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**LAND AT HEMINGBROUGH, SELBY,  
NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

**Assessment of Archaeological Potential**

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## Contents

<b>List of Figures</b>	4
<b>List of Plates</b>	4
<b>1 SUMMARY</b>	5
<b>2 INTRODUCTION</b>	6
<b>2.1 Background</b>	6
<b>2.2 Definition of the Study Area</b>	6
<b>2.3 Aims and Objectives</b>	6
<b>3 METHODOLOGY</b>	7
<b>3.1 Introduction</b>	7
<b>3.2 Sources</b>	7
<b>3.3 Assessment of Significance of Cultural Heritage Sites in the Study Area</b>	8
<b>4 WALKOVER SURVEY</b>	10
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA</b>	11
<b>5.1 Geology and topography</b>	11
<b>5.2 Historical and Archaeological Background</b>	11
<b>6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	19
<b>6.1 Conclusions of the assessment</b>	19
<b>6.2 Recommendations for the future treatment of archaeological remains within the proposal area</b>	20
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	22
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	22
<b>APPENDIX 1 Cultural Heritage Sites</b>	23
<b>APPENDIX 2 Map Sources</b>	28
<b>APPENDIX 3 Aerial Photographs</b>	29
<b>APPENDIX 4 Results of the Map Research</b>	30
<b>APPENDIX 5 Results of the Aerial Photographic Research</b>	32

**List of Figures**  
*(These can be found at rear of report)*

- Figure 1 Location of the proposal area north of Hemingbrough village  
Figure 2 Cultural heritage sites within the study area, see Figures 3 and 4 for inset details  
Figure 3 Cultural heritage sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposal area  
Figure 4 Cultural heritage sites within Hemingbrough village  
Figure 5 Extract from the tithe map for the Township of Hemingbrough Parish of Hemingbrough of 1841 scale 5 chains-1 , Ref TA 4468  
Figure 6 Extract from the tithe map for the Township of Cliffe cum Lund Parish of Hemingbrough of 1844, scale 5 chains-1 ref TA 637M  
Figure 7 Extract from the first edition 6 1 mile scale map sheet nos Yorkshire 222SW & 222NW of 1854  
Figure 8 Extract from the 1 10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map sheet nos SE 63 SE of 1960

**List of Plates**  
*(These follow the figures at the rear of report)*

- Plate 1 View of the southern boundary of the proposal site from the east  
Plate 2 View of the south western field within the proposal site from the central trackway (from the south east)  
Plate 3 As Plate 2  
Plate 4 As Plate 2  
Plate 5 View of the central trackway from the south  
Plate 6 View of the south eastern field within the proposal site from the south west  
Plate 7 As Plate 6  
Plate 8 View of the south eastern field and the southern boundary of the proposal site from the west  
Plate 9 View of the north eastern portion of the proposal site from the central trackway  
Plate 10 View of the north eastern portion of the proposal site from the south west  
Plate 11 View of the north western field within the proposal site from the central trackway (from the south east)  
Plate 12 As Plate 11  
Plate 13 As Plate 11  
Plate 14 As Plate 11

## 1 SUMMARY

This archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in December 2002 and January 2003, on behalf of M J Carter Associates in advance of an application for planning permission for the proposed extraction of clay on approximately 18.5ha of land to the north of Hemmingbrough Selby North Yorkshire. This pre application preliminary assessment which included a site walkover survey and documentary research constitutes an appraisal of the potential importance of any surviving archaeological remains within the proposal site and the study area of approximately 1.5km radius surrounding it based on available published or unpublished data.

In all a total of 81 sites of cultural heritage significance were identified within the study area ranging from a possible prehistoric burial mound Romano British and medieval settlement remains through to post-medieval agriculture and listed buildings of 18th-/19th century date reflecting the rich and varied archaeological landscape within which the proposal area lies. In the proposal area itself the potential for the presence of archaeological remains is demonstrated most notably by the cropmark of a possible ring ditch which may represent the remains of a ploughed out prehistoric burial mound or barrow and by the likely extension into the area of Roman settlement remains known to be just to the east. The full extent of the Roman settlement (located at the Hemmingbrough Brick and Tile Works in 1959) is unknown though subsequent archaeological watching briefs undertaken in the area east of it (in 2000 and in 2001) found no trace of it, and it may therefore extend north-westwards into the proposal area with settlement features such as structural building remains and the remains of field systems to be expected.

There is also potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be within the proposal area. A number of undated cropmark sites on air photographs – interpreted as early field systems and other settlement features – have been identified on sand subsoils just to the north and north west and these may continue south onto the clay subsoils of the proposal site (which are generally less responsive to aerial reconnaissance). Furthermore river deposits from the flood plain of the former River Ouse – which shifted further south in the early medieval period – may have obscured some early remains.

A staged programme of archaeological evaluation has been recommended of which this pre application desk based assessment would represent the first stage. Each stage would be intended to establish the need or otherwise for any succeeding stage and/or its scope further stages of archaeological investigation might include geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial excavation. The results of evaluation for each extraction phase would allow decisions to be made regarding the need or otherwise for further archaeological fieldwork to precede extraction. The flexibility inherent in such a phased approach to extraction will if necessary allow the preservation of significant remains *in situ*, while allowing other areas to be quarried.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2 1 Background**

Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) were commissioned by M J Carter Associates to undertake a pre-application archaeological desk-based assessment in order to assess the archaeological potential of a proposal site of approximately 18.5ha of land to the north of Hemingbrough Selby North Yorkshire (centred at National Grid Reference SE 6720 3175, HFA Site code HDB 2002 – see Fig 1) in advance of a proposed planning application for the extraction of clay within this area

### **2 2 Definition of the Study Area**

The Study Area is defined as an approximately 1.5 kilometre radius around National Grid Reference SE 6720 3175 (see Fig 2). This grid reference marks the approximate centre of the proposal site to the north of the village of Hemingbrough. All subsequent data collection and research was based upon this Study Area.

### **2 3 Aims and Objectives**

The general aim of the archaeological desk based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential cultural heritage resource within the Study Area including its presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality in order to make an assessment of its worth.

This will contribute to the overall evaluation aim to provide sufficient information for planning purposes to enable

- (a) The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of any significant archaeological material or built cultural heritage feature, or
- (b) The formulation of a strategy for further investigation whether intrusive or not where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised

The specific aims of this archaeological desk based assessment are to identify and assess any known cultural heritage sites, whether archaeological deposits or part of the built heritage which may be affected by the proposed extraction of clay on land to the north of Hemingbrough and the potential for any previously unknown archaeology in this area.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

The information upon which this study is based was collated from existing written graphic and unpublished information directly or indirectly relating to the archaeological remains within the study area. A walkover survey of the site has supplemented the other sources. The sources of information consulted are noted below and the data derived from them are presented in the gazetteer of archaeological remains in tabulated format in Appendix 1 of this study. Additional published and unpublished sources are quoted in the report text and their details are noted in the bibliography.

#### 3.2 Sources

Various cultural heritage research sources were consulted during this assessment which included

- Archaeological data from the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (NYSMR) including oblique aerial photographs,
- Consultation of the Department of the Environment greenbacks and associated listed building record maps held at the Savile Row Headquarters of English Heritage in London
- The vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Library of Air Photographs and the archives of the Vale of York Mapping Project for the Study Area held at the National Monuments Record Centre Swindon
- Early edition Ordnance Survey maps and other historical maps held at the East Riding of Yorkshire Record Office at Beverley,
- Historical maps held at the Borthwick Institute of the University of York York
- A site walkover survey conducted by a member of Humber Field Archaeology, and
- Local historical information held at the Library of the National Monuments Record Centre Swindon

Apart from archaeological data obtained from the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record at County Hall Northallerton, a total of five box files of oblique aerial photographs were also consulted for the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 scale quarter sheet no SE 63 SE. The summary results of this analysis is presented in Appendix 5 of this report and the oblique aerial photographs consulted are detailed in Appendix 3.

The Department of the Environment greenbacks and listed building record maps held at the Savile Row headquarters of English Heritage were consulted for the modern parishes of Hemingbrough and Cliffe by Lund. The results of these analyses are summarised in Appendix 1 and their locations are shown on Figs 2 and 4 of this report.

A search was undertaken of the vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre Swindon. These searches yielded a total of 84 vertical aerial photographs and 26 oblique aerial photographs. The aerial photographs consulted are listed in Appendix 3 and a summary analysis of the aerial photographic research is presented in Appendix 5 of this report. In addition to this aerial photographic research additional aerial photographic data was obtained from the archives of the Vale of York Mapping Project undertaken by the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England in the form of 1:10 000 scale overlays.

with plots of cropmark and earthworks sites annotated as aerial photographic plots. The results of these analyses are also presented in Appendix 5 of this report.

Consultation of the map archives held at the East Riding of Yorkshire Record Office at Beverley yielded a copy of the First Edition 6 -1 mile scale OS map of 1854 an extract of which forms Fig 7 of this report. An enclosure map and award for the parish of Cliffe (Archive refs DDTR 811 and 1A 33 respectively) which were dated to the mid 19th century were also consulted. The map details new enclosures around the hamlet of Lund and the village of Cliffe positioned to either side of the main north south orientated village street and at the western edge of the Study Area. The Hull and Selby railway line (HFA 36) is shown as well as an open field to the immediate south west of the railway and to the immediate west of the village. A large area detailed as an old enclosure is also featured to the west of the village with an unenclosed area of common land to the north of this. This map probably represented only one of a number of stages of enclosure, albeit a very late stage which took place within the Township of Cliffe and in this particular instance around the hamlet of Lund. There was no corresponding enclosure award map for the Township of Hemingbrough.

An estate map (Archive ref DDTR 802) of the Wood Hall Estate of Robert Menzies in the parish of Hemingbrough of 1835 was also consulted. However examination of this map ascertained that the western portion of this map was situated well to the north east of the Study Area.

Tracings of the tithe maps for the Townships of Hemingbrough of 1841 (Archive ref TA 4468) of the Township of Cliffe cum Lund (Archive ref TA 637M) in the Parish of Hemingbrough were obtained from the Borthwick Institute of the York University. These form Figs 5 and 6 respectively in this study.

A walkover survey of the area of the proposal site was undertaken by a member of staff of Humber Field Archaeology on Friday 3rd January 2003. The results of this survey are presented in Section 4 of this report (see also Plates 1-14).

The schedules of ancient monuments published by English Heritage for the District of Selby county of North Yorkshire were consulted for the parishes of Hemingbrough and Cliffe. There are no scheduled monuments within the study area in either parish.

The Registers of Historic Parks and Gardens for the county of North Yorkshire published by English Heritage were also consulted. There are no cultural heritage sites of this designation within the Study Area.

### 3.3 Assessment of Significance of Cultural Heritage Sites in the Study Area

An assessment of the effect of a proposal will depend upon an assessment of the significance of the archaeological sites and features affected and the degree of impact of the proposals. There are occasions when insufficient is known to make informed judgements and an assessment of risk is all that can be offered. The definitions of the various categories of significance are set out below. The criteria of importance set out in Annex 4 of PPG 16 modified to take account of the whole range of site values not just scheduled monuments is used as a guide for judgements of importance used in cultural heritage studies. The following categories are used:

- National the highest status of cultural heritage site e.g. scheduled monuments listed buildings Grade I & II\*, well preserved historic landscapes
- County/Regional includes the bulk of cultural heritage sites with reasonable evidence of occupation ritual industry etc listed buildings Grade II reasonably preserved historic landscapes and
- Local cultural heritage sites with some evidence of human activity but in a fragmentary or poor state buildings of local importance dispersed elements of historic landscapes

In addition a further two categories of significance are included which comprise

- Unimportant destroyed non antiquities, random stray finds buildings of no architectural or historical merit and
- Unknown insufficient evidence or data to make an informed judgement of importance

An assessment of the degree of importance of each cultural heritage site identified by this assessment within the Study Area has been made according to the above and categories and is presented in Appendix 1 of this report

#### **4 WALKOVER SURVEY**

A walkover survey of the proposal site was undertaken by an HFA staff member on Friday 3rd January 2003. This involved an assessment of land use that may have affected the survival of known or potential archaeological sites, as well as the recording of any above ground remains and any artefactual remains that may have come to light during the survey. A photographic record of the survey was also taken for the assessment archive, and plates have been included with this report (see Plates 1-14), the locations of observations have been assigned gazetteer numbers (prefixed HFA).

Access to the area of the proposal site was obtained via a gated private road or trackway at the rear of a private house which fronted onto the northern side of the A63 trunk road. The weather conditions were generally sunny with a slight overcast and good visibility. The ground conditions were very saturated. The proposal site is bisected by this central trackway. The walkover survey of the proposal site was largely confined to this central trackway owing to the fact that much of the area was under cultivation. These immature crops provided a very dense ground cover over most of the area of the site. Where the ground was visible such as along either side of the trackway and along the southern boundaries of the proposal site observations were made and any surface archaeological artefacts were noted and collected. Only one sherd of green glazed medieval pottery and a single clay pipe stem were recovered from this surface collection.

Conversation with the landowner ascertained that the underlying make up to central trackway was composed of brick and tile debris and rubble from the nearby site of the former Hemingbrough Brick and Tile Works (HFA 39). This accounted for the moderate density of brick and tile fragments which were observed either side of and along the whole length of the central trackway.

The north eastern portion of the proposal site was found to be under grass comprising a meadow.

No topographical or archaeological features and/or deposits were observed throughout the course of the survey. A photographic record of this walkover survey was made (Plates 1-14) showing the area of the proposal site in detail.

Conversations with the landowner also ascertained that some fifteen years previously during construction work around the water tower situated to the immediate south of the proposal site metal detectorists had found quantities of metal objects and coins. However the landowner was unable to provide any further information on this matter.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA

*Note Gazetteer site numbers are prefixed with HFA where referred to Figs 2 4 show their positions in plan*

### 5.1 Geology and topography

The Study Area for this desk-based assessment encompasses a 15 kilometre radius around National Grid Reference SE 6720 3175 this being the approximate centre of the proposal site on land to the north of Hemingbrough, Selby, North Riding of Yorkshire

The proposed development site on land to the north of Hemingbrough is located on fine and coarse loamy and permeable stoneless soils of the Sessay Series which in turn overlie glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial drifts and clays over Permian and Triassic New Red Sandstones areas of drift sands do however lie to north east and west of the site

The proposal site is situated on slightly higher ground north of the village of Hemingbrough and the A63 trunk road which overlooks the flood plain of the River Ouse to the south-west at heights of between 6 and 7 metres AOD. The current river channel is markedly further south now than it is known to have been in the medieval period the River Ouse having changed its course and cut a subsequent shorter course across the neck of a former larger meander to adopt its present line. The former course of the river (HFA 81) is still denoted on Ordnance Survey maps and indeed still forms part of the western boundary of the modern parish. This former course is also denoted by the line of the present Oldways Lane to the immediate west of the modern settlement. The proposed development site is bounded to the north by the Hull-Selby railway line to the west by the boundary between the parishes of Hemingbrough and Cliffe and to the east by Haw Lane a trackway.

### 5.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

#### **Prehistoric**

Although uncertain in date the cropmark remains of a possible ring ditch (HFA 28) are located within the area of the proposal site. This site may be prehistoric in origin and may represent the ploughed out remains of a possible round barrow.

#### **Romano-British**

Early occupation in the vicinity of Hemingbrough is testified by the discovery of Roman settlement remains. According to the Lincolnshire antiquary William Stukeley (in his *Iter Curiosum*) the Romans had a fort at Hemingbrough. According to Bulwer (1892) a wall fragment incorporated into the west face of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin (HFA 15) and of a different grit and masonry to the rest of the building is thought to have been a part of this Roman fort. However there is no direct evidence for any site of a possible Roman fortress in the area and this may be put down to local folklore. The wall fragment is more likely to perhaps have been a fragment of an earlier Anglo Saxon church which formerly stood on the site of the medieval church.

However the site of a Roman settlement (HFA 17) is known to be situated at the former Hemingbrough Brickworks. This settlement site was initially located by an archaeological

excavation undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in 1959 (HFA 17) prior to its destruction by clay pit extraction for brick manufacture. These excavations recorded a possible ditched enclosure, a well and other structural remains, which included postholes. It was concluded at the time (1959) that the focus of this settlement was probably located to the east of these archaeological investigations. Further proposed clay extraction on the Hemingbrough Brickworks site prompted two further archaeological investigations which took place prior to the clay extraction. The first of these comprised an archaeological watching brief (HFA 34) undertaken by the Brigantia Archaeological Practice during topsoil stripping to the north-east of the 1959 investigations (HFA 17). This was followed by a second watching brief (carried out by the same contractors) also during topsoil stripping, in 2001 (HFA 33) in the same area as that of the 2000 investigations. Both of these watching briefs yielded negative results.

In addition the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record notes the findspot of a Roman copper com (HFA 29) which was found in the centre of Hemingbrough and the second findspot of a Roman copper kettle found at the Hemingbrough Brickworks in 1962 (HFA 31).

### *Anglo-Saxon*

Firmer or higher ground which overlooked the former course of the River Ouse may have determined the location of the original Anglian or Scandinavian settlement of Hemingbrough (HFA 24) as a possible strong point or defensible site at this particular point on the River. The earliest documentary reference to the place name of Hemingbrough or *Hemmingburgh* is attributed to AD974 and *Hemingaborg* (1026). This refers to *Heming's fortification* or *burh*. Heming is a common personal name in this area of probable Anglo-Scandinavian origin. Heming being possibly identical with the Hemmingrjarl who operated in the north of England in the early 11th century as a captain of the northern detachment of housecarls established by the Danish King Swein. During the reign of King Edward the Confessor (AD1042-1066) the manor of Hemingbrough was held by Siward Earl of Northumbria. The Domesday Survey of 1086 notes that the manor of Hemingbrough was held by Tostig (also Earl of Northumbria) prior to the Norman Conquest. However Tostig lost it through rebellion against his brother – King Harold Godwin.

### *Medieval*

The manor and parish of Hemingbrough was formerly situated within the East Riding of Yorkshire and in the Wapentake of Ouse and Derwent. Hemingbrough (HFA 24) or *Hamburg* and *Hemyngburgh* (1080-6) was first described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as belonging to the King but had been given by him to the Bishop of Durham in 1086-7. The Domesday Survey subsequently showed it as the property of the bishop who in turn assigned the manor to the Prior and Convent of Durham. Domesday notes three carucates of land in the manor of Hemingbrough which was assigned by the Bishop to the Priory of Durham. In 1086 two plough teams or five villeins and three bordars worked these three carucates of land. In addition there were seven acres of meadow and pasturable woodland that was half a league in both breadth and width. The value of the manor of Hemingbrough had fallen from £2 at the time of the Conquest to sixteen shillings at the Domesday Survey. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to *Hemmingeburch* (1153-60), *Hemingbirc* (1195), *Hemingburg* (1291), *Hymmyngburgh* (1507) and *Hemburgh* (1570). After the Dissolution the manor of Hemingbrough was ceded by the King to Hugh Whitehead the last Prior of Durham in 1540 and it remained in the possession of the Crown until 1614.

The medieval settlement of Hemingbrough (HFA 24) which was focussed around the parish church was located on a small area of higher ground which approached the line of the river bank of a former course of the River Ouse. The later settlement appears to have extended along the main north south orientated street – Town Street (later Main Street), which ran parallel to the former course of the river. This old course of the river was eventually abandoned and Hemingbrough lost the advantages of being a riverside settlement. The present course of the River Ouse now extends some 500 metres to the south of the modern settlement.

The parish church of St Mary the Virgin at Hemingbrough (HFA 15) is Grade I listed. An Anglo Saxon church (HFA 15) which stood on the site prior to the present church was first recorded at Hemingbrough in the Domesday Survey. It was given by the King along with the manor of Hemingbrough to the Bishop of Durham and was shortly afterwards assigned by him to the Priory of Durham. The nave and the north transept of the church are both of 12th century origin. However the two eastern bays of the nave appear to have been cut through the walls of an earlier building of which all four corners can still be seen. This earlier building probably dates to the 11th century. The church was remodelled and enlarged in the 13th century with the tower chancel and south transept all being of late 13th century construction. In addition there is a 15th century south chapel.

In 1426 the King Henry VI granted his royal licence to the Priory and Convent of Durham for the church (HFA 15) to be made collegiate or constituted into a college. This college consisted of a provost or warden, and three vicars amongst others. To the provost who was head of the college was assigned the mansion of the rectory (HFA 43). This building which was later called Prior House (HFA 43) stood in Hall Garth and on the southern side of the parish church. This indicates that this church living was particularly large and prosperous such that from 1427 the income of Hemingbrough church which was devised largely from tithes belonged solely to the college. In 1295 King Edward I granted the Priory of Durham the right to hold a weekly market on Thursdays at Hemingbrough and an annual fair in August. The college was finally suppressed at the Dissolution in 1545. The college was subsequently granted along with thirty acres of glebe lands in 1554 to Joan and John Constable. The house eventually passed in 1662 to one Sir Jeremiah Smith. The house is said to have been finally demolished by 1697 and the stonework reused to construct the nearby Osgodby Hall. The house is detailed in the assessment returns for hearth tax in 1672 as having nine hearths in total. The bedem (HFA 41) pertaining to the collegiate church of St Mary (HFA 15) is thought to have stood near the provost's house (HFA 43) in the vicinity of Finkle Street.

There are documentary references to the site of a medieval chantry house (HFA 20) at Chantry House (HFA 32) located on the northern side of the A63 trunk road between Hemingbrough and Cliffe. The present Chantry House although believed to have had medieval origins is unlisted. Priests attached to the college at Hemingbrough church are believed to have resided here.

An archaeological watching brief undertaken by the York Archaeological Trust in 1985 (HFA 35) at the parish church of St Mary the Virgin at Hemingbrough (HFA 15) located medieval inhumation burials.

This large and prosperous income of Hemingbrough church from tithes in turn gives some indication as to the highly prosperous nature of the local economy which would have been comprised of a mixture of pastoral and arable farming. Small areas of medieval open fields

were situated relatively close to the medieval settlement of Hemingbrough with common meadowlands extending southwards towards the river To the north of this settlement extensive enclosure took place early on though when this precisely took place is uncertain

It is likely that the medieval open fields were cultivated in common although there are no documentary references to any early names of these open fields In addition by 1330 the Priory of Durham had also reclaimed an additional 400 acres of land This additional land was in turn made up of a number of small parcels of land or early enclosures which included the Haw Closes within and to the immediate north of the area of the proposal site There are documentary references of 1330 to these closes representing the 40 acre area known as Hawe

Documentary references of 1379 indicate that there were more than 150 poll tax payers in Hemingbrough The medieval manor of Hemingbrough enjoyed the privilege of a fishery on the adjacent course of the old River Ouse There are documentary references of 1379 to a mercer and a merchant dealing with this river traffic These fishing rights brought the Priory of Durham into direct conflict with that of the City of York because fish garths obstructed the navigation of the river to and from the city These fishing rights continued to be held by the manor until the Dissolution However income from this source declined such that there were documentary references to only two fishermen at Hemingbrough in 1779 and only one by 1892

A manorial windmill at Hemingbrough was first documented in 1276-7 and repairs to it were frequently detailed throughout the medieval period

On the south eastern outskirts of the modern village of Hemingbrough occurs the site of a medieval private chapel (HFA 42) to the Babthorpe family This chapel was located away and to the north west of their residence at Babthorpe Hall This chapel is known to have been in existence by 1436 and was probably suppressed along with many others at the Dissolution in the 16th century The chapel was later used as a private dwelling and was subsequently demolished although the precise date when this occurred is unknown

After the Norman Conquest of 1066 the three carucates of land in the manor of Cliffe or *Clive* belonged to one William Malet with land for two ploughs By the Domesday Survey these lands were in the possession of the Count of Mortain and in turn under the overlordship of the Bishop of Durham whose overlordship was still mentioned in 1415 The greater part of the township of Cliffe formed the manor of *Malvis* Later medieval documentary references variously refer to *Cliff(j) juxta Hemmyngburgh* (1314) and *Clif* (1335) The focus of the medieval settlement of Cliffe may have shifted northwards following the radical alteration in the course of the River Ouse southwards to take advantage of the more convenient exploitation of the land to the north which stood on higher ground These became the open fields around the medieval settlement of Cliffe which became enclosed as late as 1863 under the general Inclosure Act of 1836 A large area of the medieval manor of *Malvis* was under cultivation during the 13th and 14th centuries in open fields using strip cultivation South Field and Welecroke Field were first documented in 1421-2

The medieval settlement of Cliffe (or Long Cliffe, as it was formerly known) is located along an east-west orientated ridge which overlooks the former course of the River Ouse it is likely that this slope of higher ground southwards towards the River may have been the origin of its place name Like Hemingbrough Cliffe also lost its former advantageous location besides the River Ouse in the early medieval period when the river radically shifted southwards The land

within the former meander of the old river belonged to Newhay, which was an outlying grange of Drax Priory (HFA 44). These riverside lands included common meadowlands and pastures as well as early enclosures. These southerly lands near the former course of the river eventually became the medieval manor of Newhay and at the Domesday Survey belonged to one Ralph Paynel as lord of the manor of Drax. Newhay is first documented in the 12th century but may have been colonised only after the Ouse later changed its course. A wind mill at Newhay (HFA 45) is first documented in 1316. The First Edition OS map of 1854 (Figure 1) details Mill Hill at this location. To the south east of Newhay Grange occurs the location of a former ferry across the River Ouse (HFA 46). This was first documented in 1538 and was in use until c 1930.

As with Hemingbrough Cliffe also enjoyed similar fishing rights on the river, which continued even after the radical alteration in its course. These fishing rights were frequently documented during the 14th century as the fishing garths obstructed the navigation of the river. There was still a fishery at Newhay in the 16th century and one fisherman was documented in the 19th century. A windmill at Cliffe belonging to the Bishop of Durham was first documented in 1365 (HFA 22) and was described as being totally waste in 1477-8. The site of this mill is thought to be situated to the north of the railway line on Mill Hill in the Old Mill Field.

### ***Post-Medieval***

The core of the post medieval settlement of Hemingbrough was situated to either side of the main north-south orientated thoroughfare – Town Street (now Main Street). Their distinctive garths or the associated back gardens and enclosures to the rear of properties fronting onto Town Street are still discernible on modern maps of Hemingbrough and testify to the antiquity of these enclosures which are probably medieval in origin. These garths originally extended westwards to the line of the former River Ouse and eastwards to the present Back and Garth End Lanes.

Many of the houses that front onto Main Street (or Town Street) are of 18th-century origin. These include the Grade II listed The Hollies (HFA 7), constructed in 1763. Hoton House (HFA 8) dated to 1751, the late 18th-century Hawthorn House (HFA 9), the mid to late 18th century Tythe Farmhouse (HFA 12) and the Grade II listed late 18th century coach house and stables (HFA 14). The Orchard (HFA 16), a mid-late 18th-century house, Church Farmhouse (HFA 13) of mid 18th century construction and the Grade II listed Old Hall (HFA 11). The latter is a former late 18th-century house, which has since been converted into two separate dwellings. The early 19th century cowshed and granary to the Old Hall (HFA 10) and The Villa (HFA 1), an early 19th century house are also Grade II listed. The former village school known as the Old Village School (HFA 6) is similarly Grade II listed and now comprises the village hall.

There were no major changes in land usage from the combination of pastoral and arable farming in the manor of Hemingbrough in the 18th century. Any remaining areas of open fields around the settlement of Hemingbrough were enclosed in 1844 with parliamentary enclosure under the terms of the General Enclosure Act of 1836. During the post medieval period most of the local population were engaged upon associated and allied agricultural trades and crafts. A glover and a tanner at Hemingbrough are documented in 1624 and a second tanner in 1769. Brickmaking utilising local clays has long been an important local economic activity being manufactured to the north of the village. Ordnance survey maps show several ponds of various sizes to the immediate east of Haw Lane. In addition there have been since 1850 a number of

further ponds also association with former clay extraction along either side of Hagg Lane (HFA 49) A brick and tile yard (HFA 39) at Hemingbrough has been in existence since the mid 19th century and is featured on the First Edition O S map of 1854 (Fig 7) The brickyard was sold to Alne Brick after the Second World War, who constructed a narrow gauge railway line linking the main line railway system to bring clay to the kilns The works ceased manufacture in 1983 and the site is currently used as a rubbish tip

The aerial photographic research for this study has identified a large numbers of areas of post medieval ridge and furrow within the modern parish of Hemingbrough Two of these areas occur within the area of the proposal site, along with the remains of former field boundary ditches – HFA 51 and 62 Seven further areas of post medieval ridge and furrow are situated to the east of the proposal site HFA 56 HFA 52-54 and HFA 75 77 Two additional areas of post medieval ridge and furrow adjoin the proposal site to the immediate west – HFA 70 71 Further such features occur to the south and south east of the proposal site These comprise HFA 73 74 HFA 78 HFA 60-61 HFA 64 and HFA 26/65 These latter remains have since been removed by a modern housing estate

Arable farming activity predominated in the Cliffe area during the 20th century, though with the greater preponderance of grasslands and meadows to the north pastoral farming tended to predominate in the more southerly areas of the township A notable development in the 1960s in the Cliffe area was the development of market gardening to supply nearby cities such as York and Hull

The older buildings within the village of Cliffe are concentrated at its southern end which were generally the more built up portion and earlier part of the settlement A number of 18th-century and later houses are grouped along the main north-south orientated village street These include a number of Grade II listed buildings which comprise The White House (HFA 3) an early mid 18th century house Top End House (HFA 2) a former late 18th century coaching inn Crayker House (HFA 4) a mid late 18th century house and Yeoman's Farmhouse (HFA 5) of early 19th century construction

In the medieval period the Crown had granted Durham Priory the lords of the manor of Hemingbrough, the right to collect tolls through the main thoroughfare of Hemingbrough (Town Street) from a toll house This toll house (HFA 40) or toll booth was probably located in the middle of Town Street in a building which was later used as a smithy during the reign of James I (1603-1625) The toll house was ordered to be removed in 1780 The site of a second possible medieval toll house (HFA 30) is located to the north of the first fronting onto the main street of Hemingbrough, and may be an alternative location for the toll house HFA 40

The Hull Selby branch line of the North Eastern Railway (HFA 36) was opened in the 1840s This is situated to the north of Hemingbrough and also traversed the northern end of the village of Cliffe This railway line also forms the northern boundary of the proposal site A now disused railway station at Cliffe was renamed Hemingbrough in 1874 (HFA 37) The railway station was closed to goods traffic in 1964 and to passengers in 1967 as a part of the Beeching cuts A Methodist chapel at Hemingbrough (HFA 25) is featured on recent Ordnance Survey maps of the village This building is unlisted

The parish of Hemingbrough joined the Poor Law Union of Howden in 1837 In the 20th century the roads to Cliffe and Howden became part of the Selby turnpike road (now the modern A63 turnpike road) with a by-pass being built to the north east of Hemingbrough in the late 1920s

A total of fifty nine households in Hemingbrough were assessed for the hearth tax in 1672 with six exemptions The population of the township of Hemingbrough at the time of the first population census of 1801 stood at 387 The population of the township fluctuated throughout the remainder of the 19th century and by 1901 it stood at 498 Numbers continued to climb through the 20th century such that by 1971 the population stood at 748 The township of Hemingbrough became a part of the Rural District of Howden in 1894, of the Rural District of Derwent in 1935 and a part of the District of Selby in the county of North Yorkshire in 1974

There were no medieval poll tax returns for Cliffe However hearth tax returns for the year 1672 indicate that there were 72 households By the time of the first population census of 1801 the township of Cliffe had a population of 424 The population of the township fluctuated throughout the 19th century reaching a maximum figure of 641 in 1881 During the 20th century the population remained fairly stable

There are documentary references to a windmill at Cliffe in the early 19th century By 1841 a steam mill had been constructed near the Cliffe windmill, whence it became a seed crushing as well as a corn mill However all milling activity at Cliffe had ceased by 1872 By 1854 a large malting (HFA 50) had been constructed at Cliffe by the Hull-Selby Railway line The malting was still in production in 1960 and the buildings were still extant in 1973 This malthouse is featured on the O S map of 1960 (Fig 8) with associated railway sidings The township of Cliffe joined the Selby Poor Law Union in 1837 and became a part of the Rural District of Riccall in 1894 of the Rural District of Derwent in 1935 and of the District of Selby in the county of North Yorkshire in 1974

A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HFA 19) was constructed beside the road to Hemingbrough in 1825 It was closed in 1968 and had been demolished by 1973 A Primitive Methodist chapel (HFA 38) was constructed in the main street of Cliffe and beside the Hull-Selby railway line in 1842 It was deregistered in 1942 and in 1973 was being used as a storehouse There are documentary references to the National School being built at Cliffe (HFA 21) in 1708 endowed out of a bequest by one Mary Wand Following enlargement in 1835 the school was eventually demolished in 1871 with new school buildings being erected on the site

The aerial photographic research for this study has identified a number of areas of post medieval ridge and furrow within the parish of Cliffe These comprise HFA 55, HFA 57 58 HFA 63 HFA 72 and HFA 79 80

#### *Sites of Uncertain Origin or Purpose*

There are a number of potential archaeological sites within the Study Area which are unattributable to any particular historical period and which may also have an uncertain function and/or purpose The cropmark of a possible four sided enclosure with rounded corners (HFA 23) is located within the village of Hemingbrough The enclosure is in turn sub-divided by a series of north west south east orientated short lengths of ditch In addition there is a short section of a possible trackway extending parallel to and to the south east of the main enclosure The First Edition 6 1 mile scale O S map of 1854 (Fig 7) details the name of Mill Holm to the north east of the proposal site This may indicate the site of a possible mill of uncertain date in the vicinity (HFA 27)

The aerial photographic research for this study has identified a number of undated possible archaeological sites within the Study Area The parchmark of a possible enclosure (HFA 47) is

situated to the south west of Hagg Lane Farm and within the Haw Closes. The remains of two further possible enclosures or field boundaries (HFA 48) are located to the east of Brock's Farm at Cliffe. A cropmark complex (HFA 59) consisting of two small square shaped features and other linear features are located to the north of the Haw Closes. A large cropmark complex (HFA 66) occurs to the east of Brock's Farm. This complex incorporates two possible linear field boundaries HFA 48. The remainder of this complex comprises two circular features or possible ring ditches, a series of further possible linear field boundary ditches, one possible square shaped enclosure and the remnants of possible medieval ridge and furrow.

The cropmark of a rectangular shaped enclosure (HFA 67) with rounded corners is located at the Haw Closes. The cropmarks of two small rectangular shaped enclosures (HFA 68) are situated to the north west of the Haw Closes. A cropmark complex (HFA 69) occurs to the north of the Haw Closes. This complex contains a series of possible enclosures and linear features with several smaller circular shaped features within one of the larger enclosures.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusions of the assessment**

- i) The proposal site is situated in close proximity to the line of the former course of the River Ouse and therefore presumably within the area of its former flood plain. As has been previously mentioned the course of this river altered radically in the early medieval period prior to assuming its present course. Given this consideration it is possible that significant river deposition may have occurred in the past within the area of the proposal site. Deposits of this nature have the potential not only to overlay earlier archaeological activity, but also have a tendency to mask or obscure such earlier archaeological potential particularly in terms of aerial photographic interpretation. The proposal site is also situated on a clay subsoil. Aerial photographic interpretation on clay-based topography is also more difficult than for e.g. proposal sites on limestone or chalk. It is possible, therefore that the aerial photographic research for this study may not have indicated the full archaeological potential of this site in terms of cropmarks or soilmarks.
- ii) The desk based assessment has identified archaeological potential both within the area of the proposal site and in its immediate vicinity. The majority of this consists the remains of post-medieval ridge and furrow which represents the remains of former ploughing activity (HFA 51 HFA 62 HFA 70 71 HFA 56 HFA 52-54 and HFA 75-77). However these are common landscape features and are considered to be of minor significance. Of greater significance is the cropmark of a possible ring ditch (HFA 28) which is situated at the south eastern corner of the proposal site. These features usually represent the ploughed-out remains of prehistoric barrows or burial mounds, with only the encompassing ditch surviving later activity. This feature therefore could represent prehistoric archaeological potential within this area.
- iii) Perhaps the greatest archaeological potential within the vicinity of the proposal site is represented by the Roman settlement site (HFA 17) located in 1959 at the site of the former Hemingbrough Brick and Tile Works (HFA 39) and the associated nearby findspot of a Roman camp kettle (HFA 31). It was thought that this settlement site might have extended further eastwards hence the two previous archaeological watching briefs carried out in 2000-2001 (HFA 34 and HFA 33). These both produced negative results. The potential therefore may exist for this settlement site to extend westwards and north westwards into the area of the proposal site. This potential may include structural settlement features such as building remains as well as associated field systems enclosures etc. The location by metal detectorists of metal artefacts and coins – some of which may have been of Roman origin – in the vicinity of the water tower immediately south east of the proposal site may also highlight this potential.
- iv) There is also some potential for late Anglo Saxon medieval and post medieval archaeological features and/or deposits to be encountered within the proposal site. This potential is likely given for example the position of the proposal site in relation to the nearby settlement of Hemingbrough, which may have late Anglo-Saxon origins. The proposal site lies within the North Field which may have been one of the former medieval open fields located around this settlement. There may therefore be some potential for late Anglo Saxon and medieval field systems or field boundaries to be located here.

- v) There is the potential for previously unknown archaeological potential to be encountered within the proposal site. This is a factor that should always be taken into consideration. The degree of "visibility" of archaeological remains on a site such as this has already been alluded to above with respect to air photographs – this unknown potential is perhaps well illustrated by the number of cropmark sites detected by aerial photographic interpretation to the north and north-west of the proposal site (HFA 67, HFA 59 HFA 68-69 and HFA 66) comprising the remnants of possible field systems and structural settlement features these lie over sand subsoils which are traditionally better for the visibility of crop mark sites. The presence of pasture and arable crops in the proposal area at the time of the walkover survey also limited the degree to which the site could be examined.

## 6.2 Recommendations for the future treatment of archaeological remains within the proposal area

Given the identification of archaeological potential as outlined above it is recommended that further archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to gather more specific information about the proposal area. This recommendation is however only the opinion of the HFA project team and will not necessarily be that of the local planning authority or their archaeological advisor; however, given the requirements by North Yorkshire County Council for archaeological fieldwork during recent expansion of adjacent clay pits it is deemed likely that submission of the current proposal area for planning permission would illicit such a response.

Given the size of the proposal area and the results of this assessment – most notably the presence of a possible prehistoric ring ditch (HFA 28) and the likely potential for Roman settlement activity (HFA 17) extending into the southern part of the area – it is recommended that a staged programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to more fully establish the archaeological potential of the site, of which this pre-application desk based assessment would represent the first stage. Each stage would be intended to establish the need or otherwise for any succeeding stage and/or its scope. It may even be considered desirable that one or more of these subsequent stages precede submission of the planning application. Further stages of archaeological investigation might, for instance include geophysical survey and/or fieldwalking.

*Geophysical survey* – the technique of magnetometry would be suitable involving the measurement of magnetic field differences at gridded intervals across the fields in an effort to identify buried archaeological features. It does not involve below ground disturbance and could proceed over pasture areas and those with low crop cover.

*Fieldwalking* – involves the surface collection of artefacts from fields in an effort to establish the presence of archaeological remains beneath. This can only be undertaken on arable fields after harvest and once ploughing has occurred and (ideally) after the ploughed soil has been allowed to weather.

It is considered that it would be most appropriate for geophysical survey to be carried out as the next stage of this evaluation. A sample of the proposal area – for instance 25% – could be subject to survey with a number of sample blocks being positioned throughout the area – perhaps with a greater concentration in the southern part where the presence of archaeological remains is strongly suspected. Depending on the results of the survey the development timetable and crop conditions the geophysics could be followed by fieldwalking.

Should the results of these previous stages merit it the evaluation might need to proceed to trial excavation to determine the date depth and character of any archaeological features encountered and their degree of survival. The need or otherwise for trial excavation would be

determined for each phase of clay extraction and trial excavation could then be carried out in advance of each phase – with the phases considered either individually or in groups (as appropriate)

The results of evaluation for each extraction phase will allow decisions to be made regarding the need or otherwise for further archaeological fieldwork to precede extraction. While in some cases extraction may be allowed to proceed without any further archaeological impediment in others further fieldwork could take the form of detailed archaeological excavation and publication (preservation by record) or a monitoring exercise during topsoil stripping (a watching brief). It is also possible that archaeological remains may be encountered of such extent and/or significance that a particular phase or phases of extraction may be considered non-viable and will not proceed. The flexibility inherent in the phased approach to extraction will therefore, if necessary, allow the preservation of significant remains *in situ* while allowing other areas to be quarried.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This assessment was carried out on behalf of M J Carter Associates thanks are extended to them for their help and co-operation throughout and in particular with the arrangements for access to the proposal site in order to conduct the walkover survey. The landowner was also most helpful during the walkover survey.

Special thanks are also extended to who provided expert help advice and much research material during the research stages for this project. Thanks are extended in particular to the staff of the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record for their assistance.

The report recommendations and site gazetteer were written and compiled by Neville Hall. The photographs were also the work of Neville Hall unless otherwise stated. Figs 1-4 were produced by Jeremy Bradley, using maps supplied by M J Carter. Editing and formatting was the work of Ken Steedman.

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## APPENDIX 1 Cultural Heritage Sites

### Abbreviations

PA – Palaeolithic	MD – Medieval
ME – Mesolithic	PM – Post Medieval
NE – Neolithic	MO Modern
BA – Bronze Age	UN – Uncertain
IA – Iron Age	AP – aerial photograph
PR – Prehistoric	NYSMR – North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record
RO – Romano British	SM – scheduled monument
EM – Anglo Saxon	EH – English Heritage

HFA Site No	Source	NGR (SE)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
1	EH	674 310	The Villa Main Street Hemingbrough Early 19th century house with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
2	EH	662 317	Top End House Old Hull Road Cliffe Former late 18th century coaching inn now a house Includes later additions & alterations & rear extension	II	PM	County/ Regional
3	EH	663 317	The White House Old Hull Road Cliffe Early mid 18th century house with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
4	EH	665 316	Crayker House Old Hull Road Cliffe Mid late 18th century house with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
5	EH	664 326	Yeoman's Farm, York Road Cliffe Probable early 19th century house	II	PM	County/ Regional
6	EH	675 306	Old Village School Garthends Lane Hemingbrough Former village school now village hall Dated to 1847	II	PM	County/ Regional
7	EH	674 309	The Hollies Main Street Hemingbrough House dated to 1763 with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
8	EH	674 309	Hoton House Main Street Hemingbrough House dated to 1751 with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
9	EH	674 307	Hawthorn House Main Street Hemingbrough Late 18th century house with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
10	EH	674 307	Cowshed & granary to Old Hall Main Street Hemingbrough Early 19th century	II	PM	County/ Regional
11	EH	674 307	The Old Hall Main Street Hemingbrough Former late 18th century house now converted into 2 dwellings with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
12	EH	674 307	Tythe Farm, Main Street Hemingbrough Mid late 18th century house with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional
13	EH	674 306	Church Farmhouse Main Street Hemingbrough Mid 18th century house with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/ Regional

HFA Site No	Source	NGR (SE)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
14	EH	674 307	Coach house & stables to Tythe Farm, Main Street Hemingbrough Late 18th century	II	PM	County/Regional
15	EH	6735 3062	Parish church of St Mary the Virgin Mam Street Hemingbrough Nave & N transept of late 12th century origin Late 13th century tower chancel & S transept 15th century S chapel	I	MD	National
16	EH	674 306	The Orchard Mam Street Hemingbrough Mid late 18th century house with later additions & alterations	II	PM	County/Regional
17	NYSMR Nos NYM17523 NYM 987	6739 3148	Site of Roman settlement at the Brickfields Northfield Road Hemingbrough The site was partially excavated by the RCHME prior to its destruction in 1959 The excavations located a possible ditched enclosure a well and other structural remains		RO	County/Regional
18	NYSMR No NYM 10536	622 322	Settlement of Cliffe		MD/PM	County/Regional
19	NYSMR No 10538	6627 3170	Site a Wesleyan Chapel at Cliffe which was closed in 1968 & demolished in 1973		PM	Unimportant
20	NYSMR No 10539	6673 3147	Documentary refs to the site of a MD chantry house at Chantry House		MD	County/Regional
21	NYSMR No 10540	6623 3224	Site of the endowed Cliffe School at Cliffe Constructed c1708 & enlarged in 1835 Demolished in 1871		PM	Local
22	NYSMR No 10541	6661 3231	Documentary ref of 1365 to the site of a windmill at Mill Hill		MD	County/Regional
23	NYSMR No 10542	6654 3266	Cropmark of a four sided enclosure bisected by several ditches & a parallel trackway to the SE		UN	Uncertain
24	NYSMR No 10543	675 307	Settlement of Hemingbrough		EM/MD	County/Regional
25	NYSMR No 10548	6742 3070	Methodist chapel at Hemingbrough Unlisted		PM	Local
26	NYSMR No 10552	6751 3097	Former earthwork remains of ridge & furrow Same as HFA 65		UN	Uncertain
27	NYSMR No 10574	677 324	Map ref of 1854 to the site of a possible null at Mill Holm		UN	Uncertain
28	NYSMR No 10591	6734 3152	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch		UN	Uncertain
29	NYSMR No 17516	675 307	Findspot of a Roman coin at Hemingbrough		RO	Local
30	NYSMR No 17520	674 308	Site of a toll booth at Hemingbrough May be an alternative location for HFA 40		MD/PM	County/Regional
31	NYSMR No 17524	675 314	Findspot of a camp kettle found at the Brickworks in 1962		RO	Local

HFA No	Source	NGR (SE)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
32	NYSMR No 17542	6673 3147	Site of a MD/PM house at the Chantry House		MD/PM	County/Regional
33	NYSMR No NY382	676 315	Archaeological watching brief in 2001 by the Brigantia Archaeological Practice during topsoil stripping at the Hemingbrough Brickworks yielded negative results		UN	Unimportant
34	NYSMR No NY 239	676 315	Archaeological watching brief by the Brigantia Archaeological Practice during topsoil stripping at the Hemingbrough Brickworks in 2000 yielded negative results		UN	Unimportant
35	Archaeology Data Service	674 306	Archaeological watching brief by the York Archaeological Trust in 1985 at the parish church of St Mary the Virgin Hemingbrough (HFA 15) located MD inhumations		MD	County/Regional
36	Project research	Linear	Hull Selby Railway opened in the 1840s		PM	County/Regional
37	Project research	663 322	Former Hemingbrough Railway Station at Cliffe Closed in the 1960s		MO	Local
38	Project research	622 322	Site of Primitive Methodist chapel constructed in 1842		PM	Local
39	Project research	675 314	Site of Hemingbrough brick & tile yard ceased manufacture in 1983		PM/MO	Local
40	NYSMR No 10550	6739 3064	Site of a second toll booth at Hemingbrough May be an alternative location to HFA 30		MD?	County/Regional
41	NYSMR No 10547	6745 3058	Site of the bedem to the Collegiate church of St Mary at Hemingbrough		MD	County/Regional
42	NYSMR No 10549	6788 3043	Site of a private chapel of the Babthorpe family situated away from their residence at Babthorpe Hall to the SE		MD	County/Regional
43	NYSMR No 10551	673 305	Site of the Prior House residence of the provosts of the collegiate church of St Mary (HFA 15)		MD	County/Regional
44	NYSMR No 10595	6618 3056	Site of a possible grange at Newhay Grange		MD	County/Regional
45	NYSMR No 10596	662 311	Site of a windmill first documented in 1316 O S map ref of 1854 to Mill Hill		MD	County/Regional
46	NYSMR No 10597	6625 3032	Site of a ferry across the River Ouse		PM/MO	Local
47	NYSMR	676 322	Parchmarks of a possible enclosure to the SW of Hagg Lane Farm		UN	Uncertain
48	NYSMR	667 324	Remains of two possible enclosures or field boundary ditches to the E of Brock's Farm		UN	Uncertain
49	Map research	678 313	Series of clay extraction pits along the eastern side of Hagg Lane may be associated with local brickmaking		PM	Local
50	Map research	665 322	OS map ref of 1960 to the site of a former malthouse at Cliffe		MO	Local

HFA No	Source	Grid Ref (SE)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
51	AP research	673 317	Area of ridge & furrow & remains of 2 former associated field boundary ditches within the proposal site		PM	Local
52	AP research	675 318	Area of ridge & furrow & remains of 2 former associated field boundary ditches in a field to the E of the proposal site		PM	Local
53	AP research	674 314	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate E of Haw Lane		PM	Local
54	AP research	674 316	Area of ridge & furrow & associated former field boundary ditch to the immediate E of Haw Lane		PM	Local
55	AP research	665 317	Area of ridge & furrow to the N of the Hawden Road		PM	Local
56	AP research	675 319	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate E of the proposal site		PM	Local
57	AP research	663 321	Area of ridge & furrow at Cliffe		MD	County/Regional
58	AP research	662 318	Area of ridge & furrow at Cliffe		MD	County/Regional
59	AP research	674 322	Cropmark complex of several small square shaped & linear features to the N of the Haw Closes		UN	Uncertain
60	AP research	677 311	Area of ridge & furrow to the W of Hagg Lane		PM	Local
61	AP research	677 312	Area of ridge & furrow to the W of Hagg Lane		PM	Local
62	AP research	674 319	Area of ridge & furrow within the NE portion of the proposal site		PM	Local
63	AP research	668 322	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate N of the Hull Selby railway line		PM	Local
64	AP research	675 311	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate N of the A63 trunk road at Hemingbrough		PM	Local
65	AP research	675 310	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate S of the A63 trunk road at Hemingbrough Same as HFA 26		PM	Local
66	AP research	665 325	Large cropmark complex to the E of Brock's Farm		UN	Uncertain
67	AP research	675 322	Cropmark of a rectangular enclosure to the N of the Haw Closes		UN	Uncertain
68	AP research	671 324	Cropmarks of 2 small rectangular shaped enclosures to the NW of the Haw Closes		UN	Uncertain
69	AP research	673 324	Cropmark complex to the N of the Haw Closes		UN	Uncertain
70	AP research	670 320	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate W of the proposal site		PM	Local
71	AP research	669 316	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate W of the proposal site		PM	Local
72	AP research	668 313	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate S of the A63 trunk road		PM	Local
73	AP research	671 311	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate S of the A63 trunk road		PM	Local

HFA No	Source	Grid Ref (SE)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
74	AP research	672 311	Area of ridge & furrow to the immediate S of the A63 trunk road		PM	Local
75	AP research	675 316	Area of ridge & furrow to the E of Haw Lane		PM	Local
76	AP research	675 315	Area or ridge & furrow to the E of Haw Lane		PM	Local
77	AP research	677 317	Area of ridge & furrow to the E of Haw Lane		PM	Local
78	AP research	678 313	Area of ridge & furrow to the W of Hagg Lane		PM	Local
79	AP research	664 319	Area of ridge & furrow at Cliffe		PM	Local
80	AP research	664 317	Area of ridge & furrow at Cliffe		PM	Local
81	OS maps	various	Former River Ouse channel			

## APPENDIX 2 Map Sources

Source	Description	Date	Scale
Borthwick Institute University of York	Tithe map, Township of Hemingbrough	1841	5 chains 1
Borthwick Institute University of York	Tithe map, Township of Cliffe cum Lund	1844	5 chains 1
East Ridng Archives Beverley	First Edition OS Map Sheet No Yorkshire 222SW	1854	6 -1 mile
English Heritage	OS Map Sheet No SE 63 SE	1960	1 10 560
Ordnance Survey	Explorer Map No 290	2002	1 25 000
Ordnance Survey	Explorer Map No 291	2002	1 25 000
Soil Survey of England and Wales	Sheet 1 Northern England	1983	1 250 000

## ABBREVIATIONS

OS – Ordnance Survey

### APPENDIX 3 Aerial Photographs

#### Vertical Aerial Photographs, National Library of Air Photographs (84)

Sortie No	Frame Nos	Date	Scale
RAF/CPE/UK/1954	3079-3081	March 1957	1 10 000
RAF/541/30	4093-4095	May 1948	1 11 500
RAF/541/589	3083-3085	June 1950	1 10 300
MAL/67059	211	June 1967	1 10 500
MAL/75002	168-174	January 1975	1 2 500
MAL/75007	13-20	January 1975	1 2 500
MAL/75012	24-31	March 1975	1 2,500
MAL/75012	103-111	March 1975	1 2 500
MAL/75013	219-224	March 1975	1 2 500
MAL/74056	168 171	September 1974	1 2 500
MAL/74056	238-244	September 1974	1 2 500
MAL/83015	142	June 1983	1 10,000
MAL/74057	14 22	September 1974	1 2 500
MAL/74057	88 95	September 1974	1 2 500
MAL/74057	125 129	September 1974	1 2 500
MAL/76039	164 165	June 1976	1 10 000
OS/86015	1	March 1986	1 8 000
OS/69418	192 194	August 1969	1 7 500
OS/92251	107	July 1992	1 5 000

#### Obllique Aerial Photographs, National Library of Air Photographs (26)

NGR Index No	Frame Nos	Date
SE6632/6-8	11-13	July 1995
SE6632/9-10	26-27	July 1995
SE6731/1—2	33-34	December 1990
SE6731/3 6	291 294	April 1970
SE6732/1 3	28-30	July 1991
SE6732/4	01	July 1991
SE6732/5 6	14-15	July 1995
SE6732/7 13	28-35	July 1996
SE6732/14 15	08 09	July 1996

#### North Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record

HFA Site No	Oblique Aerial Photograph ref	Date	Grid Ref (SE)
47	AJL 055/2T	November 1985	675 322
48	AJ CO32/30-32	October 1984	666 325
48	AJ CO55/26	November 1985	664 323

#### APPENDIX 4 Results of the Map Research

The earliest map consulted in this study was that of the tithe map for the Township of Hemingbrough Parish of Hemingbrough of 1841. An extract from this map was obtained from the Borthwick Institute of the University of York and comprises Fig 5 used in this study. This map features the Hull-Selby railway line (HFA 36) and early clay extraction pits along the Hagg Lane (HFA 49). This map which shows the whole area of the proposal site demonstrates that in 1841 the proposal site and its immediate vicinity to the east and south was a completely open and rural agricultural landscape and environment with a much larger number of smaller enclosures, for example within the proposal site Haw Land and Hagg Lane are also both featured within this landscape.

Field names often contain many references to local wild and cultivated fruits. Haw Close, Great Haw Close and Little Haw Close may refer to the *haw* which is a red berry derived from the hawthorn bush. This may also refer to the type of vegetation used in local field boundary demarcation. The large number of field plots forming allotments or portions of the North Field, Haw Close and Hagg Lane Close suggest that the names of these larger fields may have some degree of antiquity. It has already been indicated in this study that the North Field may have been one of the medieval open fields and that early enclosure took place in this area. Haw Close and Hagg Lane may refer to two such early enclosures. The field name Hearthstonefield Allotment (Plots 208 and 209) may not only refer to one further such early enclosure but may also possibly contain an oblique archaeological reference. This field name may allude to hearth stones or burnt stones being recovered from this area and may possibly provide an oblique reference to the known Roman settlement site HFA 17 located in this vicinity.

An extract was also obtained from the tithe map for the Township of Cliffe cum Lund Parish of Hemingbrough of 1844. This comprises Fig 6 in this study. This map details the area to the immediate west and north of the proposal site and shows once again an open and rural agricultural landscape and environment. There are once again references to former medieval open fields such as Chantry Field (Plots 84-86 being allotments in such) and to Old Mill Field and Sand Close. As with Hemingbrough enclosure also took place early on in this Township and Old Mill Field and Sand Close may refer to two such early enclosures. Old Mill refers to the site of a former medieval windmill at Mill Hill (HFA 22). Sand Close and Great and Little Sand Close provide a direct reference to type of sandy soils encountered in these areas. Other field names will allude to the shape or layout of the field plot itself such as with Plot 377 – Shoulder of Mutton or Plots 395 and 396 – Long Close.

An extract from the First Edition 6 1 mile scale O S map of 1854 (Fig 7) was obtained from the East Riding Archives at Beverley. This map shows the whole of the study area in some detail. This map shows the post medieval settlement of Hemingbrough which is located and has developed along a single north south orientated road – Town Street. The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary (HFA 15) is shown here along with a series of east west orientated medieval tenement plots which are located perpendicular to this main thoroughfare. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Hemingbrough (HFA 25) is also featured. The area known as Mill Holm which was the site of a possible and undated mill (HFA 27) is shown to the north east of the proposal site.

This map also details the site of the former Hemingbrough brick and tile yard (HFA 39) and an associated clay pit located on the eastern side of Haw Lane. A line of similar and possibly associated clay pits are also featured along the eastern side of Hagg Lane (HFA 49). The area

of the proposal site is marked by series of enclosures and is bounded to the north by the Hull Selby railway line (HFA 36). It is apparent that there were a number of amalgamations of enclosures between 1841 and 1855 entailing the removal of a number of field boundaries in order to create large and more economically efficient field units. The railway station at Cliffe – Hemingbrough Station (HFA 37) is also detailed. These enclosures are located in an area shown on this map as North Field. This may be one of the former medieval open fields which were situated around the medieval settlement of Hemingbrough. The site of the former medieval private chapel to the Babthorpe family (HFA 42) at Chapel Balk near Hemingbrough Hall is also detailed as are Newhay Grange (HFA 44) and the nearby ferry across the River Ouse (HFA 46).

An area of enclosures called Chantry Field and Mill Field are situated to the east of Cliffe. These may have been former medieval open fields which would have been located around the former medieval settlement of Cliffe. This map also details Mill Hill to the south of Cliffe this being the site of a former medieval windmill (HFA 45). The site of a second medieval windmill (HFA 22) is also marked by a circular shaped mound at Mill Hill which is located to the east of Cliffe and within Mill Field. The layout of the post medieval settlement of Cliffe (HFA 18) is also detailed as are the Wesleyan Chapel (HFA 19) and the site of the former endowed Cliffe School (HFA 21).

An extract from the 1:10 560 scale O.S. map of 1960 comprises Fig. 8 in this report. By 1960 the study area shows relatively little change apart from the amalgamation of a number of former smaller enclosures to form larger field units created by the removal of a number of field boundaries. The site of the former Hemingbrough Brick and Tile Works (HFA 39) are shown as is the clay pit to the north of these works, which have undergone a degree of expansion. Similarly the post medieval/modern settlements of Hemingbrough and Cliffe have also shown relatively little change and expansion. Perhaps the only major development to the landscape within the vicinity of the proposal site was the construction of the A63 trunk road which encouraged ribbon housing development to the south of the proposal site from the late 1920s onwards. Otherwise the majority of the cultural heritage sites identified on the 1854 map are also shown on the map of 1960. The only new additional site is that of a malthouse (HFA 50) which is located on the north side of the Hull-Selby railway at Cliffe along with associated sidings.

## APPENDIX 5 Results of the Aerial Photographic Research

### Oblique Aerial Photographs held at the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record

A total of five box files of oblique aerial photographs were consulted at the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A number of these photographs comprised general views of the modern settlements of Cliffe and Hemingbrough. A total of five oblique aerial photographs yielded two new possible archaeological sites within the Study Area. These comprised the parchmarks of a possible enclosure (HFA 47) to the south west of Hagg Lane Farm and the cropmark remains of a further two possible enclosures or field boundary ditches (HFA 48) to the east of Brock's Farm at Cliffe.

### National Library of Air Photographs, National Monuments Record Centre

The vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon were consulted. A search of these collections yielded a total of 84 vertical aerial photographs and 26 oblique aerial photographs.

#### *Vertical Aerial Photographs*

Vertical aerial photograph refs RAF/CPE/UK/1954 frames 3079 80 March 1957 show the location of the Hemingbrough Brick and Tile Works (HFA 39) and associated clay pits in operation. There are faint traces of post medieval ridge and furrow and the remains of two former enclosure boundary ditch within the area of the proposal site (HFA 51). HFA 51 is also featured on vertical aerial photograph refs RAF/541/30 frames 4093-4 May 1948. A second area of faint remains of post medieval ridge and furrow (HFA 52) occurs in a field to east of the proposal site and within the confines of two former field enclosure boundaries (HFA 52). Two further areas of post medieval ridge and furrow are situated to the immediate east of the proposal site – HFA 53-54. HFA 54 is contained within the remains of a former field boundary ditch or enclosure. It was also noted that the waters of the nearby River Ouse flooded the area to the immediate south of the A63 trunk road and to the immediate west of the village of Hemingbrough.

Vertical aerial photograph refs RAF/541/30 frames 4093-4 May 1948 detail several further areas of post medieval ridge and furrow. These are located to the north of the Hawden Road (HFA 55) and to the immediate north east of the proposal site (HFA 56). Two possible areas of medieval ridge and furrow occur at Cliffe – HFA 57-58. HFA 58 appears to be bisected by the Hull-Selby Railway line (HFA 36). In addition a small cropmark complex (HFA 59) consisting of several small square shaped and linear features are located to the north of the Haw Closes. The Hemingbrough brick and tile works (HFA 39) are also featured.

Vertical aerial photograph ref MAL/67059, frame 211 June 1967 shows an expansion in the size of the clay extraction pits at the Hemingbrough brick and tile works (HFA 39). The present arrangement of field plots within the area of the proposal site had been reached by this time. Comparison with the earlier aerial photographs of the late 1940's shows the removal of a number of former field enclosure boundaries in order to create larger field units. A further area of post medieval ridge and furrow (HFA 60) is located to the immediate west of Hagg Lane. This photograph also shows the location of the present water tower to the immediate south of the proposal site.

Vertical aerial photograph ref MAL/75002 frame 173 January 1975 features the area of post medieval ridge and furrow (HFA 60) and a second additional area to its immediate north (HFA 61), both of which are situated to the immediate west of Hagg Lane

Vertical aerial photograph ref MAL/75007 frames 15 16 January 1975 and MAL/75012 frame 108 March 1975 show an additional area of post medieval ridge and furrow in the field within the north eastern area of the proposal site (HFA 62)

Vertical aerial photograph refs MAL/74057 frames 93 94, September 1974 and MAL/83015 frame 142 June 1983 shows an expansion of the clay extraction pits into the adjacent field to the north east and east at the Hemingbrough brick and tile works site (HFA 39)

Vertical aerial photographs refs OS/69418, frames 192 3 August 1969 show a further area of post medieval ridge and furrow (HFA 63) to the immediate north of the Hull-Selby railway line. Frames 193 4 show an additional two further such areas (HFA 64-65) in two fields to either side of the A63 trunk road at Hemingbrough

#### *Oblique Aerial Photographs*

Oblique aerial photograph refs SE 6632/6-8 July 1995, and SE 6632/9 10 July 1995 show a large cropmark complex in a field to the east of Brock's Farm (HFA 66). This complex appears to consist of a series of linear field boundary ditches, two possible ring ditches one possible square shaped enclosure and the remnants of possible medieval ridge and furrow. One of these linear field boundary ditches (HFA 48) was also identified during the consultation of the oblique aerial photographic collections of the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. HFA 66 shows the extent of a much larger cropmark complex which may be multi-period in nature given the inclusion of possible medieval ridge and furrow within this complex.

Oblique aerial photograph refs SE 6731/4/292 4, April 1970 show the clay extraction pits at the Hemingbrough brick and tile works (HFA 39)

Oblique aerial photograph refs SE 6732/4 6 July 1991 and SE 6732/1 3 July 1991 show the cropmark of a rectangular shaped enclosure with rounded corners (HFA 67) at Haw Closes

Oblique aerial photograph refs SE 6732/11 15 July 1996 feature the cropmarks of two small rectangular shaped enclosures (HFA 68) situated to the north west of the Haw Closes

#### Vale of York Mapping Project

Additional aerial photographic interpretative information was provided by aerial photographic plot overlays (ref O S 1:10 000 scale O S map sheet no SE 63 SE) from the Vale of York Mapping Project which was undertaken by the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. Cropmark information from these aerial photographic plot overlays was transcribed onto a copy of the 1:10 560 scale O S map of 1960 of the Study Area.

These plot overlays yielded one further cropmark site. This comprises a cropmark complex (HFA 69) which is situated to the north of the Haw Closes. This complex consists of a series of enclosures and linear features with a series of smaller circular features inside one of the larger enclosures. The remainder of the cultural heritage sites from these map overlays within the Study Area consisted of a number of fields containing post medieval ridge and furrow in

addition to those already identified by the other aerial photographic research sources used in this study

These additional areas of post medieval ridge and furrow comprise two fields bordering and to the immediate west of the proposal site (HFA 70-71), three fields fronting onto the southern side of the A63 trunk road (HFA 72-74), three fields to the east of Haw Lane (HFA 75-77) a field fronting onto the western side of Hagg Lane (HFA 78) and two further fields at Cliffe (HFA79-80)