

Entry Name	Grid References	<b>OFFICIAL</b> <b>Listing Description</b>
Botanic Gardens	TA 078 292	<p>Townscape and archaeological interest. Botanic Gardens were a feature of 19th century larger towns. Kingston Upon Hull's original botanic garden's began in 1812 but moved to a new much larger site in 1877. The gardens closed in 1889 and the layout at the time of closure is portrayed on the 1889 surveyed 1:500 OS mapping. In 1893 the Botanic Gardens became the site of Hymer's College. The original college buildings occupy the north-eastern corner of the former gardens with new buildings in the south-east corner, but the remainder of the site is preserved in its layout and broad landscape design by the college grounds. The original planting scheme has not been retained. Landscape evidence survives of the former running track and there is likely below ground remains for a variety of features including formal garden layouts, workshop buildings, a grandstand, pond with fountain and a bandstand.</p> <p>The site is not nationally designated but lies within the Spring Bank West conservation area. Hull Botanic Gardens is recorded in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument entry HER 16457.</p>
Delhi Road Jewish cemetery	TA 135 2943.	<p>Townscape and historical interest. Archaeological interest is confined to above ground monuments as under Halakhah (Jewish law) the body is sacred and should not be violated after death and internment, consequently Jewish burials should never be disturbed, and Jewish burial grounds are considered sacred places in perpetuity. The oldest part of the cemetery is at the southern end which provided burial plots for members of the Hull Hebrew Congregation. By 1889 there was a taharah House in the south-west corner but this was demolished in 1908 for the widening of Hedon Rd (<a href="https://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk">https://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk</a>). It was rebuilt just in from the earlier structure. In 1902 the cemetery was extended northwards to house members of the Western Synagogue, whose congregation had split from the Hull Hebrew Congregation. By 1926 it had a separate and larger taharah house in the north-east corner (OS 1929), both have now gone. An Ohel was built in 1921 (Heritage Gateway Uid 1517804). In 1941 the earliest burials dating to 1858 to 1866 were destroyed by a German bomb. In addition to the below ground remains of the two taharah houses and an ohel (burial monument built over the grave of a tzaddik, a righteous person, often a rabbi) the cemetery contains 1,240 burials including internments of one mayor and three Lord Mayors of Kingston Upon Hull (<a href="https://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk">https://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk</a>). In addition, it contains five graves listed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.</p> <p>Delhi Road Jewish cemetery does not contain any statutory designated monuments of national significance, nor is it within a conservation area. The cemetery is still taking burials and is under local Jewish management. Delhi Road Jewish cemetery is recorded in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument entry 16541 and on Heritage Gateway.</p>

Division Road burial ground.	TA 077 278	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OFFICIAL</b></p> <p>Townscape and archaeological evidence. Trinity Burial Ground off Castle Street was closed in 1860, so a new cemetery was required as an alternative to burial in Hull General Cemetery. The Division Road cemetery, known originally as Holy Trinity Burial Ground, was opened in 1862 for burial of members of Holy Trinity parishioners (Lowden and Longbone 2019, 31-35). These seemed to have included nonconformists as a mortuary chapel shown in the south-east corner on later 19th century maps is recorded as being for both Anglicans and nonconformists. The site will contain considerable osteoarchaeological data through the thousands of burials which together with burials from the Minster churchyard and Trinity Burial Ground, Castle Street, form a complete burial archive for the parishioners of Holy Trinity from the 14th to 20th centuries. In addition, there are the below ground remains of a mortuary chapel.</p> <p>The Division Road burial ground is not nationally designated, nor does it contain any nationally designated monuments and it is not within a conservation area. The ground is now council maintained open space, some cleared headstones are situated around the boundary and some larger burial monuments are still in situ. The cemetery is not recorded as such on Hull City Council's website mapping. Division road burial ground is recorded in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument entry 16447. The mortuary chapel is recorded separately under record entry 16919.</p>
Drypool and Southcoates cemetery, including St Bartholomew's Church	TA 120 293	<p>Townscape and archaeological interest. By the late 1840s the churchyard of the parish church of St Peter's was no longer sustainable as a burial ground for the parish, so a new burial ground was purchased in 1848 (P Lowden and B Longbone 2019, A Short History of Burial in Kingston Upon Hull From the Medieval Period to the Late Victorian Period, 36-7). As well as the data on genetics, disease and public health potentially available from the burial population, the cemetery also contains the below ground remains of St Bartholomew's church (initially the cemetery's sacristy) and the later 19th century cemetery lodge.</p> <p>Disused burial grounds for land use management and health and safety are often the responsibility of the local authority. Their disturbance is controlled by statutory legislation. Section 23 of the Burial Act 1857 requires works to be undertaken for the purposes of preventing places of burial becoming or continuing to be dangerous or injurious to public health. Section 1 of the Burial Act 1859 also provides that if such works are not carried out, responsibility will be passed to the relevant local authority. These provisions apply to any burial ground, not just those operated by local authorities. Drypool and Southcoates cemetery is included within the Humber HER under monument record entry HER 3676. The cemetery is not accorded any national designation and is not within a conservation area.</p>

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Drypool settlement	TA 105 290	By 1086 the settlement of Drypool existed but not clear whether it was in its historically recorded location. The position occupied by the settlement in the early 16th century was probably established by the later 12th century, at the latest, when the parish church is likely to have been erected. The post-Henrician settlement of Drypool presumably dates to c 1542 and had been removed by the early 19th century.
Ella Street Jewish cemetery	TA 075 306	<p>Township and archaeological. The cemetery was consecrated in 1889 for the Central Synagogue and is still active. Cemetery extended in 1950 with the purchase of additional land by the Western Synagogue.</p> <p>Archaeological interest is confined to above ground monuments as under Halakhah (Jewish law) the body is sacred and should not be violated after death and internment, consequently Jewish burials should never be disturbed, and Jewish burial grounds are considered sacred places in perpetuity. A transcript of monumental inscriptions was produced by Jack Allerston in 1986 and includes photographs of headstones bearing anti-semitic graffiti (Hull History Centre C DJC/4/2/6)</p> <p>None of the monuments within the cemetery are listed but the cemetery does lie within the Ella Street conservation area. The cemetery is recorded in the Humber HER under record entry 16542.</p>
Graving Dock	TA 103 290	<p>Archaeological and historic interest. One of the earliest surviving graving docks in Hull and a reminder of Hull's 19th century role in repairing and refitting vessels. The shape and size of the dock is typical of a graving dock from the age of sail.</p> <p>The graving dock at TA 103 290 is recorded in the Humber HER as record entry 24299. This dock is not accorded any national designation, though it is included within the Old Town conservation area, but conservation area status does not protect surviving below ground archaeological deposits and structures.</p>
Hedon Road Borough Cemetery	TA 126 294	<p>Townscape, historical and archaeological interest. Hedon Road Borough Cemetery contains 163 military burials from the First World War and 87 from the Second. The cemetery was severely damaged by aerial bombing in the Second World War and closed to further inhumations in 1994. Good range of surviving monuments. It is its late 19th century burials that have the greatest archaeological potential and its associations with the two World Wars that provide its historical significance.</p> <p>The listing proposal excludes the former chapel and crematorium building which is grade II listed. Other than the listed building the cemetery is not otherwise nationally designated and it is not within a conservation area. The cemetery is under Hull City Council management.</p>

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Hessle Road Jewish burial ground	TA 087 280	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OFFICIAL</b></p> <p>Historic and archaeological interest. Small burial ground that took over from the nearby Walker Street burial ground, thus making it the second oldest Jewish burial ground in Hull. There was room for about 120 graves although only about 75 burial are believed to have taken place (HULL, East Riding of Yorkshire (6 burial sites):   England - other than London   International Jewish Cemetery Project (<a href="http://iajgs cemetery.org">iajgs cemetery.org</a>) . . Archaeological interest is confined to above ground monuments as under Halakhah (Jewish law) the body is sacred and should not be violated after death and internment, consequently Jewish burials should never be disturbed, and Jewish burial grounds are considered sacred places in perpetuity.</p> <p>The burial ground is adjacent to the grade II listed Alexandra Hotel. The cemetery does not lie within a conservation area, nor does it contain any designated monuments. The burial ground is included in the Humber Historic Environment Record as monument record entry 16540.</p>
Hull General Cemetery	TA 080 296	<p>Historic, townscape and archaeological interest. The first municipal attempt to deal with the problem of insufficient room in the burial grounds attached to Hull's churches or in their detached burial grounds. Multi-denominational it contained a mortuary chapel, a lodge and workshops. Opened just in time to include internments of the victims of the 1849 cholera epidemic, which were buried in the 'cholera ground' in the north-west corner of the cemetery (see H Cooper 1853 'On the cholera mortality in Hull during the epidemic of 1849', Journal of the Statistical Society of London 16.4, 347-351). History of the cemetery is detailed in Peter Lowden 2018, Hull General Cemetery 1847-1972: A Short Introduction, also in other books by Peter Lowden and Bill Longbone dealing with various aspects of the General Cemetery and human burial in Hull. The municipal cemeteries along with the public parks were important elements in both defining and constraining the development of the urban area. Like parks too they were utilized as open recreation spaces for the city's inhabitants and were maintained as such. The burials are an important scientific dataset for the study of health, disease, and genetics in a mid-later 19th century industrialised urban environment. The cemetery also includes below ground remains of former cemetery buildings.</p> <p>The proposed local listing excludes any existing heritage designations within the cemetery, such as the grade II listed cholera monument. The cemetery itself is not accorded any national designation, though it is included within the Spring Bank West Conservation Area, but conservation area status does not protect surviving below ground archaeological deposits and structures.</p>

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Hull Old Town	TA 100 286	<p>Archaeological interest. Area occupied by the medieval town of Kingston-Upon-Hull and including the later 13th century site of Wyke. The listing is intended to highlight the archaeological importance of the largely made ground upon which the modern city of Kingston Upon Hull is founded. As well as medieval and early post-medieval deposits and structures, the ground underlying the modern city contains evidence of earlier activity within the wetlands and estuarine margins of the Humber and River Hull.</p> <p>The Old Town comprises numerous HER datapoints and is included within the Old Town conservation area. The listing does not relate to the above ground remains, which are covered by the conservation area designation, but to the deep archaeological deposits beneath the existing urban fabric. Those elements of the towns' defences that are designated by scheduling are excluded. The area is one of the 30 most important medieval urban archaeological sites in England and for that reason within the Humber HER it is covered by an urban archaeological database. The upstanding and below ground archaeological remains comprise a variety of house types, craft industries, urban institutions, parish churches and their cemeteries and friaries. Some major excavations have been undertaken within the Old Town including at Blackfriars.</p> <p>The Old Town is covered by multiple record entries in the Humber HER but will be included under one local list entry covering the whole of the Old Town within the circuit of the post-medieval docks and equating to urban archaeological database character areas 1-4 (See Hull Urban Archaeological Database: Archaeological Plan, Figure 12).</p>
Hull Western Cemetery	TA 073 296	<p>Historic, townscape and archaeological interest. Hull Western Cemetery was in physical terms effectively a westward extension to Hull General Cemetery. Unlike the General Cemetery, which was run commercially by a cemetery company, Hull Western Cemetery was under municipal ownership. It was initially created by purchasing the western end of the General Cemetery's land in 1859 (<a href="https://friendsofhullgeneralcemetery.com/history/introduction/3">https://friendsofhullgeneralcemetery.com/history/introduction/3</a>). Hull Western Cemetery includes within its graves 495 identified casualties from the First and Second World Wars looked after by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (<a href="https://www.cwgc.org/visit-us/find-cemeteries-memorials/cemetery-details/2039542/hull-western-cemetery">https://www.cwgc.org/visit-us/find-cemeteries-memorials/cemetery-details/2039542/hull-western-cemetery</a>). The majority date to WWI and these are amongst the historically most significant burials within the cemetery.</p> <p>Hull Western Cemetery is not nationally designated, though some memorials within it are. Hull Western Cemetery is partially within the conservation area of Spring Bank West, which covers the oldest part of the cemetery, and it is recorded in the Humber HER under monument record entry HER 16443. As a municipal cemetery it is under the management of the local authority.</p>

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Marfleet settlement	TA 141 295	<p>Townscape and archaeological interest. Marfleet along with Sutton, Southcoates and Myton was a settlement now in Hull that was mentioned in Domesday Book in 1086. Along with Sutton, Drypool and Sculcoates it was also a settlement with a church in the medieval period. The High Medieval settlement comprised two parallel roads, a Back Lane to the rear of the crofts, the course of which survives today as Marfleet Avenue and Marfleet Lane. It is possible that the current Marfleet Lane, which follows the course of Marfleet Drain, was originally further to the west and followed the course of the footpaths noted on Ordnance Survey maps of the 19th century. The original medieval settlement is likely to have been on either side of this route with the croft frontages abutting the 19th century footpath. There was further development, at least in the post-medieval period to the east along Church Lane towards St Giles' Church. The church was in existence by 1217, though the current church is Victorian and was built in 1883-4.</p> <p>St Giles' church is grade II listed and is excluded from the local listing. Church Lane and the 19th century school to the west of Marfleet Lane are included in the Marfleet Village conservation area, but most of the likely archaeological potential for medieval settlement lies outside of any designation. Marfleet settlement is included in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument record entry 10050.</p>
Mile House settlement	TA 120 307	<p>By the time Mile House appeared in 1889 on the OS mapping, as a settlement on the outskirts of Hull and at the end of the tramline, it comprised Summergangs Farm, White House Farm and the Crown Inn as well as some unnamed likely cottages. Together these formed a small nucleation. The settlement was named along with the Crown Inn on the OS survey of 1852 and although not named both the farms appear to be in existence. The Crown Inn and Summergangs Farm are now gone, though remains may survive below ground. White House Farm still survives. Historically part of the area known as Summergangs within the township of Drypool. Summergangs, as its name implies, was an area of grazing used only in the summer, probably because it was too wet for grazing in the winter in the Middle Ages. Summergangs was managed as a common pasture. By the mid-18th century, the area was better drained and was enclosed, the settlement of Mile House probably developed after this, perhaps in the early 19th century when the neighbouring mansion of Summergangs (later Holderness) House were built (Victoria County History).</p> <p>Although late in origin, Mile House was still one of the pre-existing settlements that became subsumed within the urban expansion of Kingston Upon Hull. The archaeology associated with this place will be rural in character rather than urban.</p> <p>Townscape and archaeological interest. The former settlement site is not nationally designated in any way but is contained within the Holderness Road (East) conservation area. The site is noted in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument entry 24301.</p>

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Myton settlement	TA 089 286	<p>Archaeological and historic interest. The settlement of Myton was in existence by 1086, when it was probably wasted. It went on to be a manorial centre held as a grange off Guiseborough Priory. The precise location is not known. It would have still been in existence by the 14th century for a street in Kingston Upon Hull to be called Mytongate. The settlements of Wyke and then Kingston may have inhibited its growth. No settlement of Myton is shown on later 18th century maps of the environs of Kingston Upon Hull, suggesting that by then it had either been deserted or was too small to show. Within the early urban expansion into Myton township in the earlier 19th century is a small rural settlement nuclei around the Brown Cow public house which includes a smithy (Ordnance Survey 1855). It is clear this settlement is rural in nature and pre-dates the urban expansion around it. The settlement lies off Carr Lane, a pre-urban route way (now the A1105 and known as Anlaby Road). It is possible that this settlement relates to historic Myton but equally it may be of post-medieval origin as it resembles a Pennine fold. Either origin gives the archaeological remains of this pre-urban settlement within Hull a high local heritage value, if they survive. By 1889 the settlement had been removed and replaced by Frederika Terrace and a malthouse. Nothing now survives above ground. The site is beneath a car park between two residential tower blocks.</p> <p>Myton settlement is recorded in the Humber HER under record entry 11677. The site is not nationally designated, nor does it lie within a conservation area.</p>
Newland settlement	TA 084 314	<p>Townscape and archaeological. Newland is referenced as an independent settlement within Cottingham parish in the 14th century. Whether this refers to the site to the north of Newland common arable field or to Newland Tofts is unclear. By the early 16th century Newland and Newland Tofts were separate places with the latter being a field rather than a settlement (VCH). By the 19th century Newland was a single-row settlement to the south of the Cottingham Rd and Cottingham/Newland Beck. By the 19th century the settlement stretched westward from the Beverley Road to Newland Park, and area which had already begun to attract villa development by 1852 (OS 1855). It is likely that the medieval settlement on the basis of 19th century mapping comprised just seven crofts to the south Cottingham Road and north of Newland Field, a common arable field and extending between Beverley Road and Tofts Lane (now Newlands Avenue). The earlier settlement layout survived until 1852 but had been completely redeveloped by 1889.</p> <p>The entire street frontage of the pre-urban settlement lies within the Newland conservation area, though the rear of any medieval crofts could lie outside of it. The church of St John's is excluded from local listing as it is a grade II listed building, and that national designation covers the churchyard. There are other listed buildings within the settlement area proposed for local listing, but their designation status does not extend to the below ground archaeological evidence.</p>

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North Blockhouse	TA 103 292	<p>Archaeological and historical interest. The site of the North Blockhouse lies to the immediate east of the former North Bridge broadly under Great Union Street (A1165), close to its junction with Union Place. The precise location of the blockhouse was mapped as part of Hull's urban archaeological database project. It was built as part of the Henrician defences to the east of the River Hull between 1541-3. Like the remainder of these defences, it evolved and went through various iterations and uses over the next 250 years. It was still standing and mapped by Hargrave in 1791. The North Blockhouse was acquired from the Crown by the Corporation in 1802 and sold off a year later for demolition and redevelopment. By 1852 part of the site appears to have been occupied by the Lord Nelson public house, also now demolished.</p> <p>Unlike the South Blockhouse the below ground remains of the North Blockhouse are not protected as a scheduled monument. The site does not lie within a conservation area. Little is known about the state of the remains in comparison to the South Blockhouse but given the extensive survival at the South Blockhouse of very robust remains, despite the site being redeveloped as an ironworks, it is reasonable to assume that the foundations at least of the North Blockhouse will still survive below ground. There have been at least two broad phases of redevelopment since the demolition of the North Blockhouse (in the early 19th century and the mid-20th century) and services will have been cut along Great Union Street, but substantial structures have not been erected on the site. It is recorded by Historic England under monument identifier 1062076 and in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument record entry 23268.</p>
Pearson Park	TA 086 304	<p>Townscape, historic and archaeological interest. Pearson Park was granted to the Corporation by Mayor of Kingston Upon Hull, Zacharia Pearson. The park was designed by James Craig Niven, Curator of Hull's Botanic Gardens. It was the first public park in Hull and thus a physical representation of the increase in civic services and the focus on public health that characterized urban local governance in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries. The park influenced the topography of the expansion of the city in the later 19th century and the character of the area that has become the university quarter.</p> <p>Pearson Park is recorded in the Humber HER under monument record entry 16459. It is not itself nationally designated as a registered park and garden but contains within it seven grade II listed monuments and its historic importance was instrumental in it gaining substantial Heritage Lottery Fund grants for restoration. The park lies within the Pearson Park and Avenues Conservation Area. Whilst protecting the architectural and townscape values of the park, neither the conservation area status, nor the listing of individual monuments, either highlights or protects the below ground archaeological remains associated with the late 19th century park, such as the remains of the original bandstand and a fountain.</p>

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Pickering Park	TA 056 275	<p>Townscape and archaeological interest. The park opened to the public in July 1911. The park was donated to the city by Christopher Pickering, the owner of a fishing company. The park was endowed with magnificent iron gates that are now in a state of disrepair, but efforts are afoot to restore them. The iron railings that went with the gate and surrounded the park were removed during the Second World War, supposedly for reuse in weaponry (<a href="http://friendsofpickeringpark.com">History (friendsofpickeringpark.com)</a>)).</p> <p>The original layout of the park is reasonably well preserved, though the western extension of the boating lake has gone but survives as a cropmark. There were many structures in the park like an aquarium, drinking fountains etc that have now gone that will survive archaeologically as structures.</p> <p>There are no nationally designated structures within the park, nor is the park within a conservation area.</p>
Queen's Dock (alias Old Dock) Basin	TA 1025 2909	<p>Historic, townscape and archaeological interest. Queen's Dock Basin is the earliest extant part of the system of docks linking the Humber to the River Hull and built in the later 18th century and early 19th century. These docks were the product of the first statutory dock company in the UK formed in 1774. The docks destroyed the constraints on development imposed by the former town defences and provided a new definition for the town. These docks influence both the layout and character of the city centre today. The docks were the engine behind the 19th century economic development and physical growth of Hull. After its use as a basin was superceded, Queen's Dock Basin was converted into a dry dock, incurring some minor alterations at its opening into the River Hull.</p> <p>The Queen's Dock Basin is included within the Humber HER as record entry HER 13674. It is not accorded any national designation, though it is included within the Old Town conservation area.</p>
Railway Dock	TA 095 283	<p>Historic, townscape and archaeological interest. Railway Dock is one of the surviving parts of the system of docks linking the Humber to the River Hull and built in the later 18th century and earlier 19th century. It is the last element in this docks system. The docks destroyed the constraints on development imposed by the former town defences and provided a new definition for the town. These docks influence both the layout and character of the city centre today. The docks were the engine behind the 19th century economic development and physical growth of Hull.</p> <p>Railway Dock is recorded in the Humber HER under record entry HER 6030. The Railway Dock itself is not accorded any national designation, though it is included within the Old Town conservation area. The local listing proposal excludes the swing bridge which is a grade II listed structure (NHLE 1197689) and the Railway Dock warehouse to the south which is a grade II listed building (NHLE 1291645).</p>

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Sculcoates cemetery	TA 946 307	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OFFICIAL</b></p> <p>Townscape and archaeological interest. Regarded as one entity but historically two separate cemeteries with the earliest to the south of Sculcoates Lane and the later to the north. The southern area was begun to relieve pressure on the churchyard at St Mary's church, Sculcoates. An Anglican mortuary chapel (sacristy) was erected in the centre of the cemetery. By the 1860s this burial ground was also at capacity, so the area to the north was established. Both areas appear not to have received burials since the Second World War (Lowden and Longbone 2019, 38-43). The southern cemetery contains the remains of an early 19th century sacristy and a burial population tightly dated to the early 19th to mid-20th century. The northern part of the cemetery contains a tightly defined burial population dated from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. The northern part of the cemetery may also contain pauper graves of children from the Sculcoates Workhouse (<a href="http://www.richardclarkandscapehistorian.co.uk/2017/04/05/">http://www.richardclarkandscapehistorian.co.uk/2017/04/05/</a>).</p> <p>The area is not nationally designated, though it contains two grade II listed headstones within the southern cemetery and the whole cemetery is within the Sculcoates conservation area. Although conservation area status can provide some protection for the landscape and above ground remains it does not protect the below ground archaeology. The disused cemetery is not under the management of Hull CC but remains under the care of the Anglican church. The cemetery is recorded in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument number 14167.</p>
Sculcoates settlement	TA 098 307	<p>Townscape and archaeological interest. Sculcoates settlement comprised in the 17th century about a dozen houses strung out southward from St Mary's church towards Charterhouse along a lane which followed the river. In the 18th century housing spread westward along Sculcoates Lane/Air Street (VCH vol 1, 467). In the 18th century the housing stretching south towards Charterhouse was probably replaced by industrial premises. By the time Sculcoates appears on detailed mapping in the 19th century the route south consists almost entirely of industrial development (OS 1852). It is likely that little survives below ground of the medieval and early post-medieval settlement, but the area does retain some of the earliest remains associated with Hull's maritime industrial development.</p> <p>The area is not nationally designated, though it contains one grade II listed building, the former Sculcoates National School and the northern part of the settlement is within the Sculcoates conservation area. The settlement is recorded in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument number 15950.</p>

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Society of Friends cemetery, Hodgson Street	TA 1043 2942	<p>Historic and archaeological interest. An early surviving urban Quaker burial ground with a clearly defined and dated population. An important source of data for comparison with the excavated and analysed population from the Trinity Burial Ground.</p> <p>Disused burial grounds for land use management and health and safety are the responsibility of the local authority. Their disturbance is controlled by statutory legislation. The Society of Friends cemetery off Hodgson Street is recorded in the Humber HER as record entry HER 8459. This cemetery is not accorded any national designation and lies outside any conservation area</p>
South End Battery (formerly South End Fort)	TA 1009 2830	<p>Archaeological and historic interest. A nationally rare example of an early 17th century fortification and locally distinct from the Henrician and late 17th century artillery defences. The battery is indicative of the commercial and strategic importance of Hull in the 17th century as well as the potential for attack from across the North Sea from the competing powers of France, the Dutch Republic and the Spanish Netherlands. Various evaluations and service trench watching briefs have been undertaken across the South End Battery and show that it survives in good condition below the modern ground surface (Evans 2018, 93).</p> <p>The South End Battery is recorded within the Humber HER under record entry 13602. The South End Battery is not accorded any national designation, though it is included within the Old Town conservation area, but conservation area status does not protect surviving below ground archaeological deposits and structures.</p>
Southcoates settlement	TA 125 305	<p>Archaeological and townscape. Along with Myton, Sutton and Marfleet, Southcoates is one of the earliest known settlements in the Hull urban area and also one of the possible areas for Anglo-Saxon remains within Hull. First historical reference is Domesday Book in 1086 which shows the settlement was likely in existence before 1066. The Domesday Book reference is to the township, but most late 11th century settlements are in the same location as the later medieval/early post-medieval settlements. Southcoates was a hamlet and township within the parish of Drypool and appears to have been a small settlement throughout the medieval period. By the time Southcoates is mapped in detail in the mid-19th century, it comprised a dispersed settlement of a few farms and cottages with a windmill and a pinfold, scattered along Southcoates Lane and the road now known as Southcoates Avenue. None of the buildings shown on 19th century mapping are extant but below ground remains may survive, all be it in a fragmentary form.</p> <p>The area is not nationally designated, although two adjacent buildings at Southcoates Primary School are grade II listed. The former settlement does not lie within a conservation area. The settlement is noted in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument entry 15946.</p>

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St Mary's church and grave yard, Sculcoates	TA 0975 3069	<p>Archaeological and historical interest. Medieval church rebuilt in 1761, restored in 1875 and demolished c 1917, except for the tower that remained extant into the 1950s (Kessler 2011). The churchyard was full and had to be extended in 1752 and again in 1792 (Lowden and Longbone 2019, 21). The churchyard was closed for burial in 1855. The site contains the archaeological remains of both a medieval and 18th century church as well as human remains dating from at least the 13th century to the mid-19th century. As such it is a repository of a great deal of osteoarchaeological data useful potentially for the study of kinship, population origins and past health and disease and how these changed over 600 years. Overall, this is one of the most important non-designated definable archaeological sites in Hull.</p> <p>The site has no form of national designation but does lie within the Sculcoates conservation area. The disused cemetery is not managed by Hull CC. The site is noted in the Humber Historic Environment Record as monument entry 4711.</p>
St Peter's church and cemetery	TA 1028 2888	<p>Archaeological interest. The church was first noted as a parish church in 1226. A drawing dated 1822 of the medieval church indicates that it had features datable to the 12th century, which fits with it being recorded in the early 13th century but not in the late 11th century. The medieval church was demolished and replaced by a new church in 1823. The replacement church building was destroyed by bombing in 1941 and the bomb-damaged remains were cleared from the site after the Second World War (Neave 1991). The cemetery closed to new burials in 1855. The site is important as the location of a medieval church and a 19th century church. It has human remains of medieval and post-medieval date that may be indicative of a population transitioning from rural to urban living. Burials will also include members of the garrison manning the Henrician fortifications and later the Citadel, as such burials are documented. Such a population would be a useful comparator to other populations of similar date excavated in Hull's burial grounds.</p> <p>St Peter's church and cemetery is recorded in the Humber HER as record entry HER 8465. The site is not nationally designated and is not within a conservation area. As a disused burial ground the maintenance of and health and safety at the site are the responsibility of the local authority.</p>

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Stoneferry settlement	TA 103 317	<p>Townscape, historical and archaeological interest. Originally a hamlet in the parish of Wawne, by the post-medieval period it was within Sutton. The early post-medieval settlement of Stoneferry was quite substantial. In 1672 48 heads of household were enumerated for purposes of the hearth tax (VCH, 471). By the time it was mapped in any detail in 1852, Stoneferry comprised buildings on both sides of Stoneferry Road (now the A1033), with a scattering of buildings on the south side of West Carr Lane. The medieval settlement based on the residual croft layout, observable on the 1852 mapping, was probably all on the east side of Stoneferry Road, with some development along Ferry Lane linked to the historic river crossing. The occurrence on 19th century mapping of a route from the River Hull to Stoneferry Road called Hospital Lane (now Ann Watson Street) relates to the White House (no longer extant) which in the will of Ann Watson dated 1720 was given to house four widows or daughters of clergymen and to teach poor girls of Stoneferry or Sutton, sewing, knitting and spinning (Ann Watson's Charity   Hull History Centre). By 1889 the historic settlement is starting to be subsumed by industrial development and industrial workers housing. By the earlier 20th century the historic settlement of Stoneferry had largely been submerged by industrial development and the earlier settlement pattern was being eradicated.</p> <p>The area is not nationally designated does not contain any national designations, nor is it contained within a conservation area. Below ground archaeological remains should include significant deposits relating to both medieval and post-medieval settlement, though survival will be patchy because of subsequent development. The settlement is recorded in the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument entry 10045.</p>
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Sutton settlement	TA 119 329	<p>Townscape, historic and archaeological interest. Sutton-on-Hull or Sutton in Holderness is a medieval settlement in origin. It was in existence by the time of Domesday Book (1086). In the late 11th century it was the centre of a manorial lordship and already likely to have been a sizeable nucleated settlement. It is after the town of Kingston/Wyke the most important medieval settlement within the present urban area of Hull. Its high medieval plan and topography was still recognizable on 19th century Ordnance Survey plans. It appears to have comprised a double row linear nucleation with a back lane to the south (still surviving as the east end of Lowgate and Back Street). The core of the medieval settlement seems to have extended from St James' church in the west to Pottery Lane in the east. The site is not just of historical importance but is likely to contain the most extensive medieval deposits within Hull outside of the Old Town core of Kinston-upon-Hull. In addition to remains of high medieval and post-medieval date, the medieval village core is likely to contain remains of late Anglo-Saxon date (9th – 11th century).</p> <p>The local listing should cover all parts of the settlement other than those elements already nationally designated such as St James' church, a grade I listed building, where the curtilage of the listing covers its churchyard. Other than the church there are three other buildings or groups of building that are listed, and the entire area lies within the Sutton Village conservation area. Conservation area status does not, however, protect below ground archaeological deposits. The settlement is included within the Humber Historic Environment Record under monument record entry 10080.</p>
Thistleton settlement	TA 1066 3081	<p>Thistleton appears on the 1852 Ordnance Survey mapping as a discreet settlement nucleation comprising three dwellings including Thistleton Farm. The settlement appears to have been cut by the Foredyke drain so must predate its modification as part of the Holderness Drainage scheme in the late 18th century. The name would suggest an Anglo-Saxon origin, but it is not mentioned in Domesday Book.</p> <p>Archaeological and townscape interest. The former settlement is not in any way nationally designated and is not contained within a conservation area. It is recorded in the Humber Historic Environment Record as monument entry 24302.</p>

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Trinity Burial Ground	TA 0945 2837	<p>Archaeological, historic and townscape interest. Part of the initial expansion of the town beyond the confines of the former defensive circuit. The cemetery is a physical expression of how by the late 18th century, Hull could no longer contain its population, whether alive or dead, within its town walls. The cemetery has been partially excavated as a response to improvements to the A63. As a result, it has provided the largest dataset of post-medieval burials recorded from the north of England. Consequently, when fully analysed and published it is set to become the most important post-medieval burial assemblage ever studied in the UK outside of London. The burials are especially significant as they span the period of the town's industrial expansion.</p> <p>Trinity Burial Ground is included within the Humber HER under record entry HER 13757. Trinity Burial Ground is not accorded any national designation. Although not technically within the Old Town, the cemetery lies within the Old Town conservation area, but conservation area status does not protect surviving below ground archaeological deposits and structures.</p>
Walker Street Jewish burial ground	TA 0882 2828	<p>Historical and archaeological interest. This is one of the oldest Jewish burial grounds surviving outside of London, but has proven to be highly vulnerable to change since its closure. It was established around 1780. The cemetery closed in 1812 and only contains 50 burials. The burial monuments were destroyed and removed by Hull City Council in c1948. Subsequently, the council sought to have the burials exhumed and re-interred in another Jewish cemetery but were unable to achieve this. The burials represent an early and discrete post-medieval immigrant population. Archaeological interest is confined to the burial ground itself, however, as under Halakhah (Jewish law) the body is sacred and should not be violated after death and internment, consequently Jewish burials should never be disturbed, and Jewish burial grounds are considered sacred places in perpetuity.</p> <p>The burial ground is now under the management of the NHS. It is not nationally designated, nor does it lie within a conservation area. The burial ground is recorded in the Humber HER under monument record entry 24303.</p>

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West Park	TA 075 289	<p>Townscape and archaeological interest. West Park formed part of the then new suburb of Beetonville, as part of the concept for genteel living envisioned for the suburb. West Park was linked to the Botanic Gardens via a railway underpass. It was very much designed for procession especially by carriage or on horseback. The basic structure of the park survives, including an encircling drive around the perimeter and a central carriageway, but other smaller features have gone, although are likely to survive as archaeological remains including refreshment rooms (HHER 16830) an aviary (HHER 16829) a drinking fountain and bandstand (HHER 16828). The far northern end of the park has been redeveloped likely removing any evidence of the raised gardens in that location.</p> <p>The park is not nationally registered nor is it within a conservation area. West Park is included in the Humber Historic Environment Record under record entry 16462.</p>
York Street	TA 101 300	<p>Townscape and archaeological interest. Nineteenth century mapping reveals the York Street area of Sculcoates as one of the best places in Hull for finding remnants of early 19th century industrial worker's housing, including back-to-backs and courtyard developments (OS 1855). Much of this housing survived into the mid-20th century, but bomb damage, followed by slum clearance and redevelopment subsequently completely changed the character of the area. It now comprises an area of late 20th and early 21st century light industrial units. Evidence of its earlier character will survive, however, as below ground archaeological remains.</p> <p>The area is not nationally designated nor is it within a conservation area. York Street is an historic character area and is noted in the Humber Historic Environment Record Under record entry MHU 24305.</p>

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