

HIGH HUNSLEY DESERTED SETTLEMENT,
HIGH HUNSLEY, ROWLEY,
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

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Author: Ed Dennison & Shaun Richardson

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) secured a grant from the East Riding Archaeological Society (ERAS) to undertake a measured earthwork survey of the deserted settlement at High Hunsley, Rowley, near Walkington, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 953 351 centred). The work involved a detailed measured topographical survey of the core area of earthworks (4.63 hectares) between High Hunsley farm and High Hunsley Hall as well as documentary research, augmented by a detailed descriptive record illustrated with various figures, plans and photographs. The field survey was undertaken in February-March 2020. The ERAS grant covered the archaeological fieldwork, while EDAS produced the subsequent report as unfunded private research. Various geophysical surveys have also been completed across the site by other organisations, and the interim results of these surveys are included in this report where appropriate.

Hunsley was established as a settlement before 1086, perhaps in the 6th or 7th centuries, although the surrounding area contains significant evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation. The dominant landowner during the medieval period was Durham priory who had secured the whole of the township by 1316, and may have established a monastic grange from which to manage their sheep grazing. The location of this grange is unknown, but it might coincide with the site of the present High Hunsley farm. The associated village was never particularly large, with only 24 poll tax payers recorded in 1377 and 25 in 1381, equating to perhaps 14 households in total. It is thought that the priory was responsible for the desertion of the village as part of, or subsequent to, the establishment of their grange, although there is no direct documentary evidence for this. Just prior to the Dissolution in 1539-40, the priory estate was leased to two influential regional landowners, Sir William Percy and Sir Marmaduke Constable. Later 16th century documents refer to only one or two houses in the township, and the 1672 Hearth Tax records one two-hearth house and two one-hearth houses in the township; the smaller one-hearth houses were probably on the site of Hunsley House and at the later Hunsley Cottage.

In 1715 the c.490 acre High Hunsley estate was acquired by Richard Tate of Laytham, and he appears to have built a new house to the east of the deserted village. On his death in 1726, the land was left to his nephew Hugh Fawsitt. The Fawsitts were already prominent landowners in the East Riding, and they would have had social standing and aspirations. An estate plan of 1735 shows that they had built a new farm complex with a fold yard, other courtyards, a garden and two nurseries, probably around Tate's earlier property, and they planned to sub-divide the existing large areas of sheep pasture and rabbit warren into smaller more manageable fields. They also appear to have diverted the Walkington road from its original course through the deserted village to its existing more northern tree-lined alignment.

High Hunsley then passed to John Hornby, the head of an enterprising and prosperous farming family, in 1802, on condition that he changed his name to Fawsitt. He must have built the existing Hunsley House, in what seems to be the centre of the deserted village, before his death in 1812. This new house reflected the family's increasing wealth, influence and social aspirations, and it replaced the earlier Fawsitt complex to the east which was partially demolished although some buildings were retained to house agricultural workers. Initially only the house, surrounded by plantations, was built, with the farm buildings being constructed later between 1838 and 1851-52. The Hornby/Fawsitt family also undertook other landscape improvements including the planting of belts of woodland around the edges of the township. From the mid-19th century, the farm was let out to various tenant farmers, although the family retained ownership until 1933.

The earthwork survey has shown that the core of the village comprises five 'toft enclosures' to the north of a central east-west aligned hollow way, and perhaps seven to the south. A second hollow way approaches from the south, perhaps utilising a prehistoric boundary division. Other

settlement remains are likely to lie beneath the later High Hunsley farm complex, and there are further as yet unsurveyed earthworks to the west. The toft enclosures show some degree of regularity in their widths, although their lengths vary and they do not include longer crofts to the rear. The ridge and furrow of the associated field system does not run up to the rear of the toft enclosures, but terminates to leave a strip of level ground which might suggest potential back lanes which were subsequently abandoned. Some of the enclosures show evidence for sub-division or amalgamation, as seen on many deserted village sites, and at least one appears to have been established over part of the open field system.

The majority of the toft enclosures have a substantial building placed on or close to the street frontage, typically 15m-20m long by 9m-10m wide. These earthworks are well defined, implying chalk foundations of cruck-framed domestic 'long-houses', and some contain evidence for internal sub-division. Some of these are also well represented in the geophysical survey data. There are slightly sunken yards to the centre or rear of the enclosures which have one or more sub-rectangular platforms around their edges. The larger ones are likely to represent agricultural structures such as barns, byres, granaries and other outbuildings, while smaller squarer examples could be pigsties, poultry houses or stores. Some of the platforms at the rear of the enclosures could be potential stack-garths where crops could be stored. Evidence from other excavated deserted village sites in Yorkshire shows that buildings within the enclosures were regularly and frequently demolished and rebuilt, improved or otherwise enhanced, or were enlarged or reduced in size, or even changed from a domestic to an agricultural function (and vice-versa).

Many of the surveyed earthworks are not especially prominent, and are best viewed in low-light and low-grass growth conditions. However, the complex is particularly important in that desertion probably occurred in the early 16th century, and the majority of the site has remained undisturbed by later development and agricultural activity from that time.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In January 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) secured a grant from the East Riding Archaeological Society (ERAS) to undertake a measured earthwork survey of the deserted settlement at High Hunsley, Rowley, near Walkington, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 953 351 centred). In summary, the work involved a detailed measured topographical survey of the earthworks combined with documentary research, augmented by a detailed descriptive record illustrated with various figures, plans and photographs.
- 1.2 The ERAS grant covered the archaeological fieldwork, while EDAS produced the subsequent report as unfunded private research. ERAS and Richard Coates have also recently completed a resistivity geophysical survey across the area of the deserted settlement, and this was followed by magnetometer geophysical surveys by members of the Fimber, Fridaythorpe and Wetwang Archaeology Project (FFWAP) and also by James Lyle for Ethos Heritage CIC. The results of both survey techniques, when available, will be combined with the earthwork survey to produce an appropriate publication in the *East Riding Archaeologist*. This report only details the results of the earthwork survey, although reference is made to the interim results of the geophysical surveys where appropriate and available.

Site Location and Designations

- 1.3 The site of High Hunsley deserted settlement is located c.500m east of the High Hunsley cross roads, where Brick Dike Lane crosses the B1230, some 4.8km west-south-west of Walkington in East Yorkshire (see figure 1). The site occupies a locally elevated position on a plateau at an elevation of c.152m AOD, with extensive views to the north-east as far as Flamborough and south-east beyond Immingham on the south side of the Humber estuary, over 30km away.
- 1.4 At the time of the earthwork survey (February 2020), the area was in permanent pasture subject to sheep grazing. The area is defined by the B1230 North Cave to Walkington road to the north, Hunsley House and its farm complex to the west, High Hunsley Hall (formerly Hunsley Cottage) and Park View to the east, and a pasture field to the south (see figure 2); it is surrounded on all sides by a mixture of post and wire fencing, hedges and post and rail fencing.
- 1.5 The earthwork survey area measured a maximum of 290m east-west by 185m north-south, and contained the majority of the surviving earthworks relating to the former settlement, broadly comprising two streets or thoroughfares, a large number of platforms or structures of different forms, various crofts and enclosures, and a small part of the associated open field system. The survey area measured a total of 4.63 hectares. The site is owned by the Mowforth family who let the field for sheep grazing.
- 1.6 The settlement earthworks have no statutory protection, although the site is recorded on the Humber Historic Environment Record (HHER) as site 3523. It is also identified on the Historic England Research Record (site 64077) and the National Monuments Record (site SE 93 NE 10); a field observation made in November 1969 states that the site falls in a pasture field, which, although uneven, 'shows no coherent remains of depopulation'.

- 1.7 It is believed that this EDAS earthwork survey, and the associated geophysical survey work, are the first archaeological investigations to have been conducted on the site.

Survey Methodologies

Aims and Objectives

- 1.8 The aim of the project, as agreed with ERAS, was to provide a detailed measured topographical survey of the earthworks combined with documentary research.
- 1.9 Specifically, the project was to:
- gather sufficient information to establish the extent, nature, character, condition, quality and date of the above-ground surviving archaeological and historical features within the survey area;
 - establish the functional relationships between the above-ground archaeological and historical features;
 - provide a detailed record against which the geophysical survey results could be compared.

Documentary Research

- 1.10 A certain amount of historical research relating to High Hunsley has already been published in sources such as the *Victoria County History*, for example (Allison 1979). The village was also noted by Beresford, in his 1952 study of deserted villages in the East Riding, and this also includes a limited amount of documentary research (Beresford 1952, 63). As noted above, the site is also included in the HHER (site 3523), and relevant information was collected by Richard Lamb of ERAS.
- 1.11 In order to discuss the development of the village over time, and its possible sequence of expansion and contraction, as well as to place the site into its wider landscape, tenurial and social contexts, additional research was undertaken on behalf of EDAS by Drs Susan and David Neave (Neave & Neave 2020).
- 1.12 A full list of the sources consulted is given in the bibliography (Chapter 5 below).

Field Survey

Topographical survey

- 1.13 A topographic survey of the whole of the survey area, which covered 4.63 hectares, was carried out at a scale of 1:500 using EDM total station equipment. Sufficient information was gathered to allow the survey area to be readily located through the use of surviving structures, such as fences, walls, trackways and other topographical features. The survey recorded the position at ground level of all earthworks, structures, wall remnants and revetments, paths, tracks, stone and rubble scatters, fences, walls and other boundary features, and any other features considered to be of archaeological or historic interest.
- 1.14 The site survey was integrated into the Ordnance Survey national grid by resection to points of known co-ordinates. Heights AOD were obtained in relation to a spot

height of 155m AOD on the adjacent B1230 road. Control points were observed through trigonometric intersection from survey stations on a traverse around and through the site. The maximum error in the closure of the traverse was less than +/- 25mm. The locations, descriptions and values of the benchmarks and control points are stated in the final survey data.

- 1.15 On completion of the EDM total station survey, the field data was plotted and re-checked on site in a separate operation. Any amendments or additions were surveyed by hand measurement and added to the survey plot. The resulting site survey was then produced at a scale of 1:500 and is presented as an interpretative hachure plan using conventions analogous to those used by Historic England (English Heritage 1999 & 2002, 14; Historic England 2017, 24-28 & 40-45). The survey work equates to a Level 3 archaeological survey as defined by Historic England (2017, 33-34).

- 1.16 The field survey was undertaken in February-March 2020.

Photographic survey

- 1.17 General photographic recording of the survey area and individual parts, together with close-up photography of significant details, was undertaken at the same time as the survey enhancement phase. The photography was carried out using an SLR digital camera with 12 mega-pixel resolution. The photographic guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2017, 22-23) were followed.

Written accounts

- 1.18 Sufficient notes were taken in the field in order for a detailed description of the survey area to be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records.

Reporting

- 1.19 An EDAS archive archaeological survey report has been produced, based on the results of the documentary research and the information obtained during the fieldwork. This report assembles and summarise the available evidence for the survey area in an ordered form, synthesises the data, comments on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and how it might need to be supplemented by further fieldwork or desk-based research. The report is also illustrated by reduced versions of the field drawings, various historic maps and plans, and a selection of photographic plates. An electronic version of the report was produced, as a pdf file, for distribution to all interested parties, including ERAS, the site owners and the Humber HER.

Project Archive

- 1.20 A fully indexed and ordered field archive (EDAS site code HHV 20) has been prepared, following the guidelines produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). The archive comprises primary written documents, field and final plans, photographs, and an index to the archive. The archive has been retained by EDAS until the completion of the geophysical surveys and the subsequent publication of a journal article, but it will be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Museum Service in due course.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 The deserted settlement or village at High Hunsley is located within a rich and complex archaeological and historical landscape, located on the southern edge of the Yorkshire Wolds in East Yorkshire. Whilst a detailed consideration of the pre-medieval landscape is beyond the scope of this report, a summary is needed to place the recorded remains within their proper contexts. This is followed by a more detailed consideration of the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

The Pre-Medieval Period

Prehistoric Periods

- 2.2 Evidence of early prehistoric activity can be seen in the area around the deserted village site. Some 1.30km to the east-north-east, Ling Howe long barrow, sited on the south side of the B1230 road near Lions's Den, dates to the Neolithic period. This monument was constructed as an earth or drystone mound with flanking ditches, and it acted as a communal funerary monument during the early and middle Neolithic periods (3400-2400 BC). The barrow has been severely altered and significantly reduced in height by ploughing and other disturbance over the course of many years, but it still survives as a slight mound.
- 2.3 The numerous earthworks, burial mounds and artefacts that survive from the late Neolithic and following Bronze Age periods (c.2500-800 BC) show that there was an increasingly settled society on the Yorkshire Wolds at this time, albeit with regional cultural differences. The archaeological sites can usually be seen as cropmarks in ploughed fields but some earthworks do survive. However, a more stratified society appears to have developed over time, and this is reflected in the spread of individual, rather than communal, burial practices, as well as a wide variation in the richness and elaboration of the burials themselves. The Bronze Age round barrows are scattered in clusters over all types of terrain, from the wold tops to the valley floors, in contrast to the North York Moors (for example) where they seem to have predominately served as boundary markers on the edges of territories (Stoertz 1997, 33); locally, there are examples of burial mounds near Monkton Walk, Red House Farm and Newbald Lodge, and several were excavated near the Ling Howe long barrow between 1967 and 1969 (Bartlett & Mackey 1973). A late Bronze Age 7th century BC gold bracelet has also been found in a field near High Hunsley (Bartlett & Mackey 1973, 94-100).
- 2.4 It is generally thought that long linear earthwork boundaries or 'entrenchments', formed by substantial banks and ditches and which have been traced for considerable distances across the Wolds, originated in the Late Bronze Age, and they may have marked out agricultural estates or territories. Where a relationship can be established with the round barrows, the boundaries are generally later in date, and indeed, many boundaries respect the earlier burial mounds and are frequently directly aligned upon them; this was the case with some excavated 1st millennium boundaries at Melton to the west of Hull (Fenton-Thomas 2011, 359).
- 2.5 Several phases of these land boundaries have been identified, with later examples effectively sub-dividing the larger units (Giles 2007) - given their extended lifespan, from the late Bronze Age into the Roman period, they would have had a variety of functions and many appear to have influenced later trackways and land divisions. Most of the linear boundaries in the High Hunsley area are now ploughed out,

leaving only the ditches to be revealed as cropmarks, although many are marked on historic Ordnance Survey maps. A climatic deterioration from about 1200 BC meant that agricultural production could no longer support the expanding population, and the need to gain and protect land led to the growth of a warrior society and the accelerated development of bronze weapons. Defended settlements therefore became more common in this period, and their distribution within the system of large linear earthworks implies an early phase of territorial development (Stoertz 1997, 30-32).

- 2.6 The linear boundaries are the subject of ongoing detailed research by ERAS member John Deverell. In the High Hunsley area, one short section is shown on the 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map to the south of Brick Dike Lane (which runs south-east from the Hunsley crossroads); it is marked as an antiquity and named as a 'Double Dike' (see figure 3). It follows a slightly angled north-south alignment, appearing to curve slightly to the north-west as it approaches the lane. Immediately to the north, on the north side of the lane, the similar alignment coincides with a hollow way, and it runs as far as the western end of the deserted village at High Hunsley - it might be inferred from the map that the hollow way and the 'Double Dike' are the same monument, i.e. the hollow way perhaps representing the former ditch of the linear boundary. Deverell's research argues that this is indeed the case, and that it possibly once continued further south through Low Hunsley Farm as far as Weedley Dale to join the northern end of a complex of other linear boundaries at Riplingham (Deverell reference RY3; John Deverell, *pers. comm.*).
- 2.7 A much longer linear boundary runs between Riplingham and Little Weighton Commons, to the south-east of Little Hunsley Farm (Deverell RY5, RY6 & RY7) (see figure 3). It appears to originate some 400m to the south of the White Gap crossroads, starting with an alignment running north-east before tuning north to the road junction. It then continues north for some 700m before angling to the north-east. This section has a complex arrangement of ditches, with two, three and in parts four ditches evident - small lengths still survive as earthworks, although the majority are visible only as cropmarks. The final north-east/south-west section is made up of two parallel sections of double dike, and it continues north-east as far as Sample's Farm, with a separate similarly-aligned section a short distance to the south (John Deverell, *pers. comm.*). Much of this alignment is shown as an upstanding monument on the 1855 map.
- 2.8 It is interesting to note that there are references to other prehistoric dikes in the area. The 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" maps (sheets 244 and 225), for example, show a 'Double Dike' on the south side of the B1230 west of the Hunsley crossroads, and 'Hunsley Dike' on the same road to the east of Hunsley Cottage. It is not known whether these are related to other linear boundaries, now ploughed out.

Iron Age and Romano-British Periods (c.800 BC - AD c.410)

- 2.9 Several forms and types of Iron Age and Roman occupation have been identified from the cropmark evidence, suggesting that the Yorkshire Wolds was a densely settled and intensively farmed landscape at this time; the area was occupied by the Parisi tribe whose regional capital was located at Brough on the river Humber.
- 2.10 Iron Age and Roman sites are evident throughout and around the High Hunsley area. The excavations of Bronze Age barrows to the south-west of Ling Howe noted above revealed a substantial occupation site, represented by large quantities

of 4th century pottery, 726 coins dating from the 2nd-4th centuries AD, and a number of 4th century artefacts. Thirteen inhumation burials, of youths lying in shallow graves with no grave goods but the fills containing 4th century pottery, were also found. Other inhumations were all decapitated and buried in shallow graves, individually or in groups (Bartlett & Mackey 1973). The excavators suggested that the site may have possibly functioned as a Roman inland signal station, and was then used as a place of execution in the early 5th century. Bailey (1985) has also hypothesised that the site might represent a Roman temple or shrine with an associated cemetery. However, subsequent re-examination of the human remains suggests a later Anglo-Saxon date (see below). Several ditches to the north of the barrows were also confirmed as being part of an Iron Age rectilinear field system (Bartlett & Mackey 1973, 9), and this may well extend to the south of the B1230 road where similar linear cropmarks occur, roughly aligned on the road.

- 2.11 Many of the unexcavated enclosures and field systems on the Wolds, revealed by aerial photography, are likely to date to the Iron Age/Roman period, while others have been assigned to these periods on the basis of cropmark morphology and associated finds. For example, two sub-divided rectangular enclosures and a north-south aligned ditch to the north of High Hunsley are likely to be connected to an adjacent scatter of Roman pottery (HHER 7544 & 21678). It is therefore possible, and indeed probable, that cropmarks of enclosures and ditches seen to the south-east and east of Little Weighton and south-east of Rowley represent small Roman farmsteads. Other more complex cropmark sites, forming several conjoined enclosures with attached or radiating linear ditches of an associated field system, lie to the south-east of Middle Farm, extending towards Bluestone Bottom (HHER 3663), and south of Common Road (HHER 17882) - these are likely to represent larger farmsteads rather than the more regular 'ladder settlements'. The Middle Farm site also contains a possible Bronze Age round barrow (HHER 6348; see above) and it may be associated with a north-east/south-west aligned trackway which is visible as a double ditched cropmark. The Common Road site (HHER 17882) is particularly interesting, in that parts of an outlying field system lie to the east, bounded on one side by a triple ditched boundary which might imply it has late Bronze Age origins; it is likely that the field system extended further to the west to join with the main area of settlement although cropmarks have not yet been identified in this central field. Part of the Common Road complex (HHER 17882) was subject to a geophysical survey which confirmed that the below-ground archaeological features extend beyond the extent of the visible cropmarks (see below).

Anglo-Saxon Period (c.410-1066)

- 2.12 The end of the Roman period in East Yorkshire occurs in AD 410, which is when the military forces were withdrawn. However, there is some evidence to show that some of the villas and settlements on the Wolds continued to be occupied, and some of the earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows and earthworks were reused for burials (Fenton-Thomas 2005, 130-133). The known settlements and cemeteries seem to cluster around the edge of the Wolds, suggesting that the highest land was given over to pasture linked by a series of long distance trackways (Watkin 1983). The routes of some of these tracks still survive in the present landscape, either as parish or township boundaries and/or as green lanes.
- 2.13 The occurrence of specific place-name elements can be used to provide clues to the distribution of settlement and ethnic groups between the 4th and 9th centuries, and it is clear that many East Yorkshire villages and towns have their origins in the

Anglo-Saxon period. The extent of Anglian settlement can be seen through villages with suffixes such as *-ham* (meaning a village, homestead or manor), *-ton* (farmstead), and *-wic* (a village or dairy farm), while elements such as *-by* (a farmstead), *-thwaite* (a clearing), *-saeter* and *-booth* provide examples of Scandinavian settlement, many pre-fixed with personal names. The part played by the Danes in the colonisation of the marshy land is also emphasised by the frequency of minor names incorporating *-holm* (island) and *-carr* (boggy ground) (Gelling 1984, 50-52 & 73).

- 2.14 Five of the six medieval settlements in Rowley parish (Rowley, Little Weighton, Riplingham, Bentley and Hunsley) have English names and so may be Anglian in origin. All are etymologically connected with woodland and scrub and, although Anglo-Saxon place-names are common on the Wolds, the *-leah* place-name element is very rare (Manby 1980, 64); the fact that there are three in Rowley parish (Rowley, Bentley and Hunsley) suggests there was some woodland clearance in the Anglo-Saxon settlement phase. However, it is not known whether this was the clearance of primary woodland or the woodland that had later regenerated after the collapse of the Roman economic system. In contrast, the name of Risby, for example, the sixth medieval settlement in the parish, has Scandinavian origins and probably means 'the farm near the clearing', which suggests a later phase of clearance (Smith 1937, 205). The name Hunsley (also recorded as Hundeslege, Hundesley etc) is thought to mean either 'Hund's clearing' (from the Old English personal name 'Hund'), or 'the clearing belonging to the Hundred' (Smith 1937, 204). It has also been suggested that the name derives from the Anglo-Saxon 'hund' meaning a dog and 'leg' meaning a district or area (Nicholson 1926, 63).
- 2.15 The excavated site to the south-west of the Ling Howe long barrow also appears to have been re-used in the Anglo-Saxon period (HHER 3650). Bronze bucket mounts recovered from the site have been dated to this period and, most significantly, a re-examination of the skeletal material using radio-carbon dating has shown that the remains formed part of an Anglo-Saxon execution cemetery, the only known example from northern England (Buckberry & Hadley 2007).

The Medieval Period

- 2.16 During the medieval period, Hunsley township fell within the ecclesiastical parish of Rowley; the parish church is at Rowley, and a church is thought to have existed there by c.1150. The parish also contained the townships of Little Weighton, Riplingham, Rowley, Risby and Bentley (see figure 4). By the mid-19th century, the number of townships had been reduced to three (Little Weighton, Risby and Bentley), and in 1838, High Hunsley (or Hunsley) was defined as being a hamlet of Little Weighton township, containing a depopulated settlement. There were also other areas known as Low Hunsley and Little Hunsley within the township, but neither of these contained a settlement as at High Hunsley (Allison 1979, 140).
- 2.17 Within the larger parish, other depopulated settlements can be seen at Riplingham, Rowley and Risby (see figure 4). The reasons for desertion or depopulation are many and can include the enclosure of open fields, the conversion from an arable to a pastoral agricultural regime, a decline in population due to plague, crop failure or animal diseases, the rise of individualism, the policy of the major landowner, and deteriorating climatic conditions (Dyer 2010, 29). In many cases, it was a combination of several of these factors which led to desertion, and Neave (1993) has shown that, for East Yorkshire at least, a large number of desertions occurred between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries rather than during the medieval

period; this also applies to many of the villages on the Wolds (Harris 1958). At Rowley, the site of the former settlement is traditionally located to the west of the church, but to date there is no definite documentary or archaeological evidence for its extent or date. In contrast, part of the deserted settlement at Riplingham was excavated in 1956-57, revealing one 13th century building which was rebuilt twice before becoming completely ruined in the late 14th century, and several other late 15th-early 16th century buildings which saw five subsequent phases of rebuilding up to the mid-18th century (Wacher 1966); the village saw gradual decline rather than one phase of specific desertion (Harris 1968, 14-15) (see figure 5).

- 2.18 The 1086 Domesday Book records that Hunsley was shared equally between the bishop of Durham as a berewick (outlying estate) of Welton, and Hugh son of Baldric, each holding 2½ carucates (c.300 acres) of land; Hugh's land was held by Gam before the Conquest. Hugh was a trusted official of William I and he held extensive estates throughout Yorkshire and Lincolnshire - his Hunsley land was part of his Little Weighton holding. On his land, in 1086, there were two plough teams, and six villagers with two more plough teams (Farrer 1912, 216 & 277). Hugh's land passed to Robert de Stuteville soon after the Conquest; the estate was taken back by the King in 1088, but in 1100 it was given to Durham priory.
- 2.19 In 1284-85 the priory was said to hold 4½ of the five carucates of land in Hunsley (i.e. c.540 out of c.600 acres), and the under-tenant was Ralph of Babthorpe (Allison 1979, 144). By 1316, the priory was named as the sole owners of the whole of the township (Farrer 1916, 499; Clay 1935, 19), and they may have established a monastic grange in the area from which to manage their sheep grazing (see below). Unfortunately, the printed accounts for Durham priory in the 14th and 15th centuries are not particularly informative, and they make only passing references to tenants at Hunsley. Of most interest is an entry in 1324-25 relating to a 'molendi' or mill (in this case a windmill) at Hunsley (Fowler 1898, 168); no later references to this mill have been found, and its specific location is unknown.
- 2.20 In 1377, there were 24 poll tax payers at Hunsley, a similar number to Riplingham although roughly half the number of those recorded at Little Weighton, Bentley and Risby (Allison 1979, 143). In 1381 there were 25 tax payers at Hunsley (Lloyd 1909, 335), and all would have been tenants of Durham priory; this tax was levied on those aged 15, at three groats (one shilling) per head. However, adjustments could be made within a township, with the minimum payment, for the poorest people, set at one groat (four old pence), provided the total sum raised was the equivalent of one shilling per head (Lloyd 1909, 318-19). So at Hunsley, for example, Agnes Frankish paid two shillings, but her servant only paid four pence.

<i>Poll tax 1381 'Hundeslay' (Surnames have been left as given in original)</i>	
John Cawode & wife	3 shillings
John Elynor & wife	3 shillings
Isabella Elynor ('his wife' i.e. the wife of Robert below?)	1 shilling
Robert Elynor	1 shilling
Robert Lewyn & wife	3 shillings
Robert Lawys & wife	3 shillings
Richard Ridalle & wife	2 shillings
Thomas Galway & wife	1 shilling 4 pence
Agnes Frankysch	2 shillings
Robert son of above	1 shilling
Robert Cawod & wife	1 shilling 4 pence
Adam Hundeslay & wife	1 shilling

William Lewys	6 pence
John Lewyn	6 pence
Elizabeth Schephyrd	1 shilling
Elena Ybson	1 shilling
William servant of Agnes Frankish	4 pence

- 2.21 From this table, it can be seen that the amount due for the 25 people at Hunsley was 25 shillings, but the tax paid came to 26 shillings. Assuming Agnes Frankish's son and servant lived with her, there were perhaps around 14 individual households at Hunsley in 1381. It is interesting to note that the 25 tax payers share ten or eleven surnames, and one is called 'Hundeslay' indicating his family came from the village; nearly 300 years later, in 1672, six East Riding settlements, including Beverley and Walkington, had families with the surname Hunsley (Neave *et al* 2015).
- 2.22 Little is known about the open field system that would have been associated with the medieval village. Both Riplingham and Little Weighton had several large open fields and it is assumed that Hunsley also had fields to the north and south of the village; the reference to ploughs in the 1086 Domesday Book implies such. However, large parts of the township were given over to sheep walks (areas of pasture where sheep could graze) and rabbit warrens, and in c.1530 most were included in 'a certain pasture or sheep ground called Hunsley pasture' (Allison 1979, 150) (see below). By 1651 the majority of the township was described as being mostly enclosed, i.e. divided into manageable fields bounded by hedges, although in 1685 a 'North Field' was still a single unit of 240 acres (HHC U DDFX/1/36).

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

- 2.23 In the Elizabethan period, Harthill wapentake was divided into four parts named after the beacons which had been erected on various high points (Allison 1976, 132). The beacon at Hunsley was an important location in the 1536-37 uprising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, notably as the meeting place for a large number of troops on 12th October, St Wilfrid's day, 1537 although the number is unlikely to have been anywhere near the figure of 3,000 that was claimed (Bush 1996, 33-34; Callaghan 2009, 55; Moorhouse 2002, 111). In the late 16th century there were said to be two beacons at Hunsley, which took light from the beacon at Bainton, and gave it to the beacon at Holme (Nicholson 1887, 9 & 41-42). Hunsley beacon is marked on a plan of 1764, located in a field to the south-west of what is now Brick Dike Lane, on the south side of the B1230 road (photocopy in possession of Dr Susan Neave - see figure 6C). The beacon structure is illustrated by Nicholson (1887, 43) and is also shown in some detail on a sketch plan of Low Hunsley dating to c.1772 (HHC U DDDU/10/46), as well as on Greenwood's 1817 map (see figures 10A and 6E). It is assumed that it was utilised as part of the chain of warning beacons put in place to warn of Napoleonic invasion in the early 19th century (Sanderson 2002). Hunsley beacon is said to have fallen to pieces in around 1830 (Bulmer 1892, 703), although the field in which it stood is still called 'Beacon Close' on the 1838 tithe map (TNA IR 29/41/105; TNA 30/41/105). A modern beacon, erected to mark the millennium in 2000, stands further to the west, on the north side of the B1230 road.
- 2.24 Durham priory received rents of over £11 from Hunsley in 1535, and the estate was leased to Sir William Percy in c.1530 and Sir Marmaduke Constable in 1538; the latter lease included a house as well as pasture for 720 sheep (Allison 1979, 145 & 150). The priory was dissolved in 1539-40, as part of the country-wide Dissolution of the Monasteries, and its estates passed to the Crown.

- 2.25 The village at Hunsley was probably largely, if not wholly, depopulated before the Dissolution, with most of the land having been cleared to become sheep pasture (Allison 1979, 144 & 150). A reference in 1570 to '*the Grange called Hunsley or Hundesley Grange*' may suggest that the priory had previously established a monastic grange for sheep farming, with the remnant of the village abandoned as part of the process (Susan Neave, *pers. comm.*). Evidence to suggest that the priory was not actually farming the land themselves is revealed by the proceedings of a court case of 1534. A case of 'murder and mayhem' held in the Court of Star Chamber in 1534 highlights a feud between the two major East Riding families, the Percys and the Constables, who leased the land in the 1530s (see above). The evidence given in the case includes a reference to '*a certayne pasture or schepe grounde called Hundelely pasture, lying in the paryshe of Rowley*' which Sir William Percy had been leasing from the priory for the previous five years - it was alleged that Sir Marmaduke Constable the younger, son of Sir Robert, '*had entred in to the same pasture ryotously ... with a great nombre of ryotous persons*' causing Percy to fear that if he or his servants had gone there they might have been '*murdered or slayne*' (Brown 1914, 19).
- 2.26 Ownership of Hunsley in the decades after the Dissolution is complex, but it has been summarised by Allison (1979, 144). In 1544 it was let to Edward Bayles, who had been a previous tenant, and John Bellow. A large estate in Hunsley belonged to the Rossetor family by 1558, when Alice Rossetor was licensed to grant nearly 700 acres there to be used by Edward and George Rossetor. The grant refers to two messuages (houses, outbuildings and yards), 60 acres of meadow and 600 acres of pasture in Hundesley in the tenure of John Elglesfelde and Lancelot Alford Esq (*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1557-58*, 345). In 1576 Edward and George Rossetor apparently granted it to Richard Rossetor, who in the same year acquired Hunsley manor from Thomas Middleton; when the manor had been sold to Middleton by William Plumpton in 1570 the legal document refers to the '*Manor of Hunsley al[ia]s Hundesley, and the Grange called Hunsley al[ia]s Hundesley Grange with lands in same and in Rowley*' (*Feet of Fines*, part 1, 377). 'Hunsley House' is named on Saxton's Yorkshire map of 1577 (see figure 6A), and this is presumably one or both of the houses mentioned in 1558, and may also be the site of the grange. The property was held by Christopher Legard at his death in 1602, and Robert Legard had 249 acres in Hunsley in 1611. The Legards then conveyed the manor to William Rokeby in 1632 but recovered it in 1653, when it comprised over 500 acres. It is not known when the Legards finally disposed of it.
- 2.27 The parish registers or transcripts for Rowley survive only from the early 17th century, and are not complete. However, they do throw up a handful of names of Hunsley residents in the first half of the 17th century; Edward Browne had children baptised 1607-08, Ellen Smith, widow, was buried in 1631, John Sparke died in 1634, and Rowland Burton is mentioned in 1635 (www.findmypast.co.uk). A tithe case of 1606-08 concerning Marmaduke Browne, a yeoman farmer from Hunsley, includes witnesses with the surnames Sparke and Smith. This case concerned non-payment of tithes due to the rector of Rowley, especially those on sheep, Browne claiming that he had taken the animals to Kirk Ella where they were lambed. He also claimed that the mare or mares he had were used by him or his servants for '*trayling of water*' for domestic use at his house, and also for riding to market and other places to obtain provisions for himself and his family. There are also references to him cutting down wood and hedgerows at Hunsley etc '*in the lytle wood ... behind his own dwelling house and the lodge where Henry Browne dwelt*', and to burning wood as firewood for brewing and baking (BIHR

CP.H.371A). Henry Browne must have been the excommunicant buried 'we know not where nor by whom around the beginning of 1608' (www.findmypast.co.uk).

- 2.28 A name that occurs in the parish registers in 1637 is William Jackson of Hunsley, whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in May that year (www.findmypast.co.uk). A year later his family sailed to Massachusetts with the Puritan rector of Rowley, Reverend Ezekiel Rogers, where they founded a settlement they named Rowley. Nicholas Jackson of Hunsley has also been identified as another of the early landholders in Rowley in Massachusetts. The majority of those who sailed with Rogers in 1638 came from other parishes, notably Holme on Spalding Moor (Allen 1981, 246-249). In the following year (1639) Ezekiel, son of John Northend of Hunsley, and two of Ezekiel's sisters, Margaret and Joan, also joined the settlers in Massachusetts (ancestry.co.uk: message board regarding Ezekiel Northend).
- 2.29 In 1651, when Hunsley manor was in the hands of William Rokeby but leased to his sister, it was described as being '*very near 600 acres, most part inclosed*'. The rental value was given as £120, but had it been in the West Riding, where the Rokebys had other land, '*it would give about £200 a year*' (HHC U DDBL/20/16). William Rokeby's sister Mary was married to William Legard (Burke 1844, 451-2) and the Legards did not in fact dispose of the estate as it passed by marriage to Alexander Montgomery, who then sold it in 1715 (see below). The Legards' mid-17th century holding was the basis for what is referred to below as the **High Hunsley** estate. John Northend's estate at Hunsley, purchased in 1601 from William Hungate who had in turn purchased it from John Hotham and his wife Mary in 1584, formed the basis for what became the **Low Hunsley** estate (Allison 1979, 145). A third estate in the township, **Little Hunsley**, belonged to Sir Michael Warton who died in 1725 (Allison 1979, 145). The division between the three estates is shown on figure 9.
- 2.30 Hunsley is not identified separately in the Hearth Tax returns of 1672. However using names and places from the Rowley registers, it is possible to identify a group of three entries in the return for Little Weighton which must represent Hunsley. These are Mrs Northend (who had a two-hearth house), John Kemp (one hearth) and Robert Skirne (one hearth) (Neave *et al* 2015, 220). John Northend had purchased the manor of Little Weighton (where the Northends had a five-hearthed house in 1672) in 1585 and in 1601 he purchased what became the Low Hunsley estate (Allison 1979, 145 & 148; Neave *et al* 2015, 220); he died in 1604. His son John was living at Riplingham when his children were baptised, but was described as being '*of Hunsley*' when he died in 1624. Another John Northend '*of Hunsley*' had a daughter, Elizabeth, who was baptised in 1640. Mr John Northend of Hunsley was buried at Rowley in 1665 and Mrs Jane Northend of Hunsley, widow (presumably the Mrs Hunsley occupying the two-hearthed house in 1672), in 1684. Mr Richard Northend of Hunsley and his wife Frances had a son baptised in 1688 (www.findmypast.co.uk).

The High Hunsley Estate

- 2.31 In 1685 Alexander Montgomery of Welton and his wife Bridget leased the property known as the Manor of Hunsley to Willoughby Hickman of Gainsborough and Christopher Drewery of Middlethorpe, for one year, for a peppercorn rent; it comprised a messuage or farm, closes called North Field (240 acres), West Close (40 acres), Inge Close (50 acres), Calfe Close (10 acres), New Intack (30 acres), South Close (28 acres), and East Pasture (86 acres) (i.e. a total of 484 acres), together with a coney (rabbit) warren and sheep walk (HHC U DDFX/1/36). These lands were in 'Upper and Lower Hunsley' and in the occupation of John Coates.

The witnesses to the transaction included Mary Legard. Bridget Montgomery, wife of Alexander Montgomery, was the daughter of William Rokeby (Mary Legard's brother) and his wife Frances (née Hickman) (Burke 1844, 451-2). This relationship confirms that it was the Legard estate that Alexander and Bridget Montgomery held in 1685.

- 2.32 In 1715 Alexander Montgomery of Welton, esquire, sold the estate to Richard Tate, gentleman, of Laytham in the parish of Aughton (East Yorkshire). The description of the holding was the same as in 1685 (although the place was written as Upper or Low 'Hunslow') and the estate was said to be late in the tenure of John Coates or his assigns (RDB D/379/635); an Elizabeth Coates of Hunsley was buried at Rowley in 1694 (www.findmypast.co.uk).
- 2.33 Richard Tate, the owner from 1715, was certainly living at Hunsley by 1724 (RDB H/605/1220). Given that the 1672 Hearth Tax shows there was no significant house surviving at Hunsley at that time (Allison 1979, 145; Neave *et al*/2015, 220), Richard Tate must have either lived in a house built since then, or in one of the two modest single hearth dwellings which had been considerably enlarged. Warburton's plan of Yorkshire for 1720 marks 'Hunslet House', although it is difficult to be sure of its precise location (see figure 6B), and a later map dated 1735 only shows a house and farmstead at the east end of the deserted village where 'Hunsley Cottage' was later to be located in the mid-19th century (1735 plan in possession of Mowforth family) (see below and figure 7). It is therefore likely that Tate's new or enlarged house was that shown in 1735 to the east of the village site. This could be confirmed by Lythe who, writing in 1992, remarked that Hunsley House, built by John Hornby/Fawsitt in the early 19th century on the west side of the deserted village, '*presumably replaced the obviously ancient stone-built farmhouse with its cellar and legendary tunnel*' (Lythe 1992, 27). The present owners of High Hunsley Hall, built in recent years on the site of the earlier house, also confirm that there were cellars which had to be infilled (information from the Mowforth family).
- 2.34 In 1724 there was a transaction between Richard Tate 'late of Latham ... but now of Upper Hunsley' and John Fawsitt of Hull, gent., concerning '*all that Great Close or parcel of ground commonly known as East pasture als. feeding pasture*' which measured 200 acres in Lower Hunsley (RDB H/605/1220). In 1685 the 'East Pasture' had measured only 86 acres (HHC U DDFX/1/36) but by 1724 it probably included some or all of the area previously described as coney warren and sheep walk. Evidence for sheep farming at Hunsley at this time can be seen in 1726, when two women from Walkington were charged with the theft of wool, the property of Richard Tate (ERAO QSF/72/B/4). By his will dated 1726, Richard Tate left his 500 acre estate at Hunsley to Hugh Fawsitt, his nephew (RDB N/143/312), who was also a nephew of the above-mentioned John Fawsitt. The Fawsitt family originally owned land at Paull and Thorngumbald in the late 17th century, but by the early 18th century they were rich enough to expand considerably. For example, John Fawsitt spent £2,310 on the manor of Thorngumbald in 1720 as well as purchasing the above 200 acres at Hunsley from Richard Tate in 1723 (HHC introductory notes, collection U DDFX).
- 2.35 Hugh Fawsitt clearly had social aspirations, and wanted to make changes to his recently acquired Hunsley estate. A plan of the estate was therefore made showing these proposed changes (1735 plan in possession of Mowforth family). The 'explanation' on the plan states that 'the lordship' lay in a large sheep walk and a warren and a large pasture to the east side, together with two large meadow closes called North Close and South Close. Hugh's intention was to enclose the

sheep walk and pasture into smaller closes. These divisions were marked on the plan, with 'names given to them according to fancy' with little circles drawn 'as places pitched upon to make ponds for water'. Associated with the new or enlarged house on the site of the later Hunsley Cottage was a fold yard ('H F' on the plan), court ('C'), garden ('G'), and north and south nurseries ('N N' and 'S N'). The 1735 plan shows that the garden lay in a rectangular strip of ground to the south of the complex, with the farm buildings, depicted as several ranges and another detached structure, possibly the house, to the north (see figure 7). There is a smaller north-south aligned building to the north again within a small square enclosure, and to the north again is a larger detached east-west building in the triangular-shaped south nursery; the north nursery is on the north side of the Walkington road with a line of trees along the northern boundary. Some of the proposed boundaries are edged with trees, and it is reported that it was Hugh Fawsitt who planted the avenue of trees along the Walkington road (Lythe 1992, 26). It is assumed that this farm and house was that built by Richard Tate after 1715, although to what extent it was enlarged or improved by Hugh Fawsitt is unknown.

- 2.36 A written survey gives the acreages of the proposed divisions shown on the 1735 map, as follows (HHC U DDCV/86/1):

The series of numbers, with the name of the place, which begin at the House & fold Yard and end on the south close; being referred to on the Map where you may see the situation of each close: As is intended they shall be cult. if the Pasture and Walk be made with smaller closes.

		A	R	P
1	House & Fold Yard	00	1	03
2	Garden	00	2	01
3	Courting	00	3	22
4	South Nursery	00	2	12
5	North Nursery	00	2	25
		<hr/>		
		02	3	23
6	North Close	30	2	23
<i>Pasture Divisions</i>				
7	Broad Flatt	61	3	26
8	East Close	24	2	23
9	Nook Close	27	0	27
10	Thorn Hill	37	1	10
11	Near Field	37	1	10
		<hr/>		
		188	1	16

The North side of the Walk from Cave Road: begin at the east side

12	Long Close	33	2	28
13	Intack	33	3	02
14	Walk Field	34	2	09
15	Crook end	13	0	00
		<hr/>		
		114	3	39

South side of the Walk from Cave Road begin at the west side

16	Rough Close	24	1	27
17	Burrow Close	24	0	26
18	Nabb End	25	3	20
19	Beacon Hill	27	0	31
20	South Heigh	20	1	03
		<hr/>		
		121	3	27

21	<i>South Close</i>	45	1	32
	<i>The Whole Survey</i>	504	1	00

Note

<i>The North side of the Walk containing</i>	114	3	39
<i>The South side of the Walk containing</i>	121	3	27

<i>In all</i>	236	3	26
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- 2.37 In his 1743 return to the archbishop of York, the incumbent of Rowley noted that only two families lived at Hunsley (Ollard & Walker 1929, 30). One of these would have been the Fawsitts at High Hunsley, the other the tenant of Low Hunsley (see below). The same figure was given in 1764 (Annesley & Hoskin 1998, 194).
- 2.38 From Hugh Fawsitt, the High Hunsley estate passed to his son, also called Hugh, who died in 1752 at the age of 47, and is commemorated by a monument in Rowley church (East Yorkshire Family History Society (undated), 27). That year the house and farm with its 504 acres was leased to Thomas Hornby of Coleby, Lincolnshire, yeoman, for seven years, at an annual rent of £180. He was permitted to plough up 60 acres of the close called the 'Feeding Pasture' in the first year and for a further five years (HHC U DDFF/1/95). Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire depicts a substantial property, named as 'Hunsley', which presumably represents the Fawsitt house; apart from this building, there is also a 'Warren House' at Low Hunsley and another building off the north-west angle of the Hunsley cross roads, as well as the 'Beacon' (see figure 6D).
- 2.39 By her will dated 1802 Mary Burton (née Fawsitt), then the owner of the estate, left High Hunsley to John Hornby, son of Thomas, and apparently a relative, on condition that he changed his name to Fawsitt (HHC, introductory notes, collection U DDFF; HCC U DDFF[2]/32). The Hornbys were clearly an enterprising and prosperous farming family, and they also had extensive estates in nearly Little Weighton, North Dalton and Walkington (Lythe 1992, 26-27). It must have been John Hornby/Fawsitt who, before his death in 1812, built Hunsley House on the west side of the deserted village to reflect their increasing wealth and influence, replacing the presumably old-fashioned and inconveniently laid out Fawsitt farmstead shown on the 1735 map to the east. This new house is named on Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire (and seemingly depicted as a U-shaped range open to the east) (see figure 6E), and also on Bryant's 1829 map of Yorkshire, while the 1838 tithe map shows a square structure (see figure 8). A Robert Fawsitt was living at Hunsley House in 1834 (Electoral rolls, 1834), and in 1837 the estate was made up of about 329 acres of arable, 126 acres of meadow or pasture, and almost 49 acres woodland (HHC U DDCV/199/62).
- 2.40 The estate is depicted and described in detail on the 1838 Hunsley tithe map and apportionment (TNA IR 29/41/105; TNA 30/41/105), when it comprised 504 acres (see figure 8). All of the land within the 'hamlet of Hunsley' was owned by Robert and Ann Fawsitt, and occupied by Robert Fawsitt. The majority of the estate was cultivated as grass, seeds and wood, with smaller amounts of wheat and turnips. The largest single dwelling was the recently constructed Hunsley House, which had smaller enclosures or paddocks to the east and west protected by short shelter belts; it is interesting to note that no farm buildings appear to have been built at this date. The presumed landscape improvements undertaken by the family after they acquired the estate in 1802 can be seen in the belts of woodland

along the northern, eastern and south-western boundaries of the hamlet, as well as others round the field to the north of the house named as 'Horse Pasture'. The 1838 tithe map also shows that the former Fawsitt farmstead to the east is now much diminished, with only two small buildings shown within an area of woodland named as 'South Close Plantation'; these buildings were presumably occupied by farm labourers and possibly servants.

- 2.41 In 1841, when the first census was taken, Hunsley House was occupied by Robert Fawsitt with two female and two male servants living in (TNA 107/1219/13 p.5). By 1851, when it belonged to Ann and Mary Fawsitt, co-heirs of John Hornby/Fawsitt, the farm was let to Riplingham-born William Thompson, aged 38, who was described as a farmer of 471 acres employing 12 labourers (TNA HO/107/2359 p.9); in addition to his wife Catherine, two house servants and nine farm labourers lived in.
- 2.42 The first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map covering High Hunsley was surveyed in 1851-52 and published in 1855 (see figure 9). In addition to containing a useful depiction of the earthworks at the deserted village site (see below), it also shows that farm buildings had now been built at Hunsley House, comprising three main ranges set around a fold yard open to the south, with a circular pond to the south side of the yard (see figure 11 top). To the east, the building named as 'Hunsley Cottage' is not in the same position as the small building shown in 1838, and so this must be a recent construction; the other building to the north adjacent to the Walkington Road is still depicted however. The long garden to the south of Hunsley Cottage is also shown, and the nurseries either side of the road are depicted as orchards. Oblique aerial photographs held by the Mowforth family show that Hunsley Cottage was an impressive two storey hipped roof structure of early 19th century date, while the building to the north is a more traditional two storey structure with a pitched roof.
- 2.43 In 1861, William Thompson was still living at Hunsley House, and is described as a farmer of 455 acres employing four labourers and seven 'yearly' servants - the household comprised William and his wife, a foreman, a waggoner, three ploughboys, a groom, a shepherd, two agricultural labourers, a cook, a dairymaid and housemaid (TNA RG 9/3567, p.9-10); although all these people are listed under the same house, it is assumed that the foreman and other agricultural workers were accommodated in other buildings within the farm complex. A number of other buildings are also noted in the census at High Hunsley or in the immediate area. Two agricultural labourers and their families were living at 'The Mount', and John Anderson, a steam machine owner, was living at 'Snowdrop Cottage' (TNA RG 9/3567, p.8-9); it is assumed that 'The Mount' was the rather grand 'Hunsley Cottage' depicted in 1855, while 'Snowdrop Cottage' was the other house just to the north of this.
- 2.44 The information for Hunsley contained within the 1871 census is rather confusing (TNA RG 10/4767, p.2-3). A John W J Bartram, born in Elloughton, is listed at High Hunsley (i.e. Hunsley House) as a 35 year old farmer of 600 acres employing nine labourers and six boys, with four living-in as well as three domestic servants; it is assumed that he had replaced William Thompson as tenant at the farm. An Alfred Bartram, presumably a relation, is also listed as a farmer in a separate property, assumed to be at Little Hunsley (see below). 'Shepherd Cottage' was occupied by Robert Clarke (a 31 year old shepherd) and his young family, while Charles Thackray, a farm bailiff with 240 acres and his family were listed at 'High Hunsley'. It seems likely that Charles Thackray was at Hunsley Cottage and the shepherd Robert Clarke was in the house to the north.

- 2.45 The Bartrams continued to farm at High Hunsley for many years. John W J Bartram was there in both 1881 (TNA RG 11/4739, p.13) and 1891, when he is latterly simply described as a gentleman - he lived there with his wife, four sons and two daughters (TNA RG 12/3906, p.10). There were a number of other cottages housing agricultural labourers and a shepherd in High Hunsley by this time, but it is not possible to identify precisely where they were living. The only other farmer listed in the township in 1891 was Robert Hornsey at Low Hunsley. The Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1890 (sheet 225/1) shows that the farm complex at Hunsley House had expanded since 1855 (see figure 11 bottom), with the construction of additional ranges, including one through the centre of the yard with what is assumed to be a large horse engine shed at its south end. The 'Hunsley Cottages' and the garden, as well as the house to the north, are still depicted.
- 2.46 Hunsley House was empty when the census was taken in 1901. John Freeman, an agricultural labourer, and his young family were living at 'High Hunsley', presumably the cottage to the north of Hunsley Cottage, while Arthur Tyson (the hind or farm foreman) and his family and four agricultural boarders were at the large 'cottage' shown in the aerial photographs (TNA RG 13/4460, p.13-14). By this time, three other farm labourers' cottages had been built in the area, at Hunsley Slack, almost certainly those depicted on the 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" map (sheet 225/1) adjacent to Rasp Clump at the junction of Brick Dike Lane and the Ripplingham road (much later called Raspberry Cottages).
- 2.47 In the 1911 census, the head of household at Hunsley House was absent, but Margaret Bartram 'sister' was there, acting as a housekeeper, together with a maid, groom, and one boarder from Germany (TNA 1911 census data) - at this time, Hunsley House had ten main rooms. The farm foreman (William Jessop) and his family, together with two horsemen and a waggoner, lived separately, presumably at the Hunsley Cottage depicted on the aerial photograph - this property had eight rooms. The building to the north comprised two separate cottages also occupied by agricultural workers (one with four rooms and the other with five), and other workers lived in the three cottages at Hunsley Slack.
- 2.48 Although the Fawsitts had not been resident at Hunsley House since the 1840s, the farm remained in their ownership until 1933. Anne Fawsitt married J D Ferguson in 1866, and she took the additional surname Ferguson. She died in 1882 and ten years later her trustee assigned her share to Anne Holt, her niece. Anne married Henry Chater, who took the additional name Fawsitt. Both died in 1933 and in 1936 Hunsley House farm, then comprising 525 acres, was sold to Mr E V Stephenson (Allison 1979, 144-145). Mr Stephenson, a seed merchant, was also a keen horse trainer and rider, and he established a stud farm at Hunsley House (Brooke 2016, 48-49). Around 1942 he is said to have planted about $\frac{3}{4}$ acres which was the site of two old cottages near the stable yard and farm buildings, with comfrey, which he used as part of the diet for his thoroughbred horses (Hills 1976, chapter 2). The cottages referred to must have been to those that had previously housed farm labourers. Mr Stephenson died in 1974.
- 2.49 The Mowforths began farming at Hunsley House in 1927 (*East Riding Farmer's Journal* November 1971, 17). In 1943 they were advertising for a shepherd and horseman to live in (*Hull Daily Mail* 23rd November 1943). A reservoir was built at High Hunsley in the late 1940s (*Hull Daily Mail* 20th January 1950). In 1971 M Mowforth & Sons Ltd farmed at both High Hunsley and Spaldington (near Howden). At High Hunsley and a small farm at North Newbald they were growing several cash crops - sprouts, potatoes and peas, together with wheat and barley.

At that date there were no sheep, although a pedigree flock of Leicesters was kept until 1965 (*East Riding Farmer's Journal* November 1971, 17-32). The Mowforth family are now at High Hunsley Hall, built in recent years on the former site of the Fawsitt 1735 farmstead and the later 'Hunsley Cottage'.

The Low Hunsley Estate

- 2.50 As already described above, John Northend purchased an estate at Low Hunsley in 1601 and his descendants retained it until 1761 when it was sold to Robert Duesbery (Allison 1979, 145). The Duesbury family were originally seamen and merchants from Scarborough, and in the 1760s Robert Duesbery built up a considerable family estate around Scarborough and at Hunsley and Riplingham (HHC introductory notes, collection U DDDU). The Low Hunsley estate comprised a house, two stables, a helm (barn), garden and several closes (named as 'Beacon Close', 'Rye Close', 'New Close', 'Four Mark Close' and 'North Close') together with a large coney or rabbit warren called Hunsley Warren; the estate was around 390 acres of which the warren occupied around 340 acres (HHC U DDDU/10/46; Harris 1971, 438). The tenant was John Levitt, who had taken a 14 year lease in 1758 (HHC U DDCV/199/59).
- 2.51 The house mentioned in 1761 must have been the two-hearth house occupied by Mrs Northend recorded in the 1672 Hearth Tax. A sketch elevation on a plan of Low Hunsley, made in c.1772, shows a substantial two storey house, presumably a later re-build by Robert Duesbury (HHC U DDU/10/46). Shortly afterwards, Thomas Jefferys' plan of 1771 labels the building as 'Warren House' (see figures 10A and 6D), and it was described as being 'small and inconvenient' (Harris 1961, 86). There are numerous references to poaching from the warren during the 18th century (e.g. ERAO QSF/2/B/3; QSF/293/B/1). In the 1790s, over 3,000 rabbits were sold from the warren in some years, and 2,300 couples were taken in 1801 (HHC U DDDU/10/55; Harris 1971, 438-42; Harris 1961, 86). John Levitt and his wife lived at Low Hunsley, where she died in 1750 and he in 1786 (East Yorkshire Family History Society (undated), 10) but another John Levitt, presumably his son, lived elsewhere and paid a man to look after the warren (HHC U DDDU/10/69).
- 2.52 The warren was reclaimed in c.1803, following the enclosure of neighbouring Riplingham township where the Duesberys also held land (Harris 1971, 442). Plans were drawn up for Thomas Duesbery in 1801-03 showing the former warren being sub-divided and hedged into closes (HHC U DDDU/10/10; HHC U DDDU/10/18; Harris 1961, figure 33) (see figure 10B). A total of 44 acres were planted with trees in 1811-12 on the steeper valley sides and in shelter belts, and a new house and farmstead were built on the site of the old Warren House (Allison 1979, 143 & 150; Harris 1961, 86-88; Harris 1971, 442-443). A detailed plan of 1817 shows the new farm complex together with all the new enclosures (ERAO DDX 698/2) (see figure 10C). The estate is not shown on the 1838 tithe map (see figure 8) because the tithes of the farm had been replaced by a corn rent of about £16 in 1801 (Allison 1979, 152).
- 2.53 When the census was taken in 1851, Richard Brough was the tenant, farming 350 acres and employing 12 labourers (TNA HO/107/2359 p.9). The 1855 Ordnance Survey maps (sheets 224 & 225) label the fields as 'Hunsley', and depict the regularly laid-out farmstead with its three-sided shelter belt (see figure 9). The 1861 census notes that Richard Brough farmed 342 acres and employed five labourers and four servants (TNA RG 9/3567, p.10). The estate was sold by W D T Duesbery to W H Harrison-Broadley in 1868 and the Harrison-Broadley family retained it until the mid-20th century (Allison 1979, 145); the 1868 sale was marked

by the production of another detailed plan showing the estate, field names and the farm complex (ERAO DDHB/35/109). In 1891 Robert Hornsey was the tenant farmer (TNA RG 12/3906, p.10), and in 1911 it was John S Hornsey (TNA 1911 census data). Some of the farm workers lived in three cottages called Low Hunsley Cottages which had been built on the Riplingham road adjacent to the farm entrance between 1855 and 1890.

The Little Hunsley Estate

- 2.54 Sir Michael Warton of Beverley, who died in 1725, held an estate of 137 acres at Hunsley which in 1775 passed to the Pennyman family. It was sold in 1785 to John Sykes and thereafter held by the Sykes family of West Ella (Allison 1979, 145). A plan of 1801 shows it was still owned by John Sykes (HHC U DDDU/10/10). No building is shown on Greenwoods' 1817 map (see figure 6E), but an unnamed house at Little Hunsley is marked on Bryant's map of 1829 and was presumably that occupied in 1851 by James Hepple who then farmed 190 acres and had two farm labourers, both of whom lived in (TNA HO/107/2359 p.10). The 1855 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 225) shows the compact estate of seven fields named as 'Little Hunsley' with the regularly laid-out farmstead towards the centre of the east side with a linear shelter belt to its north, all lying to the east of Hunsley Cottage (see figure 9). The estate is not shown on the earlier 1838 tithe map (see figure 8) because the tithes of the farm had been replaced by a corn rent of about £16 in 1801 (Allison 1979, 152).
- 2.55 In 1861, a John Curtis is named at 'High Hunsley' as being a farmer of 191 acres, and this is presumably Little Hunsley (TNA RG 9/3567, p.9-10). A later advertisement in September 1866 notes that a Mr J R Curtois of Hunsley was having to sell all his stock (horses, cattle and ewes), household furniture, dairy utensils etc, as he was leaving the area (*Beverley & East Riding Recorder*, 29th September 1866). In 1871, an Alfred Bartram (presumably a relation of John Bartram at High Hunsley, see above) is listed at the site as a farmer of 514 acres, with six labourers and four lads employed, although only two female servants and two farm servants lived in; the acreage implies that he also farmed land elsewhere (TNA RG 10/4767, p.2-3). In that year Alfred Bartram had '*80 choice three-shear, black faced, splendid horned Scotch mountain sheep*' for sale at Hull sheep market (*Hull & East Counties Herald* 14th December 1871). In 1920 the Little Hunsley estate was sold by the Sykes family to William Agar (Allison 1979, 145).

The Deserted Village at High Hunsley and its Environs

- 2.56 In terms of academic or archaeological interest, apart from a few limited documentary references, there appears to be little information relating to the deserted village at High Hunsley prior to the middle of the 19th century.
- 2.57 Precisely when the village was established is unknown, but the presence of six villagers with two ploughs on Hugh son of Baldric's land in 1086 suggests that a settlement was already in place by that date, and place-name evidence implies that it could have originated in the 6th or 7th centuries, and be associated with the clearance of woodland and scrub. As noted above, the whole of the township was owned by Durham priory from 1316, but they also owned half of it at the time of Domesday and the majority by 1284-85. So for most of the medieval period, the village fell under the control of the priory. Documentary references to the village are unfortunately limited - a windmill is mentioned in 1324-25, there were 24 poll tax payers in 1377, and 25 in 1381; the latter suggests perhaps 14 households in the village. A reference in 1570 implies that the priory may have established a

grange for sheep farming in the township, perhaps in the village itself, and the conversion of the village's arable fields to sheep pasture might well have started and ultimately been responsible for the desertion of the village. It seems clear from the limited number of available references that the village was already completely or mostly deserted before the township passed to the crown in the 1540s as a result of the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

- 2.58 The later documentary material provides useful information relating to the subsequent history of the village site. For example, the 1764 plan showing the road from Newbald to Little Weighton (photocopy in possession of Susan Neave; see figure 6C) marks the site of the existing Hunsley crossroads; the route shown continuing on to Little Weighton is actually Brick Dike Lane while the road marked as 'to Beverly' is the present B1230. Just to the south-east of the crossroads, a second route is shown running parallel to the Beverley road. Comparison with the archaeological earthwork survey (see Chapter 3 below) and modern colour aerial photography (Google Earth) suggests that this second, un-named, lane possibly represents the west end of the main east-west route through the former village.
- 2.59 The same 1764 plan shows a gate across Brick Dike Lane named as 'Hunsley Gate', and a second gate further to the south-east where the road bifurcates towards Little Weighton and Riplingham. The name 'Hunsley Gate' may be significant in that evidence from West Yorkshire shows that gates were often placed on township and also hamlet boundaries, and provide evidence for a right of way having existed during the medieval period (Moorhouse 1981, 643-646; Moorhouse 1986, 12-13). The main function of these gates was to prevent livestock from wandering, and so these were frequently on the edges of field systems, where principal rights of way passed, for example, from enclosed fields to open commons. Individual tenants were responsible for gates (and stiles) which gave access to their land, and the whole community was responsible for the common gates and stiles, while the manor maintained gates providing access into demesne holdings such as parks (Moorhouse 1981, 643-645). A similar possible correlation between gates and a medieval township boundary in East Yorkshire was suggested for Risby, c.5.70km to the east of Hunsley and also within the parish of Rowley (Dennison & Richardson 2011, 73-75). Although it is difficult to match exactly, the two gates at Hunsley appear to lie on the divisions between the High Hunsley, Low Hunsley and Little Hunsley estates, and Riplingham Common (see figure 9). Both the gates shown in 1764 are also marked on the c.1772 sketch plan of Low Hunsley (HHC U DDU/10/46) (see figure 10A).
- 2.60 The High Hunsley estate remained remarkably similar in extent during the 18th and 19th centuries - the same total of 504 acres is listed in the 1735 survey (HHC U DDCV/86/1), in 1752 when it was leased by Thomas Hornby (HHC U DDFF/1/95) and the 1838 tithe apportionment (TNA 30/41/105). It is also not dissimilar to the 484 acres of closes, together with a coney warren and sheep walk, leased in 'Upper and Lower Hunsley' in 1685 (HHC U DDFX/1/36). Some of the field names recorded in the tithe apportionment are again similar to those listed in the 1685 lease and the 1735 survey, although the acreages are mostly different. For example, North Close (no. 2 on figure 8) (30 acres in 1735 and 31 acres in 1838) lay to the immediate north of the B1230 opposite the deserted settlement. Nab Close, Low Nab Close and Nab Plantation (nos. 25 to 27) combined to form just over 24 acres, and are almost certainly the same as the Nabb End of 25 acres listed in 1735. However, on the western edge of the hamlet, West Close (no. 24) covered 40 acres in 1685, but only 17 acres in 1838, although the addition of the adjacent field to the east (no. 23) makes 36 acres. The field at the north-western edge of the hamlet (no. 19) was named Hotham Gate Close in 1838 which, as

described above, may be related to a gate on the hamlet or township boundary. The gates referred to above marked on the 1764 plan are not indicated in 1838, although the 1838 hamlet boundary along Brick Dike Lane broadly matches the positions where they are shown. The field in which the deserted village is located is named as 'South Close' in 1735 and 1838 (HHC U DDCV/86/1; TNA 30/41/105), with the difference in acreages (45 compared to 35) being due to the construction of Hunsley House and its associated enclosures.

- 2.61 The first known published reference to the village earthworks at High Hunsley comes in 1855, when it was remarked that "*This place appears to have been anciently of more importance than it is at present, many foundations of buildings having been dug up at various times*" (Sheahan & Whellan 1856, 551). In the same year, the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map (sheet 225) marks 'Site of the Village of Hunsley' and depicts the earthworks in some detail (see figure 11 top). The fact that the earthworks are shown is solely due to the interest of Captain John Bayly RE FSA, who was responsible for the original surveys from which the maps were produced. Some 25 deserted village sites are depicted in East Yorkshire, but they are generally (although not universally) absent from all other English counties - subsequent revisions of the maps meant that the depictions were removed as there were differences within the Ordnance Survey hierarchy over the interpretation of the earthworks, and they could not be confirmed without excavation (Beresford 1992).
- 2.62 The earthworks as depicted on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map correspond well to the recent modern survey (see below and figure 11 top). They are set to the north and south of the principal route or main street through the settlement, which follows a broadly east-west alignment. As will be seen, the main street has a number of platforms fronting it on the north and south sides, with small plots or crofts extending to the rear, for approximately the same distance to either side; there are further platforms within and along the rear of the crofts. At the west end of the earthworks, the main street has a junction with a hollow way running into it from the south. The latter can be followed as far south as Brick Dike Lane, where it begins to curve around to the south-east before fading. As previously noted above, this section of hollow way may represent a continuation of a much earlier linear boundary, named as 'Double Dike' to the south of the lane. The east end of the main east-west hollow way stops abruptly at the boundary of the property then named as Hunsley Cottage, while the west end can be seen continuing as a track between Hunsley House and the farmstead. The 1855 map also shows the avenue of trees along the Walkington Road, which were reputedly planted by Hugh Fawsitt after his acquisition of the estate in 1726 (Lythe 1992, 26); perhaps the Walkington Road was diverted further to the north at the same time?
- 2.63 The subsequent 1890 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (sheet 225/1) still names 'Site of Hunsley Village', although the earthworks are no longer marked (for the reasons mentioned above), apart from the line of the main street, which had become a footpath (see figure 11 bottom). A small square plantation has been set out to the immediate south of the settlement earthworks since 1855, with another of similar size to the immediate north of the B1230 road. In addition, the tree-lined section of the B1230 to the north of the deserted village is now named as 'The Avenue', which might imply some additional enhancement to the planting shown in 1855, presumably by the Bartram family, owners of Hunsley House. The survey area is similarly depicted in 1910 and 1927; by the latter date, several large structures, almost certainly Dutch barns, had been added to the farm at Hunsley House. It again appears largely unchanged in 1952.

- 2.64 A number of oblique black and white aerial photographs exist of the deserted village, but curiously they all concentrate on the smaller area to the west of Hunsley House, rather than the main body of the settlement to the east (www.cambridgeairphotos.com). The earliest photographs were taken in 1956 (RZ24 and RZ25), and they show a curving hollow way running broadly east-west; the position of the hollow way strongly suggests that it is a continuation of the main street through that part of the deserted village to the east. One semi-sunken enclosure, croft or yard may be visible to the east end of the hollow way's north side, but this is not certain. The later photographs, taken in 1957 (UZ70 and UZ71), also show the hollow way, possibly with very denuded ridge and furrow earthworks extending to the north and south; the ridge and furrow may continue to the north of the B1230 road.
- 2.65 Between 1952 and 2003, the farm at Hunsley House was expanded further eastwards again into the north-west corner of the survey area with the addition of several large sheds. The small enclosure at the north-east corner of the survey area and its associated building was demolished after 1952, with a new property (Park View) being erected to the immediate west of Hunsley Cottage. Hunsley Cottage itself was demolished in the 1980s, and the existing house, now named as High Hunsley Hall, was built in 1981 (information from the Mowforth family).

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

Introduction

- 3.1 The survey area is described below in a logical sequence. The earthworks are complex, and so, for ease of description, each discrete feature or earthwork has been assigned a unique letter identifier. Any form of description obviously involves sub-division which may or may not be archaeologically correct, and so the lettering should not be taken to infer any developmental sequence or relative chronology, for example, both of which are dealt with in Chapter 4 below. Following the conventions used in the survey of the deserted village at Eske, also in East Yorkshire (English & Miller 1991), the individual plots, enclosures or tenements along the street frontage are referred to as *toft enclosures*, with the sub-divisions or various elements within them as buildings, structures, platforms or yards.
- 3.2 In the following account, it should be noted that no attempt has been made to include a detailed comparison with the results of the various geophysical surveys (see figure 13); this will be done at a later date, once the geophysical survey results have been fully processed and interpreted. However, passing reference will be made where appropriate, and reference should be made to this as well as the LIDAR imagery and the depiction of the village as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (see figures 11, 12 and 13). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is taken to mean dating to after c.1945.

Setting

- 3.3 The site of High Hunsley deserted village is located c.500m east of the High Hunsley crossroads, where Brick Dike Lane crosses the B1230, some 4.8km west-south-west of Walkington in East Yorkshire (see figures 1 and 2). It occupies a locally elevated position on a plateau at an elevation of c.152m AOD, on the southern edge of the Yorkshire Wolds. To the north, the ground level rises slightly and then remains relatively level until the northern boundary of the hamlet as shown in 1838, where it begins to fall away quite steeply. To the east, the ground level falls away gradually towards Walkington, whilst to the west, again coinciding with the 1838 hamlet boundary, there is a steep natural scarp onto the Vale of York. There are long-distant views to the north-east as far as Flamborough and south-east beyond Immingham on the south side of the Humber estuary.
- 3.4 Within the survey area itself, there is a gradual slope downwards from north to south, and more markedly from north-west to south-east. However, it is noticeable that the yards or crofts behind the frontage on either side of the main street are terraced into the natural slope, so that almost the whole of the depopulated village is set at a slightly lower level than the rest of the survey area [1/406, 1/421, 1/430, 1/442] (see plate 1). Most of the village earthworks are less than 0.50m in height, and so heights are generally not given in the description below unless they are considered noteworthy.

Open Field Earthworks

- 3.5 The earthworks of a medieval open field system extend to the north and south of the village. In both cases, the ridge and furrow is set on a shallow north-west/south-east alignment - the ridges are on average 4m wide, and have an average ridge to ridge measurement of c.10m, although this increases slightly from east to west across the survey area [1/454, 1/457] (see plate 2). The ridge and furrow to the south can be seen on modern colour aerial photographs (Google

Earth), and on modern LIDAR imagery, to continue for c.350m south of the survey area under more recent field boundaries as far as White Gap Lane and Brick Dike Lane, the ridges converging towards the property (Raspberry Cottage) at the south-east corner of the field (see figure 12). To the north, the ridge and furrow extends right up to the B1230 road, showing that the road is a later addition to the landscape, but any evidence for its continuation to the north has been ploughed out. There must once have been an extensive area of open field here, given that in 1685 a close called North Field covered 240 acres (HHC U DDFX/1/36); only one small triangular area of ridge and furrow can be seen on the LIDAR imagery within The Rookery patch of woodland.

- 3.6 Several of the divisions between the village toft enclosures (for example, between 'E' and 'F') are formed by spread banks which have the same alignment as the ridge and furrow ridges. Furthermore, although some of the ridge and furrow does terminate next to the village in a shallow headland or bank, some does not and the earthworks simply peter out on a strip of level ground. This strip is absent to the immediate east of the village, where the ridge and furrow extends to within a few metres of the main street, but is most marked behind the toft enclosures. On the north side of the village, this strip of ground is on average 10m wide, but on the south side it is up to 25m wide; there is also some evidence on the south side that the furrows have been deliberately infilled.
- 3.7 In the south-west corner of the survey area, there are several parallel, very spread, very low linear banks, up to 8m wide and set at c.15m centres, aligned north-west/south-east. Their relationship with the more prominent more north-south aligned ridge and furrow earthworks is unclear; they may have disturbed the latter, or be partly overlain by the ridges. However, it is noticeable that the resistivity survey also recorded numerous parallel lines set on the north-west/south-east alignment in this area, whereas the existing ridge and furrow registered only faintly. These anomalies might potentially represent an earlier phase of ridge and furrow on a different alignment and with more closely spaced ridges, which was mostly destroyed when the existing and more prominent ridge and furrow was created. However, it is noticeable that the north-west/south-east anomalies can also be seen elsewhere within the survey area in the magnetic data, and it is more likely that they represent an underlying geological feature, and so have nothing to do with any open field system. Only intrusive investigation will be able to resolve the issue.

The Village Earthworks

- 3.8 Reduced to its most basic elements, the village earthworks comprise two streets or thoroughfares, with a number of toft enclosures containing a large number of associated buildings, structures and platforms of different forms.

Streets and Thoroughfares (A and B on figure 14)

- 3.9 The main street through the settlement (**A**) is set on a shallow north-east/south-west alignment [1/382, 1/392]. Although well preserved in the survey area, it cannot be traced further to the east beyond the modern fence defining the garden of Park View, while to the west, the alignment seems to be continued through Hunsley House Farm; a gateway remains in the western boundary of the survey area at this point. This alignment corresponds to that shown on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map.

- 3.10 Within the survey area, the street is most prominent at the east end, where it forms a hollow way up to 13.0m wide and 0.8m deep [1/427] (see plate 3); the south side is more steeply scarped than the north side. It appears that the east end curves slightly to the north-east, to line up with a field boundary to the east of the drive to High Hunsley Hall. The base of the hollow way gently rises from east to west across the survey area, but becomes more spread and less well defined as it moves west. As it passes through the central part of the village, it is represented by a shallow depression averaging 7m-8m wide and appears to be crossed by denuded earthworks in several different places. Towards the west end of the survey area, the hollow way becomes indistinct and, after crossing a more prominent north-west facing scarp, the line is lost. Alternatively, the street may have widened and become less distinct at the point where it met another hollow way (B) approaching from the south.
- 3.11 This second hollow way (B) is suggested to be a remnant of a ditched boundary or track, forming part of the much larger system of prehistoric boundaries in this part of the Yorkshire Wolds. As noted in Chapter 2 above, it may be associated with the 'Double Dike' marked in 1855 to the south of Brick Dike Lane, which itself possibly once continued south through Low Hunsley Farm to Weedley Dale to join the northern end of the complex of linear boundaries at Riplingham (John Deverell, *pers. comm.*). In 1855, the hollow way (B) could be traced for c.200m south of the survey area as far as Brick Dike Lane, but the majority has since been ploughed out.
- 3.12 Within the survey area, the southern end of the hollow way (B) is 10.0m wide and up to 1.0m deep, with well defined scarped sides [1/325] (see plate 4). It is well defined on the Ordnance Survey 1855 map. The ground to the west of the hollow way is higher than that to the east and may be embanked, although later tree planting makes it difficult to be certain. There is however definitely a slight bank running parallel to the east side. The hollow way can be followed north for some 67m, becoming wider and more spread. Its line is then interrupted by a modern pond (C), which map evidence suggests dates to the second half of the 20th century, but it may possibly become partly visible to the north again as a prominent east-facing scarp. This is described in more detail below, but the latter might alternatively relate to a feature shown in 1855 (see (P) below) or be a wholly modern creation; the 1855 map suggests that the hollow way does not continue beyond the east-west hollow way. The geophysical surveys show a linear anomaly corresponding to the hollow way, which then curves to the north-east around a prominent platform (H), a line which may also be evidenced by the earthworks. It is not clear whether this represents the line of the hollow way, or the earlier prehistoric boundary. In addition, as already noted above, the geophysical surveys recorded potentially differently-aligned ridge and furrow pre-dating the surviving open field earthworks and which also appears to pre-date the hollow way (B); if so, this would call into question its relationship to the wider system of linear boundaries in the area, at least part of which is prehistoric in date.

Toft Enclosures, south side of main hollow way (D to H on figure 14)

- 3.13 At the east end of the main hollow way (A), there is a poorly defined toft enclosure which contains two structures (D). The east and south sides of the enclosure are not evident. To the front, and set above the scarp defining the south side of the main street, there is a well-defined building (D1) [1/318] (see plate 5), which is shown in 1855. It runs parallel to the street frontage, and is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.20m by 9m with a low bank defining the exterior, and is possibly open or with an entrance in the west end. It is perhaps significant that the ridge

and furrow earthworks extend right up to the south side of the building. A short distance to the west, there is a second, two-celled structure (**D2**) [1/431] (see plate 6), set at an approximate right angle to the larger building and placed against the linear bank which defines the western side of the enclosure. This structure is sub-rectangular in plan, and measures c.14m by 7m.

- 3.14 The next toft enclosure (**E**) to the west is better defined. The east and west sides are represented by spread linear banks, on the same alignment as the ridges of the ridge and furrow to the south (although separated from it by c.20m), whilst the south side is terraced into the ground surface; the enclosure has maximum dimensions of c.45m east-west by 35m north-south [1/395] (see plate 7). To the approximate centre, there are two buildings or structures (**E1** and **E2**), both aligned parallel to the main street and of similar size; each measures c.13m by 7m with a low bank defining the interior - the southern structure (**E2**) is set back from the main street by c.20m, while the northern building (**E1**) is placed on the street frontage. It is possible that these two buildings are linked by, or to, a slightly sunken yard which lies between them and to the east, which also has a sub-rectangular platform to its south side (**E3**), set at a slightly higher level. Immediately on the west side of the two buildings (**E1** and **E2**) is another large structure (**E4**) aligned at right-angles to the hollow way, represented by a shallow depression measuring c.27m long by 14m wide and forming the west side of the enclosure [1/439] (see plate 8). The street frontage building (**E1**) is especially prominent on the LIDAR imagery, although **E2** is also visible.
- 3.15 The next toft enclosure to the west (**F**) is also well defined. The east and west sides are formed by spread linear banks, on the same alignment as the ridges of the ridge and furrow to the south, whilst the southern side is terraced into the ground surface; the enclosure has maximum dimensions of c.40m east-west by 35m north-south. To the front, running parallel to the street frontage, is a well-defined large building (**F1**) [1/379, 1/398, 1/436, 1/443] (see plates 9 and 10). It is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.27m by 11m, and comprises two distinct parts of equal size. The east part is represented by a raised platform, set higher than the level of the main street to the north and also perhaps partly overlying the boundary between this enclosure and that to the east (**E**). The west part is formed by a shallow sub-rectangular depression set into the surface of the platform, possibly open to the west end. The building (**F1**) appears as a prominent anomaly on the magnetometer survey and on the LIDAR imagery. The interior of the enclosure is divided into two yards of equal size by a spread, north-south aligned linear bank; the surfaces of both yards are slightly lower relative to the surrounding ground - this north-south bank might represent an earlier division of two narrower toft enclosures. The east yard has a small platform to its west side, and a longer, narrow rectangular platform to the south side (**F2**), which is shown in 1855; both are raised slightly above the interior. The west yard has a small rectangular platform to the south-west corner (**F3**), again slightly raised above the interior.
- 3.16 The westernmost toft enclosure (**G**) is defined by a spread linear bank to the east side, whilst the south side is terraced into the ground surface. The west side is not well defined as an earthwork, although there is a sharply edged area of high resistance on the geophysical survey; this suggests the enclosure covers an area of c.25m east-west and c.40m north-south. To the north, aligned parallel to the street frontage but set back slightly from it, is a building (**G1**), measuring c.24m by c.9m [1/324] (see plate 11). The west part may have been disturbed, but the eastern end is well preserved, with a low angled bank defining the exterior. At the south-east corner of the enclosure, there is a more prominent two-cell structure (**G2**), aligned north-south, measuring c.10m by 6.5m; it is shown in 1855, and

appears on the LIDAR imagery and the resistance data, while the magnetometer survey records an area of disturbance. It appears to be set within a small irregularly-shaped yard occupying the south-east part of the enclosure. This yard has a small platform at the south-west corner, and another to the north-west, both raised slightly above the level of the yard; the projection on which the north-west platform stands is marked in 1855. The resistance data suggests that there may be a row of north-south aligned structures on this side of the toft enclosure, not all of which survive as earthworks.

- 3.17 In the area to the west (**H**) of this enclosure (**G**), the earthworks become less regular. There appears to be another building (**H1**), aligned slightly north-east/south-west; if the building ran parallel to the street frontage, as the others to the east do, then it may indicate that the hollow way (**B**) angles slightly to the north-east here before joining the main east-west street (**A**); this is suggested by the geophysical survey (see above). The building is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.23m by 10m, with the western part having a low bank defining the exterior. The building is marked in 1855 and also shows up clearly as a rectangular structure on the resistance data. There is at least one small platform to the immediate east of the building, with a larger platform (**H2**), running north-west/south-east, further to the east.

Toft Enclosures, north side of main hollow way (I to P on figure 14)

- 3.18 Turning to the north side of the main street (**A**), the easternmost toft enclosure (**I**) seems to be narrower than some of the others [1/319] (see plate 12). Its west side is defined by a spread bank on a similar alignment to the ridges of the ridge and furrow to the north, but the east side has a low angled scarp, and the north side is markedly terraced into the ground surface; the enclosure has maximum dimensions of c.20m east-west by 35m north-south. There is a well defined building (**I1**) at the front of the enclosure, running parallel to the street frontage, measuring c.15m by 10m and with a low bank running around the outside; this building is marked by an area of magnetic disturbance. There is an east-west platform (**I2**) of a similar size at the north end of the enclosure - this second platform is set at a higher level, with a spread bank running across the east end perhaps representing a buried wall line. Between the two structures is a further sub-rectangular platform, aligned north-south on the west side of the enclosure. Both the second platform (**I2**) and the building (**I1**) are shown in 1855, and platform **I2** is evident on the LIDAR imagery; the latter platform is well represented on the resistivity survey data, although this may be showing another parallel structure just to the north.
- 3.19 The next toft enclosure to the west (**J**) is better defined. There are spread linear banks forming the east and west sides, on the same alignment as the ridges of the ridge and furrow to the north, whilst the north side is again markedly terraced into the ground surface; the enclosure has maximum dimensions of c.28m east-west by 40m north-south [1/328, 1/389] (see plate 13). To the front, running parallel to but seemingly set back from the street frontage, is a well-defined building (**J1**) [1/320, 1/368, 1/374, 1/458] (see plate 14). This building is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.18m by 10m, with the exterior defined by a low bank, and its east end may be co-incident with the adjacent building **I1** to the east. To the immediate west, there is a two-celled structure (**J2**) which appears to straddle the boundary between two toft enclosures (**J** and **L**); the structure is marked in 1855, as is the boundary. There are three platforms of varying size to the interior of the enclosure, grouped around a slightly sunken yard area which is more definite to the eastern half. On the west side is a well-defined sub-rectangular platform (**J3**) (shown in

1855) aligned north-south, and a separate small square platform in the north-east corner of the yard. Raised above the north side of the enclosure, but running parallel to it, is a well-defined sub-rectangular platform (**J4**), measuring c.13.0m by 4.5m. This is one of a series of similar platforms placed in similar positions to at least three of the toft enclosures on the north side of the main street.

- 3.20 Moving west, there appears to be a slightly narrower toft enclosure (**L**), although it is possible that it actually forms part of one of the divisions to either side. Once again, there are spread linear banks defining the east and west sides, on the same approximate alignment as the ridges of the ridge and furrow to the north, whilst the north side is terraced into the ground; the enclosure has maximum dimensions of c.20m east-west by 38m north-south. To the front, running parallel to the street frontage, there is the west end of the two-celled structure (**J2**) mentioned above, which appears to straddle the boundary with the enclosure to the east (J). The northern half of this enclosure (L) contains a slightly sunken yard with sub-rectangular platforms to the south-west corner and on the east side. At the north end of the yard, and raised above its interior, is another well-defined sub-rectangular platform (**L1**) in the same position and of the same dimensions (c.13.0m by 4.5m) as that described above to the east (J4 within enclosure J); this latter platform or building is well represented in the resistivity survey data. There is a similar platform (**K**) on the level ground immediately to the north, apparently outside the toft enclosure, with a spread bank running across the east end perhaps representing a buried wall alignment.
- 3.21 The next toft enclosure (**M**) to the west follows the usual plan with its east and west sides defined by spread linear banks, on the same alignment as the ridges of the ridge and furrow to the north, whilst the northern side is terraced into the ground; the enclosure has maximum dimensions of c.37m east-west by 40m north-south [1/418]. To the front, running parallel to but set back from, the street frontage is a well-defined building (**M1**) [1/449] (see plate 15). This building is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.19m by 10m, with the outside defined by a low bank; the interior appears to be divided into two parts. Behind (north) of this building is a flat area, possibly divided by an east-west bank, and to the north is another sub-rectangular platform (**M2**), similar to those noted in other toft enclosures on this side of the street. The west half of the enclosure contains a prominent two-celled structure (**M3**) set at a right angle to the street, and possibly joined to the other building to the east (M1) [1/323]. Behind this is a slightly sunken yard with a sub-rectangular platform to its west side.
- 3.22 The westernmost of the toft enclosures (**N**) is defined by spread linear banks to the east and to the west; that to the west appears to be overlain by a curvilinear bank with a bulbous north end, running in from the south-west. The north side of the enclosure is markedly terraced into the natural slope, and is defined by an angled bank which is shown in 1855. Overall, the enclosure has maximum dimensions of c.40m east-west by 40m north-south [1/321, 1/401] (see plate 16). A spread bank runs along the top of the scarp defining the enclosure's north side, but this may be relating to a later phase (see below). The enclosure appears to have no building along the street frontage, although a potential structure appears on the magnetometer data in this area, and there may have been some later disturbance. The west side of the interior appears to have formed a yard, with up to five possible platforms scattered around the interior. The two most convincing examples (**N1** and **N2**) are aligned north-south and set against the eastern boundary, and are raised above the rest of the interior; one of these is shown in 1855. At that date, another building is marked to the south, running parallel to the street frontage, but this is no longer clearly visible on the surface.

- 3.23 Beyond this toft enclosure (N), the earthworks become less regular and more diffuse, although it is quite probable that regular divisions once continued as far as the western boundary of the survey area. Within the east side of this area (O), there is a well-defined building (O1), running parallel to but set back from the street frontage, measuring c.12m by 8m, with the outside defined by a low bank [1/409]. It is marked in 1855 but is shown as approximately twice this length, and it is evident in the resistivity data. There is a single north-south platform (O2) to the north of this building, set on the west side of a sub-square area lowered above the surrounding ground, and possibly representing a yard. The division between this enclosure and that to the west (P) is very difficult to see, and it might have been disturbed or removed at a later date to create one larger single enclosure.
- 3.24 Further to the west (P), there is a final well-defined building (P1), on and running parallel to the street frontage, measuring c.20m by 10m. The interior appears to be divided into two parts, with a smaller, slightly raised sub-square part and a larger western part perhaps open to the west end. There are also three possible small platforms adjacent to its east end. The larger building is shown in 1855, and is faintly visible on the resistivity survey, with an area of disturbance on the magnetic data. In 1855, a bank or boundary ran north from the building and then turned through a right angle to the east to define an enclosure to the rear. To the immediate west of the building, there is a prominent east-facing scarp. This could represent the bank depicted in 1855, although it is difficult to be certain, as the scarp could easily have been created by levelling activity to the west to extend the space available for farm buildings. Adjacent to the north end of the scarp, there is a large conical mound, over 2m high, the result of modern dumping. Alternatively, as already noted, the east-facing bank might be associated with a continuation of the hollow way (B) that approaches from the south. If the scarp does represent part of the 1855 bank, then this would indicate the shelter belt to the east of Hunsley House Farm has encroached on another frontage building and toft enclosure shown to the west of building (P1) in 1855.

Other Features (Q to V on figure 14)

- 3.25 In 1855, towards the north-west corner of the survey area, an isolated rectangular feature (Q) is marked in the same manner as the deserted village earthworks, with a north-south aligned bank to its east. This area has been encroached upon by modern farm buildings to the west, but in the same position as the rectangular feature marked in 1855 there is a low oval mound, aligned east-west, measuring c.30m by 18m. There are two irregularly shaped depressions or scarps to the north side of the mound's surface, and a single, more regular, angular scarp to the south side, possibly later disturbance. The resistivity survey recorded features at the west end of the mound which are suggestive of a rectangular, built structure within it, but this is not certain. The magnetometer survey recorded a more prominent anomaly resembling the footings for a square building - this might relate to some modern foundations dug for an agricultural building in this area in recent years which was never completed (information from the Mowforth family), and it is possible that the earthwork mound represents spoil from these excavations.
- 3.26 The earthwork mound is set within a sub-square enclosure, measuring c.35m by 40m. The interior of the enclosure is free from ridge and furrow, and the east and south sides are defined by low banks averaging 3m-4m wide; the southern bank is well shown on the resistivity data, and it may form the rear boundary of enclosures O and P, as suggested by the 1855 map. The southern bank appears to continue beyond the east side of the enclosure, running along the top of the scarp defining the rear of toft enclosure (N). The bank forming the east side of enclosure Q is set

at a slightly different angle to the ridge and furrow, and there is a gap at the south end [1/326] (see plate 17). This gap may well have acted as an entrance into the enclosure, to allow access from a track approaching from the east. This track can be traced for at least 40m to the east of the enclosure (and arguably as much as 120m) as a very shallow linear depression running across the level ground to the rear of the crofts or yards on the north side of the main street.

- 3.27 In the north-east part of the survey area, there is a pair of features (**R**) that have disturbed the ridge and furrow, although their function is uncertain. One comprises a shallow oval depression that might be a tree pull or modern disturbance, whilst the other is short linear bank set at a right angle to, and issuing from, a ridge; it is assumed to be later infilling. Neither feature is particularly visible on the geophysical survey.
- 3.28 At the very north-east corner of the survey area, there is an area (**S**) that is free from ridge and furrow [1/424] (see plate 18). This represents the site of a small enclosure shown on the 1735 map (C = 'courting') (see figure 7), and in 1838 and 1855 around a building adjacent to the track leading to Hunsley Cottage. The building and enclosure remained until at least 1952 but have since been removed and have left no surface trace, although disturbed ground is indicated on the LIDAR imagery.
- 3.29 In the south-west corner of the survey area, there is a pair of depressions (**T**). The western of the two is sub-circular in plan, measuring 10m across. The scarp marking the north-eastern quadrant is steeper than the rest of the depression, and has a small curvilinear bank immediately above it. The eastern depression is of a similar size, but is more elongated in plan, and has a shallow linear depression running away from the south end. Both features are prominent as areas of low resistance on the resistivity survey and the eastern depression is marked by an area of disturbance on the magnetometer survey. The LIDAR imagery shows that the ditch running south from the eastern depression marks continues south as a bank between two differently aligned blocks of ridge and furrow. The more oval western depression may represent a small quarry, dug for the underlying chalk - there are numerous such small chalk quarries shown in the general area on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.30 The plantation (**U**) to the centre of the south side of the survey area was planted between 1851-52 and 1888 (as evidenced by the 1855 and 1890 Ordnance Survey maps), and it is depicted as a square enclosure [1/322, 1/385, 1/448] (see plate 19). During the same period, another square plantation of similar size was planted to the immediate north of the B1230 road, whilst that section of the road to the north of the deserted village was lined with trees and named 'The Avenue'. It therefore appears there had been some attempt to improve the visual and aesthetic appearance of the local landscape during the second half of the 19th century, presumably by the Bartram family, owners of Hunsley House at the time. The plantation measures c.30m along each side, and mainly comprises beech trees. It is shown as fenced in 1890, but became less regular in the early 20th century. There are now no surviving traces of a fence or other boundary. It is now used for a pet cemetery.
- 3.31 Within the belt of level ground to the south of the easternmost toft enclosure (D) on the south side of the main street, there are the earthworks of a small structure (**V**), apparently standing isolated from the rest of the settlement earthworks. It is sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, measuring c.10m by 7m. It appears to have

been open to the north, and there is a small, sub-circular area of possible disturbance to the immediate north.

The Settlement Earthworks West of Hunsley House Farm

- 3.32 As already noted in Chapter 2, a number of oblique black and white aerial photographs taken in 1956-57 show the area to the immediate west of Hunsley House, suggested to show another part of the deserted village. A number of earthworks are also shown on the LIDAR imagery (see figure 12). Both photographs and LIDAR depict a curving hollow way running broadly east-west. Its position and alignment strongly suggests that it is a continuation of the main street (A) running through the deserted village to the east, and if correct, would mean that Hunsley House farm was potentially laid across part of the settlement. This is borne out by the documentary and cartographic information which shows that in the early 19th century, John Hornby/Fawsitt built Hunsley House (it being present by at least 1838), while the farm buildings were added between 1838 and 1855. However, it is possible that Hunsley House was built on the site of an earlier structure.
- 3.33 Within the area of earthworks, one semi-sunken enclosure or yard may be visible to the east end of the north side of the hollow way, although this has not been confirmed. It was not possible to access this area as part of the current EDAS survey. Modern vertical colour aerial photography (Google Earth) and the LIDAR imagery shows the hollow way clearly, and also the semi-sunken enclosure or yard to the north of the hollow way. In addition, there is a similar feature opposite to the latter on the south side of the hollow way, in the small pasture field to the immediate south, and there is north-south aligned ridge and furrow to either side.
- 3.34 A walk-over inspection of these fields, perhaps followed by a detailed measured earthwork survey if relevant, would be needed to establish if the features flanking the hollow way are part of the deserted settlement or more recent creations associated with the farm. It would also be useful to examine the small area of pasture surrounded by trees that is set to the immediate east of Hunsley House, south of the farm buildings, to see if this contains any surviving earthworks.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The historical and archaeological survey work undertaken at High Hunsley has raised a number of questions meriting further discussion, and these are outlined below.

History

- 4.2 Hunsley was established as a settlement before 1086, and place-name evidence suggests that this could have taken place as early as the 6th or 7th centuries AD, and be associated with the clearance of woodland and scrub. The village stood within a landscape formerly sub-divided by long linear earthwork boundaries, which appear to have had an extended life span from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period. It is not known what, if any, effect these earlier boundaries may have had on the siting of the settlement at Hunsley, but in the area to the immediate south their alignments were partly followed by later township and parish boundaries (John Deverell, *pers. comm.*).
- 4.3 At Domesday (1086), Hunsley was shared equally between the Bishop of Durham as a berewick (outlying estate) of Welton, and Hugh son of Baldric, each with 2½ carucates of land (roughly 300 acres). There is no evidence for any church or chapel of ease at Hunsley, and so it is assumed that the settlement was served by the parish church of Rowley, thought to have been in existence by c.1150. For the majority of the medieval period, Hunsley was a township within its own right, one of six within Rowley parish, but by the mid-19th century, the number of townships had been reduced to three (Little Weighton, Risby, and Bentley) (see figure 4).
- 4.4 An indication of the boundaries of the medieval township of Hunsley can be gathered from the later documentation and maps (see figure 9). The boundary in the south-west corner of the township coincided with East Dale and Weedley Dale, and it ran east as far as Westoby Lane before following the lane north-east as far as the junction with White Gap Lane which it then followed. The east side is marked by White Gap Plantation and it then continued north along East Plantation as far as Littlewood Road. The boundary then turns south-west along this road to meet the A1230, before heading south along West Plantation back to East Dale. Hunsley township contained a total of 1,037 acres, made up of High Hunsley (c.504 acres), Low Hunsley (c.390 acres) and Little Hunsley (c.114 acres).
- 4.5 The settlement appears to have always been based around High Hunsley, which occupied a locally elevated and well-drained, but somewhat exposed, position. The earthwork survey found no clear evidence for any village centre, such as a *curia* or larger manorial complex, but this is not surprising given that the manorial overlords were absent (Bishop of Durham and the Norman lord Hugh son of Baldric); it is assumed that the lands were administered from their other nearby holdings. The 1381 poll tax shows there were several villagers paying three shillings, but there was not one overly dominant or principal tenant. However, one of the tofts on the south side of the street (E) might contain a larger house or structure (E4) compared to the others in the village (see below). Later documents also imply that the priory may have established a grange for sheep farming in the area, although its location is currently unknown - it could have lain within the village site or beneath the later Hunsley House farm complex, or elsewhere in the township.
- 4.6 The village never appears to have been particularly large, with only 24 poll tax payers recorded in 1377, a similar number to Riplingham although roughly half the

number of those recorded at Little Weighton, Bentley and Risby (Allison 1979, 143); in 1377, the modal range for all Holderness villas was between 80-100 taxpayers (English & Miller 1991, 11). There were 25 people recorded in the later 1381 poll tax, equating to perhaps 14 households in total. Some 12 toft enclosures were recorded by the earthwork survey (see below) but, as noted above, others can be seen to the west of Hunsley House, and one or more may have lain within the area of the present farmstead.

- 4.7 There is no evidence for settlement in the other parts of the medieval township, at either Low Hunsley or Little Hunsley. Most of the area of Low Hunsley, located in the south-west corner of the township, was a warren during a large part of the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, and was only enclosed and converted to agriculture by Thomas Duesbury in the first few years of the 19th century. A new house and farmstead was built in the centre of the former warren at the same time, replacing a two-hearth house recorded in 1672, although an earlier sketch of c.1772 depicts there was already a fairly substantial house there (see figure 10A), and seemingly not the 'small and inconvenient' warren house as it was previously described. The house and farm at Little Hunsley also appear to have early 19th century origins.

The Form of the Settlement (see figure 16)

- 4.8 When considering the form of the settlement, it should be noted that only that part of the village between the Hunsley House farm complex and High Hunsley Hall has been surveyed. As previously noted, there are further earthworks to the west of Hunsley House which have not been recorded or even walked over, and further remains could lie within the Hunsley House farm complex. Nevertheless, the earthworks that have been surveyed probably represent the main core of the village.
- 4.9 The earthworks show that this part of the village was laid out as a series of toft enclosures lining both sides of the main street (A); the survey suggests five enclosures to the south side (D to H), and possibly seven to the north side (I to P), although here not all the divisions between them are immediately obvious. Many of the toft enclosures have an east-west frontage of width of around c.40m, similar to that noted at Eske (English & Miller 1991, 14-17) for example. The two rows of plots or tofts along a central street or thoroughfare, with or without back lanes, is by far the most common form of historic village typology seen in East Yorkshire, with many showing some degree of regularity in terms of the width and length of the plots; the size of the village can usually be equated to agricultural capacity, expressed in the number of carucates in the vill or manor (Wrathmell 2012, 297).
- 4.10 The village was laid out along a main street or thoroughfare (A) running broadly east-west. This is likely to have formed part of a longer route, perhaps between Walkington and Beverley to the east and North Newbald and beyond to the north-west. Its line can be followed across the survey area, through Hunsley House farm and then into the field to the immediate west, where it begins to curve to the north-west towards the site of the modern High Hunsley crossroads, a total distance of over 500m. As noted below, it is not known when the street was diverted to its present more northerly alignment, but it was presumably once the village had been deserted so that its site could be converted into agricultural use.
- 4.11 The east end of the settlement is well-defined, but the western extent is less so. The surviving earthworks indicate that the tofts ran for at least 190m along either side of the main street frontage, and there is likely to have been some truncation of

the west end by the 19th century expansion of Hunsley House farm and its surrounding plantations. The possible enclosures or yards flanking the main street to the immediate west of the farm might extend the length of the settlement to something like 375m overall. If this was the case, then the hollow way (B) approaching from the south would have intersected the main street (A) approximately half way along its length.

- 4.12 The first thing that is immediately obvious from the plan of the earthworks (see figure 14) is that the settlement does not conform to the usual type of deserted village in that, although there are toft enclosures on either side of the street frontage, there do not appear to be any corresponding enclosed crofts to the rear representing small pieces of land used for domestic pasture or arable. At Eske, for example, the toft enclosures were up to 70m long with crofts behind, whereas at Hunsley the tofts are on average half that length, with little or no obvious evidence for any associated crofts. This arrangement appears to be relatively uncommon in deserted sites on the Yorkshire Wolds, although it can be seen on some of the villages in the Midlands (English & Miller 1991, 14). However, at Wharram Percy, the tofts at the southern end of the west row of enclosures do not have any crofts, in contrast to the rest of the deserted village, and this is explained by the suggestion that the row represents the earliest planned element of the village, dating to before c.1180; this row also has a lack of regularity and overly-large house sizes compared to the rest of the village (Oswald 2012, 39-41). Conversely, it was suggested that the eastern row of shorter and more regular crofts at Cowlam deserted village represented a later addition to the village plan (Hayfield 1988, 33). Similarly, two rows of tofts with no corresponding crofts have been recorded as separate well-planned elements within the wider deserted village of Hanging Grimston, north of Kirby Underdale in North Yorkshire (Pollington 2012, 24-25). Of course, at Hunsley, it is possible that crofts lie beyond the limits of the present survey, and have since been ploughed out, but none are suggested by the earlier maps, aerial photographs and LIDAR imagery, or the documents; in any case, one would normally expect to see the longer divisions between the crofts extending back to the tofts, and these are not present within the ridge and furrow earthworks. It is therefore safe to say that toft extensions or crofts are not present at High Hunsley.
- 4.13 The relatively regular layout of the toft enclosures to either side of the main street might be indicative of a planned settlement, although the irregular back line to these plots, on both sides of the road, perhaps implies it was more generic in origin. Nevertheless, the regular nature of the width of many of the tofts, and the fact that they are all co-joined in two rows with no gaps, might imply some form of quasi-planning. Several of the toft enclosure boundaries (for example, between E and F, and J, K and L) are formed by spread banks on the same alignment as the ridges of the adjacent ridge and furrow earthworks. Furthermore, much of the ridge and furrow both to the north and south of the settlement terminates short of the tofts, leaving a strip of otherwise level ground. This strip is absent to the immediate east of the settlement, where the ridge and furrow approaches to within a few metres of the main street, but is most marked behind the toft enclosures. On the north side of the settlement, this strip of level ground is on average 10m wide, but to the south side it is up to 25m wide; there is also some evidence to the south side that the furrows have been deliberately infilled. Whether or not these strips represent planned or extant but now removed back lanes (as seen in the plan-form of the more usual planned medieval settlements) is unknown. It is also possible that some of the settlement earthworks were at least in part laid out over the open field system, for example building D1; this same characteristic has been noted at planned extensions to earlier settlements seen elsewhere in East Yorkshire, for

example, at Eske and at Rotsea (English & Miller 1991, 26-27). If this is also the case at Hunsley, then it suggests that open field system was already established in relation to the earlier form of the settlement.

- 4.14 The form of the different buildings within the toft enclosures is discussed in more detail below, but in general, the majority have a substantial building on or close to the street frontage, either aligned with it (e.g. F, G, I, J and M) or placed at right-angles to it (D and M). Seven of the enclosures (J, L, M and N to the north side, and E, F and G to the south side) preserve evidence for slightly sunken yards within the toft enclosure; indeed, one (F) preserves evidence for a pair of yards of equal size. At least some of these are likely to be 'crew yards', a type of stock enclosure identified as a shallow depression caused by the ground having been scored away both by the treading of animals and the regular cleaning out of manure. Crew yards are sometimes assigned to the late 13th or early 14th centuries, associating them with climatic change (for example, in East Yorkshire the increased wetness of the Hull valley during this period) which necessitated a change in cattle housing and agricultural regimes, although there are probably wide variations in date (English & Miller 1991, 17 & 20). The most clearly defined examples of crew yards recorded at Eske covered c.250-300 square metres, and were comparable in size to the largest examples within the deserted settlement at Wawne, also East Yorkshire (English & Miller 1991, 20).
- 4.15 The tofts within the afore-mentioned west row at Wharram Percy are typically 40m long by 20m wide (Dyer 2012, 315). The size of the tofts at Hunsley average at c.30m-40m long by c.40m wide. Almost all of the Hunsley examples have one or more level platforms around the edge, slightly raised above the level of the yard itself, at least some of which must have had animal housing or shelters built on them. There are however other, larger, platforms, particularly to the rear of some toft enclosures (J, K, L and M) on the north side of the street which are raised above the level of the interiors, and so they may have served another purpose. It is also probable that not all of the recorded yards within the toft enclosures at Hunsley were crew yards, and there are likely to have been fruit, vegetable or herb gardens present as well.
- 4.16 Two of the toft enclosures have an internal arrangement which differs markedly from the others. On the south side of the main street, enclosure E contains two buildings (E1 and E2), possibly linked to a larger enclosure or structure (E4) at their west ends which is set at a right angle to them. These earthworks are well defined, and so the difference in the internal arrangement might, for example, result from later disturbance. At Cowlam, for example, excavations discovered that a larger courtyard farm had been created from the amalgamation of two smaller earlier tofts (Hayfield 1988). Such a situation may have occurred at Hunsley, for example enclosure F might have originated as two narrower tofts, while enclosures O and P, and enclosures J and L, could have been amalgamated at a later date to form one larger enclosure; this might explain why building J2 appears to span an enclosure boundary. Also, could the denser arrangement of structures within enclosure E represent the remains of a small courtyard farmstead?
- 4.17 Such differences in arrangement may not necessarily be the result of different phases of development, but could relate to function; for example, a survey of the deserted village of Walburn (North Yorkshire) has identified different arrangements of buildings within tenements given over to agriculture, craftsmen or monastic holdings (Moorhouse 2006, 47-48). Alternatively, some deserted villages do contain larger farmsteads or small manorial centres within or separating rows of tofts, for example at Wharram Percy and at Hanging Grimston (Oswald 2012;

Pollington 2012). Also, on the north side of the street at Hunsley, enclosure N has no clearly visible earthwork remains of any larger building or structure placed along the street frontage. Here however, the different form of the interior is almost certainly due to later disturbance, as there are well-defined platforms to the east side and the possible remnants of a crew yard to the west side.

- 4.18 It was noted in the historical background (Chapter 2) above that, although the origins of the settlement are uncertain, it was almost certainly cleared in favour of sheep farming by the manorial overlord, Durham Priory, prior to the 1540 Dissolution, and perhaps around or before 1530; the conversion of arable to sheep farming is one of the most commonly-sited reasons for village desertion in the medieval period. Consequently, the earthworks at Hunsley represent a good example of a medieval settlement which has not been disturbed by later post-desertion farmsteads or other complexes, as can typically be seen on other sites which have a more protracted period of desertion; Rotsea deserted village near Hutton Cranswick, for example, was not fully abandoned until the mid-19th century (Cocroft, Everson & Wilson-North 1989). Many of the deserted villages in the East Riding and on the Yorkshire Wolds were only abandoned between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries (Neave 1993; Harris 1958). Evidence of phasing can be seen at Hunsley, with the possible amalgamation or division of toft enclosures, and perhaps a later addition seen in enclosure D where building D1 appears to have been constructed over the adjacent ridge and furrow earthworks. Of course, any 'real' evidence for phasing can only be produced by intrusive excavation.

The Buildings

- 4.19 It will be seen that a large number of structures, possible buildings and platforms were identified by the earthwork survey, as shown on figure 14 and interpreted on figure 16. It should be noted that not all the identified features are likely to be contemporary or of the same phase - buildings and other structures on deserted village sites are often demolished and rebuilt on numerous occasions, as will be explained below.
- 4.20 Several types of buildings, structures and platforms of differing forms and settings were noted within the toft enclosures. Recent research from excavated buildings on other deserted medieval villages, especially Wharram Percy, and from documentary sources, has shown that most 'peasant' long-houses functioned solely as dwellings, and were not structures with domestic accommodation at one end and another space at the low end beyond the entry used to house cattle, as was the previous interpretation. Other agricultural structures identified within tofts included barns, byres, stables, granaries and sheepcotes, as well as domestic outbuildings such as bake houses and detached kitchens. Smaller buildings, sometime square, would have served as outhouses or stores, or pigsties or poultry houses. Importantly, whereas the arrangement of a house and agricultural buildings grouped around a yard was traditionally thought to date to a later phase of development, perhaps after 1500, they are now considered to be much earlier, dating to before 1200. At Wharram, houses were frequently paired with long buildings, probably barns, often facing one another across a central yard; the buildings were generally placed on the boundaries of the toft, to maximise the available central space. Only excavation can prove the function of these buildings - long-houses or other dwellings would be expected to contain hearths for example, while horseshoes would often be found in stables. On many excavated sites, a continued process of rebuilding and replacement, sometimes on different alignments or footprints, is common (e.g. at Riplingham, see figure 5), and many show changes in function, for example a cart house or bake house could be

converted into a dwelling, and vice-versa (e.g. Hayfield 1988, 104). Another important factor now being recognised on many deserted sites is the presence of a small garden in a toft for growing vegetables (Dyer 2012, 312-316); it could tentatively be suggested that the small divided space between buildings M1 and M2 is such a feature.

- 4.21 As already noted, many of the toft enclosures at Hunsley have a larger, sub-rectangular building placed towards the front of the enclosure, mainly parallel to or occasionally end-on to, the street frontage. Their sizes vary slightly, and will reflect the platform on which the building stood so that the dimensions might be slightly exaggerated; for example, within toft enclosure D, the main building (D1) is defined by spread banks producing a measurement of c.21m by 10m, but the slightly sunken area within this bank measures c.14m by 6m which may more accurately reflect the extent of the structure itself. Nevertheless, most buildings fall into a range of between 15m to 20m long by 9m to 10m wide, with two (G1 and H1) being over 20m long so that, even allowing for some disparity between the earthworks and the actual building size, they still represent substantial structures.
- 4.22 Some of the buildings display evidence for internal sub-division into two parts or cells. For example, structure F1 is formed by a raised platform to the east end, with a continuation (measuring c.15m by 6m) to the west end, whilst building M1 comprises two parts of unequal size. Finally, the high resistance lines recorded by the geophysics around the edges of some of the buildings, such as H1 and O1, suggest that the low banks which surround them contain a chalk core which acted as footings; at Wawne, what were interpreted as late medieval long-houses had footings made from cobbles obtained from boulder clay (English & Miller 1991, 18), whereas at Hunsley one would expect chalk foundations, as seen at Cowlam for example (Hayfield 1988). This is reinforced by the geophysical responses (see figure 13), and the chalk footings would probably have been used as the base for a timber-framed structure above, most likely of cruck construction (English & Miller 1991, 18). However, there are several ways in which crucks could have been used to provide the structural framework for a long-house (see figure 15). The example of building D1, where the sunken area is considered to more accurately reflect the actual size of the building, is similar in dimensions to a three-bay 'long-house' of later 15th or early 16th century date with five pairs of crucks excavated at Wharram Percy (English & Miller 1991, 19). It is suggested that, based on current evidence, at least some of these street frontage buildings recorded at Hunsley represent 'long-houses', although it is acknowledged that some might be barns. Targeted excavation may help resolve some questions regarding their function.
- 4.23 Four examples of what have been described as 'two-cell' buildings or structures were identified by the earthwork survey (D2, G2, J2 and M3). These tend to be smaller than the larger frontage buildings described above, with average measurements of c.12m by 6m. With one exception, they are aligned north-south, and two (D2 and M1) are set at approximate right-angles to frontage buildings; it is possible that they are conjoined. One example (J2) spans the division between two different toft enclosures (L and J), and so may either represent two small structures built against each other, or might be a later rebuilding as a single structure once the boundary had been abandoned.
- 4.24 Assigning a function to the buildings within a medieval toft is often difficult, as even after excavation it can still be unclear as to whether a building formed a long-house or a barn, for example. At Wawne, there were thought to be long-houses with joint domestic and animal occupation, measuring c.13m long by 4m-5.3m wide, aligned along the street frontage. But, as previously noted, this interpretation has now

been revised, and also in a wider context the extent to which East Riding long-houses can actually be termed 'true' long-houses (English & Miller 1991, 19).

- 4.25 Numerous platforms were also recorded within the Hunsley toft enclosures. Many of these appear to be associated with the crew yards and are set at a slightly higher level than the yard's surface. The longer, sub-rectangular examples are generally placed along one side of the yard, with smaller, sub-square examples at the corner. Some of these must represent accommodation or shelter for different kinds of animals (e.g. cattle, oxen, sheep, pigs or hens), whilst others elsewhere could have been used for crop storage. In addition, along the eastern half of the main street's north side, to the rear of enclosures (J, L and M), there are a series of larger sub-rectangular platforms (J4, L1 and M2), measuring on average c.13m by 4.5m, set at a slightly higher elevation than the interior. Others can be seen on the south side of the street, e.g. E3 and F2. They appear to be too high in relation to the rest of the interior to have accommodated stock, and so must have a different function. A platform (K) placed above one enclosure (L) is of a similar size, whilst the geophysical surveys suggests that toft enclosures (O) and (P) to the west might also once have similar platforms positioned along their northern sides. It is possible that these platforms represent stack garths, where cut hay and other crops were stored, or even garden plots, although only excavation will reveal their true function.

The Wider Landscape of the Settlement

- 4.26 In terms of the settlement's place within the wider structure of the township, little can currently be stated, and the complexity of the township landscape (Moorhouse & Bond 2014) needs further study. No definite evidence for the location of the windmill present at Hunsley in 1324-5 was recorded by the earthwork survey (nor apparently by the geophysical surveys), although it may not have been located within the settlement. Also, there is no clear or obvious indication of a larger property occupied by a principal tenant, although a potential larger-than-average structure was noted in toft E (E4). However, such a property could lie within an area not covered by the present survey, for example that now occupied by Hunsley House and its farmstead, or in the field to its west. If any such property was present, it is possible that it was taken over by Durham priory to form the nucleus of their sheep farming grange, although again, no clear evidence for the location of this has been found. The reference to the priory's grange occurs in 1570, when documentation refers to the '*Manor of Hunsley all[i]a[s] Hundesley, and the Grange called Hunsley all[i]a[s] Hundesley Grange with lands in same and in Rowley*' (*Feet of Fines* part 1, 377). Unfortunately, this does not give any clues as to the grange's location, although if present it would make sense that it was within or close to the area of the settlement, where support staff and facilities could be obtained. Conversely, it may be positioned within the centre of the priory's sheep walk, assumed to be located in the northern part of the township.
- 4.27 Little is known in detail about the open field system that would have been associated with the medieval village. Both Riplingham and Little Weighton had several large open fields (Allison 1979, 141), and most of the Wolds villages had two or three, many of which survived into the post-medieval period (Hall 2012, 278-279). It is assumed that Hunsley had open fields to the north and south of the village; the reference to ploughs in the 1086 Domesday Book and the presence of ridge and furrow (both surviving as earthworks or cropmarks) implies as such. By 1651 the majority of the township was described as being mostly enclosed, i.e. divided into manageable fields or units bounded by hedges, although a 'North Field' of 240 acres is recorded in 1685 (HHC U DDFX/1/36) - this probably

occupied much of the area between the village and the northern boundary of the township. The presence of a South Field (or similar) is also implied by the ridge and furrow which extends for almost 400m south of the settlement as far as White Gap Lane (see figure 12 top), and the 1685 document also notes an 'East Pasture' of 86 acres. However, it is not possible, at present, to define the extent of these medieval open arable fields.

- 4.28 One would also expect a certain amount of woodland, meadow, pasture and waste to have been present within the township, in varying quantities, during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Large parts of the township were also given over to sheep walks and rabbit warrens; in c.1530 most was included in 'a certain pasture or sheep ground called Hunsley pasture', and in 1538 there was sufficient pasture for 720 sheep (Allison 1979, 144) - this might be the 600 acres of pasture mentioned in a grant of 1558. As noted above, the area of this sheep walk is unknown, but it presumably lay in the northern part of the township. Almost the whole of Low Hunsley was occupied by a warren of some 340 acres until its conversion to more general agricultural purposes by Thomas Duesbury in the first few years of the 19th century; however, it is not known whether the warren originated in the medieval period.
- 4.29 Finally, it is not known when the main east-west thoroughfare (A) was moved from its alignment through the village to its present course, now represented by the B1230 Walkington Road. Presumably it was done once the village had been deserted, i.e. before the Dissolution (early 16th century), and the field had reverted back to agricultural use. The road was certainly on its existing alignment by the time that the 1735 plan was drawn, when a tree-lined route is shown. It may therefore have been done by Hugh Fawsitt after his acquisition of the estate in 1726.

Depopulation and Later History

- 4.30 The current survey has found no evidence to contradict the suggestion made elsewhere (e.g. Allison 1979, 144 & 150; Susan Neave, *pers. comm.*) that Hunsley was probably largely depopulated before the Dissolution. The documents show that there was still at least one house in Hunsley in 1538, two 'messuages' were noted in 1558 (Calender of Patent Rolls 1557-58, 345), 'Hunsley House' is marked on Saxton's 1577 map, and a tithe case of 1606-08 makes reference to one dwelling house and also '*the lodge where Henry Browne dwelt*' (BIHR CP H 371A). The locations of these buildings are currently unknown although it is possible that one, and indeed perhaps also the Durham priory's grange, lay within the village, on the site of the present Hunsley House and its farmstead. However, any structures here had almost certainly gone by the time of the 1672 Hearth Tax, when only two single-hearth houses are recorded; a two-hearth house occupied by Mrs Northend was at Low Hunsley. One of these one-hearth houses may have been on the site of Hunsley House, and the other on the site of the later 19th century Hunsley Cottage to the east, but this is only informed speculation.
- 4.31 By the early 19th century, Hunsley no longer formed a separate township in its own right, having become a hamlet of Little Weighton township. When this change occurred is uncertain, but it had almost certainly taken place by the mid-17th century, and the acreage given for Hunsley hamlet (504 acres) on the 1838 tithe map is the same as that in previous surveys and leases of 1735 and 1752. It is probable that at the same time, Low Hunsley and Little Hunsley, which had previously formed part of the wider Hunsley landholding, began to develop as independent estates.

- 4.32 Although there was apparently no large house at Hunsley in 1672, one must either have been built soon after this or one of the one-hearth dwellings was substantially enlarged by the then owner, Richard Tate. The 500 acre estate then passed to Hugh Fawsitt in 1726 who appears to have created the farm complex shown to the east of the deserted village on a later map of 1735. This may have been centred around Tate's earlier property and Hugh Fawsitt may well have been responsible for diverting the Walkington road from its original course through the deserted village to its more northern alignment, along which an impressive avenue was planted. The 1735 plan describes a scheme to improve the estate, by dividing the existing large sheep walk and pasture at Hunsley into smaller closes. It is not known what, if any, impact this had on the survey area, although it is possible that the banks surrounding the enclosure (Q) at the north-west corner could be related to this activity. The Fawsitt's new house may be that shown on Jefferys' map of 1771.
- 4.33 In 1802, the estate passed to John Hornby, the head of an enterprising and prosperous farming family, in 1802, on condition that he changed his name to Fawsitt. He must have built the existing Hunsley House before his death in 1812, in what was probably the centre of the deserted village. This new building reflected the family's increasing wealth and influence, and it replaced the earlier Fawsitt farmstead to the east which must have been too small and out-of-date for efficient farming use and not in keeping with the social standing and aspirations of the new owners. This new house is named on Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire (and seemingly depicted as a U-shaped range open to the east) (see figure 6E), and also on Bryant's 1829 map of Yorkshire (as a large structure surrounded by plantations), while the 1838 tithe map shows a single square structure (see figure 8). A Robert Fawsitt was living at Hunsley House in 1834 (Electoral rolls, 1834), and in 1837 the estate was made up of about 329 acres of arable, 126 acres of meadow or pasture, and almost 49 acres woodland (HHC U DDCV/199/62). The majority of the farm buildings were built between 1838 and 1851-52, when the 1855 Ordnance Survey map was surveyed (see figure 11 top).
- 4.34 The deserted settlement itself appears to have received little notice prior to 1855, when it was mapped in some detail by the Ordnance Survey; this represents a valuable record as such earthworks are rarely depicted outside the East Riding (Beresford 1992). A change of attitude at the Ordnance Survey meant that deserted village earthworks were no longer depicted on the more detailed 1892 edition, although the name 'Site of Hunsley Village' is still marked. A square beech plantation (U), positioned to the centre of the survey area's south side, was planted between 1855 and 1890. During the same period, another square plantation of similar size was planted immediate north of the B1230 road, whilst that section of the road to the north of the deserted settlement was lined with trees and named 'The Avenue'. It therefore appears there had been some attempt to improve the visual and aesthetic appearance of the local landscape during the second half of the 19th century, presumably by the Bartram family, owners of Hunsley House at the time.

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HHC - Hull History Centre
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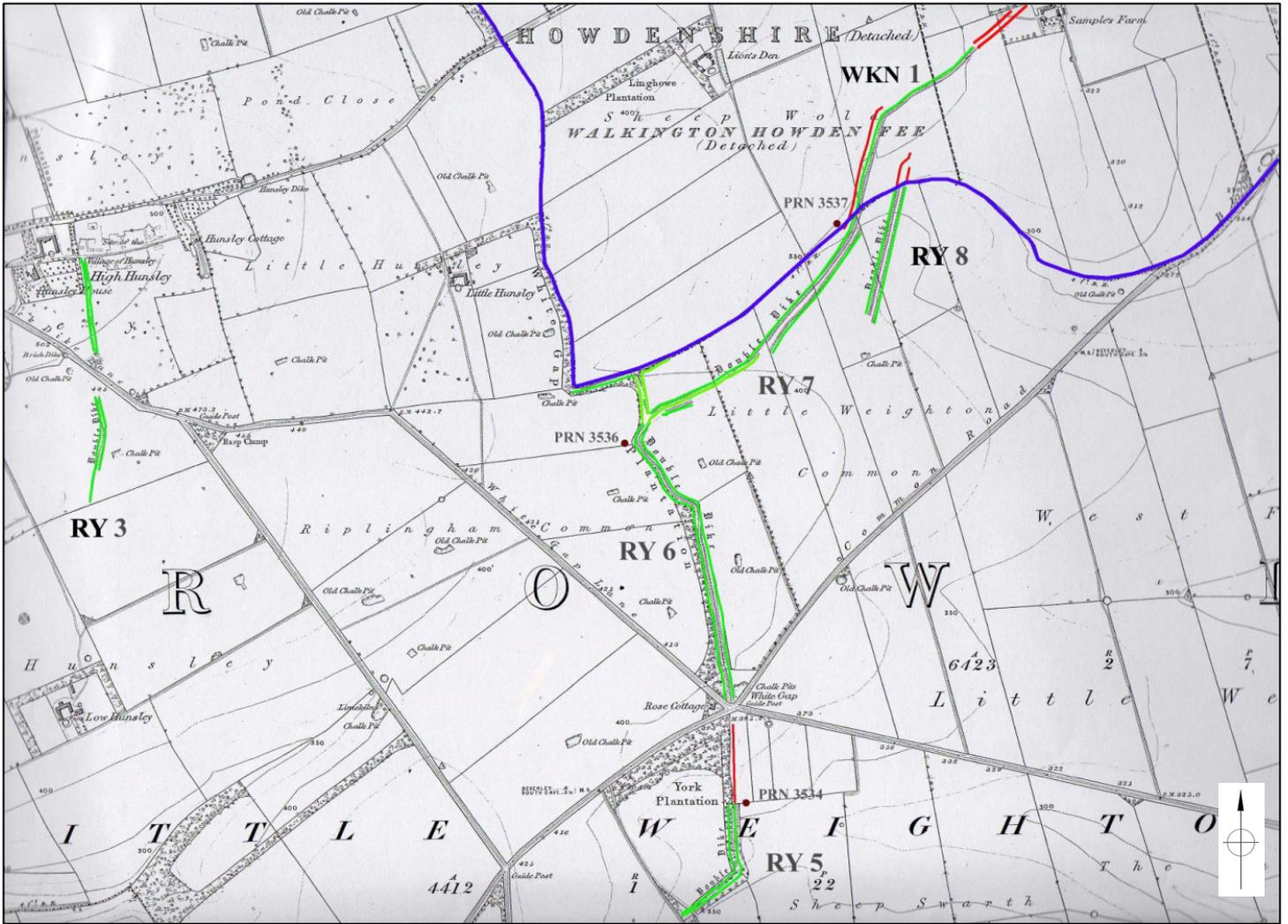
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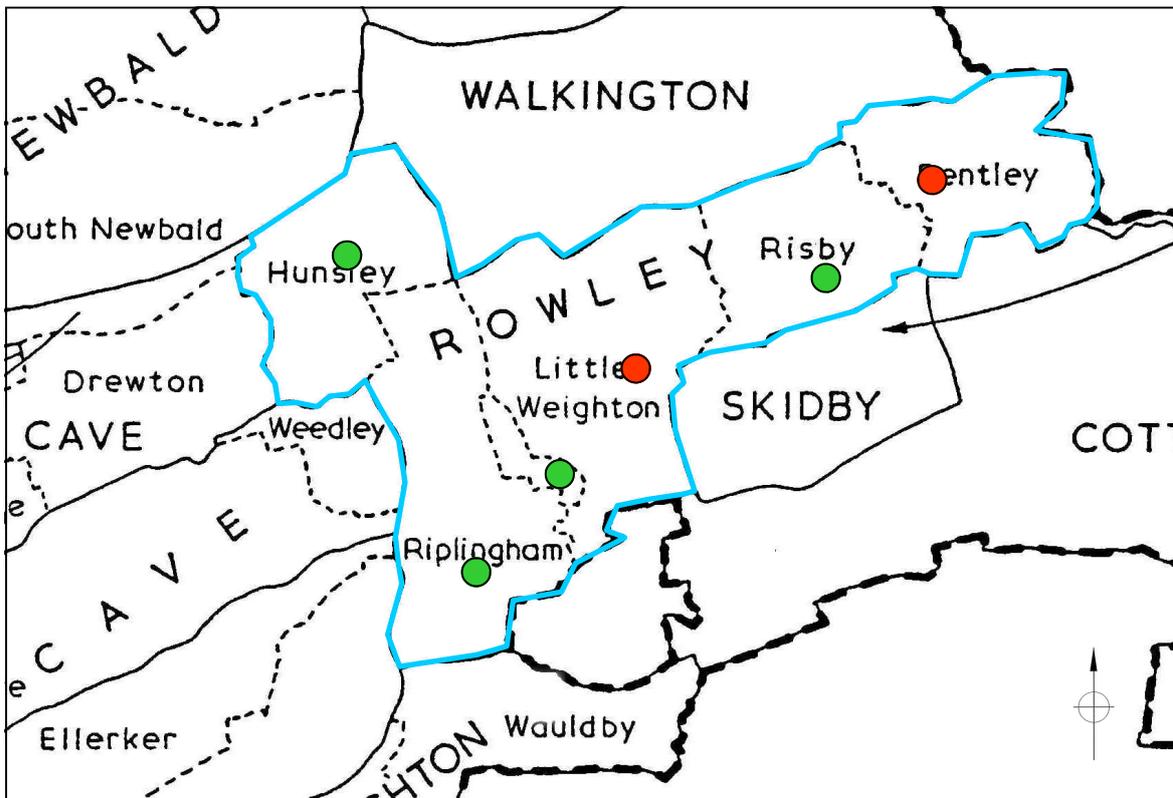
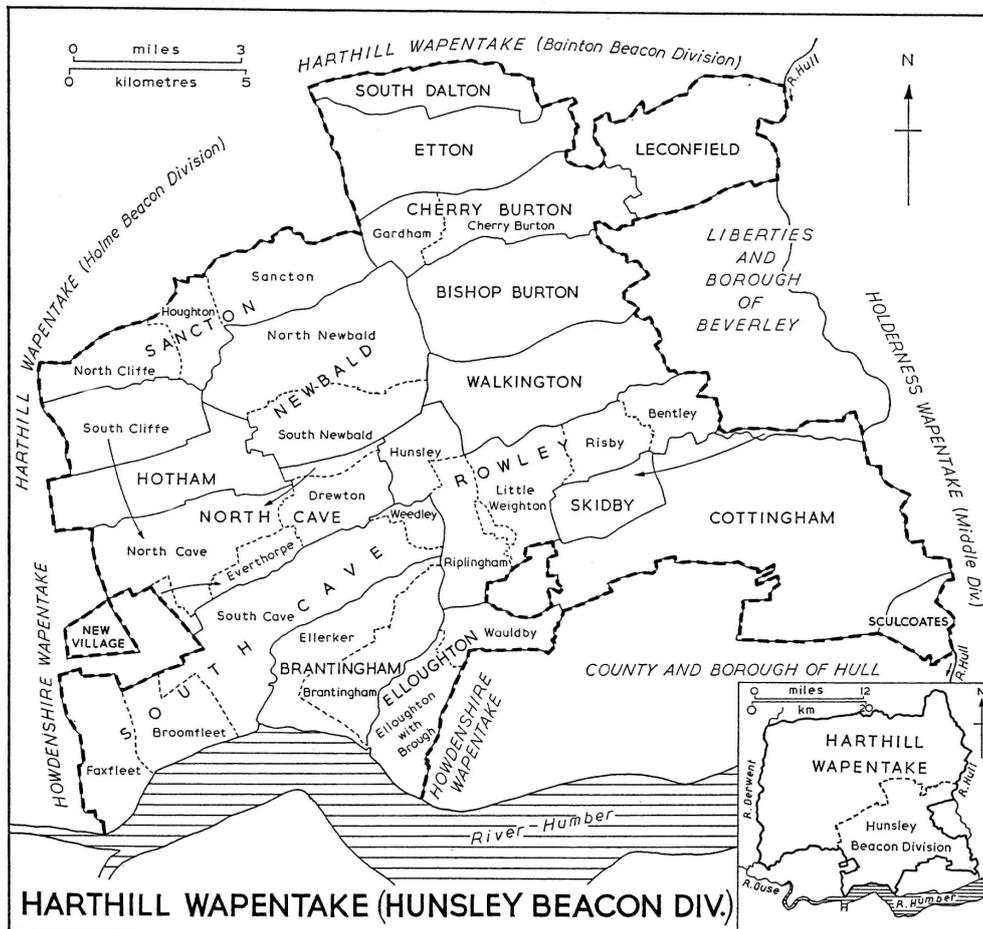
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EDAS		FIGURE	2



Green = earthworks shown on Ordnance Survey 1855 maps.
 Red = cropmarks from aerial photographs (Stoertz 1997).
 Blue = parish boundaries.

Map provided by John Deverall, reproduced with permission.

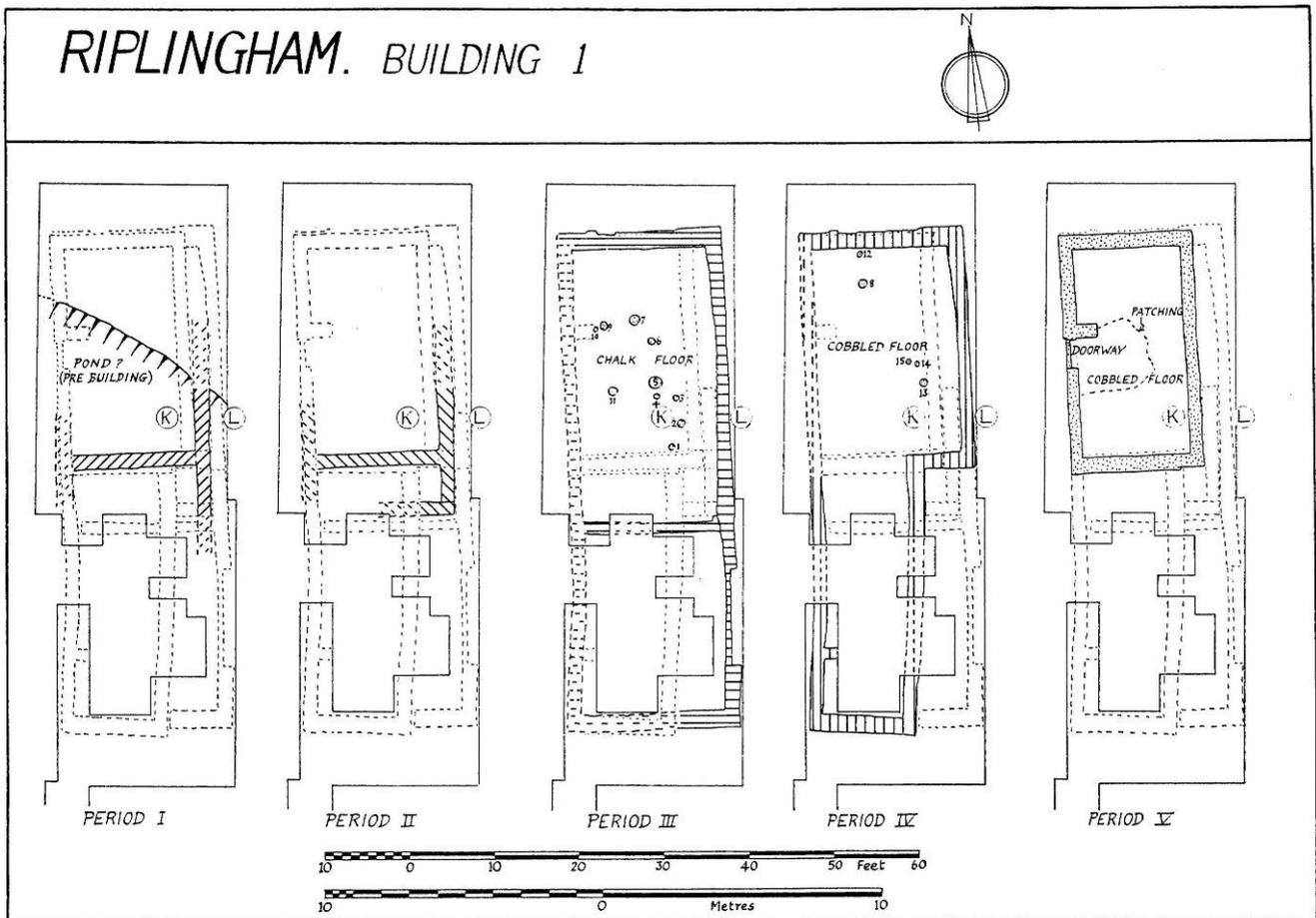
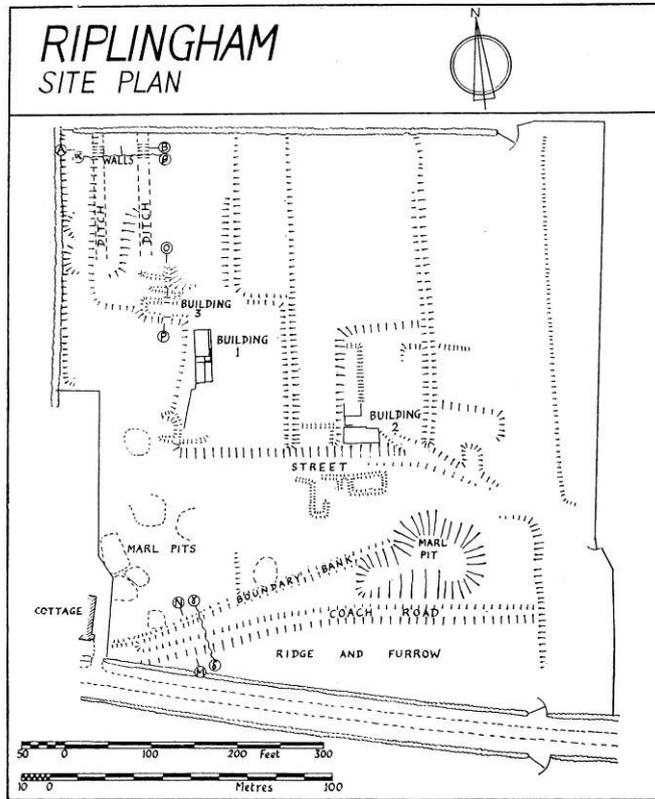
PROJECT		HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE		LINEAR EARTHWORKS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Blue = extent of Rowley parish.
 Red = extant medieval villages.
 Green = deserted or partially deserted medieval villages.
 (Approximate positions).

Source: Allison, K J (ed) 1979 *A History of the County of York East Riding* vol 4, p.1.

PROJECT		HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE		MIEVEAL ROWLEY PARISH	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	4

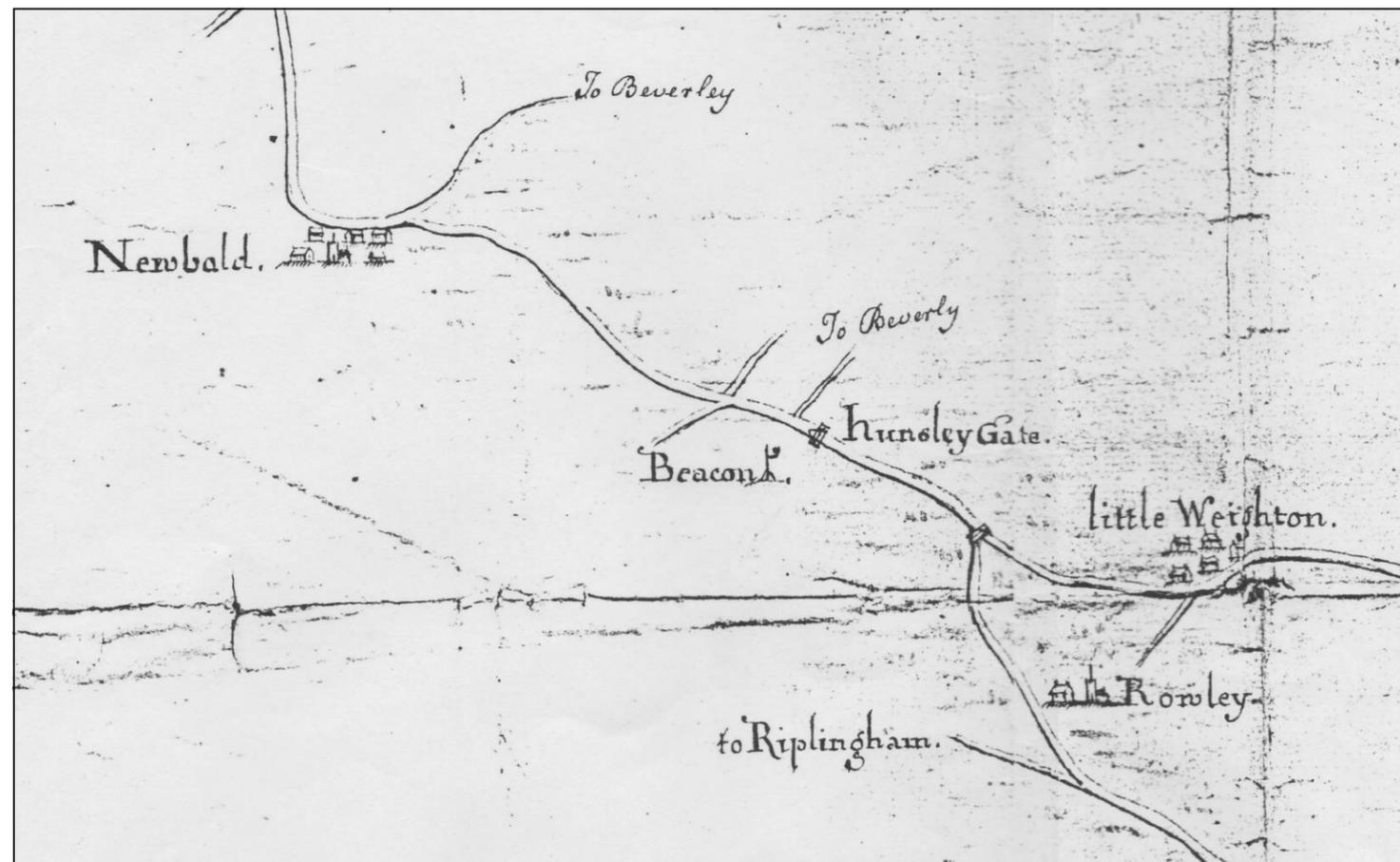


Source: Wachter, J 1966 'Excavations at Ripplingham, East Yorkshire 1956-7' *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 41, 608-669 (figures 2 & 3).

PROJECT		HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE		EXCAVATIONS AT RIPLINGHAM	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	5



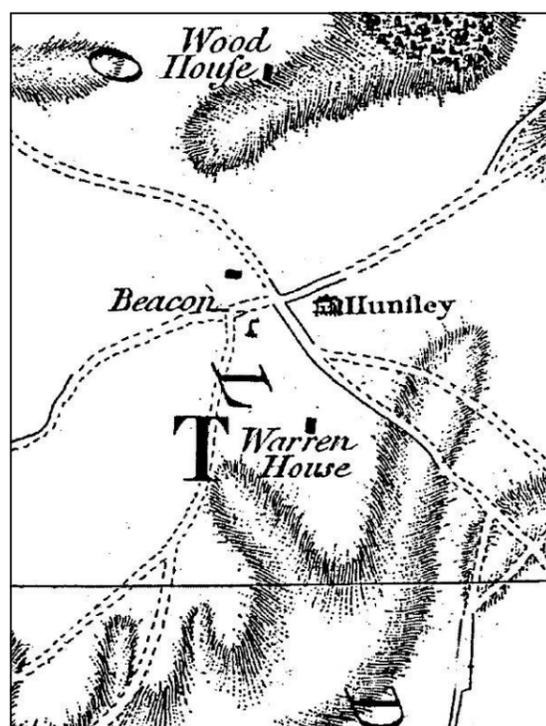
(A) Section of Saxton's 1577 map of Yorkshire.



(C) Section of A Plan of the Road from Hull to Market Weighton thro' Anlaby, Cottingham and Beverly in Yorkshire 1764 (photocopy in possession of S Neave, reproduced with permission).



(B) Section of Warburton's 1720 map of Yorkshire.



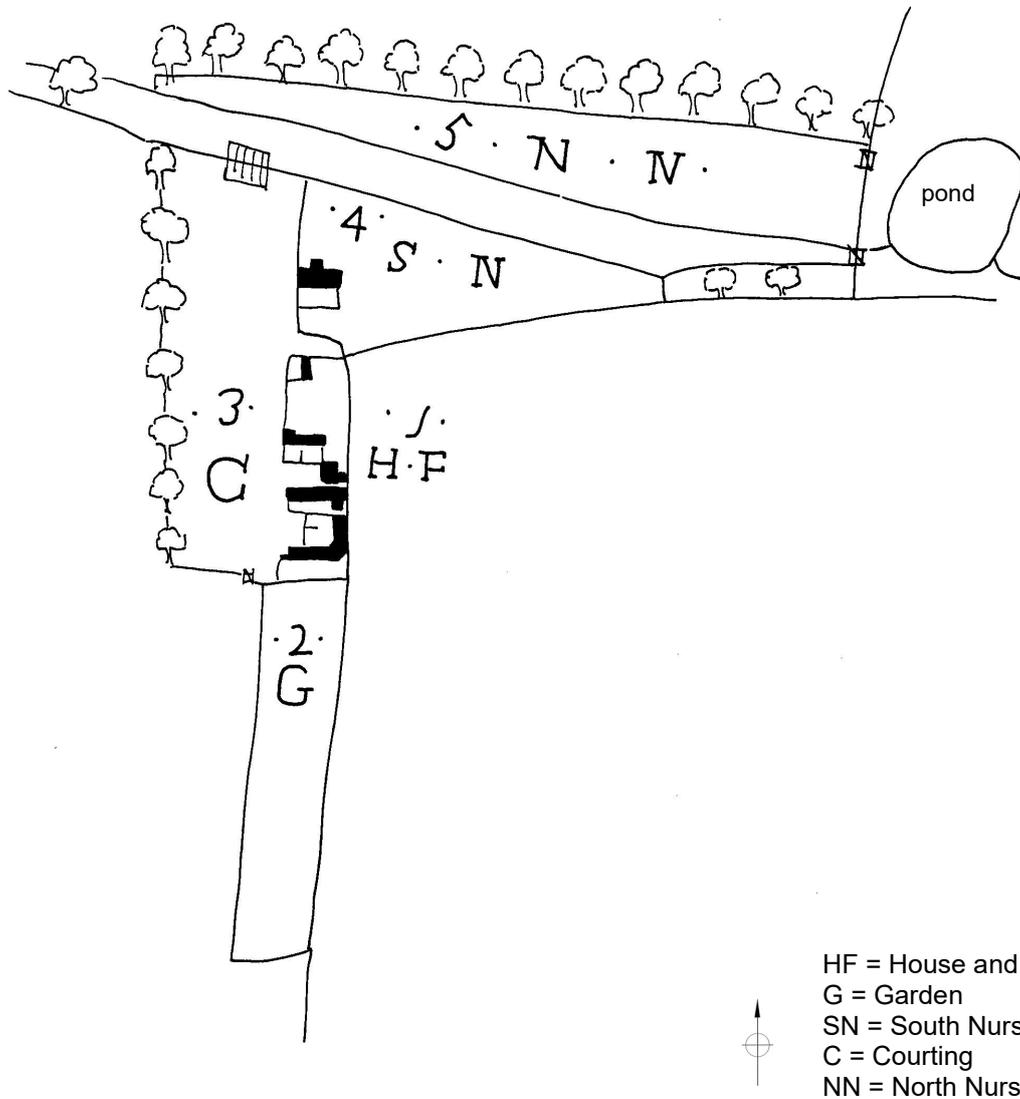
(D) Section of Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (plate XIV).



(E) Section of Greenwood's 1817 map of Yorkshire.



PROJECT	HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE	EARLY MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE
		JUL 2022
	EDAS	FIGURE
		6



Sketch of part of 1735 estate map showing farmstead adjacent to South Close.

Source: 'A Map of the Lordship of Hunsley Beacon in the East Riding of the County of York surveyed for the use of Hugh Fawsit Esq AD 1735' (plan in possession of Mowforth family).

PROJECT		HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE		1735 FARMSTEAD	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	7



Source: 1838 Hunsley tithe map (TNA IR 29/41/105) (available at <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>).

We the undersigned to the Commissioners for England and Wales do hereby certify this to be the Map or Plan referred to in the Apportionment, of the Rent Charge in lieu of Tithes in the Hamlet of Hunsley in the Township of Little Wotton in the Parish of Rowley in the County of York.

Wm. Plamie
W. Buller

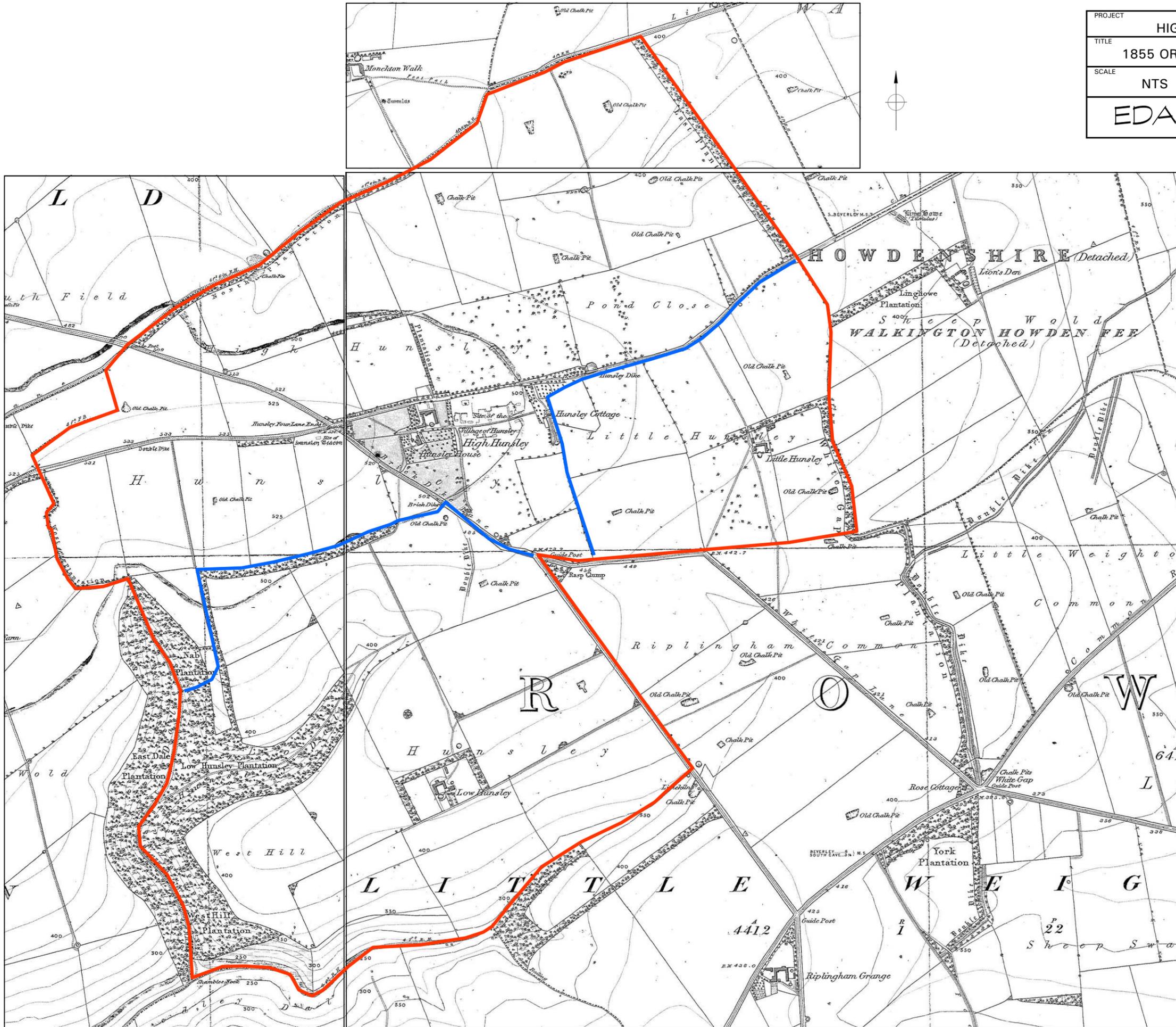
Plan of all the Tithable Lands in the Hamlet of Hunsley in the Township of Little Wotton in the parish of Rowley in the County of York.

Robt. Dainton
Apptd. Surveyor

As by Act of Parliament in that behalf made, and in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, and in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, and in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made.

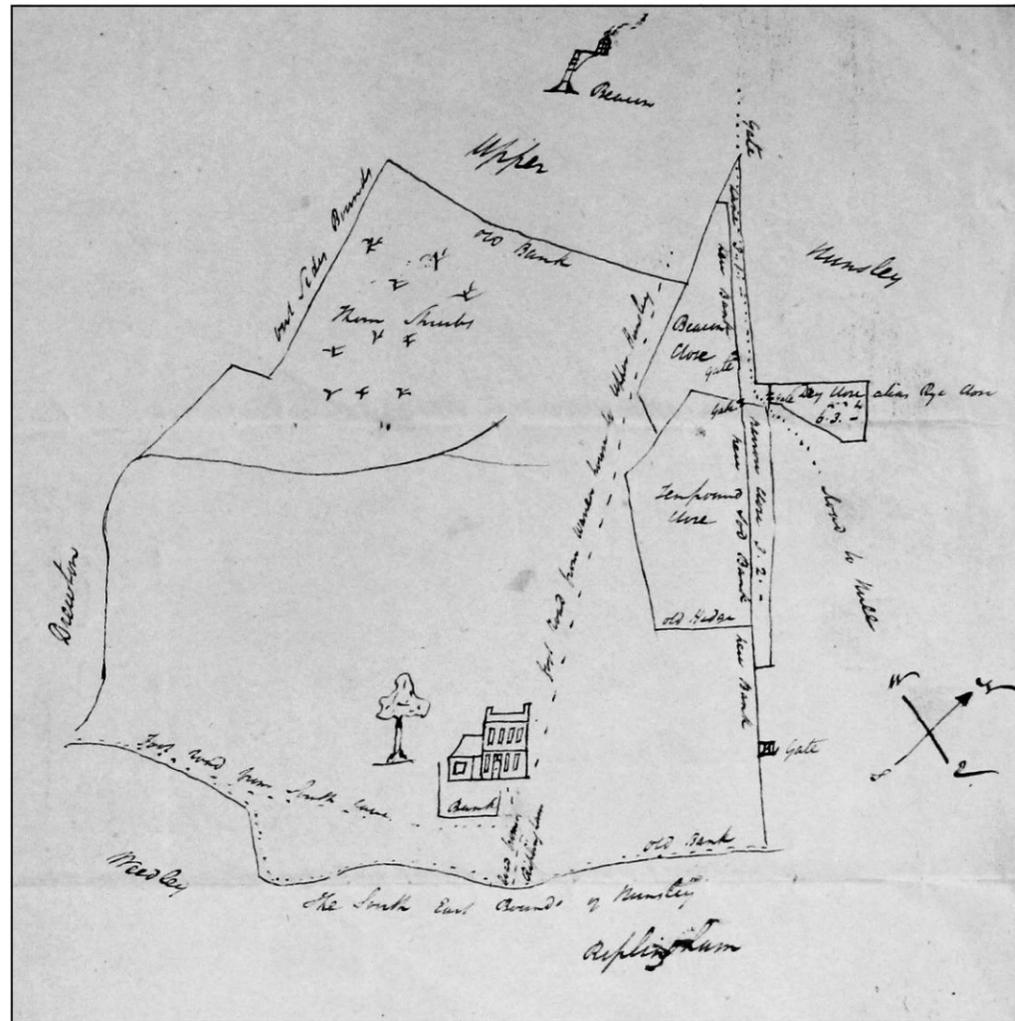
PROJECT	HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE	1838 TITHE MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE
		JUL 2022
EDAS	FIGURE	8

PROJECT	HIGH HUNSLEY DMV		
TITLE	1855 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP		
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	9

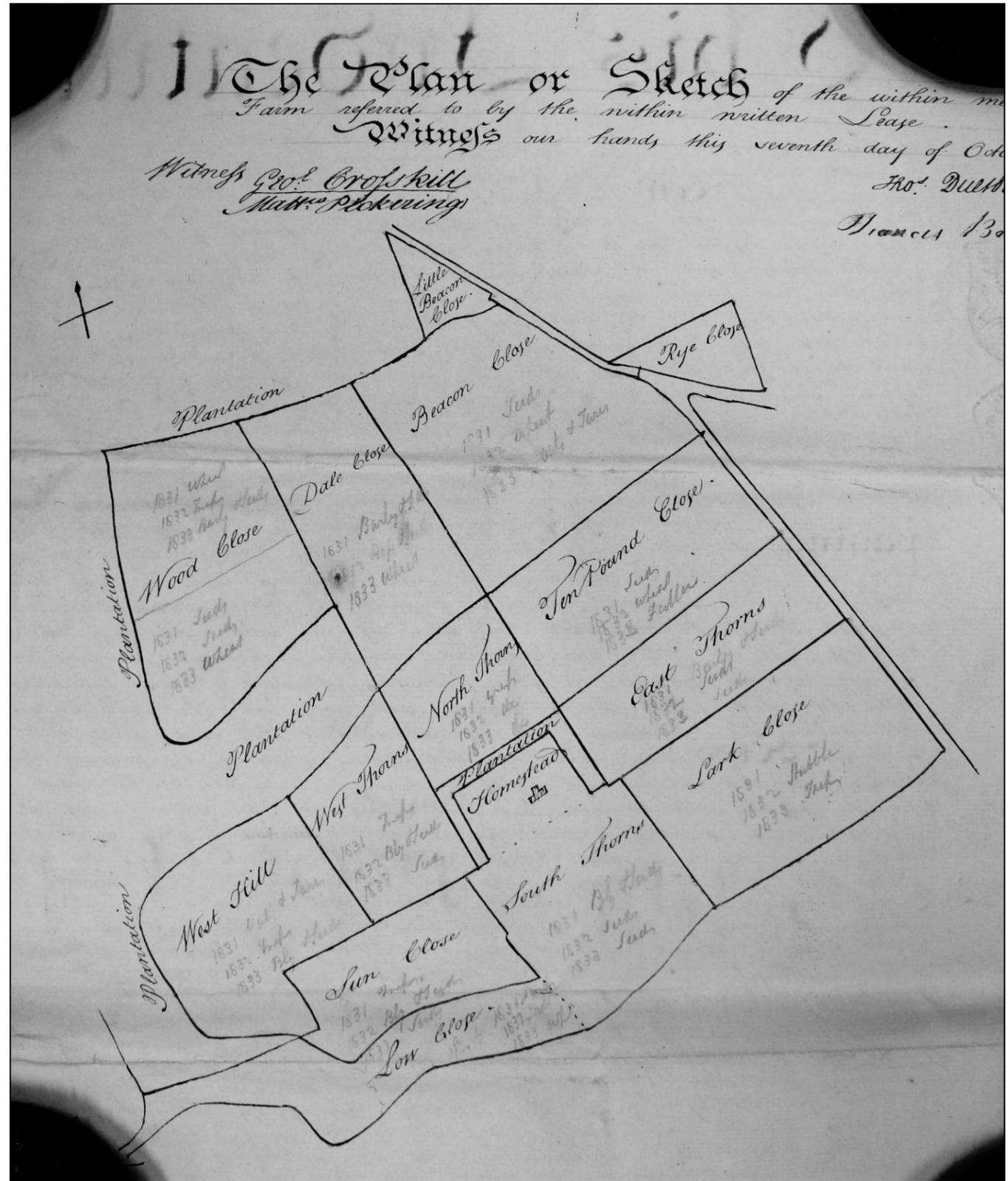


Sources: Ordnance Survey
 6" to 1 mile maps sheet
 210, 224 & 225 (surveyed
 1851-52, published 1855).

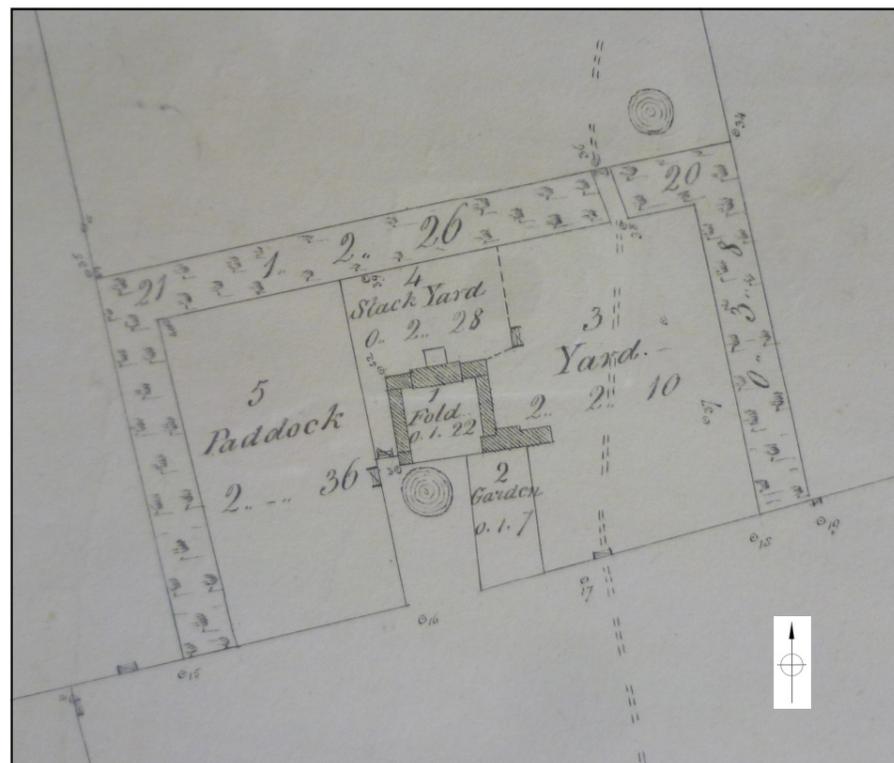
Red = Township boundary
 Blue = Internal divisions



(A) Sketch plan of Low Hunsley c. 1772 (source HHC U DD/10/46) (courtesy David Neave).

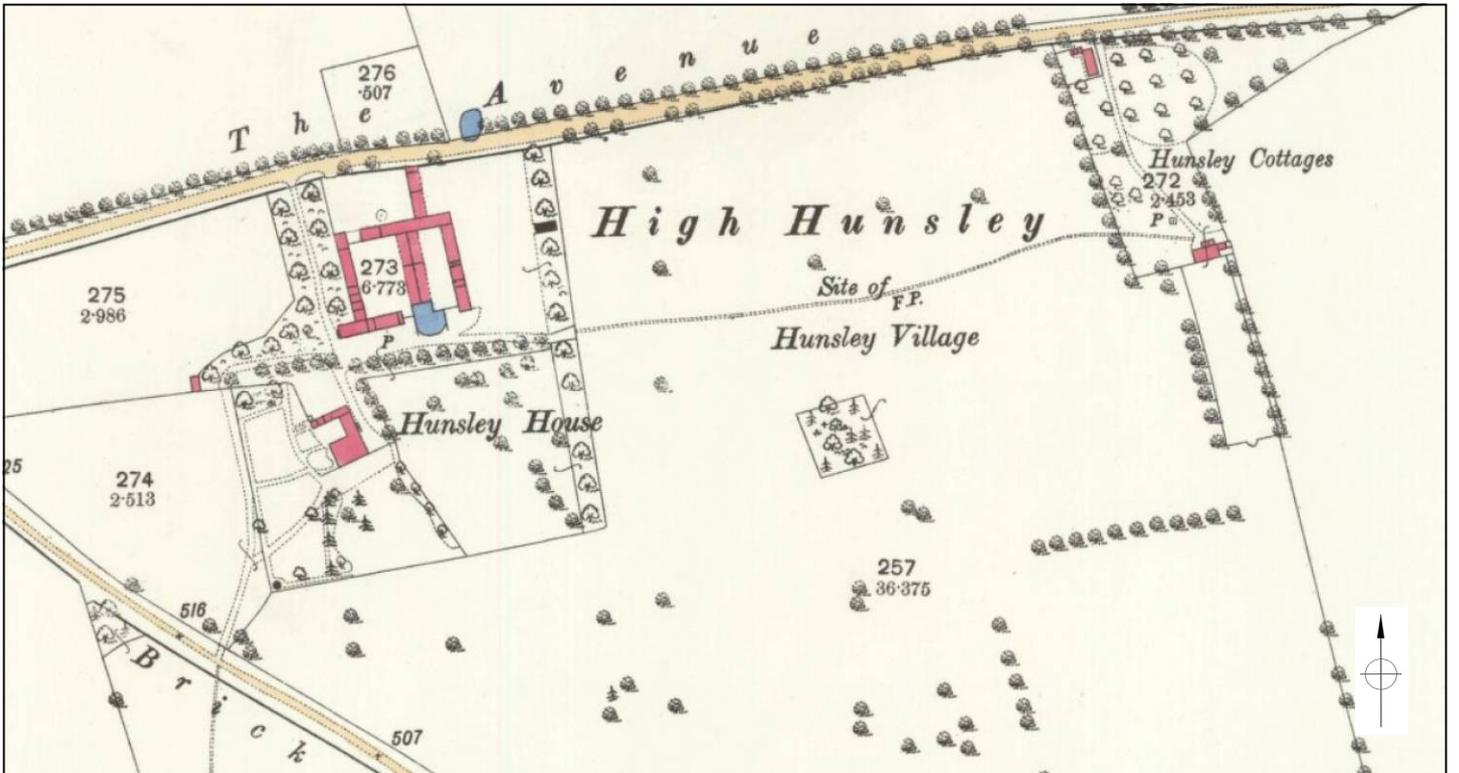


(B) 1803 plan of Low Hunsley showing closes replacing rabbit warren (source: HHC U DD/10/18) (courtesy David Neave).



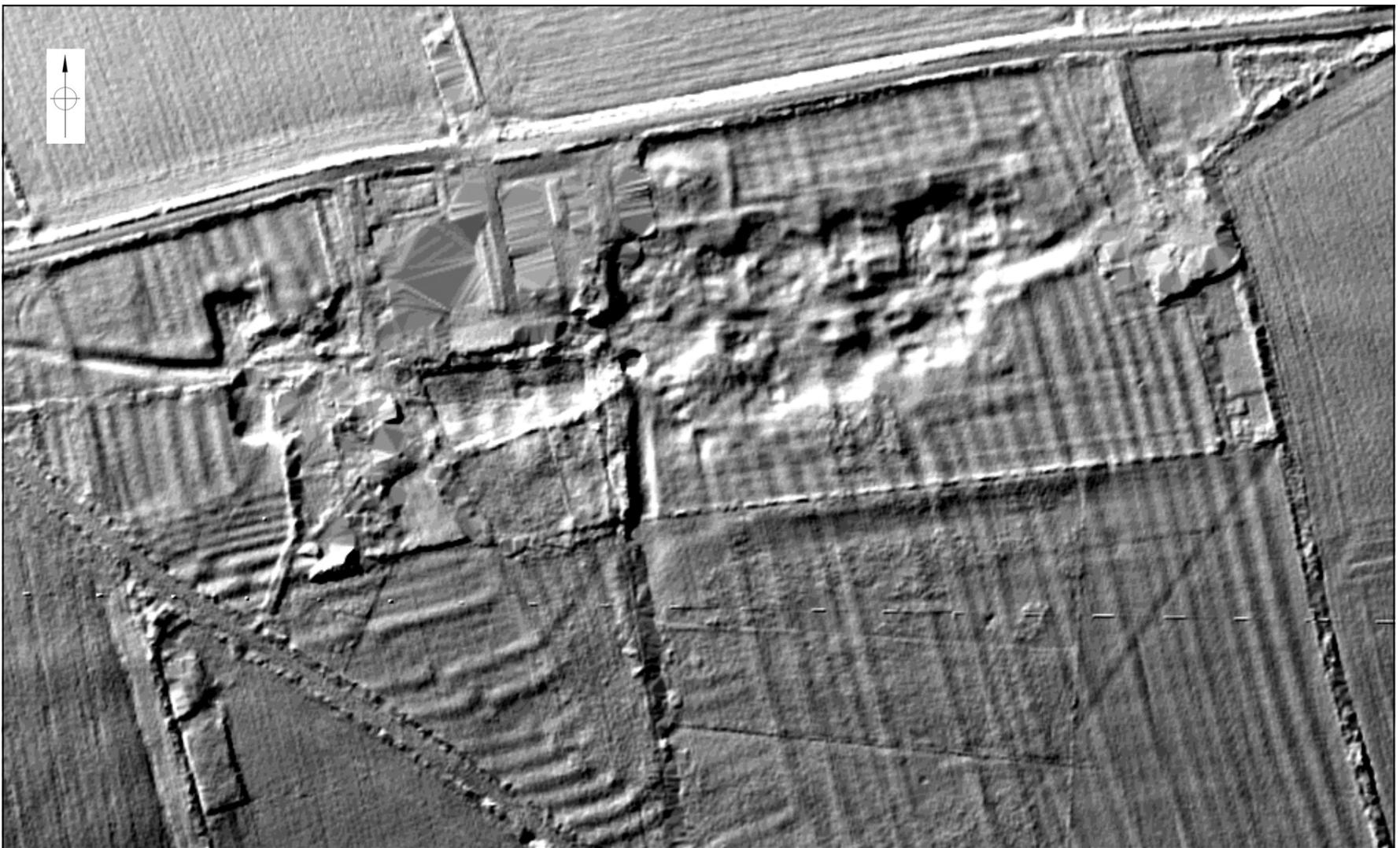
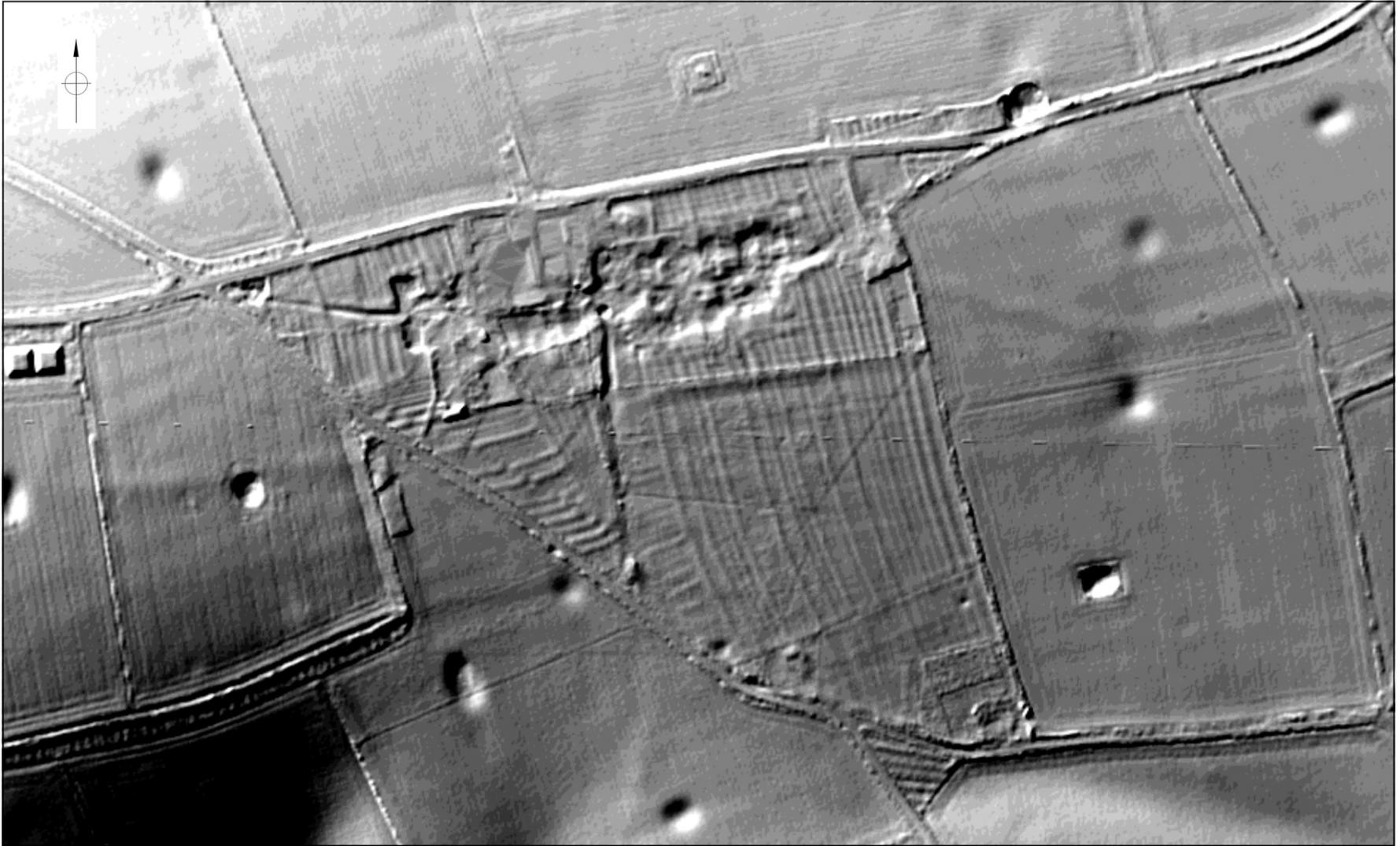
(C) 1817 plan of Low Hunsley showing completed farmstead (source: ERAO DDX 698/2).

PROJECT	HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE	LOW HUNSLEY ESTATE	
SCALE	NTS	DATE JUL 2022
EDAS	FIGURE	10



Sources:
 Top - 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheet 225 (surveyed 1852).
 Bottom - 1890 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map sheet 225/1 (surveyed 1888).

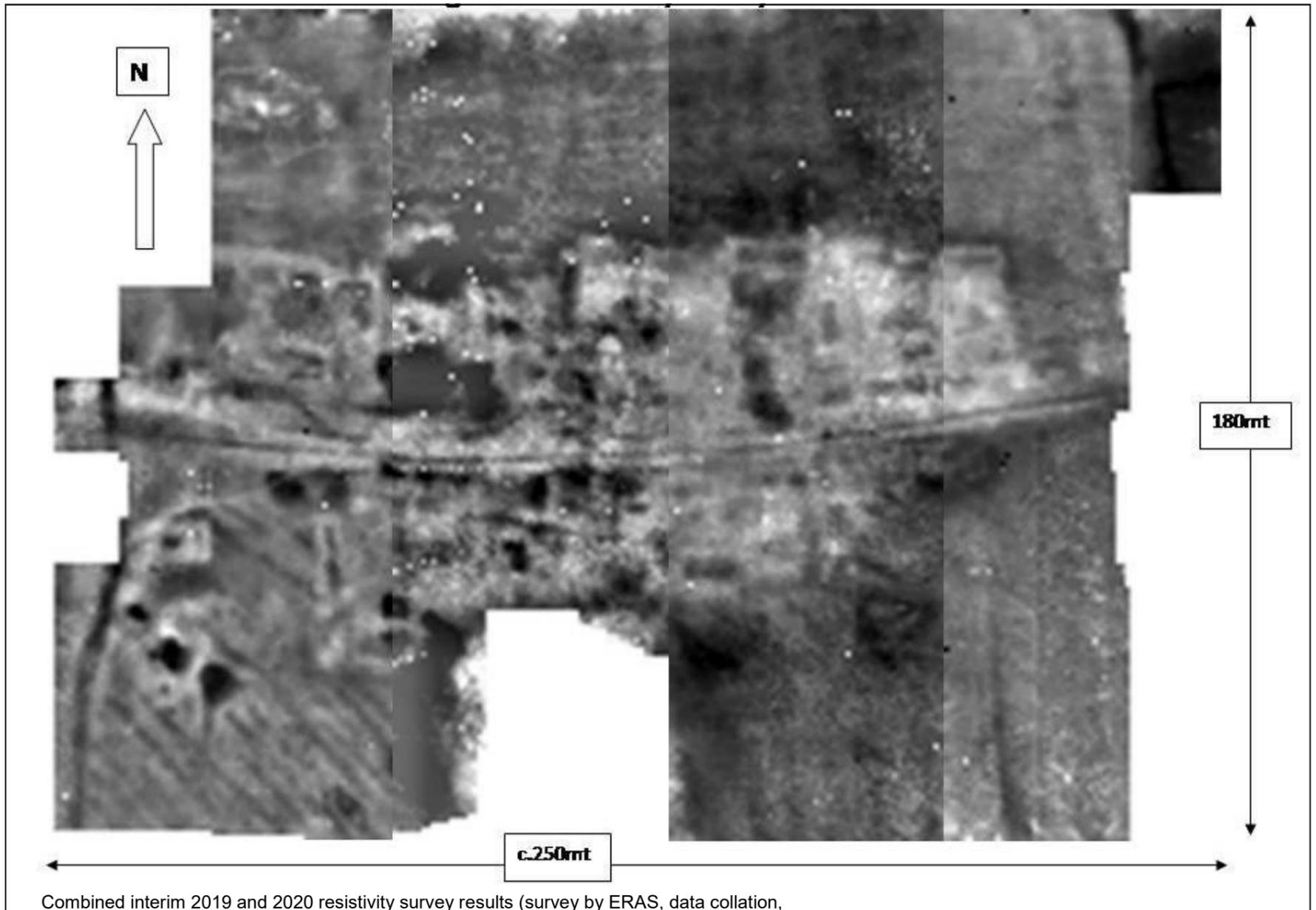
PROJECT		HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE			
		ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	11



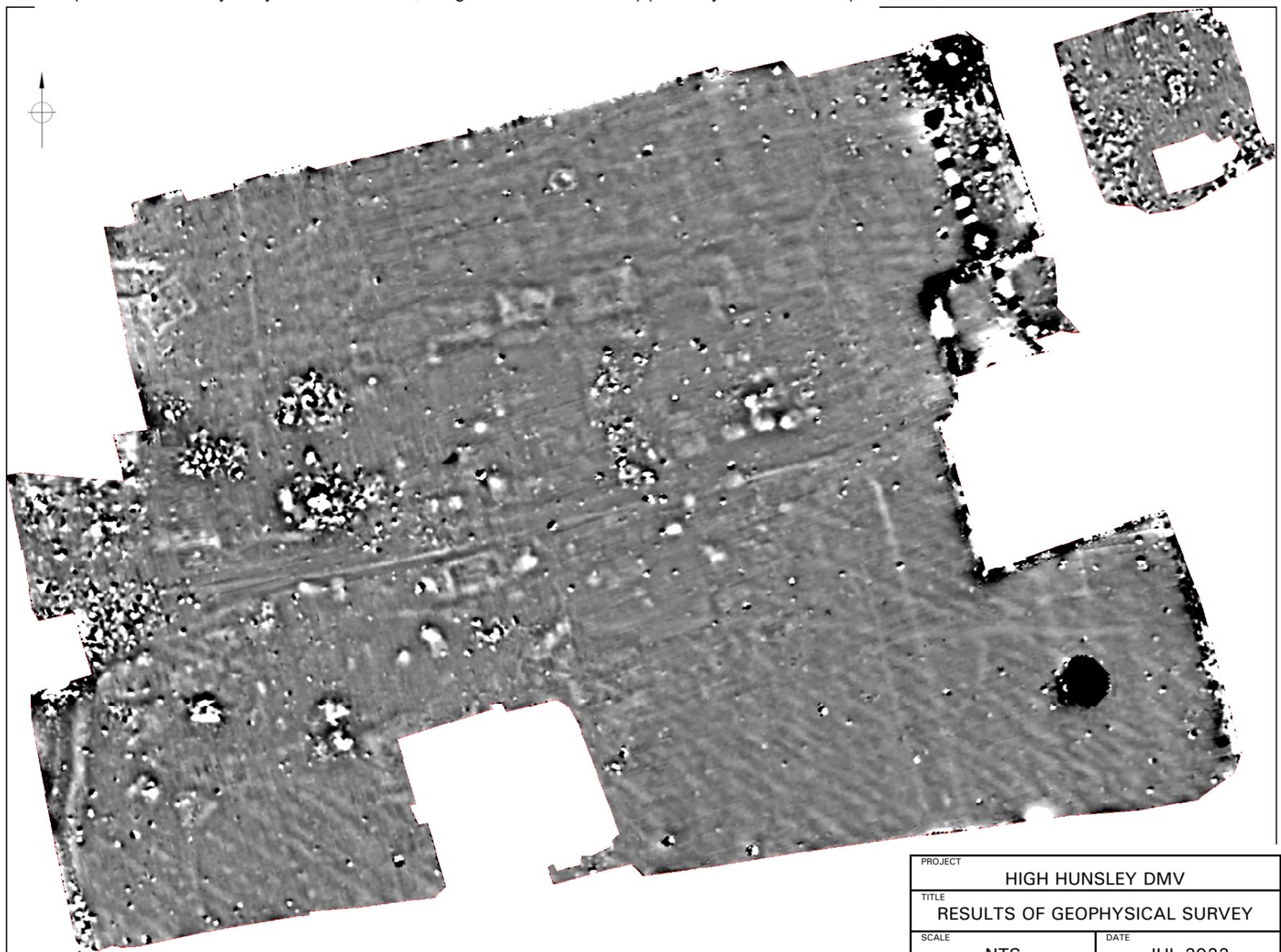
LIDAR Composite 1m DTM hillshade imagery.

Reproduced from the Environment Agency LIDAR Composite DTM 2020 1m data. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

PROJECT	HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE	LIDAR 2020 IMAGERY	
SCALE	NTS	DATE JUL 2022
EDAS	FIGURE 12	



Combined interim 2019 and 2020 resistivity survey results (survey by ERAS, data collation, interpretation and analysis by Richard J Coates, image © Richard J Coates) (courtesy Richard Coates).



Magnetometer survey results (© James Lyle and Roman Roads Research Association) (courtesy Ricjard Coates and Ethos Heritage CIC).

PROJECT		HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE			
RESULTS OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	13

435250N
495150E

435250N
495450E



PROJECT	HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE	EARTHWORK SURVEY	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE JUL 2022
	EDAS	FIGURE 14

435050N
495150E

435050N
495450E



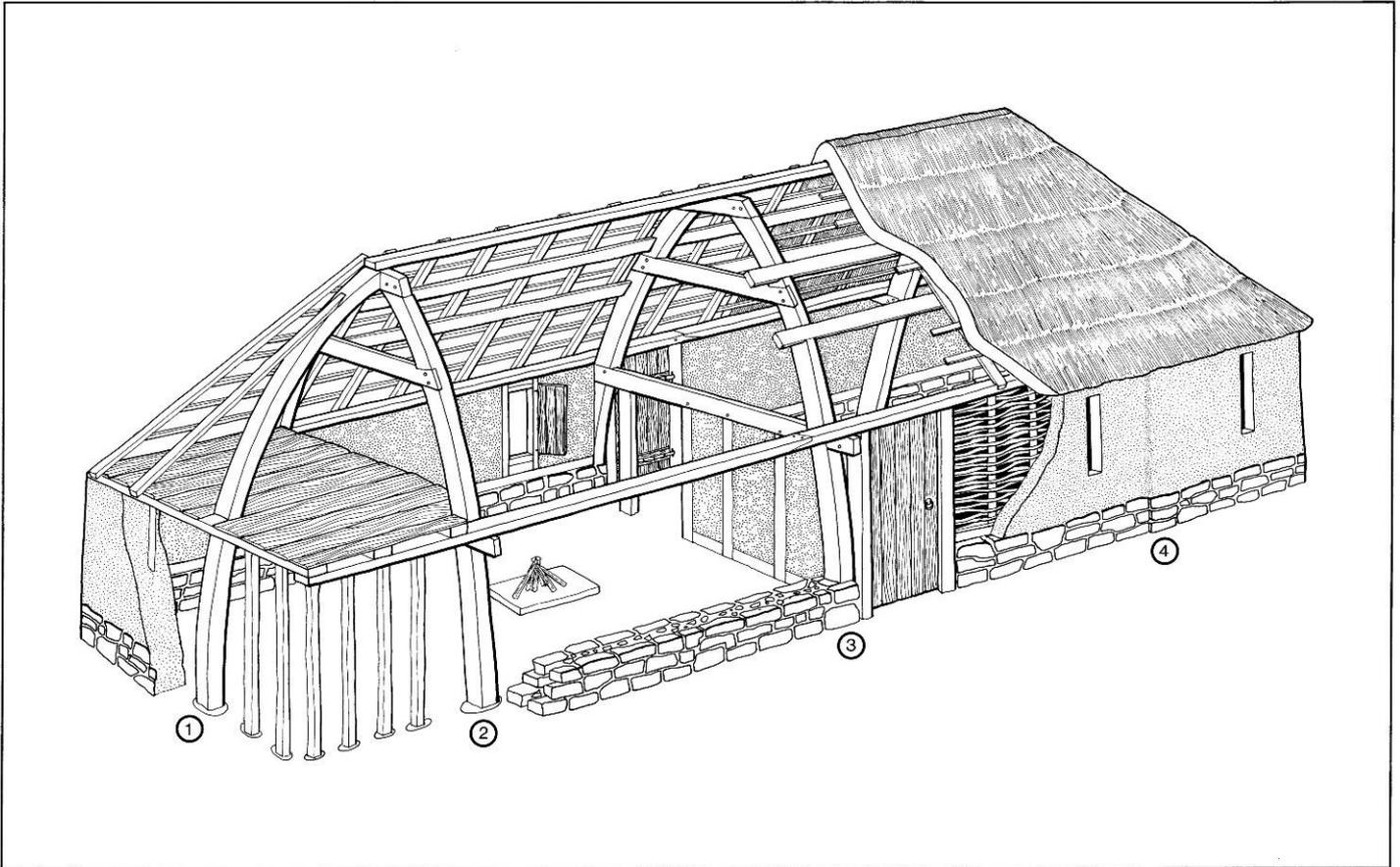


Fig. 3 The medieval peasant house, a model showing various methods of seating crucks: (1) shows an endfork in a post-hole; (2) shows an earthfast fork inside the line of the ground-wall; (3) shows a fork set within or on a ground-wall; (4) shows another truss marked by a change in the alignment of the walling. The model has been provided with a central hearth in the living room, a loft at one end and a cross-passage at the other

Source: Wrathmell, S 1989 *Domestic Settlement 2: Medieval Peasant Farmsteads* (Wharram: a Study of Settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds VI - York University Archaeological Publications vol 8), figure 3.

PROJECT		HIGH HUNSLEY DMV	
TITLE		CRUCK CONSTRUCTION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	15



Plate 1: General view towards enclosure M and building M1, looking NW (photo 1/430).



Plate 2: Ridge and furrow earthworks to north-west corner of survey area, looking W (photo 1/454).



Plate 3: East end of main hollow way (A), looking SW (photo 1/427).



Plate 4: Hollow way (B), looking S (photo 1/325).



Plate 5: Building D1, looking NW (photo 1/318).



Plate 6: Building D2, looking NW (photo 1/431).



Plate 7: Enclosure E with structure E2, looking SW (photo 1/395).



Plate 8: Structure E4, looking SW (photo 1/439).



Plate 9: West end of building F1, looking NW (photo 1/398).



Plate 10: East side of building F1, looking W (photo 1/436).



Plate 11: Building G1, looking NW (photo 1/324).



Plate 12: General view of enclosure I with building I1 in foreground, looking NE (photo 1/319).



Plate 13: General view of enclosure J, looking E (photo 1/328).



Plate 14: Building J1, looking S (photo 1/458).



Plate 15: Building M1, looking N (photo 1/449).



Plate 16: General view across enclosure N, looking NW (photo 1/401).



Plate 17: Bank to east side of enclosure Q, looking N (photo 1/326).



Plate 18: View across area S with ridge and furrow in distance, looking NW (photo 1/424).



Plate 19: Plantation U, looking S (photo 1/322).