

**MAP**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.**

**Barf Farm  
Bridlington Road  
Hunmanby  
North Yorkshire**

**TA 10638 75344  
12/02588/FL; APP/H2733/A/13/2198020  
MAP 10.02.2014**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

**MAP  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

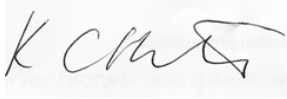
**Barf Farm  
Bridlington Road  
Hunmanby  
Filey  
North Yorkshire**

**TA 510638 475344**

**12/02588/FL; APP/H2733/A/13/2198020**

**MAP 10.02.2014**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

<b>Report Prepared By</b>  Zara Burn	<b>Report Authorised By</b>  
<b>Date:</b> <b>07/03/2014</b>	<b>Date:</b> <b>07/03/2014</b>

**Barf Farm  
Bridlington Road  
Hunmanby  
Filey  
North Yorkshire**

**TA 10638 75344**

**12/02588/FL; APP/H2733/A/13/2198020**

**MAP 10.02.2014**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Site Description	4
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
4. Aims and Objectives	5
5. Methodology	5
6. Results	6
7. Conclusions	7
8. Bibliography	7

**Figure List**

	<b>Page</b>
1. Site Location. Scale 1:50,000.	8
2. Plan of Turbine Base and Cable Trench. Scale 1:2,500.	9

**Plate List**

1. General View of Site. Facing South.	10
2. Access Track after Topsoil Strip. Facing North-west.	10
3. Wind Turbine Base after Topsoil Strip. Facing West.	11
4. Crane Pad after Topsoil Strip. Facing South-east.	11
5. Cable Trench Route. Facing North-west.	12
6. Section through Cable Trench. Facing East.	12

**Barf Farm  
Bridlington Road  
Hunmanby  
Filey  
North Yorkshire**

**TA 10638 75344**

**12/02588/FL; APP/H2733/A/13/2198020**

**MAP 10.02.2014**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

***Summary***

*An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land west of Barf Farm, Bridlington Road, Hunmanby, Filey, North Yorkshire (TA 510638 475344) on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the erection of one 50Kw wind turbine 24.6 metres to hub and 34.2 metres to blade tip in height.*

*No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the Archaeological Watching Brief.*

**1. Introduction**

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was carried out on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014 during the groundworks associated with the erection of one 50Kw wind turbine 24.6 metres to hub and 34.2 metres to blade tip in height on land west of Barf Farm, Bridlington Road, Hunmanby, Filey, North Yorkshire, (TA 510638 475344; Fig. 1). The Archaeological work was undertaken to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the Planning Application Consent (Ref: 12/02588/FL; Appeal Ref: APP/H2733/A/13/2198020).

1.2 The Watching Brief was designed to provide the appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be

affected by the development, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

- 1.3 All work was funded by Earthmill.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development is located 1.4km south of Hunmanby and 2km west of Reighton along an unclassified track leading off Bridlington Road (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 Barf Farm currently comprises a farm yard, two large agricultural sheds, a farmhouse as well as two chicken sheds. The site of the proposed wind turbine lies to the west of the main farm complex within an agricultural field utilised as grazing land (Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The setting of the wind turbine is situated on relatively level land, sloping gradually down to the south. The site of the turbine is surrounded on all sides by rolling arable farmland and stands at an approximate height of 85m AOD (Pl. 1).

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 The site of the proposed development lies within an archaeological landscape which contains heritage assets dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. To the south of the application site the cropmark of an Iron Age single ditched boundary has been identified on aerial photographs (Stoertz, 1997). Two fields north of the proposed turbine, cropmarks identified from aerial photographs have shown a sub-circular ring ditch comprised of a ditched enclosure formed by two lengths of ditch. Traces of a third segment are also visible as well as

pits within the interior of the enclosure. Harding and Lee (1987) suggested the feature could be 'Henge related.' To the north east a short section of an Iron Age/Roman trackway is visible on aerial photographs. An early Bronze Age flat axehead is believed to have been recovered from Barf Farm itself during 1958 but the exact findspot grid reference is unknown.

- 3.2 The name of the village comes from *Hundemanebi* meaning 'farmstead of the huntsmen.' The name Barf comes from the Anglo-Saxon for hill or mound and is commonly seen in place-name references (Smith, 1937).
- 3.3 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1860 marks the property. The buildings are named 'Above Barf Barn.'
- 3.4 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken for the proposed development site by Archaeological Services Durham University (2011), highlighting the possible presence of below ground archaeological deposits on site due to extensive evidence of prehistory within the vicinity.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Recording Brief were to record and recover any archaeological remains that were affected by the development, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The installation of the wind turbine base involved the preliminary topsoil strip of an area measuring 6m by 6m using a 360<sup>o</sup> tracked excavator with a broad, toothless ditching bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of archaeological or naturally-formed deposits, depending upon which

was located soonest. The same methodology was employed for the installation of the crane pad and access track.

- 5.2 The machine subsequently excavated the trench for the cable using a 0.60m wide toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. The cable trench ran on a north-east to south-west alignment from the site of the turbine base allowing for connection to the client's meter located within the farm complex (Pl. 5).
- 5.3 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 5.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Watching Brief on a high resolution digital camera.

## **6. Results (Pls. 2-6)**

- 6.1 Natural deposits of hard compact chalk and orange/red clay were intermittently revealed at the location of the wind turbine. A brown loamy clay topsoil deposit (001) lay above a banding of strong brown clay subsoil (002) which in turn sealed the natural chalk. The topsoil deposit had a maximum depth of 0.18m whereas the subsoil averaged 0.16m. The shallow depth of the topsoil and the free draining nature of the natural chalk meant that a series of natural or anthropogenic features could be seen running through the base of the turbine (Pl. 3).
- 6.2 The access track ran on a north-west to south-east alignment from the turbine base for c. 70m. Both the access track and crane pad were only excavated to an average depth of 0.18m therefore at best only grazing the subsoil (Pls. 2 & 4).
- 6.3 The cable trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.90m. Stratigraphy consisted of a brown loamy clay topsoil (001) which lay above a strong brown clay subsoil (002) which in turn sealed the natural chalk and clay (Pl. 6).



- 6.4 No archaeological features, deposit or finds were present in either the wind turbine base, cable trench, crane pad or access track.

## 7. Conclusions

- 7.1. Natural deposits were revealed within the wind turbine base. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered within the depth of the excavation areas.

## 8. Bibliography

Archaeological Services Durham University	2011	Barf Farm, Hunmanby, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Report 2769.
Harding, A.F & Lee, G.E	1987	Henge Monuments and related sites of Great Britain: air photographic evidence and catalogue. B.A.R
Smith, A H	1937	The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire and York.
Stoertz, C	1997	Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds. <i>Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.</i>

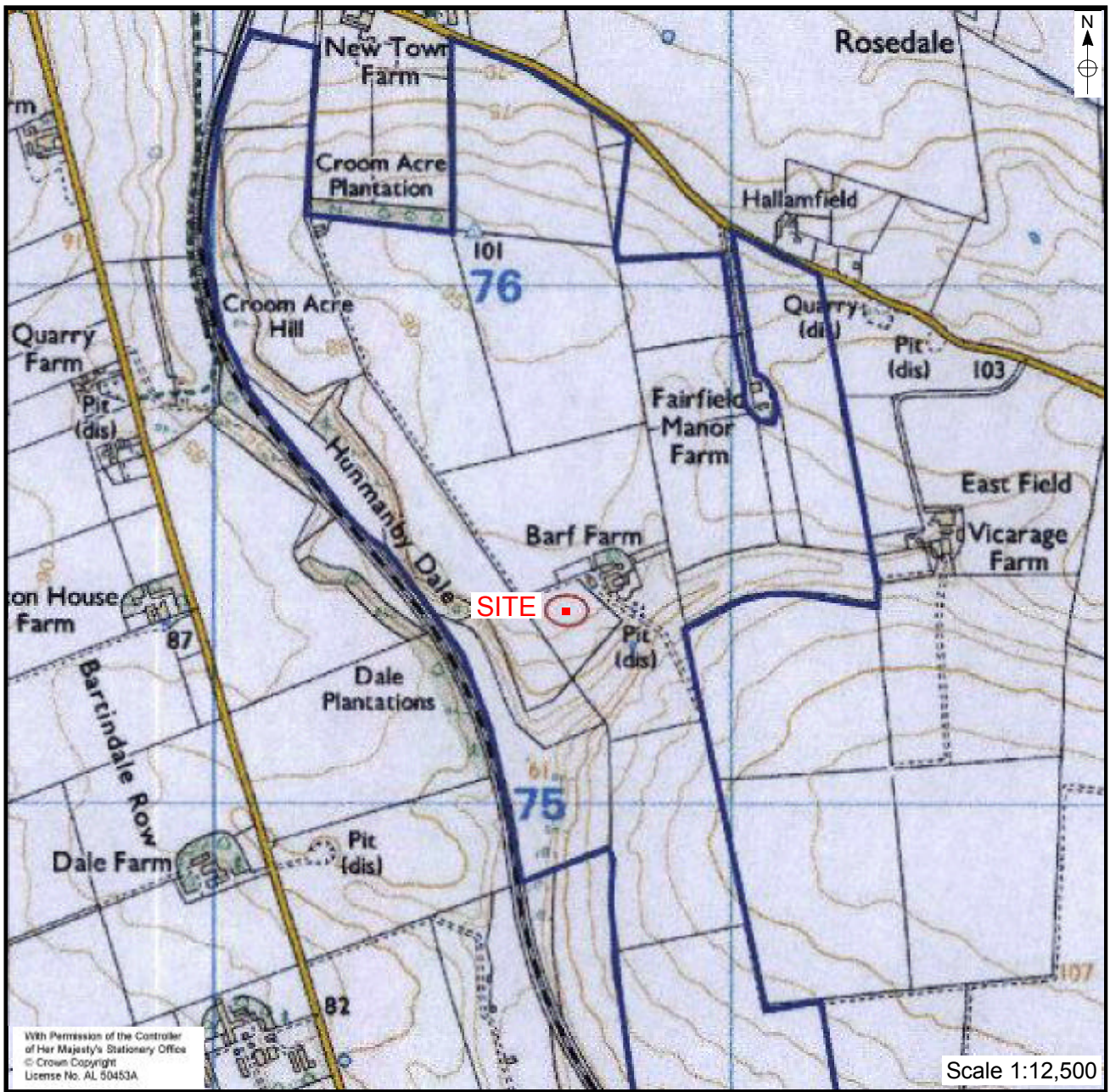


Figure 1. Site Location.



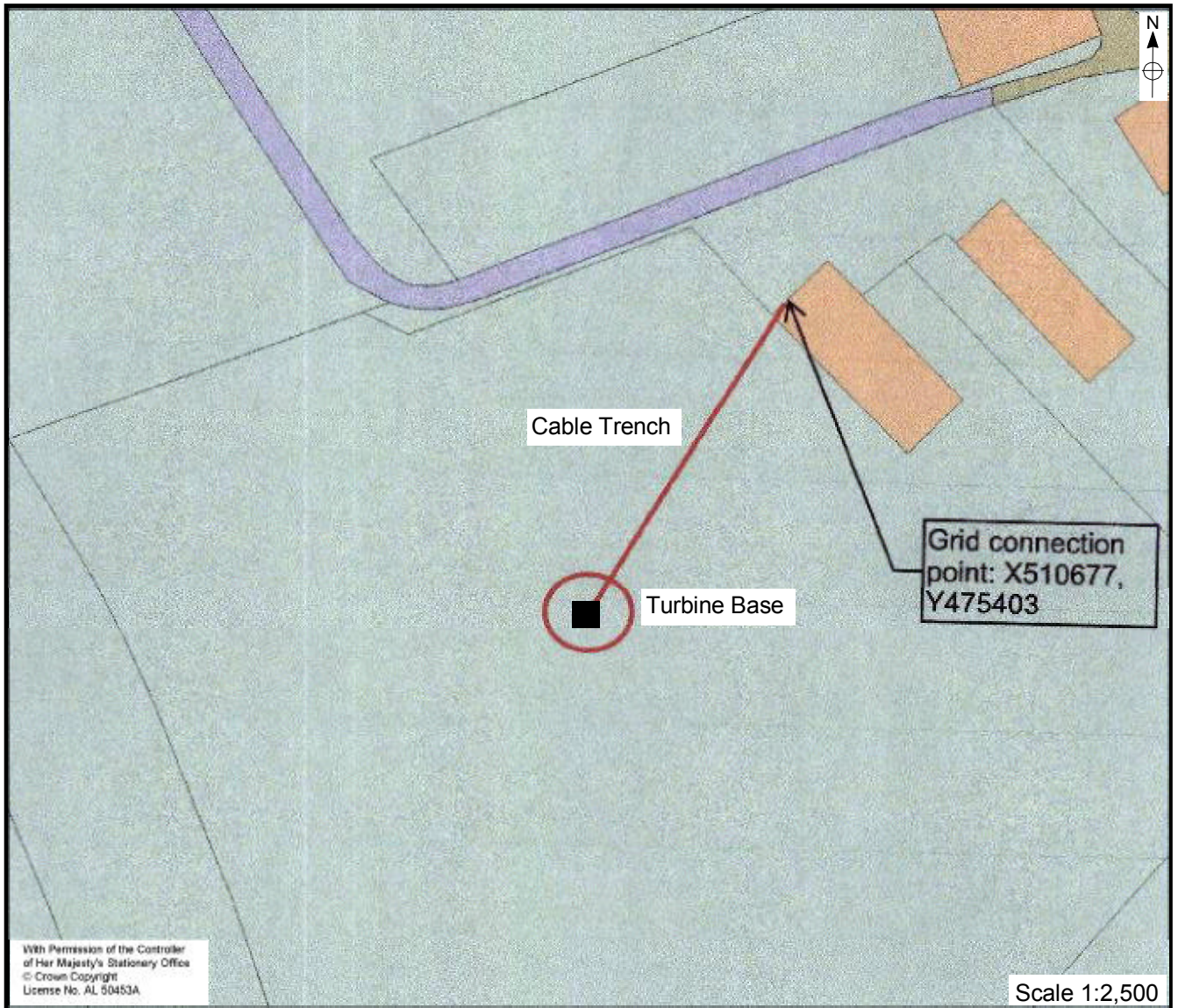


Figure 2. Location of Turbine Base and Cable Trench.



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing South.



Plate 2. Access Track after Topsoil Strip. Facing North-west.





Plate 3. Wind Turbine Base after Topsoil Strip. Facing West.



Plate 4. Crane Pad after Topsoil Strip. Facing South-east.





Plate 5. Cable Trench Route. Facing North-west.



Plate 6. Section through Cable Trench. Facing East.

