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06/02/22/FW

**Deep Sea Electronics Plc**  
**Hunmanby Industrial Estate**  
**Bridlington Road**  
**North Yorkshire**  
**TA 1032 7683**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

NYCC HER	
SNY	11671
ENY	3809
CNY	6001
Parish	4002
Rec'd	24-7-07

Authorised by .....

Date:.....

**Deep Sea Electronics Plc  
Hunmanby Industrial Estate  
Bridlington Road  
North Yorkshire**

**TA 1032 7683  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

***Non Technical Summary***

*An Archaeological Watching Brief was conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at Deep Sea Electronics, Hunmanby Industrial Estate, North Yorkshire (TA 1032 7683) in February and March 2007. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the erection of a racked out storage unit with office area.*

*No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the Watching Brief.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was conducted in February and March 2007 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. Deep Sea Electronics Plc, Hunmanby Industrial Estate, North Yorkshire (TA 1032 7683, Fig 1). The work was undertaken to fulfil Condition 16 of Planning Permission (Applicant No; 06/02122/FL) and in line with the Written Scheme of Works (Appendix 1).
- 1.2 The Watching Brief was designed to provide an appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the development, following the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*, and in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale District Local Plan.

- 1.3 All work was funded by Frank Brambles Ltd.
- 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 lies on the south-eastern outskirts of the town of Hunmanby, North Yorkshire, at TA 1032 7683 (Fig 1). It is bounded to the north by playing fields, to the south and west by industrial units and to the east by agricultural land. The site consists of a modern steel-framed building, situated in an enclosed compound. The excavation area, situated to the rear of the existing building, consisted of an area for carparking.
- 2.2 The site lies on soils of the Burlingham 2 Association, which consist of permeable deep fine loamy soils that overlie a solid geology of chalky till (Mackney, 1984, 130).

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

- 3.1 The site lies on the northern fringe of the rich archaeological landscape of Yorkshire Wolds. The calcareous soils of the Wolds are particularly suited to the formation of cropmarks, and this has led to the recording of multi-period remains there. The soils of the area in which the site lies are much less conducive to cropmark formation and this has led to a general falling away in the density of cropmark sites here, illustrated by the RCHME survey of the Wolds (Stoertz 1997, Map 2).
- 3.2 However, a series of cropmarks interpreted as the remains of thirty-eight square-ditch barrows have been recorded by the RCHME, although interestingly these were not included in the Wolds Survey, which brings into question the validity of the original interpretation. These 'barrows' are clustered between the 55m and 60m contours c.



300m north of the site. If their existence is accepted clearly the environs of the site were extensively used for burial in the Iron Age period, a factor confirmed by the discovery of a 'chariot' or cart burial in the clay pit to the west of the site.

- 3.3 The cart burial was discovered in 1907 during clay extraction, and many of the finds were thus disturbed (Stead 1965). T. Sheppard recorded the remainder of the grave, which was c. 3.5m long and 1m deep, and had been covered by a low barrow. The cart may have been buried in a complete state, and the horse trappings accompanied it; no human remains were recorded. This burial was a highly significant find, less than twenty reliable examples existing for cart burials in Britain.
- 3.4 Hunmanby was first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey, when two estates were recorded: twenty-three carucates had been held by *Carle* in 1066, a further carucate by *Chilbert* (perhaps the outlying settlement at Bartindale). The larger estate was held by Gilbert de Gant in 1086, the Gant family retaining it until 1294, when it passed to the Tattershall family (VCH, 231).
- 3.5 Two important elements of the medieval settlement were the triangular market-place lying towards the northern end of the town, and the motte and bailey castle (SAM No 20531) c. 200m to the north-west.
- 3.6 Hunmanby had three Open Fields, first named in 1600 as East, South and West North West Fields. These fields are believed to have exploited the lighter soils of the chalk hills to the south of the town. East Field was situated alongside the Bridlington road c. 2 km to the south-east of the site.
- 3.7 The site environs were affected by two processes in the Nineteenth century: the coming of the railway and clay extraction.

3.8 The Bridlington to Scarborough railway established a station at Hunmanby in 1847. This remains in use 300m west of the site.

3.9 The railway provided a stimulus to local industry, and the brickworks adjoining the site's western boundary had sidings feeding into the main line. The brickworks was opened by Parkers in the 1890s, and closed in 1940. Another adjoining brickyard had closed in 1939.

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

4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Watching Brief were to record and recover archaeological remains, which could be affected by proposed development, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

#### **5. Methodology**

5.1 All groundworks were monitored under the supervision of an archaeologist.

5.2 All excavations were undertaken by a JCB or 360° mini mechanical excavator, 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 All deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

5.5 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Recording Brief on a digital camera.

## **6. Results**

- 6.1 All deposits encountered were made up ground consisting of brick and concrete intermixed with clay.
- 6.2 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the Watching Brief.

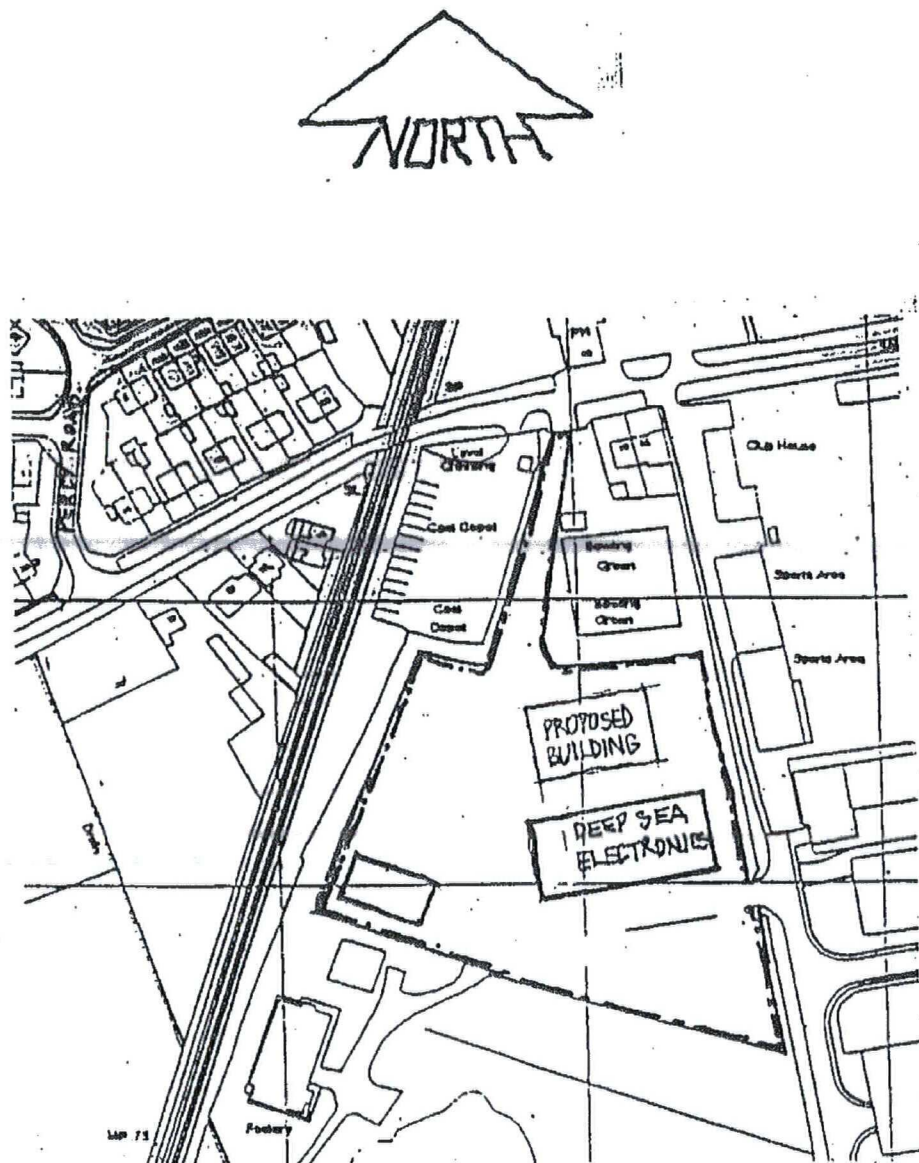
## **7. Conclusions**

- 7.1. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified during the Watching Brief.

## **8. Bibliography**

- Mackney, D. (Ed.) 1984      Soils and their use in Northern England
- Stoertz, C. 1997              Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds
- VCH 1974                      The Victoria History of the County of York:  
The East Riding of Yorkshire Volume 2





**BLOCK PLAN**

**1 : 2500**

Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:2500.



Plate 1. Stantion Hole for New Development. Facing east.



Plate 2. Stantion Hole for New Development. Facing North.



## APPENDIX 1

### STANDARD WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING ("WATCHING BRIEF")

**Deep Sea Electronics PLC, Hunmanby Industrial Estate, Bridlington Road, North  
Yorkshire 06/02122/FL**

- 1 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.
  - 2 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 should 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.
  - 3 The Archaeologist will notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service ([archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk)) at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
  - 4 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.
  - 5 Removal of overburden by machine will 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.
  - 6 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.
  - 7 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.
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- 8 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.
- 9 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.
- 10 A summary report should be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should 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 should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features should 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.
- 11 Copies of the summary report should 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.
- 12 Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist 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 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.
- 13 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.
- 14 The County Archaeologist should 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 human remains are encountered, they should be exhumed subject to the conditions of a Home Office licence.