



KINGSWOOD COLLEGE OF ARTS, THE INGS, KINGSTON UPON HULL

Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

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CAPITA SYMONDS

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SUMMARY

In December 2011 Capita Symonds commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a desk-based assessment associated with proposed development at Kingswood, The Ings, Kingston Upon Hull. The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to provide an understanding of the likely impact of the proposed development on heritage assets.

Three sites, or heritage assets, were identified within the study area as a result of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, which relate to differing phases in the historical development of the local landscape. These consist of the Main Dyke (Site 2), which is the earliest identified site in the study area, a field boundary (Site 1), which relates to the sub-division of the landscape after the installation of the dyke, and Ings Road (Site 3), which was first identified as a track on mapping from 1842, but is likely to date to at least as early as 1773.

Two of the heritage assets (Sites 1 and 2) are located within the proposed development area, although the only site assessed as possessing any importance as a heritage asset was the Main Dyke (Site 2) which is of *low local importance*. It was assessed that a minor/neutral negative impact would affect this site as a result of the proposed development and mitigation has been proposed in the form of a watching brief of ground works that might affect this site. This will enable the recording of a cross-section through the dyke and will also present an opportunity to examine the dyke fabric for artefactual dating evidence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Capita Symonds for commissioning the project, and Matthew Fletcher of Capita Symonds for his assistance throughout. OA North would also like to thank the staff at Hull History Centre, East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Records Service, and Victoria Brown of the Humber Sites and Monuments Record.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken and reported upon by Alastair Vannan. Emily Mercer managed the project and edited the report, which was illustrated by Mark Tidmarsh.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In December 2011 Capita Symonds commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a desk-based assessment associated with proposed development at Kingswood, The Ings, Kingston Upon Hull (NGR TA 0855 3510). The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to provide an understanding of the likely impact of the proposed development on heritage assets.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Hull City Archives and Hull Local Studies Library, which are based at Hull History Centre, the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR), and the archives and library held at OA North. A walkover survey was conducted of the land subject to the development proposals, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment. The guidance contained in *Policy Planning Guidance 5* (PPS5; DCLG 2010) was considered during the assessment. The desk-based research and walkover survey were undertaken in January 2012 and this report briefly sets out the results.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of relatively flat land within the Hull river valley, to the north of Kingston Upon Hull (NGR TA 0855 3510; Fig 1). The site lies at the northern end of an extensive area of ongoing development that will extend the urban character of Kingswood to the north and west of the current residential, retail, and business areas. The site lies at a height of approximately 10m (aOD) within an area that recently comprised agricultural fields, but which has now been laid out with a localised road network.
- 1.2.2 Kingswood lies within the Holderness landscape character area (Countryside Commission 1998, 107-11), which is an intensively farmed, low-lying landscape at the eastern side of Yorkshire. The landscape is flat, or gently undulating, as a result of glacial activity, and is a largely arable agricultural landscape (*ibid*). The valley of the river Hull is broad and of an indistinct, shallow form, which has resulted in the lower reaches of the river being contained within flood banks and the establishment of successive programmes of drainage (*ibid*).
- 1.2.3 Glacial till, comprising boulder clay interbedded with sands and gravels, is the most widespread drift deposit and extends over much of Holderness, overlying chalk (*ibid*). The valley of the river Hull also contains younger deposits of river alluvium and peaty soils (*ibid*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 This desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists and English Heritage guidelines (IfA 2011, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; IfA 2010 *Code of Conduct*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)) and generally-accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area and information held by the HSMR, as well as published and unpublished secondary sources. A study area with a radius of 250m, extending from the centre of the proposed development area, was examined in detail in order to provide an understanding of the potential impact of the proposed works on any identified surrounding heritage assets. All heritage assets identified within the study area have been included in the Gazetteer of Sites (*Section 5*) and plotted onto the corresponding Figure 2. The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument (DCMS 2010). Sources consulted include:

2.2.2 ***Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR)***: the HSMR held in Hull was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area. The HSMR is a database of all known sites of archaeological interest in Kingston Upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire, and is maintained by Humber Archaeology Partnership on behalf of Hull City Council and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

2.2.3 ***Hull City Archives and Hull Local Studies Library***: the archives and local studies library are housed within Hull History Centre and hold both published and manuscript maps, as well as unpublished primary sources and secondary published sources.

2.2.4 ***East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Records Service (ERYARS)***: the archive holds both published and manuscript maps, as well as unpublished primary sources and secondary published sources, relating to the areas that lie within the historic boundaries of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

2.2.5 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and under its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where relevant.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 A walkover survey was conducted of the proposed development area in January 2012. The main aim of this survey was to identify the location and

extent of any previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest, as well as to gain an understanding of the state of preservation and extent of any known sites that might be affected by the proposed works. The results of the survey were compiled using photographic and written records.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006). Copies of the report will be sent to the HSMR in Hull.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 **Introduction:** in addition to a detailed investigation of the closely defined study area, it is also necessary to present a general archaeological and historical background of the wider locale. This will allow the site to be considered within the context of the differing systems of land use, ideology, and resource exploitation that helped to define the broader human landscapes in this area over time.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD 1750 – 1914
Modern	Post-1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 PREHISTORIC PERIODS

3.2.1 **Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods:** the earliest evidence for human activity within the wider vicinity of Hull dates from the Palaeolithic period, although this is very sparse and comprises a hand axe and a series of pieces of worked flint found in the vicinity of Burstwick, to the east of Hull (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 13). There is more evidence relating to human activity from the Mesolithic period and bone points and harpoon tips have been found at several locations within the Holderness region, whilst ‘flint tools have been found within the Wolds, to the north-west, although the general evidence for activity in the local area at this time remains sparse (Allison *et al* 1976, 31). These find spots include bone harpoons found in Brandesburton, approximately 13km to the north-east of the study area.

- 3.2.2 **Neolithic Period:** the Neolithic period is often considered to mark the transition from subsistence strategies based on transient hunting, fishing, and gathering to the adoption of more settled agricultural communities and the subsequent development of funerary architecture. However, this transition need not preclude the continued exploitation of wild resources or mobility within the landscape that were typical of the preceding Mesolithic period and the rate and character of transition may have been subject to regional variations (*eg* Roskams and Whyman 2005, 54). Some of the most conspicuous evidence of settlement and funerary activity in the East Riding is found within the Wolds, where the lighter soil was conducive to woodland clearance and agriculture, and settlement remains and long barrows have been identified (*op cit*, 32). However, there is also evidence to suggest that settlement occurred in Holderness during the Neolithic period, when the plain would have consisted of a wetland environment of mixed lakes and marshes, with islands and woodlands (Countryside Commission 1998, 107-11), and flint tools have been found in this area (Allison *et al* 1976, 32). There is also evidence from pollen analyses of woodland clearance and cereal production in Holderness, which has been dated to between 4030 and 3783 cal BC (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 14).
- 3.2.3 **Bronze Age:** the clearance of woodland continued in the East Riding during the Bronze Age, with much activity continuing to focus on the higher land, such as the Wolds, where numerous finds dating to this period have been discovered and round burial barrows are found scattered widely (*op cit*, 33). Round barrows have also been identified on lower ground, including within the Hull valley, and canoes and finds of pottery also demonstrate Bronze-Age activity within Holderness (*ibid*). Three plank-built boats, fastened with yew withies, have been found on the shore at North Ferriby, on the northern side of the river Humber, and a fourth boat was found at Kilnsea, near the mouth of the Humber (*ibid*; Wright *et al* 2001; Van De Noort, 2006). These boats were dated to the early second millennium BC and demonstrate that navigation of the river Humber occurred from at least as early as the earlier Bronze Age (*ibid*; Wright *et al* 2001).
- 3.2.4 The distribution of artefacts suggests that, during the late Bronze Age, the foci of occupation shifted significantly and the density of occupation in lowland areas increased, with finds of this period being abundant within Holderness (Allison *et al* 1976, 34). Indeed, Holderness has produced the largest number of finds of bronze artefacts of Bronze-Age date from Yorkshire (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 14). The distribution of different types of objects suggests that utilitarian resource exploitation might have been focused on certain areas, such as the Humber estuary, whereas other areas, including the lower reaches of the river Hull, were places of deposition of prestigious metalwork, such as rapiers and swords (*ibid*). A tradition of the votive deposition of valuable objects in watery places, such as rivers and mosses, developed throughout the prehistoric period across Britain and Ireland (*eg* Middleton 1996, 45; Waddell 2000, 47). The deposition of such deposits might be understood in many ways, from the survival of non-organic remains that would have accompanied water-based body disposals, to sacrifices intended to appease or honour the gods, or the disposal of wealth in order to

elevate the status of the person responsible for the deposition (Parker Pearson 2000, 117).

3.2.5 **Iron Age:** there was a degree of cultural continuity between the late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age, although additional influences, such as the use of iron, were introduced (Allison *et al* 1976, 34). Several Iron Age settlement sites are known from the eastern part of the East Riding, including wetland settlements at Barmston and Ulrome, on the coastal lowlands approximately 20km to the north-east of the study area, and hillforts in the Wolds (*ibid*). Although there are significantly more recognised settlements in the uplands of the Wolds than the lowland areas of Holderness, this appears to be, at least partially, the result of a research bias towards the upland areas and, whilst relatively little work has been undertaken on the heavier soils of Holderness, evidence of Iron Age activity within the lowland areas is becoming apparent (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 15). This is particularly conspicuous in the results of aerial photographic analyses, which have demonstrated the presence of numerous sites that are typographically similar to Iron Age enclosures, droveways, and settlements known from other parts of the country (*ibid*). Few, if any, settlements appear to have been situated below the 10m contour, although field boundaries might extend into these lower-lying areas.

3.3 HISTORIC PERIODS

3.3.1 **Romano-British Period:** the local area did not fall directly under Roman control until AD 72, and very few sites of this period are known within Holderness (*ibid*). One Romano-British settlement has been excavated at Leven, which lies approximately 10km to the north of the proposed development site (*op cit*, 16). Although numerous finds of this period have been found throughout Holderness, no major Roman roads are known from the area, which is likely to be a result of the difficulty in establishing road routes through an extremely wet area (*ibid*). It has been suggested that some of the wetland areas might have seen an increase in occupation during the Romano-British period, although this has not yet been demonstrated (*ibid*).

3.3.2 **Early Medieval Period:** few sites of this date are known from the Holderness area, although this might be a result of the poor survival of pottery of this date making such sites difficult to identify (*ibid*). Settlements of this date might be difficult to distinguish typologically from Iron Age or Romano-British sites and, therefore, some sites that have been identified from aerial photographs, but which have not yet been closely dated, could date to this period (*ibid*). Many settlements feature place-names of Old English origin (*ibid*), although it should be remembered that linguistic continuity within local vernacular traditions can be responsible for the assignation of archaic place-names during later periods. It is, however, likely that many of these place-names attest to Anglo-Saxon activity in the local area during the early medieval period and this is confirmed by their occurrence in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (*ibid*). These include Swine, which lies within 5km of the eastern edge of the study area, and shared the same name as the second largest parish in the East Riding at the time of the Domesday Survey. Burials of early medieval date are also

known from Swine and from Ganstead, which lies approximately 7km to the east of the study area (*ibid*).

- 3.3.3 The ancient parish of Wawne, within which the study area lies, formerly comprised the townships of Wawne and Meaux, and was mentioned in the Domesday Survey (Kent *et al* 2002, 181-204). The name Wawne was recorded as *Wagene* or *Waghene* in 1086 and is believed to be of Anglian origin to mean a quagmire (Smith 1970, 44-5). By contrast, Meaux is thought to be Scandinavian, or Anglo-Scandinavian, in origin referring to a sandbank in a pool or lake (Kent *et al* 2002, 181-204).
- 3.3.4 **Medieval Period:** most of the villages in Holderness had been established by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, and they were generally spaced less than one mile apart and sited on slight elevations, which is likely to have been a response to the possibility of flooding (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 15). The process of draining the land within the Hull valley began as early as the medieval period (Countryside Commission 1998, 107-11), although the wetlands provided important resources, such as marshland pasture, a source of peat, reeds, eels, and fish (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 15-16). Some land that was particularly flood-prone, and areas containing soils that were unsuitable for agriculture were not drained (*op cit* 16). Most meres had been drained for pasture by the end of the medieval period, much of which is likely to have been used for cattle (*op cit*, 16). Streams and dykes provided opportunities for transport and many dykes were provided with towpaths and some might have been established primarily for transport, rather than drainage (*ibid*).
- 3.3.5 The boundaries of Wawne township were established soon after the Norman Conquest, and both the parish and the township boundaries consisted almost exclusively of watercourses, including the river Hull, which formed the western boundary of Wawne township (Kent *et al* 2002, 181-204). The higher land that lies to the east of the study area was formerly known as South Field, and was used as one of three open fields utilised by Wawne, Meaux, and Meaux Abbey, with the lower land being used as meadow and pasture (*ibid*). The lower lands were protected from the flooding of the river Hull from as early as the thirteenth century, at which date a 'sea dyke' was constructed to contain the river (*ibid*). Wawne village was established on the higher land north of South Field, and the low ridge where South Field was situated is also where the primary road runs through the area (*ibid*).
- 3.3.6 Meaux Abbey had established a fishery in the south-western corner of Wawne by the early thirteenth century (Kent *et al* 2002, 181-204). This was also the site of a dairy farm, or vaccary, and, in the sixteenth century, the fish house was used as a farmhouse. Consequently, the area was later called the Fish House Vaccary, with Gibraltar Farm probably occupying the site of the medieval fish house (*ibid*). In the early thirteenth century the drainage ditches were also utilised for fishing, as well as the river (*ibid*).
- 3.3.7 **Post-medieval Period:** although numerous drainage schemes were established during the early post-medieval period, much of Wawne remained poorly drained into the later seventeenth century and, in 1675, a series of dykes and

drains were undertaken by Sir Joseph Ashe, which included the installation of the West Drain, or Engine Drain, at the eastern side of the study area (Kent *et al* 2002, 181-204). The drainage improvements of Wawne continued during the eighteenth century and included the construction of wind-powered pumping engines, at least two of which were used at West Drain (*ibid*). Indeed, a plan of 1773 (ERYAS DDBV/46/2) showed several windmills within the vicinity of the study area (Plates 1 and 2), one of which lay immediately adjacent to the south-western arm of Engine (West) Drain and might have been a pumping mill (Plate 2). This plan also showed that a long flood alleviation dyke, named the Main Dyke, had been established running north/south through the study area (Site 2).

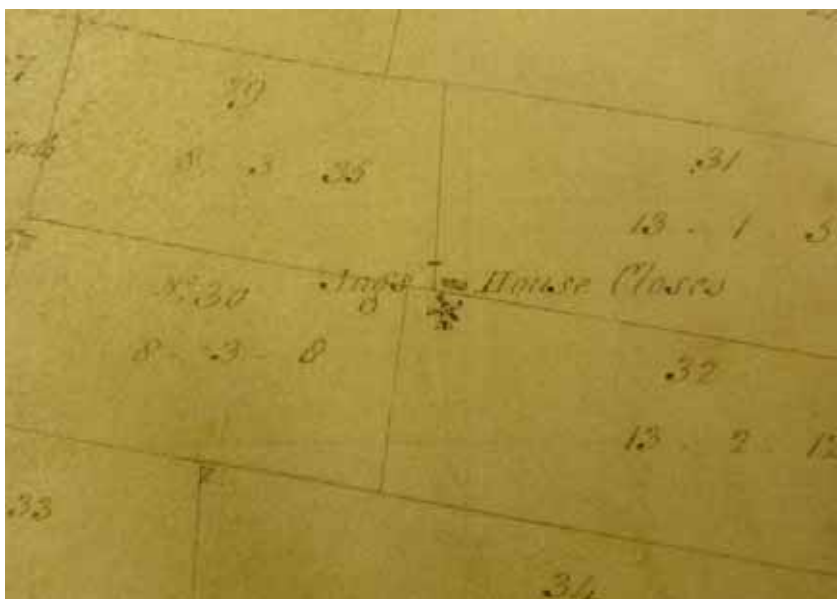


Plate 1: A windmill shown within Ings House Closes, to the west of the study area, on a lordship plan of 1773

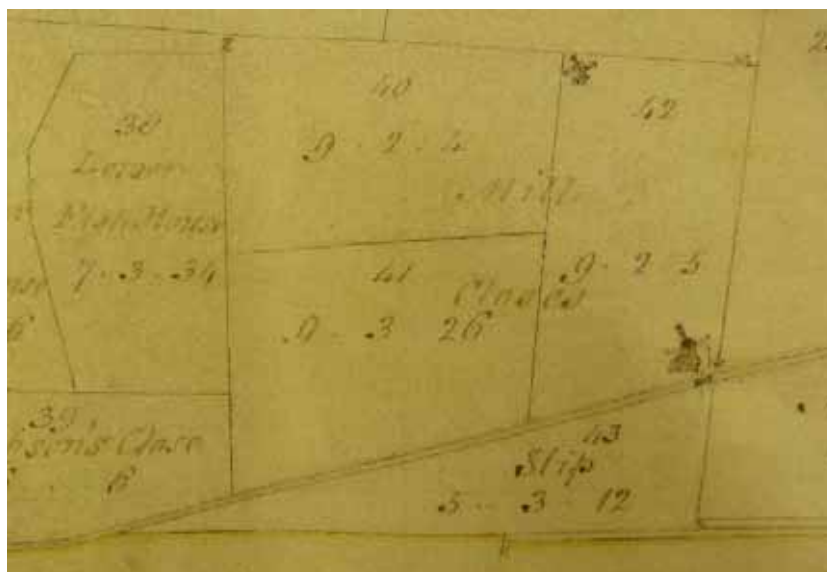


Plate 2: Two windmills shown within Mill Closes, to the south-west of the study area, on a lordship plan of 1773

- 3.3.8 The piecemeal enclosure of Wawne began in the sixteenth century and was completed by 1780. The land within the study area was seemingly enclosed in the eighteenth century (*ibid*), having certainly been enclosed by 1773, at which time it was included as lying within the lordship of Waghen (Wawne) under John Windham Bowyer (ERYAS DDBV/46/2). Large meadows and fields within this area were gradually sub-divided, with the Sixties meadow being divided among tenants of Wawne, rather than being appropriated by a single individual (Kent *et al* 2001, 181-204). By the eighteenth century, enclosure had transformed the character of the study area to become dominated by highly geometric and rationalised fields. This contrasted with the slightly curving fields that lay to the east of the west drain, which occupied the slightly higher ground of South Field (*ibid*). The closes within the former open fields followed the curving shape of the earlier cultivation strips, whereas the geometric field systems within the study area were formed within areas that had previously been used as pasture (*ibid*).
- 3.3.9 Although the study area appears to have been initially enclosed during the eighteenth century, further modifications occurred to the organisation of this part of the landscape during the early nineteenth century. The layout of the fields remained identical until at least as late as 1821 (ERYAS DDBU/46/3), but by the time of the production of the tithe map in 1842 (ERYAS PE/146/T3) the layout and field names had been changed conspicuously.
- 3.3.10 The part of Wawne that became the Kingswood area remained as a system of agricultural field throughout the nineteenth century and into the mid-twentieth century. This area was typical of portions of the Hull valley that lay at a distance from and towns or villages, and comprised relatively low-lying land that was vulnerable to flooding and was gradually drained.
- 3.3.11 In 1882 the boundaries of the municipal borough of Hull, which had been created in 1837, were extended northwards to encompass the proposed development area (Allison 1969, 1-10). This part of the borough remained unchanged until the early 1965s, after which date Bransholme was established as a residential area (Kent *et al* 2002, 181-204; Ordnance Survey (OS) 1973) approximately 1km to the south-east of the proposed development site and Wawne was also significantly expanded (OS 1972). Residential development occurred to the north of Bransholme during the 1980s and into the first decade of the twenty-first century, and has recently expanded into the formation of the Kingswood residential, business, and retail area. This currently occupies the southern part of the study area, but is expanding to include the current proposed development site.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.4.1 ***Plan of the lordship of Wawne of 1773 (ERYAS DDBV/46/2; Plate 3)***: this map showed the proposed development area lying within a geometric field system defined by a curve in the river Hull, to the west, and a dog-legged drainage ditch, annotated as ‘The West Ditch’, to the east. The area that the proposed development site occupies fell partly within a field labelled as The Sixties, Meadow Close, and Ings House Close, and the eastern and southern

boundaries of Ings House Close (Sites 1 and 2) lay within the area. The eastern boundary of Ings House Close (Site 2) was clearly part of an early boundary, as it ran in a continuous north/south line from the river Hull to the western arm of the West Ditch, demarcating most of the land within the loop of the river, and was the axis from which the adjoining boundaries to the east and west projected. This boundary was marked as the Main Dyke and separated the most vulnerable portion of the flood plain from the protected land to the east.

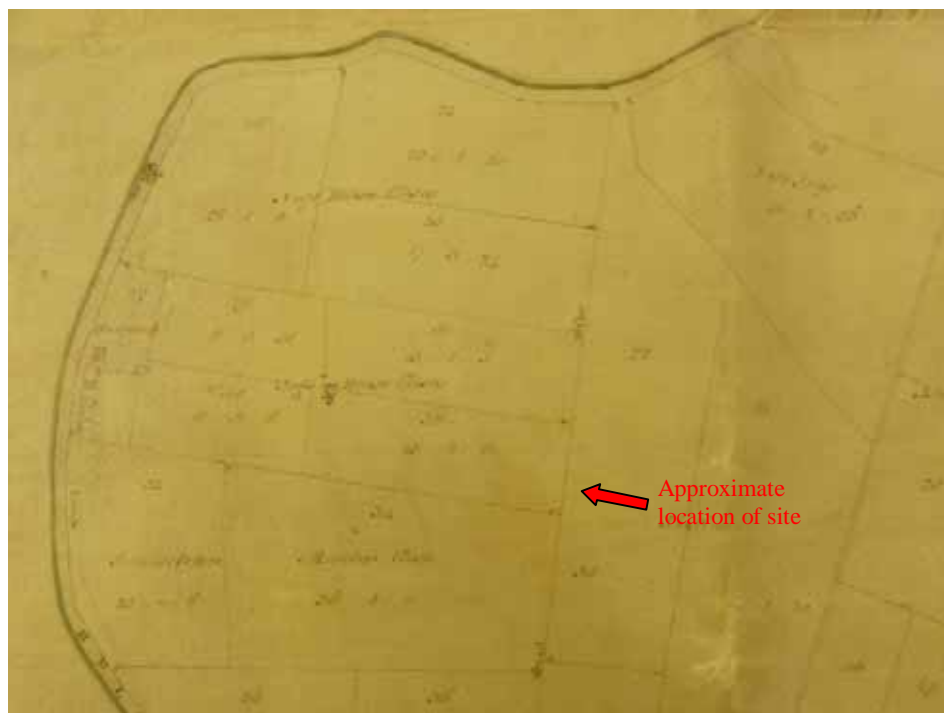


Plate 3: Extract from the Wawne lordship plan of 1773

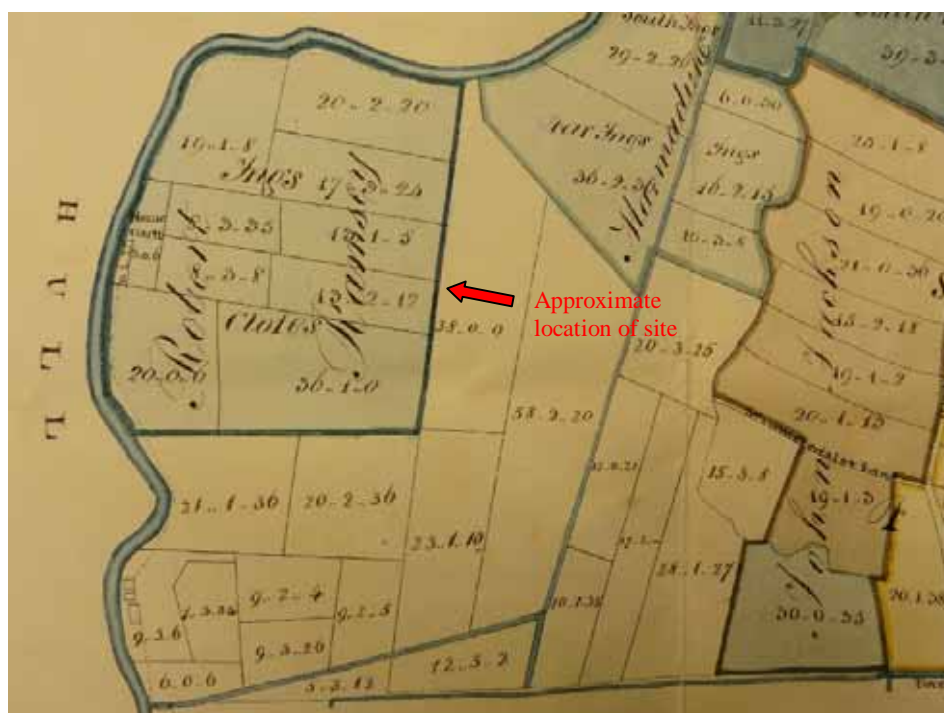


Plate 4: Extract from the Wawne lordship plan of 1821

- 3.4.2 **Plan of the lordship of Wawne of 1821 (ERYAS DDBU/46/3; Plate 4):** this plan showed no conspicuous changes to the layout of the field systems in the vicinity of the study area from the plan of 1773. However, there were fewer annotations on this map and it is unclear whether the lack of a depiction of the windmills that were shown on the earlier map (Plates 1-2) was due to a decrease in mapping detail or a result of the subsequent disuse or removal of the structures. Ings House Closes were shown to be in the possession of Robert Ramsey.
- 3.4.3 **Plan of Wawne of nineteenth-century date (ERYAS DDX/92/6; Plate 5):** although this plan is of uncertain date, it was catalogued as dating to the nineteenth century and certainly pre-dates boundary changes that were evident on the tithe map of 1842 (ERYAS PE/146/T3). The plan depicted the same layout of fields as the two preceding plans and gave the same annotations of field names as the plan of 1773.

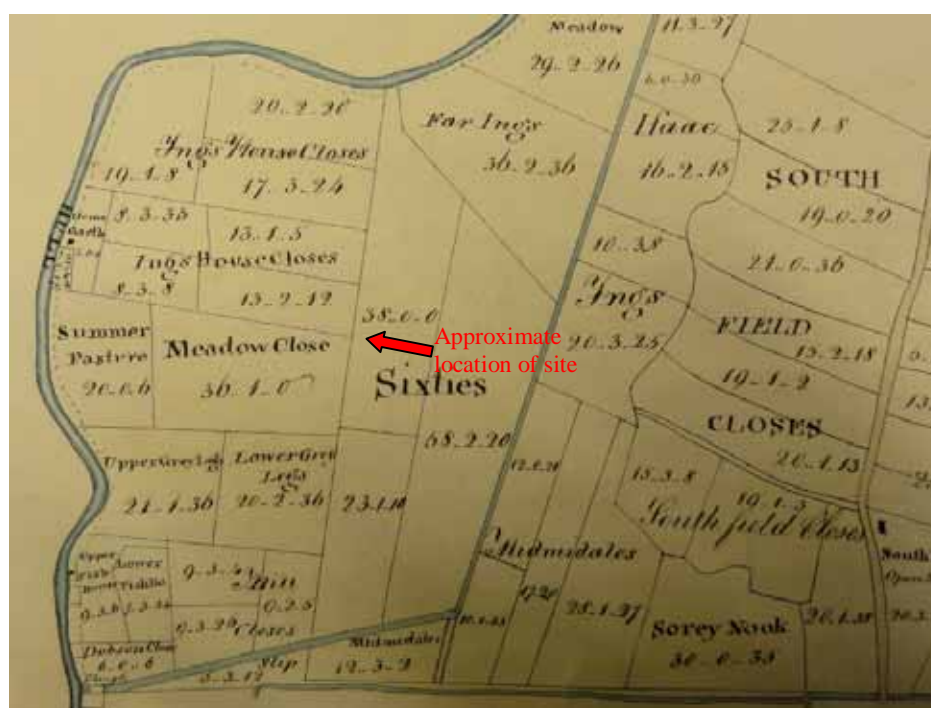


Plate 5: Extract from an undated nineteenth century plan

- 3.4.4 **Wawne tithe map of 1842 (ERYAS PE/146/T3; Plate 6):** the tithe map was the first to depict any conspicuous changes to the environs of the study area since the production of the lordship plan of 1773. These changes were limited to further sub-division of some of the fields, including Meadow Close and the Sixties, and this was the first map to depict Ings Plantation, which falls partly within the southern edge of the propose development site. More individual field names were given than had been shown on the previous maps, although it is likely that many of these names had changed since 1821 as most related to the size of plots, rather than the broader area names shown on the earlier maps. Some of these plots, such as 'fifteen acres' and 'eleven acres', within the Sixties, represented newly-formed plots, and so these field names had

certainly been recent additions. A trackway (Site 3) was depicted running along the east/west divisional field boundaries of ‘fifteen acres’ and ‘eleven acres’, and through the former Ings House Closes to Ings Farm. This was the first map to depict the track, but as a house existed on the site of Ings House at least as early as 1773, it is likely that the track dates to at least as early as this.

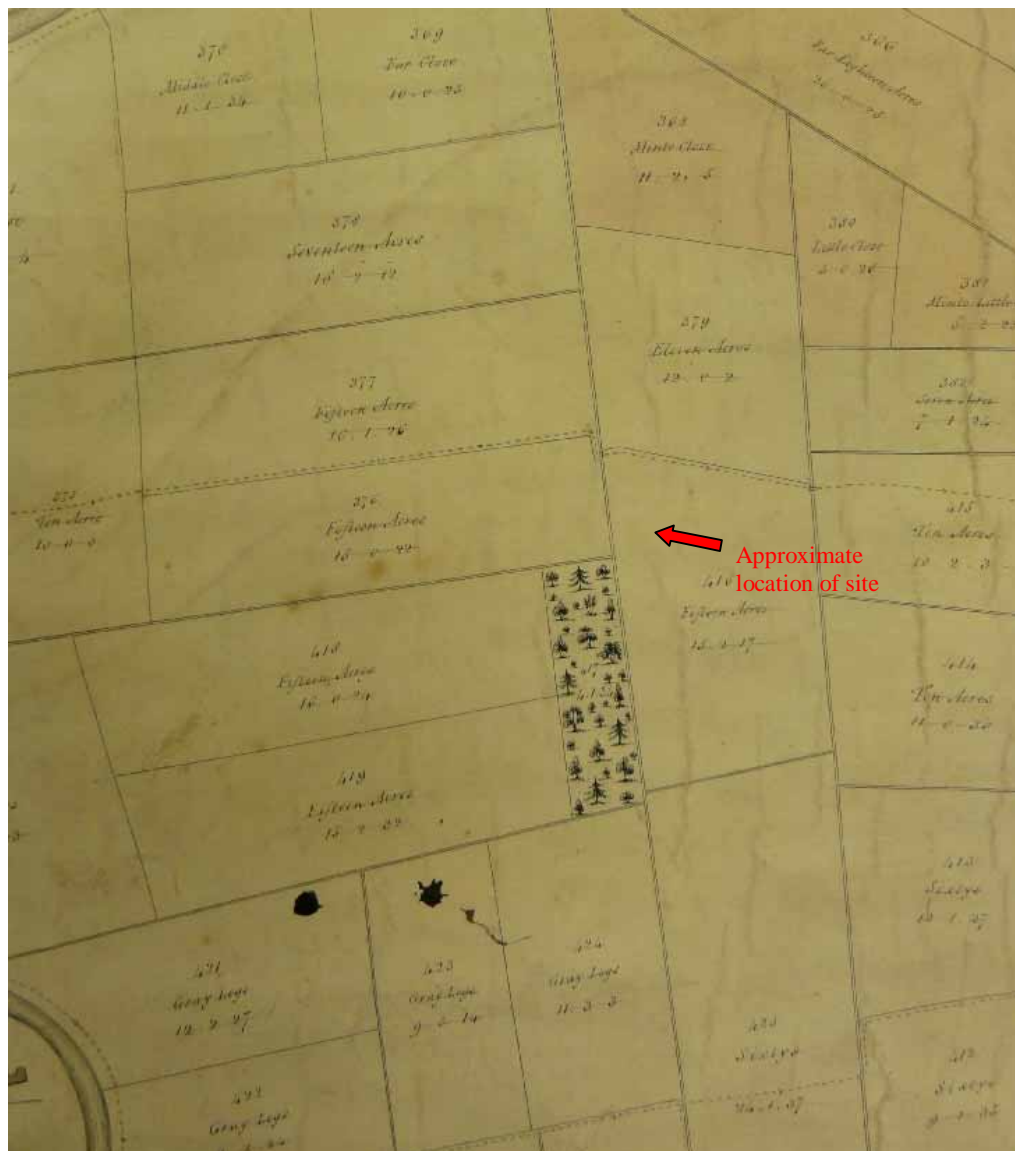


Plate 6: Extract from the Wawne tithe map of 1842

- 3.4.5 **Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1855 at 6" to 1 mile (Plate 7):** this map showed few changes from the preceding tithe map. The general area was labelled as The Ings.



Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1855

3.4.6 **Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1910 at 25" to 1 mile (Plate 8):** these maps were almost identical to that of 1855, although drawn to a higher degree of detail. The trackway leading to Ings Farm was first labelled as Ings Road on the map of 1893.

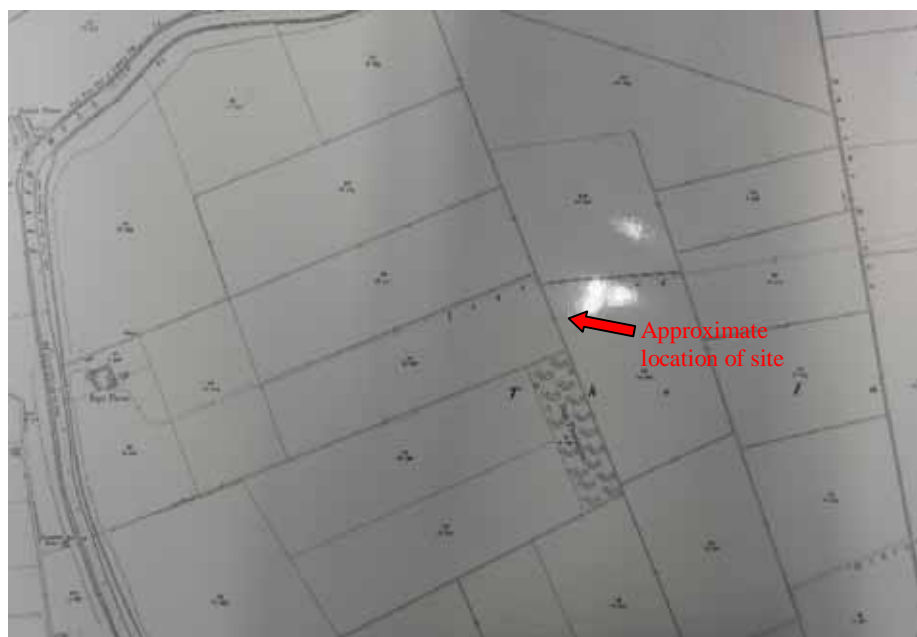


Plate 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1910

4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The walkover survey was undertaken on 12th January 2012. It aimed to determine the survival of any above ground remains of heritage assets identified during the desk-based assessment and also to identify any previously unrecorded sites within the proposed development area. The whole of the proposed development area was accessible and was examined systematically. The weather was clear and dry.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 The proposed development area was one of numerous development plots in the wider vicinity that lay adjacent to a newly-constructed network of access roads that were either under development or had been subject to preparatory work. The proposed development site had been subject to some relatively recent preparatory work and the northern part of the site was entirely free of vegetation and consisted of exposed and levelled soil (Plates 9-11). The soil contained extremely high quantities of shattered and crushed naturally occurring brown-grey flint. The southern part of the area was obscured by long grass (Plate 12).



Plate 9: The northern edge of the site, looking east towards the new medical centre



Plate 10: The northern part of the site, looking south towards Ings Plantation



Plate 11: The northern part of the site, looking north towards the medical centre. The Main Dyke (Site 2) formerly ran north/south across centre left of this area



Plate 12: The southern part of the site, looking north-east towards the medical centre

- 4.2.2 A pipe trench had been excavated within the northern portion of the site that was up to 0.6m deep, although there were no visible soil horizon interfaces within the exposed section (Plate 13). An overgrown tree-lined hedge with an associated bank and ditch (Plate 14) demarcated the northern boundary of Ings Plantation (Site 1), which had formerly formed the boundary between Ings House Closes and Meadow Close. There was little indication of the Main Dyke (Site 2), which had formerly run north/south through the proposed development area (Plate 11), although the eastern boundary of Ings Plantation will have utilised this feature. The northern part of this area had been levelled, and in the area adjacent to Ings Plantation the long grass obscured the topography. There was, however, a low rise to the north of the north-east corner of Ings Plantation that represented the southernmost end of the dyke within the open field. No other features of archaeological interest were identified.



Plate 13: A pipe trench dug through the northern portion of the site



Plate 14: The overgrown hedge forming the northern boundary to Ings Plantation

5. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Ings House Closes field boundary
NGR	TA 508514 435028
Site type	Boundary
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial (pre 1773)
SMR No	-
Statutory Design	-
Sources	Wawne lordship plan of 1773
Description	The lordship plan showed a complex of geometric field systems, which included two parcels called Ings House Closes, and Meadow Close. This boundary formed the east/west division between those two parcels.
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by the works.

Site number	02
Site name	Main Dyke
NGR	TA 508541 435082
Site type	Flood alleviation dyke/boundary
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial (pre 1773)
SMR No	-
Statutory Design	-
Sources	Wawne lordship plan of 1773; Kent <i>et al</i> 2002
Description	The lordship plan showed a long straight boundary running north/south across the land formed by a loop of the River Hull. This was marked as Main Dyke and separated a portion of the floodplain, to the west, from areas that were being more vigorously protected from flooding, to the east. This might date to as early as the scheme of works that was instigated by Sir Joseph Ashe in 1675, when a series of dykes and drains were established that included the West Drain, or Engine Drain (Kent <i>et al</i> 2002, 181-204)
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by the works.

Site number	03
Site name	Ings Road
NGR	TA 508644 435163
Site type	Track
Period	Post-medieval/industrial (pre 1842)
HSMR No	-
Statutory Design	-
Sources	Wawne lordship plan of 1773; Wawne tithe map of 1842; OS 1893
Description	A trackway leading to Ings Farm was depicted on the Wawne tithe map of 1842. By the time of the production of the OS map of 1893, this was labelled as Ings Road. As a house was depicted at Ings Farm on the map of 1773, it is likely that the track was also present at this date.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

6. ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Three sites, or heritage assets, have been identified within the study area. All of the sites were identified through historic map regression. Two of the heritage assets (Sites 1 and 2) are located within the proposed development area. There are no listed buildings or scheduled monuments within the study area that might be affected in terms of visual impacts upon their settings.

Period	No of Sites	Site
Neolithic/ Bronze Age	0	-
Iron Age	0	-
Romano-British	0	-
Early Medieval	0	-
Late Medieval	0	-
Post-medieval	0	-
Industrial	3	Ings House Closes field boundary (Site 1), Main Dyke (Site 2), Ings Road (Site 3)
Modern	0	-
Undated	0	-

Table 2: Number of sites by period

6.1.2 In its Planning Policy Statement 5, the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) advises that for proposed developments meriting assessment the ‘*significance of the heritage assets affected and their contribution of their setting to that significance*’ be understood in order to assess the potential impact (Policy HE6, PPS 5, DCLG 2010). Therefore, the following section will determine the nature and level of the significance of this archaeological resource, as detailed in *Sections 3, 4 and 5*. This is an iterative process, beginning with the guideline criteria outlined in Table 3, below. In general terms, the recording of a heritage asset, e.g. SMR, SM or listed building, and any subsequent grading thereafter, by its nature, determines its importance. However, this is further quantified by factors such as the existence of surviving remains or otherwise, its rarity, or whether it forms part of a group. There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of heritage assets, but that employed here (*Section 6.2*) is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ (Annex 1; DCMS 2010).

Importance	Examples of Heritage Asset
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Designated Heritage Assets) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record
Local/Borough	Assets with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Assets that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Low Local	Assets with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Assets that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Negligible	Assets or features with no significant value or interest

Table 3: Guideline criteria used to determine Importance of Heritage Assets

6.2 QUANTIFICATION OF IMPORTANCE

- 6.2.1 The gazetteer sites previously listed (*Section 5*, above) were each considered using the criteria for scheduling ancient monuments, with the results below. This information will contribute to the overall assessment of the importance of each heritage asset.
- 6.2.2 **Period:** all of the sites are known to have been present during the industrial period, although the initial date of establishment of Ings House Closes field boundary (Site 1), Main Dyke (Site 2), or Ings Road (Site 3) have not been established precisely. It is possible that all of these sites were established during the post-medieval period and, therefore, may have represented some of the earliest agricultural enclosure and organisation of the study area. The Main Dyke (Site 2) was the main axis for, and predecessor of, the establishment of all of the surrounding field boundaries. It was, therefore, one of the earliest elements in the local agricultural landscape and might have been established as early as c 1675.
- 6.2.3 **Rarity:** the sites are all typical for the local area.
- 6.2.4 **Documentation:** this report includes a preliminary search of documentation from the most accessible resources. As the majority of the gazetteer sites date to the industrial and modern periods, it is possible that further documents may exist in association with the establishment or repair of Main Dyke (Site 2).
- 6.2.5 **Group Value:** Main Dyke formed part of a larger network of water management and flood alleviation structures that were essential in draining the Hull river valley and increasing the quantity of permanently dry land.
- 6.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** the field boundary (Site 1) survives as an overgrown hedge with an associated bank and ditch. Only a small portion of Main Dyke (Site 2) survives within the proposed development area and there is little indication of any survival of Ings Road (Site 3) within the study area.
- 6.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** the remains of the field boundary (Site 1) and Main Dyke (Site 2) will be vulnerable to any intrusive ground disturbance.

- 6.2.8 **Diversity:** none of the sites exhibits a diverse range of characteristics.
- 6.2.9 **Potential:** there is potential for evidence of construction style and dating evidence associated with the field boundary (Site 1) and Main Dyke (Site 2).

6.3 STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 6.3.1 Using the guideline criteria outlined in Table 3, together with further quantification (*Section 6.2*), and informed professional judgement, each of the sites listed in the gazetteer has been assessed for importance as a heritage asset of archaeological interest (Table 4). The field boundary (Site 1) is of *negligible importance*. The Main Dyke is of *low local importance* as it played a significant role in the development of the local landscape but has now been severely damaged where it runs through the proposed development area. The portion of Ings Road within the study area (Site 3) is also of *negligible importance* as it has been largely destroyed.

Site No	Site name	Importance
1	Field boundary	Negligible
2	Main Dyke	Low local
3	Ings Road	Negligible

Table 4: Importance of each gazetteer site

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 IMPACT

7.1.1 Archaeological remains are ‘*a finite, irreplaceable and fragile resource*’ (DCMS 2010). Therefore, it has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological significance and potential of the study area, and assess the impact of proposed development within the proposed development site, thus allowing the advice of PPS 5 (DCLG 2010) to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from the proposals;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts, or suggestions for further investigation where necessary.

7.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the importance, or sensitivity, of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the proposed scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed substantial, moderate, slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 5, below.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the heritage asset resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the heritage asset resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the heritage asset resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the heritage asset. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 5: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

7.1.3 The scale of impact, when weighted against the importance of the heritage asset, produces the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 6, below.

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Heritage Asset			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/Minor	Neutral
Regional/County	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local (low)	Intermediate/Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 6: Impact Significance Matrix

7.1.4 **Previous disturbance:** the extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological horizons is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. The proposed development area comprised agricultural fields until the twenty-first century. The area has been subject to preparatory ground works associated with an extended development initiative that is being undertaken in northern Kingswood. These ground works have included the levelling of much of the proposed development area, including the removal of a stretch of the Main Dyke (Site 02) and the establishment of a pipe trench within the northern part of the area. The southern portion of the area does not appear to have been modified since the land was in agricultural use. Aerial photographs suggest that a pipe trench, or similar feature, was dug along the line of the Main Dyke prior to the construction of the medical centre and that ground works at this date had at least resulted in the exposure of soil across much of the proposed development site (Plate 15).



Plate 15: An oblique aerial view of the western part of the proposed development site, facing west, prior to the construction of the medical centre. The line of the Main Dyke (Site 2) is marked by the north/south pipe trench at top centre, and Ings Road (Site 3) runs east/west at the right of the image

7.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT

7.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on the boundary of the proposed development area and an assumption that there will be earth-moving and other modification/additional works within this area. The results are summarised in Table 7, below, in the absence of mitigation.

Site No.	Site name	Nature of Impact	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
1	Field boundary	The nature and extent of this site is not known and it is, therefore, not possible to ascertain potential impacts	Negligible	Neutral
2	Main Dyke	None	Low local	Minor/ Neutral
3	Ings Road	None	Negligible	Neutral

Table 7: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

7.2.2 Table 7 indicates that the Main Dyke (Site 2) is the only site that is likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed development, although the significance of this predicted impact has only been assessed to be minor/neutral.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 A desk-based assessment is usually the first stage of an iterative process of investigating the archaeological resource within the proposed development area. Having identified the potential for archaeological remains, the significance of these remains, and the significance of the impact by the development, further investigation is often required to determine the exact nature, survival, extent, and date of the remains so that effective mitigation strategies can be proposed. However, given the nature of the identified sites that have the potential to be impacted upon by the proposed development, additional investigations are not likely to be necessary.
- 8.1.2 In determining proposals for mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those heritage assets identified in the desk-based assessment that are likely to be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *‘There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be...substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’* (Policy HE9.1, PPS 5; DCLG 2010), and thereby preserved *in situ*. It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to *‘avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals’* (Policy HE 7.2, *ibid*).

8.2 PROPOSED MITIGATION

- 8.2.1 The Main Dyke (Site 2) pre-dates 1733 and represents one of the earliest known features associated with agricultural land use within the study area. Most of that section of the feature that lies within the proposed development area has already been destroyed and only a short length remains along the western boundary of Ings Plantation. This will be extremely vulnerable to ground works, including the movement of vehicles or machines across the site, if the portion of the plantation that lies within the proposed development area is removed. It should be subject to archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during works that will cause disturbance to the feature, and the opportunity to record a cross-section of the feature should be enabled. This will also present an opportunity to examine the dyke fabric for artefactual dating evidence.

Site no	Description	Importance	Impact Significance	Mitigation
2	Main Dyke	Low local	Minor/neutral	Watching brief

Table 8: Summary of site-specific proposals for archaeological mitigation

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 Until the early twentieth century the character of the local area was dominated by agriculture, initially as a portion of flood plain within a loop of the river Hull that was gradually subject to drainage and flood alleviation banking. Increased drainage and flood alleviation was instigated in the area in 1675 and it is possible that the Main Dyke (Site 2), which ran through the study area, was established at this time. Following the establishment of the West Drain and the Main Dyke the land within the study area was enclosed as individual plots, which were present by at least as early as 1773, and these were gradually subdivided into smaller field units.
- 9.1.2 Three sites, or heritage assets, have been identified within the study area as a result of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, which relate to differing phases in the historical development of the local landscape. These consist of the Main Dyke (Site 2), which is the earliest identified site in the study area, a field boundary (Site 1), which relates to the sub-division of the landscape after the installation of the dyke, and Ings Road (Site 3), which was first identified as a track on mapping from 1842, but is likely to date to at least as early as 1773.
- 9.1.3 All of the sites were identified through historic map regression. Two of the heritage assets (Sites 1 and 2) and are within the proposed development area. There are no listed buildings or scheduled monuments within the study area that might be affected in terms of visual impacts upon their settings. Although all of the sites relate to the development of the local landscape, due to their ubiquitous occurrence or their poor state of preservation, the field boundary (Site 2) and Ings Road (Site 3) were not deemed to be of individual significance. The only site assessed as possessing any importance as a heritage asset was the Main Dyke (Site 2), which is of *low local importance*.
- 9.1.4 In order to reduce the minor/neutral impact of the proposed development on the Main Dyke, mitigation has been proposed in the form of a watching brief of ground works that will damage the site. This should enable the recording of a cross-section through the dyke and will also present an opportunity to examine the dyke fabric for artefactual dating evidence.

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11. ILLUSTRATIONS

11.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Plan showing the locations of the gazetteer sites

11.2 PLATES

Plate 1: A windmill shown within Ings House Closes, to the west of the study area, on a lordship plan of 1773

Plate 2: Two windmills shown within Mill Closes, to the south-west of the study area, on a lordship plan of 1773

Plate 3: Extract from the Wawne lordship plan of 1773

Plate 4: Extract from the Wawne lordship plan of 1821

Plate 5: Extract from an undated nineteenth century plan

Plate 6: Extract from the Wawne tithe map of 1842

Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1855

Plate 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1910

Plate 9: The northern edge of the site, looking east towards the new medical centre

Plate 10: The northern part of the site, looking south towards Ings Plantation

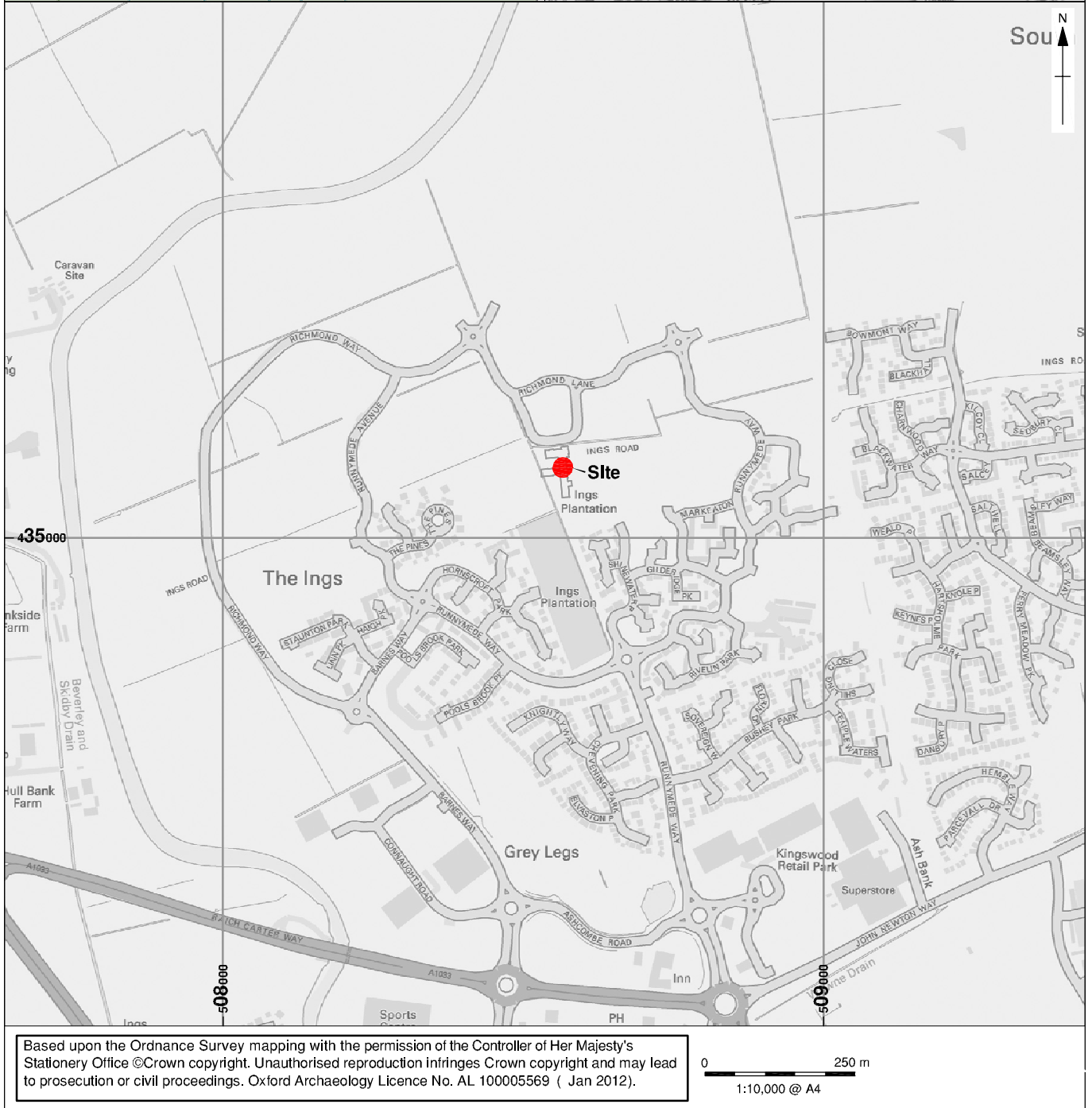
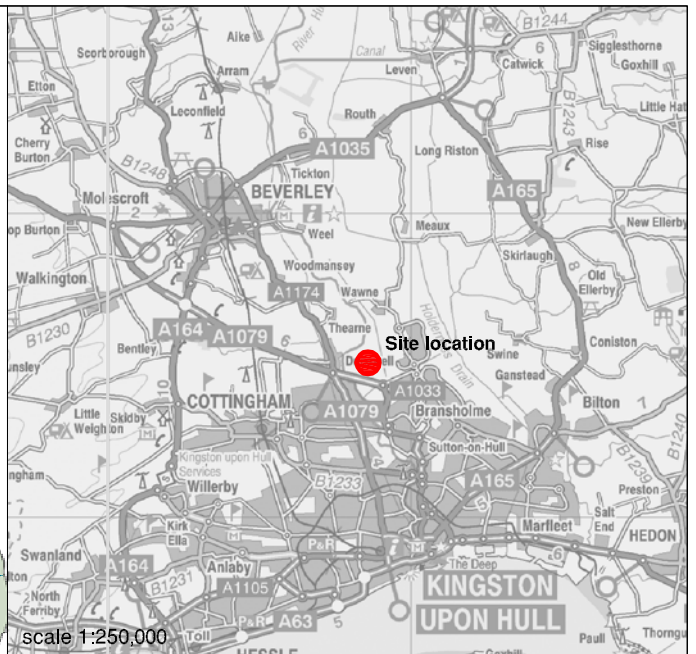
Plate 11: The northern part of the site, looking north towards the medical centre. The Main Dyke (Site 2) formerly ran north/south across the centre left of this area

Plate 12: The southern part of the site, looking north-east towards the medical centre

Plate 13: A pipe trench dug through the northern portion of the site

Plate 14: The overgrown hedge forming the northern boundary to Ings Plantation

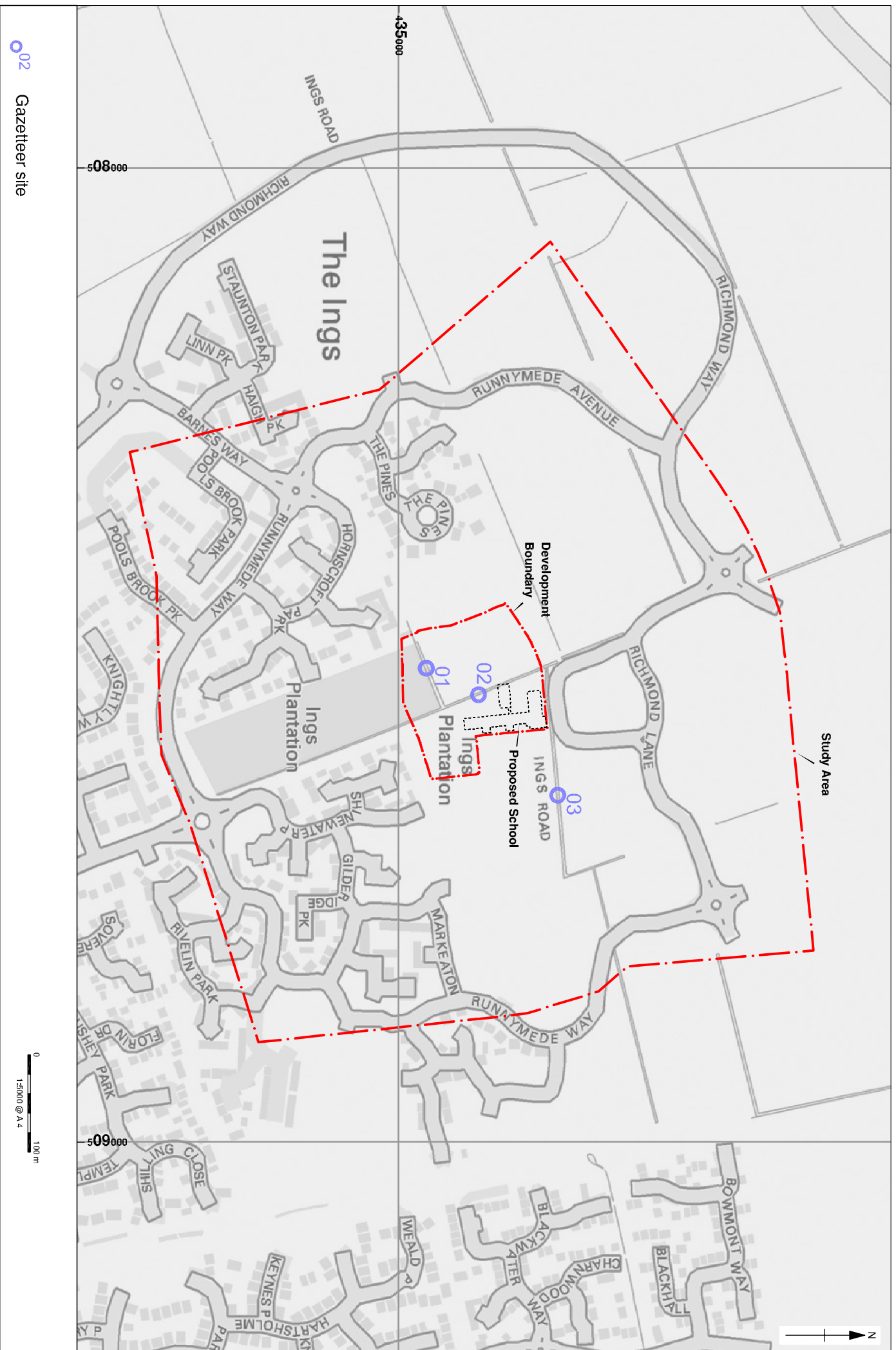
Plate 15: An oblique aerial view of the western part of the proposed development site, facing west, prior to the construction of the medical centre.



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Figure 1: Site location



02 Gazetteer site

Figure 2: Plan showing the locations of gazetteer sites