



White Lodge, Tranby Lane, Swanland East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: (DC/17/00151/PLF)
Ref: 116900.01
May 2017



**White Lodge
Tranby Lane
Swanland
East Riding of Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the North of Tranby Lane, Swanland, Yorkshire, in advance of a proposed residential development (Planning Application Ref. DC/17/00151/PLF).

Following discussions between CgMs and the Humber Archaeology Partnership Development Management Archaeologist (HAPDMA) a program of evaluation trenching was agreed. CgMs produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The WSI was approved by the HAPDMA prior to work commencing.

The archaeological works comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches, which were positioned to a target areas impacted by foundations as well as to achieve a representative sample of the development area.

Two north to south aligned undated linear features were uncovered within trench 2. Although no dating evidence was recovered from either ditch they have been interpreted as the remains of a former field boundary which is visible on the 1838 Swanland Enclosure Plan.

The lack of evidence for additional post-medieval and medieval features would appear to confirm that the Site lay outside of the historic core of Swanland and was primarily used as farmland. No features pre dating the post-medieval period were identified.

The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with East Riding Archives and Local Studies Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until deposition the archive will be stored at the Sheffield office of Wessex Archaeology under project number 116900.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Pete Owen of CgMs Consulting.

Thanks are extended to the Humber Archaeology Partnership Development Management Archaeologist who provided curatorial support and guidance throughout the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Stuart Pierson and Sarah Pedziwiatr between 15th and 18th May 2017. This report was written by Stuart Pierson and Andrew Reid. Illustrations were prepared by Karen Nichols and Alix Sperr. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



White Lodge Tranby Lane Swanland East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the North of Tranby Lane, Swanland, East Riding of Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 499750, 427915 (hereafter 'the Site'; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological works were undertaken as part of conditions attached to planning consent ahead of the proposed residential development of the Site (Planning Application Ref. DC/17/00151/PLF).
- 1.1.3 A desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Site was undertaken in January 2016 (CgMs 2016) and the report submitted in support of the planning application for redevelopment.
- 1.1.4 Following discussions between CgMs and the HAPDMA a program of evaluation trenching was agreed. CgMs produced a WSI (CgMs 2017) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The WSI was approved by the HAPDMA prior to work commencing.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches measuring 25 m by 1.8 m, which were positioned to a target areas impacted by foundations as well as to achieve a representative sample of the development area.

1.2 Scope of this document

- 1.2.1 This report provides a summary of the results of the evaluation trenching following, in form and content, national guidelines laid out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Historic England 2015; ClfA 2014a-c).

1.3 Site location and topography

- 1.3.1 The Site is located within the village of Swanland, East Riding of Yorkshire and is bounded to the south by Tranby Road, to the north and east by residential housing and to the west by a primary school. The Site is surrounded by wooden fencing, hedges and large trees with scrubland underfoot (Plate 1).
- 1.3.2 The Site lies on relatively flat ground at an elevation of approximately 79 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying solid geology is mapped as the Burnham Chalk Formation – Chalk with superficial deposits of Devensian Till (BGS 2017). The local soils are described as freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (LandIS 2017).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following introduction is summarised from the DBA (CgMs 2016).

2.2 Prehistory

2.2.1 The Site is located within a landscape extensively occupied during the prehistoric period with evidence for the earliest occupation in the vicinity of the Site during the Neolithic period evidenced by the recovery of a Neolithic flint core approximately 1.1 km to the north-east. There is also evidence of occupation during the Bronze Age period in the form of a round barrow, an inhumation burial and an axe all found in close proximity to each other. Additional Bronze Age barrows are recorded to the west/south-west of the Site with a further two probable barrows located to the north-west.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 There is little evidence for occupation within the environs of the Site during the Romano-British period and is limited to findspots of a brooch and a sherd of greyware pottery. Beyond the immediate surrounding of the Site lies the Roman fort at Brough approximately 5.7 km to the south-west. The projected line of a Roman road is suggest to run from Brough to Swanland, although no evidence associated with the road has been uncovered close to the Site. During the Hull Valley Mapping Project in 2012, a rectangular enclosure with a north facing entrance was identified from cropmarks to the east of the Site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.1 Swanland is not noted in the Domesday Survey suggesting its establishment after the Norman Conquest of 1066 with the earliest documentary reference for the settlement dating to 1187. The Site is likely to have been located on the southern edge of the medieval settlement at Swanland which seems to have been linear, focussed along West End and Main Street. By 1332 a Chantry Chapel had been founded within the settlement as a Chapel of ease for the nearby Priory at North Ferriby. Approximately 350 m to the west of the Site the HER records the location of a former medieval hall belonging to the Haldenby family, the limestone foundations of which were uncovered during archaeological excavations.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 The settlement grew throughout the post-medieval period with numerous houses, farmhouses, chapels and churches dating to this time. The local economy was undoubtedly focused on agricultural activities throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval open field agricultural system prevailed in Swanland until the early 19th century with the Site located within 'South Field' until the process of enclosure was complete in 1837 (Figure 2). The 1837 Enclosure Plan shows the Site to consist of six strip fields while by 1890 the individual boundaries have been removed with the Site comprising a single field.

2.5.2 The Site remains relatively unchanged until the 1960s/1970s when the Site is divided into three fields/plots with 'White Lodge' constructed within one of the plots. By the early 1990s the Site has been further subdivided with an additional small structure constructed within the centre west of the Site.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 The key aim of the archaeological works was to identify whether there were any previously unrecorded archaeological features within the Site and to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits.

3.1.2 The general objectives as set out in the WSI were:

- *to identify the location, extent and character of archaeological remains within the Site,*
- *to provide information that will enable an assessment of the impact of the development on any potential archaeological remains identified.*
- *to ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed were promptly identified; and*
- *to ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The methodology for excavation, recording and artefact analysis is detailed in full in the WSI (CgMs 2017) and was in accordance with national guidelines (ClfA 2014a-c).

4.1.2 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches measuring 25 m by 1.8 m (Figure 1).

4.1.3 Trench locations were altered slightly during the course of excavation due to the identification of live services. The archaeological works targeted areas impacted by foundations as well as to achieve a representative sample of the development area.

4.2 Machine excavation

4.2.1 Excavation of trenches was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Machining ceased at the first archaeological horizon or the level of natural geology, whichever was reached first.

4.3 Hand excavation

4.3.1 Archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define their extent and subsequently hand excavated.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number. Hence, contexts 100–199 were reserved for use within trench 1, contexts 200–299 were allocated to trench 2 etc.



4.4.2 Evaluation trenches and excavated deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied in to the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or – 100 mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.

4.4.3 A photographic record was maintained using high specification digital photographic equipment supplemented with 35 mm monochrome film.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Overburden

5.1.1 All trenches were overlain by a 0.17 to 0.21 m thick layer of topsoil (eg. 101) comprising a mid-brown silty clay. Beneath this layer was subsoil (eg, 102) comprised of a pale brown clay silt with an average depth of 0.35 m (Plates 2-7).

5.1.2 The natural geology (eg, 103) across the Site comprised orange brown clay and was reached at between 0.31 and 0.5 m below ground level (bgl).

5.2 Trench 2

5.2.1 Within Trench 2 undated ditch 204 and gully 206 were identified (Figure 3, Plate 8). Ditch 204 was 1.5 m long, 0.7 m wide and 0.8 m deep. It was north to south aligned with straight steep to moderate sides and a flat base. Gully 206 was 1.5 m long, 0.45 m wide and 0.2 m deep. It was north to south aligned with concave moderately steep sides and a flat base. No dating material was recovered from either feature despite additional hand excavation for finds retrieval.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary and conclusions

6.1.1 Two north to south aligned undated linear features were uncovered within trench 2. Although no dating evidence was recovered from either ditch they have been interpreted as the remains of a former field boundary which is visible on the 1838 Swanland Enclosure Plan (Figure 2).

6.1.2 The lack of evidence for additional post-medieval and medieval features would appear to confirm that the Site lay outside of the historic core of Swanland and was primarily used as farmland. No features pre dating the post-medieval period were identified.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with East Riding Archives and Local Studies Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until deposition the archive will be stored at the Sheffield office of Wessex Archaeology under project number 116900.

7.2 Preparation of archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the East Riding Archives and Local



Studies Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

7.2.3 1 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics

7.3 Security copy

7.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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Accessed 19/05/2017



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench 1			
Trench dimensions: L: 25 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.44 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay with light rooting rare gravel inclusion	0–0.21
102	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown clayey silt with very rare gravel inclusions	0.21–0.31
103	Layer	Natural: Orange brown clay with rare gravel inclusions and light rooting	0.31-0.44+

Trench 2			
Trench dimensions: L: 25 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.8 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay with light rooting rare gravel inclusion	0–0.19
202	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown clayey silt with very rare gravel inclusions	0.19–0.32
203	Layer	Natural: Orange brown clay with rare gravel inclusions and light rooting	0.32-0.42+
204	Cut	Ditch: A linear feature with steep to moderate straight sides and a flat base. Measures L 1.5 m +, W 0.45 m, D 0.8m. Interpreted as a former field boundary	0.32-0.8
205	Fill	Secondary Fill: A mid-to-pale brown sandy clay with very rare gravel inclusions and some small CBM flecks	0.32-0.8
206	Cut	Gully: A linear feature with moderate concave sides and a flat base. Measures L 1.5 m+, W 0.45 m, D 0.2m	0.32-0.52
207	Fill	Secondary Fill: A mid-brown sandy clay with light rooting	0.32-0.52

Trench 3			
Trench dimensions: L: 25 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.55 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay with light rooting and rare gravel inclusion	0–0.21
302	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown clayey silt with very rare gravel inclusions	0.21–0.35
303	Layer	Natural: Orange brown clay with rare gravel inclusions and light rooting	0.35-0.55+

Trench 4			
Trench dimensions: L: 25 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.52 m			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay with light rooting and rare gravel inclusion	0–0.18
402	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown clayey silt with very rare gravel	0.18–0.40

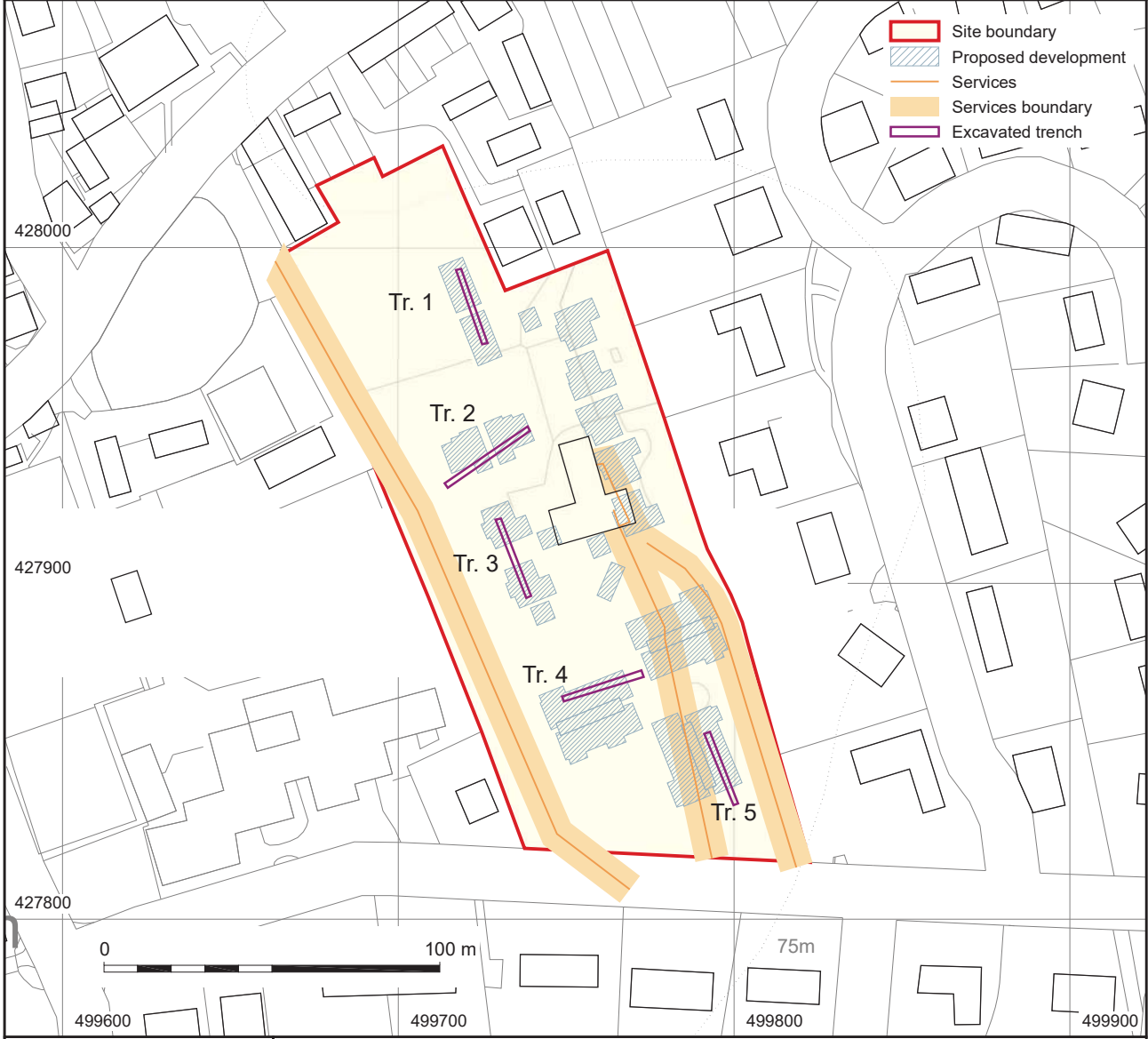
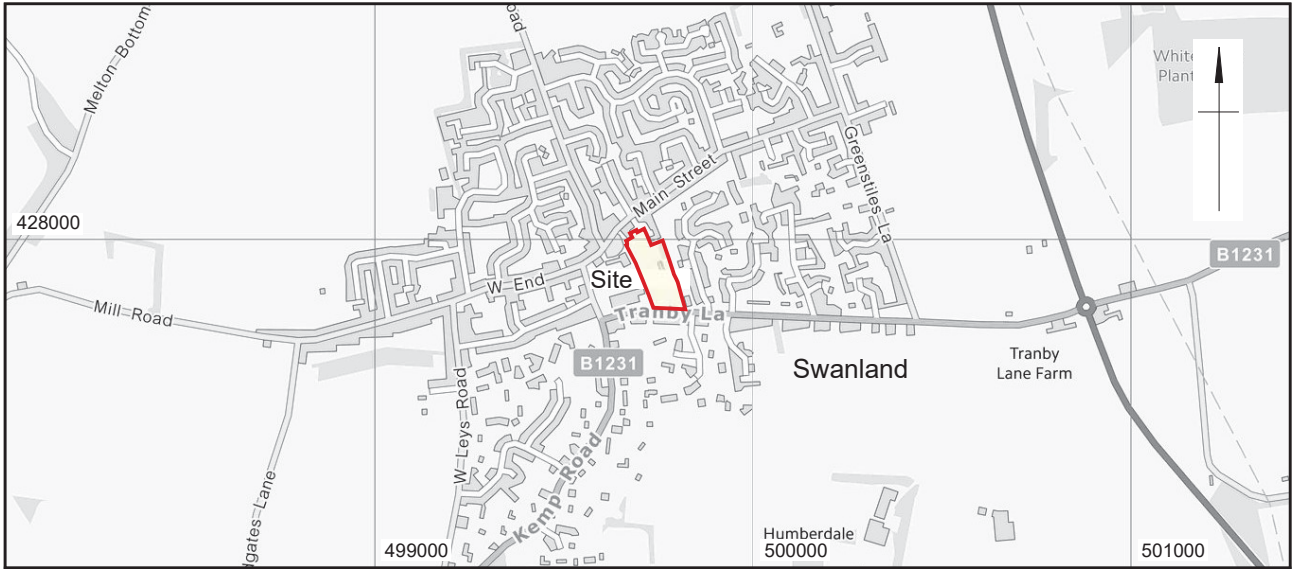


Trench 4		Trench dimensions: L: 25 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.52 m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
		inclusions	
403	Layer	Natural: Orange brown clay with rare gravel inclusions and light rooting	0.40-0.52+

Trench 5		Trench dimensions: L: 25 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.5 m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusion	0-0.17
502	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions	0.17-0.39
503	Layer	Natural: Orange brown clay with rare gravel inclusions and light rooting	0.39-0.50+



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form



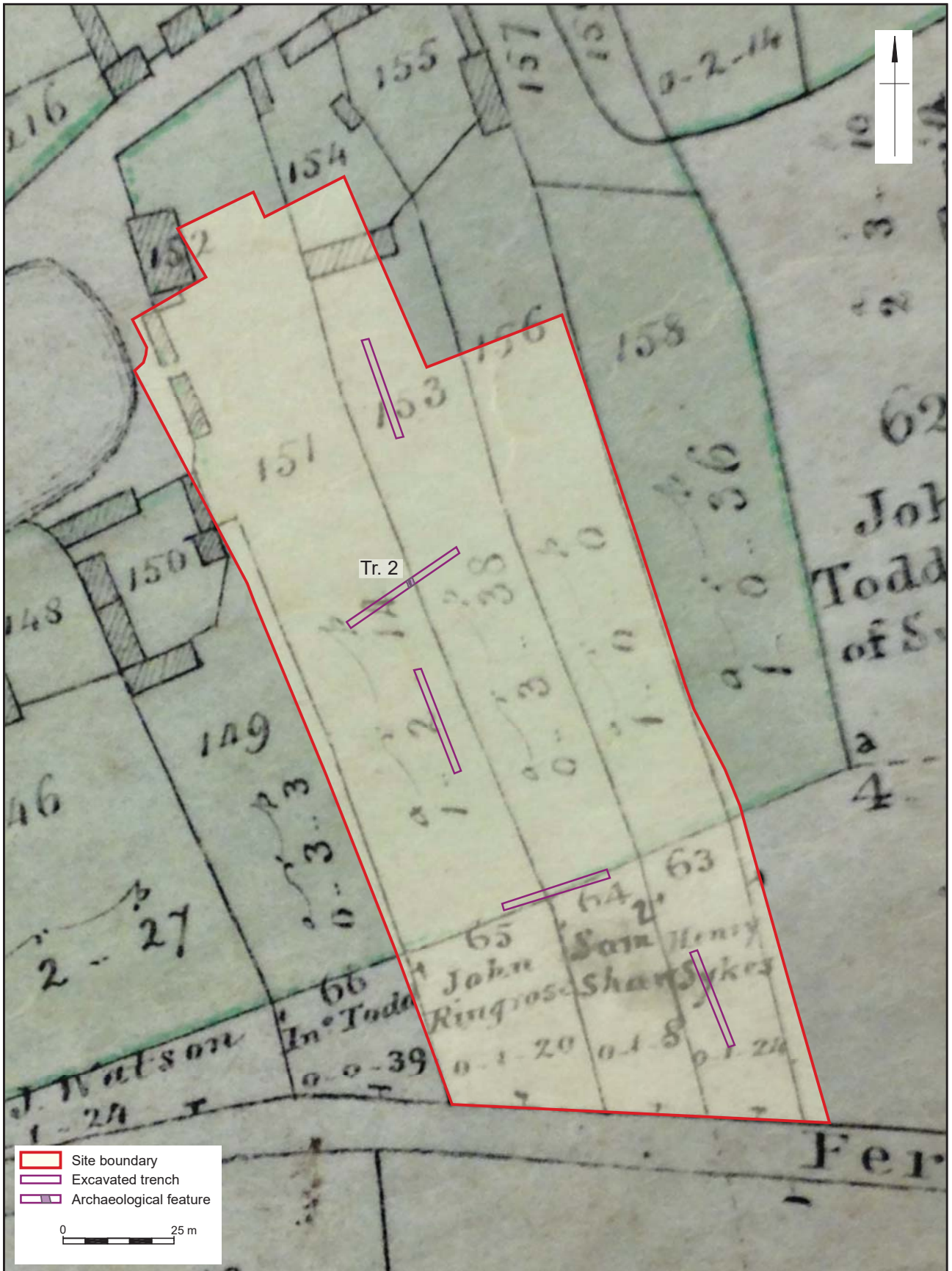
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Site and trench location

Figure 1



Site boundary
 Excavated trench
 Archaeological feature

0 25 m

1838 Enclosure Plan courtesy of East Riding Archives, Reference no: PE36/38
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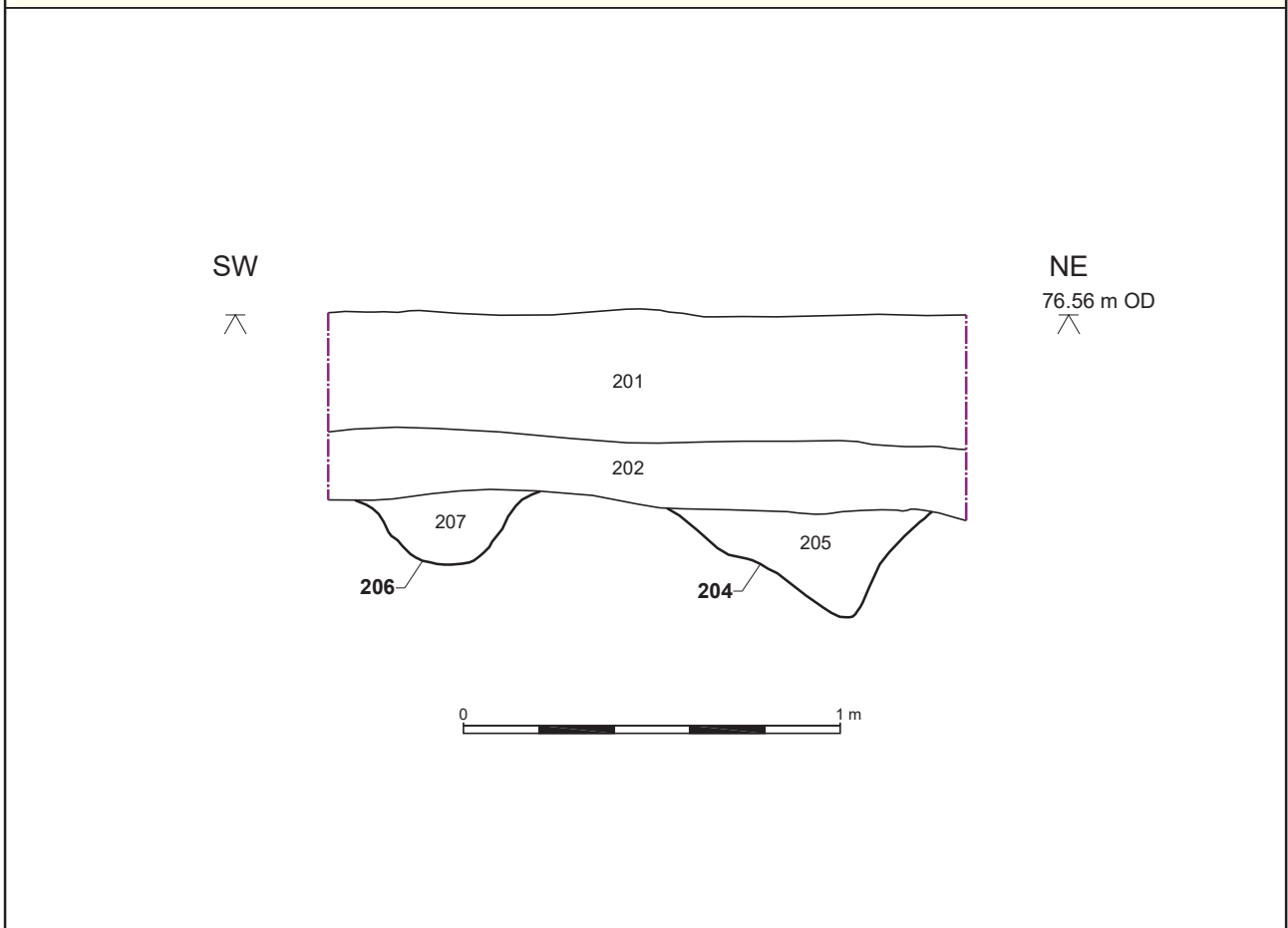
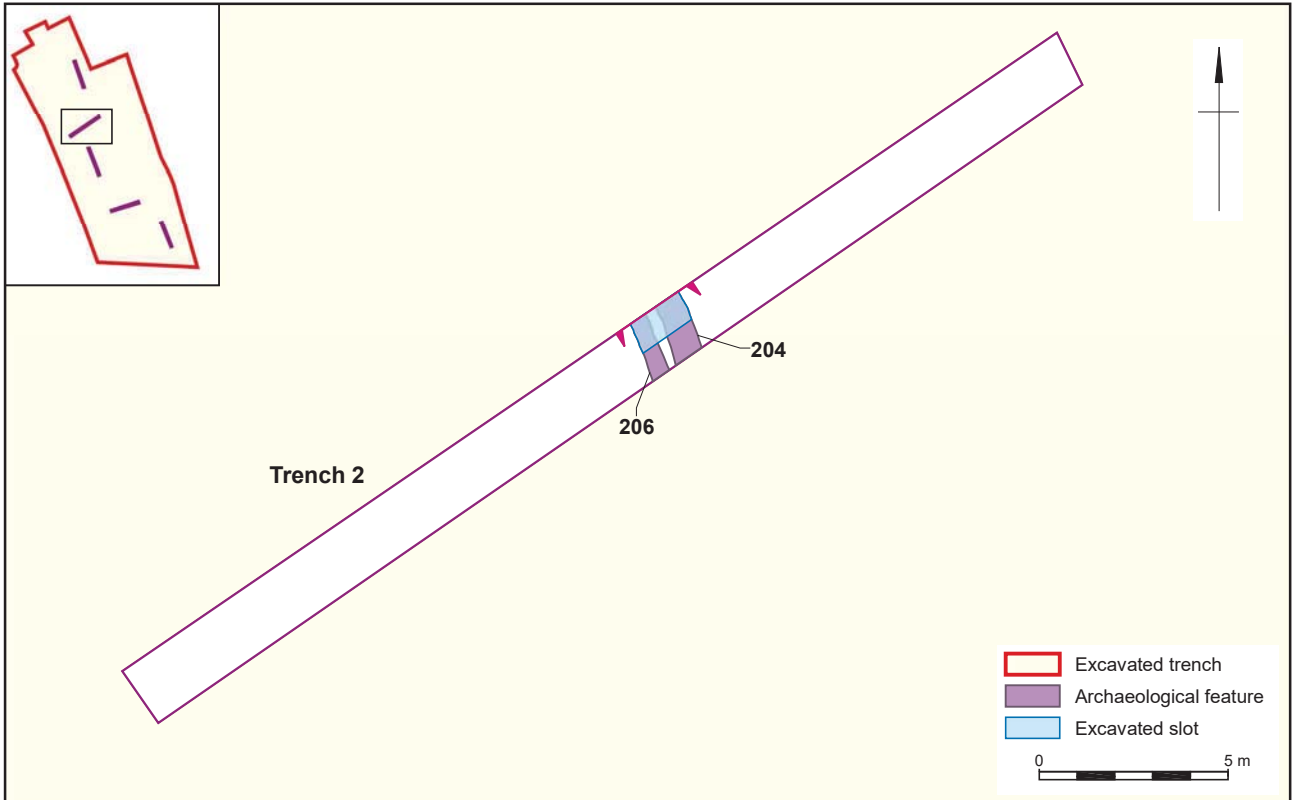



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1838 Enclosure map with trenches overlain

Figure 2



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	Scale:	Plan - 1: 200, Section - 1: 20 at A4	Illustrator:	KMN/ APS
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Plan and sections of trench 2

Figure 3



Plate 1: View of site to the south



Plate 2: Trench 1 from the north


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Plate 3: Trench 2 from the east



Plate 4: Trench 3 from the South


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Plate 5: Trench 4 from the east



Plate 6: Trench 5 from the south



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Plate 7: Representative section of trench 1



Plate 8: Ditch 404 and Gully 406

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