

Humber Field Archaeology
Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING
AT
VICTORIA DOCK PRIMARY SCHOOL
SOUTH BRIDGE ROAD
KINGSTON UPON HULL

Humber Archaeology Report No.478

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING
ON LAND AT
VICTORIA DOCK PRIMARY SCHOOL
SOUTH BRIDGE ROAD
KINGSTON UPON HULL
JUNE 2015

Planning Refs	00025405H; 14/00242/FULL
HSMR Ref	PA/CONS/18961
NGR	TA 1055 2855
Site Code	VDS2014

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June 2015

Humber Archaeology Report No.478

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1 Summary

This assessment report presents the results of archaeological recording undertaken at Victoria Dock Primary School, South Bridge Road, Kingston-upon-Hull, between April and June 2015

The monitored stripping of the car parking area demonstrated that the ground reduction penetrated only into relatively modern levelling-type deposits and dumps at the south and potentially into the very upper remnants of slighted rampart material. The deeper excavation of the attenuation tank appeared to only cut into dumped clay with some building rubble inclusions and silt staining, again relating to slighted rampart material. The installation of the interceptor tank was significantly deeper, and cut through the slight rampart material and into the rampart proper in a small, localised area. Further, a view of the open foundations for the new building at the school, the original stripping cutting only into modern hardcore surfacing, saw that no deposits other than that of the 20th century and later were exposed. No artefacts were collected during this programme of works.

This report concludes that sensitive design of the ground works helped to mitigate to a certain extent, against the exposure of the Scheduled Monument of the citadel, part of which underlies the school. It was clear, however, that the installation of the interceptor tank cut through the rampart clay which is part of the Scheduled Monument.

The report suggests that further work at the school will clearly require a suitable archaeological response due to the nature of the site.

2 Introduction

2.1 Site background

In April to June 2015, archaeological recording, consisting of monitored stripping, was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) on land at Victoria Dock Primary School, South Bridge Road, Kingston-upon-Hull (Site Code VDS2014; National Grid Reference TA 1055 2855; see Fig 1). The work was commissioned by the client, Sewell Education Hull (Ltd), in support of their proposals to construct a new two-storey school extension linked to the existing school building, as well as a number of associated works including the construction of new service road, parking areas, bicycle stores, security fencing, new hard play spaces, new soft landscaped areas and the relocation of an existing sculpture.

The development site is currently occupied by the primary school. The site as a whole is bounded to the north by grass and shrub embankments, to the south by South Bridge Road, to the east by open land, and to the west by a small play park. The development site lies within the curtilage of the Citadel, a Scheduled Monument (no. 34710; NHLE no. 1020426), which comprises part of the c.30-acre fortifications which stood on this site between the 17th and late 19th centuries.

Following an application by Sewell to English Heritage (EH), Scheduled Monument Consent for the work was granted on the 6th May 2014 by the Secretary of State for Culture Media and Sport under Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, subject to the conditions contained therein (see Appendix 1), principal amongst which requires:

‘ the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.’

A planning application (00025405H; 14/00242/FULL) for the proposed development was submitted to Hull City Council on 18th Mar 2014. Permission was granted for development on 19th May 2014, with the following condition (No 3) relating to the archaeological work:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall provide for:

- i) the identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the application site;
- ii) an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains;
- iii) proposals for the preservation in situ, or, where it can be demonstrated that this is not possible, for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of the findings, it being understood that there shall be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ wherever possible;

iv) sufficient notification and allowance of time to archaeological contractors nominated by the developer to ensure that archaeological fieldwork as proposed in pursuance of i) and iii) above is completed prior to commencement of the approved development in the area of archaeological interest; and

v) notification in writing to the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.

Where there is to be investigation, recording and recovery of remains the applicant/developer shall be responsible for the commissioning of a written report of analysis and evaluation of the remains which shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and be available for publication if appropriate (to secure the implementation, investigation and/or protection of archaeological remains, and to comply with policies BE31, BE32 and BE34 of the Local Plan).

Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office (HSMR), advisors to Hull City Council (HCC) on archaeological matters, recommended that the evaluation required by clause i) of the above condition will be best fulfilled through a supervised topsoil/overburden strip and detailed cleaning and recording of the exposed surfaces, followed by targeted excavation where preservation in-situ is not possible.

Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) have been appointed by Sewell Education (Hull) Ltd to undertake the archaeological fieldwork necessary to satisfy the conditions of the planning condition and the Scheduled Monument Consent; accordingly, HFA produced a written scheme of investigation which was submitted to EH, HSMR and the HCC and was subsequently approved allowing work on the site to start.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

This short section is intended to summarise possible features of the site, and give a general context for the area.

Site topography and geology

The site lies on the north bank of the Humber Estuary on the north side of South Bridge Road, Kingston upon Hull. The land is currently relatively flat ground, occupied by access roads, hard surfacing and ground level features within the grounds of Victoria Dock Primary School.

The underlying geology of the site is alluvial clay and silt of tidal flat deposits, over chalk of the Burnham Chalk Formation (geological information obtained from the Geology of Britain Viewer – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological background

The development site lies within the curtilage of the Citadel, a Scheduled Monument (no. 34710; NHLE no. 1020426), which comprises part of the c.30-acre fortifications which stood on this site between the 17th and late 19th centuries.

These fortifications have their antecedents in a series of three blockhouses, connected by a curtain wall constructed in the 16th century, which were built following the plans of Henry VIII, possibly partly as a reaction to the attacks on Hull during the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536; although there were already town defences such as the town wall, and a protective chain across the mouth of the Hull, these were orientated more to defending the western approaches to the town, and the defences on the eastern side of the river seem to have been more rudimentary.

In the 17th century, following restoration of the monarchy, and again possibly as a reaction to the loss of Hull as a strategic asset when a Parliamentary stronghold during the English Civil War, Charles II undertook to re-work the defences, and employed a Swede, Martin Beckmann, who re-modelled the area as a roughly triangular fort covering some 30 acres.

By the middle of the 19th century, changes in technology and military strategy meant that the fortifications defending Hull were largely redundant, and were superseded by the construction of Fort Paull, around six miles downriver on the north bank of the Humber, where wider artillery coverage of the Humber approaches could be maintained. This meant redundancy for Hull Citadel, and the site was sold in 1863 and levelled in 1864. The sheer size and scale of the fortifications meant that the site could not be fully cleared, and much of the structure was simply buried beneath waste material which was levelled to form railway marshalling yards.

Previous excavations around the general area of the site have shown that much of the structure of both the earlier Henrician and the later post-medieval structures have survived in good condition, though in many cases they are buried by substantial amounts of dumped material derived from the slighted ramparts. Following recognition of the national importance of Hull's eastern defences, the remains of Hull Castle, the South Blockhouse, and parts of the Citadel were incorporated into a Scheduled Monument on 11th August 2003.

Victoria Dock Primary School sits over part of the southern arm of the Citadel. Previous archaeological work undertaken in 1987 and 1997 recorded a sequence of deposits relating to the Citadel and its subsequent demolition.

The 1987 excavations

Two trenches were cut across the line of the Citadel defences to ascertain the quality and extent of preservation. The work revealed that stratified deposits relating to the demolition of the buildings within Citadel survived at 1.15m below the ground surface which lay at 4.70m OD. The stone-faced sea wall and clay rampart were also reduced to approximately the same level. Trench 2, which lay close to the current school, recorded a length of brick walling assumed to be part of a building shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map, as well as post-holes, slots and a gravel surface which may represent another, lightly-built structure within the Citadel.

The 1997 excavations

The earliest deposit identified was a thick dump of clay, a levelling deposit dating from the construction of the Citadel in the 1680s, while above this was located the inner edge of the clay rampart raised along the south curtain. The latter survived to a height of c. 0.5m, its top 1.1m below current ground level. Running up to the northern

edge of the rampart and extending over the remainder of the excavated area was the bedding layer for a cobbled surface, the patchy remains of which included a surface water drainage channel. The surface dates to the early 19th century, and is presumed to have been associated with the stabling of large numbers of horses as part of the mobile defence force based there at the time. A plan of 1807 shows stable blocks directly beneath the area of the excavation trenches, though substantial structural remains were not encountered. The extent of the surviving cobbles may, however, suggest the outlines of lightly-built buildings, while a single slot may represent the removal of an internal element of such a building; the stables must therefore have been temporary structures, used for a relatively short period and thoroughly dismantled. A dark silt layer, overlying the cobbles and the slot, may have begun to accumulate before disuse of the Citadel and its partial demolition in 1864/5. Features associated with the Citadel were sealed beneath substantial dumped deposits, comprising layers of domestic refuse of late 19th-century date sandwiched between thick layers of clay, and these raised the ground level by over a metre.

Additionally, there have been several further archaeological monitoring periods at the site of the school during more recent development work. In 1999, a service trench leading from the roundabout into the school exposed, and partially damaged, the southerly Citadel wall. Later, post-2000 works, were much better designed and did not reveal any significant archaeological material.

3 The Excavation

3.1 Methodology

Provision was made for the archaeological supervision of all excavation on the site, in particular the topsoil/overburden stripping over the footprint of the proposed building extension, road, car park area, interceptor tank and attenuation tank. The upper surfaces and dumped deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator with a combination of toothed and bladed ditching buckets down to the required construction level in all areas. The toothed buckets were used on the upper, modern materials due to their relative hardness.

The on-site excavation and recording methodology employed was in accordance with procedures set out in a site-specific Project Design for Archaeological Recording (dated 19th June 2014).

Standard Humber Field Archaeology recording procedures were used throughout; each identified feature, or deposit, was allocated a context number, with written descriptions recorded on *pro forma* sheets. Plans and sections were drawn to scale on pre-printed permatrace sheets where necessary. A digital photographic record was maintained. The monitored excavations were surveyed using handheld GPS equipment, accurate to within 0.5m. No artefacts were recovered during this work and no environmental samples were taken.

3.2 Results

Figures 2 and 3, Plates 1 to 5

The Car Park

The excavation for the car park was partially completed without HFA being informed of the confirmation of the start of works. Approximately one third of the car park was excavated and backfilled with chalk hardcore levelling material.

The excavation of the car park covered an irregular area measuring 43m SE-NW and 47.50m SW-NE. In general, the depth of the excavation was around 1m below the current ground level at the site.

At the south, the deposit in the base of the excavation consisted of a mid grey to dark grey cindery-silty clay, 102, containing some broken fragments of oyster shell, stoneware ink pots, glass fragments, plastics, and brick and tile fragments. This deposit probably equates to deposits 1002 and 1003 with the addition of the plastic pipe trenches recorded by Adamson (2012); it was not possible to differentiate the two during this current programme of work due to the broken nature of the soils by the

use of a toothed bucket during excavations. This deposit underlay the topsoil 101 up to 0.50m thick.

At the north, the basal deposit in the trench consisted of a broadly clean mid orange brown clay dump with brick fragment inclusions with some dark silt staining 103. This may be slighted rampart material. Above it lay the topsoil 101, up to 1m thick.

It was not possible to get a relationship between deposits 102 and 103 due to the partial backfilling of the car park area by modern chalk hardcore dumping 104.

The Attenuation Tank

The attenuation tank was cut through chalk levelling 104. The tank measured 10.50m by 7.00m and was up to 1m deep. The deposits exposed were the upper levelling 104 up to 0.6m thick and 103 up to 0.6m thick in profile and extending below the level of excavation.

The Interceptor Tank

The interceptor tank was also cut through chalk levelling 104. Much smaller in scale than the attenuation tank, the dimensions for this excavation were 2.60m x 1.60m and up to 2.20m deep below the raised car park ground level. No access was possible to the base of the trench due to Health and Safety considerations; all recording was undertaken at ground level.

The basal layer exposed was mid brown silty clay dump 110, which appears to be part of the rampart construction proper for the Citadel. This layer was greater than 1.07m thick, continuing below the level of the excavation. Above this was what appeared to be evidence for the later, mid-19th century demolition and slighting of the monument. In profile, cut 110 measured between 0.37m and 0.53m deep with a relatively flat base, was greater than 1.80m wide SW-NE and was filled by 109 dark grey silty clay with chalk and non-diagnostic brick fragment inclusions. This may be evidence for structural clearance at the monument. Above it lay 105, a similar clay to 110, and probably is a reference to the slighted rampart section of the monument. 105 was up to 0.58m thick at the SW end of the excavation, thinning out to 0.14m thick at the NE.

Cutting into this was 112, a service cut for cast iron drain and fill 111. The cast iron pipe contained water, so may have been a water pipe instead of a gas main. The backfill was greasy, dark silt.

Sealing this was modern material: 106 white chalk hardcore up to 0.20m thick, deposit 104 up to 0.40m thick and 107 a thin band of clay, recently put down during the construction of the car park up to 0.10m thick.

The School Extension Foundations

The area of the foundations was removed of the modern tarmac and above ground surfacing (all modern) to a depth of around 0.2m to 0.3m below the current ground level exposing only a modern stone levelling surface 106. The subsequent excavation around the driven pile foundations showed that the modern stone levelling in this area

was substantial; the trenches only showing more of the same deposit 106 in their bases.

No further monitoring was undertaken at the site.

4 Discussion and Recommendations

4.1 Discussion

The site sequence

The excavations have clearly demonstrated that there has been minimal impact upon the below ground elements of the Scheduled Monument of the Citadel. It is the opinion of HFA that there has been some significant levelling episodes at the site during the original construction of the school and within its environs following the disuse of the area as railway sidings/marshalling yards. This was most noticeable in the southern area of the car park formation. The clay at the northern side of the car park and in the base of the attenuation tank may be evidence of dispersed, slighted rampart material, but the deposit was fairly mixed with evidence of some modern inclusions present so positive identification is problematic. The only structural material excavated were the remains of concrete plinths which were installed in 2012 (Adamson 2012). The excavation of the attenuation tank also revealed the upper remnants of the slighted rampart remains. The interceptor tank, however, was significantly deeper and cut through the clays forming the Citadel rampart in this area of the site and the slighted remains above.

The excavation of the foundations for the new school extension did not reveal any archaeological material.

Impact assessment

The impact of the excavations at the site have been broadly minimal in relation to any potential damage to the Citadel apart from the excavation of the interceptor tank installation which penetrated the rampart material to a level 2.20m below the current car park level. For the remainder, the a deposit consisting mostly of clay was seen throughout the majority of the northern side of the car park which may indicate dispersed and/or slighted rampart material, the darker material on the southern side of the car park area appears to be a mix of post-medieval to modern dumping and former railway sidings material.

4.2 Recommendations

The views and recommendations expressed in this section are those of Humber Field Archaeology, and will not necessarily be those of the local authority.

It is clear that further development at the site will require additional archaeological work. Any subsequent schemes at the school will clearly have to go through the appropriate channels for Scheduled Monument consent and liaison with the HSMR with regard to getting the correct type and level of mitigation required for any further works at the site.

Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned and funded by Sewell Education (Hull) Ltd. Thanks are due to the aforementioned and to the site staff associated with the construction. The on-site work was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by HFA (Atkinson 2014).

Project Management:	Ken Steedman
Field work:	Doug Jobling, David P. Rawson
Report/illustration:	Doug Jobling
Administration:	Georgina Richardson

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5 Appendices

5.1 Copy of Scheduled Monument Consent



ENGLISH HERITAGE
YORKSHIRE OFFICE

Mr Will Jones
MLJ Design
Suite 101, Wyndham House
Ellerker
Brough
East Yorkshire
HU15 2DS

Direct Dial: 01904 601988
Direct Fax: 01904 601999

6 May 2014

Dear Mr Jones

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**VICTORIA DOCK PRIMARY SCHOOL, HULL CASTLE:, SOUTH BLOCKHOUSE
AND PART OF, 17TH CENTURY HULL CITADEL FORT , AT GARRISON SIDE,
SOUTHBRIDGE ROAD, HULL
Scheduled Monument No: SM 34710, HA 1020426
Our ref: S00081363
Application on behalf of Sewell Education (Hull) Ltd.**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 18 March 2014 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning the erection of two-storey extension to existing school building. The works were described in the following documentation submitted by you:

Documentation list:
Scheduled Monument Consent application, including:
2 x A4 site location plan
2 x A4 works location plan
3 x A4 detailed works plan
4 x A4 proposed elevations
2 x A4 landscaping design scheme.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by



37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 5WP
Telephone 01904 601901 Facsimile 01904 601999
www.english-heritage.org.uk

English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be Works which would not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument but would cause significant damage to the monument's archaeological deposits or evidence, which can be acceptably mitigated by conditions or safeguards already specified in the application to ensure archaeological supervision and recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (ii) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.
- (iii) This consent may only be implemented by Sewell Education (Hull) Ltd.
- (iv) Where consent is transferable to future owners, English Heritage shall be notified of land disposal upon completion of the sale.
- (v) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.
- (vi) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent



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must be informed by the developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

- (vii) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (viii) Levelling shall be effected by filling holes and depressions with material imported from outside the scheduled area.
- (ix) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:
Dr Dave Evans, Archaeology Manager, Economic Development and Regeneration, Hull City Council, Humber Archaeology Partnership, The Old School, Northumberland Avenue, Hull, HU2 0LN (the City Sites and Monuments Record), and to
Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP
within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (x) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.



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6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Keith Emerick

Ancient Monuments Inspector

E-mail: Keith.Emerick@english-heritage.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc: Dr Dave Evans, Archaeology Manager, Economic Development and Regeneration, Hull City Council, Humber Archaeology Partnership, The Old School, Northumberland Avenue, Hull, HU2 0LN



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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

5.2 Copy of Oasis Form

OASIS ID: humberfi2-212823

Project details

Project name Victoria Dock Primary School

Short description of the project Archaeological recording at Victoria Dock Primary School, South Bridge Road, Kingston-upon-Hull which lies on part of the Scheduled Monument of The Citadel. Ground works for car parking, attenuation pond, interceptor tank and building foundations.

Project dates Start: 02-04-2015 End: 30-06-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any project codes associated reference VDS2014 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference 00025405H; 14/00242/FULL - Planning Application No.

Any project codes associated reference PA/CONS/18961 - Related HER No.

Any project codes associated reference SM 34710 - SM No.

Any project codes associated reference HA 1020426 - NHLE No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation

Monument type CITADEL Post Medieval

Investigation type "Field observation", "Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Site location KINGSTON UPON HULL KINGSTON UPON HULL KINGSTON UPON HULL Victoria Dock Primary School

Postcode HU9 1TL

Site coordinates NGR TA 1055 2855
LL - 53.741362072 -0.323627816232 (decimal)
LL - 53 44 28 N 000 19 25 W (degrees)
Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Humber Field Archaeology

Project brief originator English Heritage/Department of Environment

Project design originator Humber Field Archaeology

Project director/manager David Atkinson

Project supervisor Douglas James Jobling

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Sewell Group Ltd

Status Incomplete

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital recipient Archive Humber Field Archaeology

Digital Contents "none"

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper recipient Archive Humber Field Archaeology

Paper Contents "none"

Paper available Media "Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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5.3 Archive Index

Project Details: Archaeological recording at Victoria Dock Primary School, South Bridge Road, Kingston-upon-Hull

Site Code: VDS2014

National Grid Reference: TA 1055 2855

SMR Casework Reference: PA/CONS/18961

Planning Reference Number: 00025405H; 14/00242/FULL

Museum Reference or Accession Number: pending from Hull Museums

Author D. Jobling Date of fieldwork April to June 2015

Report Number. Humber Archaeology Report No. 478

Summary of work.

This assessment report presents the results of archaeological recording undertaken at Victoria Dock Primary School, South Bridge Road, Kingston-upon-Hull, between April and June 2015

The monitored stripping of the car parking area demonstrated that the ground reduction penetrated only into relatively modern levelling-type deposits and dumps at the south and potentially into the very upper remnants of slighted rampart material. The deeper excavation of the attenuation tank appeared to only cut into dumped clay with some building rubble inclusions and silt staining, again relating to slighted rampart material. The installation of the interceptor tank was significantly deeper, and cut through the slight rampart material and into the rampart proper in a small, localised area. Further, a view of the open foundations for the new building at the school, the original stripping cutting only into modern hardcore surfacing, saw that no deposits other than that of the 20th century and later were exposed. No artefacts were collected during this programme of works.

This report concludes that sensitive design of the ground works helped to mitigate to a certain extent, against the exposure of the Scheduled Monument of the citadel, part of which underlies the school. It was clear, however, that the installation of the interceptor tank cut through the rampart clay which is part of the Scheduled Monument.

The report suggests that further work at the school will clearly require a suitable archaeological response due to the nature of the site.

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1.2 Scheduled Monument Consent

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3 The Photographic Record

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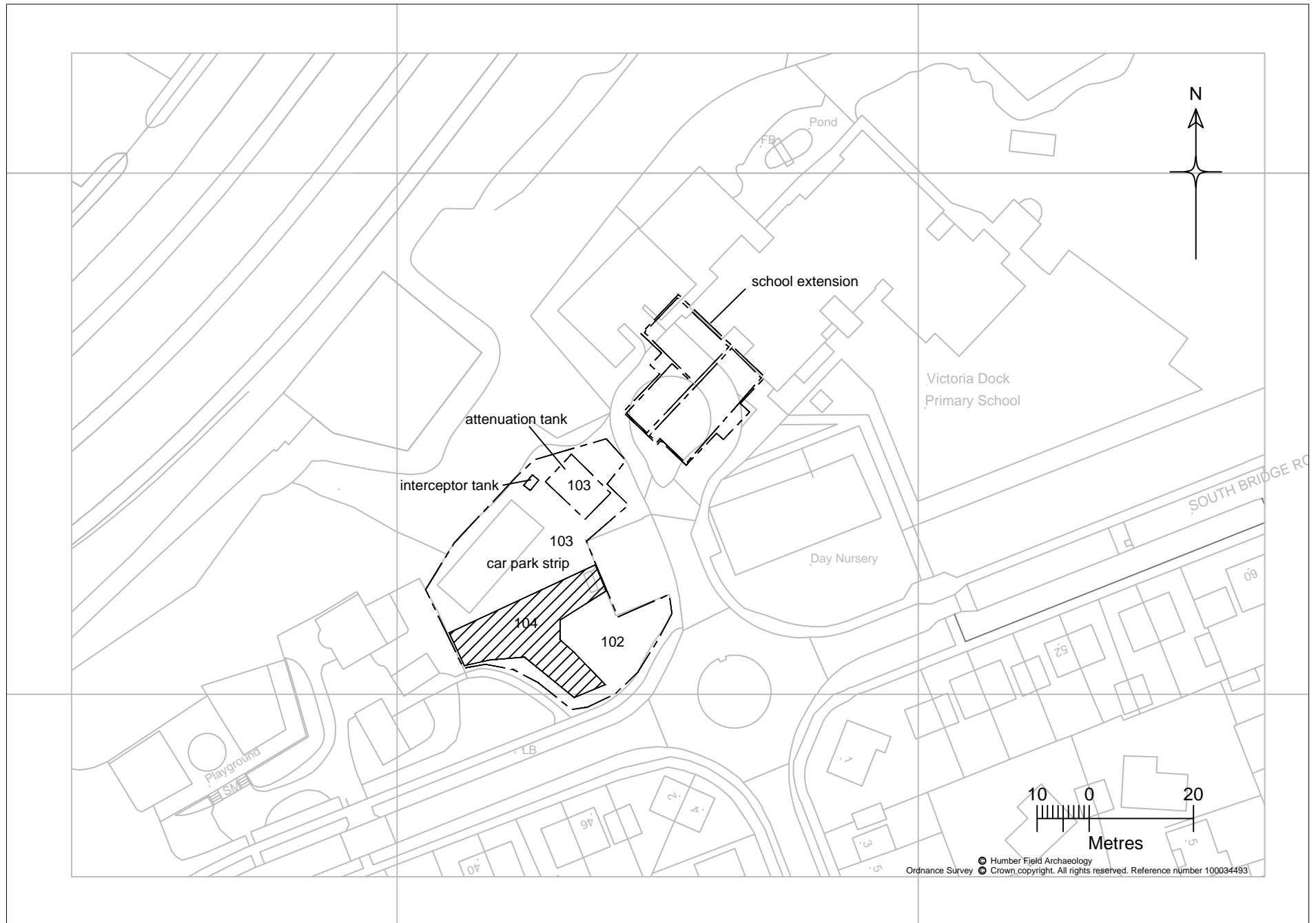
532 Photographic Catalogues

4 Final Report:

4.1 Jobling D., 2015, Archaeological recording at Victoria Dock Primary School, South Bridge Road, Kingston-upon-Hull. Humber Archaeology report no. 478



Figure 1 Site location (red) and a plan of the Citadel (blue) overlain on the Ordnance Survey base map



scale 1: 1000 @ A4

Figure 2 Site plan showing areas monitored
(Hatched area already stoned-up)

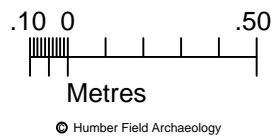
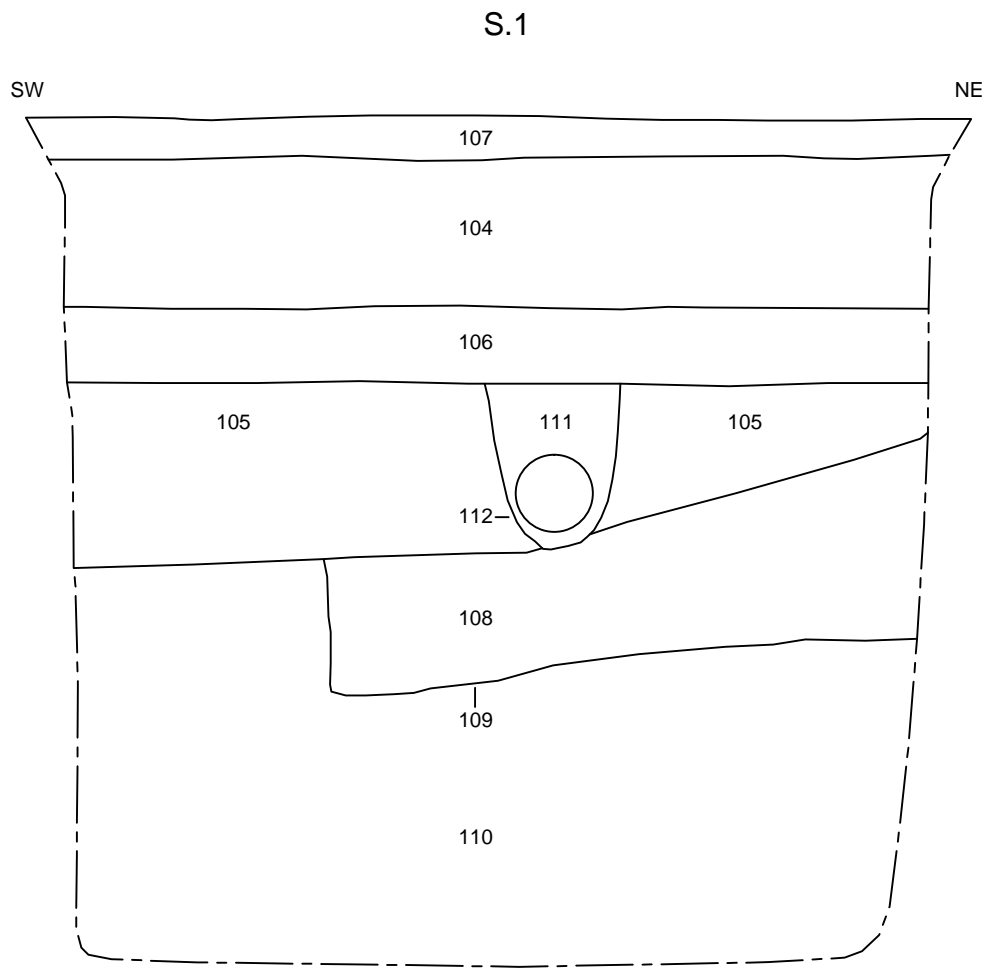




Plate 1 The reduced and stoned up central corridor of the new car parking area, looking SW



Plate 2 The reduced area for the car park at the northern end of the site, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 3 View showing the makeup of modern deposits in profile at the southern end of the site, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 4 The completed excavation of the attenuation tank showing deposit 103 in the base, looking SW (2m scale)



Plate 5 The completed excavation of the interceptor tank with rampart clay 110 in the base and slighted rampart remnants 109/108 and 105 above. Looking NW (1m scale)

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

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