

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Earthmill Ltd

Barf Farm
Hunmanby
North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 2769
November 2011



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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 Barf Farm, Hunmanby, North 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 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the near vicinity of the site. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or in the near vicinity of the site.
- 1.4 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the proposed development area. There is, however, extensive evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory and an as yet unidentified resource relating to this has the potential to survive within the proposed development site.
- 1.5 The area lies to the south of the medieval village of Hunmanby and was most likely exploited as agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods. 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 construction of foundations for the wind turbines and the associated cable run.

Recommendations

- 1.7 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*. It is recommended that archaeological monitoring is conducted during groundworks for the proposed turbine, in order to identify and record any archaeological deposits that may be present.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located to the west of Barf Farm, Hunmanby, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: TA 10726 75387). To the east are the farm buildings and yard of Barf Farm with fields on all other sides.

Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 The proposed development comprises a single wind turbine and a service run leading to the farm buildings and covers a distance of approximately 75m.

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.

Methods statement

- 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 1km 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 31st October 2011. This report was prepared for the 4th November 2011.

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 **archaeol3-113183**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.9 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of the staff of North Yorkshire Record Office and East Riding of Yorkshire Archive service, and 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 that had been ploughed within the last five years and planted with grass and which was currently grazed by sheep and hens.

Topography

- 3.2 The proposed development area was predominantly level, sloping gradually down to the south, with a mean elevation of approximately 85m OD. Barf Farm is on a south-facing slope overlooking a narrow dry valley with hills rising to the south and west.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Cretaceous Welton Chalk Formation overlain by Quarternary Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel deposits).
- 3.4 The relatively 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 wind turbine was under close-cropped grass with sheep and chickens (Figure 14). The field sloped gradually down to a narrow valley with hills rising beyond, to the south and west (Figure 15).

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area. Archaeological desk-based assessments were carried out in advance of the Reighton By-pass (HER 2360) and East Coast Alternative Gas Pipeline (HER 4347). Geophysical surveys were undertaken in the vicinity along the route of the East Coast Pipeline (HERs 4617-20) and along Burton Lane, Reighton (HER 2788).

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 5.2 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area. There is aerial photographic that the surrounding area was extensively exploited in prehistory. An as yet unidentified resource relating to this exploitation may therefore survive within the proposed development area.
- 5.3 A prehistoric (possibly Neolithic) ditch (HER 7546) runs 250m to the west of Barf Farm and a Neolithic causewayed enclosure (HER 7545) has been identified 500m to the north of Barf Farm. A prehistoric perforated hammer stone (HER 7550) was found to the north-east but the exact location is not known.
- 5.4 An early Bronze Age flat axe (HER7549) was reportedly found at Barf Farm but the exact find spot is not recorded. Two Bronze Age barrows (HER 7498 and 7528) have been identified on the hill to the south of Barf Farm and another has been recorded to the north (HER 7789).
- 5.5 Aerial photographs of the area around Barf Farm show earthwork or cropmark ditches or dykes that have been tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age (HERs 7847, 7849, 7850, 7852, 7857, 7869 (immediately east of Barf Farm buildings) and 7870). A number of banks have also been identified through aerial photography (HERs 4437, 7848, 7858 and 7886). These are undated but believed to be prehistoric and possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age.
- 5.6 Prehistoric settlement sites have been recorded through aerial photographs. These include enclosures and pit alignments (HER 7532) at East Field, to the east of Barf Farm. Other settlements and huts are reported to the south-east (HER 7535) and north (HERs 7541, 7542 and 7544).
- 5.7 The area around Hunmanby is rich in prehistoric funerary monuments (Kinnes & Longworth 1985) with barrow cemeteries (HER 7458 and 7468) to the west and south. A cluster of individual Iron Age square barrows have been recorded to the south (HERs 7469-71). Another feature in this area (HER 7504) has been identified as the base for a medieval post-mill or a ring ditch for a prehistoric round barrow.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 5.8 There is little evidence of Roman activity in the area around Barf Farm but much of the native Late Iron Age settlement in the area probably continued in use into the Roman period. At Reighton a Roman coin was found at Reighton Hall (HER 3728), and there was a Roman signal station at Filey, to the north-east.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.9 The 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

priest in the late 11th century. The name Barf comes from the Anglo-Saxon for hill or mound and is often found in personal names.

- 5.10 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 Abey (Page 1906, 101). The village continued to thrive throughout the medieval period and had a monthly cattle market and two annual fairs.
- 5.11 During this period the proposed development area lay outside the village of Hunmanby and was agricultural land. The survival of prehistoric remains in the thin soils of the area suggest the land was used as pasture during this period.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.12 During the post-medieval period the development site continued to be used for agriculture. Morden's map of 1695 (Figure 4) shows the castle at Hunmanby and the church at Reighton but does not show any farmsteads between the villages.
- 5.13 In 1739 a request for a bill to enclose the land around Hunmanby was put to the House of Lords but the final Act for complete enclosure of the land in the township was not passed until the early 19th century (HERs 21826 and 21871)
- 5.14 Jeffrey's map of 1770 (Figure 5) shows the topography of the area, individual structures in Hunmanby, including the hall in the ownership of H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Settlement is also marked at Bartendale. There is no evidence of a farm in the vicinity of Barf Farm.
- 5.15 Tuke's map of 1787 (Figure 6) shows the village of Hunmany and roads radiating to the south but again no farms are shown in the vicinity of Barf Farm. This map marks structures at Bartindale but does not name the settlement.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 Smith's map of 1801-4 (Figure 7) shows Bartindale road crossing the wold before descending into the valley in which the medieval village of Bartindale was situated. The road is shown as branching close to the position of Barf Farm.
- 5.18 In 1801 plans were drawn by J. Dickinson (Mowthorpe 2003) for the proposed enclosure of the formerly common fields of Hunmanby (Figure 8). The Act of providing for enclosure was passed in 1809. This plan shows some fields divided and enclosed around Barf Farm but does not mark buildings in that location.

- 5.19 Greenwood's map of 1817 (Figure 9) shows the valley to the south of Barf Farm and shows a building in the position of the farm but does not name it. This map also marks three buildings to the west of Bartindale Road and Bartondale [sic]. The three sets of buildings may represent Saxon House Farm (LB 326975), Dale Farm and Highfield Farm (LB 326976).
- 5.20 Bryant's map of 1827 (Figure 10) clearly marks Barf Farm to the east of Bartindale Road, a stone pit (quarry) to the north-west and four farms to the west of the road. A map produced a year later by Teesdale (Figure 11) again shows Barf Farm (but doesn't name it as such) and appears to label the houses to the west of Bartindale Road as Moor Houses. To the north of Bartondale a camp is marked which refers to the deserted medieval village (SAM NY446)
- 5.21 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 (Figure 12) marks the property. The buildings are named 'Above Barf Barn'. To the west of Bartindale Road the row of farms is marked 'Old House Row'. The deserted medieval village of Bartindale is marked as 'Ancient Enclosure'.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.22 The 1910 edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (viewed on-line, East Riding Archive maps) marks Barf Farm with the tree-belt to the north and east and a chalk pit to the south. The 1927 map suggests the chalk pit is still in use. The 1954 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13) shows a similar layout with the chalk pit to the south. By the 1970s the chalk pit had gone out of use.
- 5.23 Satellite images (viewed on Google Earth) show the development area as ploughed ground in 2001. By 2007 the field is much as it was at the time of the walk-over survey.

The buildings

- 5.24 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site. Saxon House Farm (LB 326975), to the west of Bartindale Road, is a Grade II listed building, as is Highfield Farm (LB 326976), to the south-west of Barf Farm. The buildings to the east of the site of the proposed turbine are of late 19th or 20th century date and are not regarded as archaeologically significant.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 5.25 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area, or the near vicinity. The earthworks associated with the deserted village of Bartindale (SAM NY446) are just over 2km to the south. Hunmanby Castle (SAM 20531) is over 3km to the north of Barf Farm. These are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric activity within the proposed development area, but there is extensive evidence for activity in the vicinity, and an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist. Any surviving evidence relating to the medieval or post-medieval period is likely to relate to agricultural activity and not directly to settlement.

7. Impact assessment

- 7.1 Groundworks associated with foundations for the wind turbine and the cable run have the potential to impact on any archaeological resource that may be present on the site.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 It is recommended that archaeological monitoring is conducted during groundworks for the proposed turbine, in order to identify and record any archaeological deposits that may be present.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources [North Yorkshire Record Office]

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 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Pre-Enclosure plan of the township of Hunmanby 1801
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, 1" sheet 110
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 25" sheet 110.15
Ordnance Survey 20th century editions, 6" sheet TA 17

Sources

David, A, Linford, N, & Linford, P, 2008 Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Evaluation. English Heritage
Kinnes, I A & Longworth, I H, 1985 *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, *Hunmanby Archives*. Webarchive accessed October 2011
Page, W, (ed.) 1906 *Victoria County History: a History of the County of Lincolnshire*. 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
ZMF	Mitford papers relating to the Hunmanby Estate

Websites

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/genmaps>

<http://sine.ncl.ac.uk>
<http://treasurehouse.eastriding.gov.uk>
www.bl.uk/ukgallery
www.british-history.ac.uk
www.english-heritage.org.uk
www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/ERY/Hunmanby
www.heritagegateway.org.uk
www.magic.gov.uk
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
www.old-maps.co.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. The photographs were not re-assessed for the current report.

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). Not all sites listed below are discussed in the text.

Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number)

PRN	Description	Date
4437	Cropmark, bank	unknown
7349	Cropmark, ditch or trackway	unknown
7458	Barrow cemetery, ring ditches, ditched squares	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age
7468	Cropmark, barrow cemetery, ring and square ditches	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age
7469	Cropmark, ditched enclosure, square barrow	Iron Age
7470	Cropmark, ditched enclosure, square barrow	Iron Age
7471	Cropmark, ditched enclosure, square barrow	Iron Age
7498	Cropmark, ring ditch, round barrow, pits	Bronze Age
7504	Cropmark, ring ditch or post mill	unknown (?medieval)
7528	Cropmark, ring ditch, round barrow	Bronze Age
7530	Cropmark, ditch	unknown
7532	Cropmark, settlement	prehistoric
7535	Cropmark, hut	unknown
7536	Cropmark, pit alignment	prehistoric
7541	Cropmark, settlement	prehistoric
7542	Cropmark, hut	unknown
7544	Cropmark, hut	unknown
7545	Cropmark, causewayed enclosure	early prehistoric
7546	Cropmark, ditch	early prehistoric
7549	Flat axe	Early Bronze Age
7550	Perforated hammer stone	prehistoric
7789	Cropmark, ring ditch	Bronze Age
7847	Earthwork, dyke	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7848	Cropmark, bank	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7849	Cropmark, ditches	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7850	Cropmark,	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7851	Cropmark, enclosure	prehistoric
7852	Cropmark, dyke	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7857	Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7858	Cropmark, bank	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7869	Cropmark, dyke	Late Bronze Age to late Iron Age
7870	Cropmark, ditch	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
7885	Cropmark, enclosure	prehistoric
7886	Earthwork, bank	prehistoric
7887	Cropmark, ditches	prehistoric
7888	Cropmark, settlement at Farfield Manor Farm	prehistoric
7891	Cropmark, ditched enclosure	prehistoric
7892	Cropmark, hut circle	prehistoric
27514	Aircraft crash site, Battle, Serial no. L5929	7/10/1940
26737	Aircraft crash site, Beaufighter, Serial no. T5317	7/12/1942

Historic Landscape Characterisation

PRN	Description	Date
21826	Enclosed land, modern improved fields	20th century
21871	Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure	1738-39

Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
326796	Highfield Farm	II
326975	Saxon House Farm	II
327002	Lodge and gateway to Hunmanby Hall	II

Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	description
2360	Reighton By-pass; desk-based assessment
2788	North of Burton Lane, Reighton; geophysical survey
4347	East Coast Pipeline, alternative supply to Irton; archaeological desk-based assessment
4617	East Coast Pipeline; geophysical survey, area 35
4618	East Coast Pipeline; geophysical survey area 36
4619	East Coast Pipeline; geophysical survey area 37
4620	East Coast Pipeline; geophysical survey area 38

Figure 1: Site location and Historic Environment Record

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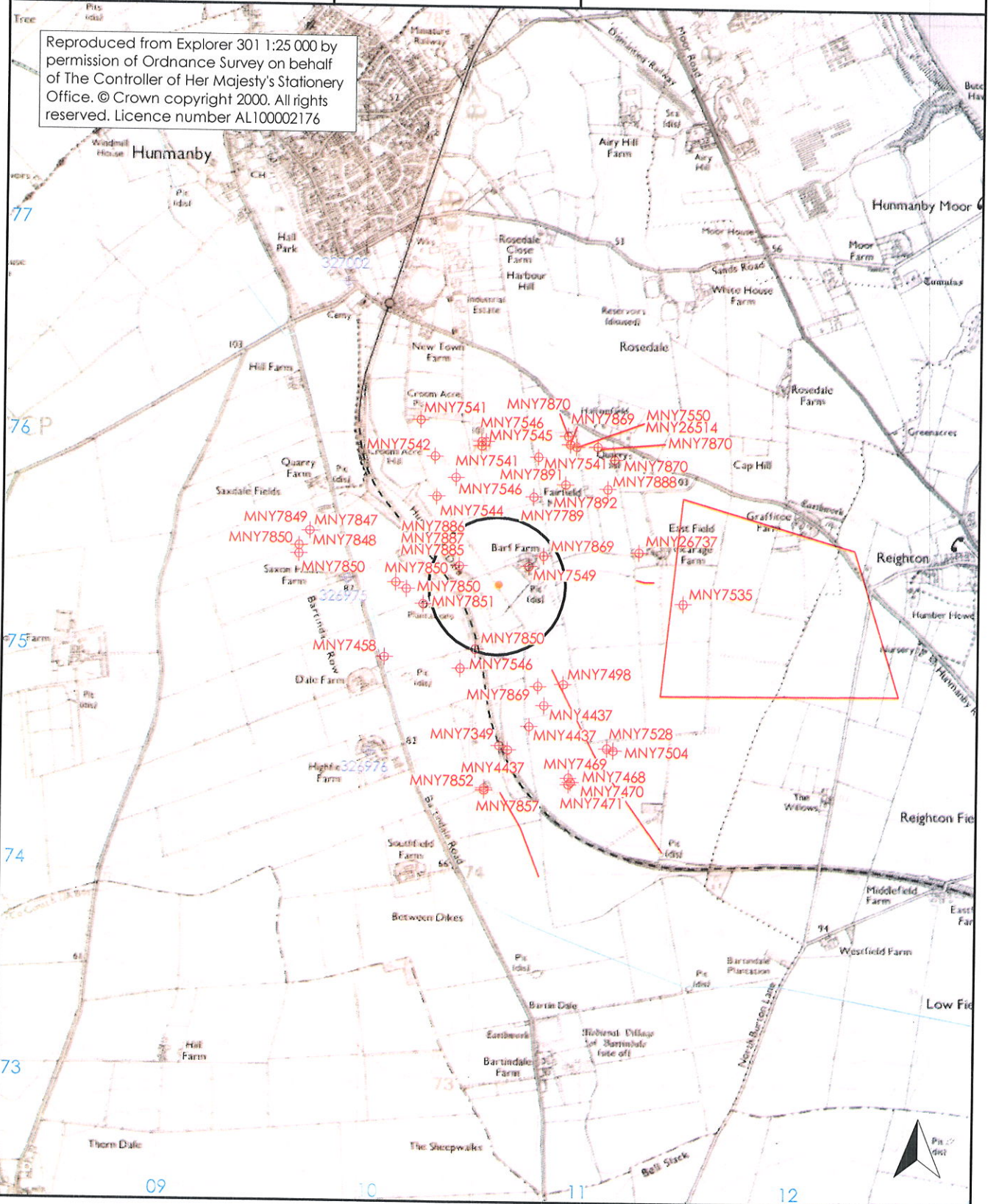
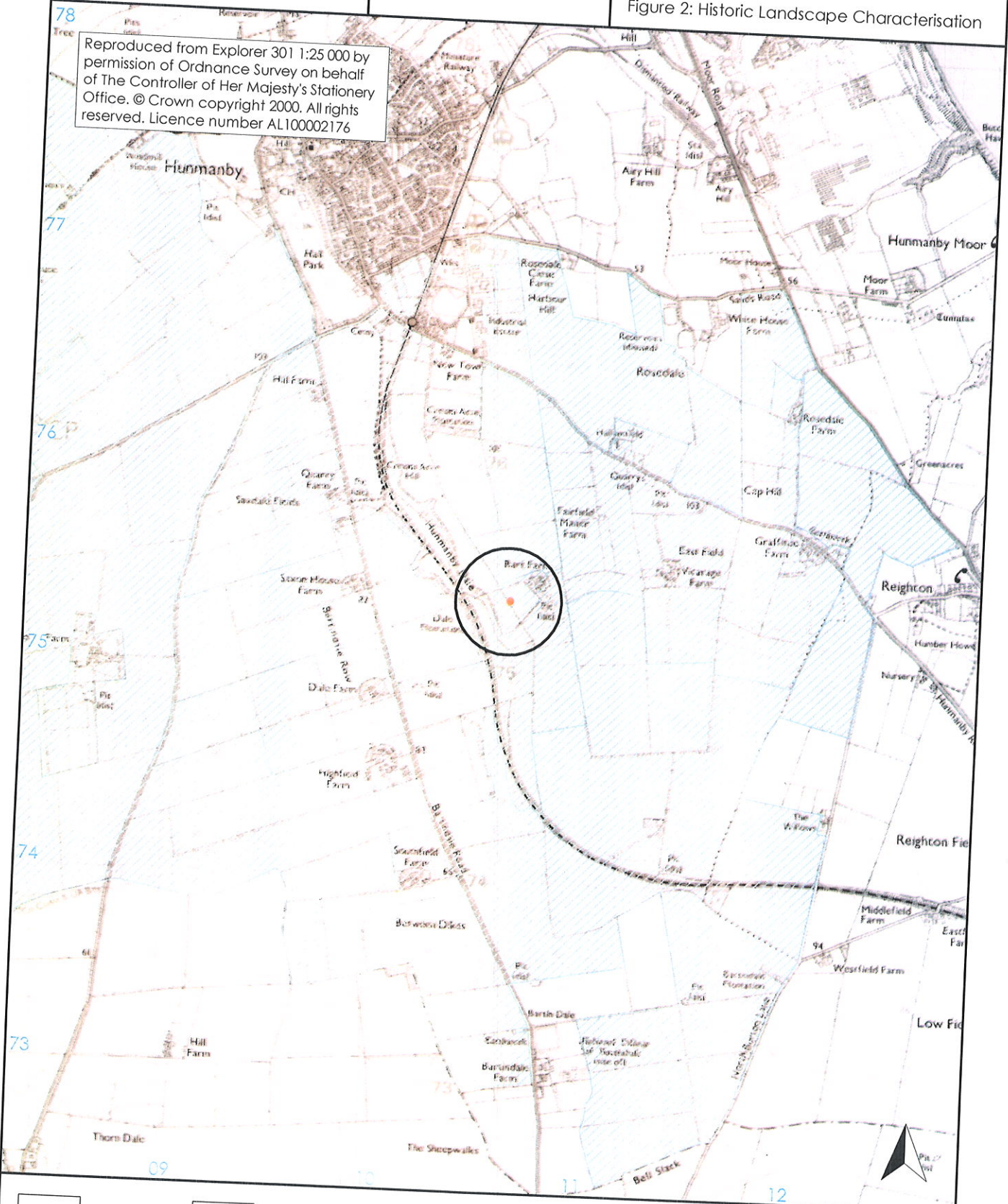


Figure 2: Historic Landscape Characterisation

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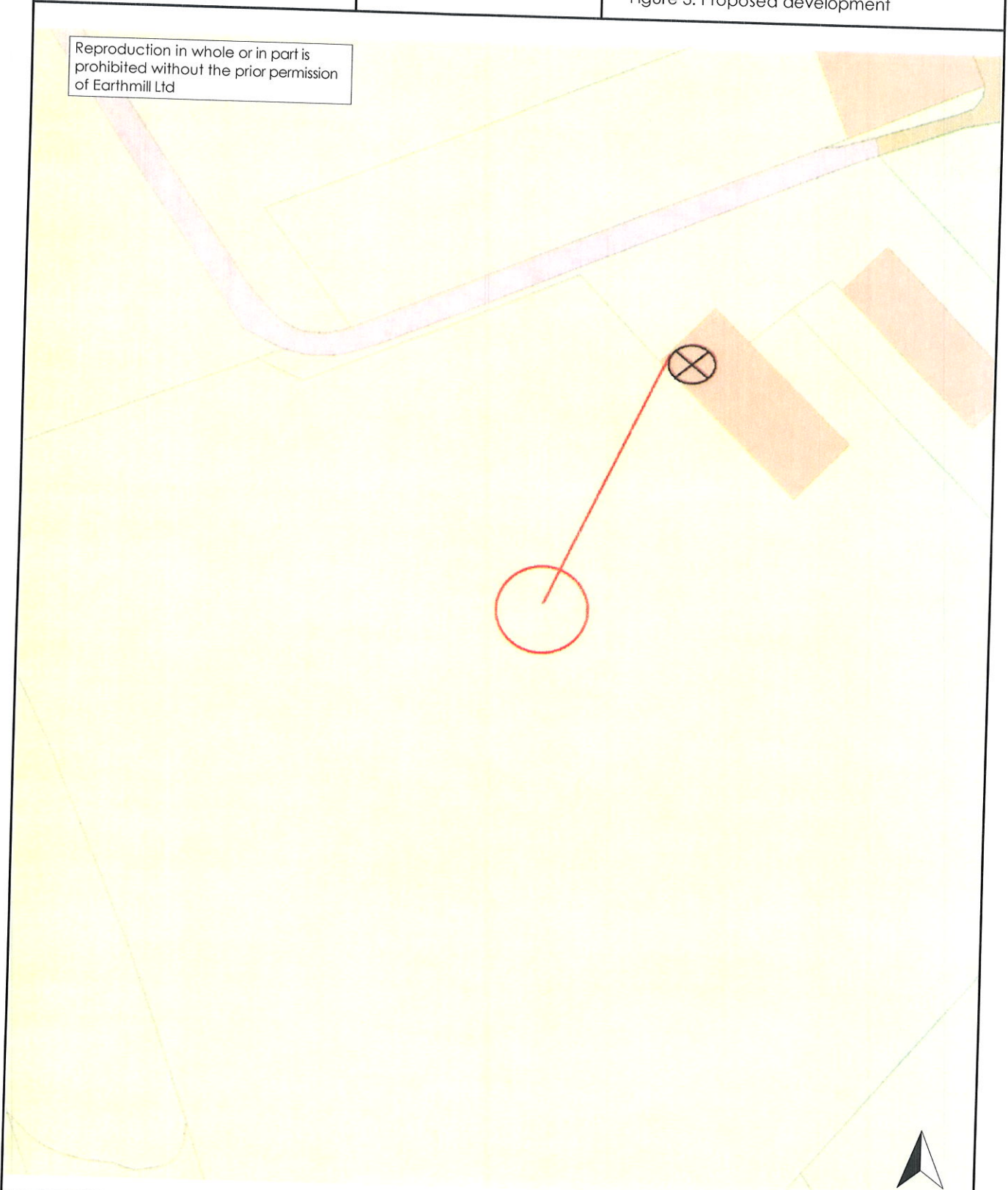


site location
 enclosed land

0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

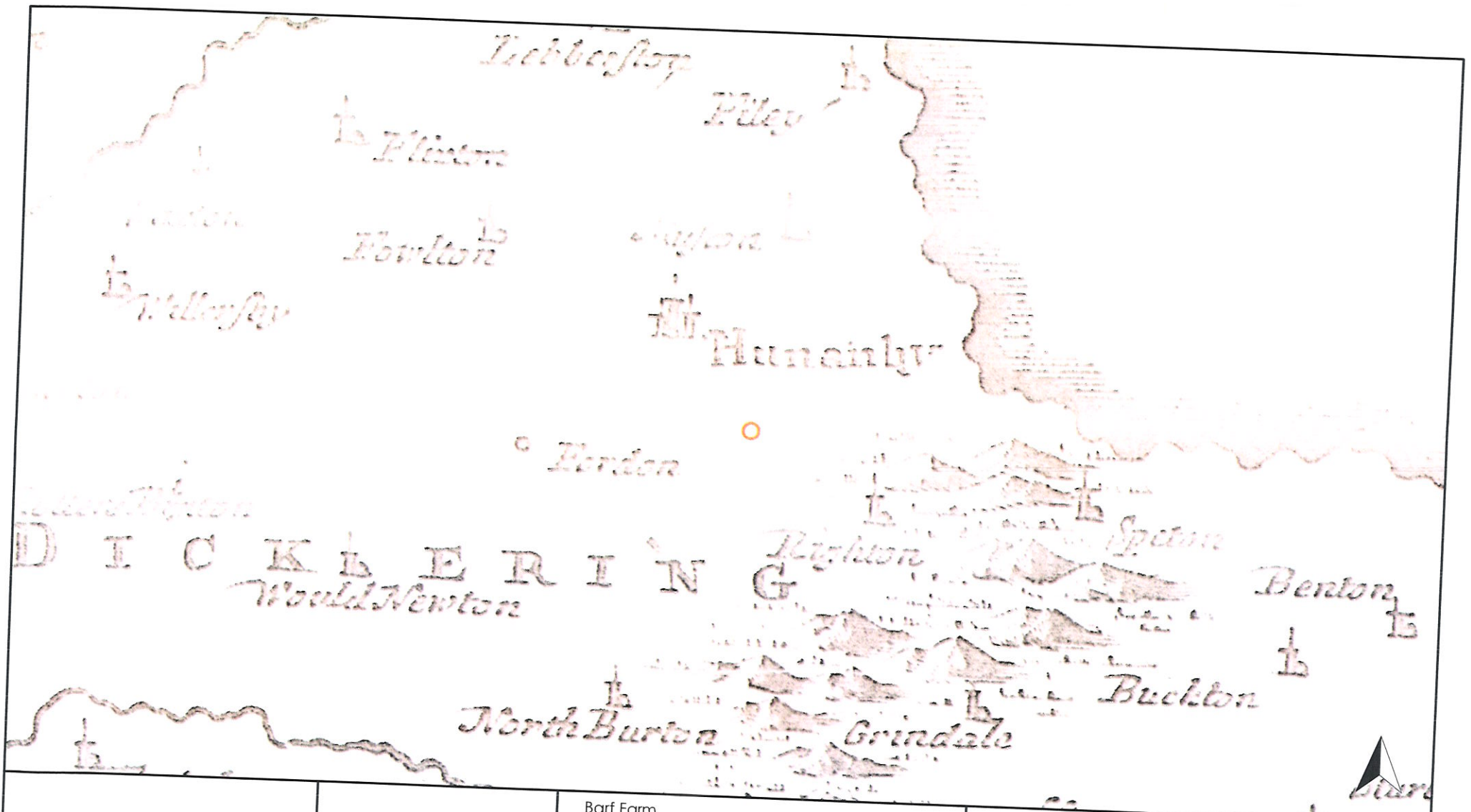
Figure 3: Proposed development

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proposed turbine and cable






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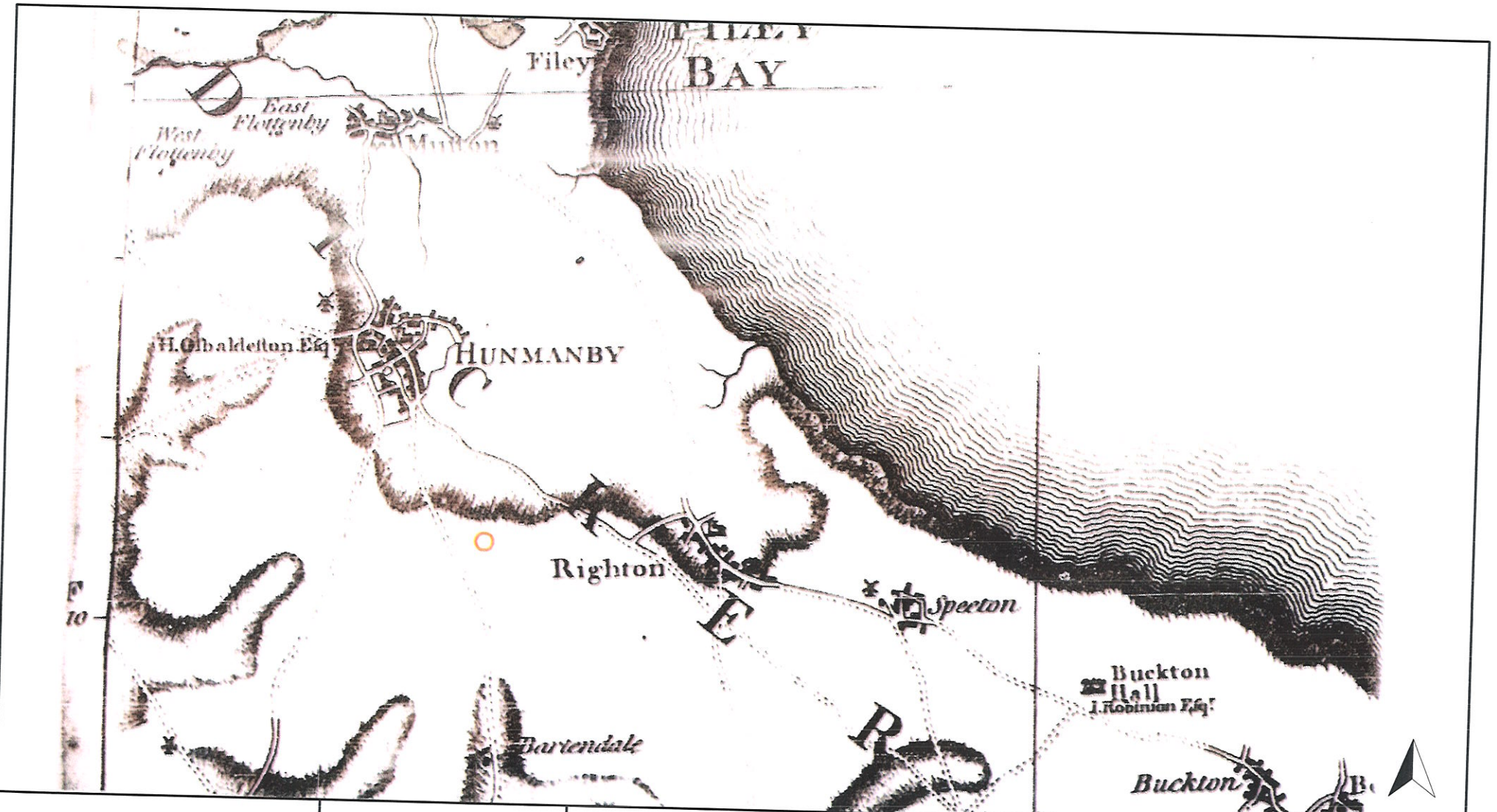
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Figure 4: Extract from Robert Morden's map of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 1695

 approximate location of the proposed development area

not to scale




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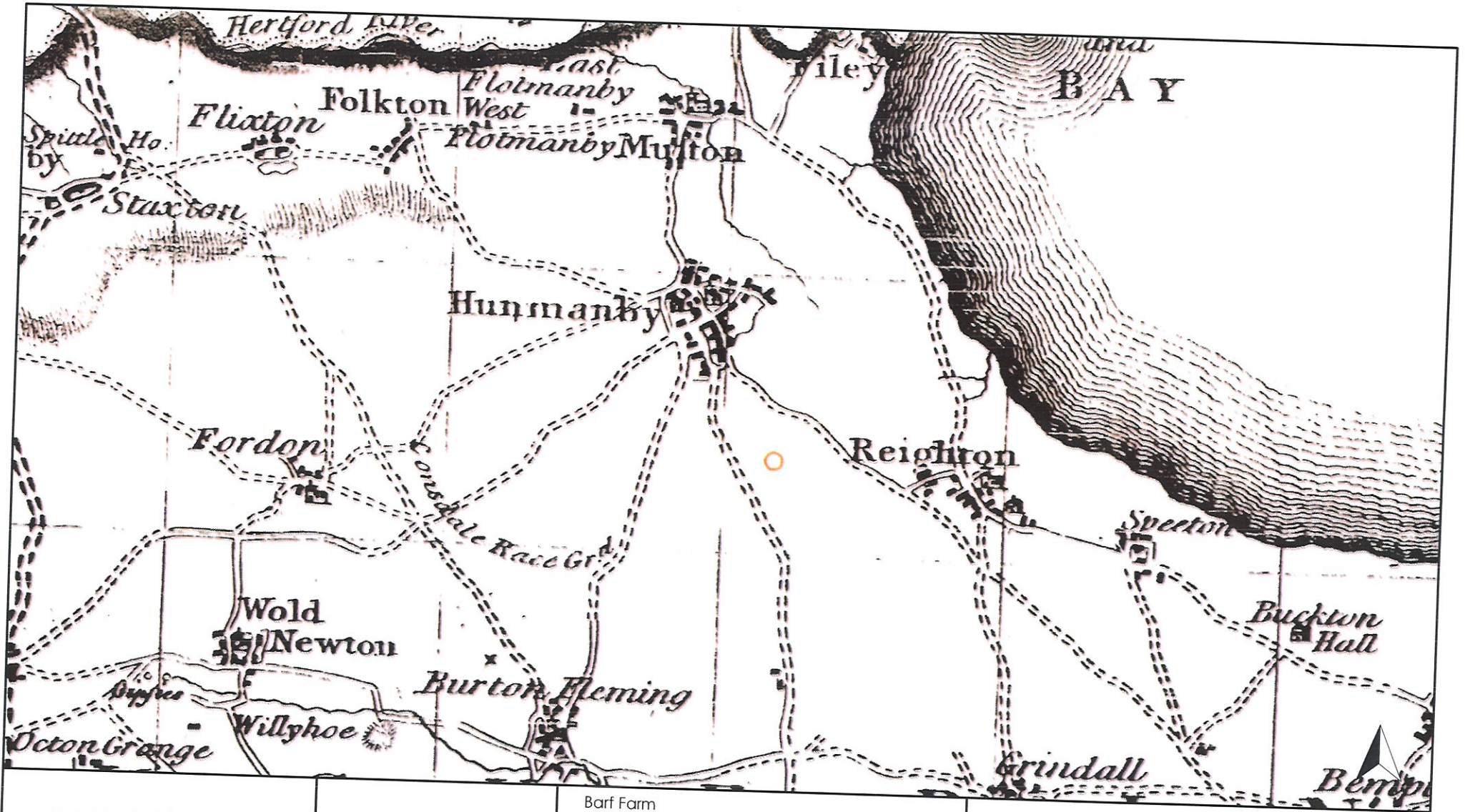
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Figure 5: Extract from Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire, 1770

 approximate location of the proposed development area


approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot




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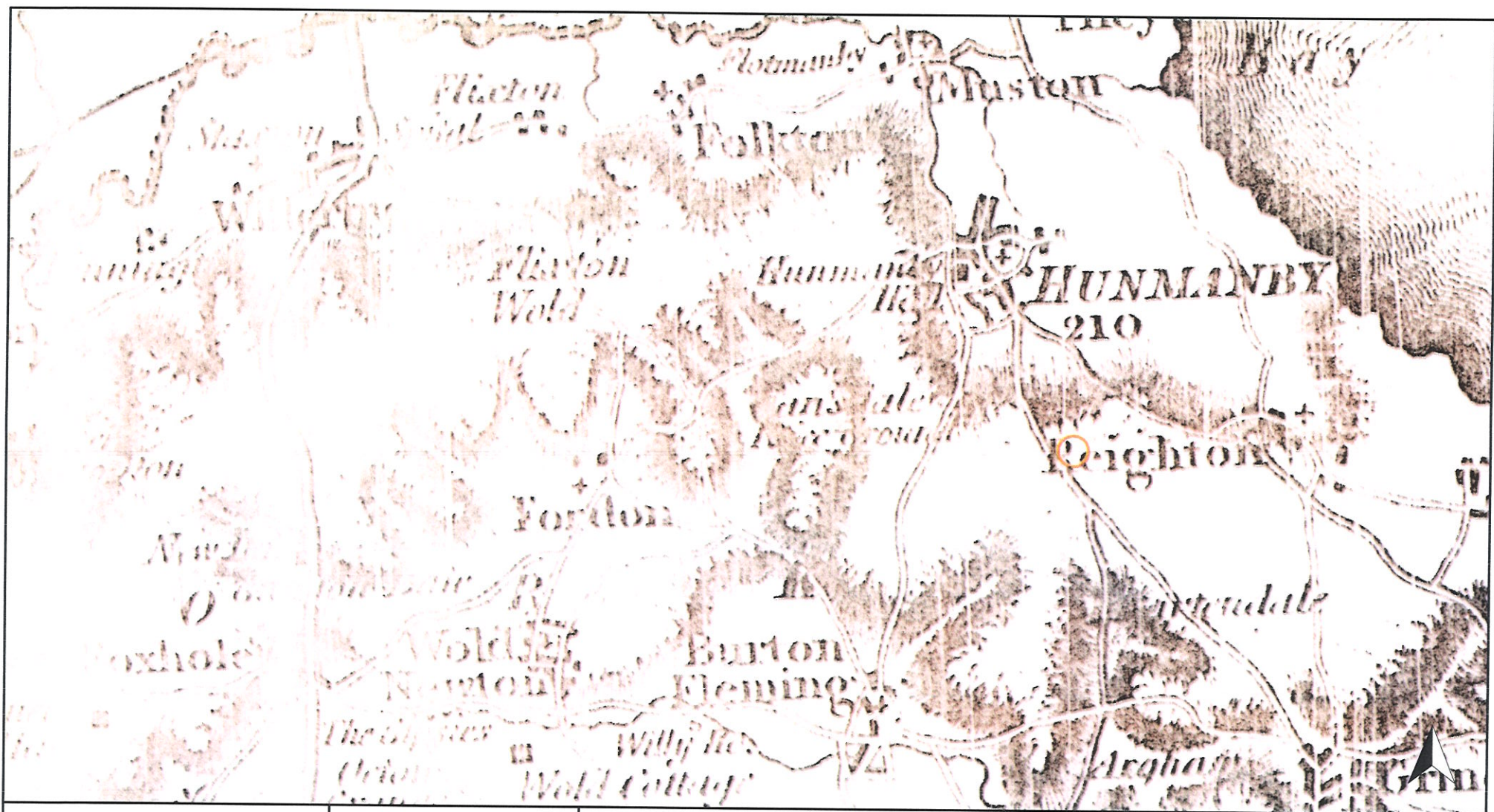
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Figure 6: Extract from Tuke's map of Yorkshire,
1787

 approximate location of the
proposed development area


approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot




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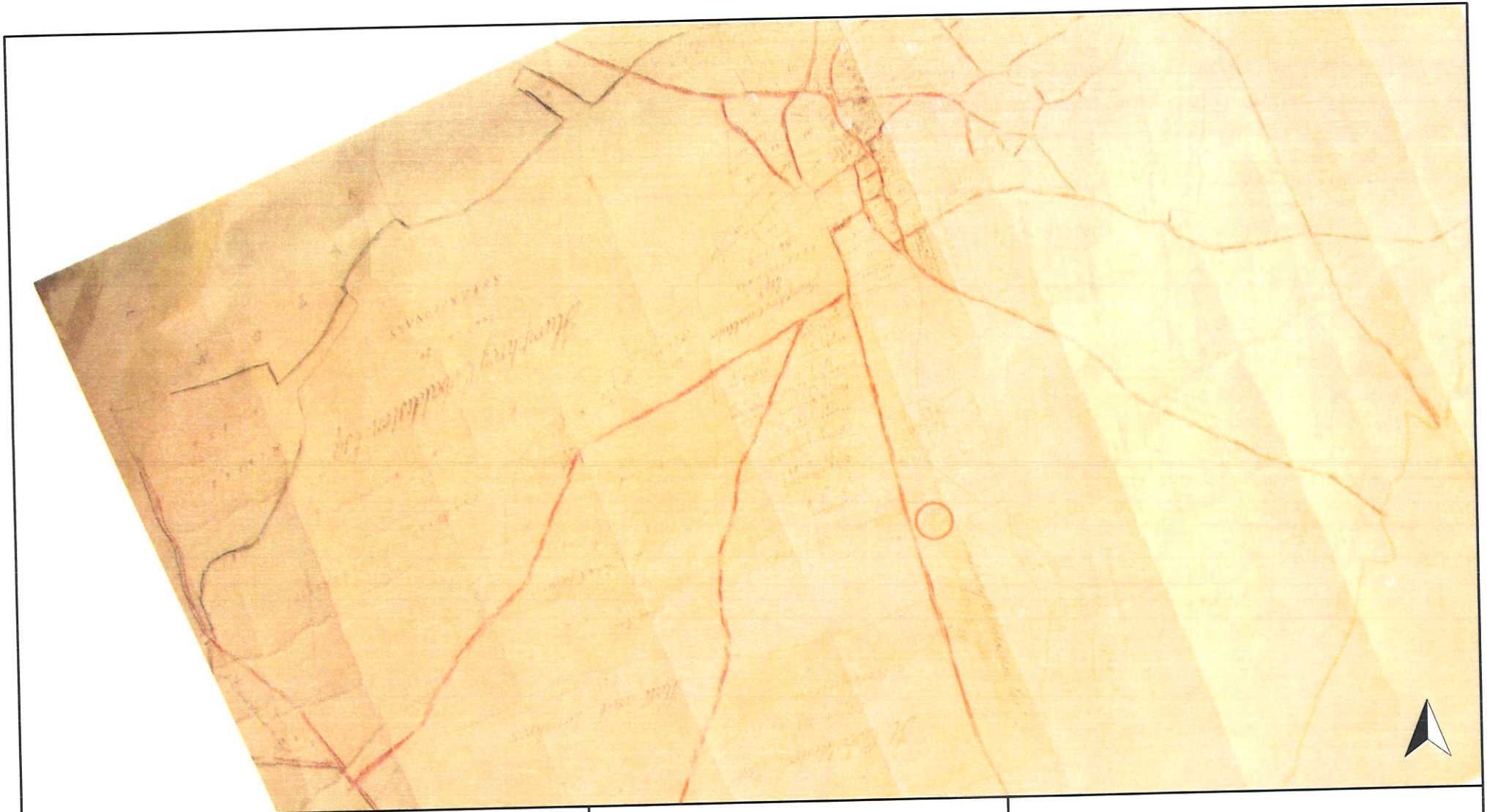
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Figure 7: Extract from Smith's map of Yorkshire,
1801-4

 approximate location of the
proposed development area


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



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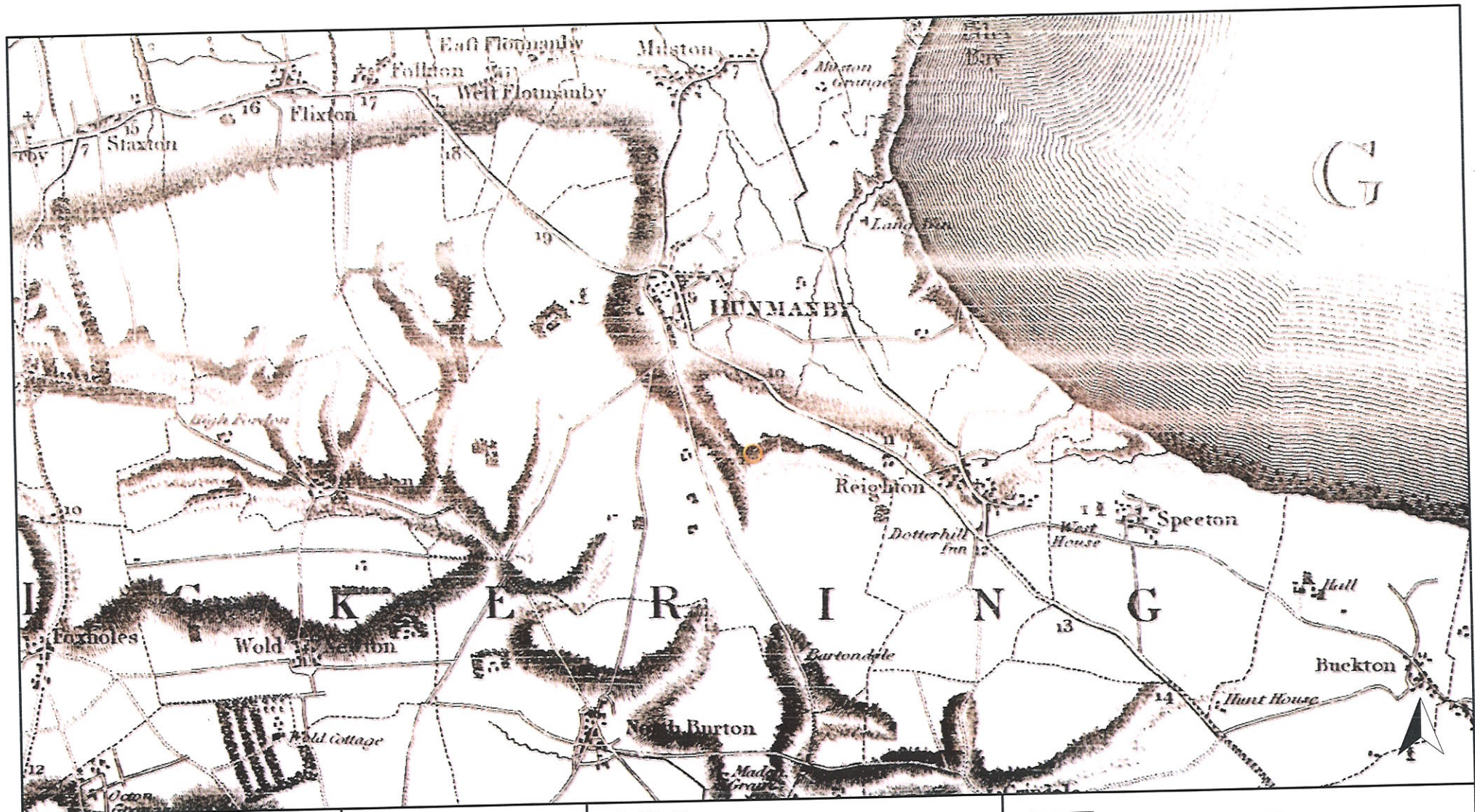
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Figure 8: Extract from the pre-enclosure plan,
1801



approximate location of the
proposed development area

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



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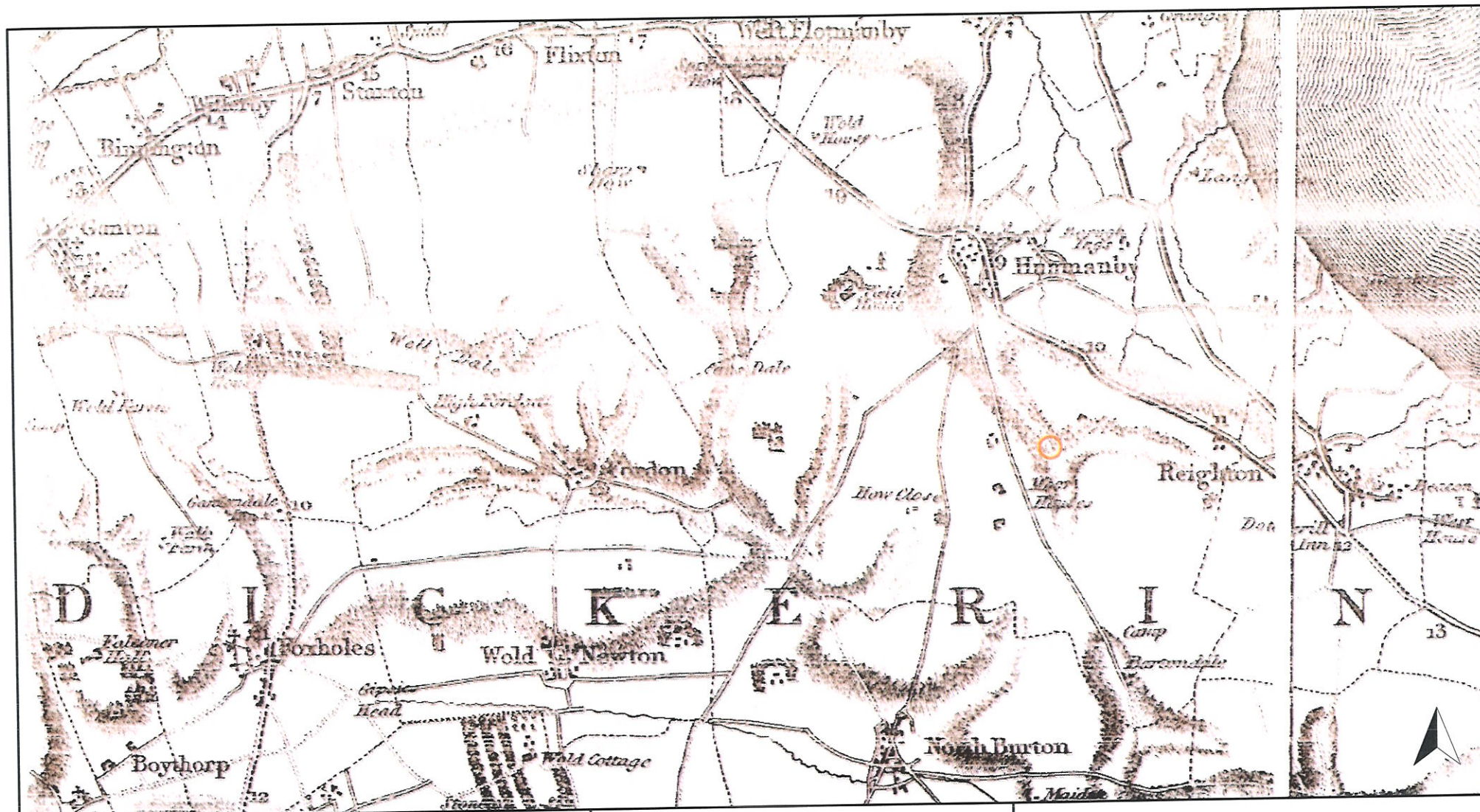
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Figure 9: Extract from Greenwood's map of
Yorkshire, 1817



approximate location of the
proposed development area

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




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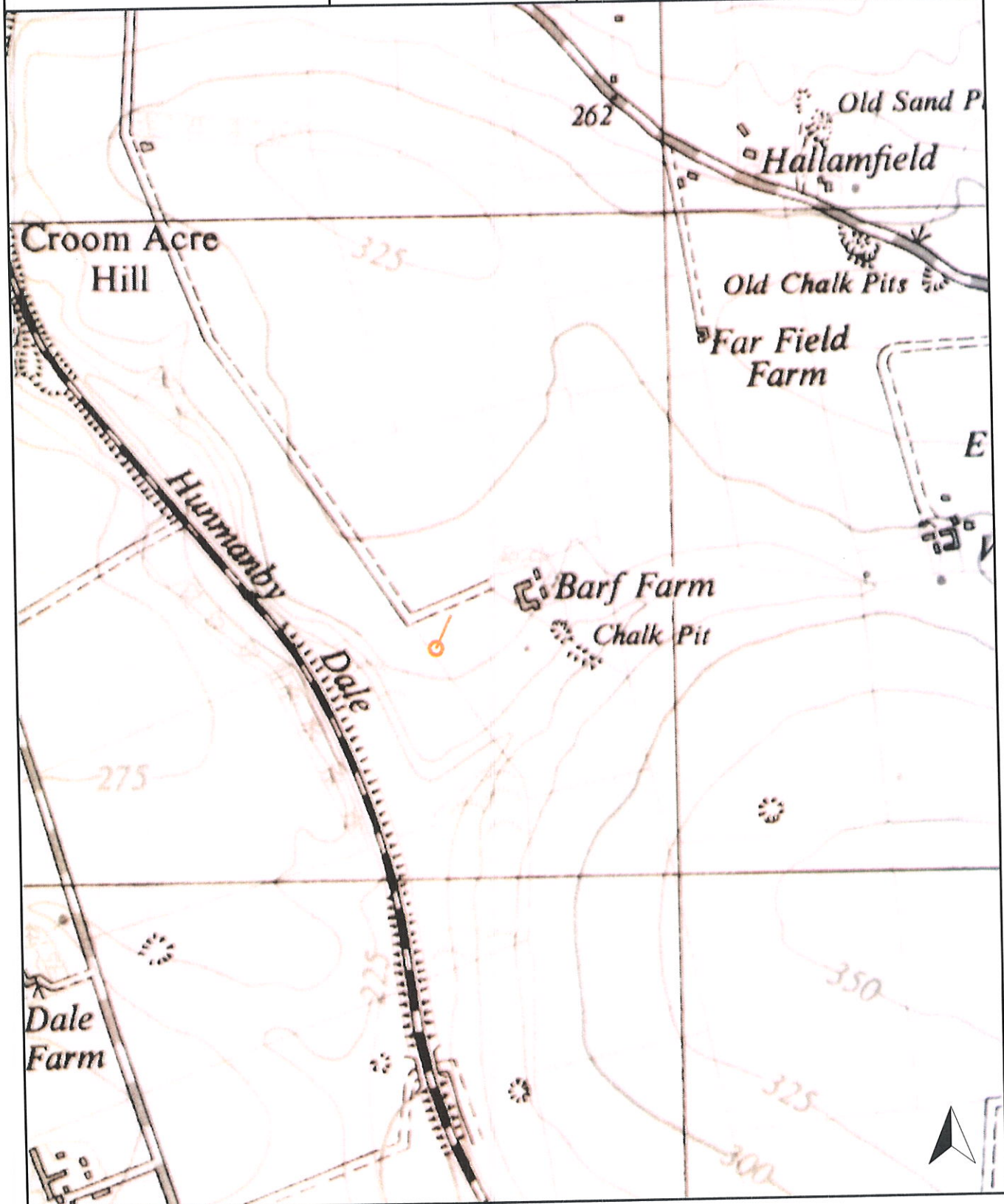
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Figure 11: Extract from Teesdale's map of
Yorkshire, 1828

 approximate location of the
proposed development area


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



proposed development area





Figure 14: Site of the proposed turbine, viewed from the east



Figure 15: Site of the proposed turbine, looking south