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**A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP SURVEY**

**VOLUME 1: FACTUAL REPORT**

<b>REVISION</b>	<b>ORIGINATOR</b>	<b>CHECKED</b>	<b>APPROVED</b>
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on behalf of

**ACER CONSULTANTS LIMITED**

**A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP SURVEY**

**VOLUME 1: FACTUAL REPORT**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological survey collating published sources of information (a desk-top survey) was undertaken during October and November 1992 by Ed Dennison, Technical Director (Archaeology) for Anthony Walker and Partners. This work was commissioned to assess the possible archaeological implications of a proposed road improvement scheme at Melton in North Humberside (see figure 1).

The area of study was defined as a rectangular block of land centred on the area of the proposed development (see figure 2).



## **2. INFORMATION SOURCES**

In line with standard archaeological practice, the following sources of information were checked as part of the desk-top survey.

### **2.1 County and National Archaeological Databases**

The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), which is lodged with the Archaeology Unit of Humberside County Council in Beverley, the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Southampton, and the archaeological inventory held by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds were consulted for details of the known archaeological resource. The records at the Hull City Museum and Art Galleries were also consulted for any additional information that was not contained in the above databases.

There proved to be a significant number of archaeological sites located within the search area; these are discussed in more detail below and in Appendix 1/1.

### **2.2 Records of Previous Archaeological Investigations**

No detailed field survey work had previously been undertaken within the study area, apart from the routine gathering of information for the County SMR and the discussion of the 18th century landscape improvements in and around the village of Melton.

However, just outside the study area, two important Iron Age/Romano-British sites have been the subject of detailed archaeological investigation. These are a settlement complex on Welton Wold to the north of Melton Bottom Quarry and a possible port or harbour located at Redcliffe to the south on the banks of the River Humber.

In addition to these two site specific investigations, the aerial photographic coverage for the whole of the Yorkshire Wolds has recently been studied by the Aerial Photographic Unit of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) based in Swindon and all identified crop and soilmarks have been plotted to a scale of 1:10,000. Although the results of this work are still being assimilated, a cropmark complex within the study area on South Lawn has been identified.

### **2.3 Printed and Manuscript Maps**

The Humberside County Records Office (HCRO) in Beverley and the Local Studies Library of Beverley Central Library were consulted for any printed and manuscript maps of the study area. The first edition Ordnance Survey maps, at both 6" (1855) and 25" (1890 and 1910) scales, were examined. The 19th century tithe map for the study area was not available but there were several other manuscript maps of the same date as was the 18th century pre-enclosure plan. The information gathered from these sources is discussed below while a list of the sources consulted appears as Appendix 1/2.

### **2.4 Published and Unpublished Documentary Sources**

A number of published and unpublished documentary sources were consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the survey area; these are detailed in the bibliography (section 5).

### **2.5 Place and Field Name Evidence**

A number of published and documentary sources were consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the place and field name evidence of the survey area; these are detailed in the bibliography (section 5).

### **2.6 Aerial Photographic Evidence**

The National Library of Air Photographs (NLAP), held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Swindon (oblique collection) and Acton (vertical collection), was consulted, as were those photographs held by the County SMR. A list of all the photographs examined is given in Appendix 1/2.

### **2.7 Geological and Soil Surveys**

The relevant geological and soil survey data was examined to obtain background and specific information for the study area.

### **2.8 Surface Inspection of Identified Sites**

The study area and those archaeological sites identified as part of the desk-top study were visited in October 1992 to assess their importance and state of preservation.

A combination of all these data sources enabled an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each archaeological site, area or find to be made. This assessment has been based on criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme, namely Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. The present condition of the site is considered to be significant as many have been disturbed and/or destroyed by previous developments. At this stage, and until further investigative work is carried out, only a simple three tier grading system of high, medium and low can be applied. This information is incorporated in the catalogue of archaeological sites given as Appendix 1/1.

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

In order to put the archaeology of the search area into perspective, it is necessary to consider the wider archaeological background to the region and so reference may be made to sites and monuments occurring outside the study area.

#### **3.2 The Prehistoric Period (8,000 BC - 43 AD)**

During a warmer period after the Palaeolithic glaciations (which took place between 250,000 and 8,300 BC), a nomadic population crossed the land bridge from the Continent into Britain. This episode is known as the Mesolithic period (approximately 8,300 - 4,000 BC). Environmental and archaeological evidence suggests that the Mesolithic people were hunter-gatherers who congregated in winter camps on coastal fringes or in river valleys and made seasonal movements to upland clearings in the extensive forests which had by now replaced the open tundra-type vegetation.

The recovery of a large quantity of worked flints and other artefacts suggests that a considerable population had become established in North Humberside during this period. However, the flimsy construction of their temporary camps, together with the disturbance caused by later glacial episodes and subsequent agricultural activity, means that little archaeological evidence remains for these people.

A gradual move to a more settled agricultural way of life began during the next Neolithic period (4,000 - 2,000 BC) when farmers brought domestic sheep and cattle and supplies of seed corn from the Continent. Flint and stone tools were still being used for cutting and clearing the woodland but the manufacture of pottery constituted a major technological advance. This social evolution can also be seen in their burial practises; the dead were communally buried under long or round earthen mounds (barrows) and other sacred or religious sites are common.

The significant number of Neolithic sites found on the Yorkshire Wolds suggests that this was a densely occupied area at this time. In general, the de-afforestation led to a mixed agricultural regime although the speed of this process varied from area to area. In some regions a permanent open landscape was created but in others the forest regenerated as systems failed or as communities moved.

The process of clearing the forests continued into the Bronze Age (2,000 - 700 BC). The numerous earthworks, burial mounds and artefacts that survive from this period show that large areas of the

North Humber uplands continued to be occupied, this time by a new wave of immigrants known as the Beaker people, whose name comes from their distinctive type of pottery. The work involved in creating their numerous and substantial monuments implies that theirs was an ordered society with a social and political hierarchy, while the widespread distribution of their pottery and other artefacts suggests that an extensive trading network was established. A number of burial mounds dating to this period have been identified to the north of the study area.

In contrast to the upland areas, the rising sea levels caused by the gradual melting of the ice caps meant that the water flow in the Humber estuary became more sluggish and tidal. Wetlands developed in and around the creeks and inlets of the estuary and areas of former woodland and vegetation were buried by freshwater peat. This, in turn, became buried by waterborne alluvial clays and silts.

Environmental work carried out at North Ferriby and elsewhere along the coast has shown that the intertidal mudflats were backed by estuarine vegetation which gave way to wet, oak-alder carr land while the landscape of the low-lying areas beyond remained predominately forested with lime, elm and pine. One of the underlying peat deposits, which is exposed on the Melton and North Ferriby foreshore, has been dated to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age periods.

The resources of the Humber wetlands were exploited by the resident Bronze Age population. The fact that three oak plank-built boats have been recovered from the North Ferriby foreshore shows that there was considerable trading activity in and around the estuarine creeks and inlets; the most complete boat is estimated to have been over 15m long. At Melton, 32 wooden features have been identified within 150m of the foreshore; 18 of these are man-made and include single timbers and sections of hurdle fences.

A climatic deterioration from about 1,200 BC meant that agricultural production could no longer support the expanding population. As a result, the need to gain and protect land led to the growth of a warrior society characterised by large and heavy weapons. In the upland areas, defended settlements became common and systems of banks and ditches or dykes defining large estates and territories were constructed for long distances across the Yorkshire Wolds. Other lowland settlements and farmsteads were also given protection; one such farmstead near Market Weighton showed on excavation to comprise four or five circular timber huts protected by a timber palisade.

One of the territorial groupings that had formed during the later Bronze Age in Yorkshire emerged as the Parisi in the Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43). By this time, settlement was established in large undefended complexes or scattered isolated farmsteads, all surrounded by their own fields, in an agricultural landscape. Typically, these comprised rectangular enclosures containing one or more large hut circles with droveways or tracks providing access to the adjacent fields and meadows. Woodland was also a valuable resource and was used as a raw material in an important local iron smelting industry that was centred on Holme on Spalding Moor.

### **3.3 The Roman Period (AD 47 - 450)**

The Roman occupation after AD 47 resulted in an infrastructure of roads, towns and forts being created. In North Humberside, a major road ran from the port, town, fort and regional capital at Brough (*Petuaria*), just to the west of the study area, in a north-eastward direction towards the villa site on Welton Wold.

The relative peace and prosperity brought about by the Roman occupation transformed the region and the forts and other settlements acted as economic and social foci for the local population. However, the pattern of rural settlement does not appear to have been markedly different to that of the later prehistoric period and the make-up of the native settlement continued much as before in small scattered farmsteads; archaeological excavation and fieldwork has shown that many of the Iron Age villages continued to be used with the houses retaining their circular form. As a result, many of these settlements are given a combined Iron Age/Romano-British date.

A considerable number of extensive settlement and occupation sites have been identified in Humberside from the air, the buried archaeological features being clearly visible as cropmarks caused by differing rates of growth. All the sites appear to include rectilinear field boundaries and enclosures, interconnected double ditched roads and trackways, and hut circles defined by curvilinear drainage ditches.

In some cases, the simple farms developed into substantial villa complexes in the centre of an agricultural estate; this was the case at Welton Wold, just to the north of the study area. Another important Iron Age/Romano-British site lies immediately to the south of the study area on the Humber coast at Redcliffe. Although investigations are still continuing, this site is likely to represent a small port or trading complex.

### 3.4 The Anglo-Saxon Period (450-1066)

During the 5th to 7th centuries, the region was subjected to periodic invasion and settlement by north Germans and Scandinavians. The Angles, as they are commonly called, chose two main points of entry; the eastern end of the Wolds around Flamborough Head and the south where the Wolds meet the Humber. From these landing places they pushed inland, along or close to the higher ground, following former Roman roads. Especially significant was an area along the western margins of the Wolds, close to the old Roman roads from Brough to Malton and York, where the Anglian kingdom of Deira may have been situated.

In addition to the archaeological evidence, which usually takes the form of cemeteries, burials and sculptured stone, an extent of their occupation can be seen through place name evidence with suffixes such as -ham, -ton (a homestead or village) and -wic (a village or dairy farm) being characteristic.

A second wave of Scandinavian incursions dating from the Danish invasion of 867 culminated in the capture of York in the 10th century. They took over existing centres of population and colonised previously unoccupied land. Place name elements such as -by (meaning a farmstead), -thwaite (a clearing), -saeter and -booth provide examples of this, many being prefixed with personal names. Elements relating to the local topography also figure prominently, for example car, nabb, gate, beck and gill. Yorkshire's three ridings take their name from the Viking word "thrithing", meaning a third part.

It is clear that the East Riding of Yorkshire, in common with many other adjoining regions, was well-settled by the end of the Anglo-Saxon period with the complex pattern of manors and parishes that characterise the medieval period already in existence, held either as extensive ancient lordships or as newer smaller holdings. The Domesday Book records that a significant number of 11th century settlements have names which either have Scandinavian origins or which are English names influenced by Scandinavian speech. In addition, many of the villages have a regular, planned, layout around a street or green with arable and pasture land arranged in two or more large open fields; this organisation of the landscape may have taken place either during the Anglo-Saxon period or when villages were being re-established after the "harrying of the north" (see below).

In the region surrounding the study area, a large cemetery has been partially excavated at Sancton and, although few settlement sites have been uncovered to date, evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation has been found at Beverley and Skerne. Significant place names in the locality include Brantingham, Elloughton, Kirk Ella and Everthorpe.

### 3.5 The Medieval Period (1066-1540)

By the mid 10th century, the region had become an earldom under the English kings. However, the local nobility remained strongly Scandinavian and developed a tradition of regional separatism which continued throughout the 11th century; in 1013, for example, they supported the invasion of the Danish king Swein and in 1065 they deposed Edward I's new northern earl, Tostig, who then joined forces with King Harold Hardrada of Norway in an unsuccessful attempt to secure the English throne.

William I soon realised that the area could act as a base for future Scandinavian bids to seize the throne and this, together with further uprisings and rebellions, led him to embark on his infamous "harrying of the North". The object of this campaign appears to have been to make the North a virtual wasteland, incapable of mounting any further guerilla actions against the Crown. Yorkshire was particularly badly affected and the 1086 Domesday Book records that over 30% of the villis or manors (ie. villages) in the East Riding were "waste" and it was many years before these regions recovered, in some cases only after a deliberate act of regeneration.

At this time, the East Riding was divided into 18 land units called hundreds which were later amalgamated into six wapentakes. Within these, land was further divided into parishes and townships. The former was primarily an ecclesiastical unit while the latter was a vague term denoting a group of houses, usually corresponding to a manor or vill, which formed a unit of local administration.

The village of Melton was situated in the Domesday hundred of Welton which was later a detached part of Howden wapentake. Although Melton was originally a separate township within Welton parish, the boundary running in a north-south direction along Green Lane and Melton Bottom Lane, the two settlements are frequently interconnected in the early medieval period.

In general, the pattern of medieval landownership is very complex and is characterised by a feudal arrangement in which regional and local lords were given land by their superiors in return for military dues, rents or other services. These lands were in turn given or let to smaller landowners. The Domesday Book is a useful reference as it records the main landowners and the names of the previous Anglo-Saxon landowners, and records the amount of taxable land in the manor and any other details which went to make up its annual value, including any difference in value between 1066 and 1086.



At present, there is a lack of published material relating to the history of medieval landownership in Melton and the detailed examination of original documents is beyond the scope of this study. Nevertheless, a broad outline can be provided.

As mentioned above, the manor of Welton (which included Melton) was part of a larger estate centred on Howden which in the early 10th century had been owned by St Peter's Abbey in Peterborough. By 1015 lands had been passed to the Crown and that part of the estate which included Welton was granted to Morcar. By 1084, the Domesday Book notes that William I had given Welton and other lands to William, Bishop of Durham. The Bishop was the major landowner in the area, holding 18 carucates (approximately 2160 acres) in Welleton [Welton], as well as other land in outlying estates in Alrecher [Ellerker], Walcheton [Walkington], Hundeslege [Hunsley] and Iugufled [Yokefleet]. The Bishop had enough land for 6 ploughs and 33 villeins (unfree tenants) on his own land as well as 3 borders (labourers) with 9 ploughs and 10 sokemen (free tenants) with 6 ploughs on his tenanted lands. The manor, which measured two leagues in length and half a league in breadth, also contained 3 mills, meadow land and underwood. It had been worth £20 in the time of Edward I but in 1086 it was only worth £13. It is not known whether this reduction of values is due wholly or in part to the "harrying of the North" and it is possible that some of the low lying carrs to the south were unsuitable for farming, being too badly drained for arable cultivation.

In 1088, William II dispossessed Bishop William of his lands because he supported Robert, Count of Mortain, in an uprising against the Crown. The King also laid the manor waste and destroyed part of Welton church. Howdenshire (as the whole estate became to be known) was subsequently given to Count Odo while Welton was given to Count Alan of Brittany. In 1091, however, Bishop William was restored and, apart from a few breaks, the manor continued to be held by the see of Durham for most of the medieval period. Although the rectory passed to the Crown at the dissolution of the monasteries, the church continued to hold large areas of land in the parish until the recent past.

Evidence of the medieval landscape can be seen throughout the region. The early origins of many of the villages have already been noted and all appear in the documentary record from the 11th century onwards. There are numerous medieval manorial sites and deserted villages throughout the area and the fragmentary remains of the open fields which surrounded the villages can be identified through surviving earthworks and documentary sources.

Melton is first listed as a separate settlement from Welton in 1207 when it appears as Methelton. Melton is also mentioned in the Nomina Villarum which is a list of all the villages in the country drawn up in 1316. In the 1334 Lay Subsidy tax, the village had to pay £2 10s 4d, compared to £6 8s 5d for Welton and £2 16 8d for North Ferriby; these figures give an indication of their relative sizes.

In Melton, the only areas not to be covered by the 18th century Enclosure Act were a series of "ancient enclosures" which adjoined the village, extending north and south from the Hull Road. This area effectively delimits the extent of the medieval village within which settlement would have been located and some of these early property boundaries can be seen on the early Ordnance Survey maps of the area; unfortunately, much of this area has been disturbed by 18th, 19th and 20th century developments.

While Welton, being the dominant settlement, had a substantial church, Melton had a chapel dedicated to St James which was founded in 1317 by William de Melton who was Archbishop of York between 1315 and 1340. The chapel relied on local benefactors for its upkeep and in 1444 John Brompton left 3s 4d in his will for its adornment. The exact location of the chapel is not known although it is believed to be in the area of the village pond (site 39).

Evidence of Melton's open fields, which would have been farmed on a communal and rotational basis as a combination of arable and pasture, can be seen in areas of ridge and furrow earthworks to the south of the present A63 (site 29) while aerial photographs that predate the recent agricultural activity show that both North Lawn and South Lawn were similarly covered (site 21). Figure 11 shows the full extent of the earthworks as seen on photographs taken in 1947. This photograph and the first edition Ordnance Survey and earlier maps of the area also provide hints of the long and narrow field boundaries which fossilise the curving medieval strips into which the open fields were originally divided (see figures 7 to 10). Beyond the open fields to the south and north would have lain the larger open areas of common land.

### **3.6 The Post Medieval Period (1540 onwards)**

The open fields which surrounded Melton were enclosed by Parliamentary Act in 1773. The award shows that, as in the medieval period, the land in the township was owned by a few families, the largest of which were the Williamsons and the Rooksbys.

From 1750, many of Hull's wealthy merchants and industrialists began to move from the crowded city to find peace and quiet in the surrounding countryside. The area around Welton and Melton was

particularly attractive and the typical bare Wolds landscape was gradually transformed by a generation of country landowners who created estates centred on new or enlarged houses surrounded by parkland.

The Williamson family were the most influential of these newcomers. Joseph Williamson had acquired most of the land in Melton by the mid 18th century and in 1780 he built Melton Hill House in a prominent position overlooking the River Humber (site 18). This was a substantial two storey red brick structure surrounded by over 100 acres of parkland. He planted large numbers of trees to the east and north, making a walk and carriage drive which extended from the banks of the Humber through Long Plantation and Terrace Plantation to Melton Bottom. His brother, Thomas Williamson, had been similarly active in Welton and he employed Thomas White, the notable landscape architect, to continue the line of planting through Bow Planation and Temple Walk to his residence, Welton House. Both houses were demolished in the 1950's, the former replaced by a modern bungalow and the latter by a school.

The 1773 enclosure award diverted the old course of the Hull Road further to south along its present alignment (see below) and made Melton Bottom Road, which ran along the boundary of Melton and Welton townships, into a public highway called the Beverley Road. Both these measured 60ft wide. Several private roads were also set out, all running southwards from the Hull Road to the newly allocated lands which were drained by the newly dug Ings Drain. Many new farms were established to work the newly enclosed fields, for example Low Field Farm to the southwest of the village.

Although essentially a rural area, there is some evidence of small-scale post-medieval industrial activity taking place in and around the study area. Quarrying is one example and numerous small scale open cast pits were dug to exploit the underlying chalk. Two acres of land in the north of the township were allotted to the villagers for a chalk quarry called Graystones Pit (site 14) and another lies within Terrace Plantation (site 33); these sites have now been superceeded by the large modern Melton Bottom Quarry. Other industrial activity took place on the coast, where a brickworks was established at the southern end of Brickyard Lane.

Despite this, the area remained largely rural and even the Hull and Selby railway, which was opened in 1840 and passes to the south of the study area, had little impact. This, however, was primarily due to the vehement opposition of Robert Raikes, the principal landowner of the time, who was only appeased by a payment of £10,000 and an undertaking by the railway company not to build a station on his estate.

The 19th century census figures show that Melton was never a large village. Its population rose from 98 in 1801 to 194 in 1841 and in the later 19th and early 20th centuries fluctuated around the 150 mark; figures for Welton are between 300 and 400 higher. Today, little remains of the pre-19th century Melton. A few farms, such as Laurel Farm and Home Farm, and other larger buildings such as Melton Grange survive, but much has been lost through recent housing developments. Figures 7 to 10 trace the historical development of the village.

## **4. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA**

### **4.1 Physical characteristics**

The study area is located on the southern end of the Yorkshire Wolds. From the south, the ground level rises steeply northwards from approximately 10m AOD to reach 85m AOD and above in the northeast although large sections of the landscape have been removed by modern quarrying. Figure 3 describes the topographical details.

The underlying solid geology within the whole of the study area is classified by the British Geological Survey as being Cretaceous chalk or Jurassic clays or cornbrash. The drift geology is confined to the south of the study area and is a combination of Lacustrine Clays and Boulder Clay and Morainic Drift. Figures 4 and 5 describe the solid and drift geological formations.

The soils, as defined by the Soil Survey of England and Wales, are either brown soils, divided into Lithomorph rendzinas (Andover 1 Association), brown calcareous earths (Landbeach Association) and argillic brown earths (Hunstanton and Burlingham 2 Association). The rendzinas are calcareous brown soils over chalk, limestone or extremely calcareous soft, unconsolidated material, the brown calcareous earths are non-alluvial loamy or clayey soils with a weathered calcareous subsoil, and the argillic brown earths are loamy or loamy over clayey soils with a subsurface horizon showing significant clay enrichment. Figure 6 shows the distribution of soils for the general area.

Throughout the study area, the land use is primarily arable, being given over to a combination of reseeded grass and winter wheat. These areas are almost without exception devoid of any archaeological earthworks whereas the few areas of undisturbed grassland that remain contain well preserved features such as medieval ridge and furrow.

### **4.2 Site visits**

As part of the archaeological desk-based study, a series of visits were made to the identified sites and other areas of interest to establish the current land use, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and to identify any concentrations of finds which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features. The information that was gathered is incorporated into the catalogue of archaeological sites which appears as Appendix 1/1.

### 4.3 The archaeology of the study area

The archaeological sites identified within the search area are shown in figure 12 and may be referred to in the following text; further details are contained in Appendix 1/1.

Although the surrounding area is of considerable prehistoric interest and importance, prehistoric sites within the study area are limited to a Bronze Age (2,000 - 700 BC) burial together with a few associated artefacts that were found during quarrying activity in Melton Bottom in 1960 (site 01).

In addition to the large numbers of Romano-British sites that surround the study area, a major site likely to date from this period has been identified through aerial photography on South Lawn (site 22). A set of characteristic double-ditched linear tracks or droveways can be seen running north-south and east-west across the Lawn and there are at least five attached enclosures, one possibly containing a hut circle. Unfortunately, the conditions for cropmark formation are not ideal and a full picture of the complex cannot be achieved, especially in the critical area which would mark the junction of the two tracks. However, it is possible that the main north-south linear feature may be a routeway connecting Redcliffe with the Roman road and villa site on Welton Wold. Plates 1 and 2 show the cropmark complex.

Evidence of further Romano-British occupation from within the study area can also be seen by the discovery of a burial in Graystones Pit (site 13) and the recovery of Roman artefacts in Melton Bottom Quarry (site 02). An additional set of cropmarks in the northeast of the study area might also be of this date (site 37).

The village of Melton has a characteristic Anglo-Saxon place name, being derived from "meoal tun" meaning "middle farm". In addition to this, Anglo-Saxon coins have been found at Melton Bottom Quarry in 1980 (site 02) while a burial and brooch was found on Melton Hill (site 17).

As mentioned above, the only areas not to be covered by the 18th century Enclosure Act were a series of "ancient enclosures" which adjoined the village, extending north and south from the Hull Road. This area effectively delimits the extent of the medieval village within which the settlement would have been located and some of the early property boundaries can be seen on the 1947 aerial photograph and the early maps of the area (see figures 7 to 10); unfortunately, much of this area has been disturbed by 18th, 19th and 20th century development. The location of the medieval chapel dedicated to St James has not been determined although it has been suggested to lie in the area of the village pond (site 39).

Evidence of the former open fields that surrounded the village can be seen in the areas of ridge and furrow earthworks to the south of the present A63 (site 29), while aerial photographs that predate the recent agricultural activity show that both North Lawn and South Lawn were similarly covered (site 21). Figure 11 shows the full extent of the earthworks as seen on photographs taken in 1947. The early maps of the area also provide hints of the long and narrow field boundaries which fossilise the curving medieval strips into which the open fields were originally divided (see figures 7-10).

Little appears to have changed in the study area until the middle of the 18th century when many of Hull's wealthy merchants and industrialists began to move into the area.

Before the 1773 Enclosure Act, the main road from Welton to North Ferriby and Hull ran through Melton in an approximate northwest-southeast direction (site 23); this alignment can be recreated by joining the two sections of old road which pass through Melton and North Ferriby. In 1773, however, most of the land to the east of the Melton cross roads was owned by Joseph Williamson and he managed to have the road diverted southwards to its current position. Thompson, writing in 1869, stated that its course could still be traced as a slight earthwork but no trace now remains.

The Williamson family were the most influential of the Hull merchants to live in the area. In 1780 Joseph Williamson started to build Melton Hill House in a prominent position overlooking the River Humber (site 18). This was a substantial structure surrounded by over 100 acres of parkland called North and South Lawn (site 20). He planted large numbers of trees to the east and north, making a walk and carriage drive which extended from the banks of the Humber through Long Plantation and Terrace Plantation to Melton Bottom. From here, his brother Thomas Williamson, continued the work westwards.

Melton Hill House was a red brick two storeyed structure consisting of a flat fronted central block of five windows raised on a semi-basement, with a slate roof rising above a modillioned cornice and blocking course. Joining the eastern and western ends was a single storey ball-capped curtain wall which ran to a pair of red brick two storey outliers containing the offices. The sale particulars of 1822 contain ground floor plans of the house and outbuildings and the house was described as commending "an extensive and enhancing view scarcely equalled in any part of the Kingdom". The house was demolished in 1952 and its site is now marked by a modern bungalow.

The house had extensive parklands and plantations but relatively small gardens. To complement the walks and carriage-ways, two summer houses were built in Terrace Plantation (sites 31 and 32). In the village, the western approach to the house was marked by a drive with a set of gatepiers while a lodge was positioned at the main entrance to the east (site 34). The stables, coach houses and other buildings were located to the northwest of the house at Melton Hill Farm (sites 15 and 16) and the walled garden was positioned on the western approach on the northern side of the village (site 08). Nothing remains of the two summer houses and the walled garden and Melton Hill Lodge was "modernised" between 1959 and 1961. Melton Hill Farm still survives as a large working farm and the coach house is a listed building.

Other Hull merchants also established themselves in the study area. By 1787 Benjamin Thompson had built East Dale House to the west of the village (site 03) and, although it was demolished soon after 1855, the wall surrounding its gardens (site 04) and some of the associated buildings (site 05) remain; the site of the main house is now marked by South Hunsley school. Three other large houses were all located on the southern side of the former main road (sites 06, 10 and 11). These are shown on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan of the village. The latter, built around 1830 at the expense of existing houses, was called Melton House and had a walled garden to the east (site 12). Most of these buildings have since been demolished although the walls of the Melton House garden still remain. Further south, Melton Grange was rebuilt in 1745 and this building, together with its coach house and walled garden survive as a reminder of the village's more affluent past (sites 25, 26 and 27).

Of the other original structures that survive in the village, the 18th and 19th century farm complexes at Laurel Farm and Home Farm (sites 09 and 24) are perhaps the most important, although the majority of the former has recently been developed.

Using the information gathered as a result of the desk-top survey, and which is fully detailed in Appendix 1/1, an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site can be made using nationally agreed criteria (see Appendix 1/1 for further details). For the whole of the study area, the following high, medium and low grade sites were recorded:

### **High**

- 22 Possible Romano-British settlement, South Lawn



## Medium

- 01 Burial, Melton Bottom Quarry
- 02 Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts, Melton Bottom Quarry
- 05 Farm buildings and yard, Melton Bottom
- 09 Laurels Farm, Melton Old Road (north side), Melton
- 13 Roman burial and artefacts, Graystones Pit
- 15 Melton Hill Farm
- 16 Coach house and stables, Melton Hill Farm
- 17 Anglo-Saxon burial and brooch, Melton Hill
- 24 Home Farm, Melton Old Road (north side)
- 25 Coach house, west of Melton Grange
- 26 Melton Grange
- 29 Ridge and furrow, west of Brickiln Lane
- 30 Possible Saxon camps, Melton Hill
- 34 Melton Hill Lodge
- 37 Unclassified cropmarks, east of Terrace Plantation

## Low

- 03 East Dale House (site of), South Hunsley School
- 04 Walled garden, Melton Bottom
- 06 House (site of), Melton Old Road (south side), Melton
- 07 Summer house (site of), east of East Dale House
- 08 Walled garden (site of), St James Road, Melton
- 10 House (site of), Melton Old Road (south side), Melton
- 11 Melton House (site of), Melton
- 12 Walled garden (site of), Gibson Lane (west side), Melton
- 14 Graystones Pit (disused), north end of Terrace Plantation
- 18 Melton Hill House (site of)
- 19 Summer house (site of), east of Melton Hill House
- 20 Parkland (site of), North and South Lawn
- 21 Ridge and furrow (site of), North and South Lawn
- 23 Course of Melton Old Road, South Lawn
- 27 Walled garden, east of Melton Grange
- 28 Summer house (site of), east of Melton Grange
- 31 Summer house (site of), Terrace Plantation
- 32 Summer house (site of), Terrace Plantation
- 33 Chalk pit (disused), Terrace Plantation
- 35 Pillar (site of) east of Melton Hill Lodge
- 36 Mile stone (site of), A63 (south side)
- 38 Park Field (field name), east of Terrace Plantation
- 39 Chapel (site of), Melton

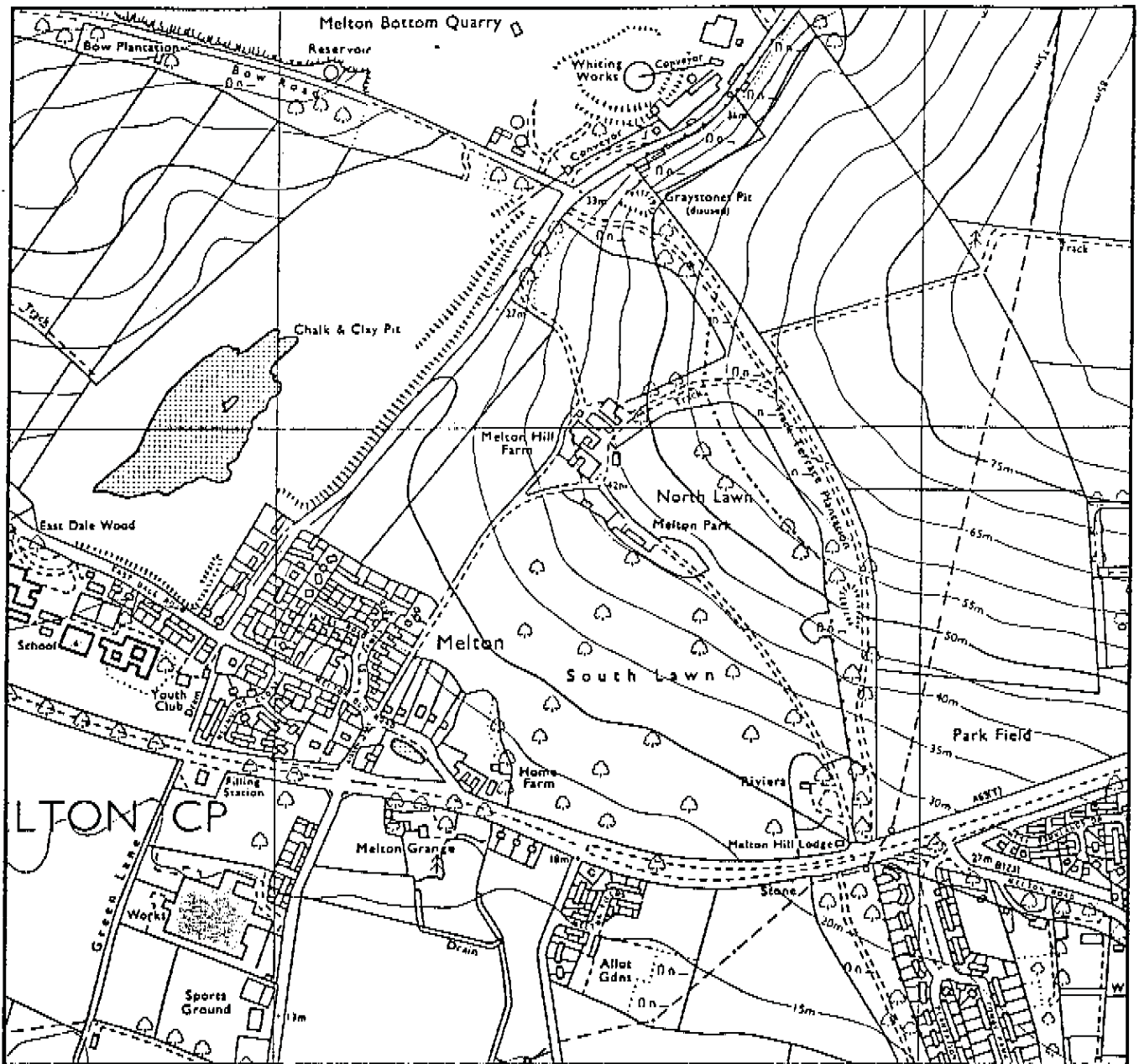
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## **6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**


The following people provide considerable assistance during the compilation of this report:

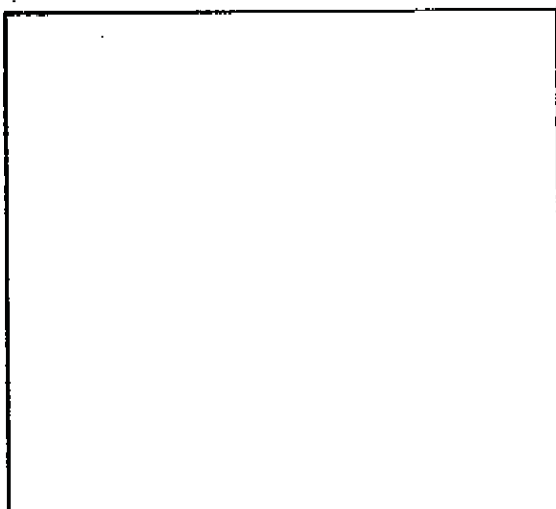
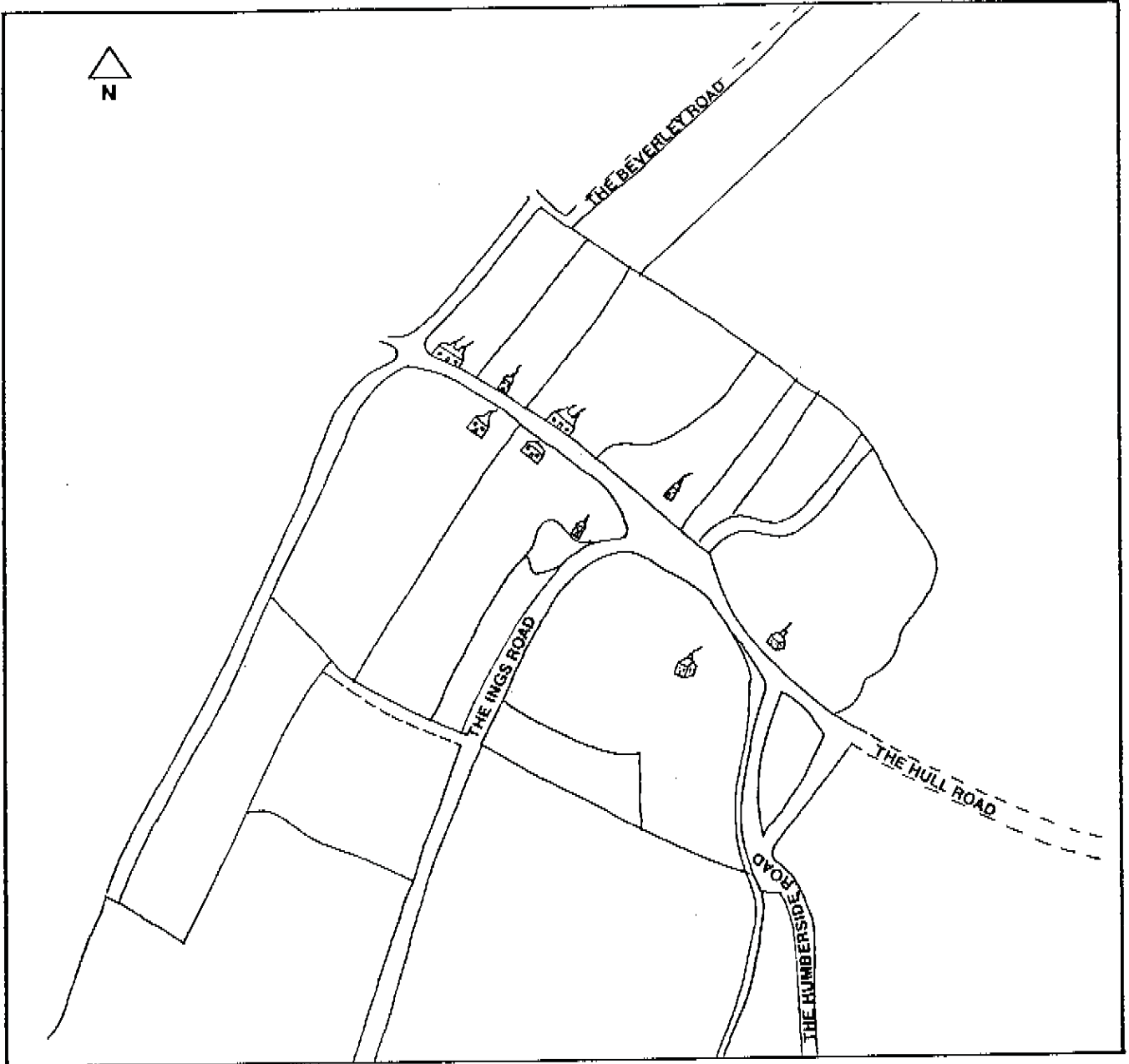
Staff at the Humberside County Council Archaeology Unit;  
Staff at the Humberside County Council Record Office;  
Staff at the Beverley Central Library;  
Staff at the National Library of Air Photographs, RCHME.



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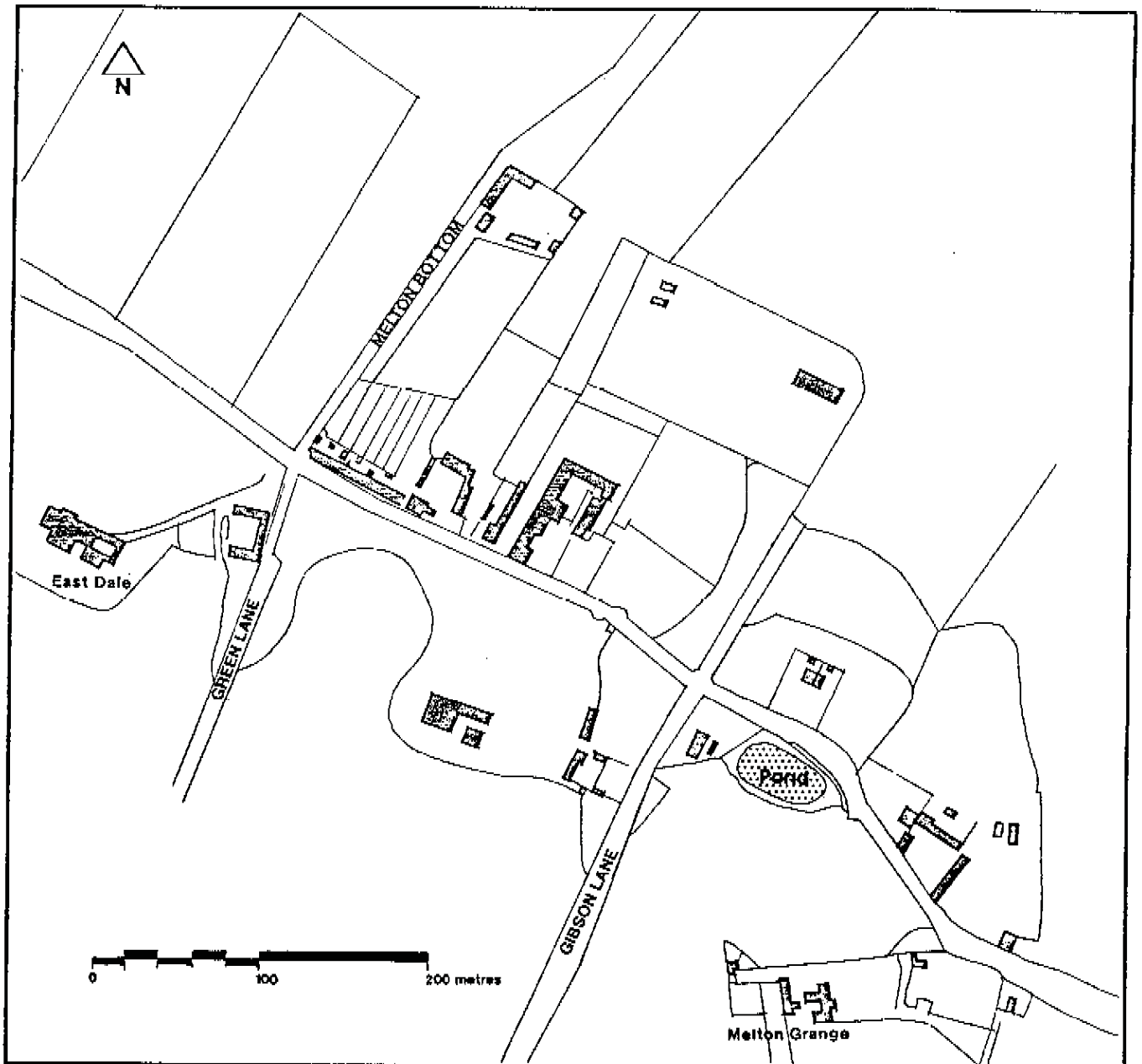
Anthony Walker and Partners, 5 North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds West Yorkshire Licence Number AR 27026R


	Project		 <b>ANTHONY WALKER AND PARTNERS</b>
	<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>		
	Title		
	<b>STUDY AREA</b>		
Scale	Dwg		
<b>1:10,000</b>	<b>FIG 2</b>		

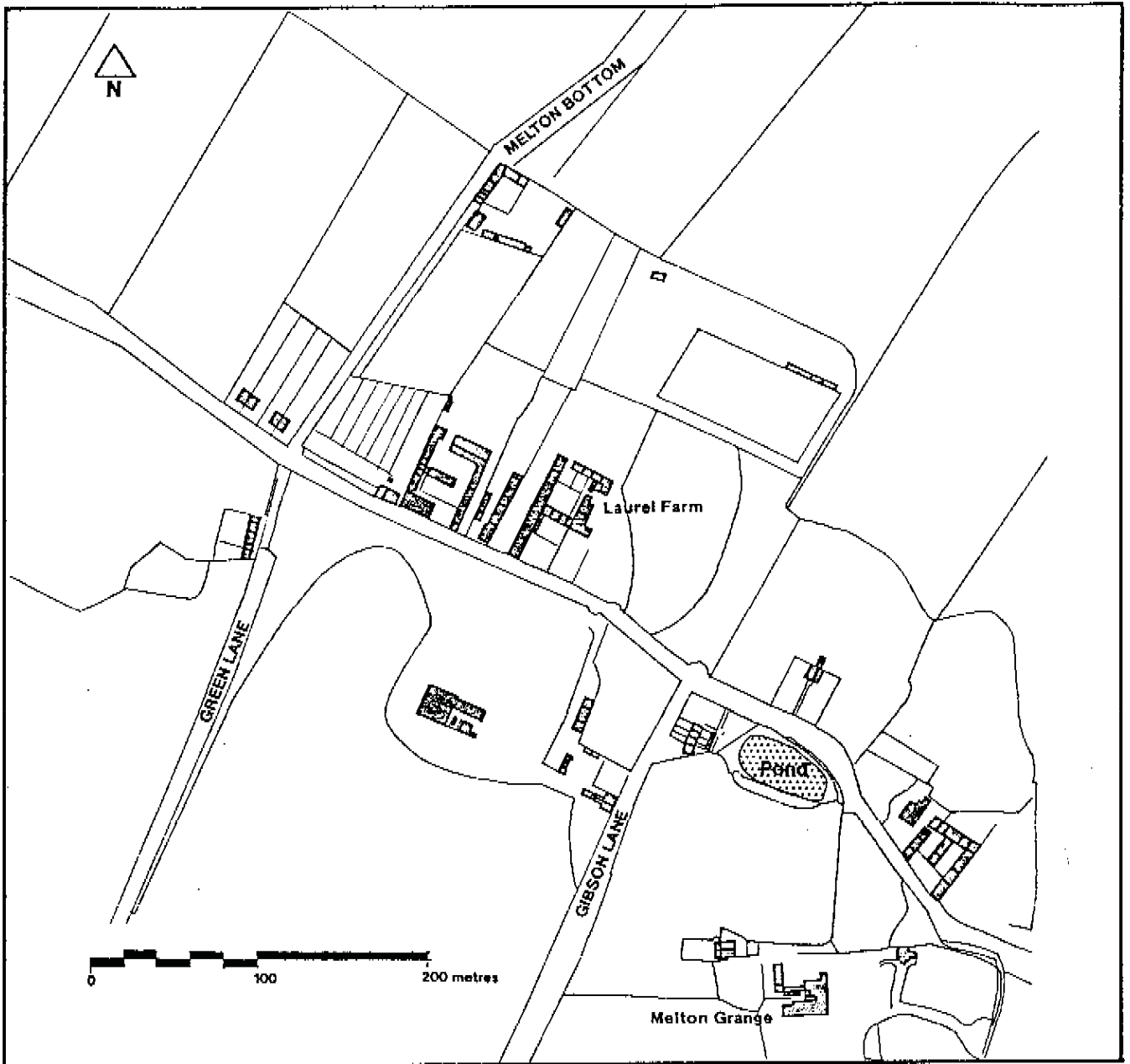



Project	
<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>	
Title	
<b>MELTON VILLAGE IN 1773</b>	
Scale	Dwg
<b>NOT TO SCALE</b>	<b>FIG 7</b>

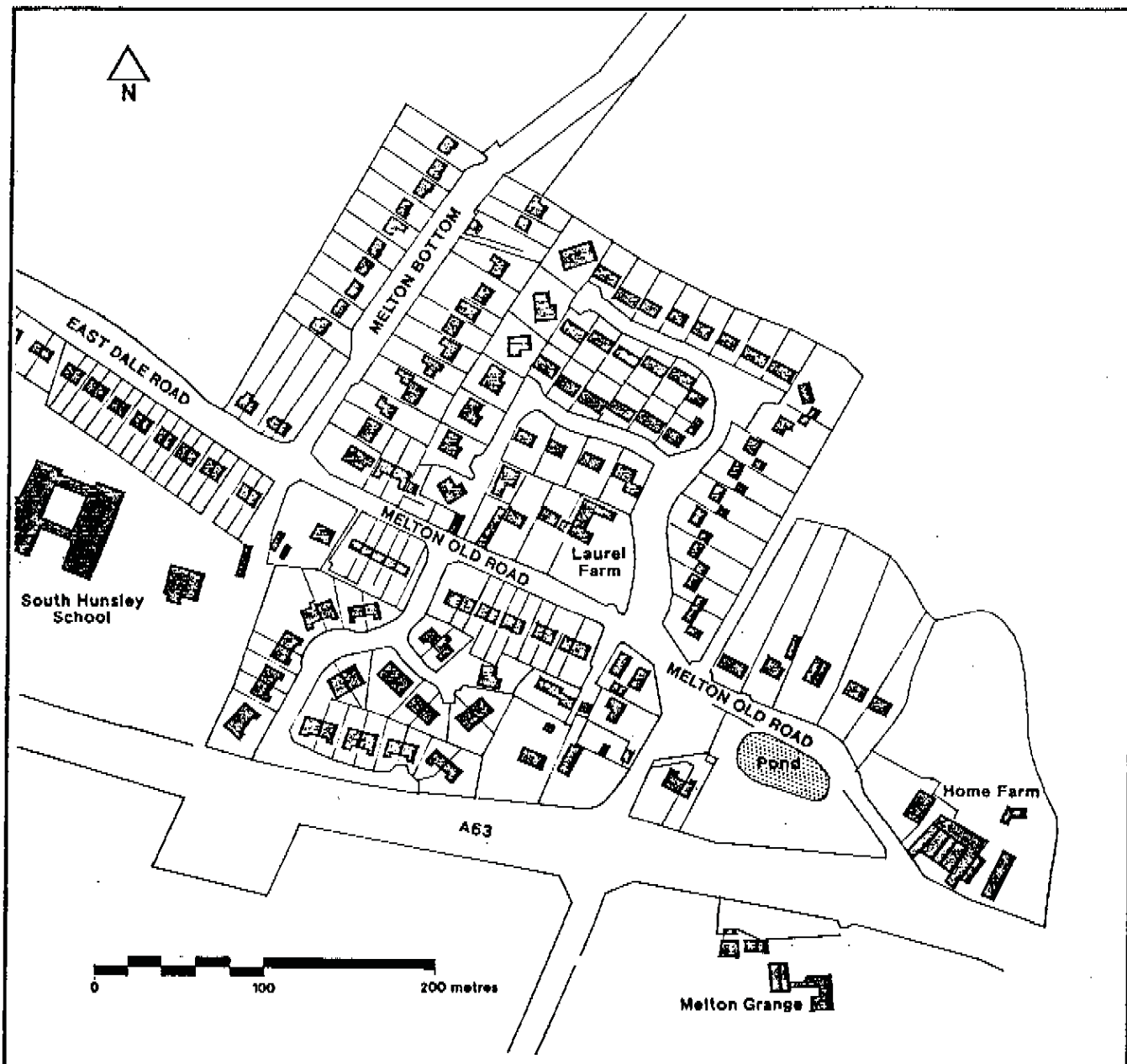
**ANTHONY  
WALKER  
AND PARTNERS**




	<b>Project</b> <b>A63 MELTON</b> <b>GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>		 <b>ANTHONY</b> <b>WALKER</b> <b>AND PARTNERS</b>
	<b>Title</b> <b>MELTON VILLAGE IN 1855</b>		
	<b>Scale</b> <b>AS SHOWN</b>	<b>Dwg</b> <b>FIG 8</b>	



	<b>Project</b> <b>A63 MELTON</b> <b>GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>		 <b>ANTHONY</b> <b>WALKER</b> <b>AND PARTNERS</b>
	<b>Title</b> <b>MELTON VILLAGE IN 1890</b>		
	<b>Scale</b> <b>AS SHOWN</b>	<b>Dwg</b> <b>FIG 9</b>	



	<b>Project</b> <b>A63 MELTON</b> <b>GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>		 <b>ANTHONY</b> <b>WALKER</b> <b>AND PARTNERS</b>
	<b>Title</b> <b>MELTON VILLAGE IN 1992</b>		
	<b>Scale</b> <b>AS SHOWN</b>	<b>Dwg</b> <b>FIG 10</b>	



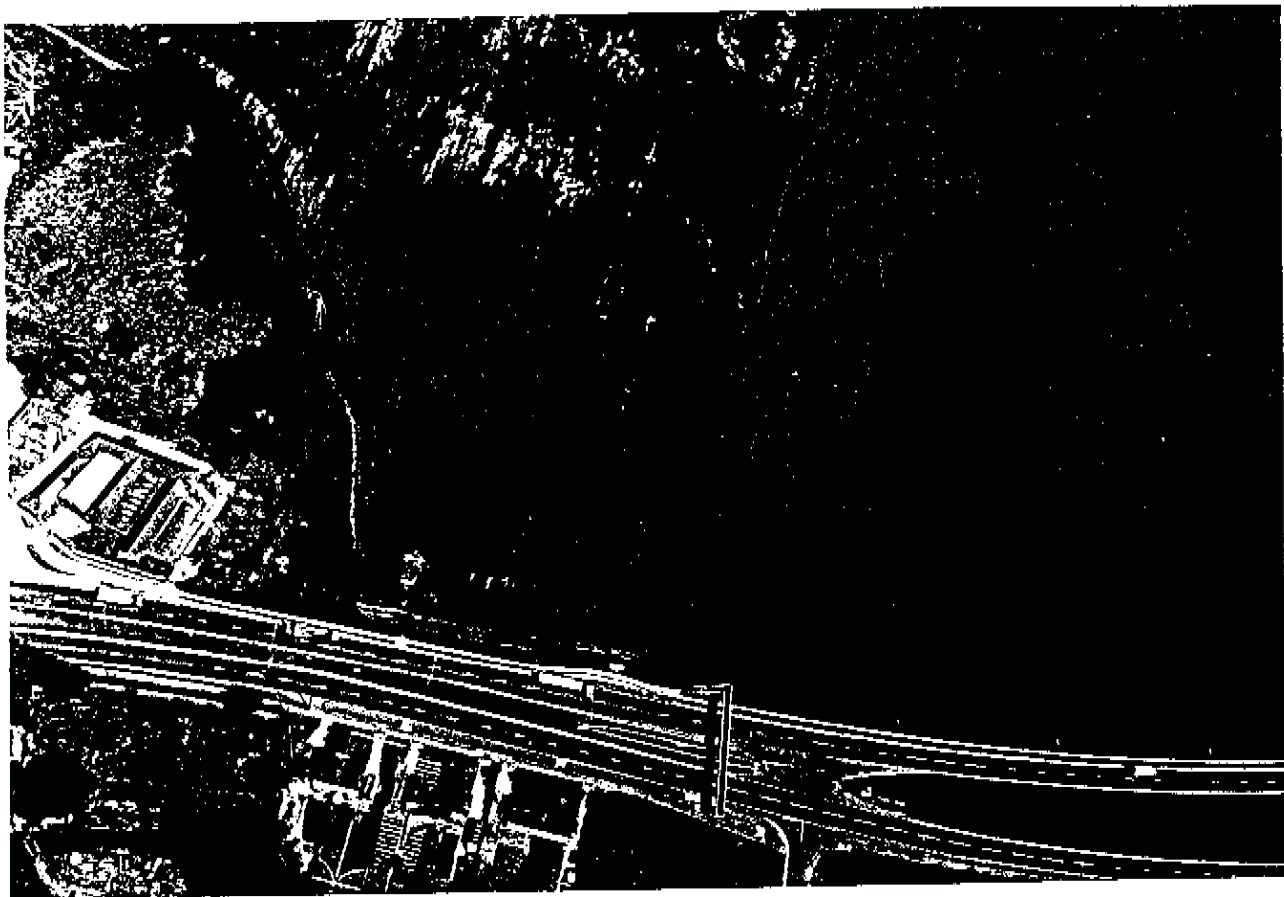


Plate 2: Aerial photograph taken in July 1992 showing cropmarks on South Lawn, Melton (source: E Dennison/Humberside Archaeology Unit, ref HAP 92/4,10).

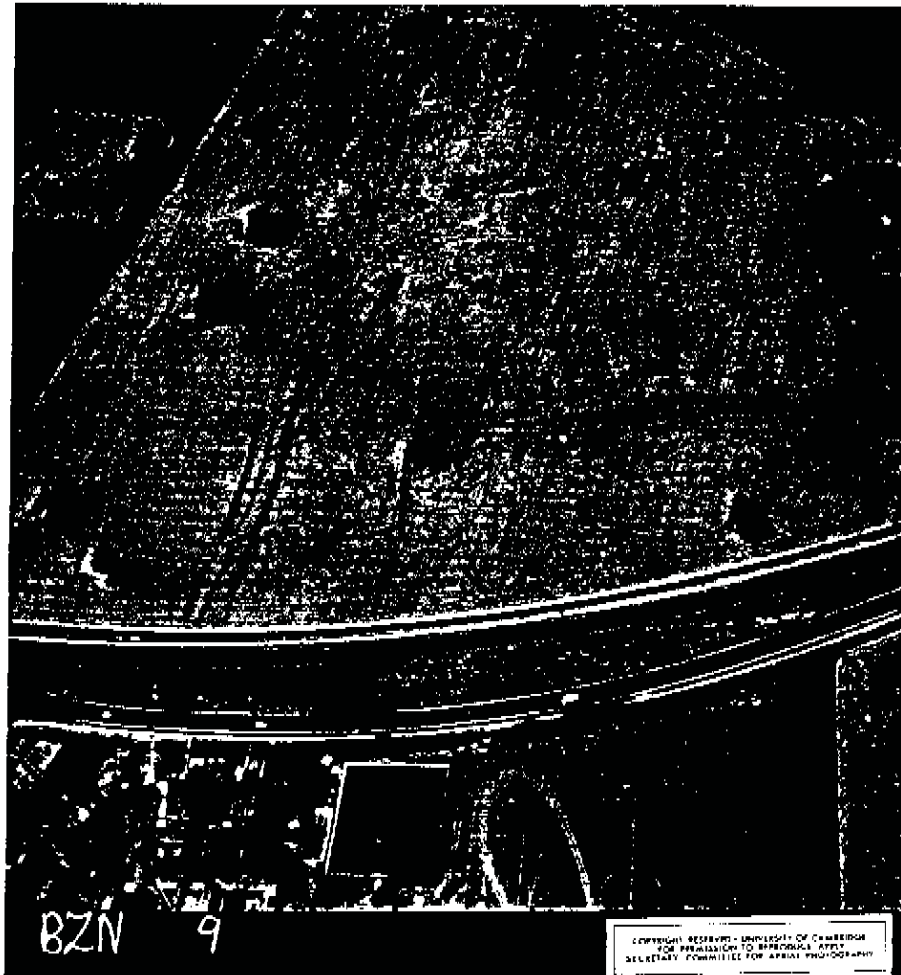


Plate 1: Aerial photograph taken in July 1976 showing cropmarks on South Lawn, Melton (source: Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs, copyright reserved, ref BZN9).

## APPENDIX 1/1: CATALOGUE OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The following catalogue contains detailed information on each of the archaeological sites or finds within the defined search area. These sites are depicted on figure 12.

Each archaeological site, area or find identified within the search area is allocated a Site Reference Number. This is the reference number of the site as recorded for this survey and which is used throughout the report.

For each site, area or find, the following information is provided.

**SMR No:** the reference number of the site, area or find if recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record held by the Humberside Archaeology Unit of Humberside County Council (HCC SMR).

**NAR No:** the reference number of the site, area or find if recorded on the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Southampton. This record is based on information initially collected by the Ordnance Survey (OS).

**SAM No:** the county reference number if the site is scheduled as an Ancient Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

**LB No:** the reference number of the Listed Building as recorded in the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest which covers the search area.

**NGR No:** the National Grid Reference (NGR) for each site, area or find. This is qualified as to whether the NGR is "accurate", "centred", "approximate", "uncertain" or "linear". NOTE: for linear features, the quoted grid reference relate only to the search area and so may not be their full extent.

**Map:** the reference number of the 1:10,000 scale map on which each site, area or find is located.

**Site name and location:** the site name and the name of the place or geographical area where the site is located or the find made. In rural locations, this is often the name of the nearest adjacent farm or other geographical or topographical feature.

**Parish:** the present civil parish within which the site, area or find is located.

**Extent of site (OS):** the extent of the site in terms of Ordnance Survey field numbers (where allocated and known) which have been collated from the most recent 1:2,500 maps.

**Solid Geology:** the solid geology underlying each site, area or find as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

106	Chalk, including Red Chalk
98-99	Amphill clay and Kimmeridge Clay
96	Cornbrash

A map showing the solid geology for the general area is given as figure 4.

**Drift Geology:** the drift geology underlying each site, area or find as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

LC	Lacustrine clays
BC	Boulder clay and Morainic Drift

A map showing the drift geology for the general area is given as figure 5.

**Soils:** the soil type descriptions associated with each site, area or find as defined by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

Rendzinas	
343h	Brown rendzinas (Andover 1 Association)
Brown soils	
512b	Gleyic brown calcareous earths (Landbeach Association)
571r	Typical argillic brown earths (Hunstanton Association)
572o	Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (Burlingham Association)

A map showing the distribution of soils for the general area is given as figure 6.

**Land Use:** the classification used to describe the general form of current land use for each site, area or find is based on that used by the Land Utilisation Survey of Great Britain. This is as follows:

- Arable
- Developed
- Grassland
- Heath
- Roughland
- Water
- Woodland

**Ground cover:** the present ground cover of the site, area or find.

**Height (OD):** the height in metres above Ordnance Datum of each site, area or find. For sites covering a large area, a height range may be given. A map showing the general topographical details for the general area is given as figure 3.

**Classification:** a basic classification of the site, area or find, based on the keyword list as used by the County SMR.

**Period:** the date of the site or find, based on the main phases of the prehistoric and historic calendar as used by English Heritage. This is as follows:

Prehistoric	c30,000 BC - AD 43
Mesolithic	10,000 - 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 - 2,000 BC
Bronze Age	2,000 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC - AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 - 450
Anglo-Saxon	450 - 1066
Medieval	1066 - 1540
Post-medieval	1540 onwards

More accurate medieval or post-medieval dates are given where appropriate (ie. 19th century).

**Form:** the basic form or appearance of the site, area or find, based on a keyword list as used by the County SMR. For the purpose of this study, the following were used:

- Cropmark
- Earthwork
- Find
- Other Structure
- Roofed Building
- Ruined Structure
- Site of

**Grade of site:** an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site, area or find using the information collected and based on criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme. These criteria are Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. Present condition is also considered as many of the sites have suffered from previous developments. At this stage, and until further investigative work is carried out, only a simple three tier grading system can be applied, namely:

- High
- Medium
- Low

Where structures are also listed as being Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, these grades are also given. It should be noted that further investigation should result in a more detailed grading system and so some of these initial grades are likely to be altered.

**Date inspected:** the date at which the site, area or find was visited, together with the person and/or organisation involved.

**Description:** a basic description of the site, area or find, including the historic background where appropriate and known. Each piece of information is referenced to a specific source which is detailed in the reference section below. All sources mentioned in the description have been checked for accuracy and content.

**References:** details of the references used to collate the information contained in the Description section above. For convenience, a number of abbreviations are used, as follows:

AP	Aerial Photograph
AWP	Anthony Walker and Partners
HCRO	Humberside County Record Office
NAR	National Archaeological Record
SMR	Humberside County Council Sites and Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
YAS	Yorkshire Archaeological Society

SITE REF: 01
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 2684	NAR No: SE92NE15	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE971 271 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Burial, Melton Bottom Quarry	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 0006 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Quarry	Height (OD):

**Description of site**

Classification: Burial	Period: Bronze Age
Form: Finds	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The bones of a skeleton, a stone bracer for an archer's wristguard, a bone fastener and four or five pottery sherds were found in a small grave some 3 feet deep in the side of a cutting in a new clay quarry in 1960. No trace of a barrow or barrow ditch was found. The bracer is of Borrowdale stone and the pottery sherds are undecorated but of Beaker fabric [1]-[4]. This area now forms part of the Melton Bottom Quarry and all archaeological features and deposits in this locality have been removed [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] NAR record card SE92NE15 dated 26.1.70</p> <p>[2] Loughlin, N &amp; Miller, K 1979 <u>A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside</u>, 37</p> <p>[3] YAS record card 7819 (undated)</p> <p>[4] <u>Hull Museum Publications</u> "The Melton Burial" 1963, 214, 19-20 (inc illustration)</p> <p>[5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 02
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 8080	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE968 268 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts, Melton Bottom Quarry	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 0006 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Quarry	Height (OD):

**Description of site**

Classification: Artefacts	Period: Roman, Anglo Saxon
Form: Finds	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A base of a samian vessel (a cup, according to Hull Museum records) with the stamp SVO[B]NI.M (Central Gaulish, Antonine), an Anglo Saxon "<u>antoniniani</u>" coin of Probus and Magnentius, and a ?La Tene III simple wire brooch were found circa 1980 during the digging of an extension to a clay quarry "near South Hunsley School" [1]. This area now forms part of the Melton Bottom Quarry and all archaeological features and deposits in this locality have been removed [2].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Didsbury, M 1990 <u>Aspects of Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in the Lower Hull Valley</u>, vol 2, 68 (Unpub MPhil thesis, Uni of Durham)</p> <p>[2] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	



SITE REF: 03
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 10215	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE96782662 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: East Dale House (site of), South Hunsley School	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 8265 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: House	Period: 18th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"East Dale" is printed and shown as a substantial building on the OS 1855 6" map with an "Arbour" to the east, a formal garden with a mount to the north and a "summer house" to the east (site 07) [1]. Benjamin Thompson, a Hull merchant, had built the house by 1787. He died in about 1804 and in 1818 it was conveyed to Henry Thompson, another Hull merchant. In 1822 it was sold to Robert Raikes jnr, a Hull banker, who kept it until 1862 [2]. The house was largely rebuilt during Raikes' ownership, into the plan which is shown on the OS 6" map. At this time, the estate totalled 70 acres and included a walled garden, gardeners cottage, farm yard and farm buildings to the north on the east side of Beck Lane (now Melton Bottom) (sites 04 and 05). The sale particulars of 1861 provide details of the house and rooms. The house was demolished soon after [3]. No buildings or gardens are shown on the OS 1890 or 1910 25" maps which indicate that the area has been planted as woodland [4] [5]. The site is now occupied by South Hunsley School and associated playing fields [6].</p>	

References:

- [1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239
- [2] Allison, K J 1981 "Hull Gent seeks country residence 1750-1850. East Yorkshire Local History Society, 46-47
- [3] Alec-Smith, R A 1960 "A Review of the villages of Welton and Melton". The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, vol 5(1), 67-81 (esp pp75-76) (inc plan)
- [4] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)
- [5] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)
- [6] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE REF: 04
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11536	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE970 267 centred	Map: SF92NE
Site name & location: Walled garden, Melton Bottom	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 20m

**Description of site**

Classification: Walled garden	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure, Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A walled garden is shown on the OS 1855 6" map as a rectangular enclosure with sloping sides and several buildings attached to the northern side, including a "Green House" [1]. Similarly shown on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. A garden and gardeners cottage associated with East Dale House (site 03) and a farm yard (site 05) were located on the east side of Beck Lane (now Melton Bottom) [4]. The majority of the site is now developed but sections of the approximately 3m high enclosure wall remain along Melton Bottom although gaps have been opened up to allow for access to new houses behind [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)  [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)  [4] Alec-Smith, R A 1960 "A Review of the villages of Welton and Melton". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, vol 5(1), 67-81 (esp p75) (inc plan)  [5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 05
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE971 268 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Farm buildings and yard, Melton Bottom	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 20m

**Description of site**

Classification: Farm buildings	Period: 19th century
Form: Roofed building, Site of	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A collection of buildings and small enclosures is shown on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. Similarly shown on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. A farm yard and farm buildings associated with East Dale House (site 03) and a walled garden (site 04) were located on the east side of Beck Lanc (now Melton Bottom) [4]. The farm yard is now mostly developed although a few of the buildings, including the gardeners cottage on the frontage of Melton Bottom, remain. These were not inspected in detail but the gardeners cottage is of red brick in English Garden Wall bond, two storeys and 3 bays with a pitched slate roof [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)  [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)  [4] Alcc-Smith, R A 1960 "A Review of the villages of Welton and Melton". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, vol 5(1), 67-81 (esp p75) (inc plan)  [5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 06

**Concordance details**

SMR No: 10209	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE969 266 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: House (site of), Melton Old Road (south side), Melton	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: House	Period: 18th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A house in Melton was acquired in 1728 by Sherman Rooksby, a Hull gentleman who died in 1782. It was sold by his heirs to William Williamson, a Hull merchant, in 1794. At his death in 1821 Williamson devised it to John Wilson, a Hull merchant (d.1822), whose widow Anne built Melton House slightly to the south (site 11) in its place [1]. The house is shown on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan of the village as a single storey structure [2]. The house is not shown on the OS 1855 6" or the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps, the latter two indicating the site to be within the grounds of Melton House [3]-[5]. The site has now been developed by a housing estate and no remains are apparent [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Allison, K J 1981 "Hull Gent seeks country residence 1750-1850. <u>East Yorkshire Local History Society</u>, 35</p> <p>[2] 1773 Enclosure plan (HCRO)</p> <p>[3] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239</p> <p>[4] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)</p> <p>[5] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)</p> <p>[6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 07
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11535	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE96912658 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Summer house (site of), east of East Dale House	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: Summer house	Period: 18th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Summer house" is printed and shown as a small circular building on the eastern side of Green Lane on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. Not shown on the OS 1890 or 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. Was originally associated with the former East Dale House (site 03). The area has now been developed by a modern housing estate and no remains are apparent [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239          [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)          [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)          [4] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 08
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11538	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE971 266 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Walled garden (site of), St James Road, Melton	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 22m

**Description of site**

Classification: Walled garden	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A walled garden is shown on the OS 1855 6" map as a rectangular enclosure with a large building named "Green House" in the northeast corner, all located in a larger enclosure [1]. Similarly shown on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. This was the garden associated with Melton Hill House (site 18) which covered an area of over 1 acre [4]. Shown on a 1857 plan of the village as part of the Whitaker estate [5]. No trace of the garden now remains, the whole area having been developed by a modern housing estate [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)  [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)  [4] Lloyd, G A 1970 "The Town of Wells: memories of Welton and Melton, East Yorkshire"  [5] 1857 "Plan of an estate called Melton Hill... (HCRO)  [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 09
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 5803	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 6/87
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97082665 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Laurels Farm, Melton Old Road (north side), Melton	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 20m

**Description of site**

Classification: Farm	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: LBII, Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A collection of farm buildings is shown but not named on the OS 1855 6" map comprising a short east-west range joined by a long north-south range to the west and a shorter north-south range at the east [1]. The OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps name the complex as "Laurel Farm" and show the north-south range as being unconnected to the northern range but connected to the house by a short east-west range. The associated fold yards are also more developed [2] [3]. The farmhouse is a listed building which was first listed on 7.2.68: "House. Mid 18th century with 20th century restoration. Red brick, pantiled roof. 2 storeys with attics. 5 bays. Centre bay breaks forward slightly to 20th century double-leaf door with margin-pane glazing and overlight in a doorcase flanked by attached shafts with Tower of the Winds capitals, blank freeze, modillion, raked and eaves cornices to pediment. To right and to left are sashes with sills and glazing bars. First floor: 5 similar sashes. Moulded timber eaves cornice. 2 raking roof dormers with sliding sashes with glazing bars. Tumbled-in brick to raised gables on brick kneelers. End stacks" [4]. The house is shown on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan of the village as a single storcy building with two end stacks in the ownership of Joseph Williamson [5]. Also depicted on a 1857 plan of the village as part of the Whitaker estate [6]. The farm house is as described. Some of the farm buildings have been converted into dwellings but the farm yard has been developed [7].</p>	



References:

- [1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239
- [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)
- [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)
- [4] 32nd List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 3.3.88, p61
- [5] 1773 Enclosure plan (HCRO)
- [6] 1857 "Plan of an estate called Melton Hill... (HCRO)
- [7] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE REF: 10
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 10210	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE970 265 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: House (site of), Melton Old Road (south side), Melton	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: House	Period: 18th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>This house was acquired in 1767 by William Wadman, a Hull gentleman, and sold by Marmaduke Wadman, a Hull gentleman, to Benjamin Sydes, a Hull shipbuilder, in 1775. It was then sold it to Henry Sykes in 1807 and in 1825 he conveyed it to Anne Wilson, who built Melton House in its place (site 11) [1]. The house is shown on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan of the village as a single storey structure [2]. The house is not shown on OS 1855 6" map [3]. The site has now been developed by a housing estate and no remains are apparent [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Allison, K J 1981 "Hull Gent seeks country residence 1750-1850. <u>East Yorkshire Local History Society</u>, 34-35</p> <p>[2] 1773 Enclosure plan (HCRO)</p> <p>[3] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239</p> <p>[4] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 11
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 10211	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97042650 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Melton House (site of), Melton	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: House	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Melton House was a large square two-storey house which lay immediately to the east of East Dale. It was built around 1830 by Mrs Ann Wilson who moved there from Melton Hill. On her death in 1855 it became the home of her sister Mrs A Reynolds, then Thomas Hearfield, a solicitor. Between the wars it was converted into bedsits and finally demolished in 1957 [1]. Mrs Wilson lived in the house with six servants in 1841 and seven in 1851 [2]. A large unnamed building with a walled garden (site 12) and a collection of two smaller buildings immediately to the south and a possible lodge on Melton Old Road is shown on the OS 1855 6" map [3]. "Melton House" is printed and shown on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [4] [5]. The site has now been developed by a housing estate and no remains are immediately apparent [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Neave, D &amp; Waterson, E 1988 <u>Lost Houses of East Yorkshire</u>, 48 (inc photo)</p> <p>[2] Allison, K J 1981 "Hull Gent seeks country residence 1750-1850. <u>East Yorkshire Local History Society</u>, 35</p> <p>[3] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239</p> <p>[4] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)</p> <p>[5] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)</p> <p>[6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 12
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97102652 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Walled garden (site of), Gibson Lane (west side), Melton	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: Walled garden	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>An approximately rectangular walled garden with buildings attached to the external southwest corner is shown on the OS 1855 6" and 1890 and 1910 25" maps in the corner of Melton Old Road and Gibson Lane [1]-[3]. This is associated with East Dale House which was located just to the west (site 11). The interior of the garden has been developed by modern housing and the majority of the associated features have been lost although the 3m high wall remains on the southern side [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)  [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)  [4] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 13
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 7615	NAR No: SE92NE11	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE976 273 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Roman burial and artefacts, Graystones Pit	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 5730 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Quarry	Height (OD): 45m

**Description of site**

Classification: Burial	Period: Roman
Form: Finds	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A Roman penannular brooch, a green glass bead and human remains were found in Graystones Pit in 1841. Now stored in Hull museum [1]. "Graystones Pit (Chalk)" is printed on OS 1855 6" map at the above NGR (site 14) [7]. The site is now a wooded and overgrown series of earthworks with no recognisable archaeological features [8].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] NAR record card SE92NE11 dated 26.1.70          [2] YAS record card 7537 dated 10.10.80          [3] Hull Museum record card          [4] Sheppard, T 1922 <u>Handbook to Hull and the East Riding</u>, 239          [5] VCH vol 2, 74          [6] <u>Transactions of the Hull Scientific &amp; Field Naturalists Club</u> 1918, vol 4, 319          [7] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239          [8] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 14
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 7615	NAR No: SE92NE11	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE976 273 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Graystones pit (disused), north end of Terrace Plantation	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 5730 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Quarry	Height (OD): 45m

**Description of site**

Classification: Quarry	Period: Post medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Graystones Pit (Chalk)" is printed on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. "Graystones Pit (Chalk)" is printed on the OS 1890 25" map [2]. In the 1773 enclosure award, two acres of land in the north of the township were allotted to the villagers for a chalk quarry called Greystones Pit. "Gravill Pitt" is printed on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan of the village [3]. The site is now a wooded and overgrown series of earthworks [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)  [3] 1773 Enclosure Award (HCRO)  [4] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 15
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE975 270 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Melton Hill Farm	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 4900 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 40m

**Description of site**

Classification: Farm	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Melton Hill Farm is shown as a collection of unnamed buildings on the OS 1855 6" map. The buildings are arranged in an "E" shape with the house positioned at the southern end of the central arm. There is also a walled enclosure to the rear [1]. Similarly shown on a 1857 plan of the village as part of the Whitaker estate [2]. Similarly shown but not named on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps although a tunnel linking the stables to Melton Hill House is shown and named [3] [4]. The eastern arm was formerly the coach house and stables associated with Melton Hill House and are listed buildings (site 16). The buildings were not inspected in detail [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] 1857 "Plan of an estate called Melton Hill... (HCRO)  [3] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)  [4] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)  [5] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE REF: 16
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 12222	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 6/88
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97502698 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Coach house and stables, Melton Hill Farm	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 4900 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 40m

**Description of site**

Classification: Coach house, Stables	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: LBII, Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The coach house and stables associated with Melton Hill House are listed buildings: "Coach-house and stables. Late 18th century; late 19th century extensive forming courtyard to rear. Brick, colour-washed, graduated slate roof. Main roof central 2-storey, single-bay block flanked to right and to left by lower 3-bay ranges, slightly recessed. Central block has carriage entrance under elliptical arch with impost band beneath a boarded taking-in door and eaves and: oversailing eaves to pediment. To right and left ranges are 3 round-headed blank arches each with a 4-pane window with a lower, linking light. Hipped roof. The carriageway through the building runs under a rendered brick groin vault of 3 bays on brick pilasters with caps. Boarded double stable doors to end bays of carriageway on both sides. Rear elevation: central bay similar but with flanking lean-to bays. Late 19th century additions of no special interest. This building was formerly the coach-house to Melton Hill (demolished)" [1]. An 1822 plan shows that this range contained stables, piggery, coach-houses etc and was connected to Melton Hill House by means of an underground tunnel (see also site 15) [2]. The building is as described although a section of the roof has recently collapsed [3].</p>	



References:

[1] 32nd List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 3.3.88, p62

[2] Waterson, E F V 1982 "Melton Hill House". The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, no 9 (inc plans)

[3] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE REF: 17
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 2862	NAR No: SE92NE4	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE975 268 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Anglo-Saxon burial and brooch, Melton Hill	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 6300 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Arable	Ground cover: Winter wheat	Height (OD): 50m

**Description of site**

Classification: Burial	Period: Anglo Saxon
Form: Finds	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>An Anglo Saxon inhumation burial together with a bead and a small penannular brooch was found at Melton Hill [1]-[5]. The site is now an arable field and no features were immediately apparent [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] NAR record card SE92NE4 dated 27.1.70</p> <p>[2] Sheppard, T 1907 "Notes on the more important archaeological discoveries in East Yorkshire". <u>Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society</u>, vol 14, 45-66 (esp p64)</p> <p>[3] Meaney, A 1964 <u>Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites</u>, 295</p> <p>[4] Loughlin, N &amp; Miller, K 1979 <u>A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside</u>, 37</p> <p>[5] YAS record card 7821 (undated)</p> <p>[6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 18
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 10212	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97562682 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Melton Hill House (site of)	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 45m

**Description of site**

Classification: House	Period: 18th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	

## Description:

Joseph Williamson, a leading Hull merchant, built Melton Hill House on some of his land in about 1780. The red brick building consisted of a flat fronted, two storeyed central block of five windows raised on a semi-basement, with a slate roof rising above a modillioned cornice and blocking course, and connected at its east and west ends by single storey ball-capped curtain walls to a pair of red brick outliers containing the offices. The house was designed to take advantage of its magnificent position and the principal rooms faced south over the Humber. The sale particulars of 1822 contain ground floor plans of the house and outbuildings; the house was described as commanding "an extensive and enhancing view scarcely equalled in any part of the Kingdom". The house had extensive parklands (over 100 acres) (site 20) and plantations but relatively small gardens. Rides and carriage-ways were created through the plantations and two summer houses were built (sites 31 and 32). There was a lodge (site 34) at the eastern entrance. Joseph Williamson died in 1785 and the house passed through successive generations, finally being occupied by James Wilson, a Hull merchant, in 1819. In 1822 the estate was bought by Charles Whitaker, merchant and twice mayor of Hull, for £28,000 and the house is shown on the estate plan of 1857. Following the death of Whitaker's widow the property was bought by the Bradleys in 1875. Between the wars the house was split into four parts and finally demolished in 1952 [1]. "Melton Hill" is printed on the OS 1855 6" map and shown as a large rectangular building with a "Summer House" immediately to the east (site 19) [5]. Similarly shown on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps, with the addition of an "Aviary" to the east [6] [7]. A modern bungalow now occupies the site and little of the former house remains except a few courses of brickwork [8].

## References:

- [1] Waterson, E F V 1982 "Melton Hill House". The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, no 9 (inc plans)
- [2] Neave, D & Waterson, E 1988 Lost Houses of East Yorkshire, 46-47 (inc photos and elevation drawing)
- [3] Allison, K J 1981 "Hull Gent seeks country residence 1750-1850. East Yorkshire Local History Society, 35
- [4] Alec-Smith, R A 1960 "A Review of the villages of Welton and Melton". The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, vol 5(1), 67-81 (esp pp73-75) (inc plans)
- [5] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239
- [6] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)
- [7] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)
- [8] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE REF: 19
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97592679 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Summer house (site of), east of Melton Hill House	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Garden	Height (OD): 42m

**Description of site**

Classification: Summer house	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Summer house" is printed and shown as a small circular building on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. Shown but not named on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. Not shown on a 1857 plan of the village as being part of the Whitaker estate [4]. No remains of this structure could be seen although the area was not investigated in detail [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239          [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)          [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)          [4] 1857 "Plan of an estate called Melton Hill... (HCRO)          [5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 20
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE977 269, SE975 266 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Parkland (site of), North and South Lawn	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 6300

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106, 98-99	Soils: 343h, 572o
Land use: Arable	Ground cover: Grass, winter wheat	Height (OD): 20-60m

**Description of site**

Classification: Parkland	Period: 18th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>In the mid 18th century Joseph Williamson owned much of the land in this area and was able to divert the main Hull Road to the south to follow its present alignment. In 1780 he started to build Melton Hill House in a prominent position overlooking the River Humber (site 18). This was surrounded by over 100 acres of parkland called North and South Lawn. He planted large numbers of trees to the east and north, making a walk and carriage drive which extended from the banks of the Humber through Long Plantation and Terrace Plantation to Melton Bottom [1]. The OS 1855 6" map names these two areas "The Lawn" and depicts numerous isolated and occasional clumps of trees, one called "Crow Wood" to the southwest part of South Lawn [5]. Similarly shown on the 1890 and 1910 25" maps although the areas are now called "North Lawn" and "South Lawn" [6] [7]. A 1947 aerial photograph shows both areas to be covered with well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks running approximately north-south (site 21) [8]. The two areas are now in arable production and, apart from a few isolated trees, no element of the parkland remains [9].</p>	

References:

- [1] Waterson, E F V 1982 "Melton Hill House". The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, no 9 (inc plans)
- [2] Neave, D & Waterson, E 1988 Lost Houses of East Yorkshire, 46-47 (inc photos and elevation drawing)
- [3] Allison, K J 1981 "Hull Gent seeks country residence 1750-1850. East Yorkshire Local History Society, 35
- [4] Alec-Smith, R A 1960 "A Review of the villages of Welton and Melton". The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, vol 5(1), 67-81 (esp pp73-75) (inc plans)
- [5] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239
- [6] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)
- [7] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)
- [8] AP CPE/UK/2043, 3199 (29.04.47) RCHME
- [9] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE REF: 21
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE977 269, SE975 266 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow (site of), North and South Lawn	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 6300

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106, 98-99	Soils: 343h, 572o
Land use: Arable	Ground cover: Grass, winter wheat	Height (OD): 20-60m

**Description of site**

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Medieval, Post medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 shows North Lawn and South Lawn to be covered with well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks running approximately north-south. These extend up to the parish boundary in the north and to the A64 in the south although the full length is broken by an east-west bank which runs across the centre of South Lawn. This probably represents an early field boundary. Some smaller enclosures containing ridge and furrow to the north of Home Farm can also be seen [1]. Elements of the ploughed out ridge and furrow can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1976 and 1989 [2] [3]. The east-west bank can also be seen on later aerial photographs which do not reveal any ridge and furrow [4]. The two areas are now in arable production and no earthworks can be seen on the surface of the fields apart from the east-west bank which survives as a slight terrace approximately 0.5m high [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP CPE/UK/2043, 3199 (29.04.47) RCHME  [2] AP CUC BZJ 1-3 &amp; 7-9 (00.07.76) CUC  [3] AP AJC 184, 3-5 (07.03.89) HCC SMR  [4] AP DLP V19740 (7.12.88) ACL  [5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	



SITE REF: 22
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE976 264 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Possible Romano-British settlement, South Lawn	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 6300 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106, 98-99	Soils: 343h, 572o
Land use: Arable	Ground cover: Grass, winter wheat	Height (OD): 20-40m

**Description of site**

Classification: Settlement	Period: Romano-British
Form: Cropmarks	Grade of site: High
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A cropmark complex on South Lawn is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1976. This comprises a major north-south triple-ditched linear feature with a number of enclosures or paddocks attached to the east side. Another secondary set of overlapping enclosures can be seen to the east, possibly associated with an east-west linear feature [1]. Other aerial photographs taken in 1989 showed some elements of the site [2]. Aerial photographs taken in 1992 revealed further cropmarks nearer Home Farm. These comprised an east-west double-ditched linear feature with an enclosure abutting the northern site [3]. The alignments and characteristics of the cropmark features suggest that this site is probably a major Romano-British ladder settlement [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP CUC BZJ 1-3 &amp; 7-9 (00.07.76) CUC  [2] AP AJC 184, 3-5 (07.03.89) HCC SMR  [3] AP HAP 92/4, 9-11 (06.07.92) HCC SMR  [4] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE REF: 23
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 8241	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97262649-SE97902634 linear	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Course of Melton Old Road, South Lawn	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 6300 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 572o
Land use: Arable	Ground cover: Grass, winter wheat	Height (OD): 20m

**Description of site**

Classification: Road	Period: Post medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Before enclosure in 1773, the road from Ferriby to Melton ran from the present Melton Hill East Lodge, through what is now part of the lawn of Melton Hill, up to a point near the Melton pond. Its site may still be traced through the lawn as it is slightly raised above the level of the land south of it" [1]. No trace of the former road can be seen on an aerial photograph taken in 1947 [5]. Ploughing has meant that the course of the road cannot now be seen, either as an earthwork or as soil/crop discolouration [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Waterson, E F V 1982 "Melton Hill House". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, no 9</p> <p>[2] Alcc-Smith, R A 1960 "A Review of the villages of Welton and Melton". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, vol 5(1), 67-81 (esp p70)</p> <p>[3] Thompson, T 1869 <u>History of Welton</u>, 72</p> <p>[4] YAS record card 7826 (undated)</p> <p>[5] AP CPE/UK/2043, 3199 (29.04.47) RCHME</p> <p>[6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 24
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97302645 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Home Farm, Melton Old Road (north side)	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 572o
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: Farm	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A complex of unnamed buildings is shown on the OS 1855 6" map comprising two long ranges on the north and east sides of a central enclosure, with a smaller range on the west side. The house with a garden enclosure is positioned at the west end of the north range [1]. Similarly shown on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps although a shorter central range now extends into the courtyard and the house is detached [2] [3]. An isolated single storey building is shown on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan owned by Joseph Williamson [4]. Also depicted on the 1857 plan of the village as forming part of the Whitaker estate [5]. This is an impressive set of buildings. The house has a double pile plan and is of brick in English Garden Wall bond, 2-storeys with 3 bays to each elevation, with a low hipped pantile roof. The main (west) elevation contains two 16-pane sash windows at first floor level with a smaller 12-pane sash window in the central bay. Similar on the ground floor although a modern door with overlight is centrally placed. The south elevation has six 16-pane sash windows, three to each level. All the windows are slightly recessed with stone sills and brick lintels. The extensive outbuildings and additions to rear were not inspected [6].</p>	

References:

- [1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239
- [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)
- [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)
- [4] 1773 Enclosure plan (HCRO)
- [5] 1857 "Plan of an estate called Melton Hill... (HCRO)
- [6] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE REF: 25
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 5797	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 6/90
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97212637 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Coach house, west of Melton Grange	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology: LC	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: Coach house	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: LBII, Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The Coach House associated with Melton Grange (site 26) is a listed building: "Coach house. Late 18th century or early 19th century. Brick and limestone rubble, colour-washed, pantiled roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays. Ground floor: boarded door to bay 1, double boarded carriage doors under segmental arch to bay 2, sash with sill and glazing bars to bay 3, small boarded door with overlight to bay 4, and sash with sill and glazing bars to bay 5. First floor: 4-light window with glazing bars over carriage entrance, flanked by louvred openings under a single segmental arch. 4 small louvred openings with sills to outer bays. All openings under segmental brick arches. Hipped roof with crested ridge tiles" [1]. This building is not shown on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan of the village [2]. The building was not inspected in detail [3].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 32nd List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 3.3.88, p63</p> <p>[2] 1773 Enclosure plan (HCRO)</p> <p>[3] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 26
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 5804	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 6/89
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97232636 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Melton Grange	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology: LC	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 17m

**Description of site**

Classification: House	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: LBII, Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	

## Description:

A farmhouse at Melton was rebuilt by John Boynton, in about 1745 and was sold to William Welfitt, a Hull merchant, in 1748. It then passed through the hands of several Hull merchants, finally to John Banks, Hull grocer, in 1762. On his death in 1798 it was left to John Sagg, from whom it descended to Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Waltham (d. about 1852). It was later enlarged. Amongst others, the house was occupied by Andrew Reynolds, a Hull barrister, from at least 1831 to 1846 and by Thomas Paget, vicar of Welton, who had five servants in 1851 [1]. Shown as a single storey building on the 1773 pre-enclosure plan of the village owned by John Banks [2]. "Melton Grange" is printed on the OS 1855 6" map and shown as a large building with associated outbuildings and a "Summer House" (site 28) and walled garden (site 27) to the east [3]. The main house and coach house (site 25) to the west are listed buildings, the former first listed on 7.2.68: "House. Mid 18th century, possibly with earlier origins. Rear wing modelled in Gothick style: early 19th century. Brick, colour-washed, with stone dressings and pantiled roofs. Main range of 2 storeys, 3 bays with rear range. Centre bay breaks forward slightly to glazed and panelled door under fanlight with radial glazing in pilastered doorcase flanked to right and to left by small canted bay windows with sashes with glazing bars. First-floor band. First floor: 3 sashes with sills and glazing bars under flat gauged brick arches. Dentilled brick eave cornice: coped gables on shaped kneelers. End stacks. Rear range: 2 storeys, 4 windows. To left, a projecting gabled porch with boarded door in round-headed opening under a dripmould. Raised coped gable. To right are two 3-light casements with sills under hoodmoulds. First floor: alternating 2- and 3-light casements with sills under hoodmoulds. End and axial stacks, raised coped gables" [4]. The house was not inspected in detail [5].

## References:

- [1] Allison, K J 1981 "Hull Gent seeks country residence 1750-1850. East Yorkshire Local History Society, 35
- [2] 1773 Enclosure plan (HCRO)
- [3] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239
- [4] 32nd List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 3.3.88, p62
- [5] E Dennison AWP site visit

<b>SITE REF: 27</b>
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97302638 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Walled garden, east of Melton Grange	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Garden	Height (OD): 19m

**Description of site**

Classification: Walled garden	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A walled garden is shown on the OS 1855 6" map as a roughly rectangular enclosure with a pump in the centre and an unnamed building in the north west corner [1]. Also shown on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. The enclosure walls are still intact and the interior still appears to be used as a garden, although it is mostly grass and overgrown in parts [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239          [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)          [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)          [4] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	



SITE REF: 28
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11544	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97332634 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Summer house (site of), east of Melton Grange	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512b
Land use: Roughland	Ground cover: Roughland	Height (OD): 18m

**Description of site**

Classification: Summer house	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Summer house" is printed and shown as a small circular building on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. A circular unnamed structure is shown on the later OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. No sign of the summer house could be seen although the area of roughland was not investigated in detail [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239          [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(5)          [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(5)          [4] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 29
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97452630 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow, west of Brickyard Lane	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS): 3600 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 512h
Land use: Roughland	Ground cover: Grass	Height (OD): 15-18m

**Description of site**

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Medieval, Post medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 shows the field to the west of Brickyard Lane to be covered with well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks running approximately north-south [1]. These features are still visible in a field of long grass which does not appear to be grazed. The ridges survive up to 0.5m high [2].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP CPE/UK/2043, 3199 (29.04.47) RCHME</p> <p>[2] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 30
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 8240	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE977 270 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Possible prehistoric or Saxon camp, Melton Hill	
Parish: North Ferriby	Extent of site (OS): 7200 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Arable	Ground cover: Winter wheat	Height (OD): 60m

**Description of site**

Classification: ?Enclosure, ?Hillfort	Period: ?Anglo Saxon, ?Prehistoric
Form: Circumstantial feature, Earthwork, Soilmark	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: F Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Traces of camps, possibly of the Saxon chief Ella, are found at Ferriby mound, just north of Melton Hill House ... Some of these camping grounds or earthworks may be British works, but most are Saxon or Scandinavian. They seem frequently to consist merely of the top of some natural elevation of which advantage has been more steeply scarped, so as to form a vantage ground to troops stationed on the top, which frequently has been levelled to form a camping ground, as ... in front of Melton Hill Plantation [1]. An aerial photograph taken in 1988 shows this area to be ploughed and two parallel soilmarks aligned with the parish boundary can be seen [2]. There is a definite earthwork defining an approximate semi-circular terraced area with the long axis formed by the edge of Terrace Plantation. It is uncertain however as to whether this is a natural or man-made feature but it is interesting to note that the parish and township boundary bends at this point, putting the terrace in North Ferriby parish [4]. Until further archaeological investigation is carried out, a medium grade of importance has to be assigned to this site [5]."</p>	

References:

- [1] Thompson, T 1869 History of Welton, 155 & 159
- [2] YAS record card 7813 (undated)
- [3] AP DLP V19740 (7.12.88) ACL
- [4] E Dennison AWP site visit 23.10.92
- [5] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE REF: 31
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11540	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97792695 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Summer house (site of), Terrace Plantation, northeast of Melton Hill House	
Parish: North Ferriby	Extent of site (OS): 7900 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Woodland	Ground cover: Woodland	Height (OD): 62m

**Description of site**

Classification: Summer house	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Summer house" is printed and shown as a small circular building on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. Shown on a 1857 plan of the village as forming part of the Whitaker estate [2]. Shown but not named on the later OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps and is linked to another summer house (site 32) by a path which ran along the western edge of Terrace Plantation [3] [4]. This was a timber built pagoda. A contemporary photograph shows it to have been of two storeys, possibly hexagonal in shape. The lower floor was open to the south west with seating, the upper floor was a single room with large windows with a wooden external stair for access [5]. Nothing now apparently remains although the dense undergrowth of Terrace Plantation makes any identification difficult [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239          [2] 1857 "Plan of an estate called Melton Hill... (HCRO)          [3] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)          [4] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)          [5] Waterson, E F V 1982 "Melton Hill House". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, no 9 (inc photograph)          [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 32
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11541	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97762683 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Summer house (site of), Terrace Plantation, east of Melton Hill House	
Parish: North Ferriby	Extent of site (OS): 7900 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Woodland	Ground cover: Woodland	Height (OD): 58m

**Description of site**

Classification: Summer house	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Summer house" is printed and shown as a small circular building on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. Shown on a 1857 plan of the village as forming part of the Whitaker estate [2]. Shown but not named on the later OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps and is linked to another summer house (site 31) by a path which ran along the western edge of Terrace Plantation [3] [4]. A visitor in 1841 describes the summer house as being an embattled stone building [5]. Nothing now apparently remains although the dense undergrowth of Terrace Plantation makes any identification difficult [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239</p> <p>[2] 1857 "Plan of an estate called Melton Hill... (HCRO)</p> <p>[3] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)</p> <p>[4] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)</p> <p>[5] Waterson, E F V 1982 "Melton Hill House". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, no 9</p> <p>[6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 33
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97902673 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Chalk pit (disused), Terrace Plantation	
Parish: North Ferriby	Extent of site (OS): 7900 (part)

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Woodland	Ground cover: Woodland	Height (OD): 50m

**Description of site**

Classification: Quarry	Period: Post medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Chalk pit" is printed on the OS 185 6" and 1890 25" maps and is shown as a deep cutting with a track leading into it from the south [1] [2]. "Old Chalk Pit" is printed on the OS 1910 25" map although is similarly shown [3]. This area is now wooded and forms part of Terrace Plantation although the quarry remains as a substantial earthwork feature [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)  [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)  [4] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 34
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11542	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SF97872634 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Melton Hill Lodge	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 572o
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height (OD): 25m

**Description of site**

Classification: Lodge	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Lodge" and "Cistern" is printed on the OS 1855 6" map and shown as a square building with a small detached outhouse [1]. "Lodge" is printed and shown as a roughly rectangular building on the OS 1890 and 1910 25" maps [2] [3]. Sometime after 1822 the east drive to Melton Hill House was altered to cut across the South Lawn and the lodge was built. Modernisation between 1959 and 1961 has removed most of it's original features [4] [5]. The building was not inspected in detail [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239  [2] OS 1890 25" map sheet 239(6)  [3] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)  [4] Waterson, E F V 1982 "Melton Hill House". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, no 9  [5] Alcc-Smith, R A 1960 "A Review of the villages of Welton and Melton". <u>The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire</u>, vol 5(1), 67-81 (photographs)  [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	



SITE REF: 35
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97922635 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Pillar (site of) east of Melton Hill Lodge	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 5720
Land use: Woodland	Ground cover: Woodland	Height (OD): 25m

**Description of site**

Classification: Boundary marker	Period: Post medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Pillar" is marked on the OS 1855 6" map but its location cannot specifically be identified but it is possible that it marks the parish and township boundary [1]. Not shown on the OS 1910 25" map although a bench mark is marked in the approximate position [2]. No sign remains of this feature and it is possible that it was removed during recent road improvements [3].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239</p> <p>[2] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)</p> <p>[3] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 36
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 11543	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97572630 accurate	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Mile stone (site of), A63 (south side)	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 98-99	Soils: 572o
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height (OD): 21m

**Description of site**

Classification: Mile stone	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"M.S. Hull 9 South Cave 5" is printed and shown on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. "Old M.S." is printed on the OS 1910 25" map [2]. No sign remains and it is possible that it was removed during recent road improvements [3].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239</p> <p>[2] OS 1910 25" map sheet 239(6)</p> <p>[3] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE REF: 37
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE983 273 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Unclassified cropmarks, east of Terrace Plantation	
Parish: North Ferriby	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 571r
Land use: Arable	Ground cover:	Height (OD): 65-85m

**Description of site**

Classification: ?Trackway	Period: ?Romano-British
Form: Cropmark	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A series of cropmarks defining a double ditched trackway with associated field ditches on both sides, together with a possible large quarry pit, have been seen on aerial photographs. Further trackways and ditch system fragments lie to the south-west, one north-south trackway being very irregularly laid out [1]. Until further archaeological investigation is carried out, a medium grade of importance has to be assigned to this site. This site was not visited [2].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Loughlin, N &amp; Miller, K 1979 <u>A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside</u>, 32</p> <p>[2] Pers comm F Dennison AWP</p>	

<b>SITE REF: 38</b>
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**Concordance details**

SMR No: 9213	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE981 265 centred	Map: SE92NE
Site name & location: Park Field, east of Terrace Plantation	
Parish: North Ferriby	Extent of site (OS): 0049

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology: 106	Soils: 343h
Land use: Arable	Ground cover: Winter wheat	Height (OD): 30-65m

**Description of site**

Classification: Park	Period: Post medieval
Form: Field name	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 23.10.92	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Park Field" is printed on the OS 1855 6" map [1]. It is possible that this name relates to a medieval deer park but it is more likely to be associated with the grounds of the large house which lies immediately to the east or the adjoining South Lawn to the west [2]. No features are visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1947 [3].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1855 6" map sheet 239</p> <p>[2] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p> <p>[3] AP CPE/UK/2048, 9800 (29.04.47) RCHME</p>	

SITE REF: 39
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**Concordance details**

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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**Location information**

NGR: SE97 26 uncertain	Map: SE92NF
Site name & location: Chapel (site of), Melton	
Parish: Welton	Extent of site (OS):

**Physical characteristics**

Drift geology:	Solid geology:	Soils:
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height (OD):

**Description of site**

Classification: Chapel	Period: Medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A chapel at Melton, dedicated to St James, was founded in 1317 by William de Melton who was Archbishop of York between 1315 and 1340. In 1444 John Brompton left 3s 4d in his will for its upkeep and adornment [1]. The exact location of the chapel is not known although it is reputed to lie in the area of the village pond [2].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Thompson, T 1869 <u>Researches into the History of Welton and its neighbourhood...</u>, 43 &amp; 93-97</p> <p>[2] YAS record card 7827 (unlocated)</p>	

**APPENDIX 1/2: LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED****1. Map and plans**

Note: only those maps and plans relevant to this study are listed, it is not intended to be an exhaustive list of maps and plans of each parish or township. All maps and plans are held in the HCRO unless otherwise stated.

**a) Estate, tithe and other maps**

1773	Melton enclosure award	C/24
1822	The Williamson estate	DD/HB/28/5
no date (c1857)	Plan of the Melton Hill Estate situate at the township of Melton and parish of Welton and in the township and parish of North Ferriby in the East Riding of the County of York.	DDX/202/51(1)
1857	Plan of an estate called Melton Hill situate in the township of Melton and parish of Welton in the East Riding of the County of York belonging to the executors of the late Charles Whitaker Esq.	DD/HB/28/10

**b) Ordnance Survey maps**

The following Ordnance Survey maps were available:

**OS 6" map sheets**

239 1855 edition

**OS 25" map sheets**

239(5) 1890 and 1910 editions

239(6) 1890 and 1910 editions

**c) Aerial photographs****Obliques**

Date	Sortie Number	Scale	Quality	Held
09.07.74	NMR 742, 5-6		AA	RCHME
02.08.74	NMR 771, 302		AA	RCHME
00.07.76	CUC BZJ 1-3, 7-9		AA	CUC
20.07.76	NMR 968, 351-352		AA	RCHME

## Vertical

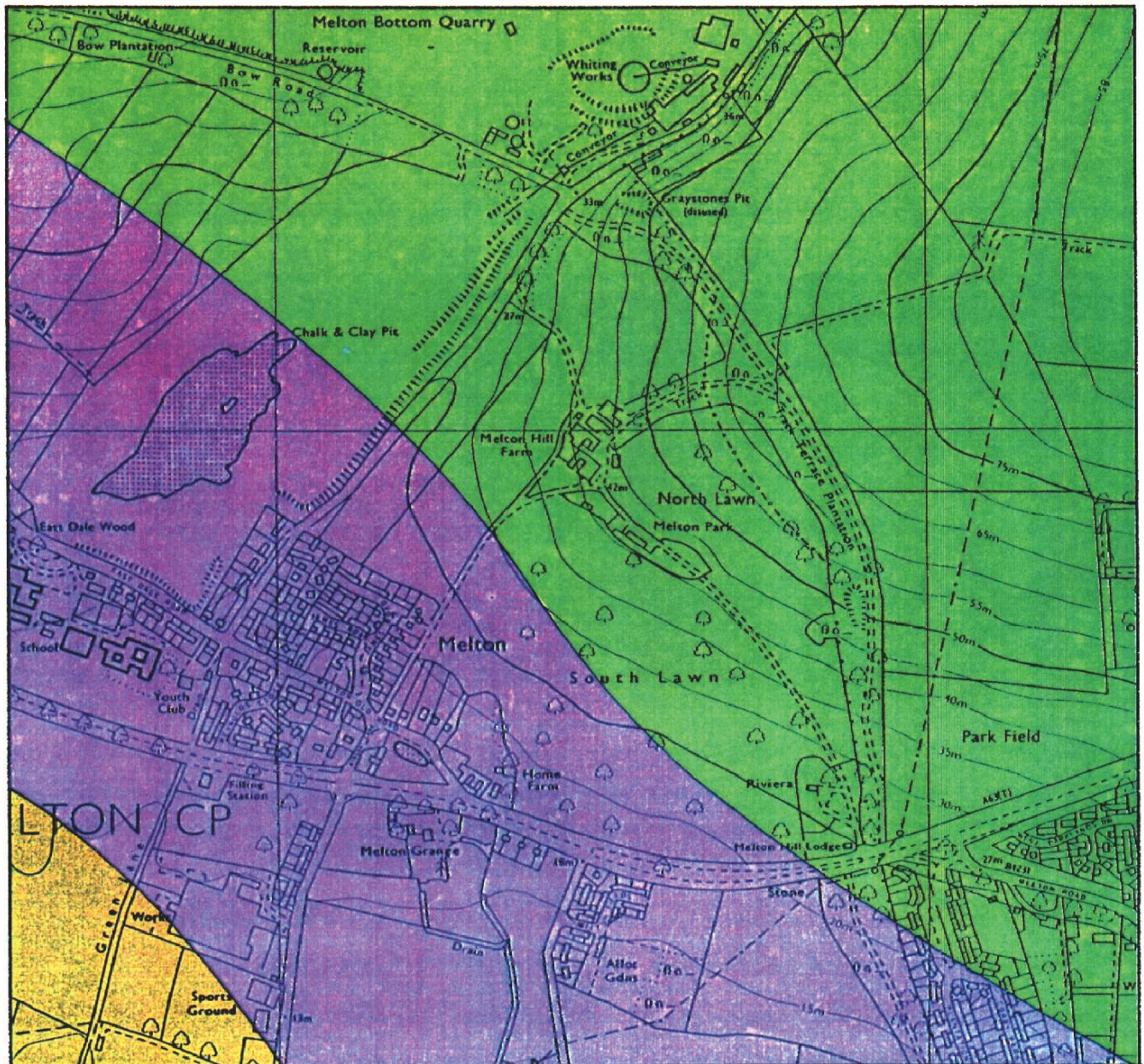
Date	Sortie Number	Scale	Quality	Held
13.04.45	106G/LA/215	11200	AC	RCHME
21.09.46	CPE/UK/1748	10000	AC	RCHME
29.04.47	CPE/UK/2048	9800	AB	RCHME
16.04.48	CPE/UK/2594	28000	AA	RCHME
21.09.48	541/170	9960	AA	RCHME
26.10.48	541/189	10000	AA	RCHME
12.08.53	58/1206	20000	BB	RCHME
27.03.56	82/1376	10000	AB	RCHME
14.08.58	58/2537	10000	BB	RCHME
07.07.58	58/2496	9200	BB	RCHME
25.02.76	MAL/76007	10000	AA	RCHME
25.02.76	MAL/76008	10000	AA	RCHME

Quality is shown as a two-letter key; the first letter refers to the quality of the photograph (A = excellent, B = moderate) while the second letter refers to the conditions under which the photograph was taken (A = excellent, B = slight cloud/haze, C = moderate cloud/haze).

## Abbreviations


ACL	Acer Consultants Limited
AJC	Anthony J Crawshaw
CUC	Cambridge University, Committee for Aerial Archaeology
DLP	David Lee Photography Limited
HCC SMR	Humberside County Council Sites and Monuments Record
HCRO	Humberside County Record Office
NMR	National Monuments Record
YAS	Yorkshire Archaeological Society



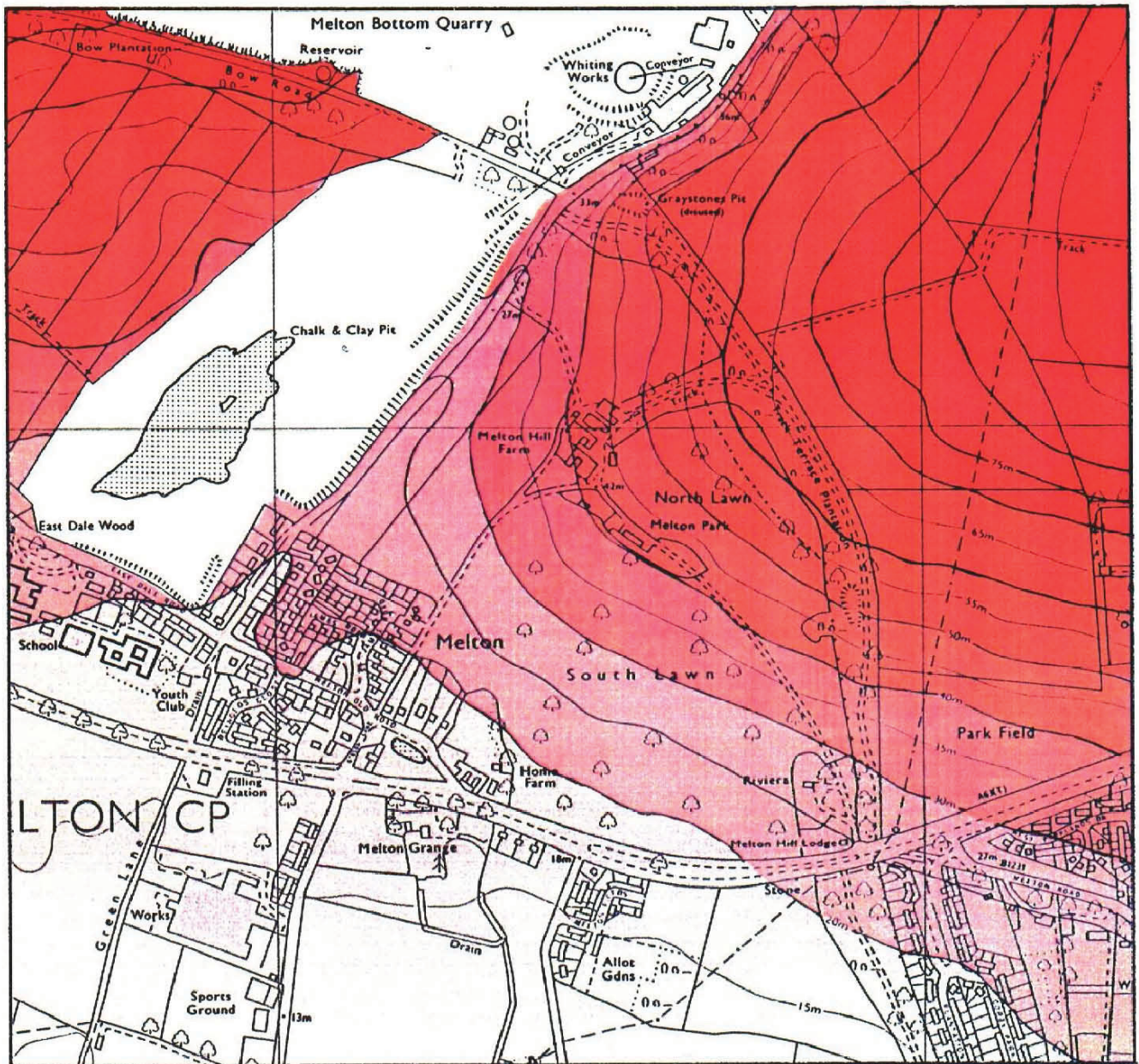


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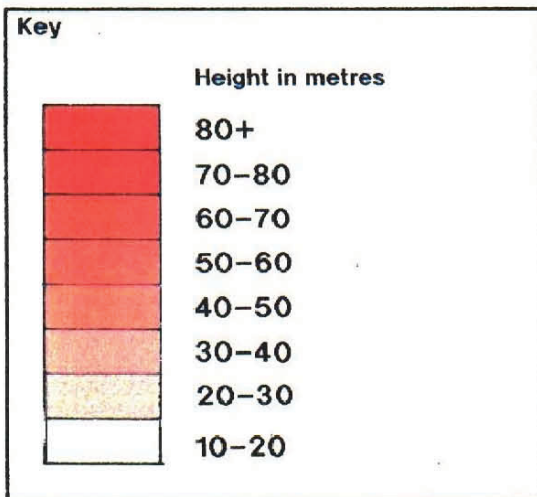
<p><b>Key</b></p> <p>106 CHALK</p> <p>98-9 CLAYS</p> <p>96 CORNBRAsh</p>	<p><b>Project</b></p> <p><b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Title</b></p> <p><b>SOLID GEOLOGY</b></p> <hr/> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Scale</b></td> <td><b>Dwg</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1:10,000</td> <td>FIG 4</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Dwg</b>	1:10,000	FIG 4	 <p><b>ANTHONY WALKER AND PARTNERS</b></p>
<b>Scale</b>	<b>Dwg</b>					
1:10,000	FIG 4					





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Project	
<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>	
Title	
<b>TOPOGRAPHY</b>	
Scale	Dwg
<b>1:10,000</b>	<b>FIG 3</b>

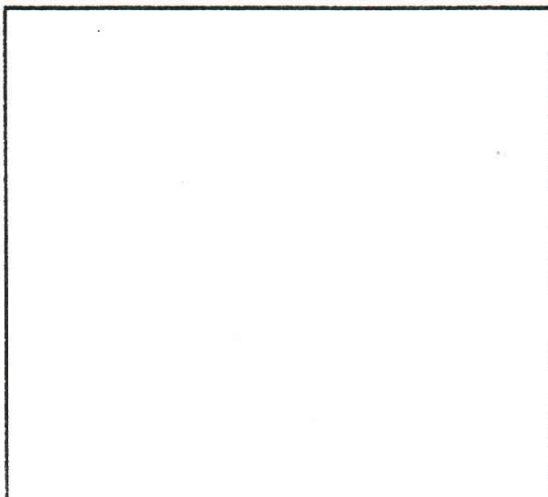
**ANTHONY  
WALKER  
AND PARTNERS**





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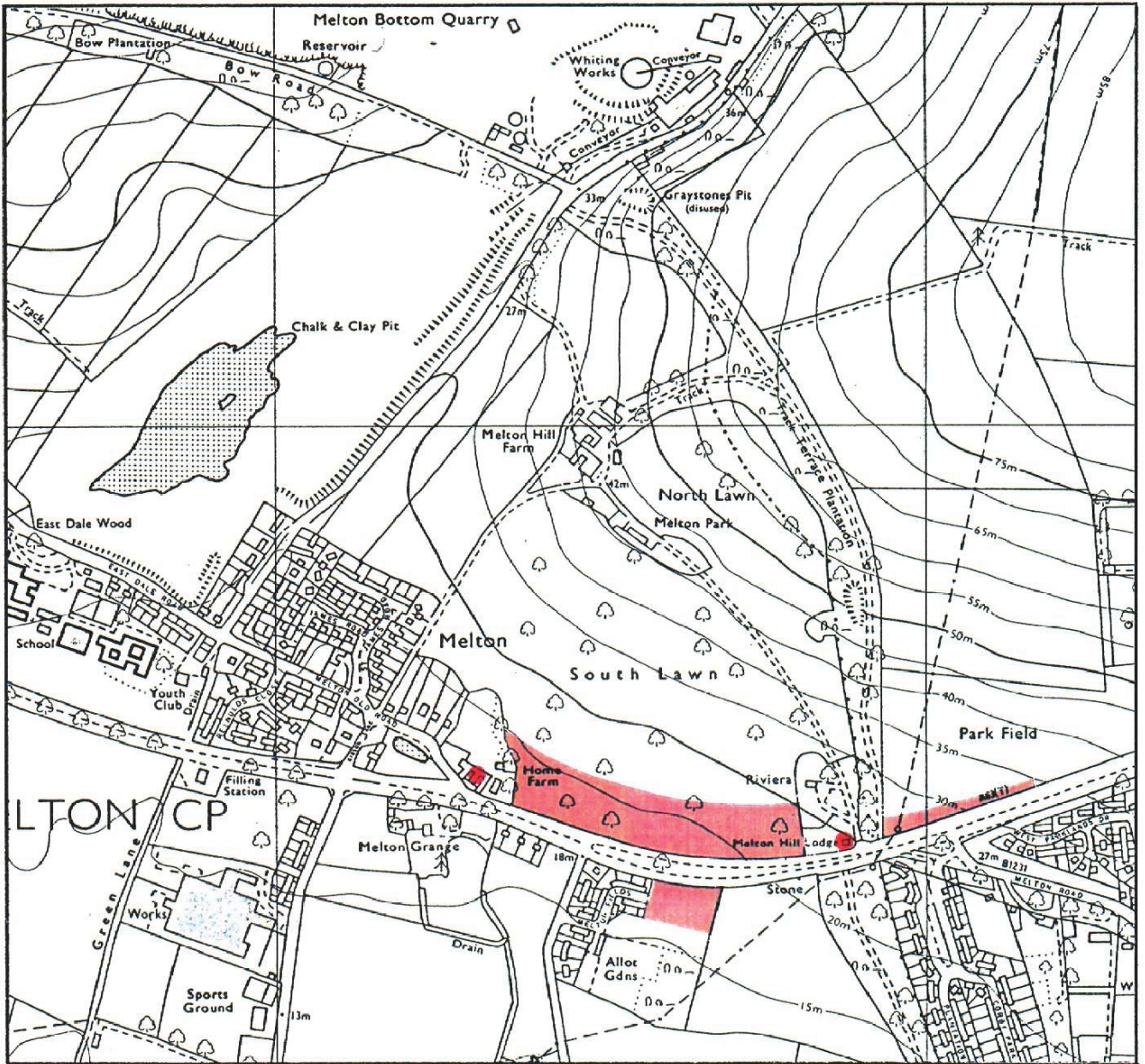
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Project	
<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>	
Title	
<b>LOCATION PLAN</b>	
Scale	Dwg
<b>1:50,000</b>	<b>FIG 1</b>



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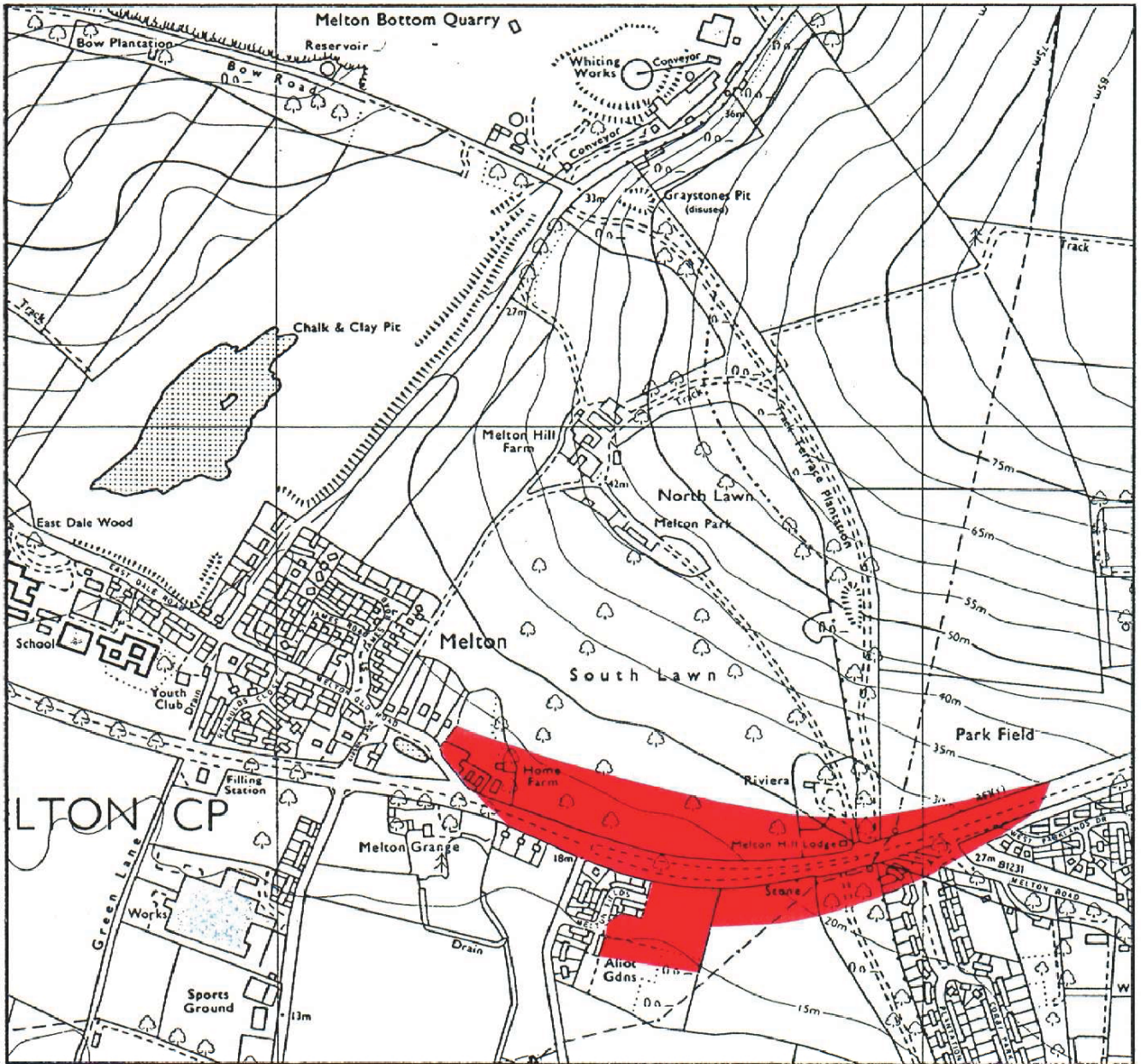
Key	
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	<b>BUILDING RECORDING</b>

<b>Project</b>	
<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>	
<b>Title</b>	
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
<b>Scale</b>	<b>Dwg</b>
<b>1:10,000</b>	<b>FIG 14</b>



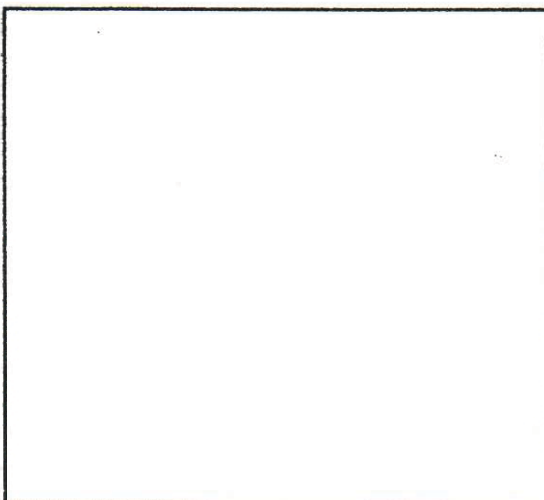
**ANTHONY  
WALKER  
AND PARTNERS**





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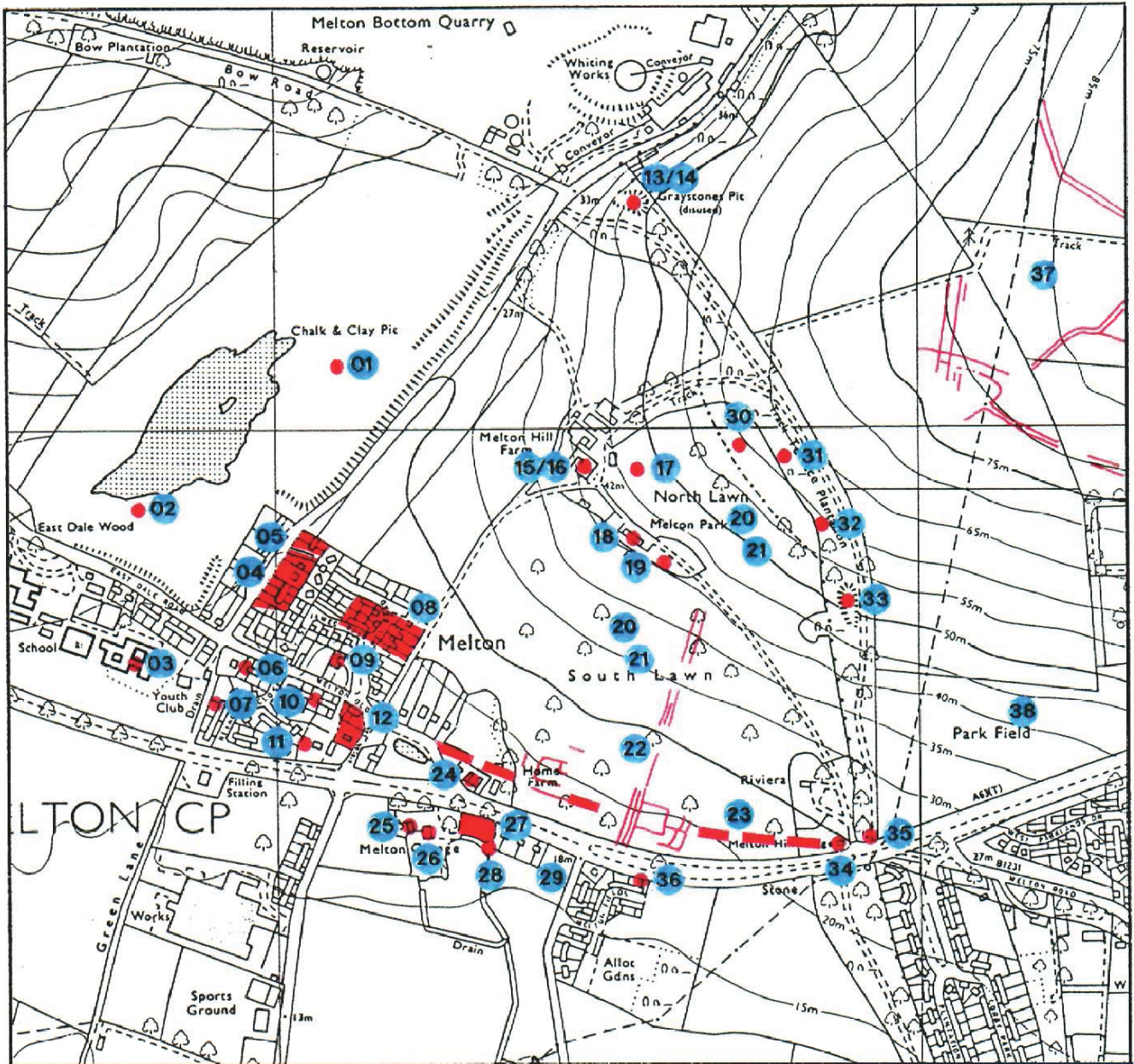
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Project	
<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>	
Title	
<b>AREA OF PROPOSED WORKS</b>	
Scale	Dwg
<b>1:10,000</b>	<b>FIG 13</b>

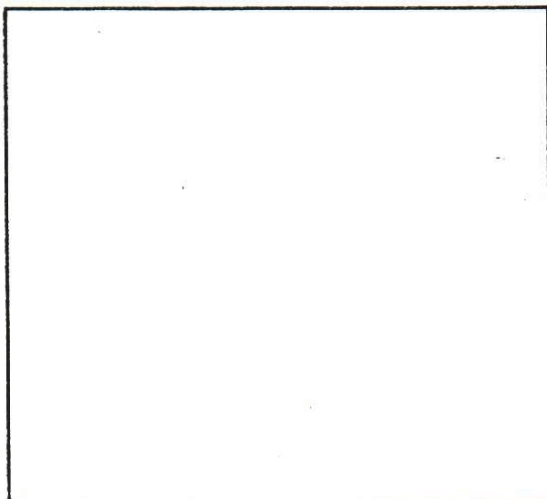
**ANTHONY  
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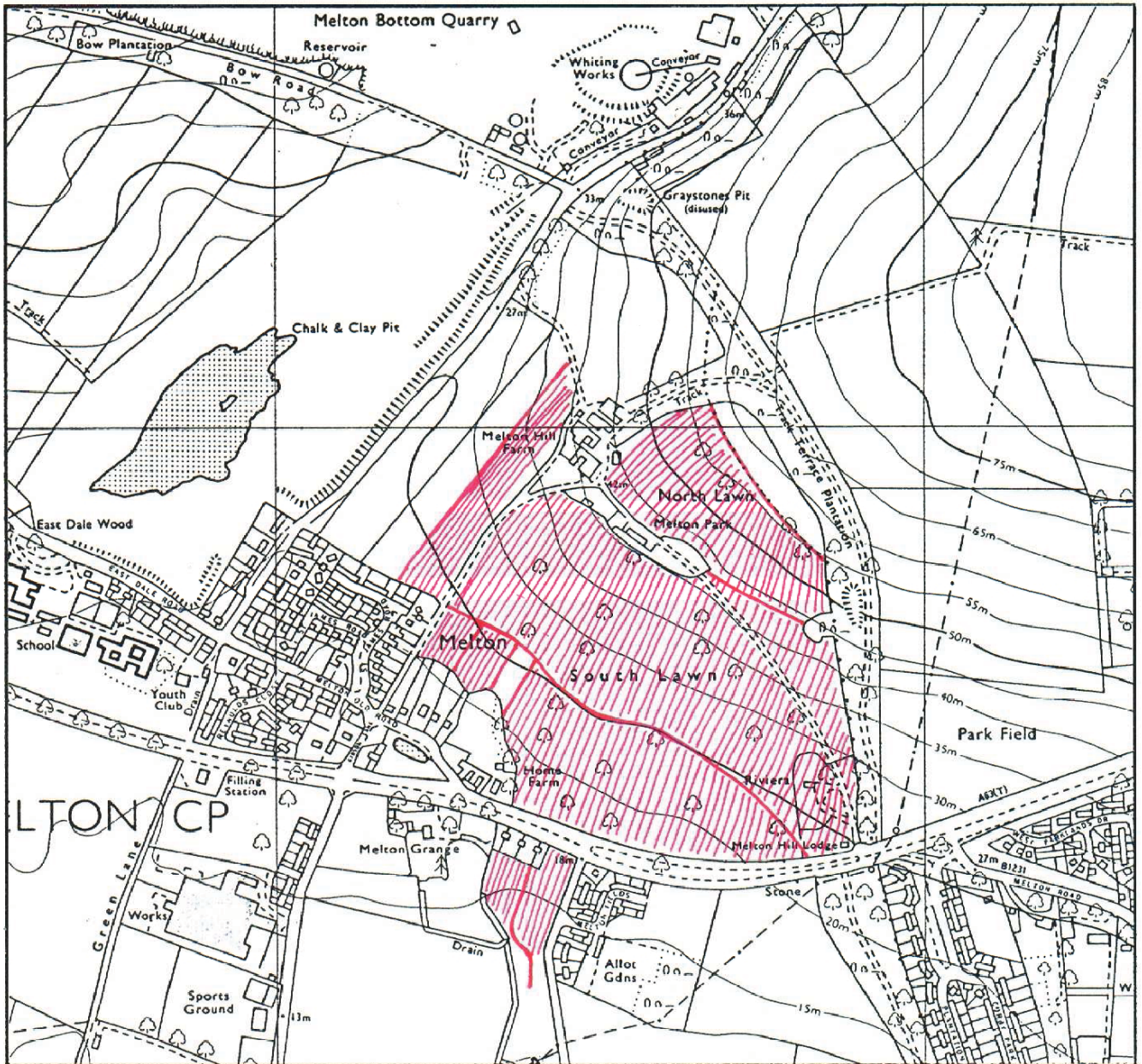
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Project	
<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>	
Title	
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES</b>	
Scale	Dwg
<b>1:10,000</b>	<b>FIG 12</b>

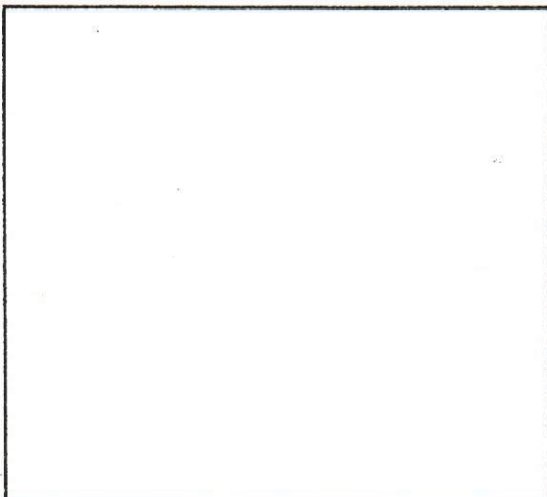
**ANTHONY  
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AND PARTNERS**





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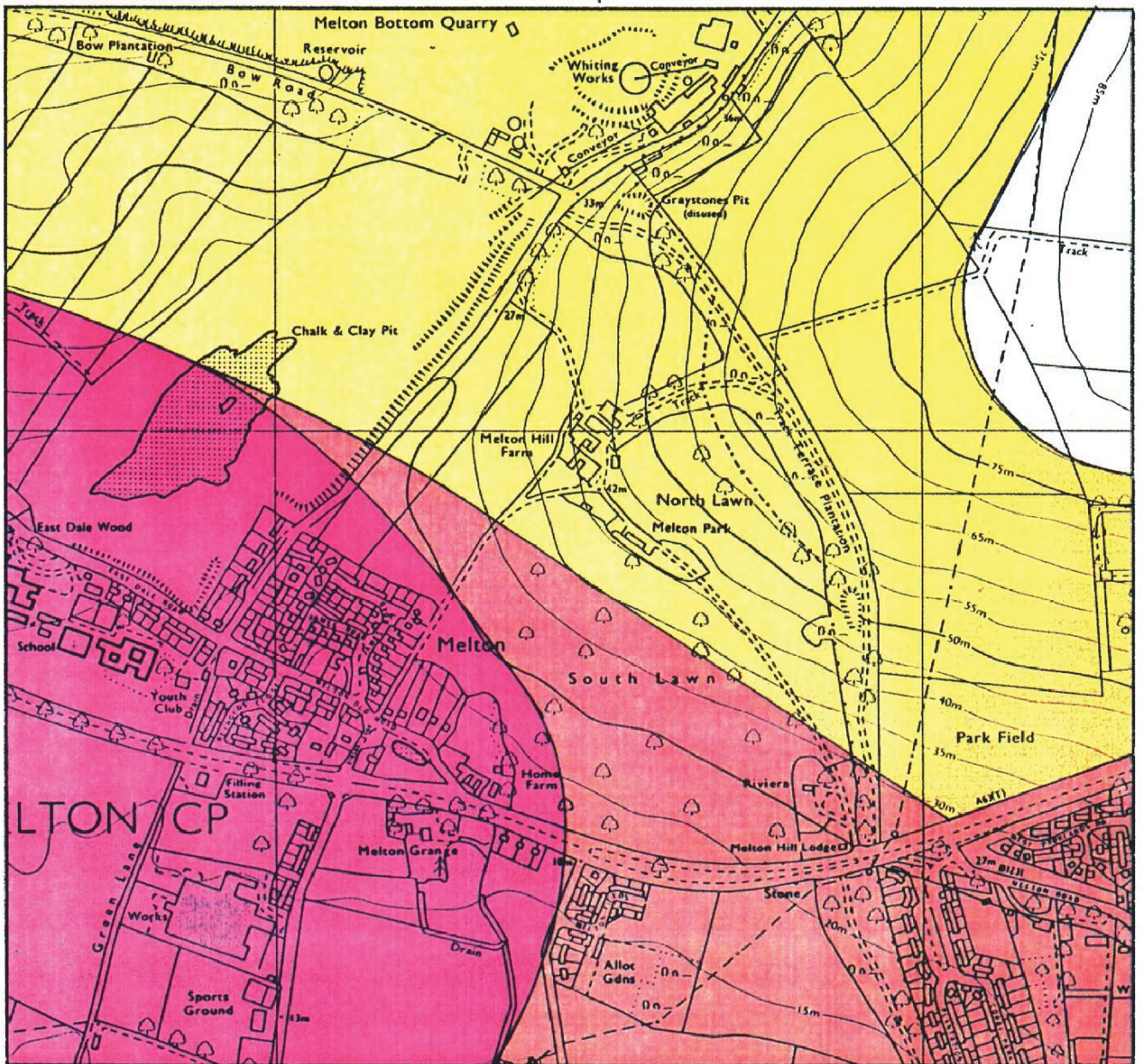
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Project	
<b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>	
Title	
<b>RIDGE AND FURROW</b>	
Scale	Dwg
<b>1:10,000</b>	<b>FIG 11</b>


**ANTHONY  
WALKER  
AND PARTNERS**



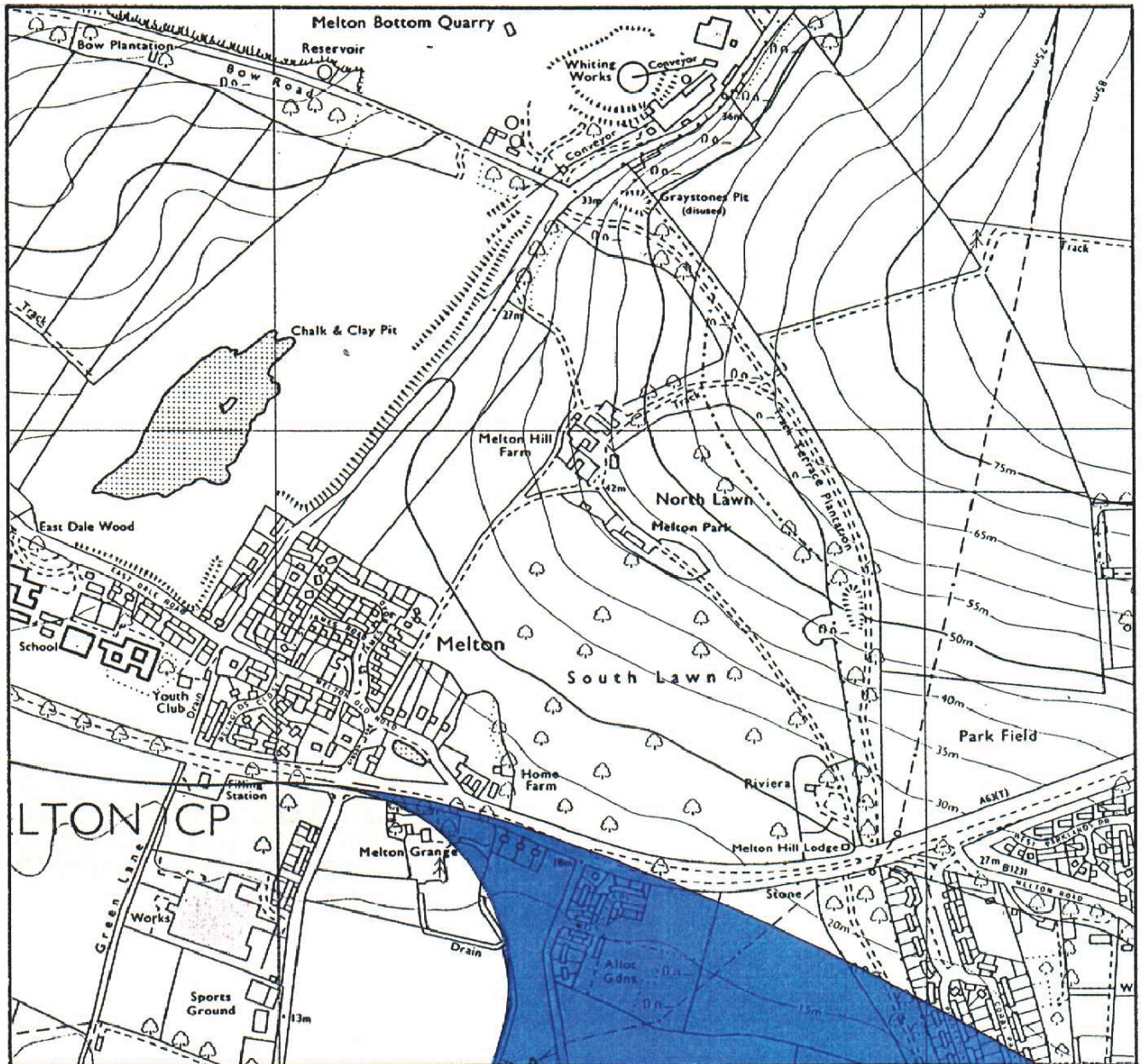


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<p><b>Key</b></p> <p><b>343h</b> BROWN RENDZINAS</p> <p><b>512b</b> GLEYIC BROWN CALCAREOUS EARTHS</p> <p><b>571r</b> ARGILLIC BROWN EARTHS</p> <p><b>572o</b> STAGNOGLEYIC ARGILLIC BROWN EARTHS</p>	<p><b>Project</b></p> <p><b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Title</b></p> <p><b>SOILS</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Scale</b>      <b>Dwg</b></p> <p><b>1:10,000</b>      <b>FIG 6</b></p>	 <p><b>ANTHONY WALKER AND PARTNERS</b></p>
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<b>Key</b>   <b>LACUSTRINE CLAYS</b>   <b>BOULDER CLAY AND MORAINIC DRIFT</b>	<b>Project</b>  <b>A63 MELTON GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION</b>		  <b>ANTHONY WALKER AND PARTNERS</b>
	<b>Title</b>  <b>DRIFT GEOLOGY</b>		
	<b>Scale</b>  <b>1:10,000</b>	<b>Dwg</b>  <b>FIG 5</b>	