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Hunmanby Industrial Estate  
 Bridlington Road  
 Hunmanby  
 North Yorkshire

Proposed Cable Relay Station

Archaeological Evaluation

September 2000  
 MAP 06-08-00

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Bridlington Road  
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**Archaeological Evaluation**

**1. Non-Technical Summary**

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of PB Kennedy & Donkin Ltd, to evaluate the nature of archaeological deposits which might be affected by the development of land to the north of Bridlington Road for a Cable Relay Station.

The site is located to the south-east of Hunmanby village, and approximately 70m east of an Iron Age Cart Burial found in 1907 during quarrying. Therefore the potential for in situ Prehistoric remains was a distinct possibility.

A Geophysical Survey of the site indicated Ridge and Furrow over the southern half of the proposed development area, but no archaeological features were observed to the north (WYAS 2000).

Trial trenching and observation of Geotechnical Testpits produced no evidence for archaeological features, however, a small assemblage of flint artefacts were recovered.

**2. Introduction**

The Archaeological Evaluation of land to the north of Bridlington Road and west of Hunmanby Industrial Estate (TA 1045 7663 : Figs. 1 & 2) has been undertaken, by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of PB Kennedy & Donkin Ltd. The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the nature of deposits which may be effected by the development.

The site's boundaries are a hawthorn and elder hedge fronting onto Bridlington Road in the south, a discontinuous hedge of elder fronting onto the access road into the Industrial Estate to the east and metal fencing on the western and northern boundaries. Although once arable land, the site is now covered in overgrown scrub and grass, with areas of recent rubbish dumping and a wet zone along the north-eastern boundary of the site.

The proposed development area measures approximately 1.2 hectares in size and varies in height from 66m AOD in the south to 63m in the north. The site stands on soils of the Wick 1 soil association (541r), 'a deep well drained, coarse loamy and sandy soil over a solid geology of glaciofluvial or river terrace drift' (Mackney et al 1983 : Fig. 3).

All work has been funded by PB Kennedy & Donkin Ltd.

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### **3. Aims and Objectives**

The site lies to the south-east of Hunmanby village. Sites of known historical and archaeological importance occur within the site's environs. Key objectives were to identify the pattern of land use on the site and to identify areas of potential archaeological sensitivity, thus allowing a mitigation strategy to be produced, if necessary.

### **4. Methods**

The aims of the Evaluation were achieved by the study of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, RCHME surveys, books, and a consideration of previous archaeological data.

A Geophysical Survey was undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in August 2000 (WYAS 2000), followed by Trial Trenching and the observation of Geotechnical Testpits in September 2000, thus allowing a much more detailed assessment of the site.



## 5. History and Archaeology of the site

The site lies within the parish of Hunmanby. Historical sources exist from the Eleventh century, however, the archaeological record for this area is very sparse.

The site lies on the northern fringe of the rich archaeological landscape of <sup>the</sup> 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 (Fig. 10 and Stoertz 1997, Map 2).

### 5.1. Historical Background

The place name of Hunmanby is of Old Scandinavian origin, *Hunda-maor*, meaning 'houndsman'. It may also be interpreted as a personal name, *Hundeman* thus the placename derivation may either be 'farmstead of the houndsman' or 'Hundeman's farmstead' (Smith 1937, 109).

In 1066 twenty-three carucates of land were held by Carle, and a further carucate of land held by Chilbert in the Hunmanby manor. The larger of the two estates was held by Gilbert de Gant in 1086 which became the centre of a local honor and is recorded until the late Fourteenth century. The one carucate of land may have later become known as the manor of Bartindale (Pugh 1974). Gilbert de Gant's estate had land for 13 ploughs. The value of the land in Hunmanby had fallen from £12 in 1066 to £3 in 1086. The Gants held Hunmanby until 1294, when it was surrendered to the Tattershall family. By the early Fourteenth century there were extensive demesnes in the Hunmanby manor consisting of twenty bovates of arable land as well as some meadow and pasture. By 1398, two thirds of the manor had descended to the Percy family, which was conveyed to the crown in 1537. In 1665 the land passed to the Osbaldston's.

The open fields around Hunmanby were named in 1600, and were called the 'East, South and West North West Fields, one of which was said to lie fallow each year' (Pugh 1974, 237). 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.

The Enclosure Award of 1809 shows that the development area owned by W. Osbaldston (Fig. 4).

There was little non-agricultural employment in Hunmanby before the Nineteenth century. The railway was opened in 1847 and Hunmanby Station located approximately 200m west of the proposed development area is shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (Fig. 5). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map also shows that the site was situated in a large rectangular plot of open land fronting onto Bridlington Road. A single feature is shown to the east which represents an area of marshland.

Brick making was being undertaken in Hunmanby by the early Eighteenth century, when clay was extracted from pits in the outgangs. By the 1890's a brickyard had been opened by the Parker family to the east of Hunmanby Railway Station and is shown on the 1911 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). The Second Edition map also illustrates how the development of the Brick Works to the west had resulted in the creation of a series of new land divisions. The eastern boundary of the brick works adjoins the north-western part of the proposed development site. Land to the north of the site is shown as 'Alotments'.

By 1928, the large rectangular field shown on the 1854 to 1911 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 5 & 6) has been subdivided. The new division forms the eastern boundary of the proposed development site (Fig. 7). The 1928 map also records the location for the 'Chariot Burial found in 1907'.

Although the areas of quarrying for the brick works are shown on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, the brick works adjacent to the site were closed in 1940. Another works adjoining the Parker's brickyard was closed in 1939

By 1958 a new north-south boundary which formed the western boundary of the site has been created. This boundary continues through to present day.



The 1958 and 1973 Ordnance Survey maps show no changes to the boundaries of the site (Figs. 8 and 9). Between 1973 and the present day Hunmanby Industrial Estate and Access Road have been developed to the east of the evaluation area (Fig. 2).

## 5.2 Archaeological Background

Several archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development area (Figs. 10 and 11).

### 5.2.1 Prehistoric Sites

A cart burial was discovered in 1907 during the extraction of clay for the brick works (Fig. 10.1). The grave, which was c. 3.5m long and 1m deep, had been covered by a low barrow. The remains of a complete cart (a wheel was recorded as being in situ in an upright position) and horse trapping were found, but no human remains were observed. Finds recovered included iron nave hoops, a bronze horse bit, a plain semi-circular bronze terret, bronze harness-loop and bronze rivets. In addition T Sheppard, who excavated the grave, described a shield almost 2 ft long with straight sides and curved end, a thin plate of bronze and short lengths of half tubular sheet bronze. (Stead 1975, 94). Finds from the excavation are currently stored in the Hull and East Riding Museum.

This burial, dated to the mid First century BC and representative of the Arras Culture burial practice, was and still is a highly significant find. Less than twenty reliable examples exist for cart burials in Britain.

A possible Barrow cemetery lies approximately 150m to the north of the proposed development site (Fig. 10). The cemetery comprises of thirty-eight ditched square anomalies, between 2.5 and 7.5m across, recorded as cropmarks. These 'barrows' are clustered between the 55m and 60m contours c. 300m north of the site (Fig. 10).

A series of possible field systems are visible on aerial photographs 800m to the west in Hall Park, 600m to the south in Croom Acre Plantation and Far Field and in Hallamfield 600m to the south-east (Fig. 11).



### **5.2.2 Medieval Sites**

The motte which is all that remains of De Gant's castle (SAM No 20531) is situated c. 200m to the north-west of the site on Castle Hill (Fig. 10: 2). In the middle of the village the triangular market place is known as Cross Hill. The market cross was still in situ in 1970.

All Saints Church, Hunmanby was mentioned in the Domesday Book, and the present Church a 'large church of sandstone with some cobble and chalk' (Pevsner 1995, 569) is Norman in origin (Fig. 10:3). 'Pre-conquest fragments' of carved stone are built into the north wall and date from the Eighth-Tenth centuries.

### **5.2.3 Post-medieval Sites**

Hunmanby Hall, located north of Hall Park, is a 'handsome red brick three storey' building with cross wings and dates from the Seventeenth century (Pevsner 1995, 569-70 : Fig. 10:4).

## **6. Geophysical Survey**

As a means of establishing the presence or absence of archaeological features on the site a Gradiometry Survey was conducted (WYAS 2000). The presence of a steel paling fence along the western boundary of the site restricted the area available for survey to 0.8 hectares.

A series of north-south aligned linear anomalies were present over the southern half of the site, terminating at a lynchet that bisected the site. These were interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing, although no traces were found of furrows during the trial trenching.

A short negative linear anomaly in the same area was thought most probably to be of recent origin, perhaps a drain or service trench.

Iron spike responses were present across the whole of the site, several clusters suggesting deliberate tipping

## 7. Trial Trenching

### 7.1 Methodology

Six areas were evaluated, five (Trenches 1-5) of 100 square metres, the sixth (Trench 6) of 125 square metres (Fig. 13) giving a total of 625 square metres, i.e. c.5% of the surface area of the site. In addition the excavation of twelve Geotechnical Test-pits was observed and their stratigraphy recorded.

The evaluation areas were stripped of topsoil by a 360-degree excavator using a toothless blade, under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of natural deposits.

The surfaces of the exposed areas were trowelled clean and inspected for features. The stratigraphy of the trenches was recorded.

All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998) and all artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.

#### 7.1.1 *On-site Recording*

All deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets (Appendix 1).

A Total Station was used to accurately locate the position of the planned features to adjacent permanent structures, roads and boundaries.

#### 7.1.2 *Photographic Record*

The photographic record comprised monochrome and colour prints, and colour transparencies, to record the cleaned natural surfaces (Appendix 4).

#### 7.1.3 *Finds*

The finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

## 7.2 Results

### 7.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 5m x 20m in size, aligned north-south and was designed to evaluate an area outside of the Geophysical Survey grid in the north-western part of the site. No archaeological deposits were present. There was a variation in the natural deposits (context 2003) from sandy gravel in the north to light yellowish brown clay in the south. The natural was overlain by a 0.20m deep layer of yellowish brown sandy silt 'hillwash' (context 1002) which contained a single flint flake. A 0.28m deep layer of dark yellowish brown topsoil completed the sequence.

### 7.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was situated in the north-eastern part of the site, and was intended to examine an area 10m x 10m in size outside the Geophysical Survey grid. No archaeological deposits were revealed. Natural deposits (context 2002) consisted of a pale brown clay overlain by a very dark grey peat deposit over the eastern part of the trench. A clay loam topsoil, 0.28m in depth, overlay the natural. There were no associated finds.

### 7.2.3 Trench 3

This trench was a 10m square situated in the central/western part of the site to examine an area within the footprint of the proposed building, and which, was adjacent to the site's western boundary. Natural deposits (context 3003) were composed of a dark grey clay with occasional cobble inclusions, overlain by a 0.25m deep layer of yellowish brown silty clay (context 3002), which represented a hillwash deposit. This layer contained five flint flakes. A 0.30m deep deposit of clay loam topsoil completed the sequence.

### 7.2.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was situated in the central part of the site, and formed a 10m square area designed to examine a diffuse anomaly within the proposed building's footprint. The natural deposits here were a light yellowish brown silty clay (context 4004), and these were overlain by a 0.20m deep layer of brown silty clay hillwash (context 4003). The hillwash layer was cut by a series of three parallel field drains on south-west to north-east alignments (context 4002). A 0.25m deep layer of topsoil (context 4001) overlay the entire trench. There were no finds.



### 7.2.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated towards the south-west corner of the site near the south-western corner of the proposed building's footprint. This 5m x 20m trench was aligned to perpendicularly intercept the parallel linear geophysical anomalies. In the event, no archaeological deposits were encountered. Natural deposits consisted of sandy gravel (context 5003). A thin layer of yellowish brown sandy silt hillwash (context 5002) overlay the natural and was in turn overlain by a 0.30m thick layer of modern topsoil. There were no finds.

### 7.2.6 Trench 6

The final evaluation trench was positioned in the south-eastern corner of the site. Like Trench 5, this 5m x 25m area was designed to intercept the possible ridge and furrow remains. No archaeological deposits were present. Natural deposits consisted of a gravelly, fine sandy silt (context 6003). Covering the natural was a 0.20m deep deposit of brown clay silt hillwash (context 6002), which yielded five flint flakes. The topsoil was represented by a 0.30m deep layer of dark silty loam, which contained a single flint scraper.

### 7.2.7 Geotechnical Testpits 1-12

Twelve geotechnical testpits were distributed evenly across the site and each were approximately 0.4m wide and 3m long. No archaeological deposits or finds were present. The stratigraphy revealed in the testpits confirmed the picture gained from the adjacent evaluation trenches. No features nor associated finds were observed.

## 8. Discussion

The evaluation examined c.5% of the site, the trenches giving a fairly even geographical spread across the area. The geotechnical testpits, though small, aided in adding details of the stratigraphy of the remainder of the site.

No archaeological features were revealed in any of the evaluation trenches or geotechnical testpits. In particular, Trenches 5 and 6 failed to confirm the presence of ridge and furrow suggested by the Geophysical Survey even though the surface of the undisturbed natural was closely examined; this suggests that the anomalies were superficial. Similarly the diffuse anomaly sought in Trench 4 was not apparent in the natural surface.

Finds were limited to twelve struck flints, which showed an uneven distribution across the site, six of which came from superficial deposits in Trench 6, five from Trench 3 and one from Trench 1. The significance of this distribution remains unclear, but it must be stressed that there was no coincidence with actual archaeological features. The flints presumably represent casual loss. No ceramics were recovered from the topsoil, suggesting that the area had not been intensively cultivated in the medieval period or indeed afterwards.

The break of slope running across the centre of the site apparently coincides with the boundary of the gravels to the south and the clays to the north. Assuming this break of slope is a lynchet formed by ploughing, it follows that the lighter soils associated with the gravels were cultivated, the heavier soils on the clay area being unattractive for arable. There are no clues to give the date of the lynchet's formation.

The information gained from the six evaluation trenches at Bridlington Road therefore suggests that the site is an archaeologically quiet area.

## **9. Mitigation**

The proposed development on this site comprises the construction of a Cable Relay Station (Fig. 14). To judge from the evidence of the evaluation trenches there are no further archaeological implications for the development.

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