

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



EXTENSION TO CLAY EXTRACTION SITE

LAND AT HEMINGBROUGH

SELBY DISTRICT

NORTH YORKSHIRE:

Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Humber Archaeology Report No. 424

EXTENSION TO CLAY EXTRACTION SITE
LAND AT HEMINGBROUGH
SELBY DISTRICT
NORTH YORKSHIRE:
Assessment of Archaeological Potential

N. Hall and K. Steedman
HUMBER FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY, The Old School, Northumberland Avenue, KINGSTON
UPON HULL, HU2 0LN.

November 2012

Humber Archaeology Report No. 424

Contents

List of Figures	4
List of Plates	4
1 SUMMARY	5
2 INTRODUCTION	6
2.1 Background	6
2.2 Relevant guidance and planning policies	6
2.3 Definition of the Study Area	7
2.4 Contents of the report	8
3 METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Sources	9
3.3 Information gaps	10
3.4 Criteria of importance of archaeological sites	10
3.5 Nationally designated sites	11
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA	12
4.1 Geology and topography	12
4.2 Discussion by period	12
4.3 Potential of archaeologically “blank” areas	18
5 WALKOVER SURVEY	20
6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	21
6.1 Conclusions of the assessment	21
6.2 Recommendations for the future treatment of archaeological remains within the proposal area	21
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	23
BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
APPENDIX 1: Cultural Heritage Sites	24
APPENDIX 2: Map sources consulted	34
APPENDIX 3: Aerial photographs consulted for previous assessment	35
APPENDIX 4: Results of the map research undertaken for previous assessment	36
APPENDIX 5: Results of the aerial photographic research for previous assessment	38

List of Figures

(These can be found at rear of report)

- Figure 1: Location plan
Figure 2: Cultural heritage sites
Figure 3: Extract from the tithe map for the Township of Hemingbrough, Parish of Hemingbrough of 1841, scale 5 chains-1", Ref, TA 4468
Figure 4: Extract from the tithe map for the Township of Cliffe cum Lund, Parish of Hemingbrough of 1844, scale 5 chains-1", ref. TA 637M
Figure 5: Extract from the first edition 6"-1 mile scale map sheet nos. Yorkshire 222SW & 222NW of 1854
Figure 6: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map sheet nos. SE 63 SE of 1960

List of Plates

(These follow the figures at the rear of report)

- Plate 1:** View of the current extraction area, looking east.
Plate 2: the eastern proposed extension, looking north-east.
Plate 3: View of the western proposed extension, looking south-west.
Plate 4: View of Oldmill Field, looking north.
Plate 5: Haws Close viewed from Oxen Lane, looking south-west towards railway line
Plate 6: Oxen Lane at Cliffe, looking ESE.
Plate 7: Hagg Lane Green, water-filled former clay extraction pond, looking ESE
Plate 8: Hagg Lane Green, information board referring to clay pits, brick kilns and retting pond.
Plate 9: Large drain on edge of low-lying land south of Cliffe which marks former course of River Ouse, looking south-east towards Hemingbrough (spire of St. Mary's Church visible).
Plate 10: Oldways Lane, track along former edge of River Ouse, looking north.

1 SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in November 2012, on behalf of MJCA, acting for Plasmor Limited, in advance of an application for planning permission for a proposed extension of 18.5ha to an area of current clay extraction on land to the north of Hemingbrough, Selby, North Yorkshire. This assessment, which included a site walkover survey and documentary research, constitutes an appraisal of the potential importance of any surviving archaeological remains within the proposal site and a study area of approximately 1.5km radius surrounding, based on available published or unpublished data.

In all, a total of 60 sites of cultural heritage significance were identified within the study area, ranging from Romano-British and medieval settlement remains, through to post-medieval agriculture and listed buildings of 18th-/19th-century date, reflecting the rich and varied archaeological landscape within which the proposal area lies. In the proposal area itself, the potential for the presence of archaeological remains is demonstrated most notably by the discovery nearby of Roman settlement remains; the full extent of the Roman settlement (located at the Hemingbrough Brick and Tile Works in 1959) is unknown. There is also potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present due to the presence of a number of cropmark sites on air photographs – interpreted as Iron Age or Romano-British field systems and other settlement features – identified on sand subsoils just to the north and north-west and which may continue south onto the clay subsoils of the proposal site (which are generally less responsive to aerial reconnaissance). Furthermore, river deposits from the flood plain of the former River Ouse – which shifted further south in the early medieval period – may have obscured some early remains.

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

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) were commissioned by MJCA, on behalf of Plasmor Limited, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in order to assess the archaeological potential of proposed extensions of approximately 18.5ha total area to a current clay extraction site on land to the north of Hemingbrough, Selby, North Yorkshire (centred at National Grid Reference SE 6725 3159; HFA Site code HCQ 2012 – see Fig. 1) in advance of a proposed planning application.

The current clay extraction site was granted permission on 4th March 2004 (application no. MIN3411) with a condition requiring implementation of a programme of archaeological works; mitigation in line with this condition is ongoing. Prior to submission of that planning application, HFA were appointed by MJCA to carry out a desk-based archaeological assessment, followed by sample geophysical survey, to contribute to an Environmental Impact Assessment. A similar study area was involved in the earlier desk-based assessment to that involved in the present assessment and information and research from the earlier study has been incorporated where relevant.

2.2 Relevant guidance and planning policies

Guidance

This assessment has been carried out following the IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments (1999). This advises that the aim of a desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the proposed development site boundary and that from this an appraisal can be made on the likely presence or absence of (unknown) archaeology.

National Policy

Policy guidance on how cultural heritage should be treated is contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published March 2012. Section 12 sets out how planning policy affects archaeology, historic areas, buildings and landscapes.

The policies in the NPPF define what sustainable development in England means in practice. Development which fails to adhere to the historic environment policies within the NPPF is not, therefore, sustainable development. There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which means that development needs should be met by the way planning decisions are taken, unless policies within the NPPF, such as those protecting designated heritage assets, indicate development should be restricted. One of the twelve core principles which should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking is that planning should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.

Of particular significance to this assessment are the following extracts from NPPF:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' significance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a

minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.’ (NPPF, para 128)

and

An ‘appropriate desk-based assessment’ should be submitted where ‘a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest’ (NPPF, para 128).

Local Policy

North Yorkshire Council are currently working on a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), containing proposals and policies to guide minerals and waste planning decisions. In due course, the policies and proposals will replace the County Council's current Minerals and Waste Local Plans saved policies; however, policies on Archaeological Assessments (4/7), Archaeological Sites (4/8) and Other Heritage Features (4/9) are not saved and are no longer in force.

Instead, it is assumed that policies current in the Selby District Local Plan (SDLP) will apply. The SDLP was adopted on 8 February 2005, and though due to be replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF), policies in the SDLP remain in force for the time being. The relevant policies are:

ENV27: *“Where scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. In exceptional circumstances where the need for the development is clearly demonstrated, development will only be permitted where archaeological remains are preserved in situ through sympathetic layout or design of the development.”*

ENV28: *“(A) Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest, the District Council will require an archaeological assessment/evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application.
(B) Where development affecting archaeological remains is acceptable in principle, the Council will require that archaeological remains are preserved in situ through careful design and layout of new development.
(C) Where preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require that arrangements are made by the developer to ensure that adequate time and resources are available to allow archaeological investigation and recording by a competent archaeological organisation prior to or during development.”*

2.3 Definition of the Study Area

The Study Area is defined as an approximately 1.5 kilometre radius around National Grid Reference SE 6725 3159 (see Figs 1 and 2). This grid reference marks the approximate centre of the current extraction site and the proposed extension, lying to the north of the village of Hemingbrough. All subsequent data collection and research was based upon this Study Area.

2.4 Contents of the report

The information upon which this study is based was collated from existing written, graphic and unpublished information, directly or indirectly relating to the archaeological remains within the Study Area, with the aim of identifying the likely character, extent, quality, and local, regional and national significance of the known or potential archaeological resource. Recommendations are then made with regard to the future treatment of the archaeological resource.

On the basis of the data compiled and its subsequent assessment, the report comprises the following:

- A summary and synthesis of the archaeological evidence in the study area.
- Statements of the potential and significance of the remains.
- An assessment of the local, regional and national importance of the known and expected archaeological resource in the study areas.
- A statement of the proposals and recommendations for preservation of remains *in situ* or preservation by record.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The information upon which this study is based was collated from existing written, graphic and unpublished information, directly or indirectly relating to the archaeological remains within the study area. An earlier desk-based assessment (Hall 2003) for the current area of extraction covered essentially the same study area as that used for the present study. Sources of information used at the time of the earlier assessment and research undertaken then has been incorporated into the present study where appropriate, supplemented with any more recent information.

The sources of information consulted are noted below and the data derived from them are presented in the gazetteer of archaeological remains in tabulated format in Appendix 1 of this study. Additional published and unpublished sources are quoted in the report text and their details are noted in the bibliography.

A walkover survey of the site has supplemented these other sources.

3.2 Sources

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

- Archaeological data supplied by the North Yorkshire Historic Monument Record (NYHER), with details of monuments and events supplied as text files and GIS shape files;
- Consultation of the Heritage Gateway website (English Heritage), which links to: National records from the National Heritage List for England including listed buildings and scheduled monuments; The National Record of the Historic Environment (PastScape); The NMR Excavation Index ; Information of historic parks, gardens and historic landscapes;
- Early edition Ordnance Survey maps and other historical maps held at the East Riding of Yorkshire Record Office at Beverley;
- Historical maps held at the Borthwick Institute of the University of York, York;
- The vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon;
- Local historical information held at the Library of the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon; and,
- A site walkover survey conducted by a member of Humber Field Archaeology

During research for the earlier assessment, during a visit to the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record at County Hall, Northallerton, a total of five box files of oblique aerial photographs were consulted for the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale quarter sheet no. SE 63 SE. The summary results of this analysis is presented in Appendix 5 of this report and the oblique aerial photographs consulted are detailed in Appendix 3. The sites plotted as part of the Vale of York NMP (Kershaw 2001) are now included in the PastScape database.

For the previous assessment, a search was undertaken of the vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon. These searches yielded a total of 84 vertical aerial photographs and 26 oblique aerial photographs. The aerial photographs consulted then are

listed in Appendix 3 and a summary analysis of the aerial photographic research undertaken then is presented in Appendix 5. All of these photographs were examined as part of the EH Vale of York NMP project and gazetteer entries for the present assessment have been compiled using descriptions and grid references for sites created by that project.

Consultation of the map archives held at the East Riding of Yorkshire Record Office (in Beverley) yielded a copy of the First Edition 6"-1 mile scale O.S. map of 1854, an extract of which forms Fig. 5 of this report. An enclosure map and award for the parish of Cliffe (Archive refs. DDTR 811 and IA 33 respectively), which were dated to the mid 19th century were also consulted. The map details new enclosures around the hamlet of Lund and the village of Cliffe positioned to either side of the main north-south orientated village street and at the western edge of the Study Area. The Hull and Selby railway line (Gaz. 52) is shown as well as an open field to the immediate south-west of the railway and to the immediate west of the village. A large area detailed as an "old enclosure" is also featured to the west of the village with an unenclosed area of common land to the north of this. This map probably represented only one of a number of stages of enclosure, albeit a very late stage, which took place within the Township of Cliffe and in this particular instance around the hamlet of Lund. There was no corresponding enclosure award map for the Township of Hemingbrough.

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

Tracings of the tithe maps for the Townships of Hemingbrough of 1841 (Archive ref. TA 4468) of the Township of Cliffe cum Lund (Archive ref. TA 637M) in the Parish of Hemingbrough were obtained from the Borthwick Institute of the York University. These form Figs 3 and 4, respectively, in this report.

A walkover survey of the area of the proposal site was undertaken by a member of staff of Humber Field Archaeology on Tuesday 6th November 2012. The results of this survey are presented in Section 5 of this report (see also Plates 1-10).

3.3 Information gaps

Readily available documentary sources were consulted. There may be other sources held in repositories, which have not been consulted as part of this assessment however, it is considered unlikely that further consultation of such sources would alter the conclusions reached by this assessment.

3.4 Criteria of importance of archaeological sites

The criteria of importance for each archaeological site, as set out in Annexe 4 of PPG 16 and modified to take account of the whole range of site values, not just Scheduled Monuments, is used as a guide for judgements of importance used in cultural heritage studies. The categories used are shown below in Table 1:

Table 1 Criteria of importance of archaeological sites

Value Level	Explanation
National	The highest status of cultural heritage site: e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Grade I & II*, well-preserved historic landscapes.
County/Regional	Includes the bulk of cultural heritage sites with reasonable evidence of occupation, ritual, industry etc., Listed Buildings Grade II; reasonably preserved historic landscapes.
Local	Cultural heritage sites with some evidence of human activity, but in a fragmentary or poor state, buildings of local importance, dispersed elements of historic landscapes.
Unknown	Insufficient evidence or data to make an informed judgement of importance.

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

3.5 Nationally designated sites

Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are accorded protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). Works affecting the fabric (and immediate setting) of such a monument may require a consent.

There are no designated Scheduled Monuments within the proposed extraction site, nor within the Study Area.

Historic Parks and Gardens

The Registers of Historic Parks and Gardens for the county of North Yorkshire published by English Heritage were consulted.

There are no cultural heritage sites of this designation within the Study Area.

Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are accorded protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listed buildings are held on a register by English Heritage. Listing is a national designation. Buildings may be listed in various categories, which relate to their perceived value, part of which is derived from local, regional and national importance. Listed buildings are also subject to local authority policies, usually aimed to ensure new development is sympathetic to the character of such buildings, where the appearance and setting of such a structure may be affected.

There is one Grade I listed building in the Study Area, the church of St Mary the Virgin in Hemingbrough (Gaz. 1). There are fifteen Grade II listed buildings in the Study Area (Gaz. 30-Gaz. 44), four in Cliffe village and eleven in Hemingbrough.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA

Note: Gazetteer site numbers are prefixed with Gaz. where referred to. Fig. 2 shows their positions in plan.

4.1 Geology and topography

The Study Area for this desk-based assessment encompasses a 1.5 kilometre radius around National Grid Reference SE 6725 3159, this being the approximate centre of the proposed extensions and the current extraction site, situated on land to the north of Hemingbrough, Selby, North Yorkshire (see Fig. 2).

The proposed extensions largely overlie glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial drifts and clays (silty clays of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation) over Permian and Triassic New Red Sandstones (Sherwood Group), though areas of drift sands of the Brighton Sand Formation lie to north, east and west of the site, and lie beneath part of the proposed western extension (geological information obtained from the web-based Geology of Britain Viewer – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The proposed extensions, at heights of between 6 and 7 metres OD, are situated on slightly higher ground north of Hemingbrough village and the A63 trunk road, which overlook the flood plain of the River Ouse to the south-west. The current river channel is markedly further south now than it is known to have been in the medieval period, the River Ouse having changed its course and cut a subsequent shorter course across the neck of a former larger meander to adopt its present line. The former course of the river (Gaz. 58) is still denoted on Ordnance Survey maps and indeed still forms part of the western boundary of the modern parish. This former course is also denoted by the line of the present Oldways Lane to the immediate west of Hemingbrough village.

The proposed eastern extension is bounded: to the north by the Hull-Selby railway line; to the west by the current extraction area; to the south by the water-filled pits of the disused earlier clay quarry; and to the east by a field flanking Haggs Lane. The proposed western extension is bounded: to the north by Old Mill Drain; to the west by a field boundary subdividing Chantry Field; to the south by Hull Road (the A63 trunk road); and to the east by the edge of the current extraction area and fields behind properties on Hull Road (lying along the boundary between the parishes of Hemingbrough and Cliffe).

4.2 Discussion by period

Prehistoric

The cropmark remains of a possible ring ditch (Gaz. 17) are reported to lie within the area of the current extraction site and could represent the ploughed-out remains of a prehistoric round barrow. However, recent geophysical survey and trial excavation (Gaz. 29) have failed to record anything in the area of the cropmark and so its identification as an archaeological feature must be treated with some caution.

Iron Age/Romano-British

According to the Lincolnshire antiquary, William Stukeley (in his *Iter Curiosum*) the Romans had a fort at Hemingbrough. According to Bulwer (1892), a wall fragment incorporated into the west face of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin (Gaz. 1), and of a different grit and

masonry to the rest of the building, is thought to have been a part of this Roman fort. However there is no direct evidence for any site of a possible Roman fortress in the area and this may be put down to local folklore. The wall fragment is more likely to perhaps have been a fragment of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church, which formerly stood on the site of the medieval church. There are, however, records of Roman pottery (Gaz. 22) and Roman copper coins (Gaz. 21) being found in the area of Hemingbrough village.

Parts of a Roman settlement (Gaz. 23) were recorded at the site of the former Hemingbrough Brickworks (Gaz. 56). This settlement site was initially located by an archaeological excavation undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in 1959 prior to its destruction by clay pit extraction for brick manufacture. These excavations recorded a possible ditched enclosure, a well and other structural remains, which included postholes. A Roman copper camp kettle was recovered during extraction from the same site in 1962. It was concluded that the focus of this settlement was probably located to the east of the archaeological investigations and this prompted more recent archaeological investigations when land to the north-east of the former brickworks was planned to be quarried, though archaeological watching briefs (Gaz. 26) undertaken by Brigantia Archaeological Practice during topsoil stripping there yielded negative results. Metal artefacts and coins (Gaz. 60) were recovered in the vicinity of the water tower which lies just south of the current extraction site; although the date of this material is unknown, it is quite possible that at least some may have been of Roman date and would provide further indication of Roman settlement in the vicinity.

The RCHME/English Heritage Vale of York Mapping Project (Kershaw 2001), which examined air photographs held by a variety of national and local repositories, plotted a number of cropmarks in the northern part of the Study Area. These cropmarks (Gaz. 16, Gaz. 45, Gaz. 46, Gaz. 47, Gaz. 49 and Gaz. 50) have been interpreted as showing ditched enclosures, trackways, fields and some buildings, mostly roundhouses, representing probable Iron Age and later Roman rural settlements. Another cropmark site (Gaz. 8) listed by NYHER on the eastern edge of Cliffe village, may represent a ditched enclosure of a similar date.

Anglo-Saxon

Firmer or higher ground, which overlooked the former course of the River Ouse, may have determined the location of the original Anglian or Scandinavian settlement of Hemingbrough (Gaz. 2) as a possible strong point or defensible site at this particular point on the river. The earliest documentary reference to the place name of Hemingbrough or *Hemingburgh* is attributed to AD974 and *Hemingaborg* (1026). This refers to *Heming's fortification* or *burh*. Heming is a common personal name in this area of probable Anglo-Scandinavian origin; Heming being possibly identical with the Hemingrjarl who operated in the north of England in the early 11th century, as a captain of the northern detachment of housecarls established by the Danish King Swein. During the reign of King Edward the Confessor (AD1042-1066), the manor of Hemingbrough was held by Siward, Earl of Northumbria. The Domesday Survey of 1086 notes that the manor of Hemingbrough was held by Tosti (also Earl of Northumbria) prior to the Norman Conquest. However Tosti lost it through rebellion against his brother – King Harold Godwin.

Medieval

The manor and parish of Hemingbrough was formerly situated within the East Riding of Yorkshire and in the Wapentake of Ouse and Derwent. Hemingbrough (Gaz. 2) or *Hamiburg* and *Hemyngburgh* (1080-6) was first described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as belonging

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

The medieval settlement of Hemingbrough (Gaz. 2), which was focussed around the parish church, was located on a small area of higher ground, which approached the line of the eastern bank of the former course of the River Ouse. The later settlement appears to have extended along the main north-south orientated street – Town Street (later Main Street), which ran parallel to the former course of the river. This old course of the river was eventually abandoned and Hemingbrough lost the advantages of being a riverside settlement. The present course of the River Ouse now extends some 500 metres to the south of the modern settlement.

The parish church of St Mary the Virgin at Hemingbrough (Gaz. 1) is Grade I listed. An Anglo-Saxon church, which stood on the site prior to the present church, was first recorded at Hemingbrough in the Domesday Survey. It was given by the King along with the manor of Hemingbrough to the Bishop of Durham, and was shortly afterwards assigned by him to the Priory of Durham. The nave and the north transept of the church are both of 12th-century origin. However the two eastern bays of the nave appear to have been cut through the walls of an earlier building, of which all four corners can still be seen. This earlier building probably dates to the 11th century. The church was remodelled and enlarged in the 13th century with the tower, chancel and south transept all being of late 13th-century construction. In addition there is a 15th-century south chapel. An archaeological watching brief undertaken by the York Archaeological Trust in 1985 at the church located medieval inhumation burials.

In 1426, King Henry VI granted his royal licence to the Priory and Convent of Durham for the church to be made collegiate or constituted into a college. This college consisted of a provost or warden, and three vicars amongst others. To the provost, who was head of the college was assigned the mansion of the rectory. This building, which was later, called Prior House (Gaz. 13) stood in Hall Garth and on the southern side of the parish church. This indicates that this church living was particularly large and prosperous, such that from 1427 the income of Hemingbrough church, which was devised largely from tithes, belonged solely to the college. In 1295 King Edward I granted the Priory of Durham the right to hold a weekly market on Thursdays at Hemingbrough and an annual fair in August. The college was finally suppressed at the Dissolution in 1545. The college was subsequently granted along with thirty acres of glebe lands in 1554 to Joan and John Constable. The house eventually passed in 1662 to one Sir Jeremiah Smith. The house is said to have been finally demolished by 1697 and the stonework reused to construct the nearby Osgodby Hall. The house is detailed in the assessment returns for hearth tax in 1672 as having nine hearths in total. The bedern (Gaz. 9) pertaining to the collegiate church of St Mary is thought to have stood near the provost's house in the vicinity of Finkle Street.

There are documentary references to the site of a medieval chantry house at Chantry House (Gaz. 5), which lies on the northern side of the A63 trunk road between Hemingbrough and Cliffe. The present Chantry House, although believed to have had medieval origins, is unlisted. Priests attached to the college at Hemingbrough church are believed to have resided here. The proposed western extension occupies a large part of Chantry Field, land which may once have been associated with the medieval chantry house.

The large and prosperous income of Hemingbrough church from tithes gives some indication as to the highly prosperous nature of the local economy, which would have been comprised of a mixture of pastoral and arable farming. Small areas of medieval open fields were situated relatively close to the medieval settlement of Hemingbrough with common meadowlands extending southwards towards the river. To the north of this settlement extensive enclosure took place early on, though when this precisely took place is uncertain.

It is likely that the medieval open fields were cultivated in common, although there are no documentary references to any early names of these open fields. Air photograph research has plotted traces of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in Hemingbrough parish (Gaz. 14).

By 1330 the Priory of Durham had reclaimed 400 acres of land, presumably through improvements to drainage. This additional land was in turn made up of a number of small parcels of land or early enclosures, which included the Haw Closes within and to the immediate north of the area of the proposed extensions. There are documentary references of 1330 to these closes representing the 40-acre area known as “Hawe”. A number of small drainage gullies recorded during archaeological evaluation in the current extraction area (Gaz. 29) may be associated with medieval exploitation of this area.

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

A manorial windmill at Hemingbrough was first documented in 1276-7 and repairs to it were frequently detailed throughout the medieval period. A post-medieval windmill lay to the south of Hemingbrough village – it is shown on 19th-century and later OS maps and had given its name to Millfield and Millfield Lane – and this may have been the site.

On the south-eastern outskirts of the modern village of Hemingbrough occurs the site of a medieval private chapel (Gaz. 11) to the Babthorpe family. This chapel was located away and to the north-west of their residence at Babthorpe Hall. This chapel is known to have been in existence by 1436 and was probably suppressed along with many others at the Dissolution in the 16th century. The chapel was later used as a private dwelling and was subsequently demolished, although the precise date when this occurred is unknown.

After the Norman Conquest of 1066, the three carucates of land in the manor of Cliffe or *Clive* belonged to one William Malet with land for two ploughs. By the Domesday Survey, these lands were in the possession of the Count of Mortain and in turn under the overlordship of the

Bishop of Durham, whose overlordship was still mentioned in 1415. The greater part of the township of Cliffe formed the manor of *Malvis*. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to *Clif(f) juxta Hemmyngburgh* (1314) and *Clif* (1335). The focus of the medieval settlement of Cliffe may have shifted northwards following the radical alteration in the course of the River Ouse southwards to take advantage of the more convenient exploitation of the land to the north, which stood on higher ground. These became the open fields around the medieval settlement of Cliffe (Gaz. 3), which became enclosed as late as 1863 under the general Inclosure Act of 1836. A large area of the medieval manor of Malvis was under cultivation during the 13th and 14th centuries in open fields utilising strip cultivation. South Field and Welecroke Field were first documented in 1421-2. Ridge and furrow in Cliffe parish has been identified through air photograph research (Gaz. 48).

The medieval settlement of Cliffe (or Long Cliffe, as it was formerly known) is located along an east-west orientated ridge, which overlooks the former course of the River Ouse; it is likely that this slope of higher ground southwards towards the River may have been the origin of its place name. Like Hemingbrough, Cliffe also lost its former advantageous location besides the River Ouse in the early medieval period when the river radically shifted southwards. The land within the former meander of the old river belonged to Newhay, which was an outlying grange of Drax Priory (Gaz. 18). These riverside lands included common meadowlands and pastures as well as early enclosures. These southerly lands near the former course of the river eventually became the medieval manor of Newhay and at the Domesday Survey belonged to one Ralph Paynel, as lord of the manor of Drax. Newhay is first documented in the 12th century but may have been colonised only after the Ouse later changed its course. A wind mill at Newhay (Gaz. 19) is first documented in 1316; the First Edition O.S. map of 1854 (Fig. 00) details Mill Hill at this location. To the south-east of Newhay Grange was located a former ferry across the River Ouse, first documented in 1538 and in use until c.1930.

As with Hemingbrough, Cliffe also enjoyed similar fishing rights on the river, which continued even after the radical alteration in its course. These fishing rights were frequently documented during the 14th century, as the fishing garths obstructed the navigation of the river. There was still a fishery at Newhay in the 16th century and one fisherman was documented in the 19th century. A windmill at Cliffe belonging to the Bishop of Durham was first documented in 1365 (Gaz. 7) and was described as being “totally waste” in 1477-8; the site of this mill is thought to be on the eastern side of the village, on Mill Hill in the Old Mill Field.

Post-medieval

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

Many of the houses that front onto Main Street (or Town Street) are of 18th-century origin. These include: the Grade II listed The Hollies (Gaz. 36), constructed in 1763; Hoton House (Gaz. 37) dated to 1751; the late 18th-century Hawthorn House (Gaz. 38); the mid to late 18th-century Tythe Farmhouse (Gaz. 41) and the Grade II listed late 18th-century coach house and stables (Gaz. 42); The Orchard (Gaz. 44), a mid-late 18th-century house; Church Farmhouse (Gaz. 43) of mid 18th-century construction; and the Grade II listed Old Hall (Gaz. 39). The

latter is a former late 18th-century house, which has since been converted into two separate dwellings. The early 19th-century cowshed and granary to the Old Hall (Gaz. 40) and The Villa (Gaz. 30), an early 19th century house, are also Grade II listed. The former village school known as the Old Village School (Gaz. 35) is similarly Grade II listed and now functions as the village hall. A former Wesleyan Methodist chapel (Gaz. 10), built in 1836, is not listed.

There were no major changes in land-usage from the combination of pastoral and arable farming in the manor of Hemingbrough in the 18th century, though arable predominated in the south of the township and grassland in the north. Any remaining areas of open fields around the settlement of Hemingbrough were enclosed in 1844 with parliamentary enclosure under the terms of the General Enclosure Act of 1836. Archaeological fieldwork (Gaz. 29) in the current extraction area has so far recorded post-medieval drainage and boundary features. Aerial photographic research for the previous desk study identified a number of areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow within the modern parish of Hemingbrough (Gaz. 14), including some within the area of the proposed eastern extension.

During the post-medieval period, most of the local population were engaged in associated and allied agricultural trades and crafts. A glover and a tanner at Hemingbrough are documented in 1624 and a second tanner in 1769. Brickmaking utilising local clays has long been an important local economic activity being manufactured to the north of the village. Ordnance Survey maps since 1850 show a number of ponds associated with former clay extraction along the eastern side of Hagg Lane (Gaz. 57) and there was a brick kiln there once, close to the northern end of the pits. A brick and tile yard (Gaz. 56) at Hemingbrough has been in existence since the mid 19th century and is featured on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 (Fig. 00). The brickyard was sold to Alne Brick after the Second World War, who constructed a narrow gauge railway line linking the main line railway system to bring clay to the kilns. The works ceased manufacture in 1983 and the site is currently used as a rubbish tip. A possible retting pond (Gaz. 59) has been identified on the western side of Hagg Lane.

In the medieval period, the Crown had granted Durham Priory, the lords of the manor of Hemingbrough, the right to collect tolls through the main thoroughfare of Hemingbrough (Town Street) from a toll house. This toll house (Gaz. 12) or toll booth was probably located in the middle of Town Street in a building which was later used as a smithy during the reign of James I (1603-1625). The toll house was ordered to be removed in 1780.

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

The older buildings within the village of Cliffe are concentrated at its southern end, which was generally the more built-up portion and the earlier part of the settlement. A number of 18th-century and later houses are grouped along the main north-south orientated village street. These include a number of Grade II listed buildings, which comprise: The White House (Gaz. 32), an early-mid 18th-century house; Top End House (Gaz. 31), a former late 18th-century coaching inn; Crayker House (Gaz. 33), a mid-late 18th-century house; and Yeoman's Farmhouse (Gaz.

34), of early 19th-century construction. Another 19th-century building, at the southern end of the village, is Top End Cottage (Gaz. 51), which is not listed but does have an NMR entry.

The Hull-Selby branch line of the North Eastern Railway (Gaz. 52) was opened in the 1840s. This is situated to the north of Hemingbrough and also traversed the northern end of the village of Cliffe. A now disused railway station at Cliffe was renamed Hemingbrough in 1874 (Gaz. 53). The railway station was closed to goods traffic in 1964 and to passengers in 1967 as a part of the Beeching cuts. A malthouse and sidings are shown adjacent to the railway line on late 19th- and early 20th-century OS maps (Gaz. 54); the malthouse was still in production in 1960 and the buildings were still extant in 1973.

There were no medieval poll tax returns for Cliffe. However hearth tax returns for the year 1672 indicate that there were 72 households. By the time of the first population census of 1801, the township of Cliffe had a population of 424. The population of the township fluctuated throughout the 19th century reaching a maximum figure of 641 in 1881. During the 20th century the population remained fairly stable. The township of Cliffe joined the Selby Poor Law Union in 1837 and became a part of the Rural District of Riccall in 1894, of the Rural District of Derwent in 1935 and of the District of Selby in the county of North Yorkshire in 1974.

A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Gaz. 4) was constructed beside the road to Hemingbrough in 1825. It was closed in 1968 and had been demolished by 1973. A Primitive Methodist chapel (Gaz. 55) was constructed in the main street of Cliffe and beside the Hull-Selby railway line in 1842. It was deregistered in 1942 and in 1973 was being used as a storehouse. There are documentary references to the National School being built at Cliffe (Gaz. 6) in 1708 endowed out of a bequest by one Mary Wand. Following enlargement in 1835, the school was eventually demolished in 1871 with new school buildings being erected on the site.

Arable farming activity predominated in the Cliffe area during the 20th century, though with the greater preponderance of grasslands and meadows to the north, pastoral farming tended to predominate in the more southerly areas of the township. A notable development in the 1960s in the Cliffe area was the development of market gardening to supply nearby cities such as York and Hull. Aerial photographic research for the earlier desk study identified a number of areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow within the parish of Cliffe (Gaz..48); north-south orientated ridge and furrow was noted in the area of the proposed western extension.

In the 20th century the roads to Cliffe and Howden became part of the Selby trunk road (now the modern A63 trunk road) with a by-pass being built to the north east of Hemingbrough in the late 1920s.

4.3 Potential of archaeologically “blank” areas

There are a number of areas within the Study Area – and more particularly, in the areas of the Proposed Extensions – which, on the basis of the information currently available, would appear to be devoid of archaeological sites. While this may actually be a true reflection of the situation, there are a number of factors which may have affected the “visibility” of any such sites to archaeological reconnaissance.

Aerial photography is a major tool of archaeological reconnaissance, enabling archaeological sites surviving as earthworks or cropmarks to be located and plotted. In the case of the Study

Area, some cropmarks (Gaz. 16, Gaz. 45, Gaz. 46, Gaz. 47, Gaz. 49 and Gaz. 50) which may represent Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement have been recorded in the area to the north, beyond the railway line, though most of the Study Area is devoid of such evidence. The cropmarks lie on slightly higher areas of sand subsoil, and while there is no doubt that areas with free-draining sand soils were more attractive for settlement than those on heavier clay soils, it is considered that the distribution of these sites may be a reflection more of the degree to which sand soils have an enhanced visibility for cropmarks rather than being representative of the overall distribution of such settlements, especially given the discovery of a Roman settlement (Gaz. 23) on clay soils to the south of the proposal area; there is clear evidence from elsewhere in the Vale of York and the wider Humber region of the exploitation of relatively low-lying clay soils during the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

The proposal site is situated in close proximity to the line of the former course of the River Ouse; as has been previously mentioned, the course of this river altered radically in the early medieval period prior to assuming its present course. Given this, it is possible that significant silt deposition may have occurred in the past within the area of the proposal site as a result of flooding. Deposits of this nature have the potential not only to overlay earlier archaeological activity, but also have a tendency to mask or obscure such earlier archaeological potential in terms of aerial photographic visibility.

Other opportunities for the discovery of archaeological sites lie in academic or development-led systematic fieldwork (such as geophysical survey, fieldwalking or earthwork survey). Other than the fieldwork which has taken place as mitigation in the area of current extraction, the small excavation in the late 1950s in the clay pits to the south-east, and watching briefs on small sites in the villages of Hemingbrough and Cliffe, very little systematic fieldwork has taken place in the Study Area. Where such fieldwork has taken place elsewhere in the region – usually as a result of major infrastructure works – significant discoveries have often been made in areas where there had been no prior information available from aerial photography.

Hitherto unknown archaeological remains could be present in the Proposed Extensions, therefore, though their pre-development presence could only be established through systematic fieldwork.

5 WALKOVER SURVEY

D. Jobling

A walkover survey of the proposal areas and parts of the Study Area was undertaken by an HFA staff member on Tuesday 6th November 2012; outside the proposal areas, only publicly-accessible areas were examined. The survey involved an assessment of land-use that may have affected the survival of known or potential archaeological sites, as well as the recording of any above ground remains and any artefactual remains that may have come to light during the survey. A photographic record of the survey was also taken for the assessment archive, and plates have been included with this report (see Plates 1-10); the locations of observations have been assigned gazetteer numbers (prefixed Gaz.) as appropriate.

The site of the current clay extraction is subject to archaeological monitoring during topsoil stripping for each extraction phase (Gaz. 29). The northern third of the field is the focus for the current extraction (Plate 1), which is planned to move south into the remainder of the field in due course. Currently the southern part of the field here is under cultivation, having recently been harvested. The areas of the proposed extensions, to east and west of the current clay extraction quarry, are currently under cultivation. Chantry Field (Plate 3), to the west, has been tilled, drilled and seeded with green shoots apparent already. The eastern field (Plate 2) appears to have been prepared, though no growth is currently in evidence. All these fields, including Oldmill Field to the west (Plate 4), are relatively flat and low-lying with little change in topography. However, there is a marked drop in level on the southern side of the A63 trunk road, which slopes down steeply to the former course of the River Ouse (Gaz. 58).

In Haw Closes, north of the Selby-Hull railway line (Gaz. 52), the fields are currently under cultivation and relatively flat (Plates 5 and 6). The fields are not under crop and have been harvested this year both to the north and south of Oxen Lane, west of Hagg Lane Farm. A similar situation prevails in the area east of Hagg Lane, although there appears to be some winter crops growing in some fields.

At the southern end of Hagg Lane is Hagg Lane Green, registered as common land by Hemingbrough Parish Council and designated as an open space for the benefit of the whole community; since March 2011 it has been a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. This is currently a well-developed garden and wildlife landscape with suitably placed information boards and wooden walkways within the area of the former clay extraction pits (Gaz. 57) which have been exploited since the 19th century or earlier, now water-filled ponds (Plate 7). The information boards (Plate 8) suggest the former presence of a brick kiln situated among the northernmost ponds. Furthermore, a pond on the western side of Hagg Lane, also part of the nature reserve, is identified as a former retting pond (Gaz. 59), once used during the production of flax.

In the southern part of the Study Area, the former route of the River Ouse (Gaz. 58), runs to the south of Hull Road, Cliffe, in an east-south-easterly direction (Plate 9) before turning in a southerly direction to run west of Hemingbrough village, where the former channel is marked by a track named Oldways Lane (Plate 10). Overall, the former route of the river is low-lying, dropping away from significantly higher ground at Cliffe to a lesser declination in the area west of Hemingbrough.

No further topographical or archaeological features and/or deposits were observed.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions of the assessment

Collation of existing information has resulted in the identification of sites, ranging in date from the Iron Age through to post-medieval or early modern, within the Study Area. The assessment has also raised the possibility that other hitherto unknown sites may exist.

The most significant identified sites were several cropmark complexes (Gaz. 16, Gaz. 45, Gaz. 46, Gaz. 47, Gaz. 49 and Gaz. 50) on land to the north of the proposed extensions, representing Iron Age and/or Roman settlement, and a Roman settlement site (Gaz. 23) discovered in the late 1950s in former brickwork ponds to the south; these sites are of Regional archaeological significance. Sites of lower (Local) significance were principally isolated find-spots of artefacts such as pottery or coins, buildings or structures of local historical or architectural significance and areas of former medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow. A single Grade I (National) and several Grade II (Regional) Listed buildings were identified within the Study Area, though none lie nearer than 300m distance from the proposed extensions.

The presence of the Regionally-important Iron Age or Roman sites in the vicinity increases the likelihood that similar sites may exist within the proposed extensions, despite the fact that in the current extraction site, archaeological fieldwork has so far only recorded features of medieval or post-medieval date. The proposed extensions are substantial areas, however, which may yet encompass traces of early settlement and this should still be considered a strong possibility. The eastern extension lies relatively close to the plotted cropmarks of settlement sites on sand subsoils to the north which may continue south onto the clay subsoils of the proposed extension. The western extension lies, at least partly, on sand subsoil near to the former River Ouse channel, a potentially attractive location for settlement; although no archaeological sites are currently known there, river deposits from the flood plain of the former River Ouse – which shifted further south in the early medieval period – may have obscured some early remains.

There is also some potential for late Anglo-Saxon and medieval archaeological features and/or deposits to be encountered within the proposal site, given the position of the proposed extensions – particularly the western extension – in relation to the nearby medieval settlements of Hemingbrough and Cliffe, which may have late Anglo-Saxon origins, and proximity to the former River Ouse channel.

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

Given the identification of archaeological potential as outlined above, it is recommended that archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to gather more specific information about the proposal areas. This recommendation is, however, only the opinion of the HFA project team and will not necessarily be that of the local planning authority or their archaeological advisor; however, given the requirements by NYCC for archaeological fieldwork in advance of and during the current extraction, it is deemed likely that submission for planning permission for the proposed extensions would elicit a similar response.

Given the size of the proposal areas and the results of this assessment, it is recommended that a staged programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to more fully establish the archaeological potential of the site, of which this pre-application desk-based assessment would represent the first stage. Each stage would be intended to establish the need or otherwise for any succeeding stage and/or its scope; it may even be considered desirable that subsequent evaluation, such as geophysical survey, precedes submission of the planning application.

Geophysical survey using the technique of magnetometry would be suitable, involving the measurement of magnetic field differences at gridded intervals across the fields, in an effort to identify buried archaeological features. It does not involve below-ground disturbance and could proceed over pasture areas and those with low crop cover. A large part of the proposal areas could be subject to survey, with a number of sample blocks being surveyed.

Should the results of the geophysical survey merit it, more invasive evaluation may be required to better determine the origin, date, depth and character of any likely archaeological features encountered and their degree of survival; this would either proceed as trial excavation, generally in the form of linear cuttings targeting specific geophysical anomalies or groups of anomalies, or would take the form of a monitored soil strip with subsequent recording. The need or otherwise for such evaluation would be determined for each phase of clay extraction with the phases considered either individually or in groups (as appropriate).

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This assessment was carried out for M.JCA, acting for Plasmor Limited and thanks are extended to them for their help and co-operation throughout. Access to the present extraction area was facilitated by Plasmor staff at site – Mike Page and Darren Hope – who continue to provide useful assistance.

Special thanks are also extended to those who provided expert help, advice and much research material during the research stages for the previous desk study and the current assessment; in particular, staff at the North Yorkshire HER provided search data rapidly and efficiently.

The report, recommendations and site gazetteer were written and compiled by Ken Steedman, building on or adapting work carried out for the previous desk study by Neville Hall. The 2012 walkover survey was carried out by Doug Jobling; photographs taken then and reproduced here are his work. Figs 1 and 2 were produced by Dave Atkinson. Editing and formatting was the work of Ken Steedman.

Administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson and June Rooney.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allison, K.J., 1976
Victoria History of the County of York: East Riding: III, pp65-74, Oxford University Press, pp 37-45 & 55-60
- Bulmer 1892
History & Directory of East Yorkshire.
- Burton, T, 1888
The History & Antiquities of Hemingborough, pp255-265.
- Ekwall, E. 1964
The Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names, Fourth Edition, p233.
- English Heritage 1996
Scheduled Monuments, County List North Yorkshire, English Heritage.
- English Heritage 2000
Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, County of North Yorkshire, English Heritage.
- Faull, M.L., and Stinson, M. 1986
Domesday Book: Yorkshire.
- IFA 1999
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments
- Kershaw, A. 2001
Vale of York National Mapping Programme: Project Review, English Heritage, October 2001
- Pevsner, N. and Neave, D, 1995
The Buildings of England: Yorkshire: York & The East Riding, pp384-5 & 458-460.
- Smith, A.H., 1937
The Place Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire & York, English Place Name Society, Vol. XIV, pp 256- 260.

APPENDIX 1: Cultural Heritage Sites

Abbreviations

PRE – Prehistoric	IA – Iron Age
RB – Romano-British	AS – Anglo-Saxon/Early medieval
MED – Medieval	P-MED – Post-medieval
UNK – Uncertain	NAT – natural
N – north; E – east; S – south; W – west	
NGR – Ordnance Survey National Grid reference (centre; for linears, section within study area)	
NYHER – North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record	
NMR – National Monuments Record	
OS – Ordnance Survey	
AP – aerial photograph	
HFA – Humber Field Archaeology	
LB – Listed Building	
DBA – Desk based assessment (Hall 2003)	
VCH – Victoria County History	
SINC – Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
1	CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN	Parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Nave & N transept of late 12th century origin. Late 13th century tower, chancel & S transept. 15th century S chapel. Spire of c1416-1446. Grade I Listed. A watching brief in 1985 by York Archaeological Trust recorded one or more inhumations. A watching brief carried out by Colin Briden in early 2009, during installation of a modern heating system, recovered evidence relating to previous refurbishment of the church.	MED	Hemingbrough	467350	430620	MNY10545; ENY4490	1148462; 659146	LB326306; DBA15	National
2	HEMINGBROUGH VILLAGE	Settlement of Hemingbrough. The church and the rest of the early settlement stood on a small area of higher ground approaching the river bank, but the village later extended along a main street running parallel with the river. The firmer ground overlooking the river was attractive to settlement; a 'stronghold' that may have been either Anglian or Scandinavian.	MED, P-MED	Hemingbrough	467500	430700	MNY10543		DBA24, VCH	Regional

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
3	CLIFFE VILLAGE	Settlement of Cliffe. Linear village, strung out for about a mile along a single main street, consequently sometimes known as Long Cliffe. At its southern end the village street runs from east to west along a ridge of elevated ground overlooking the former course of the river Ouse, and it was presumably the slope down to the river which gave the Anglian village its name.	MED, P-MED	Cliffe	466200	432100	MNY10536		DBA18, VCH	Regional
4	SITE OF WESLEYAN CHAPEL	Built in 1825. Closed In 1968 and demolished in 1973.	P-MED	Cliffe	466270	431700	MNY10538		DBA19	Local
5	CHANNY HOUSE	Documentary refs. to the site of a medieval chantry house at the present Chantry House; the priests attached to the Cliffe chantry in Hemingborough church reportedly lived here. Occupied building on site. Adjacent field named Chantry Field.	MED	Cliffe	466730	431470	MNY10539		DBA20, DBA32	Local
6	CLIFFE SCHOOL	Site of the endowed Cliffe School at Cliffe. Constructed c1708 and enlarged in 1835. Demolished in 1871, together with the master's residence. New school buildings were erected on the same site.	P-MED	Cliffe	466230	432240	MNY10540		DBA21	Local
7	SITE OF MILL	Documentary ref. of 1365 to the site of a windmill at Mill Hill. May mark the site of the Bishop's Windmill, described as "long totally waste" in 1477-78. A semi-circular ditch visible as a cropmark on air photographs probably represents the ditch which surrounded the windmill mound, but there is no evidence of the mound itself on air photographs. The first edition OS map depicts a mound named 'Mill Hill'.	MED, P-MED	Cliffe	466610	432310	MNY10541	1306991	DBA22	Local
8	CROP MARK OF ENCLOSURE	Cropmark of a four sided enclosure with rounded corners, N and S sides converging slightly towards the SW end. Bisected by several ditches and a parallel trackway to the SE.	IA, RB, UNK	Cliffe	466540	432660	MNY10542		DBA23	Local/ Regional
9	BEDERN OF COLLEGIATE CHURCH	Site of the bedern to the Collegiate church of St Mary at Hemingbrough. Assigned to the priests of the Cliffe chantry in 1339.	MED	Hemingbrough	467450	430580	MNY10547		DBA41	Regional

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
10	METHODIST CHAPEL	Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1836 and rebuilt or restored in 1848. Extant building. Not listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467412	430706	MNY10548	1504908	DBA25	Local
11	SITE OF CHAPEL	Site of a private chapel of the Babthorpe family situated away from their residence at Babthorpe Hall to the SE. It was in existence by 1436 and was possibly suppressed in the 16th century and later used as a dwelling. Details of demolition unknown. Conventionally located at this site.	MED/ P-MED	Hemingbrough	467880	430430	MNY10549	50839	DBA42	Regional
12	POSSIBLE SITE OF TOLLBOOTH	Toll booth stood in the middle of Main Street, thought to be medieval in date. Removed in 1780. Exact location unknown. Reused as shop in the 17th century and later as a smithy, supposed to have been the former tollbooth. This entry combines two NYHER entries, which may be represent a single monument.	MED	Hemingbrough	467390	430640	MNY10550; MNY17520		DBA30, DBA40	Local
13	PRIOR HOUSE	Site of the Prior House, residence of the provosts of the collegiate church of St Mary after 1427, which stood in Hall Garth on the south side of the church. Said to have been demolished in 1697 and its materials used in the rebuilding of Osgodby Hall.	MED	Hemingbrough	467300	430500	MNY10551	58044	DBA43	Regional
14	RIDGE AND FURROW, HEMINGBROUGH PARISH	Former earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation, probably of medieval date, close to north side of Hemingbrough medieval village core (NGR 467510 430970). A field system of medieval ridge and furrow is recorded in the parish of Hemingbrough. Seen as earthworks on early vertical air photographs, but most no longer survives on later photographs taken in 1970s. There are some extant areas around the settlement of Hemingbrough, seen on 1980s photographs. Post-medieval ridge and furrow also evident at: SE 673 317; SE 675 318; SE 674 314; SE 674 316; SE 674 319; SE 675 319; SE 677 311; SE 677 312; SE 675 311; SE 675 316; SE 675 315; SE 677 317; and SE 678 313.	MED	Hemingbrough	468600	430900	MNY10552	1212469	DBA26, DBA51, DBA52, DBA53, DBA54, DBA56, DBA60, DBA61, DBA62, DBA64, DBA65, DBA75, DBA76, DBA77, DBA78	Local

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
15	POSSIBLE SITE OF MILL	Mill Holm marked north-west of Hagg Lane Farm on the 1851 OS sheet suggests the possibility of a mill in the immediate area at some point in the past.	P-MED	Cliffe	467700	432400	MNY10574		DBA27	Local
16	CROPMARK OF EARLY FIELD SYSTEM	The field system is made up of small square or rectangular fields subdivided in some cases into much smaller enclosures. At least 2 contain probable hut circles. This probable Iron Age or Roman field system and settlement is visible as cropmarks. The field system, located south-east of South Duffield, is extensive, extending for almost 2 kilometres and aligned in a north-west to south-east direction. Some of the rectilinear enclosures are double-ditched and some contain round houses. Overlapping ditches in some areas suggest there is more than one phase. On the western side is a double-ditched trackway extending for 490 metres.	IA, RB	Cliffe	468500	432600	MNY10575	58043		Regional
17	POSSIBLE RING DITCH	Reported as ring ditch on 1970 AP, though subsequent geophysical survey and trial excavations (Gaz. 29) have failed to located this feature.	UNK	Hemingbrough	467340	431520	MNY10591		DBA28	Local
18	POSSIBLE LOCATION OF GRANGE	Place-name suggests site of a possible grange at Newhay Grange	MED	Cliffe	466180	430560	MNY10595		DBA44	Local
19	SITE OF WIND MILL	Site of a windmill at Newhay first documented in 1316. OS map of 1854 refers to Mill Hill.	MED	Cliffe	466200	431100	MNY10596		DBA45	Local
20	HAY MOORS WOOD	Area of enclosed woodland/plantation, probably of late 18th/early 19th century origin. Woodland, larger than current woodland, marked on 1854 OS map.	P-MED	Cliffe	468500	432200	MNY10616			Local
21	ROMAN COINS	Roman coins found in Hemingbrough parish	RB	Hemingbrough	467500	430700	MNY17516		DBA29	Local
22	ROMAN POTTERY	Find-spot of Roman pottery, recovered from sewer trench in 1962. Pottery included samian, Throlam products, colour-coated and calcite gritted sherds. Finds in Hull Museum.	RB	Hemingbrough	467640	430450	MNY17517	58037		Local
23	ROMAN SETTLEMENT	Site of Roman settlement at the Brickfields, Northfield Road, Hemingbrough. The site was partially excavated by RCHME prior to its	RB	Hemingbrough	467390	431480	MNY17523; FNY1397; MNY17524;	58036	DBA17, DBA31	Regional

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
		destruction in 1959. The excavations located a possible ditched enclosure, a wooden well and other structural remains. Pottery and a camp kettle (now in Yorkshire Museum) were also recovered, the latter in 1962. The focus of the settlement was probably to the east.					ENY987			
24	HEMINGBROUGH HALL AND GARDEN	Large dwelling house shown on 19th-century OS maps, with associated garden to south, including manmade island in stream course close to southern boundary. Garden not registered as Historic Park or Garden, though included in 1995 ?EH list. The house eventually known as Hemingbrough Hall was built in 1842 by John Ion, vicar (d. 1860), as his own residence; it was at first called Hemingbrough Villa. The estate passed to Ion's daughter Jane, who married C. G. Tate, and the house was occupied by tenants, William Banks, owner of the Babthorpe estate, living there from 1874 until c. 1930. It was sold to Fred Wright in 1938 and to George Carr in 1952. It is a large red-brick house, designed in the Tudor style by Weightman & Hatfield of Sheffield.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467980	430290	MNY31767		VCH	Local
25	MEDIEVAL CEMETERY	An archaeological watching brief in 2010 by York Archaeological Trust at Tythe Farm, Main Street, Hemingbrough, recorded 11 inhumation burials. Assumed to be part of cemetery associated with Church of St. Mary (Gaz. 1) which lies 70m to the south.	MED	Hemingbrough	467300	430700	MNY32573; ENY5569		DBA35	Local
26	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, CLAY QUARRY	Two episodes of archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping were carried out by the Brigantia Archaeological Practice in 2000 and 2001. Despite the discovery of Roman remains to the south (Gaz. 23), nothing of archaeological interest was discovered.	UNK	Hemingbrough	467600	431580	ENY239; ENY382		DBA33, DBA34	Unknown
27	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, FINKLE STREET, HEMINGBROUGH	Monitoring in April 2006 of development on land at The Old Vicarage, Finkle Street, Hemingbrough by Field Archaeology Specialists did not record any archaeological features, though two sherds of	RB	Hemingbrough	467470	430588	ENY3156			Local

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
		Roman pottery were recovered.								
28	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, VIOLA GARDENS, CLIFFE	Monitoring in October 2012 by Field Archaeology Specialists during development did not record features of archaeological significance	UNK	Cliffe	466380	432670	ENY5862			Unknown
29	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION, HEMINGBROUGH CLAY QUARRY	<p>Between 2002 and the present day, HFA have carried out a programme of archaeological works on the current quarry, commencing with desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, followed by preparation of a written scheme of investigation covering trial excavation in one part of the site and monitoring of each phase of soil stripping preceding extraction.</p> <p>A total of 81 sites were identified by the desk-based assessment, ranging in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. The assessment identified potential for prehistoric, Roman and later remains to be present within the extraction area. A staged programme of evaluation was recommended.</p> <p>A small number of drainage features of a possible medieval date and boundary and drainage features of post-medieval date have been recorded, though nothing of any great significance. Monitoring is still ongoing.</p>	MED, P-MED	Hemingbrough	467200	431700	ENY988; ENY2974; ENY6085; ENY4214			Local
30	THE VILLA, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	The Villa, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Early 19th century house with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467366	431058		1316307	LB326296; DBA1	Regional
31	TOP END HOUSE, OLD HULL ROAD, CLIFFE (LISTED BUILDING)	Top End House, Old Hull Road, Cliffe. Former late 18th-century coaching inn, now a house. Includes later additions & alterations & rear extension. Grade II listed	P-MED	Cliffe	466196	431685		1167875	LB326270; DBA2	Regional
32	THE WHITE HOUSE, OLD HULL ROAD, CLIFFE (LISTED BUILDING)	The White House, Old Hull Road, Cliffe. Early-mid 18th century house with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed	P-MED	Cliffe	466235	431677		1316283	LB326271; DBA3	Regional
33	CRAYKER HOUSE, OLD	Crayker House, Old Hull Road, Cliffe. Mid-late 18th	P-MED	Cliffe	466449	431615		1296674	LB326272; DBA4	Regional

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
	HULL ROAD, CLIFFE (LISTED BUILDING)	century house with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.								
34	YEOMAN'S FARM, YORK ROAD, CLIFFE (LISTED BUILDING)	Yeoman's Farm, York Road, Cliffe. Probable early 19th century house. Grade II listed	P-MED	Cliffe	466363	432588		1148488	LB326273; DBA5	Regional
35	OLD VILLAGE SCHOOL, GARTHENDS LANE, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	Old Village School, Garthends Lane, Hemingbrough. Former village school, now village hall. Dated to 1847. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467514	430554		1167996	LB326292; DBA6	Regional
36	THE HOLLIES, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	The Hollies, Main Street, Hemingbrough. House dated to 1763 with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467404	430933		1168004	LB326297; DBA7	Regional
37	HOTON HOUSE, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	Hoton House, Main Street, Hemingbrough. House dated to 1751 with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467421	430914		1148460	LB326298; DBA8	Regional
38	HAWTHORN HOUSE, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	Hawthorn House, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Late 18th century house with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467414	430760		1296618	LB326299; DBA9	Regional
39	THE OLD HALL, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	The Old Hall, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Former late 18th century house, now converted into 2 dwellings with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467384	430768		1148461	LB326302; DBA11	Regional
40	COWSHED & GRANARY TO OLD HALL. MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	Cowshed & granary to Old Hall. Main Street, Hemingbrough. Early 19th century. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467382	430777		1168028	LB326303; DBA10	Regional
41	TYTHE FARM, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	Tythe Farm, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Mid-late 18th century house with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467388	430706		1316309	LB326304; DBA12	Regional
42	COACH HOUSE & STABLES TO TYTHE FARM, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	Coach house & stables to Tythe Farm, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Late 18th century. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467381	430690		1168034	LB326305; DBA14	Regional

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
43	CHURCH FARMHOUSE, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	Church Farmhouse, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Mid 18th century house with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467404	430644		1316308	LB326300; DBA13	Regional
44	THE ORCHARD, MAIN STREET, HEMINGBROUGH (LISTED BUILDING)	The Orchard, Main Street, Hemingbrough. Mid-late 18th century house with later additions & alterations. Grade II listed.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467406	430581		1168025	LB326301; DBA16	Regional
45	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURES	A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure visible as cropmarks on air photographs to the NW of Haw Closes. It has a sub-division and contains a smaller rectangular enclosure.	IA, RB	Cliffe	467090	432300		1074936	DBA68	Local/ Regional
46	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURES	Possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear ditched enclosures, which form part of a field system, are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. One of the enclosures contains a round house.	IA, RB	Cliffe	466620	432540		1306821	DBA48, DBA66	Local/ Regional
47	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURES	Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosures, which forms part of a field system, are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. One of the enclosures contains a round house. To the S, a cropmark complex (centred at 467360 432250) of several small square-shaped and linear features to the N of the Haw Closes may be a continuation of the same settlement.	IA, RB	Cliffe	467270	432420		1306832	DBA59, DBA69	Local/ Regional
48	RIDGE AND FURROW, CLIFFE PARISH	Medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Cliffe is visible as earthworks on early vertical air photographs. Most is no longer extant on later photographs taken in the 1970s, except for a small area to the east of Cliffe village (SE 664 325) and north of the River Ouse at Newhay Grange (SE 662 306). Some areas are also visible as cropmarks. Possible traces at SE 663 321 and SE 662 318. Post-medieval ridge and furrow also evident at: SE 665 317; SE 668 322; SE 670 320; SE 669 316; SE 668 313; SE 671 311; SE 672 311; SE 664 319; and SE 664 317.	MED	Cliffe	466900	433000		1306915	DBA55, DBA57, DBA58, DBA63, DBA70, DBA71, DBA72, DBA73, DBA74, DBA79, DBA80	Local
49	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURE	A small (10m x 10m) rectilinear enclosure containing a pit is visible as cropmarks on air	IA, RB, MED,	Cliffe	466590	432300		1307003		Local

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
		photographs. The date of the feature is uncertain. It straddles a medieval field boundary, which also shows as a cropmark, but its relationship with this boundary is uncertain, whether it pre- or post-dates it. The enclosure lies adjacent to a post-medieval windmill mound (Gaz. 7), but its relationship with the mound is uncertain.	UNK							
50	CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURE AND DITCH	Iron Age or Roman possible ditched enclosure and a fragmentary ditch is visible as cropmarks on air photographs. Other cropmarks within this area are probably geological in origin and were not transcribed. Parchmarks of possible enclosure in same area may be connected, though may be geological.	IA, RB	Hemingbrough	467530	432160		1306839	DBA47, DBA67	Local/ Regional
51	TOP END COTTAGE	The cottage was built in the 1840s, altered at some time after 1863 and again in the 20th century. A two storey building with a number of single storey outshots to the west and south elevations. Brick built, rendered with a pantile roof.	P-MED	Cliffe	466140	431670		1093146		Local
52	HULL-SELBY RAILWAY	Opened in 1840. Still in use.	P-MED	Cliffe, Hemingbrough	465930, 468735	432280, 431725		1373337	DBA36	National
53	FORMER RAILWAY STATION	Former railway station on the Hull-Selby railway at Cliffe. The station was renamed 'Hemingbrough' in 1874; it was closed for goods traffic in 1964 and for passengers in 1967.	P-MED	Cliffe	466300	432200			DBA37	Regional
54	MALTHOUSE AND RAILWAY SIDINGS	20th-century OS maps show Malthouse and railway sidings on north side of railway track, opposite station.	P-MED	Cliffe	466500	432200			DBA50	Local
55	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH	Constructed in 1842. and rebuilt in 1864. It was deregistered in 1942 and was used as a storehouse in 1973.	P-MED	Cliffe	466200	432200			DBA38, VCH	Local
56	BRICK AND TILE WORKS	Hemingbrough Brick and Tile yard. In operation from 19th century (marked on 1st edition OS map). Only drainage tiles were being made in 1973 and it ceased manufacture in 1983.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467400	431320			DBA39, OS, VCH	Local
57	CLAY EXTRACTION PITS	Numerous pits marked on 1st edition OS map along eastern side of Hagg's Lane presumed to be clay extraction pits for nearby brick and tile yards. Pits still apparent on 1960 OS map, though now	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467810	431140			DBA49, OS, VCH	Local

Gaz Ref	Name	Summary	Period	Parish	Easting	Northing	HER UID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Importance
		under woodland. There was a brick kiln there, close to the northern end of the pits. The woodland is part of the Hagg Lane Green SNIC Nature Reserve. There are								
58	FORMER RIVER OUSE CHANNEL	Marked on 1st edition and some subsequent OS maps. It was perhaps during the early Middle Ages that the Ouse cut a shorter course at this point across the neck of a wide meander.	NAT, MED	Cliffe, Hemingbrough	465748, 467264	431602, 430110			OS, VCH	Regional
59	FORMER RETTING POND	Shallow elongated pond fed by watercourse on western side of Hagg Lane has been identified as a former retting pond. Marked as such on maps on information panels for the Hagg Lane Green SNIC.	P-MED	Hemingbrough	467890	431390			OS	Local
60	METAL-DETECTED FINDS	The walkover survey carried out in 2003 for the previous assessment quoted the landowner as stating that some fifteen years previously, during construction work around the water tower situated to the immediate south of the proposal site, metal detectorists had found quantities of metal objects and coins. However the landowner was unable to provide any further information on this matter.	UNK	Hemingbrough	467310	431410			DBA	Unknown

APPENDIX 2: Map sources consulted

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

APPENDIX 3: Aerial photographs consulted for previous assessment

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

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

Oblique Aerial Photographs, National Library of Air Photographs (26)

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

North Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record

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

APPENDIX 4: Results of the map research undertaken for previous assessment

The earliest map consulted for the previous assessment was that of the tithe map for the Township of Hemingbrough, Parish of Hemingbrough of 1841. An extract from this map was obtained from the Borthwick Institute of the University of York and comprises Fig. 3 used in this study. This map features the Hull-Selby railway line (Gaz. 52) and early clay extraction pits along the Hagg Lane (Gaz. 57). This map, which shows the whole area of the proposal site, demonstrates that in 1841 the proposal site and its immediate vicinity to the east and south was a completely open and rural agricultural landscape and environment with a much larger number of smaller enclosures, for example within the proposal site. Haw Land and Hagg Lane are also both featured within this landscape.

Field names often contain many references to local wild and cultivated fruits. Haw Close, Great Haw Close and Little Haw Close may refer to the *haw*, which is a red berry derived from the hawthorn bush. This may also refer to the type of vegetation used in local field boundary demarcation. The large number of field plots forming allotments or portions of the North Field, Haw Close and Hagg Lane Close suggest that the names of these larger fields may have some degree of antiquity. It has already been indicated in this study that the North Field may have been one of the medieval open fields and that early enclosure took place in this area. Haw Close and Hagg Lane may refer to two such early enclosures. The field name Hearthstonefield Allotment (Plots 208 and 209) may not only refer to one further such early enclosure but may also possibly contain an oblique archaeological reference. This field name may allude to hearth stones or burnt stones being recovered from this area and may possible provide an oblique reference to the known Roman settlement site (Gaz. 23) located in this vicinity.

An extract was also obtained from the tithe map for the Township of Cliffe cum Lund, Parish of Hemingbrough of 1844; this is reproduced as Fig. 4. This map details the area to the immediate west and north of the proposal site and shows once again an open and rural agricultural landscape and environment. There are once again references to former medieval open fields such as Chantry Field (Plots 84-86 being allotments in such) and to Old Mill Field and Sand Close. As with Hemingbrough, enclosure also took place early on in this Township and Old Mill Field and Sand Close may refer to two such early enclosures. Old Mill refers to the site of a former medieval windmill at Mill Hill (Gaz. 7). Sand Close and Great and Little Sand Close provide a direct reference to type of sandy soils encountered in these areas. Other field names will allude to the shape or layout of the field plot itself such as with Plot 377 – Shoulder of Mutton or Plots 395 and 396 – Long Close.

An extract from the First Edition 6”-1 mile scale O.S. map of 1854 (Fig. 5) was obtained from the East Riding Archives at Beverley. This map shows the whole of the study area in some detail. This map shows the post-medieval settlement of Hemingbrough, which is located and has developed along a single north-south orientated road – Town Street. The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary (Gaz. 1) is shown here, along with a series of east-west orientated medieval tenement plots, which are located perpendicular to this main thoroughfare. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Hemingbrough (Gaz. 10) is also featured. The area known as Mill Holm, which was the site of a possible and undated mill (Gaz. 15) is shown to the north east of the proposal site.

This map also details the site of the former Hemingbrough brick and tile yard (Gaz..56) and an associated clay pit located on the eastern side of Haw Lane. A line of similar and possibly

associated clay pits are also featured along the eastern side of Hagg Lane (Gaz. 57). The area of the proposal site is marked by series of enclosures and is bounded to the north by the Hull-Selby railway line (Gaz. 52). It is apparent that there were a number of amalgamations of enclosures between 1841 and 1855 entailing the removal of a number of field boundaries in order to create large and more economically efficient field units. The railway station at Cliffe – Hemingbrough Station (Gaz. 53) is also detailed. These enclosures are located in an area shown on this map as North Field. This may be one of the former medieval open fields, which were situated around the medieval settlement of Hemingbrough. The site of the former medieval private chapel to the Babthorpe family (Gaz. 11) at Chapel Balk, near Hemingbrough Hall is also detailed, as are Newhay Grange (Gaz.18).

An area of enclosures called Chantry Field and Mill Field are situated to the east of Cliffe. These may have been former medieval open fields, which would have been located around the former medieval settlement of Cliffe. This map also details Mill Hill to the south of Cliffe, this being the site of a former medieval windmill (Gaz. 19). The site of a second medieval windmill (Gaz. 7)) is also marked by a circular shaped mound at Mill Hill, which is located to the east of Cliff and within Mill Field. The layout of the settlement of Cliffe (Gaz. 3) is also detailed as are the Wesleyan Chapel (Gaz. 4) and the site of the former endowed Cliffe School (Gaz. 6).

An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1960 comprises Fig. 6 in this report. By 1960 the study area shows relatively little change apart from the amalgamation of a number of former smaller enclosures to form larger field units created by the removal of a number of field boundaries. The site of the former Hemingbrough Brick and Tile Works (Gaz. 56) are shown as is the clay pit to the north of these works, which have undergone a degree of expansion. Similarly the post-medieval/modern settlements of Hemingbrough and Cliffe have also shown relatively little change and expansion. Perhaps the only major development to the landscape within the vicinity of the proposal site was the construction of the A63 trunk road, which encouraged ribbon housing development to the south of the proposal site from the late 1920s onwards. Otherwise the majority of the cultural heritage sites identified on the 1854 map are also shown on the map of 1960. The only new additional site is that of a malthouse (Gaz. 54), which is located on the north side of the Hull-Selby railway at Cliffe, along with associated sidings.

APPENDIX 5: Results of the aerial photographic research for previous assessment

OBLIQUE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS HELD AT THE NORTH YORKSHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

A total of five box files of oblique aerial photographs were consulted at the North Yorkshire Sits and Monuments Record. A number of these photographs comprised general views of the modern settlements of Cliffe and Hemingbrough. A total of five oblique aerial photographs yielded two new possible archaeological sites within the Study Area. These comprised the parchmarks of a possible enclosure (Gaz. 50) to the south-west of Hagg Lane Farm and the cropmark remains of a further two possible enclosures or field boundary ditches (Gaz. 46) to the east of Brock's Farm at Cliffe.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD CENTRE

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

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Vertical aerial photograph refs. RAF/CPE/UK/1954, frames 3079-80, March 1957 show the location of the Hemingbrough Brick and Tile Works (Gaz. 56) and associated clay pits in operation. There are faint traces of post-medieval ridge and furrow (Gaz. 14) and the remains of two former enclosure boundary ditches within the area of the proposal site; this area is also featured on vertical aerial photograph refs. RAF/541/30, frames 4093-4, May 1948. A second area of faint remains of post-medieval ridge and furrow occurs in a field to east of the proposal site and within the confines of two former field enclosure boundaries. Two further areas of post medieval ridge and furrow are situated to the immediate east of the proposal site, the latter area being contained within the remains of a former field boundary ditch or enclosure. It was also noted that the waters of the nearby River Ouse flooded the area to the immediate south of the A63 trunk road and to the immediate west of the village of Hemingbrough.

Vertical aerial photograph refs. RAF/541/30, frames 4093-4, May 1948 detail several further areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow (Gaz. 14). These are located to the north of the Hawden Road and to the immediate north-east of the current extraction site. Two possible areas of medieval ridge and furrow occur at Cliffe (Gaz. 48). In addition, a small cropmark complex (Gaz. 47) consisting of several small square-shaped and linear features are located to the north of the Haw Closes. The Hemingbrough brick and tile works (Gaz. 56) are also featured.

Vertical aerial photograph ref. MAL/67059, frame 211, June 1967, shows an expansion in the size of the clay extraction pits at the Hemingbrough brick and tile works. The present arrangement of field plots within the area of the current extraction site had been reached by this time. Comparison with the earlier aerial photographs of the late 1940s shows the removal of a number of former field enclosure boundaries in order to create larger field units. A further area of post-medieval ridge and furrow (Gaz. 14) is located to the immediate west of Hagg Lane. This photograph also shows the location of the present water tower to the immediate south of the proposal site.

Vertical aerial photograph ref. MAL/75002, frame 173, January 1975 features an area of post-medieval ridge and furrow (Gaz. 14) and a second additional area to its immediate north, both of which are situated to the immediate west of Hagg Lane. Vertical photograph ref. MAL/75007, frames 15-16, January 1975 and MAL/75012, frame 108, March 1975 show post-medieval ridge and furrow in the north-eastern part of the current extraction area.

Vertical aerial photograph refs. MAL/74057, frames 93-94, September 1974 and MAL/83015, frame 142, June 1983, shows an expansion of the clay extraction pits into the adjacent field to the north-east and east at the Hemingbrough brick and tile works site (Gaz. 56).

Vertical aerial photographs refs. OS/69418, frames 192-3, August 1969 show a further area of post-medieval ridge and furrow (Gaz. 48) to the immediate north of the Hull-Selby railway line. Frames 193-4 show an additional two further such areas (Gaz. 14) in two fields to either side of the A63 trunk road at Hemingbrough.

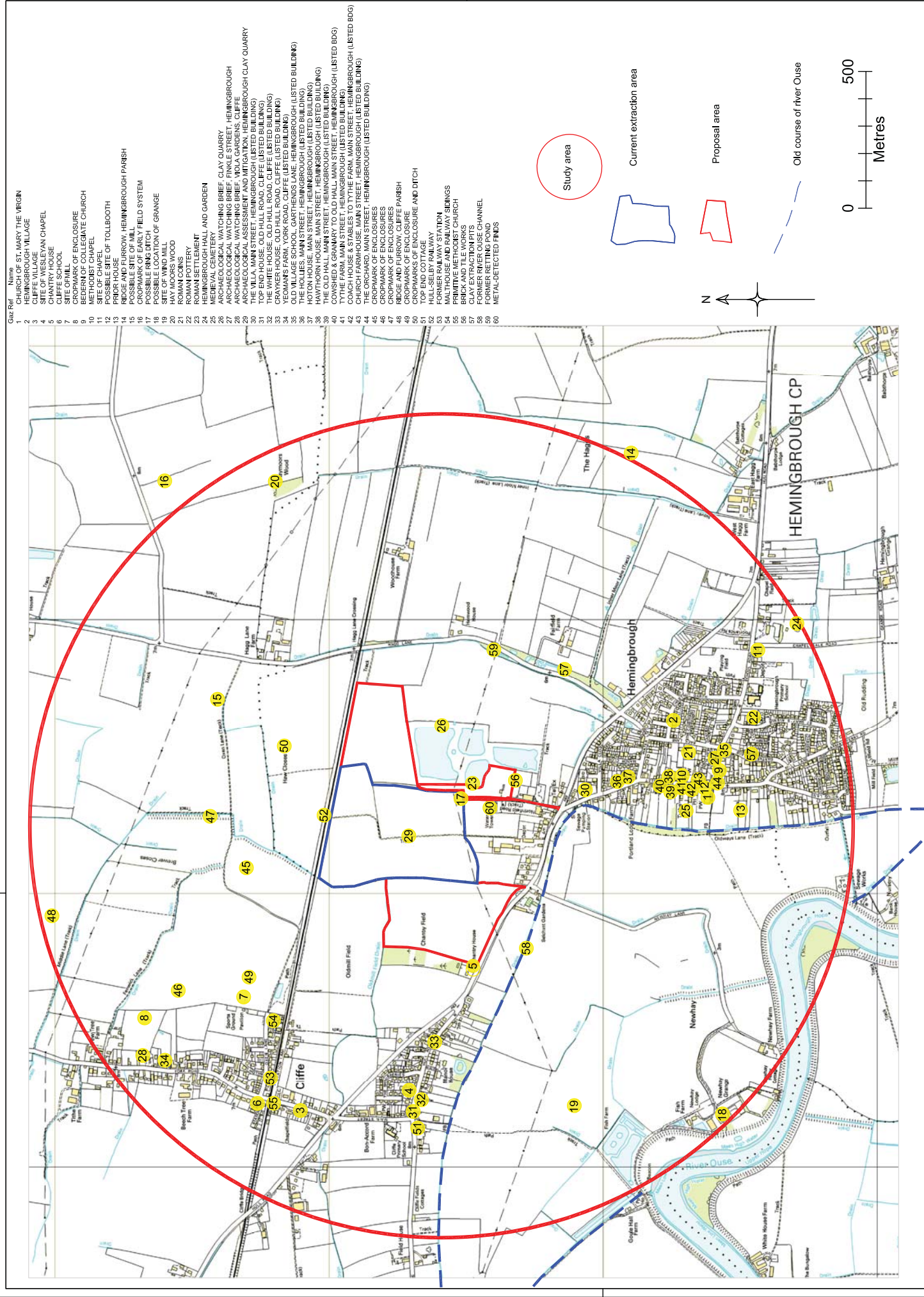
Oblique Aerial Photographs

Oblique aerial photograph refs. SE 6632/6-8, July 1995, and SE 6632/9-10, July 1995 show a large cropmark complex in a field to the east of Brock's Farm (Gaz. 48) This complex appears to consist of a series of linear field boundary ditches, two possible ring ditches, one possible square shaped enclosure and the remnants of possible medieval ridge and furrow. One of these linear field boundary ditches (Gaz. 46) was also identified during the consultation of the oblique aerial photographic collections of the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, part of a much larger cropmark complex, which may be multi-period in nature given the inclusion of possible medieval ridge and furrow within this complex.

Oblique aerial photograph refs SE 6731/4/292-4, April 1970 show the clay extraction pits at the Hemingbrough brick and tile works (Gaz. 56).

Oblique aerial photograph refs. SE 6732/4-6, July 1991 and SE 6732/1-3, July 1991 show the cropmark of a rectangular shaped enclosure with rounded corners (Gaz. 50) at Haw Closes.

Oblique aerial photograph refs. SE 6732/11-15, July 1996 feature the cropmarks of two small rectangular shaped enclosures (Gaz. 45) situated to the north west of the Haw Closes.



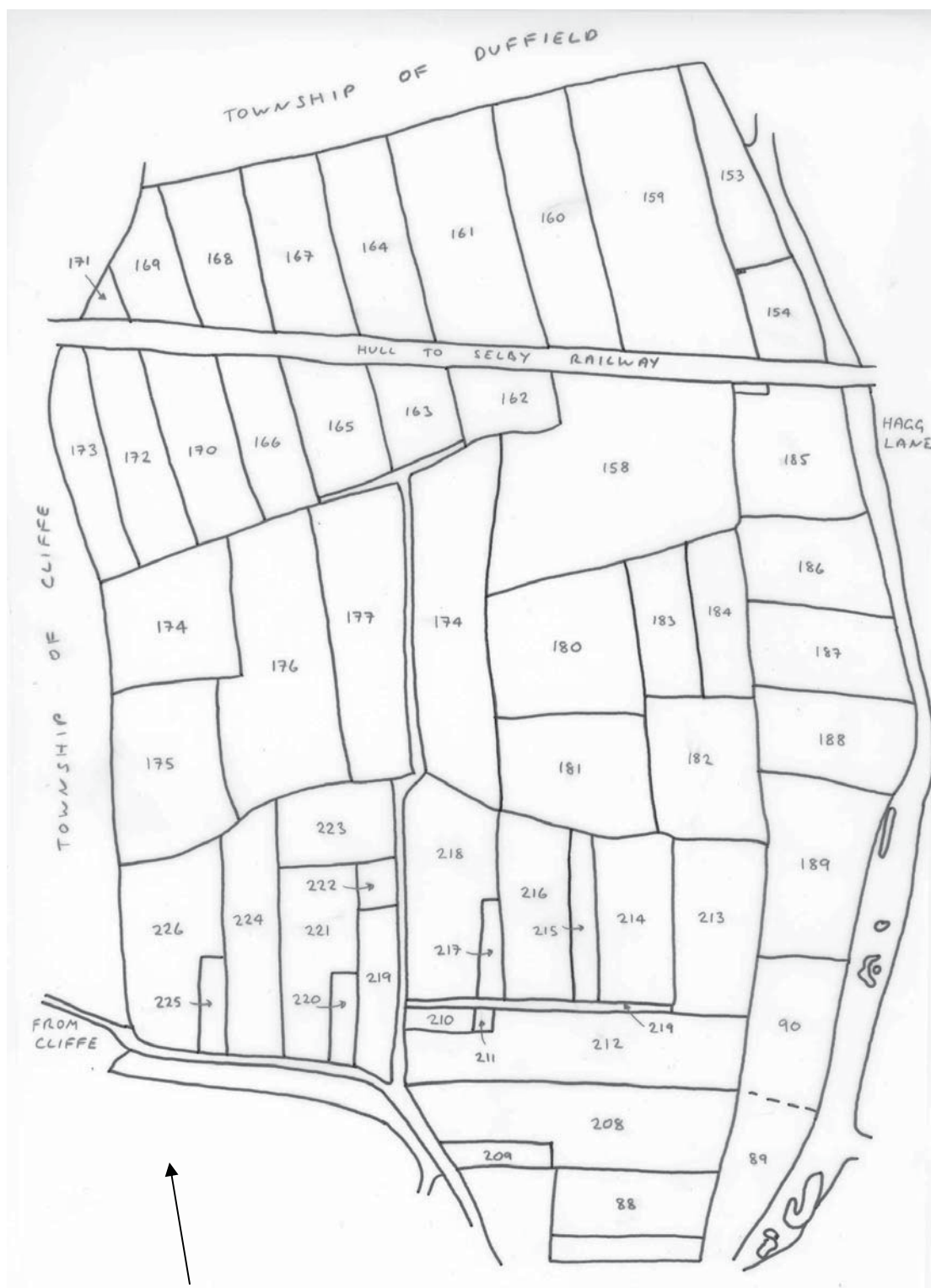


Figure 3: Extract from the tithe map for the Township of Hemingbrough, Parish of Hemingbrough of 1841, scale 5 chains-1", Ref. TA 4468

Field names featured:

158 – Constable Close; 159 – Great Haw Close; 160 – Little Haw Close; 208, 209 – Hearthstonefield Allotment; 89 – Tup Rudding; 88, 90 – Field or Garth; 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181 – North Field Close; 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172 – Haw Close; 153, 154, 155, 157, 185, 186, 187, 188 – Hagg Lane Close; 189 – Crooken Hills; 182, 183, 184 – Bond Close; 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225 – North Field Allotment



Figure 4: Extract from the tithe map for the Township of Cliffe cum Lund, Parish of Hemingbrough of 1844, scale 5 chains-1", ref. TA 637M

Field names featured:

394 – Ladies Close; 376 – Mill Hill Close; 380 – Little Sand Close; 381 – Great Sand Close; 382, 384 – Lazenby Close; 378, 379, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406 – Sand Close; 82 – Part of Sand Close; 392 – Stephenson Close; 78, 79, 80, 83, 374 – Allotments in Old Mill Field; 74 – New Close; 84, 85, 86 – Allotments in Chantry Field; 377 – Shoulder of Mutton; 399, 400, 401 – Duffield Lane Close; 407, 408, 409 – Duffield Close; 390 – Braithwaite Field; 395, 396 – Long Close; 398 – South Brewers Close; 397 – North Brewers Close



Figure 5: Extract from the first edition 6"-1 mile scale map sheet nos. Yorkshire 222SW & 222NW of 1854



Figure 6: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map sheet nos. SE 63 SE of 1960



Plate 1: View of the current extraction area, looking east.



Plate 2: the eastern proposed extension, looking north-east.



Plate 3: View of the western proposed extension, looking south-west.



Plate 4: View of Oldmill Field, looking north.



Plate 5: Haws Close viewed from Oxen Lane, looking south-west towards railway line.



Plate 6: Oxen Lane at Cliffe, looking ESE.



Plate 7: Hagg Lane Green, water-filled former clay extraction pond, looking ESE.



Plate 8: Hagg Lane Green, information board referring to clay pits, brick kilns and retting pond.



Plate 9: Large drain on edge of low-lying land south of Cliffe which marks former course of River Ouse, looking south-east towards Hemingbrough (spire of St. Mary's Church visible).



Plate 10: Oldways Lane, track along former edge of River Ouse, looking north.

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors

The Old School, Northumberland Avenue,
KINGSTON UPON HULL, HU2 0LN

Telephone (01482) 310600 Fax (01482) 310601

www.humberfieldarchaeology.co.uk



Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Excavation
Watching Briefs • Finds Research • Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council