



# **KINGSWOOD COLLEGE OF ARTS, THE INGS, KINGSTON UPON HULL**

## **Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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**CAPITA SYMONDS AND  
MORGAN SINDALL**

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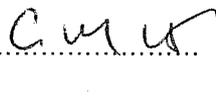
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## CONTENTS

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<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	5
1.2 Location, Topography and Geology .....	5
<b>2. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	6
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment.....	6
2.3 Walkover Survey.....	6
2.4 Archive.....	7
<b>3. BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Historical and Archaeological Background .....	8
3.2 Prehistoric Periods .....	8
3.3 Historic Periods.....	12
3.4 Map Regression.....	17
3.5 Previous Archaeological Work .....	22
<b>4. WALKOVER SURVEY .....</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	23
4.2 Results .....	23
<b>5. GAZETTEER OF SITES.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>6. ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	28
6.2 Quantification of Importance .....	29
6.3 Statement of Importance .....	30
<b>7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>32</b>

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7.1	Impact.....	32
7.2	Significance of Impact .....	34
<b>8.</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>36</b>
8.1	Introduction.....	36
8.3	Proposed Mitigation.....	36
<b>9.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>38</b>
9.1	Discussion .....	38
<b>10.</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>39</b>
10.1	Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	39
10.2	Secondary Sources .....	39
<b>11.</b>	<b>ILLUSTRATIONS .....</b>	<b>42</b>
11.1	Figures.....	42
11.2	Plates .....	42

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## SUMMARY

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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.

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, an action that led to the enclosure of the area into individual plots by at least 1773. These plots were gradually subdivided into smaller field units.

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. There were no sites with statutory protection identified within the study area.

Two of these heritage assets (Sites 1 and 2) are located within the proposed development area, although only the Main Dyke (Site 2) was assessed as possessing any importance and is of *low local importance*. The effect on this site of the proposed development would be intermediate and mitigation has been proposed in the form of a watching brief of ground works. This will enable the recording of a cross-section through the dyke and will also present an opportunity to examine the dyke fabric and fill for artefactual dating and environmental evidence.

The assessment also demonstrated that of sites of archaeological interest, represented only by sub-surface remains, have been found within the wider area and that there is potential for previously unidentified sub-surface remains within the proposed development area. Further investigation would be necessary in order to evaluate the presence or absence of any such sites. This could most effectively be achieved by geophysical survey. Any subsequently identified anomalies might require further archaeological investigation by evaluation trenching or open-area topsoil stripping.

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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.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 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. 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 sections of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG 2012) relating to heritage assets were 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*). The site lies c 500m to the east of the river.
- 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*).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 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, social practices, and resource exploitation that helped to define the broader human landscapes in this area over time.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	c 500,000 – 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 – c 1750
Industrial Period	c AD 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 broad vicinity of the Hull valley 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 (Brigham *et al* 2008a, 74; Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 13). A rare Upper Palaeolithic barbed antler point was also found at Gransmoor Quarry; at the northern end of the Hull valley (Chapman *et al* 2000, 105), and a possible Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flint-working site was excavated in Brigham, nearby (*op cit*, 134-5).

3.2.2 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 (Brigham *et al* 2008a, 172), whilst flint tools have been

found within the Wolds to the north-west of the study area, and bone harpoons were found in Brandesburton, approximately 13km to the north-east, although the general evidence for activity in the local area at this time remains sparse (Allison *et al* 1976, 31). At the northern end of Wawne, a Mesolithic production site has been excavated at Stone Carr (Chapman *et al* 2000, 160; Weel-2). This site demonstrated extensive evidence of flint knapping on a till outcrop overlooking the river Hull (*ibid*; Gavin *et al* 2000, 246)

- 3.2.3 **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 (Van de Noort 2004, 31). That may have been on a small scale and there is otherwise limited evidence for woodland clearance in southern Holderness until about 2300 BC onwards (Smith 1958; Beckett 1981).
- 3.2.4 Rises in sea level during the Neolithic period led to the expansion of inter-tidal environments in the Hull valley and findspots tend to be positioned on the margins of dry land, in areas that lie close to contemporary wetlands (Gavin *et al* 2000, 246). Such finds include a stone mace from Tickton, and stone axes from the environs of Weel (Chapman *et al* 2000, 157), both to the north-west of Wawne. Although Neolithic occupation sites that have been identified within the Hull valley are sparse, an undated site at Bryan Mills, Leconfield, to the north-west of Beverley, might date to this period (Van de Noort and Ette 2000, 89). This site was discovered within a former wetland area where peat had preserved animal bone and other organic remains, including worked timber and wood chips (*ibid*). Large areas of raised land within the Hull valley may have provided dry land that was suitable for longer-term occupation (Gavin *et al* 2000, 247-8). The South Field ridge to the east of the study area, for example, has been identified as a likely position for long-term settlement in the Hull valley during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (*ibid*). However, the wetlands would have remained important areas for stock breeding practices, fishing, and transport (*ibid*).
- 3.2.5 Flint scatters from the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age tend to be located further away from the rivers. This could relate to decreasing dependence on

wetland exploitation as agriculture became more commonly practised, or it could reflect woodland clearance and more extensive use of the surrounding landscape (Van de Noort 2004, 42-3).

- 3.2.6 **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 (Manby 1980; Manby *et al* 2003). Round barrows, flint flakes, bronze axes, and weaponry, such as spearheads and swords, have also been identified within the Hull valley (Van de Noort and Ette 2000, 89), and canoes and finds of pottery also demonstrate Bronze-Age activity within the wider Holderness landscape (Wright *et al* 2001). Stray finds of Bronze-Age date have been discovered in the vicinity of the study area, with stone, flint, and bronze tools being found in Wawne (Van de Noort and Ette 2000, 89).
- 3.2.7 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 rivers in the area occurred from at least as early as the earlier Bronze Age (Wright *et al* 2001). A possible fifth boat was found in Hutton Cranswick, at the northern end of the Hull valley, and comprised a hollowed log measuring six feet by four feet that was used as a coffin for three individuals (Van de Noort and Ette 2000, 89).
- 3.2.8 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 quantity of Bronze-Age metalwork from Yorkshire (Manby *et al* 2003, 80). 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* Bradley 1990; Gavin *et al* 2000, 248; 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 burials/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 (Bradley 1990; Parker Pearson 2000, 117). In this context, it may be of relevance that the majority of Bronze-Age finds from the Hull valley appear to have come from alluvial areas (Gavin *et al* 2000, 245). However, not all finds of Bronze-Age date should be assigned a votive function, as is suggested by the discovery of pottery sherds at Orchard Park, just to the south-west of the study area, which may have been associated with a settlement (Evans 2000, 195)

- 3.2.9 **Iron Age:** there seems to have been a degree of cultural continuity between the late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age, although there were new additional influences, such as the use of iron (Allison *et al* 1976, 34; Halkon 2011). More Iron-Age objects have been found in East Yorkshire than any other area of similar size in Britain (*op cit*, 133). 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 (Allison *et al* 1976, 34). 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 less work has been undertaken on the heavier soils of Holderness, increasing evidence of Iron Age activity within the lowland areas is becoming apparent (Mackey 2003; OA North 2012). However, the greatest concentration of finds of Iron-Age date within the Hull valley has been discovered at the northern end, in the vicinity of Gransmoor and Kelk (Van de Noort and Ette 2000, 89) and it has been suggested that these sites might have been associated with a larger landscape of Iron Age occupation that stretched into the Yorkshire Wolds (Gavin *et al* 2000, 245; Halkon 2011).
- 3.2.10 Aerial photographic analyses have, however, demonstrated the presence of numerous sites in lowland areas that are typographically similar to Iron Age enclosures, droveways, and settlements known from other parts of the country (Brigham *et al* 2008b). This includes numerous cropmark sites within the Hull valley, although these have not yet been closely dated (Gavin *et al* 2000, 245). A large square barrow cemetery, containing up to 127 mounds is also present at to the western side of the river Hull, at Scarborough, approximately 12km to the north-west of the study area (Van de Noort and Ette 2000, 89). Finds of an Iron Age pot and quernstone were found near Weel, to the north of Wawne, and are suggestive of a settlement in this area (Gavin *et al* 2000, 245). Iron-Age pottery was also found to the north of Ennerdale Bridge during fieldwalking in advance of development at Kingswood (Evans 2000, 196).
- 3.2.11 Sea levels reached their Holocene maximum in the Early and Middle Iron Age (Halkon *et al* 2009), but although many known settlements within lowland areas appear to have been situated above the 10m contour, recent work in the East Riding of Yorkshire has led to the identification of several settlements of Iron-Age date lying below this level (OA North 2012). For example, settlements that include Iron-Age phases have been identified between Easington and Partington lying at 9m, 6.5m, 2.5-5m, and 8m (aOD). Excavations were undertaken less than 1km to the south of the study area, at the site of the former Gibraltar Farm in 1997 (Evans 2000), which also lies below the 10m contour. Undated features that appear to have pre-dated a Romano-British settlement were found at that site, and it is likely that these relate to activity from the later prehistoric period to the mid-second-century AD (*op cit*, 206). Excavations at the site of the Creyke Beck sub-station revealed part of an extensive Iron Age settlement dating to the first and second centuries BC (Evans and Steedman 2001, 67). This site was situated in the northern part of Cottingham, to the west of the study area, at approximately 10m (aOD). The site included up to seven roundhouses, boundary ditches, pits,

post settings, and six small enclosures (*ibid*). Animal bones were preserved at the site, including six deliberate animal inhumations (*op cit*, 69). An Iron Age settlement comprising two sub-rectangular ditched enclosures was excavated at the north-eastern side of Kingston Upon Hull, at Saltshouse Road (Evans 2000, 196). This settlement included several roundhouses, and organic preservation enabled the recovery of large quantities of animal bone. Iron-Age pottery has also been found in a pit to the north side of Saltshouse Road and briquetage suggestive of salt working has been found to at the eastern side of the city at Preston Road (*ibid*).

### 3.3 HISTORIC PERIODS

- 3.3.1 **Romano-British Period:** the local area did not fall directly under Roman control until AD 72, and relatively few sites of this period are known within Holderness (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 15), although recent work at Skeffling and Welwick, to the east of Holderness, has revealed sites with material of this date (OA North 2012). On the other hand, finds from the later first century onwards are numerous, even though no major Roman roads are known in the area, possibly the result of the difficulty in establishing road routes through an extremely wet area (*op cit*, 16; Gavin *et al* 2000, 246). 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 (Evans 2000, 198-9). A pattern of riverside ladder settlements has been identified within the Hull valley, particularly within the lower valley (Gavin *et al* 2000, 246). Several undated sites, which might have had Romano-British phases, have also been identified within the region by aerial photography (*ibid*). This includes a site at Weel, to the north of Wawne (*ibid*). A ditch containing material of Romano-British date was also excavated to the north of the current study area during the mid 1970s, which might be indicative of dispersed settlement extending along the River Hull (D Evans pers comm).
- 3.3.2 Excavations at nearby Gibraltar Farm revealed the remains of a Romano-British settlement that was established during the second half of the second century AD, and experienced four recognisable phases of development before ceasing to be used by the late fourth or early fifth centuries (Evans 2000, 206-10). The site was established on a strip of land that lay immediately adjacent to the river Hull and appears to have been a small agricultural settlement. The remains of the settlement comprised primarily ditches defining enclosure boundaries and sub-divisions, structural slots and postholes, and pits (*ibid*). There were also indications that access between the river and the settlement was controlled by the provision of ditches and that ease of access to the site by boat was enabled by the artificial deepening of the shallow river edge adjacent to the northern end of the settlement (*op cit*, 208). Pottery, including nearly complete vessels, was found, in addition to fragments of glass bangles and several coins (*ibid*).
- 3.3.3 A site lying approximately 200m to the south of Gibraltar Farm, known as the Foredyke site, was also excavated in 1997 (*op cit*, 210-13). This revealed a Romano-British settlement represented by a series of partially-exposed ditch

segments that may have defined a riverside agricultural settlement similar to that at Gibraltar Farm (*op cit*, 210). The site might have been in occupation between the later second century and the fourth century, with an increase in the disposal of pottery at the site during the fourth century, which contrasts with Gibraltar Farm, where there was a decrease in pottery at this time (*ibid*).

- 3.3.4 **Early Medieval Period:** many local 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. Burials of early medieval date are known from Swine and from Ganstead, which lies approximately 7km to the east of the study area (*ibid*).
- 3.3.5 The ancient parish of Wawne, within which the study area lies, formerly comprised the townships of Wawne and Meaux, and was mentioned in Domesday Book (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 and to mean a quagmire (Smith 1970, 44-5). It was, however, suggested by Blashill (1896, 6) that it was named after the highway that ran through the area. 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).
- 3.3.6 Few sites of this date are known from the Holderness area as a whole, although this might be a result of the poor survival of pottery of this date making such sites difficult to identify (Loveluck 1999). Indeed, only three sites of early-medieval date have been identified within the Hull valley, all of which lie within its northern end at Skerne and North Frodingham (Gavin *et al* 2000, 246). Findspots within the Hull valley are similarly skewed towards the northern end of the valley, with two dated scatters being found at Brigham (*ibid*). An iron spearhead of possible early-medieval date was found at Linley Hill, near Leven to the north-east of Beverley (*ibid*).
- 3.3.7 Pottery of very late Romano-British date was found at Gibraltar Farm and it is possible that such pottery may have been in use during the early fifth century (Evans 2000, 209), in the very early medieval period. A vessel from this site was also provisionally dated as sub-Roman/early Saxon and might indicate that the site was temporarily re-occupied following the abandonment of the main settlement (*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 (Network Archaeology Ltd 2009, 15).
- 3.3.8 **Medieval Period:** most of the villages in Holderness had been established by the time of Domesday, and they were generally spaced less than one mile apart and sited on slight elevations, probably a response to the possibility of flooding. 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 (*ibid*). Streams and dykes provided opportunities for transport, and many dykes were provided with towpaths. Indeed, some might have been established primarily for transport, rather than drainage.

- 3.3.9 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*). It is of interest that a series of parallel clay banks between 5m and 6m apart were revealed running parallel to the river Humber during excavations at Gibraltar Farm (Evans 2000, 209). It has been suggested that these were used to channel water from the river and acted as fishing weirs, and that they might have been established during the thirteenth century and continued in use until the seventeenth century (*ibid*).
- 3.3.7 Features, such as wood-lined channels and driven timbers, were excavated at Foredyke, which might relate to medieval water management, possibly associated with fishponds; they were associated with pottery of twelfth- to fourteenth-century date (*op cit*, 210-12). These features were sealed by a fourteenth-century occupation site, which comprised a clay platform upon which buildings were located (*op cit*, 212). The raised platform would have helped to protect the site from inundation and, indeed, may have been a response to the devastating flood that occurred in this area in 1253 (*ibid*). It is possible that the substantial residential building with associated outbuildings that was constructed on the site was the fish house recorded during the medieval period, or a cattle lodge associated with the monastic vaccary (*op cit*, 213).

3.3.8 **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 was 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; see below).

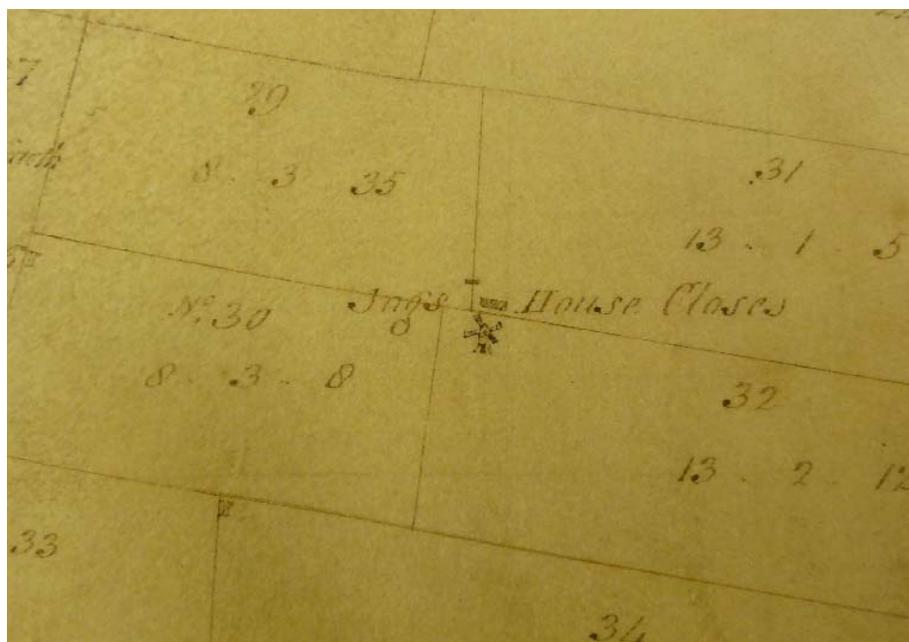


Plate 1: A windmill shown within Ings House Closes, to the west of the study area, on a lordship plan of 1773

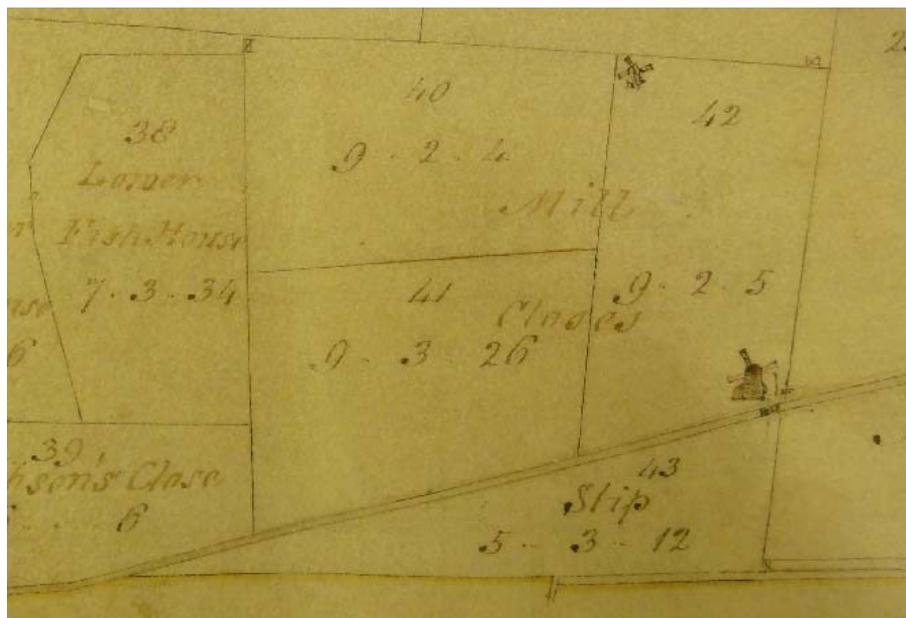


Plate 2: Two windmills shown within Mill Closes, to the south-west of the study area, on a lordship plan of 1773

- 3.3.9 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, 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, which had become dominated by highly geometric and rationalised fields. This contrasted with the slightly curving fields that lay to the east of the west drain, and 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*).
- 3.3.10 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 changed significantly.
- 3.3.11 The part of Wawne that became the Kingswood area remained as a system of agricultural fields 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 towns or villages, and comprised relatively low-lying land that was vulnerable to flooding and only gradually drained.

3.3.12 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 1960s, after which Bransholme, approximately 1km to the south-east of the proposed development site, was established as a residential area (Kent *et al* 2002, 181-204; Ordnance Survey (OS) 1973). 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 to form Kingswood residential, business, and retail area. This currently occupies the southern part of the study area.

### 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 fields labelled The Sixties, Meadow Close, and Ings House Close, and the eastern and southern boundaries of Ings House Close (Sites 1 and 2, see below) lay within the area. The eastern boundary of Ings House Close (Site 2) was clearly part of an early boundary, as it ran continuously north/south from the river Hull to the western arm of the West Ditch, demarcating most of the land within the loop of the river. It was also 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.

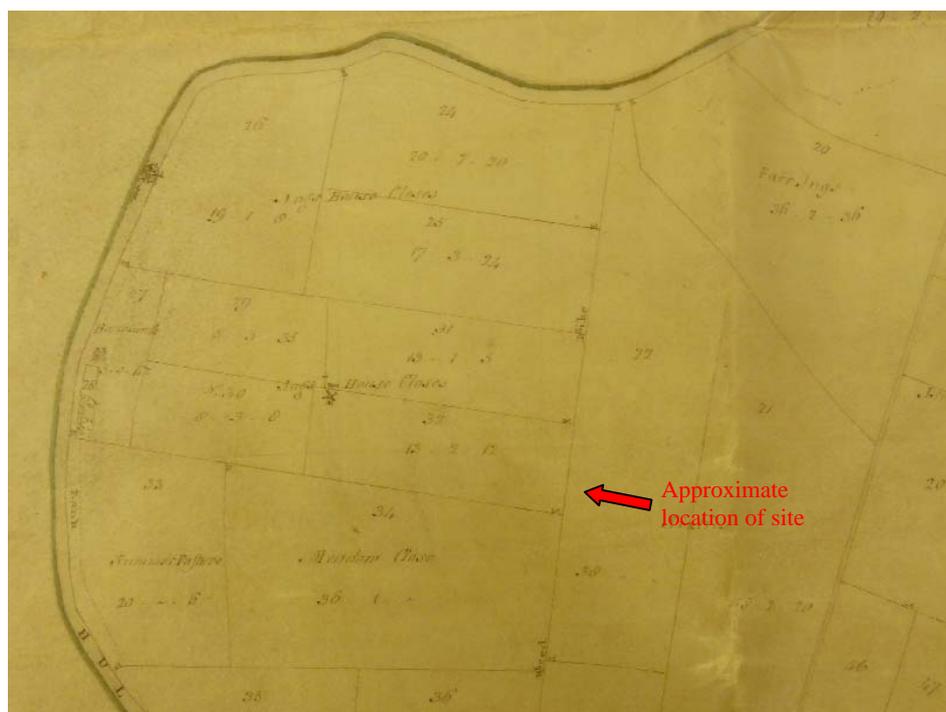


Plate 3: Extract from the Wawne lordship plan of 1773

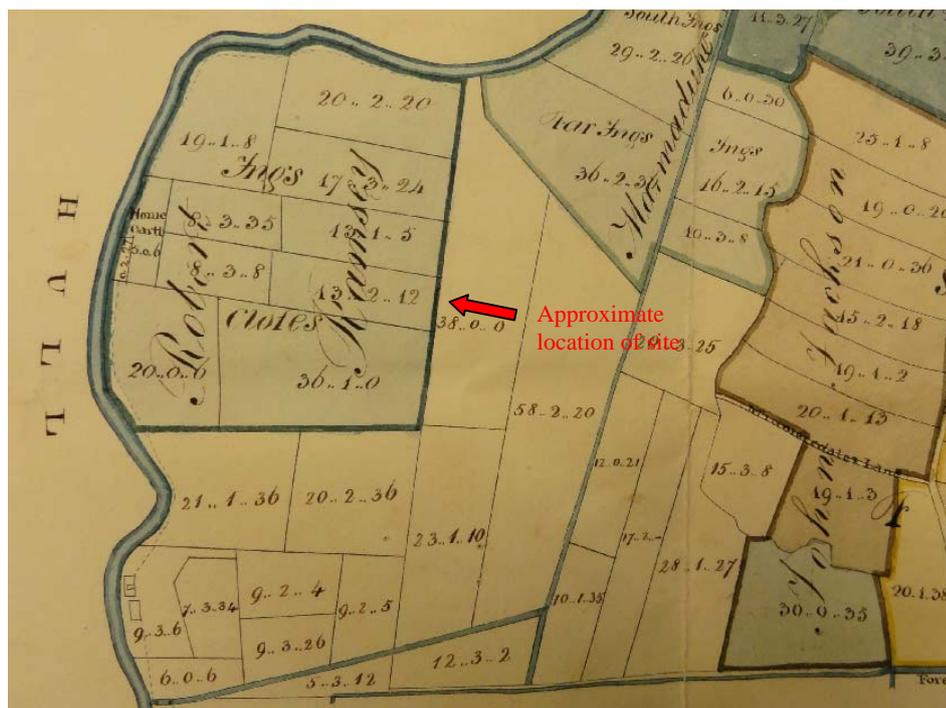


Plate 4: Extract from the Wawne lordship plan of 1821

- 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 less mapping detail or 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.

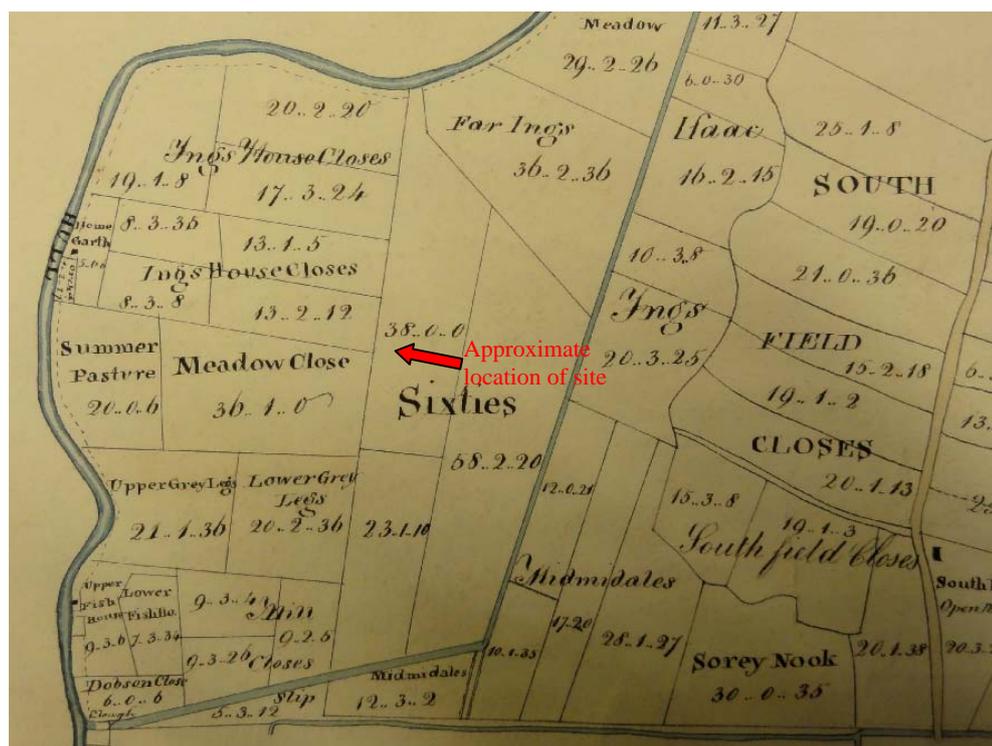


Plate 5: Extract from an undated nineteenth century plan

- 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 field boundary between ‘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 is also earlier.

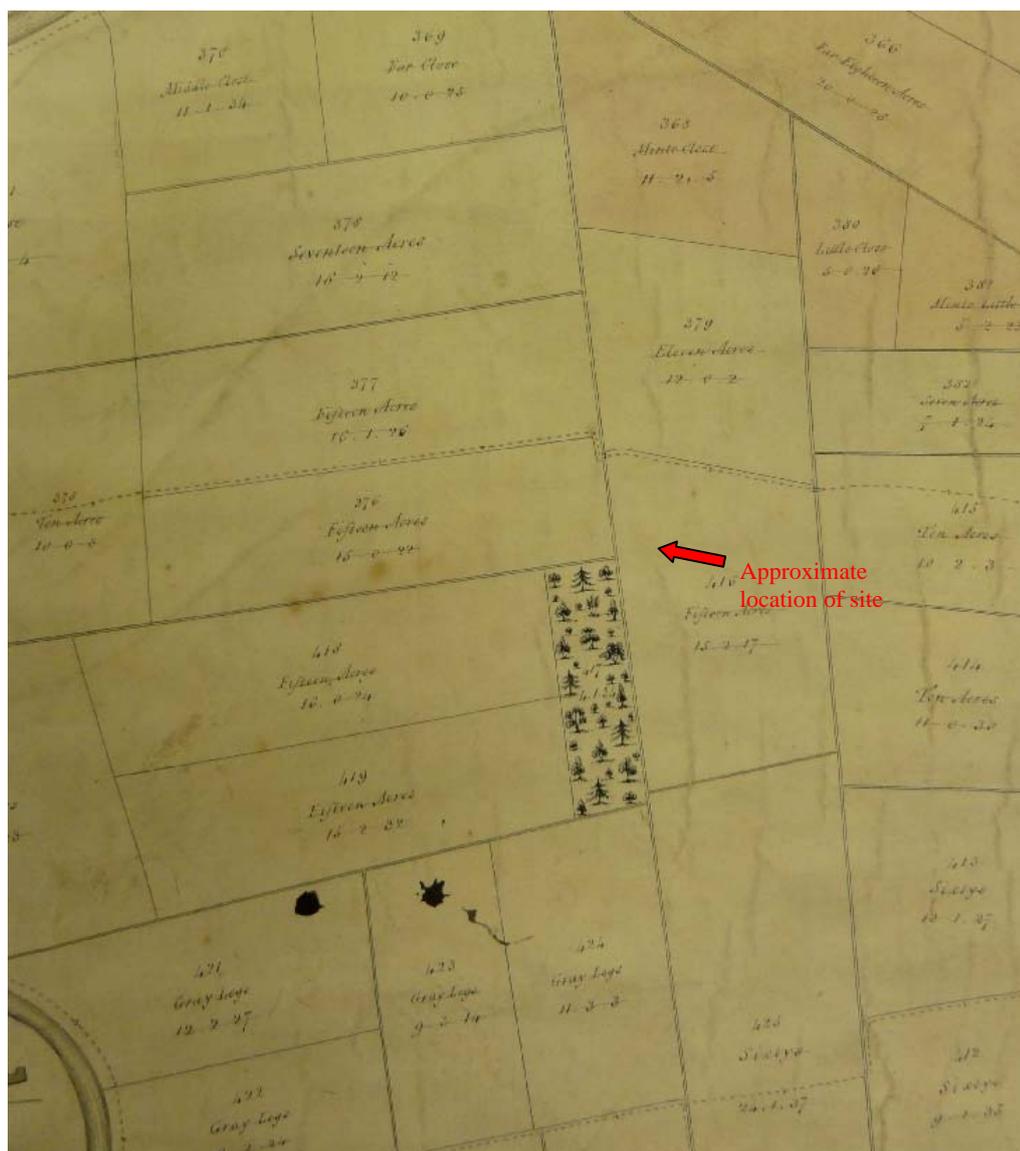


Plate 6: Extract from the Wawne tithe map of 1842

- 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.



### **3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK**

- 3.5.1 Several phases of archaeological investigation have been undertaken in the Kingswood area in association with the extensive ongoing development. This has included geophysical survey at the south-western side of the area, followed by trial trenching in order to test the nature of identified anomalies (Evans 2000, 205). However, only the trenches excavated to the southern side of Raich Carter Way (*ibid*), beyond the extent of the current proposed development area and the associated study area, revealed deposits and features of archaeological interest. No previous archaeological works within the study area were recorded within the Humber SMR.

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## 4. WALKOVER SURVEY

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The walkover survey was undertaken on 12<sup>th</sup> 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) runs north/south across centre left of this area (not visible above ground here).*



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

- 4.2.2 A pipe trench had been excavated north-east/south-west within the northern portion of the site that was up to 0.6m deep, but no soil differences could be seen 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 been 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*

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## 5. GAZETTEER OF SITES

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Ings House Closes field boundary
<b>NGR</b>	TA 508514 435028
<b>Site type</b>	Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval/Industrial (pre 1773)
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Statutory Design</b>	-
<b>Sources</b>	Wawne lordship plan of 1773
<b>Description</b>	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.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by the works.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Main Dyke
<b>NGR</b>	TA 508541 435082
<b>Site type</b>	Flood alleviation dyke/boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval/Industrial (pre 1773)
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Statutory Design</b>	-
<b>Sources</b>	Wawne lordship plan of 1773; Kent <i>et al</i> 2002
<b>Description</b>	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)
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by the works.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Ings Road
<b>NGR</b>	TA 508644 435163
<b>Site type</b>	Track
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval/industrial (pre 1842)
<b>HSMR No</b>	-
<b>Statutory Design</b>	-
<b>Sources</b>	Wawne lordship plan of 1773; Wawne tithe map of 1842; OS 1893
<b>Description</b>	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.
<b>Assessment</b>	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 heritage assets have been identified within the study area and all 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 (SMs) 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 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) states that for proposed developments meriting assessment the ‘*significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting*’ should be understood in order to assess the potential impact (Section 12.128, NPPF, DCLG 2012). Therefore, the following section will determine the nature and level of the significance of this archaeological resource, as detailed in Sections 3 to 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, eg 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 (DCMS 2010), 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 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. The extent of survival of Main Dyke (Site 2) below ground is uncertain, although the low remains of a possible associated bank are present, 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) and also environmental evidence associated with the dyke.
- 6.2.10 Although only three heritage assets have been positively identified as a result of the desk-based research, the discovery of sites of archaeological interest represented only by sub-surface remains within the wider area means that the potential for previously unidentified sub-surface remains within the proposed development area must be considered. These include sites as varied as a Mesolithic tool production site at Stone Carr (Chapman *et al* 2000, 160), finds indicative of Iron-Age settlement at Weel (Gavin *et al* 2000, 245) and substantial Romano-British settlements at Gibraltar Farm and the nearby Foredyke site (Evans 2000). Indeed, even extensive previously unidentified medieval structural remains were identified at the Foredyke site.
- 6.2.11 Even though the proposed development area does not occupy a direct riverside location, nor a conspicuous raised island, recent work has shown that Iron Age sites could be established in relatively low-lying areas (OA North 2012). In addition, the wetland character of the Hull valley presents the possibility of high levels of preservation of organic materials (Van de Noort and Ette 2000), and considerable levels of preservation have also been demonstrated within Kingston Upon Hull (Evans 2000, 202-5).
- 6.2.12 Given the lack of structures in the area on the plans since 1773 (ERYAS DDBV/46/2; Plate 3), it is unlikely that remains of industrial-period (c1750-1914) structures will be present within the proposed development area, although timber windmills might have been present. However, it is possible that sub-surface remains relating to prehistoric, Romano-British, early medieval, or medieval activity might survive.

### 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, although its above-ground elements have 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.

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

*Table 4: Importance of each gazetteer site*

## 7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 IMPACT

7.1.1 Heritage assets are an ‘*irreplaceable resource*’ (DCLG 2012). 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 the proposed development, thus allowing the policy stated in NPPF (DCLG 2012) 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 (*Section 8*).

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
<b>National</b>	Major	Major	Intermediate/Minor	Neutral
<b>Regional/County</b>	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
<b>Local/Borough</b>	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
<b>Local (low)</b>	Intermediate/Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
<b>Uncertain</b>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

*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 this 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 above-ground removal of a stretch of the Main Dyke (Site 02) and the establishment of a pipe trench within the northern part of the area. Aerial photographs appear to show the presence of the Main Dyke prior to the construction of the medical centre (Plate 15). The southern portion of the area does not appear to have been modified since the land was in agricultural use. Aerial photographs prior to the construction of the medical centre show the exposure of soil across much of the proposed development site (Plate 15 and front cover).



*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 Main Dyke (Site 2) is visible running across the photograph 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	Potential destruction of remaining above-ground elements and damage to sub-surface remains	Substantial/moderate	Intermediate/Minor
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 known heritage asset that is likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development and the significance of this predicted impact is assessed to be intermediate/minor. Additionally, there is potential for the presence of previously unidentified ace

remains of archaeological interest across the site. The existence of such sites is uncertain and, thus, the impact upon them is uncertain.

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## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 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. Although three sites have been identified that do not require additional archaeological investigation prior to the formulation of recommendations for mitigation, the potential for previously unrecognised sub-surface remains has also been identified.

### 8.2 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

8.2.1 Uncertainty about the presence or absence of previously unidentified sub-surface remains of archaeological interest means that further investigation would be necessary in order to identify, and subsequently characterise, any such sites. The most effective means of initially determining the likelihood of any such sites would be geophysical survey. Although successive alluvial horizons might be present that could limit the success of this technique, and this would need to be considered when devising any programme of geophysical survey, previous geophysical surveys in Kingswood proved highly successful in identifying sub-surface features (Evans 2000). Any anomalies identified during the geophysical survey would be likely to require further archaeological investigation by evaluation trenching or open-area topsoil stripping and archaeological excavation.

### 8.3 PROPOSED MITIGATION

8.3.1 Current planning policy draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight 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'* (Section 12.132, NPPF, DCLG 2012). Therefore preservation *in situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.

8.3.2 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'* (Section 12.129, NPPF, DCLG 2012). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological

interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (Section 12.132, NPPF, DCLG 2012).

- 8.3.3 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 the above-ground elements of the feature that lie within the proposed development area have already been destroyed and only a short length remains visible 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. The lower part of the ditch should, however, be present. 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	Intermediate/minor	Watching brief and cross-section
	As yet undetected	Uncertain	Unknown	To be determined

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

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## 9. CONCLUSIONS

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### 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 runs 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 1) 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 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 and fill for artefactual dating and environmental evidence.
- 9.1.5 Further investigation would also be necessary in order to evaluate whether sub-surface remains of archaeological interest are present within the proposed development area. This should initially comprise geophysical survey. Any subsequently identified anomalies might require further archaeological investigation by evaluation trenching or open-area topsoil stripping.

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## 11. ILLUSTRATIONS

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### 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

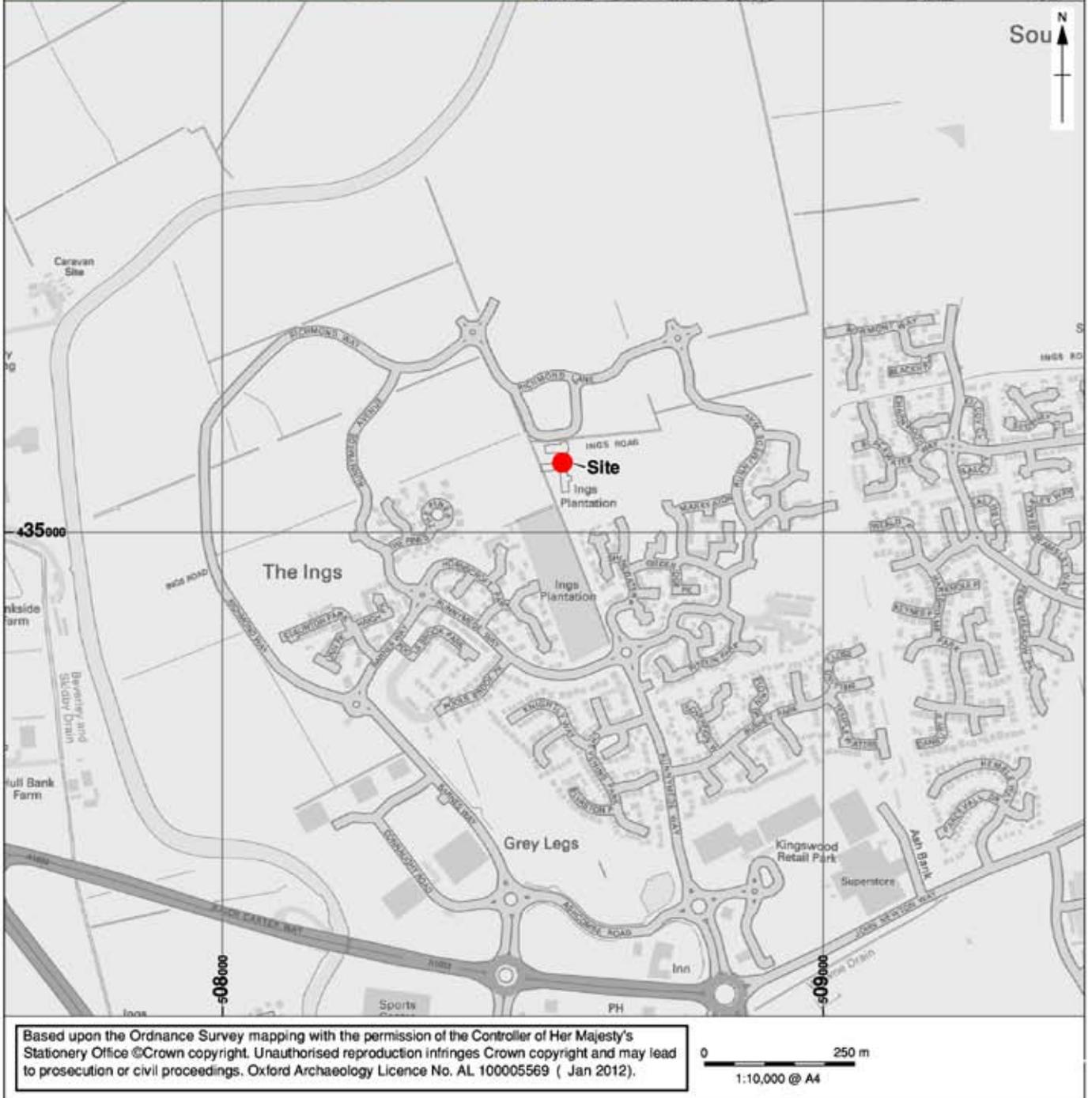
Plate 11: The northern part of the site, looking north towards the medical centre. The Main Dyke (Site 2) formerly ran north/south across the centre left of this area

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

EM\*L10449\*MAT\*Jan 2012



Figure 2: Plan showing the locations of gazetteer sites