Civil Wars 1642–51</i> (Lancaster, 1996)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant involvement in the English Civil War. - German shelling in 1914 and subsequent 'Remember Scarborough' campaign used by army recruiting officers to encourage young men to enlist. 	<p>'Remember Scarborough!' poster (1914) www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/14989</p>
<p>j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites</p>	<p>Keep</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The tower is one in a long tradition of similar castle buildings that developed in England after the Norman Conquest. - The tower is broadly similar in planning and technical details to three earlier great towers at Richmond, Rochester and Hedingham castles. - Its ruinous state due to the Civil War is comparable to other sites like Helmsley Castle. <p>Curtain Wall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar in size and structure to other 13th-century curtain walls across the country. - Different due to the site's topography as the walls do not fully encompass the outer bailey. <p>Master Gunner's House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typical example of 18th-century structure. Similar examples at Carlisle, Walmer and Dover castles. 	<p>Medieval castles website www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/histories/medieval-castles</p> <p>English Heritage YouTube Channel, <i>A Mini Guide to Medieval Castles</i> (2017) www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXXDThkJ3Ew</p>
<p>k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history</p>	<p>Royal Castle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing and maintaining rule was a crucial part of medieval kingship. The strong defensive location made it ideal for keeping the peace and administering the king's rule in the north. - The geography of the site highlights the Crown's need for physical defence against both national and international threats. - The keep was constructed as much for its defensive function as it was for its political statement. - Royal power was displayed by its grandeur and size. - Its location ensured it dominated the landscape for miles around, 	<p>Goodall, J, <i>Scarborough Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2013) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-scarborough-castle</p>

	<p>further asserting the king's control.</p> <p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 1660s, the castle and spa town became a desirable tourist location for the supposed healing properties of the water. - In the 1730s, Scarborough became a popular site for sea bathing for health and leisure. Men were taken out by boat and swam naked while women were brought into the water by bathing machines. This highlights the different freedoms afforded to men and women at this time. - The railway in 1845 opened Scarborough to mass tourism and it became a popular holiday resort. This illustrates the changing attitudes towards travel, leisure and tourism. - Excavations in the 20th century signal the changing attitudes towards understanding and conserving historic buildings. 	<p>Ramsay, T, <i>Holidaymakers on Scarborough Beach</i> (c.1776) www.bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld/objects/A6NKE8AeRtCTAygTljqUYw</p> <p>Papworth, JB, Wrangham, F and Combe, W, 'The Spa', a plate from <i>Poetical Sketches of Scarborough</i> (1813)</p>
l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is it? What changes has it seen? What was it used for? What stories does it tell about the past? What do we still need to know? - Where was it built? Where was it changed? Where did the people come from who used it? - Who built it? Who changed it? Who used it? Who was the last person to live here? - When did people first live here? When was it built? When was it changed? When was it used? When did it stop being used? - Why was it built? Why was it changed? Why was it used? Why was this location chosen? Why should we protect it? - How was it built? How was it changed? How was it used? How much did it cost to build/change? How can it tell us about the past? 	Visit to Scarborough Castle
m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The buildings, while in varying states of ruin, have had little modern reconstruction so the physical remains are a credible primary source from which to create artistic reconstructions. 	<p>Reconstruction drawings on Scarborough Castle history website www.english-</p>

<p>interpretations of the site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remaining structures can give a good idea of shapes, and sometimes relative sizes, of the buildings. - The use of other comparative sites is highly beneficial in understanding the missing architecture and décor from the site. - Identifying features and formations in the stone can indicate where certain structures would have been located (e.g. fireplaces, slots for the portcullis, corbels for floor/ceiling beams). - The keep is broken down the middle. The well-preserved half helps us to reconstruct the appearance of the missing half. - Sketches, engravings and paintings, along with written descriptions and recorded expenditures, of the castle in different time periods can be used to piece together what the site might have looked like in the past. - The site is highly valued for its picturesque qualities and has been painted by such notable artists as JMW Turner. 	<p>heritage.org.uk/visit/places/scarborough-castle/history</p> <p>Interpretation panels at Scarborough Castle</p> <p>Scale model of the site in the inner bailey</p> <p>Turner, JMW, <i>Scarborough Castle: Boys Crabfishing</i> (1809) www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/turner-scarborough-castle-boys-crab-fishing-tw0575</p>
<p>n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment</p>	<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important source of primary information. - Gives a sense of place, well-being and cultural identity. - Allows visitors to connect people from the past to the place where they lived and worked. - Stimulating way to engage with history in the place where it happened. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficult to interpret due to lack of written sources and physical evidence. - Different interpretations of the same site and evidence. 	<p>Visit to Scarborough Castle</p>