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## **Hensall Barrier Bank North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Report no. 2424

January 2013



Client: Royal Haskoning DHV



# Hensall Barrier Bank, North Yorkshire

## Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

### *Summary*

*An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken on land to the north of Hensall, North Yorkshire. The assessment was undertaken in advance of flood alleviation works including the raising of an existing embankment called Sea Bank, which may date to at least the early 19th-century, and the construction of a new section of embankment at its southern end. Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age or Roman period field system are situated within a field crossed by the proposed line of the new embankment, and there is a potential for sub-surface archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period surviving on the higher ground around Hensall.*



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## Report Information

Client: Royal Haskoning DHV  
Address: Marlborough House, Marlborough Crescent, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4EE  
Report Type: Desk-based Assessment  
Location: Hensall  
County: North Yorkshire  
Grid Reference: SE 5950 2442  
Period(s) of activity: Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval  
Report Number: 2424  
Project Number: 4018  
Site Code: HNY12  
Date of report: January 2013  
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Photography: Marina Rose BSc  
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Authorisation for  
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ISOQAR ISO 9001:2008  
Cert. No. 125QM8003

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## 1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Royal Haskoning DHV on behalf of the Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land north of Hensall, North Yorkshire. This assessment was undertaken in advance of works required to maintain the present flood alleviation works in response to the expected increase of subsidence following mining works. The proposed works comprise:

- Raising a 1.2km stretch of Sea Bank up to 4.4m
- Raising the washland banks and barrier bank on the River Aire by 0.25m (pre-subsidence levels)
- construction of a new 750m length of embankment
- construction of a new 60m long outfall structure through the new embankment
- raising a section of road at Ings Lane
- rebuilding the bridge over the Ings and Tetherings Drain
- construction of temporary defences to protect properties in Dove Cote Gardens
- construction of a 10m wide access road and a compound to the north of Wand Lane

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within 1.5km of the centre of the proposed development site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 128).

### Site location and topography

The village of Hensall is located approximately 8.5km south of Selby and 9km east of Knottingley (Fig 1). The proposed development site is situated approximately 800m to the north of the village, centred on SE 5950 2442 (Fig. 2). The site is situated within the flood plain of the river Aire, consisting of level, low-lying ground at a height of approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum (OD), rising slightly to the south towards the village. The land in the proposed development site is in agricultural use as both arable and pasture (see Plates 1 to 7). The study area includes the villages of Hensall and Temple Hirst.

### Geology and soils

The bedrock geology underlying the study area comprises Sherwood Sandstone Group. Along the river Aire, these are overlaid by superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluviums (BGS 2012). In the south of the study area, around the settlement of Hensall, the solid geology is overlaid by Lacustrine Beach sand and gravel deposits, while the superficial deposits to the north of the river comprise of Glaciolacustrine clay and silt deposits.

The soils in the study area comprise deep, stoneless fine loam and clay river alluvium of the Enborne association along the base of the river terrace, while to the south they consist of deep, well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Newport 1 association. North of the Aire and east of Hensall the soils comprise fine and coarse loamy permeable soils of Sessay association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

## 2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011).

Where sites listed in the catalogue (Section 5) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type.

### Archaeological archives and databases

Information on recorded heritage assets and archaeological investigations within a 1.5km radius from the centre of the proposed development area was obtained from the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the English Heritage Archive (EHA). The holdings of the North Yorkshire County Record Office were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources. Due to changes in the administrative boundaries of the Hensall area, the West Yorkshire Archive (Wakefield) and the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives were also consulted.

### Designated heritage assets

The HER and EHA were consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

### Published and unpublished sources

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

### LIDAR Data

Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data was provided by the Environment Agency and the results are shown in Figure 7.

## 3 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within 1.5km from the centre of proposed development area has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 128). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.

The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
<b>Medium</b>	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
<b>Low</b>	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
<b>None</b>	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
<b>Unknown</b>	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 5. Where it is considered that there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 4.

## 4 Archaeological Baseline

Where heritage assets listed in the catalogue (Section 5) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold type.

### Study area

A total of 35 recorded heritage assets and archaeological investigations have been identified within the study area. These are discussed below and have been listed in a catalogue in Section 5.

### Designated heritage assets

There are three Listed Buildings in the study area (**12**, **13** and **31**). No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks or Gardens, World Heritage Sites, or Conservation areas are situated within the study area.

### Previous investigations

An archaeological watching brief undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd in 2006 at Preceptory Farm recorded no archaeological remains (FAS 2007; **16**). A walk-over survey



undertaken by North Yorkshire County Council in 1980 along the diversion route of the East Coast Main Line recovered a medieval object (not specified) near Temple Hirst (24).

The medieval moated manor site of Hall Garth was excavated by Jean Le Patourel in the 1960s (5; Le Patourel 1973).

### **Archaeological background and heritage assets**

#### *Early Prehistoric (c. 4000 BC – c. 800 BC)*

The proposed development is situated within the floodplain of the river Aire, which prior to modern drainage and flood-alleviation schemes, comprised of wetland areas or areas prone to regular flooding (e.g. Chapman *et. al.* 1999).

There is only limited evidence for Mesolithic activity along the river Aire, although there is significant evidence for Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity along the river (Van de Noort *et al.* 1999). Archaeological investigations undertaken at Hensall Quarry, approximately 600m south of the study area, identified three pits containing pottery and flint of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, along with carbonised hazelnut shells, heat affected stones and charcoal. Residual Neolithic pottery was also recovered from the fill of a later ditch (Rose and Richardson 2009; Rose and Roberts 2011).

#### *Iron Age and Roman period (c. 800 BC – c. AD 410)*

Two possible Iron Age or Roman period sites have been identified surviving as cropmarks within the study area through aerial photographic analysis. One group of these is located immediately to the south of the proposed new embankment, to the west of Beck Drain (9) and comprises two sub-rectangular enclosures located on either side of an east-west linear feature.

A second site lies approximately 550m to the north-west (6) and comprises north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west aligned linear features. Extensive remains of Late Iron Age to Roman period enclosures and fieldsystems were recorded during excavations at the Hensall Quarry site, approximately 600m to the south of the study area (Rose and Richardson 2009; Rose and Roberts 2011).

#### *Medieval and Post-medieval periods (c. 410 – c. 1900)*

The settlement of Hensall was probably established by the later Saxon period and the modern village still retains elements of its medieval layout (10). The land surrounding the settlement will have been in agricultural use either as pasture or arable, and ridge and furrow earthworks were visible up to the late 1940s on land to the north-west of the village (7).

The settlement of Temple Hirst is first recorded as ‘Hyrst’ in 1030 (34; Smith 1961a). The pre-fix ‘Temple’ occurs later following the establishment of a Knight’s Templar Preceptory in the mid-12th century to the west of the village (14). Fishponds (20), a croft and windmill (18) and Temple Drain (15) are presumed to be associated with this site. The preceptory was dissolved between 1308-12 and the site became the principal seat of the Darcy family who constructed a fortified manor house on the site, which they held until the 17th century. It is

not known who occupied the site following this, but in the 17th century a new building, known as Temple Manor, was constructed on the site which incorporated architectural elements from both the preceptory and manor house (13). The remains of another manor house, known as Hall Garth, lies 1.1km north-west (5). The site was excavated in the 1960s which established that the site was occupied from the early medieval period through to the 16th century (Le Patourel 1973).

The study area has remained predominately in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period and the 1818 'Inclosure Plan' shows that the 'North Field' remained un-enclosed at this time (Fig. 3). Drainage schemes provided greater access to wetland areas alongside the river which may have been used for pasture. Although the settlements in the study area have their origins in the medieval period, the extant buildings are all post-medieval in date (11, 12, 13, 31 and 33).

### **Cartographic sources**

#### *Hensall Inclosure Plan 1818*

The earliest map depicting part of the proposed development site is an enclosure plan dating to 1818 (Fig. 3). This shows that Sea Bank (35) had been built by this time, probably to protect North Field from flooding. It also shows 'New Drain', now the Ings and Tethering Drain, running parallel to the north side of Sea Bank. This was probably constructed to provide additional drainage to the south of the natural stream to the north (21). The use of the word 'new' suggests this was a recent addition to the landscape. Ings Lane is labelled as Ings Road and provided access to the newly inclosed fields to the south of the Aire. The Inclosure Plan also shows two areas marked as 'Old Inclosures' (22 and 28), the smallest of which appears to pre-date Sea Bank which cuts across its northern end, from which a short section of drain runs north into the stream (21).

#### *Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale maps 1853 to 1908*

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale map of 1853 (Fig. 4) shows much of the study area divided into regularly surveyed rectangular fields, presumably established following the production of the 'Inclosure Plan' in 1818. Despite some limited removal of field boundaries, this pattern survived through into the 20th century, as shown on the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps (see Figs 5 and 6).

### **LIDAR data**

No additional archaeological surface features were identified within the study area on the LIDAR data which would be impacted upon by the proposed development (Fig. 7).

## 5 Catalogue of Heritage Assets and Investigations

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the North Yorkshire HER and the EHA have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant HER, EHA or National Heritage List for England (NHLE) reference numbers.

No.	Name	NGR	HER ref.	EHA No.	NHLE ref.	Significance	Description
1	Eggborough Power Station	SE 5804 2447	HNY568			None	Eggborough Power Station was built in 1967.
2	Pumping station	SE 5840 2380	HNY570			None	A pumping station of probable later 20th-century date is located near Eggborough Power Station.
3	Sand Hall (site of)	SE 5860 2417	MNY17094 MNY9848			None	Sand Hall was situated on the north side of Hensall Road up to the 1950s. It had been demolished by the early 1970s.
4	Windmill (site of)	SE 5864 2380	MNY9850			None	A windmill (corn) is shown on the 1853 OS map at Gallows Hill, to the west of Hensall. It not depicted on the 1890s OS map.
5	Hall Garth Moated Manor House	SE 5875 2575	MNY9969 to MNY9987			Medium	Earthwork remains of a moated Manor house located on the north side of the river Aire, in East Haddlesey. It was excavated in 1964 by Le Patourel. The excavations identified evidence for the presence of timber-framed buildings prior to the construction of the moat. These were replaced by a series of stone buildings, including a hall and service buildings, in the early 14th century, and the boundaries of the site defined by a double moat. The hall was demolished and replaced by a smaller structure in the 15th century. The ancillary buildings were also replaced and a detached house built along side the moat. The site was occupied until the 16th century (Le Patourel 1965, 319-320; Le Patourel 1973, 23-36).
6	Cropmarks	SE 5875 2425		1315714		Medium	An incomplete ditched enclosure with other fragmentary ditches of possible Iron Age or Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the north-west of Hensall (AP. Ref. NMR SE 5824/1 12110/51 17-JUL-1991).
7	Medieval and post-medieval field systems	SE 5890 2400		1303291		Low	Aerial photographs taken in 1947 show ridge and furrow earthworks to the north-west of Hensall (AP Ref. RAF CPE/UK/2072 3245-6 17-MAY-1947 and RAF CPE/UK/2072 1246 17-MAY-1947). They are not visible on later photographs.

No.	Name	NGR	HER ref.	EHA No.	NHLE ref.	Significance	Description
8	Gravel Pits	SE 5897 2352				Low	Gravel pits are first shown on the 1891 OS map to the west of Hensall (Fig. 5)
9	Cropmarks	SE 5915 2387		1317491		Medium	Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age or Roman ditched field system are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Hensall on the west side of Ings Lane (AP. Ref. CRA (AJC 215/11) 08-AUG-1989).
10	Hensall	SE 5920 2330	MNY9830 HNY685			Low	The settlement of Hensall is first recorded in the Domesday Book as <i>Edeshale</i> . The name is thought to mean 'Hethin's nook of land' (Smith 1961b, 19). The Domesday Survey shows that in 1086 the land was held by the king and comprised four carucates of land. Prior to the Norman Conquest it was held by Barth (William and Martin 2003, 788). The layout of the medieval settlement appears to be fossilised in part in the modern village, with some dwellings appearing to be located within burgage plots.
11	Bethel Chapel	SE 5936 2339	MNY9833			Low	Bethel Wesleyan Chapel is shown on the 1890s OS map in Hensall.
12	Hensall House	SE 5942 2335			1174458	Medium	Hensall House is a Grade II listed building of late 18th century date.
13	Temple Manor	SE 5967 2514			1295905	Medium	Temple Manor is a Grade II listed building which occupies the site of a Knight's Templar Preceptory and the fortified manor house of the Darcy family (see 14). The house is 17th century in date and includes masonry from the Preceptory and a 15th or 16th-century tower which previously formed part of the manor house. Temple Manor was converted into a public house in the 1980s and later into a nursing home.
14	Site of Templars Preceptory and Manor House	SE 5970 2510	MNY10015			Medium	A preceptory was established by Ralph Hastings in 1152 and given to the Knight's Templars. It was dissolved between 1308-12 after which it passed to the Crown (Martin 1929, 373). In 1337, the king granted the estate to the Darcy family who established a fortified manor house on the site. It was the principal residence of the Darcy family until the mid-16th century. It is not clear who occupied the site in the 17th century when the house was extensively rebuilt (see 13).
15	Temple Drain	SE 5971 2559	MNY10022			Low	Temple Drain is thought to have been constructed by the Knights Templar at the preceptory to provide drainage.

No.	Name	NGR	HER ref.	EHA No.	NHLE ref.	Significance	Description
16	Archaeological investigations, Preceptory Farm	SE 5975 2512	ENY3514			None	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd in 2006 at Preceptory Farm, Temple Hirst. The area is known to have been occupied by a Preceptory in the early medieval period (see 14). The watching brief did not identify any archaeological remains and given the lack of ground disturbance noted it is assumed that this area did not lie within the complex (FAS 2007).
17	Sand pit	SE 5978 2344	HNY580			Low	A sand quarry is located on the east side of Hensall.
18	Croft and Windmill (site of)	SE 5980 2520	MNY10017			Low	A croft and windmill in East Haddlesey were granted to the Knights Templar by Milo de Stapleton.
19	Cropmark	SE 5980 2310	MNY9858			Low	Cropmarks of recently removed field boundaries have been identified in aerial photographs to the south of Gowdall Road (AP. Ref. Anthony Crawshaw 02/10/84).
20	Fishponds (site of)	SE 5982 2502	MNY10016			Low	The remains of a series of fishponds are located near Temple Farm. They are presumed to be associated with the Preceptory (see 14).
21	Former watercourse	SE 5995 2424				Low	The 1818 Hensall Inclosure Plan shows a watercourse running north from the west side of Hensall and then turning through 90 degrees to continue eastwards to meet the river Aire (Fig. 3). 'New Drain', later known as the Ings and Tethering Drain, was cut to improve drainage in this area. A small cut is shown to extend to the south of a natural watercourse which connects to an 'Old Inclosure'.
22	Old Inclosure	SE 5997 2382				None	An area marked as 'Old Inclosure' is shown on the 1818 Inclosure Map (Fig. 3).
23	Cropmark	SE 6010 2490	MNY10035			Low	Cropmarks of field boundaries have been identified and the north side of the river Aire, south-west of Temple Hirst (AP Ref. Peter Addyman 01/01/76). The field boundaries are probably post-medieval in date and may have been abandoned following the re-ordering of the field systems to accommodate the railway line.
24	Medieval find	SE 6010 2480	MNY9877 ENY956			Low	An archaeological survey was undertaken of the route of the East Coast Main Line Diversion in 1980 by North Yorkshire County Council. As part of the survey, the central line of the route was field walked. A medieval find was recovered during fieldwalking on the north side of the river Aire, near Temple Hirst.

No.	Name	NGR	HER ref.	EHA No.	NHLE ref.	Significance	Description
25	Railway line	SE 6013 2419				Low	The North Eastern Railway line between Doncaster and Selby was began operating in 1871.
26	Old sand pit (site of)	SE 6019 2513				None	The site of an old sand pit its shown on the 1891 OS map to the west of the village of Temple Hirst (see Fig. 5).
27	Temple Hirst Station	SE 6020 2500				Low	Temple Hirst Station opened in 1871 and was in use until 1964.
28	'Old Inclosure'	SE 6023 2404				None	A narrow field is labelled as 'Old Inclosure' on the 1818 Hensall Inclosure Plan (Fig. 3). A possible drain cut is visible at the north end of the inclosure which runs into a former watercourse (see 21).
29	Area of private enclosure	SE 6028 2489	HNY5792			Low	An area of land possibly enclosed by private agreement between 1750 and 1850 lies to the north of the river Aire.
30	Turnpike Road	SE 6034 2377				Low	Weeland Road is labelled as a turnpike road on the 1818 Hensall Inclosure Plan (Fig. 3). It is provided access to a building shown on the 1853 OS Map as Weeland House (Fig. 4).
31	Manor Farmhouse	SE 6044 2502			1148398	Medium	Manor Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building dating to the late 17th to early 18th century.
32	Ridge and Furrow earthworks	SE 6045 2544		1303285		Low	Ridge and furrow earthworks were visible on aerial photographs taken in 1947 to the north-west of Temple Hirst (RAF CPE/UK/2072 4035 17-MAY-1947). They are no longer extant.
33	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	SE 6049 2499		1506621		Low	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in Temple Hirst in 1842.
34	Temple Hirst	SE 6045 2505	MNY10034 HNY5794			-	The placename 'Temple Hirst' is first recorded as Hyrst in 1030. The pre-fix Temple is first used in the 13th century and is probably associated with the Knights Templar Preceptory established here in the 12th century (Smith 1961a, 22; see 14).
35	Sea Bank	SE 6060 2380				Low	Sea Bank is first shown on the 1818 Hensall Inclosure Plan (Fig. 3), although it was possibly constructed before the 19th century to provide protection from flooding the open fields to the south.

## 6 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Recorded heritage assets

#### *Direct impacts*

The construction of the new embankment may have a direct impact upon the possible Iron Age to Roman field system identified as cropmarks (9). The raising of the existing Sea Bank may also have a direct impact on a landscape feature which dates to at least the early 19th century (35).

#### *Impact on setting*

Three Grade II listed Buildings are located within the study area (12, 13 and 31). All are located at least 300m away from the proposed flood alleviation works. The proposed development will not sever any relationships between surface features that define the setting of these buildings and will not alter views to or from these.

### Potential sub-surface remains

There is potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains of a prehistoric or Roman period date in the field at the southern end of Sea Bank, as evidenced by the presence of the possible field system identified as cropmarks (9). There is also the potential for the survival of sub-surface remains of a medieval date, although these are likely to comprise remains relating to agricultural activity, such as ridge and furrow (7). Any such remains could be directly impacted upon by the construction of the new section of embankment.

There is also potential for features associated with the Templar Preceptory (14) to survive adjacent to the existing embankments on the northern side of the river Aire, which could be impacted upon by development work in this area.

### Further assessment and mitigation recommendations

Due to the potential for direct impacts on previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological features within the proposed development site, and the historical value of Sea Bank in itself, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation is agreed upon with the Environment Agency and the North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Team. In areas where work is being undertaken to Sea Bank, and other existing banks, this could include a watching brief.

Where the new embankment is to be constructed, a programme of geophysical survey would provide further evidence for the presence or absence of any possible Prehistoric or Roman period enclosures along its proposed route. The survey data could then be used to inform a further programme of mitigation, possibly including targeted trenching, strip and record monitoring or a watching brief.

## **7 Conclusion**

The proposed flood alleviation works have the potential to cause a direct impact on un-recorded sub-surface features of a possible Prehistoric or Roman period date, particularly along the proposed route of the new embankment. The existing Sea Bank, dating to at least the early 19th century, is also a significant element in defining the character of the historic landscape of the area.



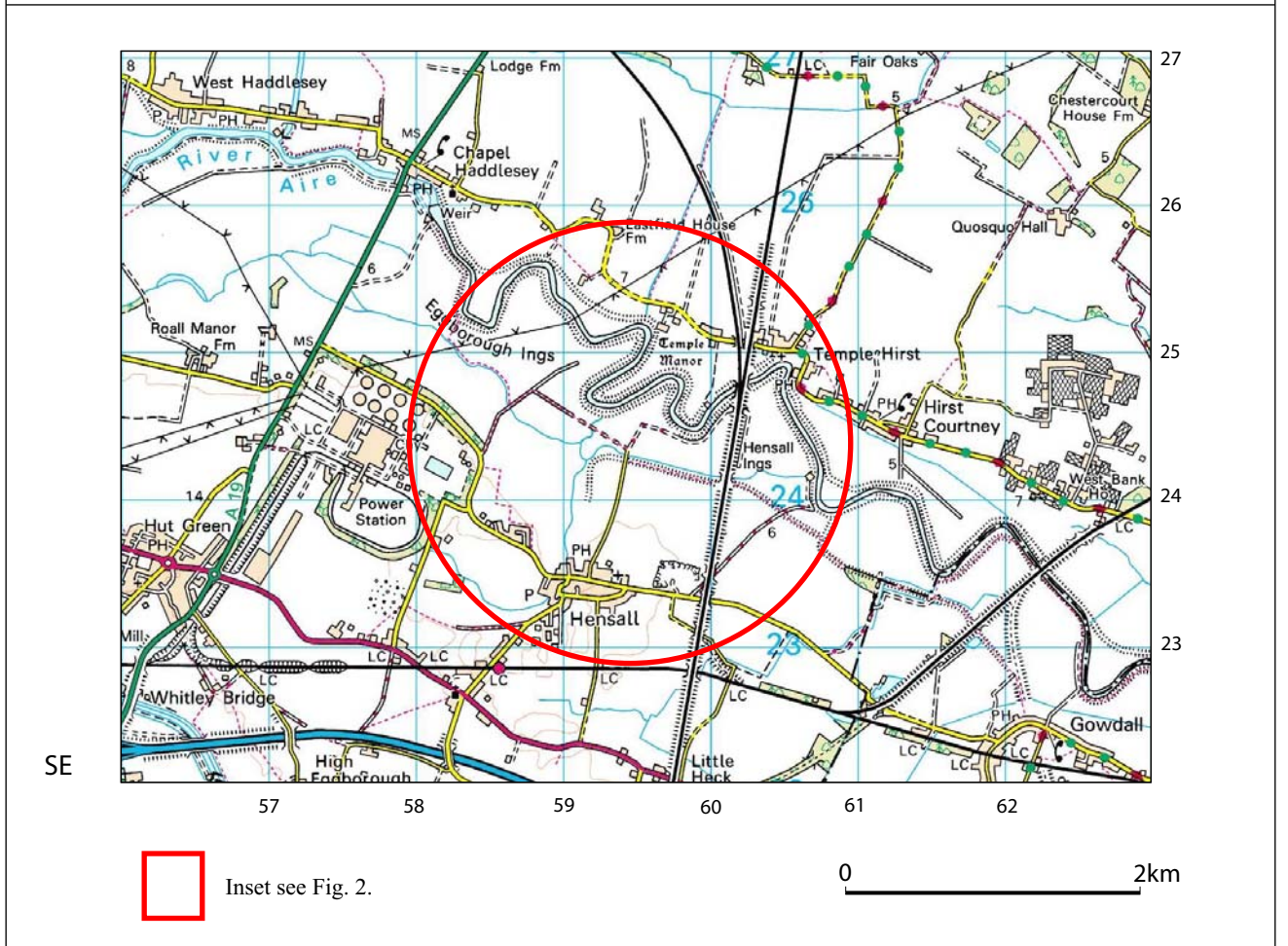
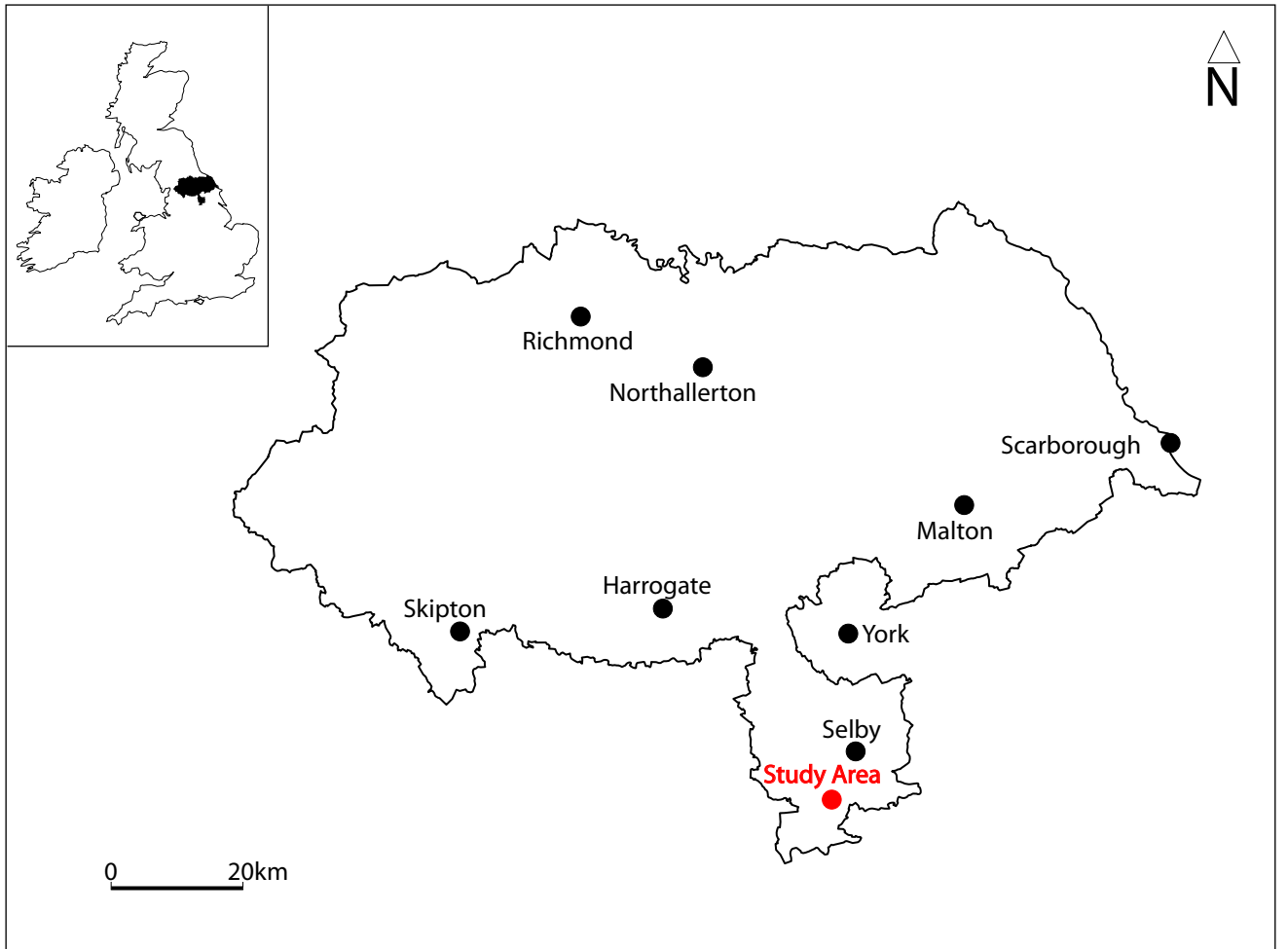
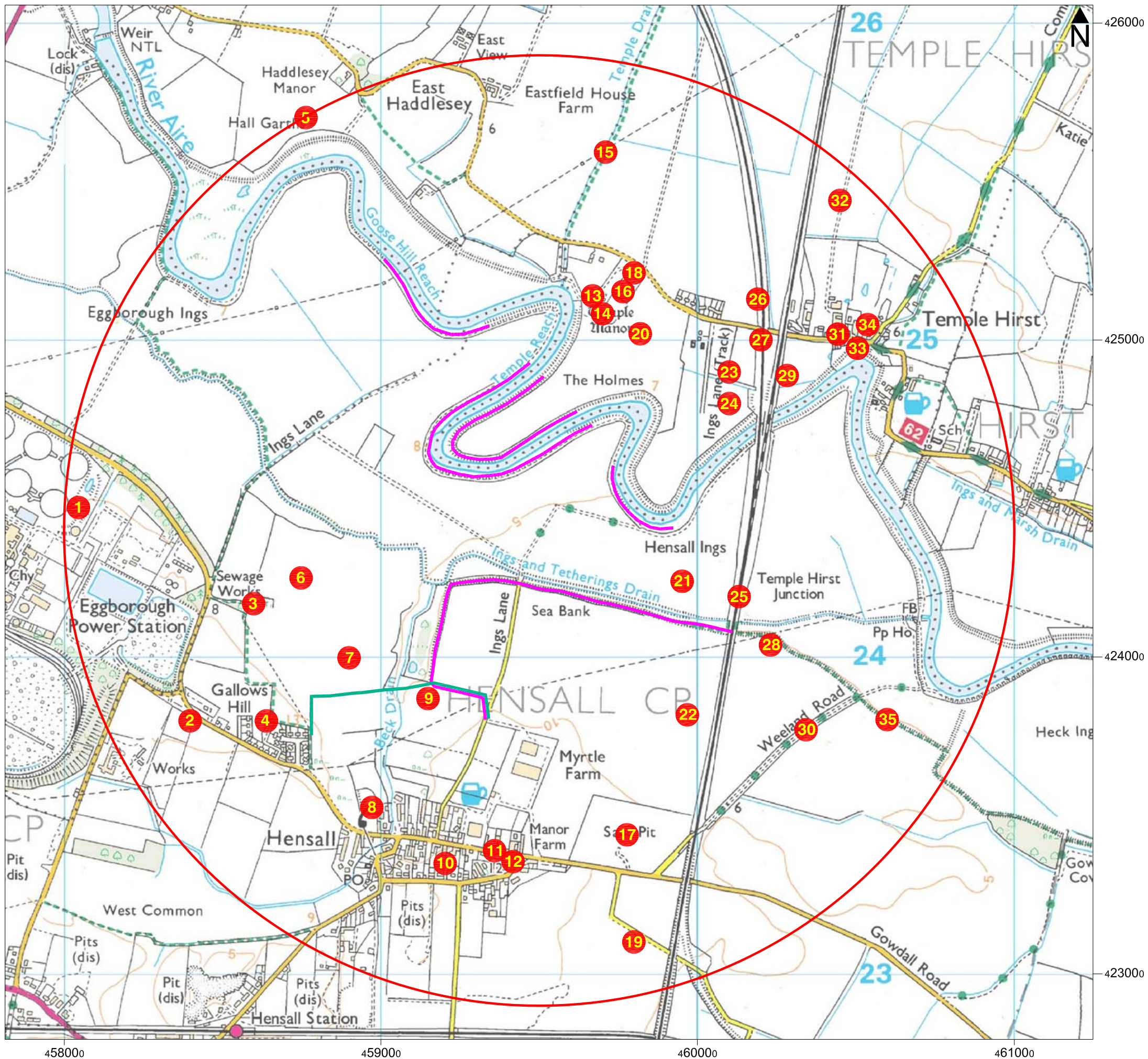






Fig. 1. Site location



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-  Study Area
-  Proposed raising of existing embankment
-  Proposed new embankment
-  Catalogued heritage asset/investigation

0 500m  
1:12 500 scale @A3

© ASWYAS 2013.  
Archaeological Services W Y A S  
PO Box 30, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501  
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Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2013

Fig. 2. Plan of the proposed development site showing the boundary of the study area, catalogued heritage assets and archaeological investigations (1:12,500 scale)



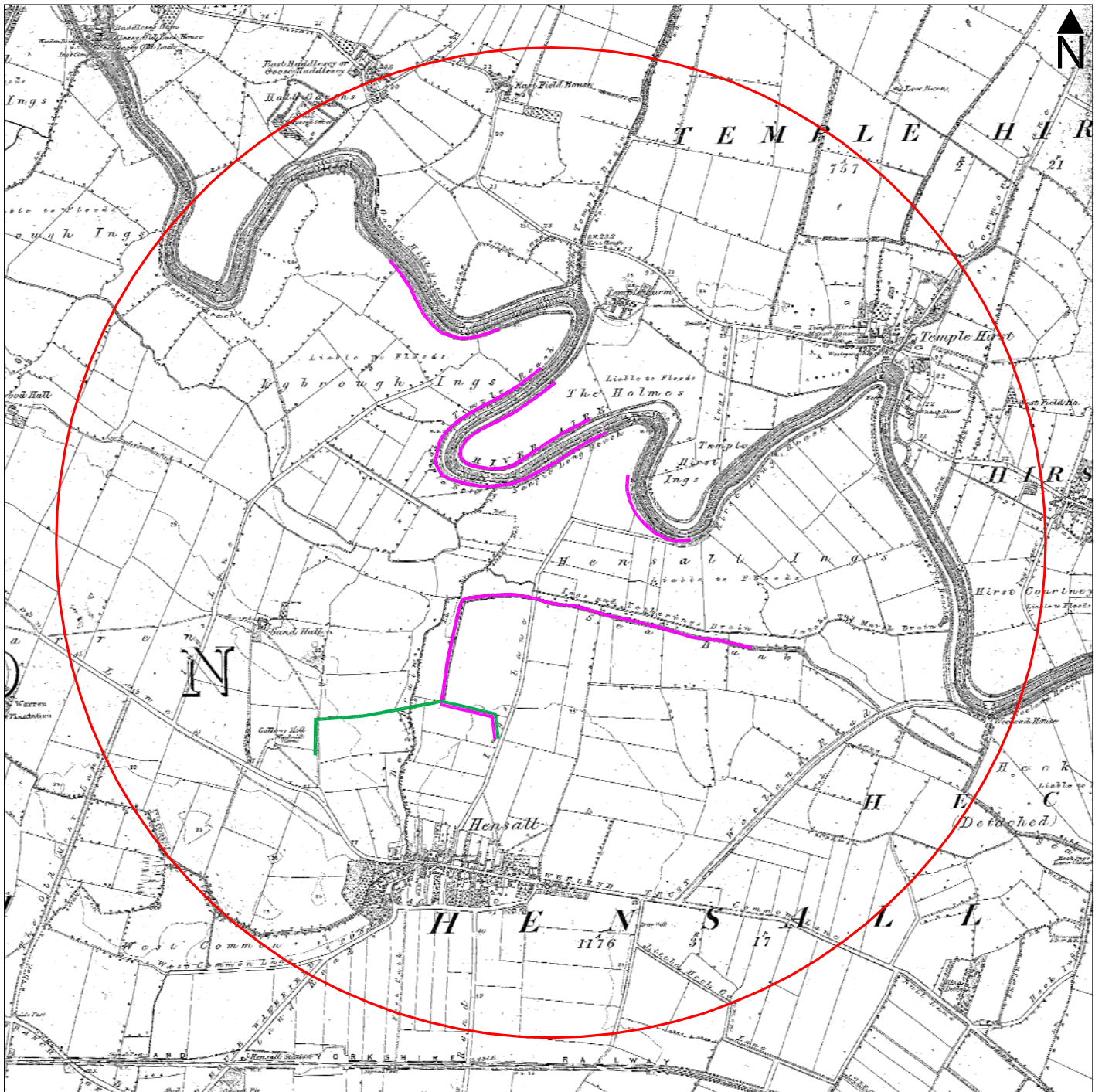


Fig. 4. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1853 (sheet 236)

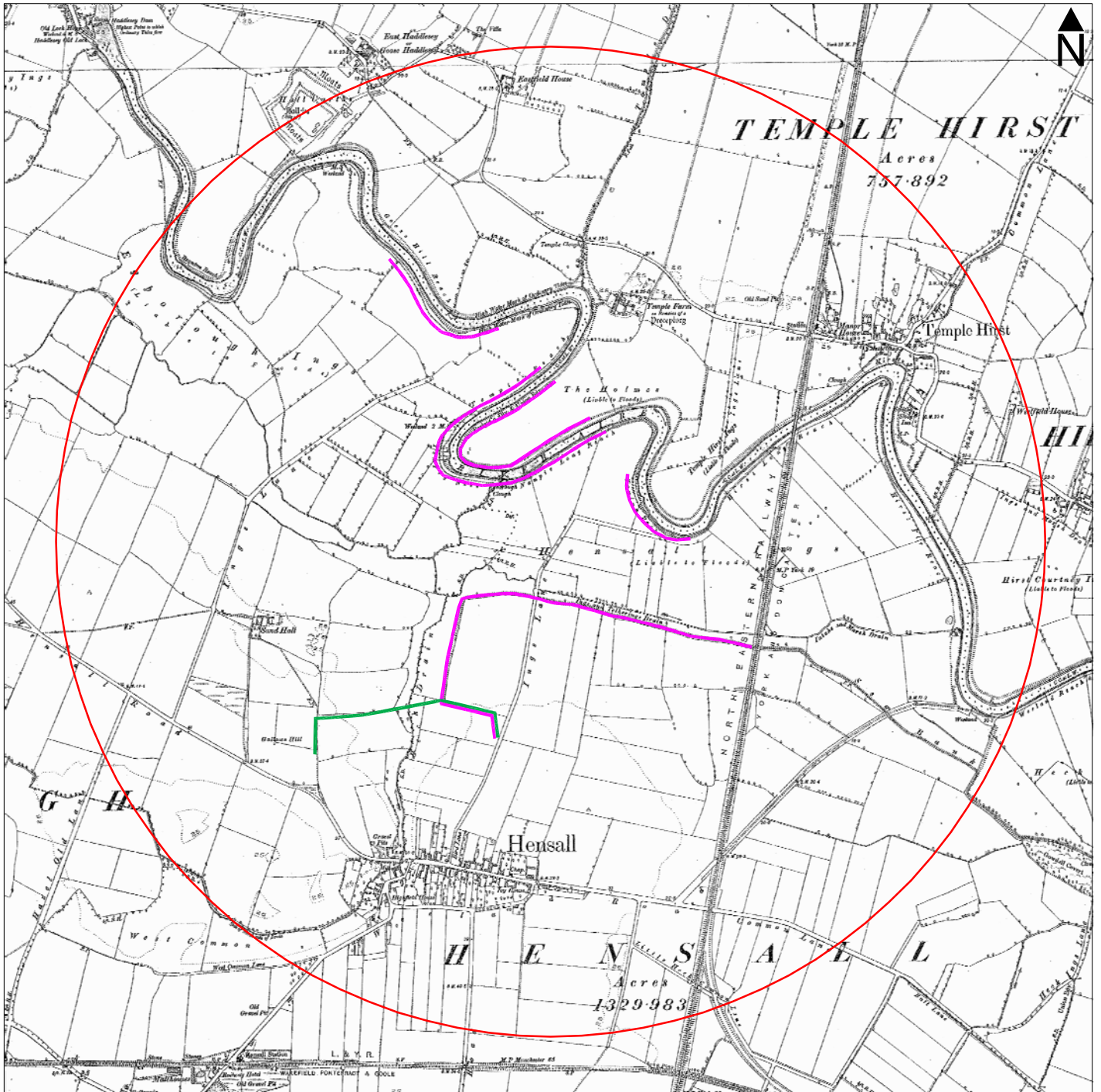


Fig. 5. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps of 1891 (sheets 236 SW and 236 NW)

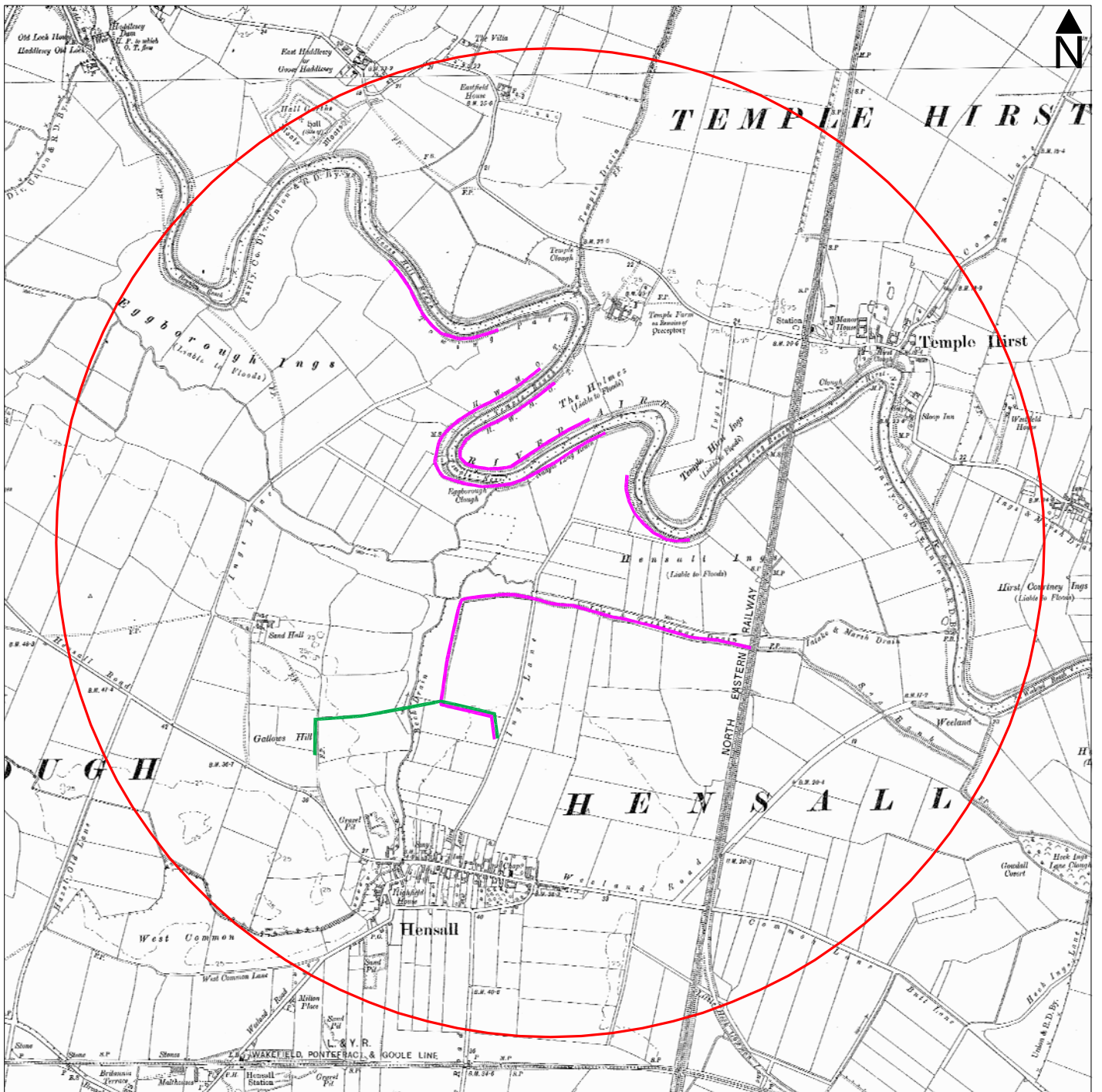
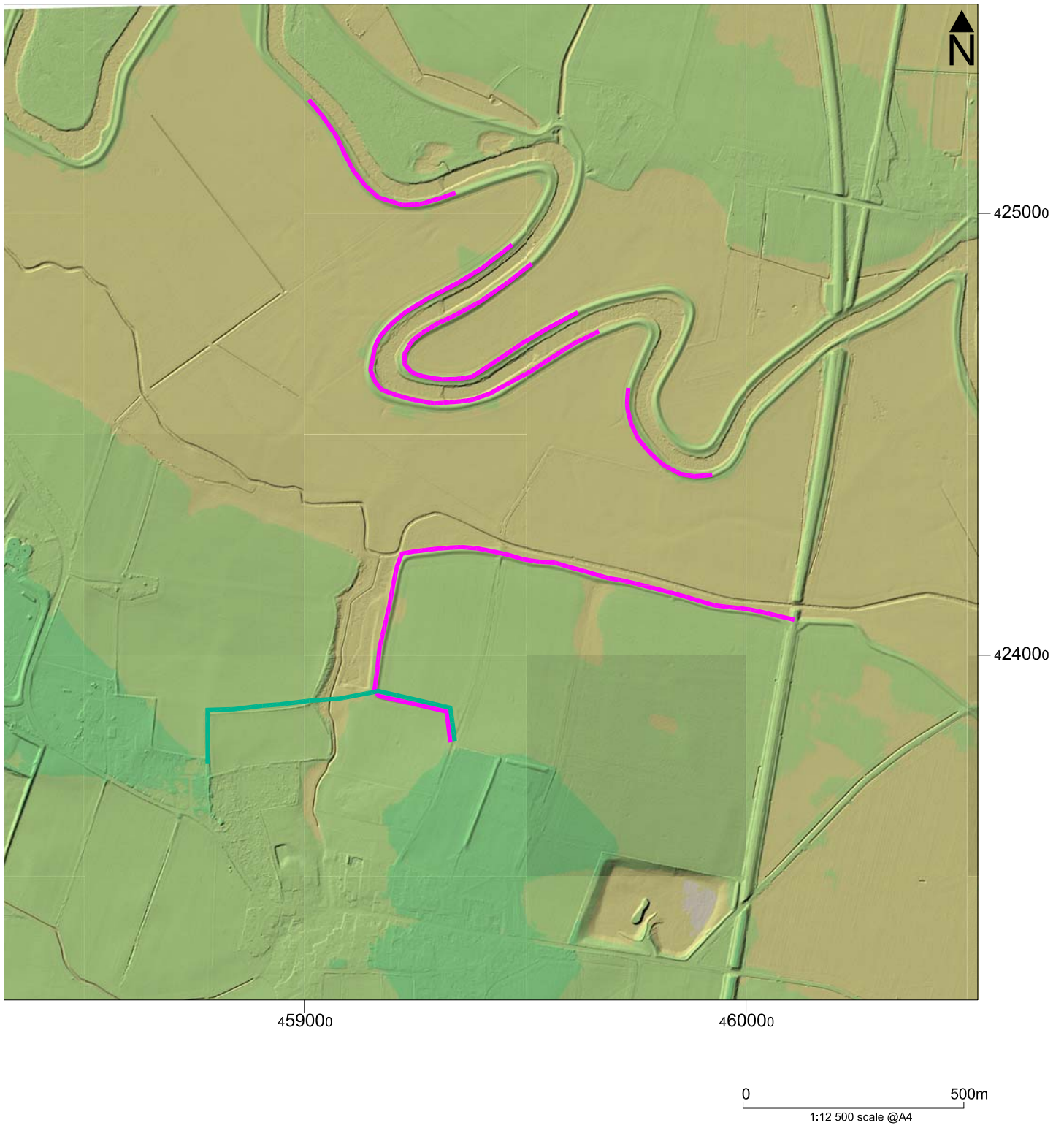


Fig. 6. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps of 1908 (sheets 236 SW and 236 NW)



*Fig. 7. LIDAR data coverage of the proposed development site (1:12,500 scale)*



*Plate 1. South side of the existing bank on the south side of the river Aire, facing north*



*Plate 2. View along Sea Bank and Ings and Tetherings Drain, facing east*





*Plate 3. South side of Sea Bank, facing west towards Ings Lane*



*Plate 4. View along the top of Sea Bank on the west side of Ings Lane, facing west*



*Plate 5. East side of Sea Bank to the west of Beck Drain, facing north*



*Plate 6. View along the south side of the proposed new embankment, facing east*



*Plate 7. View along the north side of the proposed new embankment, facing east*

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