

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Earthmill Limited

Hunmanby Grange Farm
Hunmanby
Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 2469
August 2010

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development at Grange Farm, Hunmanby, Yorkshire. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, and a site walk-over survey.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Earthmill Limited, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The archaeological resource

- 1.3 No archaeological resource has been identified which requires preservation *in situ*. There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the vicinity of the site. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or in the near vicinity of the site.
- 1.4 There is aerial photographic evidence of a dyke that may be of later prehistoric date passing through the proposed development area (HERs 7806 and 2807). There is further evidence from aerial photographs that the surrounding area was extensively exploited in prehistory, and this evidence could extend into the site.
- 1.5 The area lies to the south-west of the medieval village of Hunmanby, and was most likely exploited as agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and it is unlikely that a significant archaeological resource from these periods is present on the site.

Impact assessment

- 1.6 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the archaeological resource through the construction of foundations for the wind turbines and the associated cable run to the existing farm buildings.

Recommendations

- 1.7 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 1.8 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource is evaluated through a geophysical survey in accordance with English Heritage guidelines.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located in fields at Hunmanby Grange Farm, Hunmanby, Yorkshire (NGR centre: TA 0705 7549). To the north-east are the farm buildings and yard of Grange Farm with open, arable fields on all other sides.

Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 The proposal comprises a row of 3 turbines and a service run leading to the farm buildings, and covers a distance of approximately 200m.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

Specification

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for desk-based assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1 km of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in Appendix 1.

Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, and the *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*.

Dates

- 2.6 The field visit took place on 4th August 2010. This report was prepared for the 20th August 2010.

Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Judith Roberts, with illustrations by David Graham. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

OASIS

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online AccesS** to the **Index of archaeological investigationS** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-80995**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.9 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of the staff of the North Yorkshire Record Office and East Riding of Yorkshire Archive Service and the personnel of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and of Palace Green Library, Durham in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment the proposed development area comprised a field of oilseed rape and a field that had been ploughed and planted with small trees to be used by free-range poultry.

Topography

- 3.2 The proposed development area was predominantly level with a mean elevation of approximately 112m OD. Grange Farm is on a promontory with the land sloping away steeply to the west, to a dry valley known as Green Cliff, and more gradually to the south and east. The ground to the north is almost level.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Cretaceous chalk with a shallow topsoil with a high proportion of chalk rubble.
- 3.4 The shallow topsoil and free-draining nature of the chalk enables a range of natural and anthropogenic features to be seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

4. Site walk-over survey

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 The field in which it is proposed to site the turbines was under a crop of oilseed rape (Figure 14). The field was flat but sloped away steeply on all sides except the north-east. The soil appeared free-draining with frequent small chalk pieces brought to the surface through ploughing.
- 4.3 The field between the proposed site of the turbines and the existing farm buildings and yard has recently been fenced, ploughed and planted with small trees and shrubs (Figures 15 & 16). It is proposed that the cable connecting the turbines to the poultry shed runs through this field.

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area or in the near vicinity.

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 5.2 There is aerial photographic evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area. This indicates that the surrounding area was extensively exploited in prehistory. A resource relating to this exploitation may therefore survive within the proposed development area.

- 5.3 Aerial photographs of Grange Farm show two parallel ditches, 10m apart, extending from the south of Grange Farm (HERs 7806 and 7807). These have also been traced to the north-east of the farm where they run for over 1 km along the ridge. It is suggested they form a continuous feature, possibly a Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age boundary dyke. Further cropmarks interpreted as ditches of a similar date extend eastwards from Grange Farm (HERs 7818-7823).
- 5.4 A significant barrow cemetery of over fifty ring ditches, barrows and other features, identified on aerial photographs, (SAM NY1177, HER 7645) lies on the south-west facing slope of the promontory on which Grange Farm is located and in the valley to the south. Individual features within the cemetery are listed in Appendix 1. Features within the cemetery have been dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- 5.5 Two Bronze Age barrows (HER 7775 and 7782) were excavated in Hunmanby by Cannon Greenwell in October 1889. One round barrow was less than 1m high by the late 19th century, having been reduced by ploughing (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 119) but was found to contain the remains of fifteen individuals with associated artefacts of flint, pottery, bone and antler. The more easterly barrow was even lower and contained the remains of four individuals. Neither of these barrows can be accurately identified but HERs 7775 and 7782 (SAM187) were thought to be connected with the 19th century excavations. There is some uncertainty over the latter's identification.
- 5.6 Excavations in the Yorkshire Wolds have shown that there were thick fertile soils in the area during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Subsequent cultivation and erosion has led to the rather shallow soils that exist across the area today. Ditched enclosures and square barrows (HERs 7800-7805) to the north-west of Grange Farm have been dated to the Iron Age. The area around Hunmanby was relatively densely settled from the Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 5.7 There is little evidence of Roman occupation of the area around Grange Farm but much of the native Late Iron Age settlement in the area probably continued in use into the Roman period. There is evidence of Roman activity in the area - at Reighton, to the south east, and there is a Roman signal station at Filey, to the north-east.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.8 The present name of the village comes from Hundemanebi meaning 'farmstead of the huntsmen'. Fragments of an Anglian shaft and grave slab are built into the wall of the present church which dates from the 12th century. It is likely that the early medieval settlement was concentrated around the church. Hunmanby is recorded in the Domesday Survey as having a church and a priest.
- 5.9 Soon after the Norman Conquest a motte and bailey castle was built and the manor of Hunmanby was given to Gilbert de Gant in 1080. The church and chapels of Hunmanby were then given by Gilbert as part of the original endowment of Bardney Abbey (Page 1906, 101). The village continued to thrive throughout the medieval period and had a monthly cattle market and two annual fairs. A hollow way (HER 7876) and road (HER7872) were probably established during the medieval period.

- 5.10 During the medieval period the proposed development area lay outside the settlement and was agricultural land, possibly sheep pasture.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.11 During the post-medieval period the development site continued to be used for agriculture. Morden's map of 1695 (Figure 5) shows a castle at Hunmanby but not the settlement to the south-east. Hunmanby Hall was built in the 17th century and in 1730 it was recorded that Hunmanby was one of the twelve market towns of the East Riding.
- 5.12 In 1739 a request for a bill to enclose the land of Hunmanby Common was put to the House of Lords (HERs 21826, 22026 and 23724) but the final Act for complete enclosure of the land in the township of Hunmanby was not passed until the early 19th century (HER 23725).
- 5.13 Jeffrey's map of 1770 (Figure 6) shows the topography of the area, individual structures in Hunmanby, including the hall in the ownership of H. Osbaldeston, Esq. There is no evidence of structures to the south-west of the village.
- 5.14 Tuke's map of 1787 (Figure 7) shows the same layout for the village of Hunmanby and again no structures between the village and Fordon. There is, however, mention of Condsale Race Ground, in a position around the base of the promontory on which Grange Farm is located.
- 5.15 In 1794 the township of Hunmanby consisted of open fields and common land. It was reported that the arable land was 'worn out' (Leatham 1794, 44) and the grazing land also suffered from mismanagement.
- 5.16 Smith's map of 1801-04 (Figure 8) again shows the topography and Cansdale Raceground but no evidence of structures between the Raceground and the village of Hunmanby.
- 5.17 In 1801 plans were drawn by J. Dickinson (Mowthorpe 2003) for the proposed enclosure of the formerly common fields of Hunmanby (Figure 9). The Act of Parliament providing for Enclosure was passed in 1809. This plan shows that there were no properties on the land to the south and west of the village at this time. The proposed development area lies in a field of 1447 acres held by Humphrey Osbaldeston. The fields enclosed during the early 19th century have been identified as part of the Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation project and are listed in Appendix 1.
- 5.18 Greenwood's map of 1817 (Figure 10) shows an L-shaped woodland close to the site of the development area.
- 5.19 Bryant's map of 1827 (Figure 11) and Teesdale's map of 1828 (Figure 12) show the same patch of woodland on the promontory. Bryant's map also shows a Weighing Post, possibly connected to the race ground shown on earlier maps, to the north-west of the development area.
- 5.20 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (Figure 13) gives an accurate outline of the wooded area with a chalk pit to the north and a building in the angle of the

wood. The site is identified as High Barn. Two fields to the south-west is a rectangular structure that is possibly a sheepfold.

- 5.21 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (not reproduced) shows a range of buildings, labelled Grange Farm, including the existing farmhouse and the square structure in the angle of the woodland. A circular feature extends from the southern corner of the structure and further walls have been added to the south-western side. The area of woodland appears to have been planted deliberately to provide shelter and was made up of conifers.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.22 The 1911 Ordnance Survey map is the first to show an access route from Grange Farm to the south, joining the Fordon road. A small outbuilding is shown on the southern part of the farmyard. Apart from these small changes the outline of structures on the farm remains the same until the 1950s when the number of outbuildings increases. On all the Ordnance Survey maps the size and shape of the surrounding fields remains the same.
- 5.23 There is no evidence that the development area was used for anything other than agriculture during the 20th century.
- 5.24 There are records of a Halifax bomber that crashed in 1942 in the vicinity of Grange Farm (HER 26652) but the exact position is not known as the crew baled out near the coast. Given the shallow soils on the upland and that the site is unidentified, it is likely that the plane crash is in one of the narrow, wooded valleys nearby.

The buildings

- 5.25 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site or in the vicinity. The buildings at Hunmanby Grange Farm are of late 19th and 20th century date. The farmhouse was built as two properties (one for the farm manager with an adjoining workers cottage) in the 1870s (T. Mellor pers. comm.) and is not regarded as archaeologically significant.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 5.26 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the vicinity: a round barrow (SAM NY187) 750 m to the south of the development area; prehistoric barrows and enclosures 1 km to the south-west (SAM NY 1177); and The Camp (SAM 819), 1.2 km to the north-west.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is aerial photographic and other evidence for prehistoric settlement and burial activity within the general area, and an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist within the proposed development area. A probable later prehistoric dyke also crosses through the site.
- 6.2 The proposed development was most likely exploited as agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and it is unlikely that a significant archaeological resource from these periods is present on the site.

7. Impact assessment

Direct impact

- 7.1 The erection of three turbines and excavation of a cable run may have a direct impact on any archaeological resource that may be present on the site.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 8.2 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource is evaluated through a geophysical survey in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (David 2008).

9. Sources

Cartographic sources [North Yorkshire Record Office unless otherwise stated]

Morden, 1695 The East Riding of Yorkshire
Jeffrey, 1770 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Tuke, 1787 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Smith, 1801-4 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Pre-Enclosure plan of the township of Hunmanby 1801 (viewed online)
Greenwood, 1817 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Bryant, 1827 Map of the East Riding of Yorkshire
Teesdale, 1828 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, TA07 NE
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (viewed online)
Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition (viewed online)

Other sources

David, A, Linford, N, & Linford, P, 2008 Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage
Kinnes, I A & Longworth, I H, 1985 119-120 *Catalogue of the excavated prehistoric and Romano-British material in the Greenwell collection*. Dorset
Leatham, I, 1794 *General view of the agriculture of the East Riding of Yorkshire*. London
Mowthorpe, C E S, 2003 *Hunmanby Archives*. Webarchive accessed August 2010
Page, W, (Ed.) 1906 *Victoria County History: A History of the County of Lincoln 2*. London

North Yorkshire County Record Office

MIC1919	Various maps of Yorkshire
MIC1982	Maps of the East Riding of Yorkshire
MIC2002	Various maps of the Ridings of Yorkshire
MIC2036	Maps of the East Riding of Yorkshire
MIC2056	Various maps of Yorkshire
MIC2577	Maps of Yorkshire
MIC3495	Ordnance Survey maps of Yorkshire
MIC3557	Ordnance Survey maps of Yorkshire
ZJX	Jervaulx Abbey Manorial Accounts
ZMF	Mitford papers (uncatalogued) relating to the Hunmanby Estate

Websites

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/genmaps>
www.bl.uk/ukgallery
www.british-history.ac.uk
www.english-heritage.org.uk
www.heritagegateway.org.uk
www.hunmanby.com
www.magic.gov.uk
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Aerial photographs

The Cambridge University Collection of Air Photos, the National Monuments Record and Ordnance Survey aerial photographic collections contain a considerable number of vertical and oblique aerial photographs of the area taken in the late 1960s and 1970s. These photographs form the basis for many of the features identified in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

Geotechnical works

No records of geotechnical works within the proposed development area were identified for this assessment.

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1 km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number, SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

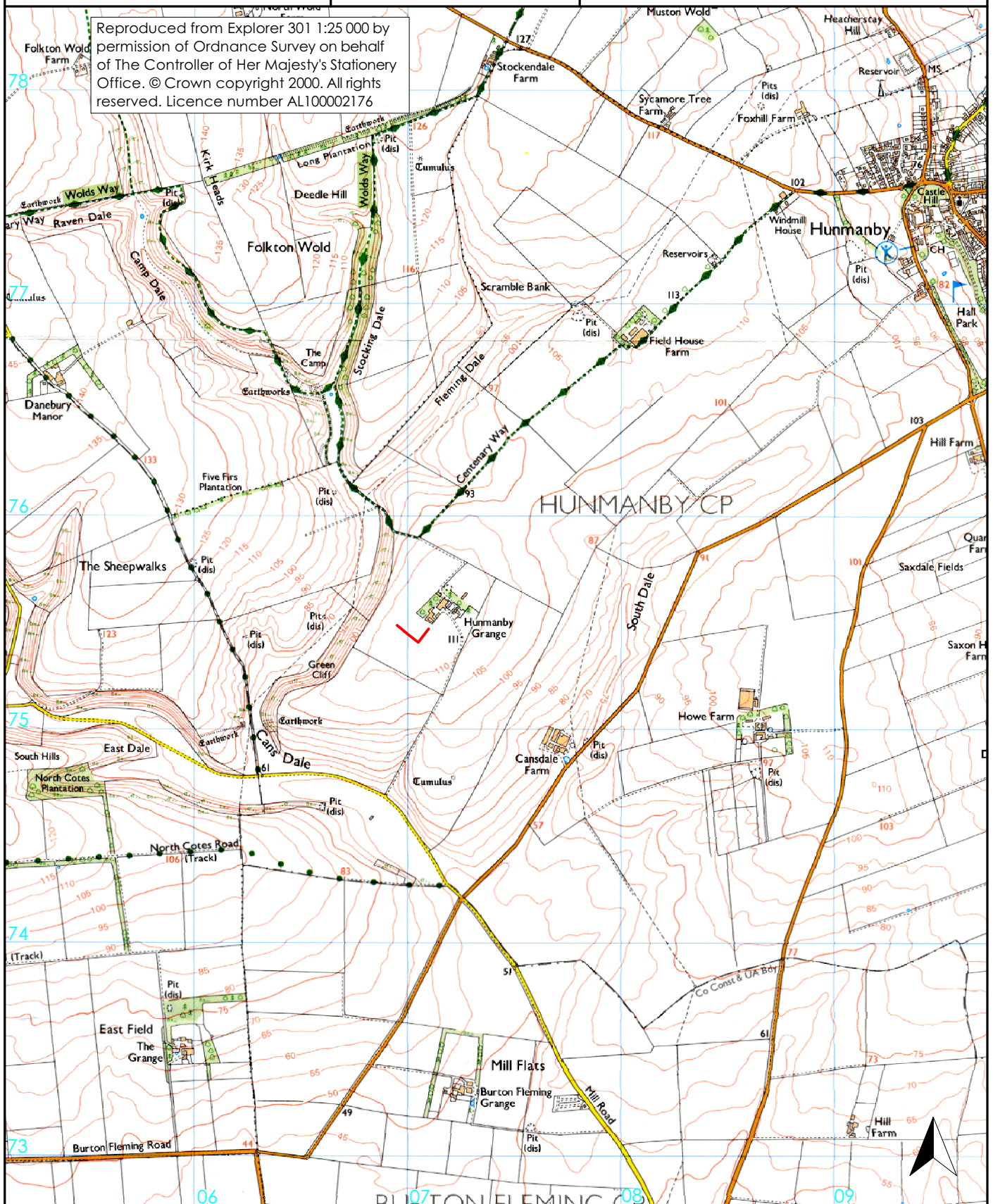
Not all monuments listed below are discussed in the text

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
7645	*	Cans Dale Barrow cemetery and square barrows	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
7647		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7648		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7649		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7650		Ring ditch cropmark	undated
7691		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
7692		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7694		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7702		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7703		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7704		Ring ditch cropmark	Bronze Age
7705		Burial pit cropmark	Bronze Age
7706		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7707		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7708		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7709		Burial pit cropmark	Bronze Age
7714		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7718		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7720		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7721		Pit alignment cropmark	Prehistoric
7722		Burial pit cropmark	Prehistoric
7724		Linear enclosure cropmark	Late Iron Age/Roman
7725		Ditched enclosure cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
7726		Ditch (linear feature) cropmark	Late Iron Age/Roman
7727		Ditch (linear feature) cropmark	Late Iron Age/Roman
7728		Hut cropmark	Late Iron Age/Roman
7729		Ditched trackway cropmark	Late Iron Age/Roman
7731		Hut cropmark	Late Iron Age/Roman
7775		Barrow with inhumation	Early Bronze Age
7776		Ditched enclosure cropmark	Prehistoric/Roman
7777		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7778		Burial pit cropmark	Bronze Age
7779		Ring ditch and round barrow cropmark	Bronze Age
7781		Ditch cropmark	Prehistoric
7782	*	Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
7799		Barrow cemetery and square barrow	Iron Age
7800		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7801		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7802		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7803		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7804		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7805		Ditched enclosure and square barrow cropmark	Iron Age
7806		Defensive dyke cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7807		Parallel ditches cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7809		Defensive dyke cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7810		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7818		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7819		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7820		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7821		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7822		Ditch	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7823		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age


7824		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7827		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7828		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7846		Ditch cropmark	Prehistoric
7871		Defensive dyke earthwork and cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7872		Road earthwork and cropmark	unknown
7876		Hollow way	unknown
7882		Ditch cropmark	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7925		Ditched field system cropmark	Roman / modern?
21826		Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure	1738-1809
22024		Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure	1738-39
22026		Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure	1738-39
23721		Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure	1738-1809
23723		Piecemeal enclosure	1540-1750
23724		Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure	1738-39
23725		Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure	1800-09
23731		Unplanned enclosure	1540-1750
23740		Fenced plantation	1600-1850
23758		Designed landscape	pre-1771
26652		Halifax (R9452) crash site	13.04.1942

Figure 1: Site location

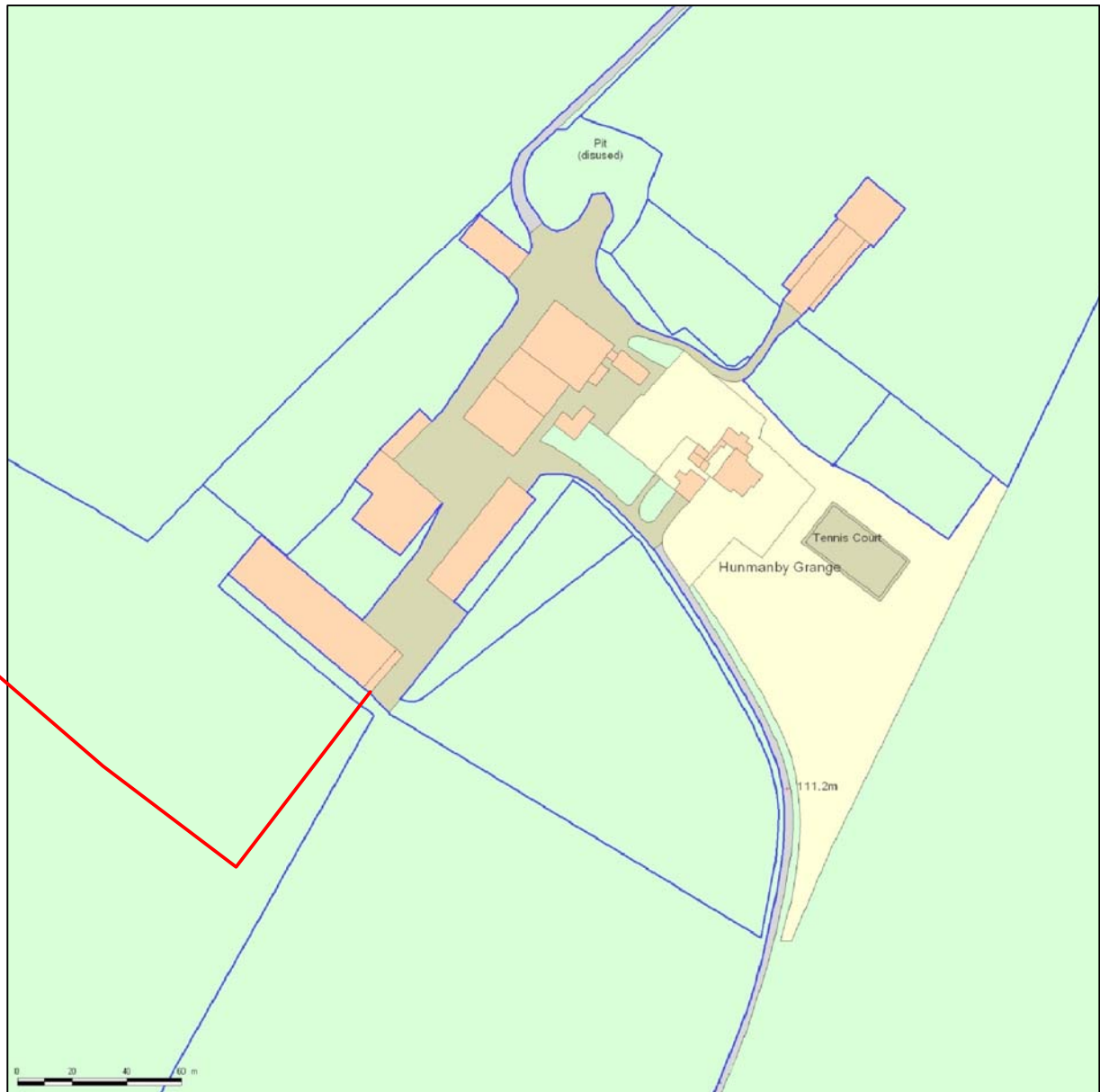
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 site location

0  1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

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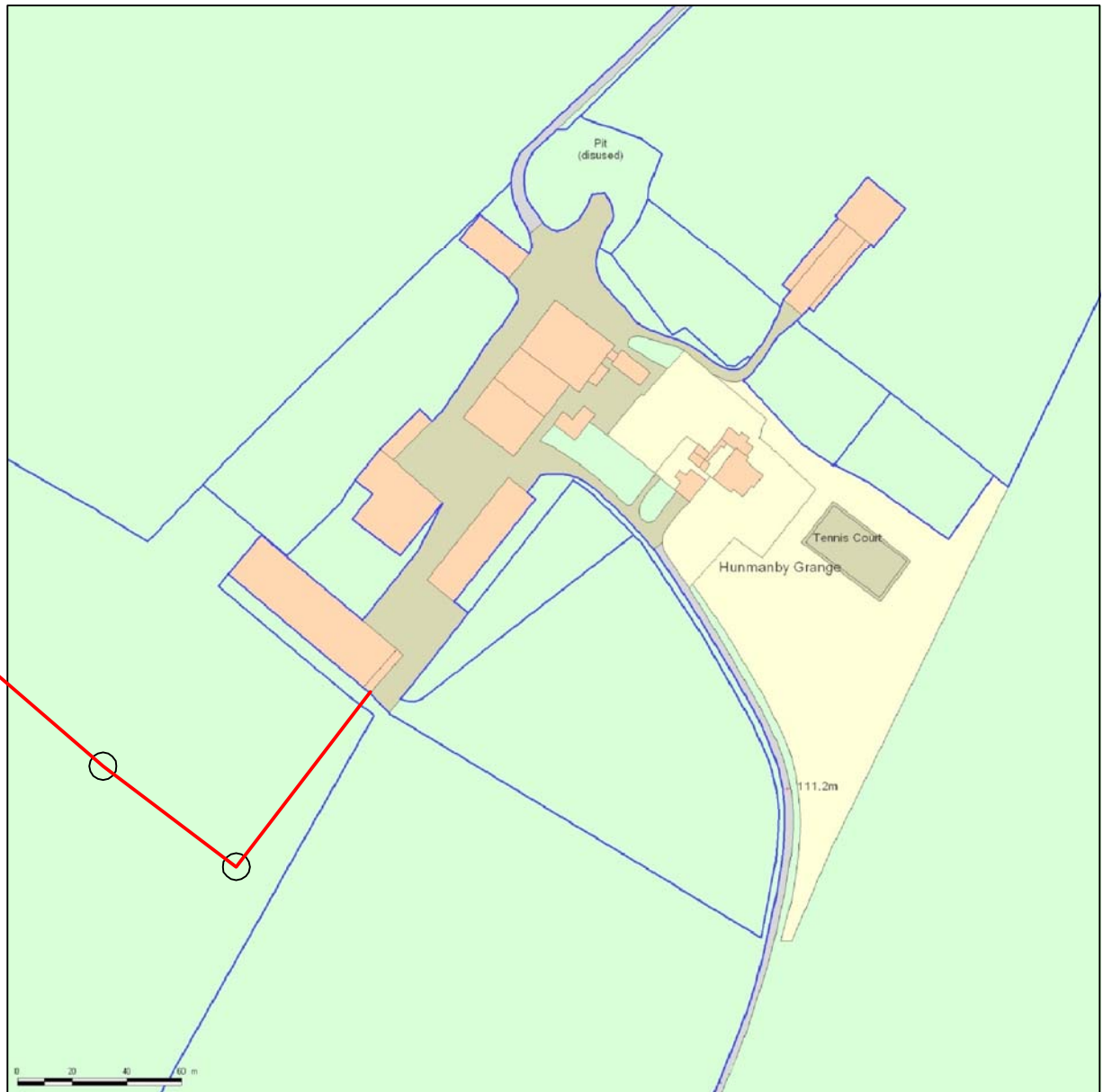



 proposed development area

0 100m
scale 1:2500 for A4 plot

Figure 3: Proposed development

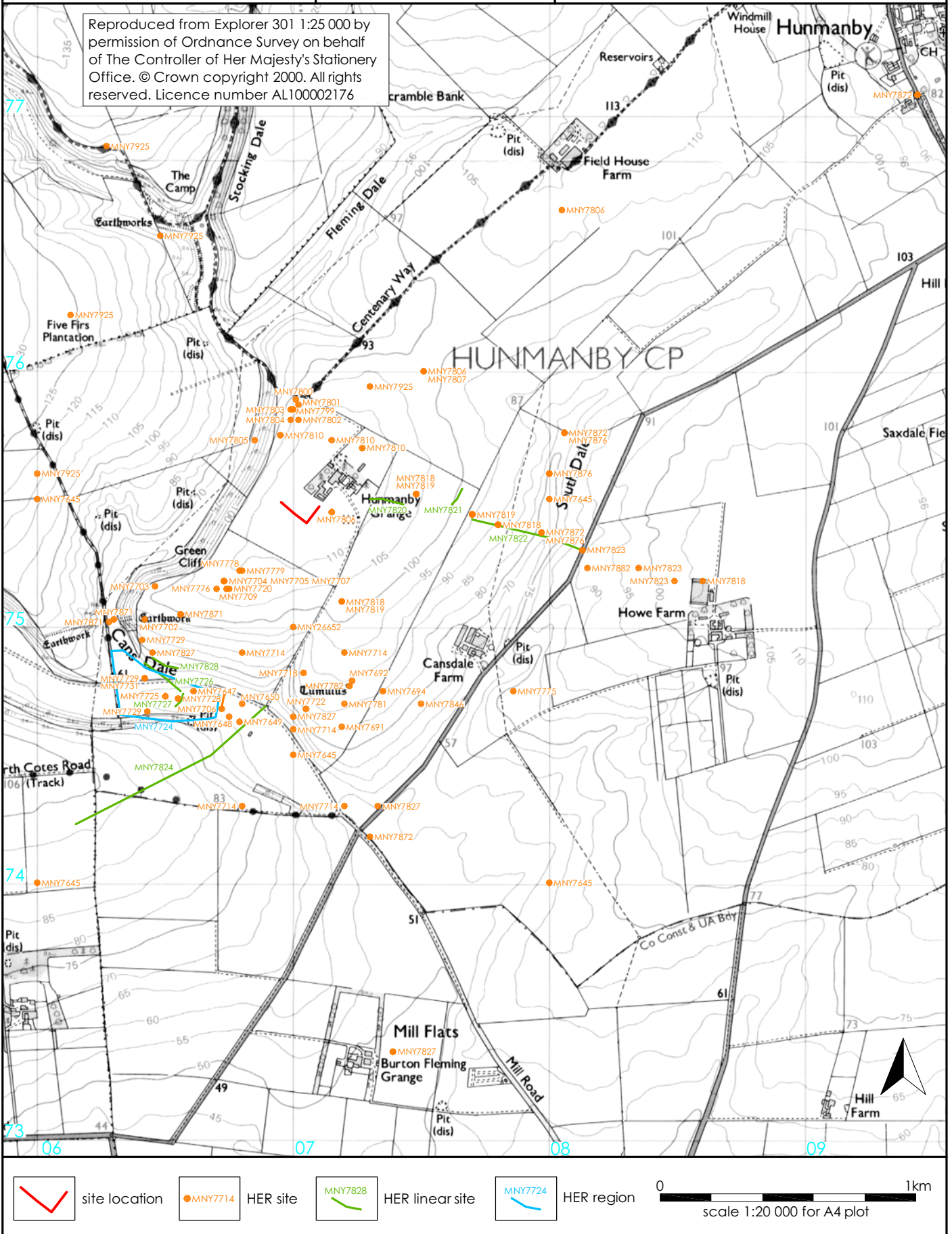
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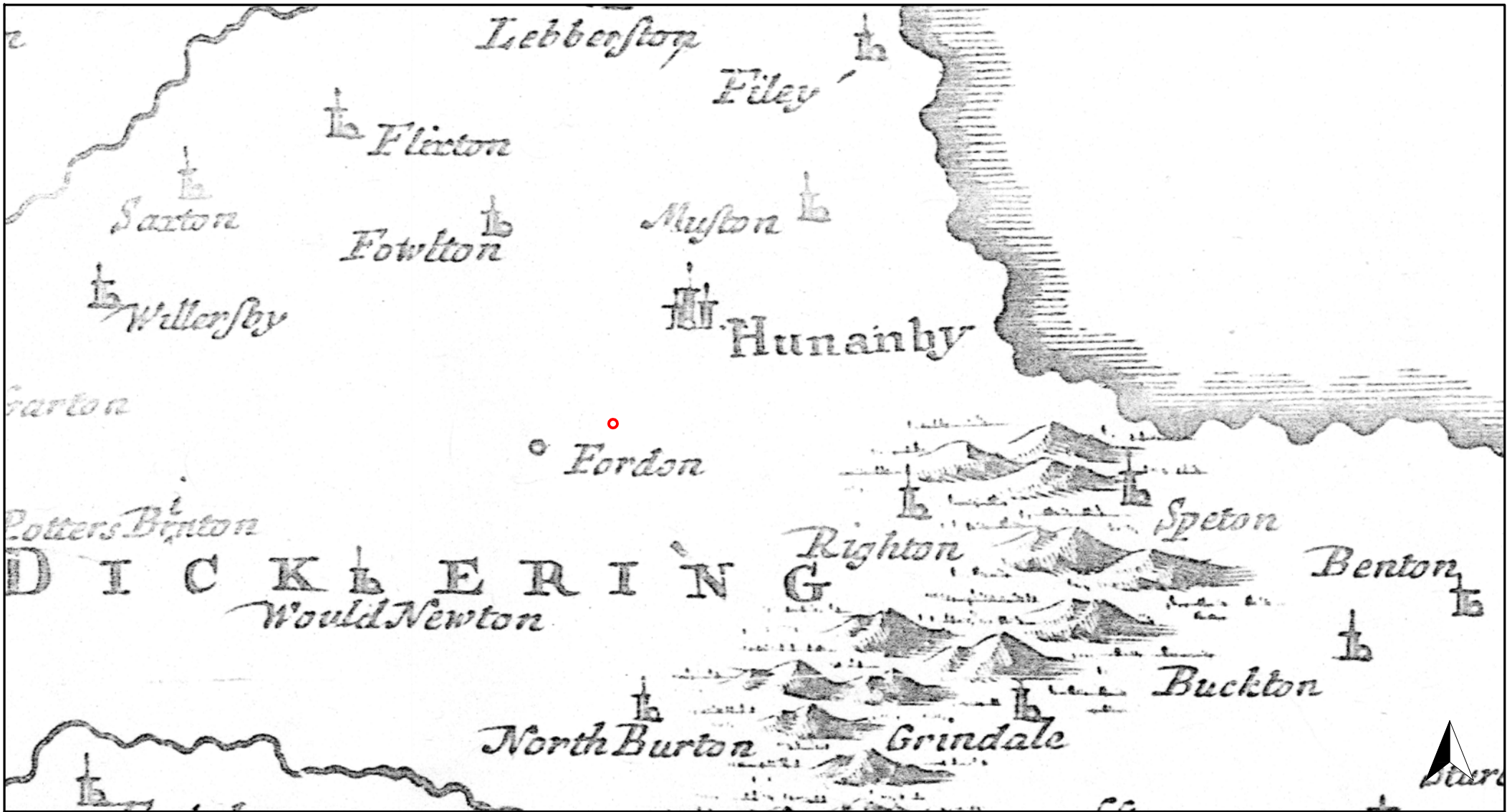


 proposed development area

0 100m
scale 1:2500 for A4 plot

Figure 4: Historic Environment Record





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Figure 5: Extract from Robert Morden's map of
the East Riding of Yorkshire, 1695



approximate location of the
proposed development area

not to scale




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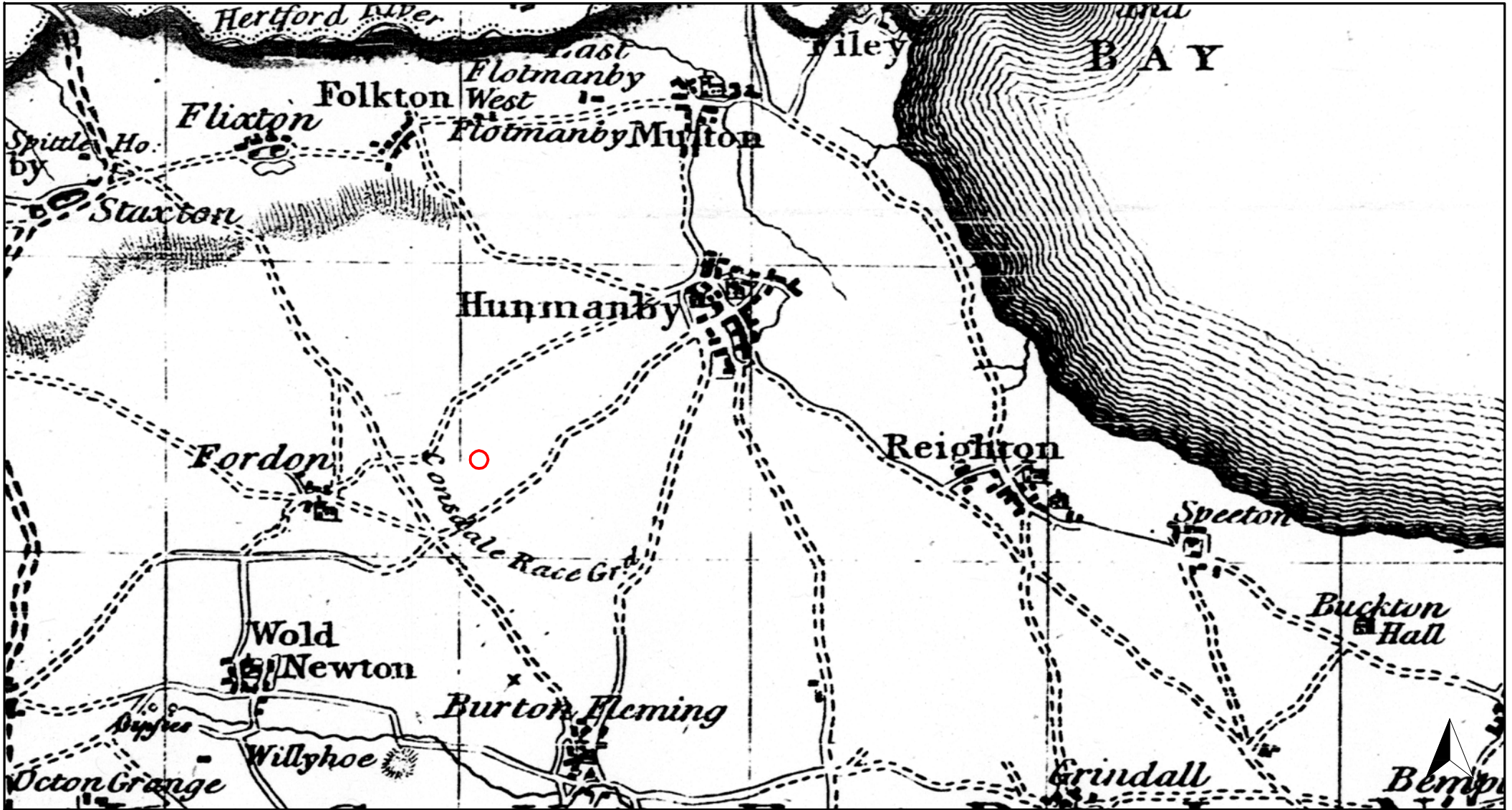
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Figure 6: Extract from Jeffrey's map of
Yorkshire, 1770

 approximate location of the
proposed development area

0  2.5km
approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot




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Figure 7: Extract from Tuke's map of Yorkshire,
1787

 approximate location of the
proposed development area

0  2.5km
approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot



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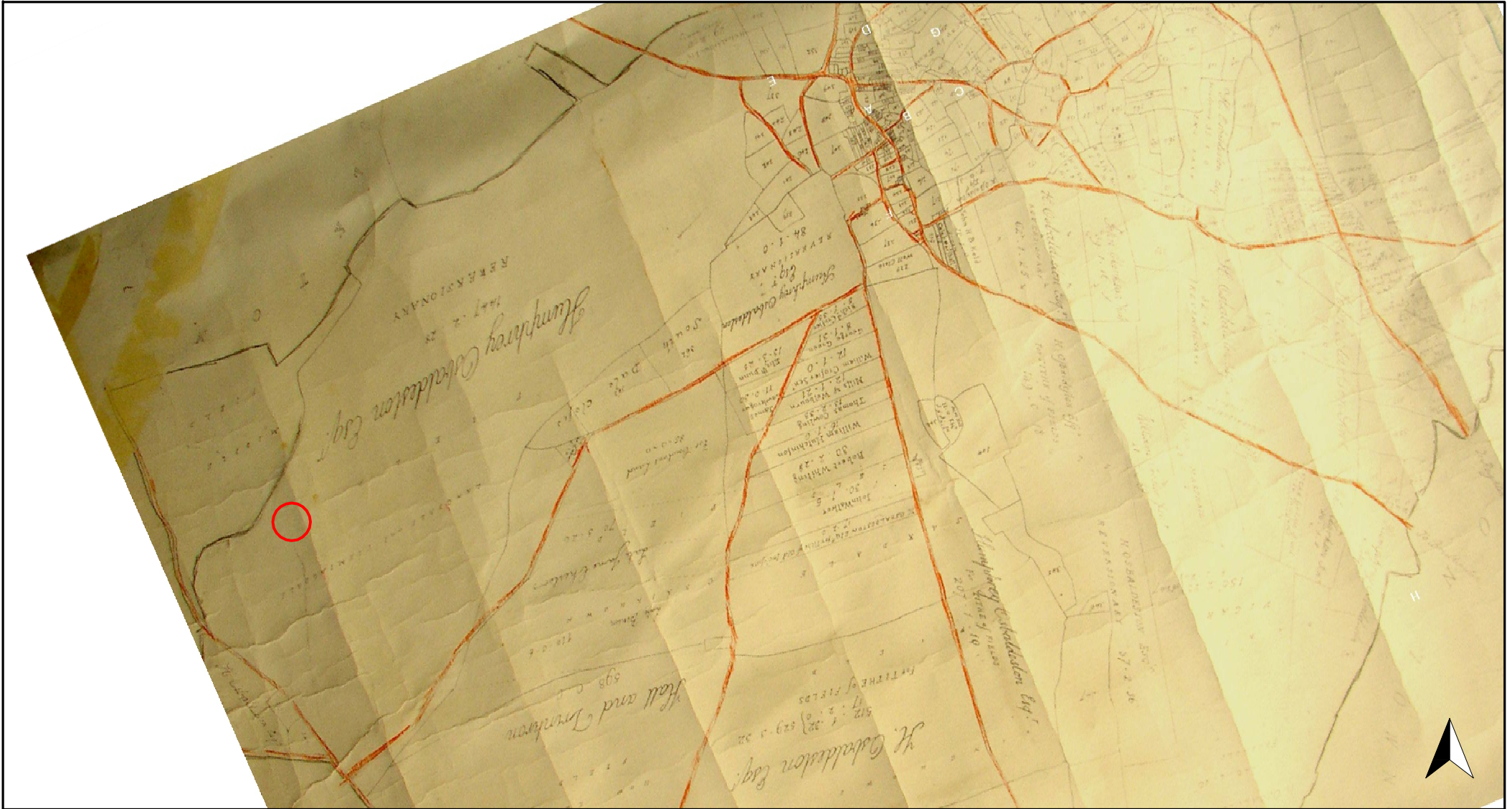
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Figure 8: Extract from Smith's map of Yorkshire,
1801-4



approximate location of the
proposed development area

0  2.5km
approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot



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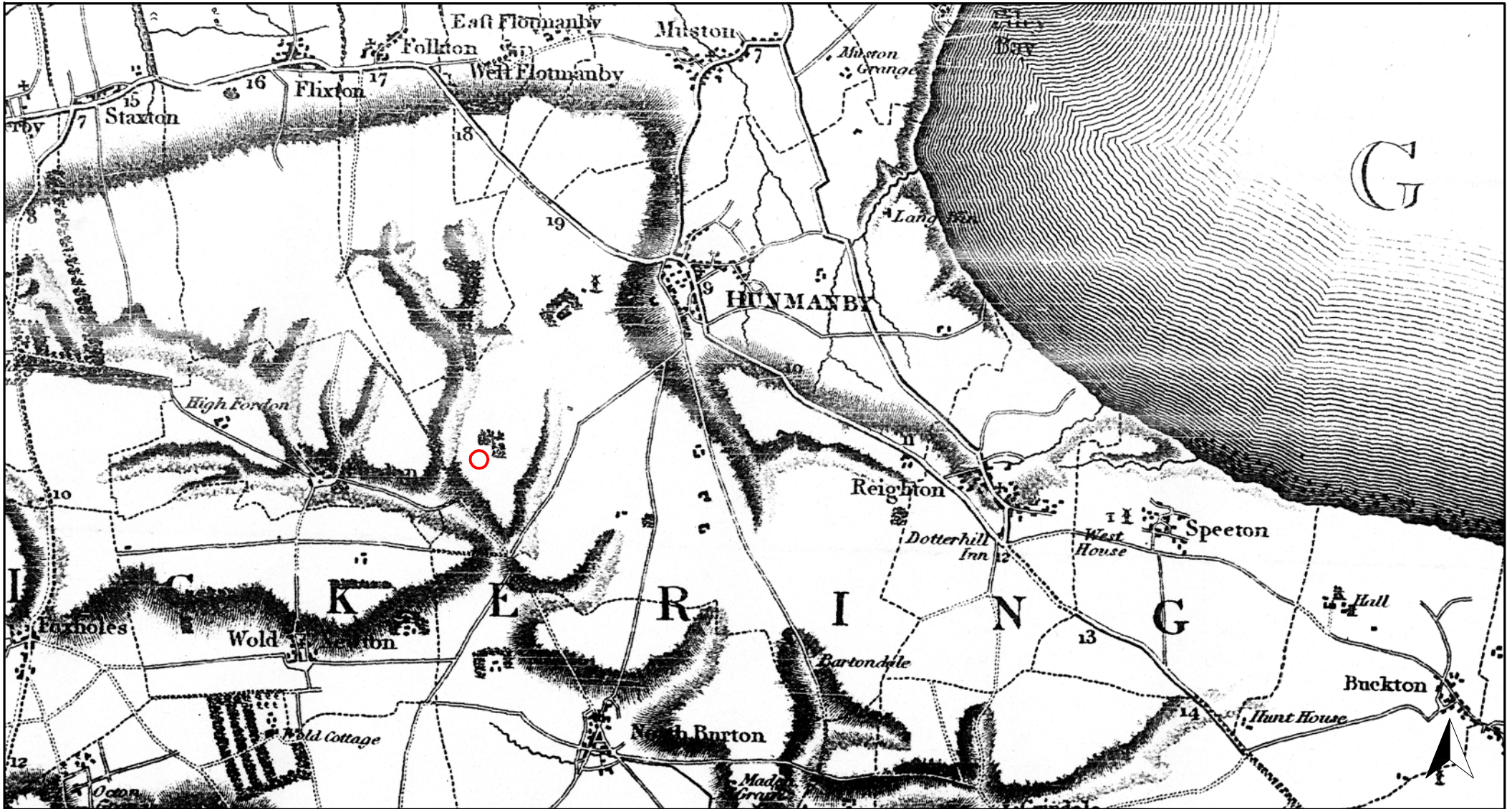
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Figure 9: Extract from the pre-enclosure plan,
1801



approximate location of the
proposed development area

0  1km
approximate scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot




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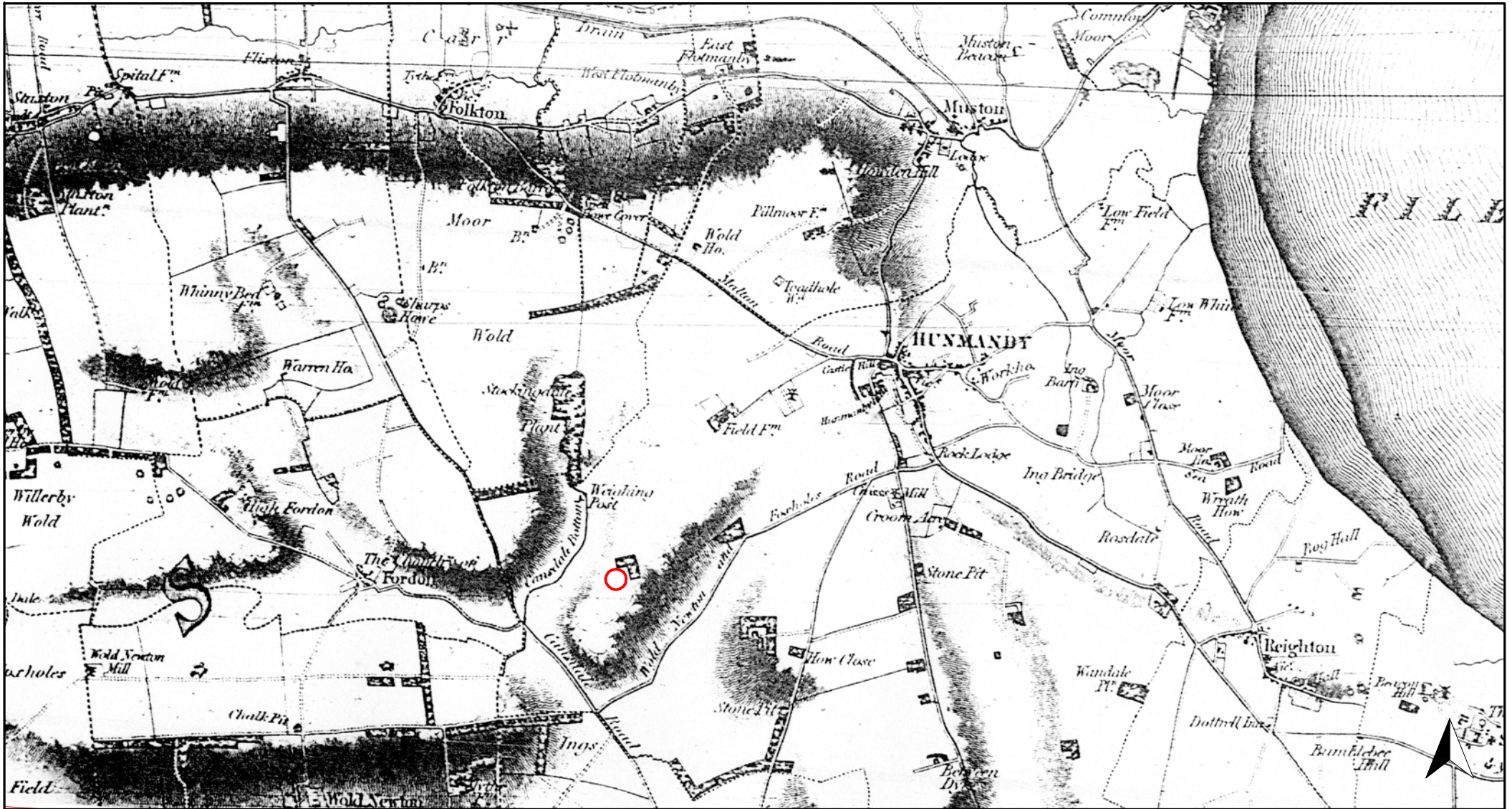
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Figure 10: Extract from Greenwood's map of
Yorkshire, 1817

 approximate location of the
proposed development area

0  2.5km
approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot




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Figure 11: Extract from Bryant's map of the East
Riding of Yorkshire, 1827

 approximate location of the
proposed development area

0  2.5km
approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot




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Earthmill Limited

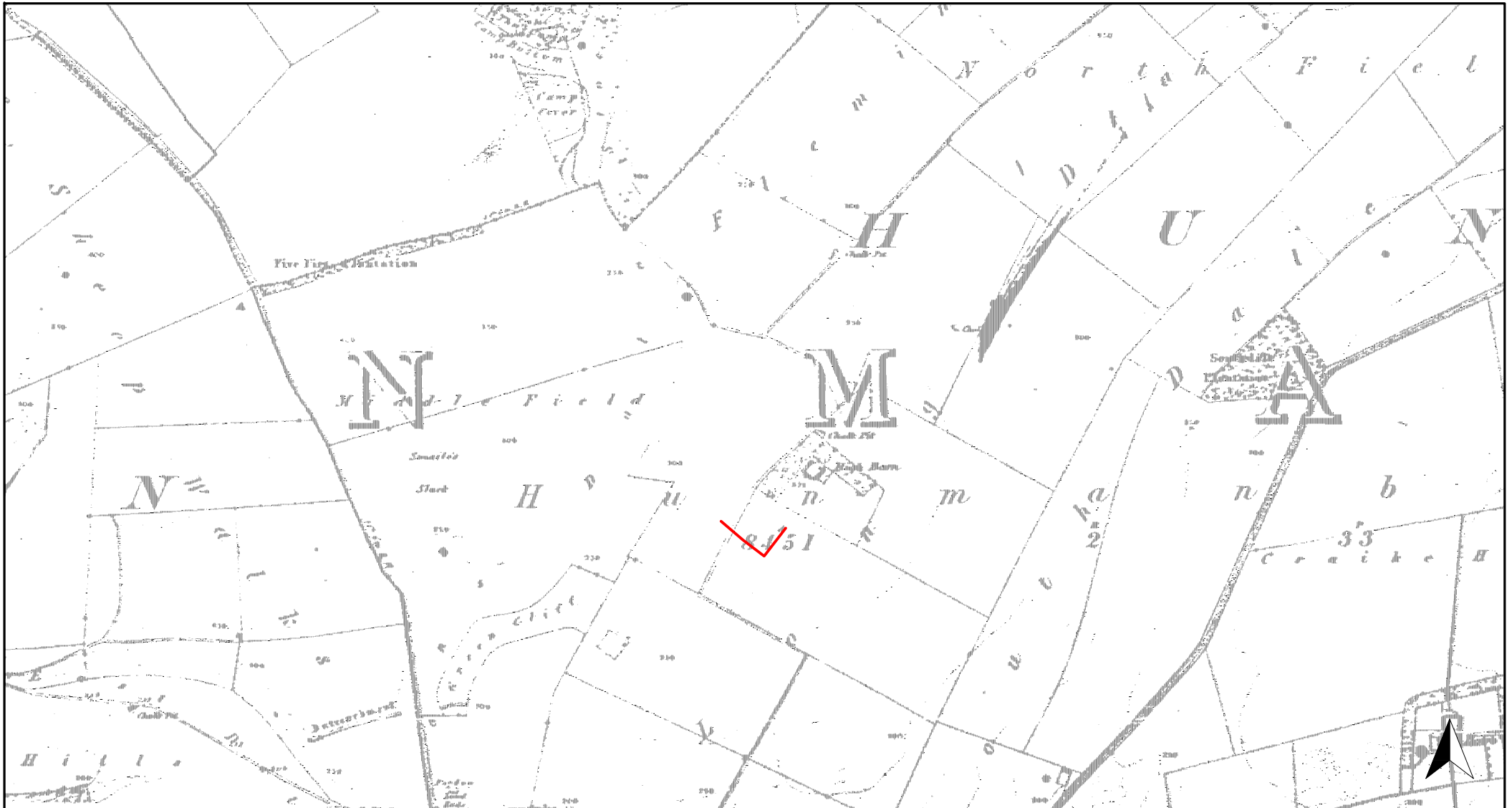
Hunmanby Grange Farm
Hunmanby
Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment
report 2469

Figure 12: Extract from Teesdale's map of
Yorkshire, 1828

 approximate location of the
proposed development area

0  2.5km
approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot



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Figure 13: Extract from the 1st edition
Ordnance Survey map, 1854



proposed development area

0 500m
scale 1:12 500 for A4 plot



Figure 14: View across the proposed site of the turbines



Figure 15: View across the site of the proposed cable run to the farm outbuildings



Figure 16: View to the north-east