Marfleet Village Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

Draft for Adoption July 2024

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Introduction

Conservations Areas were introduced under the Civic Amenities Act 1967 and provide means of designating areas of special architectural and historic interest. The designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent development but instead to 'preserve or enhance' their character and appearance and manage their development.

Conservation areas give heritage designation to key areas of Hull's cultural and industrial heritage and a wide array of buildings and landscapes of architectural and historic interest. The first conservation area in Hull was adopted in 1970 and at the time of writing there are 26 designated conservation areas.

The adoption of Conservation Area Appraisal Documents & Management Plans play a key part in defining the special interest and character and appearance of a conservation area, and should be used to inform their enhancement, preservation, development and management. In 2023 a survey commenced to adopt and update Character Appraisals and Management Plans for all of Hull's conservation areas.

The former landscape area of 'Marfleet Village' was designated as a Conservation Area on the 28th July 1994. A boundary amendment to include the southern end of Marfleet Lane and land to the east and west of St Giles Church was approved on the 15th July 2004. A bCharacter Appraisal was then adopted on the 15th March 2005. At time of designated in 2004 the Conservation Area covered an area of 6.32 ha/15.61 acres

In 2024 a re-survey of the Conservation Area commenced to confirm the retained special interest of the Conservation Area and to publish an up-to-date Conservation Area. Public consultation was completed between the 1st February and 16th March 2025. This resulted in minor amendments being made to the Character Appraisal & Management Plan. Final proposals were adopted by 1st October 2025 Planning Committee and 21 October 2025 Cabinet.

In summary the 2024-5 review of the Conservation Area resulted in the removal of the following areas of land from its designated boundary:

- Industrial land and buildings to the east St Giles' Church and Hebrew Cemetery.
- Industrial land and building to the north of Westgate Way and west of Church Lane.

Full details of approved boundary amendments are illustrated within Appendix 1.

Planning Policy Context

Conservation Areas are currently legislated by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 69(1) of the Act advises that every local planning authority shall from time to time determine which parts of their areas are of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance and shall designate those areas as conservation areas. Section 69(2) further states that the Authority should from time-to-time review conservations areas and determine whether any further parts of their area should be designated as conservations areas, and if so, determine those parts.

Section 71 of the Act requires that an Authority should from time to time formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are conservations areas (these documents are commonly named Conservation Area Appraisal Documents and Management Plans). National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) advises that a good appraisal will consider what features make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the conservation area, thereby identifying opportunities for beneficial change or the need for planning protection.

Sectional 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides national policy on the adoption and management of conservation areas. Paragraph 191 of the NPPF advises that when considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued though the designation of areas that lack special interest.

Section 9 (Design and Heritage) of the Hull Local Plan (adopted November 2017) further outlines policies relating to the development and management of conservation areas. Policy 14 (Design) identifies how development should relate to surrounding character and scale etc. and Policy 15 (Local Distinctiveness) to local distinctiveness, including that development should not harm the character or appearance of the city centre Conservation Areas which are characterised by low their low-rise nature, and not harm the distinctive historic skyline and have an acceptable impact upon views and vistas within the city centre. Policy 16 (Heritage) outlines the City Council's policies for heritage management, including giving priority to areas which contribute to the distinct identify of Hull, which includes wet and dry docks, wharves and ancillary structures, and features relating to Hull's fishing, maritime and industrial heritage.

This appraisal document has been written in accordance with the guidance of Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second Edition) (Published Feb 2019) Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1 and to reflect the above referenced policies.

Full details of Policies relevant to the management of the conservation area are outlined within appendices 2 & 3.

1. Definition of Special Interest

Marfleet Village Conservation Area was designated to preserve the historic settlement pattern of Marfleet Village. The area of land surrounding Church Lane and St Giles' Church forms a distinctive historic settlement pattern, consisting of landscape features and built heritage from the Medieval and 18th and 19th centuries. The area features distinctive characteristics which contrast with the suburban and industrial expansion of the City of Hull during the late 19th through to the 20th centuries. Particular elements of surviving special interest include:

- Evidential values associate with the layout of the area during the Medieval period and as a result of 18th century Enclosure.
- Built heritage date from the 19th and early 20th century, and their evidential values associated with 19th century society.
- The contribution made by the natural environment, which creates a character of Marfleet being a rural settlement.

2. Character & Extent

Marfleet is a former agricultural village and historic parish, which is now located within industrial and residential suburbs of east Hull. The Conservation Area is located to the north of the King George Dock and Hedon Road, approximately 3 miles to the east of the City Centre. The Conservation Area is located within the Marfleet Ward. The extent of the Conservation is inclusive of the area of land between Marfleet Lane and Church Lane, including St Giles Church and the Hebrew Cemetery. A second area of the Conservation Area is formed by the inclusion of a tree lined avenue and Marfleet Primary School along Marfleet Lane, between the junction of Church Lane and Hedon Road.

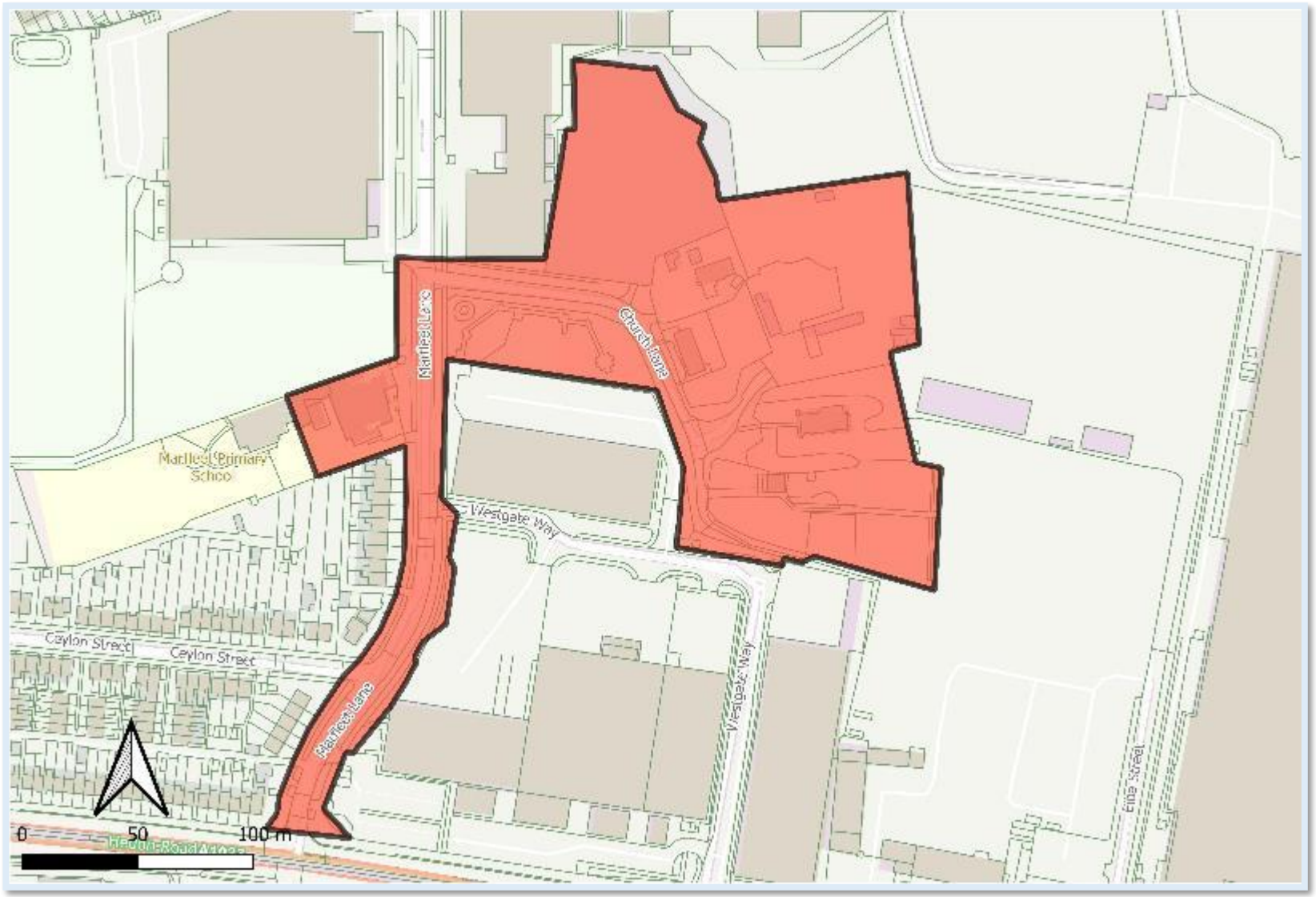
When located within Church Lane the area is distinctly separate from the surrounding industrial and residential development forming the City of Hull. The presence of mature trees and hedges forms a sense of enclosure, which is only broken by the visibility of industrial buildings, which have been introduced into the setting of the Conservation Area. This historic character of been a rural settlement has been negatively affected by industrial encroachment into the setting and 2004-2024 boundary of the Conservation Area. However, when within the core of the 2024 designated area there still maintains a sense of rural air character. When stood in the area outside the Church Yard it is still evident that the location is a medieval settlement, which is separate to the city of Hull.

Elements which contribute to the rural and village character include a distinctive group of generously spaced village buildings located around Church Lane, sinuous lanes with and without pavements, green verges, old gas lamp columns, lots of trees (including a fine avenue along Marfleet Lane), hedgerows with and without ditches, and a well landscaped cemetery.

Since time of designation in 1994 the character of the Conservation Area has negatively changed because of the loss of key buildings and encroachment of industrial development. The ‘rural pasture’ and elements of the ‘virtual village green’, as described in 2005 are no longer extant. Industrial development has been introduced onto the rural pasture and into one section of the village green. The remaining element of the village green is however retained as a play area, but with the loss of its Church Institute. The oldest building within the Conservation Area, The Grange, has also been lost, and the area taken over by the natural environment.

Figure 1 - Rural character of Church Lane.

3. Conservation Area Map



2 Marfleet Village Conservation Area Map

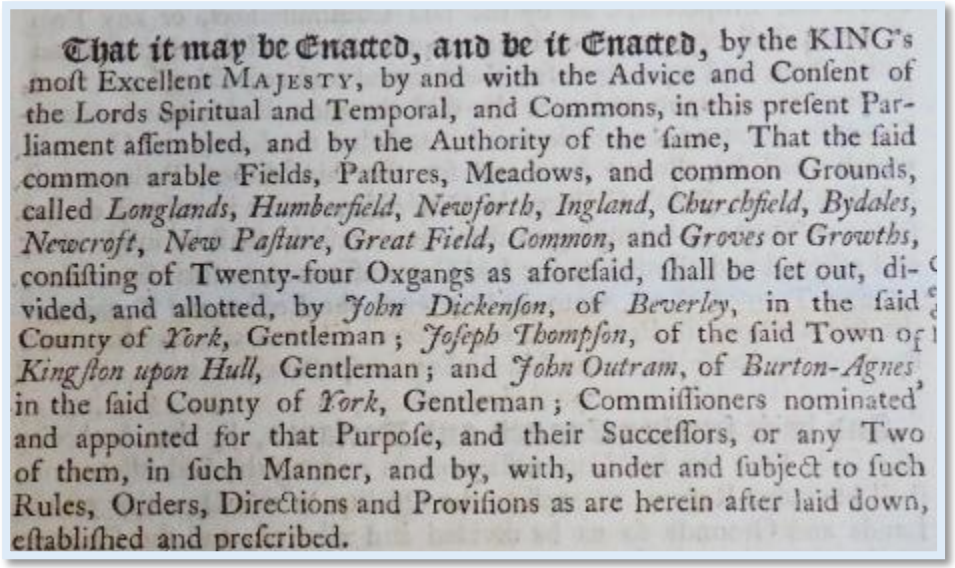
3 - Marfleet Village in 1931 before becoming part of Hull (Copyright Historic Environment Scotland).

4. History & Development

Historic Origins - The first written references to Marfleet appears in the Domesday Book (1086) which was compiled for King William I (1066-87). The name of the village, however, is Anglo-Saxon in origin and means 'Pool Stream'. Archaeological finds of Romano-British material within the vicinity also include pottery sherds of rusticated ware, which is normally taken to indicate early contact with Roman culture.

Medieval to mid-18th Century - Marfleet was one of the smallest settlements in Holderness and from an early date it was likely grouped on the west and south-west sides of the church, where it lay in the 18th century. Chiefly made up of scattered farmhouses, Marfleet seems originally to have been linked mainly by footpaths to neighbouring villages. A 'west gate' existed as early as 1397, and there was a street of that name in 1706.

Late 18th to early 19th Century - The landscape of Marfleet Village changed following the Act of Enclosure of 1763, followed by an Enclosure Award of 1764. The Enclosure removed the open pastured land around the village and in its place larger enclosed farms took overs. Evidently several late 18th century farms emerged around St Giles' Church (also called St Peter's Church) including: – 1. The Grange to the north of the Church. 2. Church Farm to the South of the Church. 3. A second church to the south of the Church. 4. Ivy Farm to the west of Marfleet Lane, and 5. East View to the north-west of Marfleet Lane. Cottages also appear during the later 18th and early 19th Century to the north of the Church (later named Brickyard Cottages).



That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted, by the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid common arable Fields, Paſtures, Meadows, and common Grounds, called *Longlands*, *Humberfield*, *Newforth*, *Ingland*, *Churchfield*, *Bydales*, *Newcroft*, *New Paſture*, *Great Field*, *Common*, and *Groves* or *Growths*, conſiſting of Twenty-four Oxgangs as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſet out, divided, and allotted, by *John Dickenſon*, of *Beverley*, in the ſaid County of *York*, Gentleman; *Joſeph Thompſon*, of the ſaid Town of *Kingſton upon Hull*, Gentleman; and *John Outram*, of *Burton-Agnes*, in the ſaid County of *York*, Gentleman; Commiſſioners nominated and appointed for that Purpoſe, and their Succeſſors, or any Two of them, in ſuch Manner, and by, with, under and ſubject to ſuch Rules, Orders, Directions and Proviſions as are herein after laid down, eſtabliſhed and preſcribed.

Figure 4 - Marfleet Enclosure Act (L CEA/38, Hull History Centre).

Figure 5 - Greenwood, Teesdale & Bingley 1828 Map of Yorkshire (National Library of Scotland).

By 1786 Marfleet Lane ran from the village to the Holderness Road. In 1833 Marfleet Lanes was linked in the south by the new Hull-Hedon turnpike road, which ran along the Humber bank. Marfleet manor-house, the site of which is not known, was rebuilt shortly before 1784, and in 1793 the medieval church, was demolished and rebuilt. This late 18th and early 19th century landscape is shown on Henry's 1828 Map of Yorkshire (see figure 5)

Mid-19th Century – This Georgian landscape pattern is still shown on the 1852 OS survey (see Appendix 4 for Map Regression). During the 1850s new development commenced within Marfleet. To the north of the Conservation Area a station opened in 1854 (closed 1972). Within the wider parish Schools and nonconformist chapels were also introduced, but now demolished. In c.1859 a Reading Room was introduced to the West of St Giles Church, which was demolished during the early 1950s.

Late 19th & Early 20th Centuries – From the 1880s Marfleet Village changes to reflect a Victorian Village. In 1882 Marfleet became a borough of Hull. In 1883-4 St Giles' church was demolished and re-built in the Victorian Gothic style of architecture. As part of the development of Board School across Hull a School was introduced into Marfleet in 1892. In 1908 a new Vicarage was built, replacing an older parsonage, and to reflect a growth in the public function of the Church of England an Institute building was built in 1914. Between 1906 and 1926, new suburban housing and a tree avenue was introduced along Marfleet Lane. By the start of the First World War and through the 1920s (see figure 6 for 1928 Map) the village had changed to reflect a typical Victorian and Edwardian Village, with its school, churches, public rooms, and railway station.

6 - The Historic Core of Sutton Village shown in 1931. Showing the now demolished farms, reading rooms and cottages (Copyright National Environment Scotland).

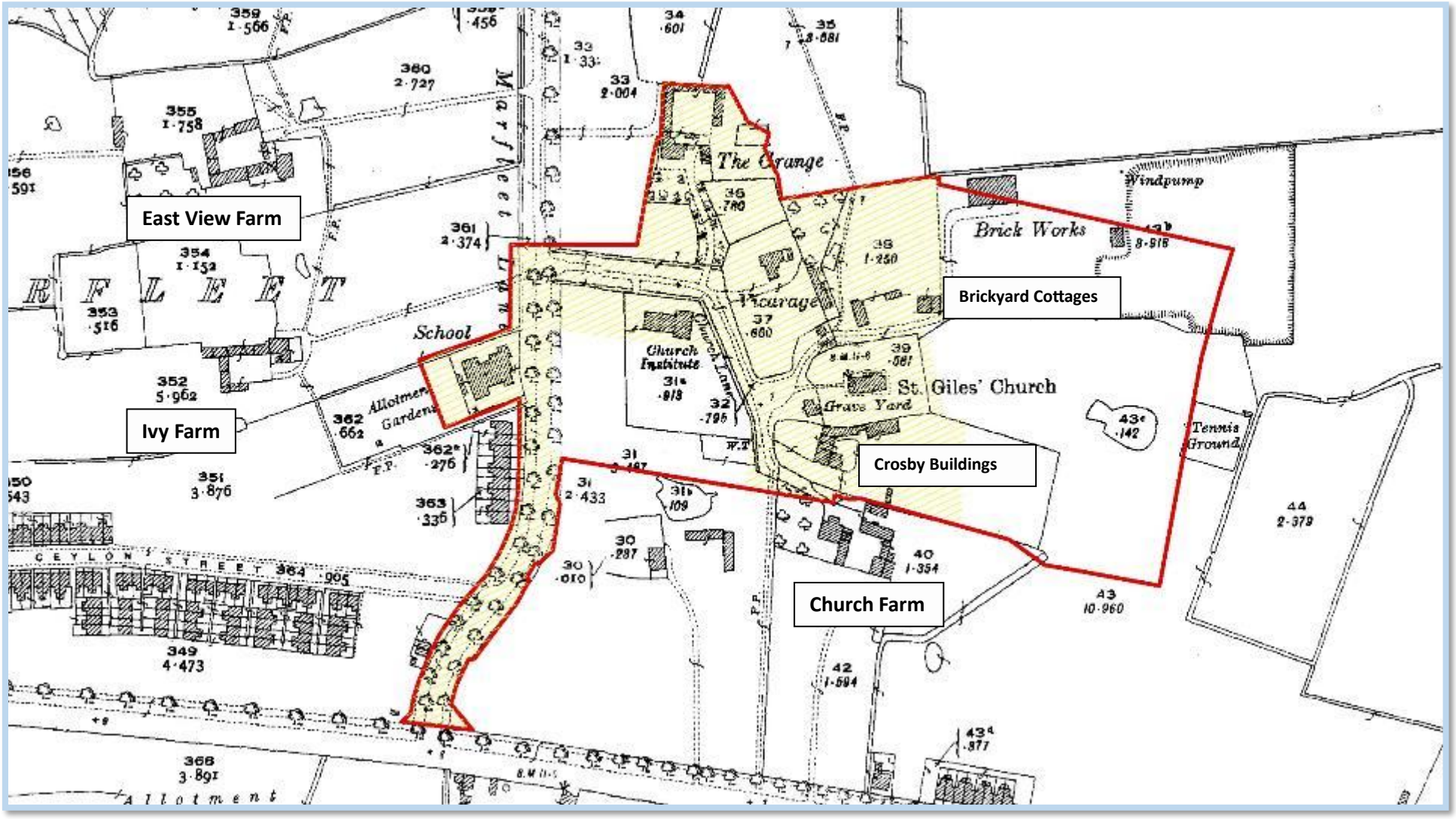


Figure 7 Marfleet Village - Ordnance Survey, Surveyed 1928. Red line shows pre-2024 Conservation Area boundary and yellow area 2024 boundary.

1950s-1970s – Post-WW2 Marfleet Village remained the same, with only the addition of two temporary buildings to the south of the Church Institute. The early 1950s saw the retention of Crosby Cottages, at the Hebrew Cemetery site, and the Readings Rooms located to the front of St Giles Church (demolished 1953). Changes started to take place with during the loss of the Ivy Farm to the west of Marfleet School in the 1950s. Industrialisation within the setting of Marfleet Village took place with the introduction of 'works' to the south of the Conservation Area along Hedon Road and to its east by 1961. By 1965 East View Farm had been demolished and industrial buildings introduced to the west of the Grange. By 1971 church Farm had been demolished and engineering works were introduced to the north of Marfleet School.

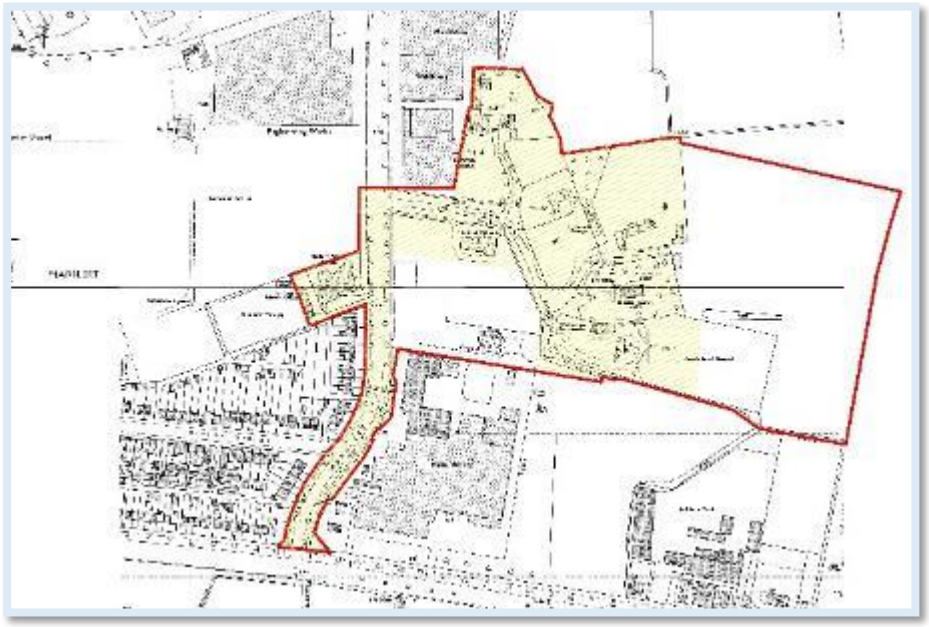


Figure 8 - 1971 Ordnance Survey, showing industrial expansion around Marfleet Village.

Designation to Current Day – In recognition of Marfleet being a historic settlement it was designated as a Conservation Area on the 28 July 19934. On the 15 July 2004 an area of land to the East of the Conservation Area and tree lined avenues along Marfleet lane was added to its designated boundary (see figure 11)

As a result of planning history (see Appendix 5) the greenfield land to the east of Conservation Area now consists of industrial land and buildings. Before the 2004 boundary amendment planning application 03/00162/FULL (varied 15/01334/FULL) approved the erection of three single storey buildings as part of the caravan production site to the north-east of the Conservation Area. The application was subsequently implemented, resulting in the area of land to the north of the boundary extension being converted into a hard standing storage area, and separated from the remainder of the Conservation Area by a palisade fence.

In 2019 applications 19/00836/FULL and 19/00855/FULL approved industrial development, including buildings and storage areas, and boundary treatments within the designated boundary of the Conservation Area. 19/00855/FULL approved development within the area of land to the immediate east of the Jewish Cemetery and part of the boundary of St Giles' Church. Application 19/00836/FULL approved the erection of buildings and laying out of a storage area on the remaining area of open field between the above referenced 2003 and 19/00855/FULL applications.

In combination the three planning applications have resulted in the loss of the former area of Medieval field system to the east of Marfleet Village and its replacement with industrial storage land and buildings. Accordingly, the area no longer forms a part of the special interest of the Conservation Area. It is proposed to remove the now industrial land from the designated boundary of the Conservation Area.

At time of designation the boundary of the Conservation Area also included an area of land enclosed by Marfleet Lane and Church Lane. Prior to c.2008 the northern section of this land was the location of an early 20th Church Institute building, and its curtilage. To the south of this was a vacant area of open landscape. Further south, outside of the Conservation Boundary, was the c.1970s Humbrol Factory.

Following the loss of the Church Institute was lost in c.2008. In three applications approved by the Council between 2010 and 2013 development was introduced into the boundary of the Conservation Area and saw the re-development of the former Humbrol Factory to the south of the Conservation Area. As a result of the approved planning history a large in scale warehouse was developed on the plot of land to the south of the former Church Institute and new road system constructed (Westgate Way). The area of land forming the curtilage of the demolished Church Institute was re-developed as a public park.

To reflect changes to the character of the Conservation Area a new boundary was adopted in 2025.

Figure 9 - Remaining green setting of the Conservation Area in 2003 (Google Images).

Figure 10 - Loss of green setting to the Conservation Area shown in 2024.

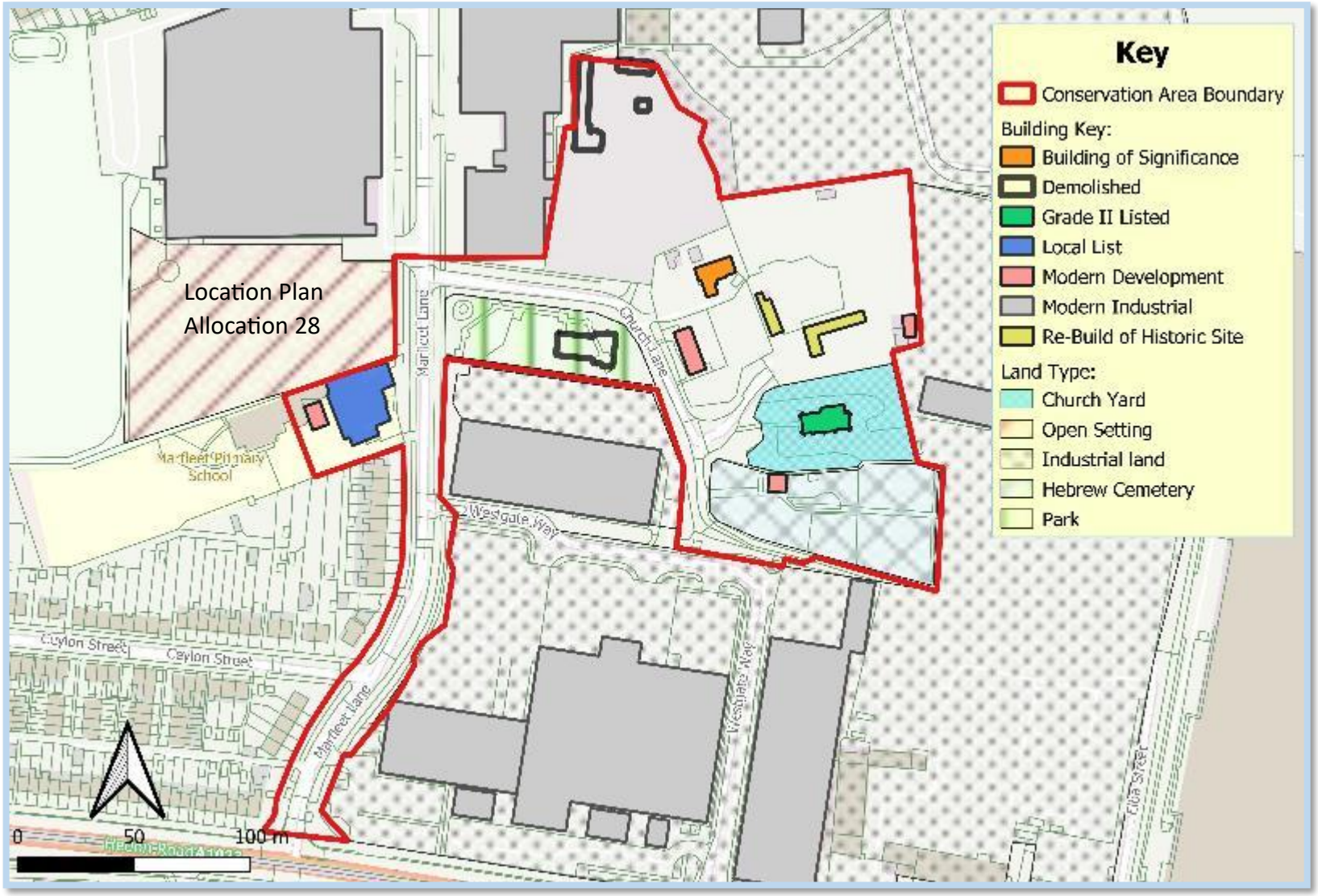


Figure 11 - 2024 Land Use and Building Status

5. Layout

The current layout of the Conservation Area is formed by the following elements of significance:

- Medieval alignment of the Church Yard & lanes
- Post Enclosure Act siting of the farms.
- Introduction of 19th century public buildings.
- Post-1935 Hebrew Cemetery

Elements removed from the Conservation Area boundary in 2024, now forming the setting of the Conservation Area, setting of the Conservation Area also includes industrialization development, introduced between c.1970 and 2020, which does not form part of the special interest of the Conservation Area, and negatively impact upon its setting.

Medieval Settlement – Records identify that in the 17th century there were three open fields – Great Field to the east, Humber Field to the west and Church or Ox Field to the north-east. A new croft is mentioned in 1688 and in 1706 there was another field *(British History Online).* The area was formed of open meadows and pastures with grazing rights for sheep, cattle and horses. At time of survey there is no surviving evidence of this pre-enclosure farming landscape remaining within the Conservation Area, or its setting. Records demonstrate that a Church was first present in 1297. Although re-built it is likely that the current alignment of the Church yard dates to the Medieval period. The associated layout of Church Lane and access to the Church also likely date to the pre-enclosure period. The alignment of the lanes and public open spaces around the Church, Brickyard Cottage and The Grange is of **high heritage value** to the Character of the Conservation Area, as they contribute towards the village character of the heritage asset.

Enclosure – The landscape of the Parish of Marfleet changed following the 1763 Act of Parliament and Enclosure Award of 1764, which enclosed the historic open grazing pastures and removed the field strip system of the medieval period. In their place were larger field systems, managed by new farms. At the start of the 19th century fives farms are shown as surrounding the Church, including the Grange. Evidence of the 18th century landscape is still retained in the outline of the curtilage of the Grange.

Public Buildings – The late 19th century, through to the early 20th century, saw a period of building to accommodate changes in public legislation and to meet a demand for community infrastructure. Within the boundaries of the Conservation Area a section of land was removed from the field system to the south-west of the Church, to provide the curtilage for the newly built Church Institute. To the west of the Marfleet Lane a board school was introduced into area of farmland. The Church Institute has now been lost but the area of public land now forms a public park.

Hebrew Burial Ground – The Jewish Cemetery forms a significant element of the layout of the Conservation Area. The Cemetery is located within the curtilage of a late 18th/early 19th range of Cottages. The development of the cemetery commenced from 1935 and expanded through the later 20th century (see section 7 for further details). The Cemetery is a private area with a distinctive character associated with the Jewish Community of the city of Hull.

Post-War Industrialisation – Industrial development has had a significant negative impact upon the Conservation Area. Pre-designation as a Conservation Area industrial development was introduced to the west of the Grange. Between 2004 and 2018 industrial developments were introduced into the rural pasture to the east of St Giles Church, within the then designated boundary of the Conservation Area. In c.2010 development was introduced into the area of land between Church Lane and Marfleet Lane, and a new road – Westgate Way – introduced to the south boundary of the pre-2024 boundary of the Conservation Area. These developments removed elements of the layout of Marfleet Village associated with the Enclosure of 1763/4.

Figure 12 - Brickyard Cottages in 1994.

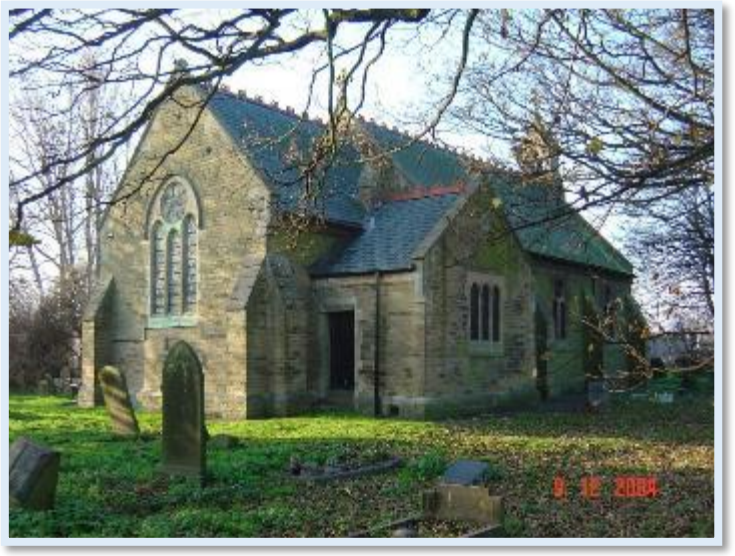


Figure 13 - St Giles Church in 2004.

6.Built Environment

At time of designation the built environment of the Conservation Area was representative of the late 18th/early 19th and late 19th/early 20th centuries developments of Marfleet Village. Since time of last survey, in 2004/5, the significance of the built environment of the Conservation Area has been reduced. The remaining special interest of the Conservation Area is now based upon the contribution made by its remaining late 19th/early 20th century buildings, which evidential values attached with the location and re-development of its late 18th/early 19th century buildings.

The oldest collection of buildings with the Conservation Area at Grange Farm, were demolished in c.2015 and the site remains vacant. At time of present survey, the Conservation Area retains three buildings of heritage value, of which one is Grade II listed and a second entered on Hull's Local Heritage List. A range of buildings constructed on the site of the former Brick Yard Cottages, also positively contribute towards the character of the Conservation Area.

6.1 Building of Positive Heritage Value

St Giles' Church & Boundary Walls (Grade II listed – see Appendix 6) – The current Church building was built in 1883-4 to the designs of J.T. Webster of Hedon. The church is good example of late 19th century Early English Gothic Rival Architecture. The building is constructed in stone, with a slate roof. Historically a church was first mentioned in Marfleet in 1297, with the Medieval structure being re-built in 1793, to the designs of George Peyton. The 1883-4 re-build internally incorporates the Octagonal Font, Bell, and Wall Tablets from the 18th century building. Historic values associated with Church is the connection with Colonel Gerald Smith, as commemorated on its foundation stone. Colonel Smith became the director of the Hull Dock Company and first Chairman of the Hull Barnsley & West Riding Junction Railway Dock & Co; builders of Alexandra Dock. Smith later rose to become an MP and the first non-professional Governor of Western Australia.

Figure 14 - St Giles Church.

Marfleet Primary School (Hull Local Heritage List – see Appendix 6) – The Education Act of 1870 started a period of construction of 'Board' Schools to provide national free education. In Hull, 37 schools were constructed by the Hull School Board. Of these 15 survive, of which 8 remain in educational use, including Marfleet Primary School. Marfleet School is the only single-story Board School introduced in Hull, reflecting its rural located. The School is constructed in the 'William & Mary' revival architectural style, to the designs of William Botterill, in the typical red brick and slate, material style of the period. In 2004 an extension was added to the school, which won the 2004 RIBA Whtie Rose Awards for Design Excellence. The building represents the 19th century developments of Marfleet, as influenced by national legislation.

Figure 15 - Marfleet Primary School

Vicarage – A vicarage was first mentioned in Marfleet in 1650, with a Parsonage showing on the 1888 survey. The current building was built in 1908 to the designs of Brodrick, Lowther and Walker; prominent Yorkshire based architects. The building is constructed in the red brick style of architecture of the period, with 'Rosemary' tile roof. An attractive feature of the building it is distinctive chimney stacks. The previously noted multi-paned over single paned sash windows, as referenced in 2005, have been removed from the building since time of last survey. The building positively contributes towards to the late Victorian and Edwardian character of the Conservation Area. The building is now a private residence.

Figure 16 - The Former Vicarage

6.2 Buildings of Positive Value

Brickyard Cottage & Outbuildings – The development is located on the site of the historic Brickyard cottages, which are shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey. The cottages were named after the former Brickyard historically located to the east of the Conservation Area. At time of last survey the collection of buildings were described as “stand forlorn and derelict”. The site has since been re-developed and is a positive example of a re-developed 19th century cottage. The site also provides positive examples of rural outbuildings, albeit re-built, which would have previously been located within the farms forming Marfleet Village.

Figure 17 Brickyard Cottage

Figure 18 Rural outbuildings of Brickyard Cottage

6.3. Architectural Elements Summary	
Date	Building dates to the late 18th and early 20th century.
Materials	Domestic and public buildings constructed in brick, with brown and red colours used.
Roof Materials	Mixed use of natural materials, including slate, tile, and pantiles.
Roof Forms	Use of pitched and hipped roofs.
Features	Prominent use of chimneys.
Scale	Buildings are a mixture of single and two stories.
Setting	Buildings are located in large curtilages.

6.4 Building of Neutral Value

Church Hall – At time of last survey the Conservation Area included a timber-built church hall, located to the west of the Vicarage, along Church Lane. This has been replaced in c.2015 by a brick-built village hall. The building does not contribute towards the special interest of the Conservation Area.

Hebrew Prayer Hall, Church Lane –Since time of last survey the 1972 prayer hall has been demolished and replaced by a new building post-2015. The replacement building does not contribute towards the special interest of the Conservation Area.

Figure 19 - c.2015 Church Hall

Figure 20 Entrance to the Hebrew Cemetery and Hebrew Prayer Hall.

Figure 21 - Negative boundary treatment to the Hebrew Cemetery.

6.5 Lost Buildings

Since 2005 three buildings have been lost within the Conservation Area, which contributed towards its special interest – The Grange, Church Institute and K6 telephone box. The loss of these buildings has reduced the special interest of the Conservation Area.

The Grange – The farmhouse, and its collection of farm buildings, were the last of the surviving 18th century farm buildings surviving within the Conservation Area. The building was demolished in c.2015, following fire damage. The loss of the collection of buildings has significantly reduced the special interest of the Conservation Area. The former curtilage retains evidential values as part of the post-enclosure layout of the Conservation Area. The site has the potential for a conservation led regeneration to re-instate the historic contribution made by the farmhouse and farm buildings.

Church Institute – The building was built in 1914, on land given by St John College, Cambridge. The building was representative of the 19th century and early 20th century changes in society to provide buildings for education and community use and contributed towards the rural character of the area The loss of the building has reduced the special interest of the Conservation Area.

K6 Telephone Kiosk, Marfleet Lane – A 1930s contribution towards the public realm has been lost from the character of the Conservation Area.

Figure 22 - The Grange farmhouse, photographed in 2004.

Figure 23 - The Church Institute, photographed in 2004.

7. Open Spaces

An important character of the Conservation is the sense of space associated with the public realm around Church Lane and the functional use of its private curtilages and public realm spaces. Elements of special interest are associated with the Church Yard, Hebrew Burial Ground, area of Church Lane to the west of St Giles Church, and the curtilage of the Grange.

Church Yard – The rectilinear church yard forms a key area of historic space and is evidential of the medieval origins of the settlement of Marfleet. Mature trees arounds its boundary create a sense of enclosure and seclusion when within the setting of the Church. Historic tree specimens, such as Yew, contribute towards a historic character within the church yard. Within the Church Yard there is a good collection of 18th and 19th century headstones.

The Church Yard is enclosed by a crenelated wall of coursed square stone, partly rendered, with ashlar dressings and short and short lengths of iron railing between coped merlons (which are listed separately listed to the Church, as per Appendix 6. The Church Yard was extended following the demolished of the Reading Rooms in 1953.The boundary is typical of the 19th century and forms a key aspects of the 19th century rural character of the Conservation Area. A date stone within the boundary wall, is potentially the dates stone of the former reading room and re-laid within the boundary wall.

Figure 24 - Sense of enclosure and seclusion within the Church Yard.

Figure 25 - Date stone located within the Grade II listed boundary wall to the Church Yard.

Hebrew Burial Ground, Church Lane – The burial ground, at its western end, encompasses the site and former gardens of Crosby House or Hall. A building was erected in 1889 by a Miss Crosby and was used for public meetings, entertainments etc. The house and gardens, along with some land to the east, were purchased in c.1930 by the Hull Old Hebrew Congregation. The land to the east became their burial ground and it is now densely populated with headstones, many bearing the Star of David and inscriptions in Hebrew, in north/south rows. Dividing the burial ground with the old Crosby House gardens is a high privet hedge with low cast iron railings at its base. A small central gap in the latter, guarded by two Victorian gate piers, affords access to both halves of the cemetery. Crosby House was initially used as a prayer room by the Jewish Community, with the remainder used as cottages, before their demolition in 1972 and 1958, respectively. A new prayer hall was constructed in 1972-3, which was subsequently replaced in 2015. Elements of the old 'prayer room' forms part of the southern boundary of St Giles' churchyard. The churchyard is representative of Hull's Jewish Heritage.

Negative elements of the Hebrew cemetery include the addition of a palisade fences around in boundary, in c.2000. The fence is prominent in views along Church Lane and within the setting of St Giles' cemetery. Around this time decorative boundary gates were lost, which were of architectural interest. The setting of the Churchyard has also been harmed by the visible encroachment of industrial development within its backdrop.

Figure 26 - The Hebrew Burial Ground, with retain c.19th century gate posts.

Figure 27 - Industrial backdrop to the Hebrew Cemetery.

Further elements of special interest include:

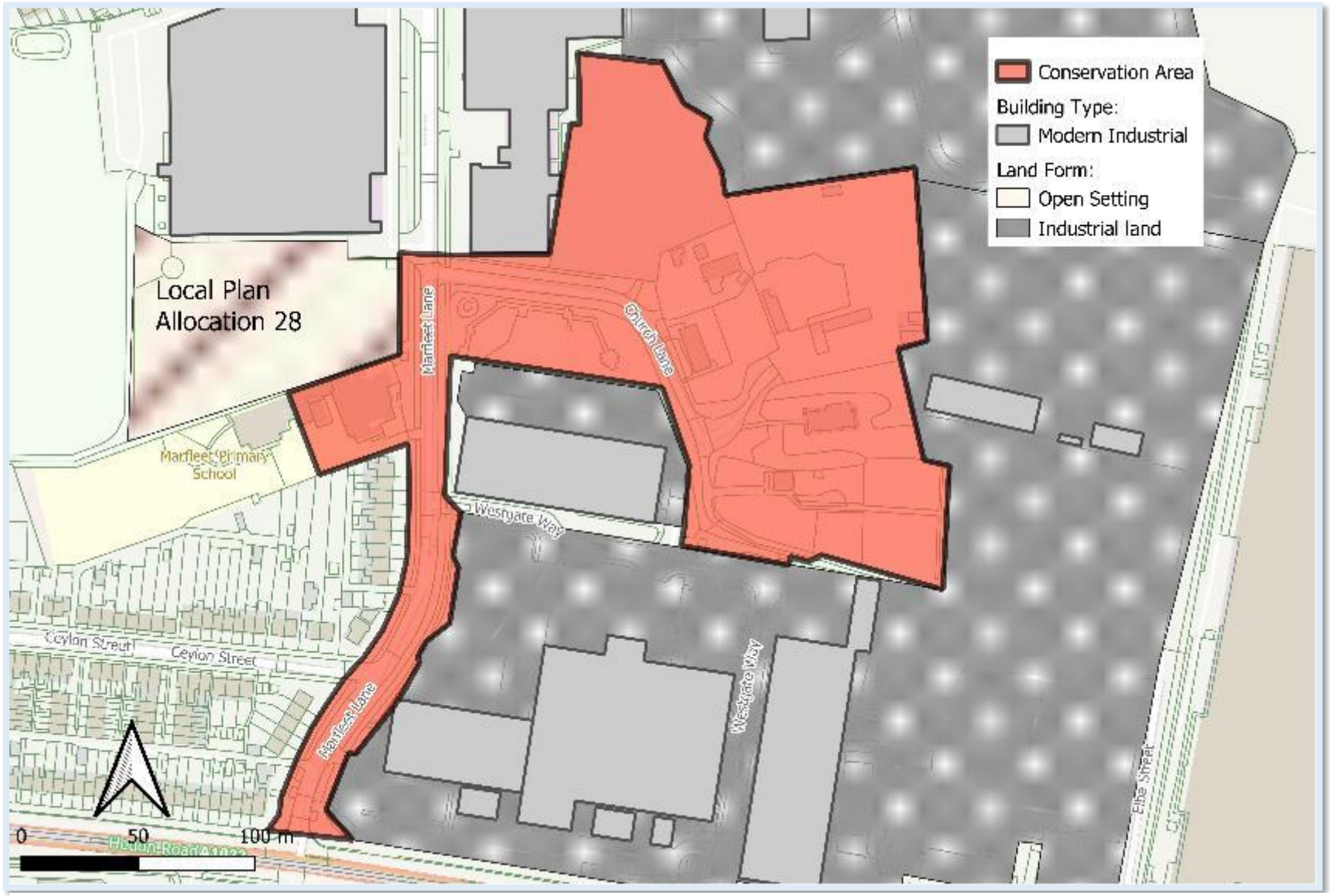
- **Church Lane –**The presence of grass verges, hedges and irregular form of the lane form a part of the green and rural character of the Conservation Area.
- **The Grange –** Following the loss of farmhouse in 2015 its curtilage provides evidential values of the historic layout of Marfleet Village. The curtilage surrounding the Grange is the last of the remaining historic farm enclosures retained within Marfleet Village.
- **Playground –** The playground created in c.2010 provides an important area of natural environment and open space, which provides a buffer between the industrial development to the south of the Conservation Area and Church lane.
- **Brickyard Cottages –** The curtilage of Brickyard Cottage is retained in historic farm, which dates to c.1800, and provides an important open of rural open space within the Conservation Area. Along with the Grange it one of two surviving historic curtilages within the Conservation Area.

Figure 28 - c.2010 Playground.

Figure 29 - Open Character of Church Lane.

Figure 30 - Domestic Curtilage of Brickyard Cottage.

8. Setting



32 - Setting of the Conservation Area

Historically the setting of Marfleet Village was formed closed field system of associated with the five farms forming the village. This rural landscape stayed in placed until the 1960s after which industrial development begin to be introduced into the setting of the Village and resulting in the demolition of the farms to the south of the Church and to the west of Marfleet Lane. In the 1970s industrial development was introduced to the west of the Grange and in the 1980s the Humbol Paint factory was introduced to its south, located on Hedon Road.

East - At time of designation the setting of the Conservation Area was formed by agricultural land to its east. The area of land was a remnant of the medieval open field system, enclosed by an Act of 173, and was brought into the designated boundary of the Conservation Area in 2004. In 2005 the described as containing ridge and furrow, which formed part of the medieval landscape of Marfleet Village. Subsequent development in 2004 and between 2018 and 2020 has removed the remaining agricultural landscape and mature trees, located to the east of Conservation Area. In its place hard landscaping and industrial buildings have been introduced. The setting to the east of the Conservation Area now consists of an industrial landscape, with all previous heritage values removed. The development has resulted in a negative setting to the eastern boundary of the Grade II listed St Giles Church.

Figure 33 The setting to the east of the Conservation Area & St Giles Church Yard.

Figure 34 - The former setting to the East of St Giles Church. Photograph March 2004.

South – The south boundary of the Conservation Area is split into two elements. At the south of Marfleet Lane the Conservation Area connects to the A63. There are no heritage values associated with this area, but the tree avenue of Marfleet Lane create a distinction between the 1970s road development and the 19th century character of the Conservation Area

To the south of the pre-2024 Conservation Area and to the north of Hedon Road in the 1980s the Humbrol factory was constructed, introducing industrial development to the south of Marfleet Village. The Humbrol factory was demolished in the early 2000s and replacement industrial development, consist of large in scale warehouse. Their scale dominates the setting of the south of the Conservation.

At time of last survey site enclosed by Church Lane and Marfleet Lane contained the early 20th Century Institute and area of open land, of which part was described, in 2005, as *"former agricultural land, now part of the Humbrol factory complex, which has the look and appearance of a village green. The 'green' not only strengthens the link between the village school and village centre, but also helps preserve the original open nature of the village and important views from within and without it."* Subsequently development was approved to introduce a warehouse within the then boundary of the Conservation Area. The resulting development dominates the southernmost boundary of the Conservation Area, is a prominent development as one travels along Marfleet Lane, negatively impacts upon views to and from St Giles Church and the sense of historic enclosure formed when located within Church Lane.

Figure 35 Industrial development located to the South of the Conservation Area, and previously within its designated boundary. As viewed along the newly created Westgate Lane.

Figure 36 The Entrance to the Conservation Area along Marfleet Lane, with dominant industrial backdrop.

West – The west boundary of the Conservation Area is formed by 1930s and 1950s housing developments along Marfleet Lane. These buildings do not contribute towards the rural character of the Conservation Area but are sympathetic in their of their scale and low-density development to the heritage asset. The west of Marfleet Primary School consists of an area of open playing fields. The playing fields is a reminder of the historic open setting of the School, and positively contributes towards the setting of the School.

Northern – Along Marfleet Lane the north boundary of the Conservation Area forms a continuous section of tree lines avenue. To the east side of Marfleet Lane to the north of the Conservation Area is located industrial land, introduced between the 1970s through the late 1990s. The landscape does not contribute towards the setting of the Conservation Area. Along Marfleet Lane there is a continuation of the tree avenue, contained within the Conservation Area. To the west of Marfleet Lane there is a retained area of open grass land, to the immediate north of the Marfleet Primary School. The area of land is an important buzzer zone between the Conservation Area and industrial land development to the north.

At time of most recent survey, it is summarised that industrial development has been introduced along all of the borders of the core of the Conservation Area and the historic field patterns associated with Marfleet Village have bene lost. As such, no significance can be attributed to the setting of the principal settlement of the Conservation Area.

Figure 37 - Early 20th Century Cottages forming the West boundary of the Conservation Area.

Figure 38 - The remaining open setting to the North of the Conservation Area.

9. Key Views & Vistas

Marfleet Village is a naturally evolved landscape, and do not include any planned views or vistas with the designated boundary of the Conservation Area. An exemption is however made for the tree lined avenue, along Marfleet Lane (10.2). Within the core of the Conservation Area the appreciation of space and seclusion and separation from the surrounding suburban and industrial development are of keys. Views which demonstrate the historic layout form and exclude the backdrop of modern development are therefore of high heritage significance. These views allow Marfleet still to be appreciate as a historic village and rural settlement. Examples of **key views** include:

- Views along Church Lane from Marfleet Lane are obtainable as being free from modern development. This view is restricted by modern development to the east of Marfleet Lane.
- When in the area of Church Lane outside the Church Hall views North are free of modern development.
- One of the most significant views within the Conservation Area is the view north towards Church Yard, which presents a typical, and unspoilt view towards a 19th century vista, of mature trees, West Front of the church and boundary well. There is group value associated with the historic re-built of the outbuilding of Brickyard Cottage.

A further viewpoint of the note is the visibility of St Giles' Church through the trees of the Hebrew Cemetery, when in the area of Westgate Way.

Figure 39 - Positive view along Church Lane.

Figure 40 - Key view towards the west end of St Giles Church.

Since time of designation views within the Conservation Area have been diminished, with **negative values** associated with:

- Upon exit from the West end of the Church and its Church Yard the backdrop of the 2010 warehouse is prominent.
- The above referenced warehouse also removed the previous visual link between Marfleet Church and the Village School.
- The 2010 is visually obtrusive in views when travelling along Marfleet Lane and Church Lane.
- The 2010 development to the south of the Conservation Area is visibly prominent in views to the south when travelling along Church Lane.
- The former rural landscape views have been lost along the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area, with a particular impact upon the views outside of St Giles' Church Yard.

Figure 41 - Lost open view from St Giles' Church. Photographed in 2010.

Figure 42 - Negatively impacted view from the west end of St Giles Church.

Figure 43 Negatively impacted view along Church Lane

10. Natural Environment

The natural environment is a key feature of the Conservation Area and provides a green and rural nature to its character. Survey photos identify that whilst trees have always been a part of the character of the Conservation Area the contribution and significance made by the natural environment to the heritage asset has grown and evolved. The contribution made the natural environment can be summarized within the following elements:

- It creates a sense of natural and rural environment.
- Mature trees provide a sense of age and time depth to the area.
- Form positive boundary treatments within the Conservation Area.
- Provide important elements of natural screening of modern developments, when located within the Conservation Area.
- Create a sense of seclusion and enclosure, when in areas of Church Lane and within St Giles Church Yard.
- Grass verges create a sense of rural landscape.
- Add a variety of colour and vibrancy to the area when in season.

Elements of the Conservation Area includes self-seed landscapes, includes the grounds of the Grange. Whilst creating an area of natural environment, historically the landscape was a domestic curtilage.

Figure 44 - Strong sense of natural environment in Church Lane.

Figure 45 - Contribution made by natural screening along Church Lane.

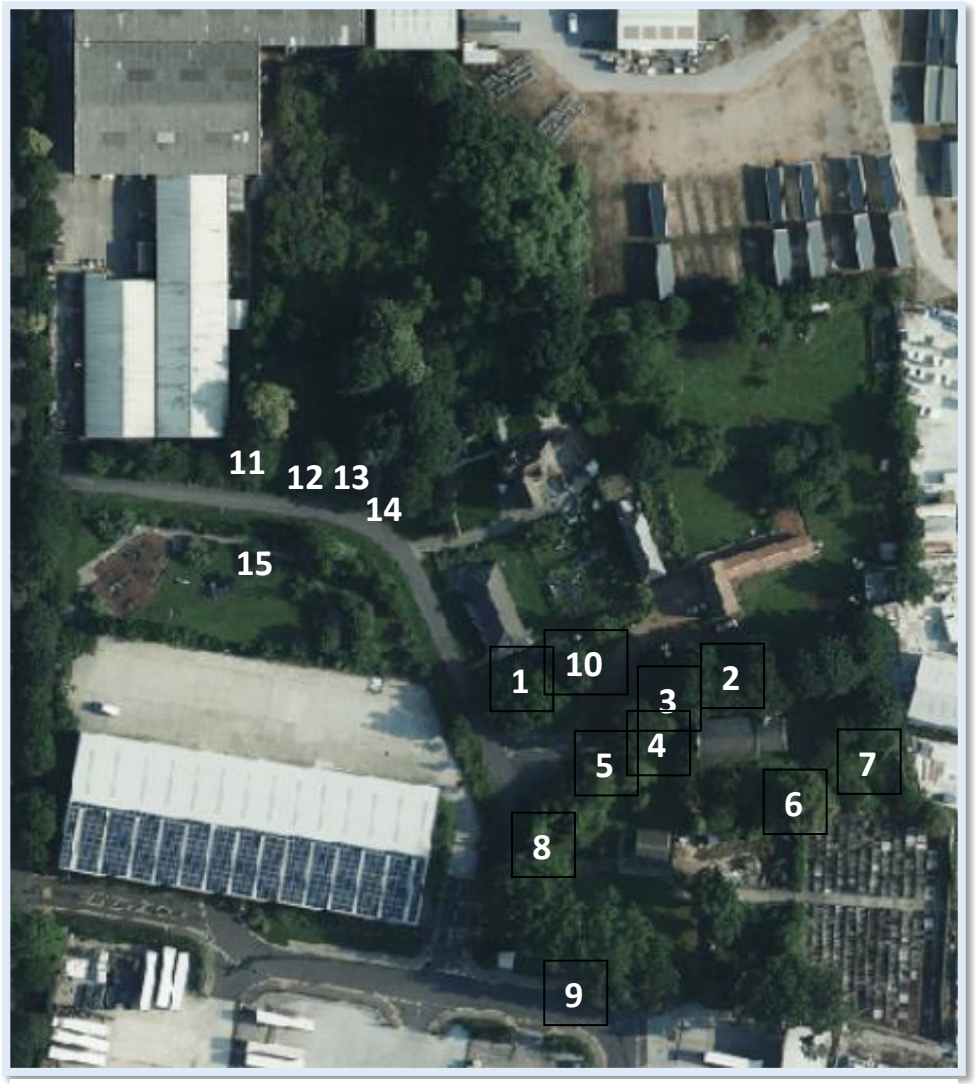
10.1 Trees

Trees are a prominent element of the Conservation Area. They contribute towards creating the sense of place as Marfleet being a historic village. Trees also provide an important element of screening modern developments from view when located within the Conservation Area. When within the Church Yard trees contribute towards creating a specific character of seclusions. Historic tree specifics include the presence of Yew Trees, with the Churchyard, which are historically associated with medieval churches and the retention of tree screening to the north of the Church, as shown on image 46.

Tree Specimens features within the Conservation Area include:

Tree Species	
Ash	English Walnut (1)
Rowan (12)	Common Alder (3)
Blue Cedar (13)	White Beam (5)
Sycamore (2)	Field Maple (6)
Yew	Small Leaf Lime (7)
Plum (15)	Maple
Willow	English Oak (10)
Lime	Hybrid Poplar (8)
Hornbeams	Norway Maple (9)

Within the Conservation Area there is one TPO (168) which preserves trees species at Cross Hall.



46 - Tree Species

Figure 47 - 1888 Ordnance Survey (National Library of Scotland) showing tree planting to North of Church.

Figure 48 - Mature tree species to the entrance of the Tree Avenue along Marfleet Lane.

Figure 49 - Mature Trees to west end of St Giles Church & Brickyard Cottages - Add species.

Figure 50 - Mature tree species of the Hebrew Cemetery. Add species.

10.2 Tree Avenue

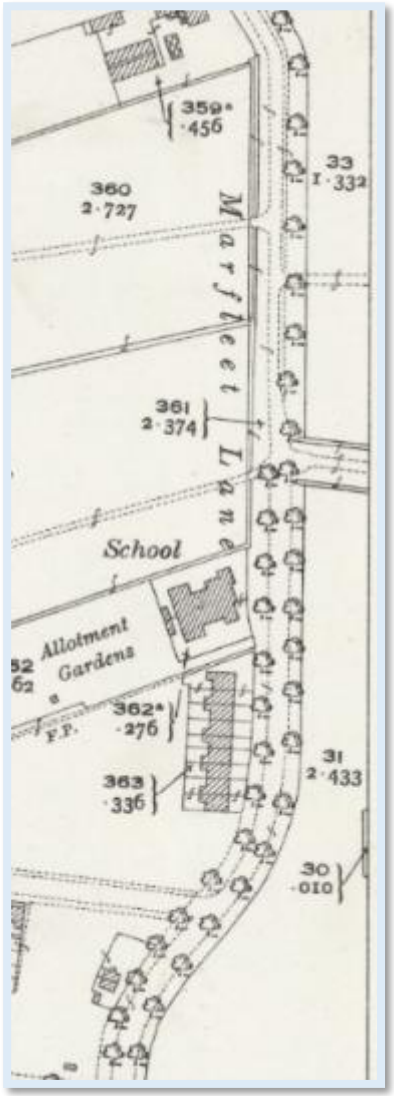


Figure 51 Yorkshire CCXL.4 Revised: 1926, Published: 1928

A separate zone to the Conservation Area is formed by the Tree Avenue located along Marfleet Lane. The avenue was introduced in between the 1911 and 1926 survey Ordnance Survey Map.

When the tree avenue was introduced Marfleet Lane was still a rural suburb of Hull with scatted development along the Road, including Marfleet Primary School and the houses to the immediate south. The tree avenue is a legacy of the early 20th century town planning of Hull, and an example of public realms improvements of the period.

Mature Tree species include specifics of Sycamore, Lime, Hornbeam and Maples. The mixture of species and colours of leaves creates a pleasant and vibrant canopy when in season.

Figure 52 The tree avenue to the North of the Conservation Area

Figure 53 - Marfleet Avenue tree avenue - sense of enclosure.

11. Street Furniture - Where it survives, historic street furniture adds to the character, richness and variety to the street scene. Unfortunately, such furniture is now rare within the appraisal area which makes the retention of the few surviving examples, such as the 7 gas lamp columns along Church Lane, all the more important. All the columns, however, with their distinctive cross bars (lamplighters ladder rests) and decoration, including fleurons, acanthus leaves and Hull's armorial ensign, are without their original lanterns.

Figure 54 - Rural nature of the conservation area.

Figure 55 - Retained c.1950s Lampstand.

12. Negative Attributes

Negative elements

The Conservation Area features several negative character areas, which would benefit from enhancement:

- The appearance of the palisade fencing which surrounds the Hebrew Cemetery and industrial development within the setting of the Conservation Area.
- The boundary treatment of the former vicarage is not in keeping with the Character of the Area.
- The loss of architectural elements, such as the gates of the Hebrew Cemetery.
- The vacant status of the former Grange Farmhouse.

The setting of the Church has been **negatively** impacted upon by the following elements:

- The visibility of the palisade fence surrounding the Hebrew Cemetery which is visible within the Church Yard.
- When existing from the west end of the Church through the entrance Gate prominent back drop of industrial warehouse.
- Visibility of modern industrial development when travelling along Church lane.

Figure 56 - Presence of in-appropriate boundary treatments and modern industrial backdrop to the Conservation Area.

Figure 57 - Out of keeping boundary treatments within the Conservation Area.

13. Management Plan

The remaining condition of the Conservation is **fair**, but its special interest has been eroded by development pre-2024 boundary and within its setting. In considering developments which impact upon the Conservation Area and its setting the following policies should be considered:

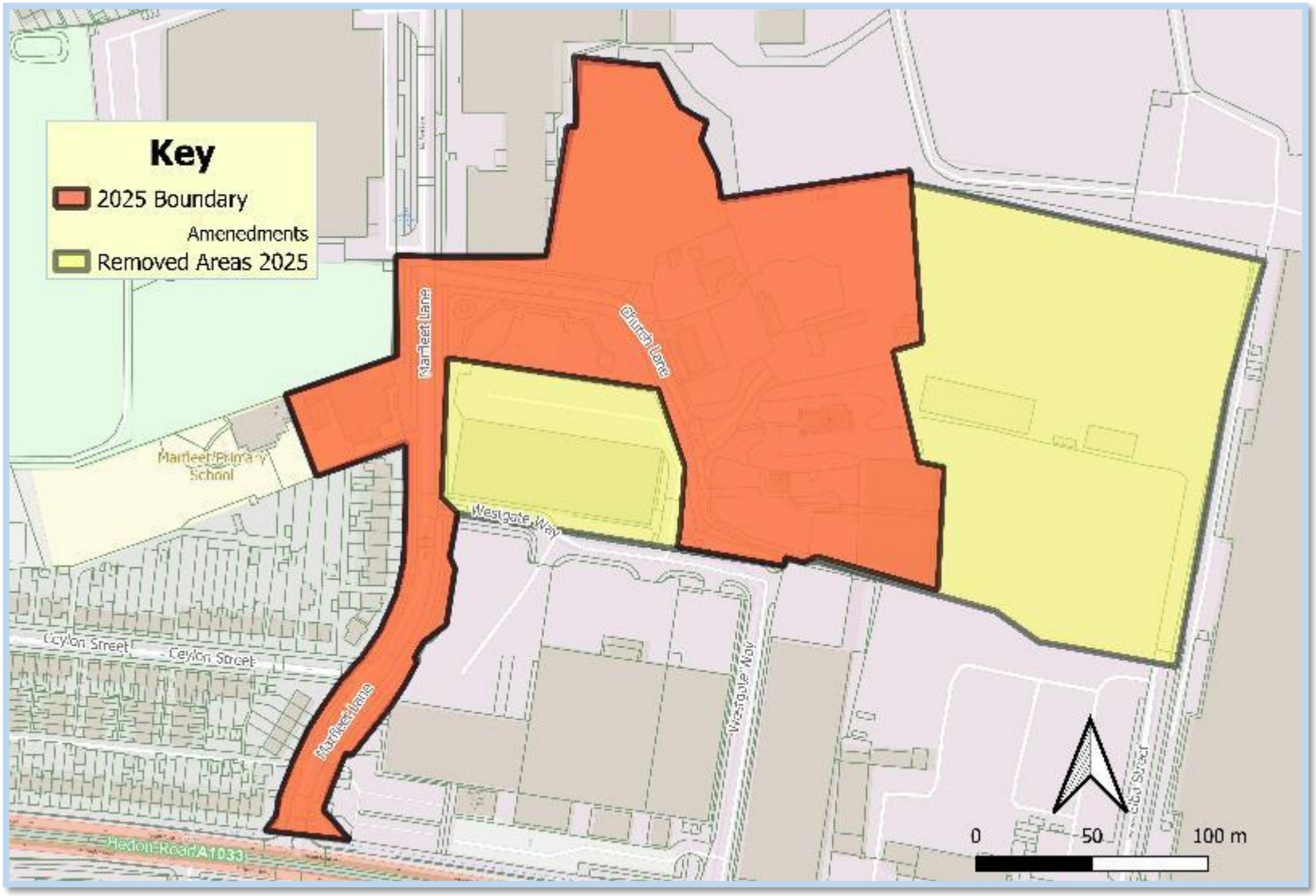
Item	Policy
1.	Development within the Conservation Area and setting should give priority for the preservation of the following elements: a) The remaining buildings with positively contribute towards it special it. b) The surviving elements of special interest forming the historic layout of Marfleet Village. c) The introduction of any future development into the setting of the Conservation Area should be managed to preserve the key elements of significance of the heritage asset, as identified within the character appraisal.
2.	Opportunities should be taken to remove negative elements impacting upon the Conservation Area and to secure the following enhancements. a) To improve character of the boundary treatments around the Hebrew Cemetery and within the backdrop of St Giles Church. b) To improve upon the appearance of industrial boundaries to the east and north boundaries of the Conservation Area. c) To provide further screening of the industrial developments surrounding the Conservation Area when located within the heritage asset.
3	In Considering proposal for new Development within the Conservation Area: a) New development should only be introduced where there is historic precedent, b) or where it can be demonstrated it will not harm the spatial layout of the Conservation Area. c) Opportunities should be taken to re-instate the historic form of development of the Grange.
4.	In considering applications for the introduction of new boundaries the following guidance should be considered: a) Any new boundaries should be in keeping with the rural aesthetic of the area. b) Support should be given for the use of metal post & rail estate style or timber post & rail and five bar gates. c) Industrial forms of boundary treatments, such as palisade fencing, should be considered for refusal. d) The use of natural boundaries should be supported.
5.	In considering applications for felling or pruning trees the following guidance should be considered: a) Mature trees should be retained where they are of historic value. b) Trees which contribute towards screening modern and industrial development from views within the Conservation Area should be retained and pruning clearly justified. c) Exemptions should only be given where the felling of a tree is justified (such as disease) and where an appropriate replacement species will be planted.

14. References

Historic information is taken from https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol1/pp464-467

All photographs taken 29.07.2024 unless otherwise stated.

Appendix 1 – 2025 Boundary Changes



58 - 2025 Approved Boundary Amendments

Appendix 2 - National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023)

Paragraph 135: Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:

a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;
b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;
c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);
d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;
e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and
f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

Paragraph 139: Development that is not well designed should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes. Conversely, significant weight should be given to: a) development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes; and/or b) outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability, or help raise the standard of design more generally in an area, so long as they fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings.

Paragraph 141: The quality and character of places can suffer when advertisements are poorly sited and designed. A separate consent process within the planning system controls the display of advertisements, which should be operated in a way which is simple, efficient and effective. Advertisements should be subject to control only in the interests of amenity and public safety, taking account of cumulative impacts.

Paragraph 203: In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and

c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Paragraph 203: In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and

c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Appendix 3 – Local Policies - Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032 –

Policy 16 – Heritage Considerations

1. Development that would cause harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be approved where it has been convincingly demonstrated that the harm cannot be avoided and there would be public benefits sufficient to outweigh the harm or loss caused. Schedule Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are shown the policies map.
2. Where development is acceptable in principle but would affect an archaeological deposit of less than national importance, the Council will seek to preserve the remains in situ. It this is not achievable, adequate provision for excavation and recording before and during development and publication, curation and dissemination of findings after development, will be required.
3. Where evidence supports it, Article 4 directions removing permitted development rights will be introduced to preserve the character of an area.
4. Development and initiatives which preserve/or enhance the significance and setting of the city's heritage assets will be supported, especially those elements which contribute to the distinct identity of Hull.
5. In addition to the city's designated heritage assets, important heritage assets include:
    a. locations in the wider city which define the development of Hull such as the historic cores of medieval villages and settlements, such as Sutton and Marfleet.

Appendix 4 – Map Regression

Figure 59 - Greenwood, Teesdale & Bingley 1828 Map of Yorkshire (National Library of Scotland).

Figure 60 - 1850 Ordnance Survey

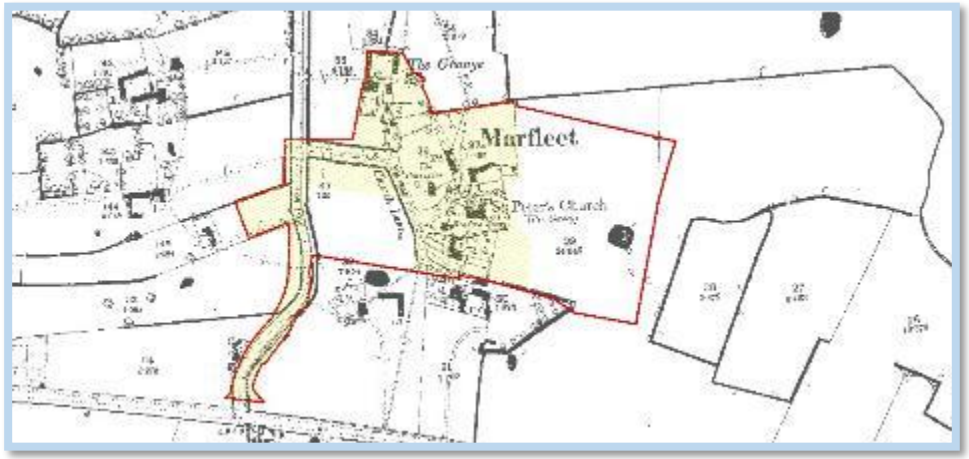


Figure 61 - 1890 Ordnance Survey.

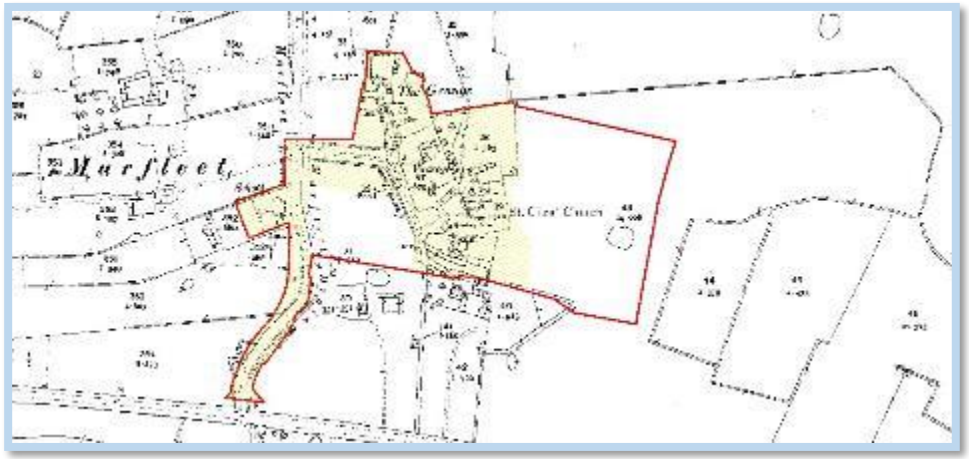


Figure 62 - 1910 Ordnance Survey.

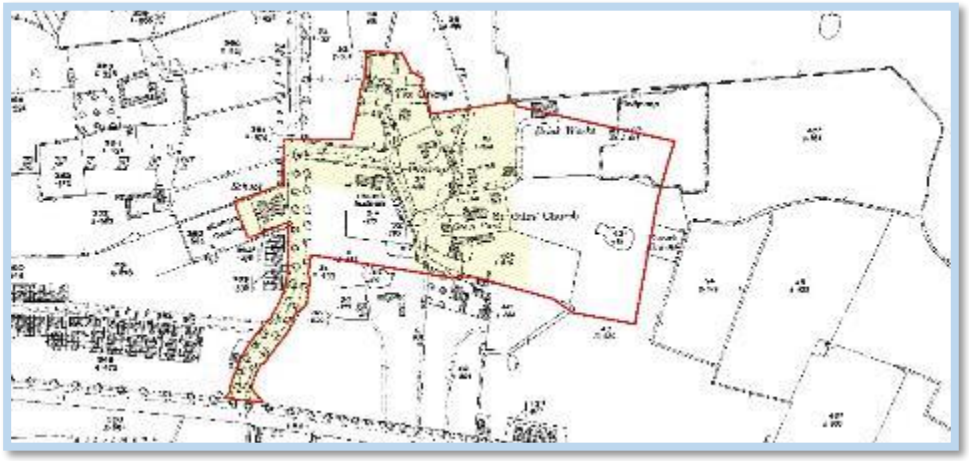


Figure 63 - 1928 Ordnance Survey.

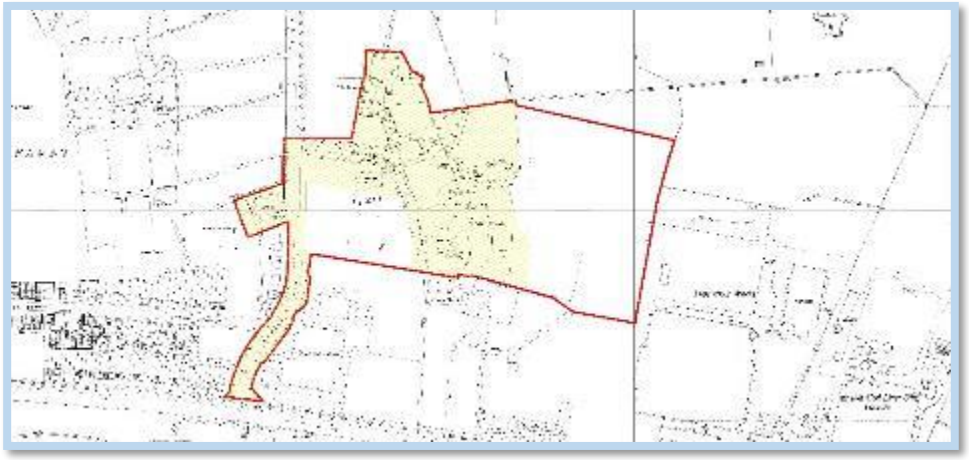


Figure 64 - 1947-1950 Ordnance Survey.

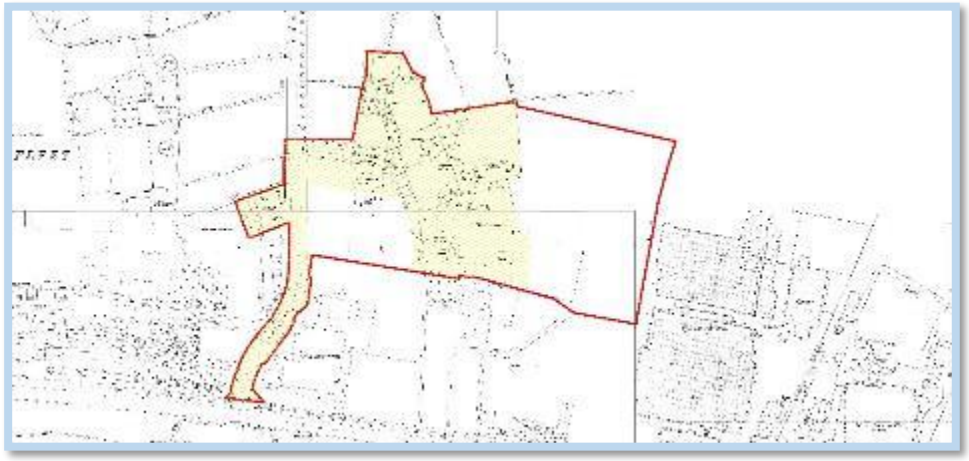


Figure 65 - 1951-1964 - Ordnance Survey.

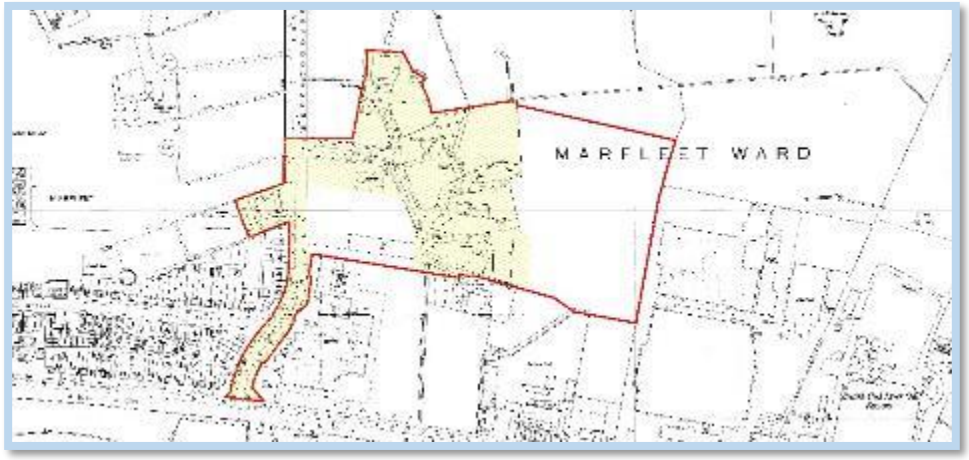


Figure 66 - 1961-1971 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 67 - 1965-1970 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 68 - 1971-1980 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 69 - 2003 Aerial View (Google Images).

Figure 70 - 2007 Aerial View (Google Images).

Figure 71 - 2012 Aerial View (Google Images).

Figure 72 - 2015 Aerial View (Google Images).

Figure 73 - 2018 Aerial View

Figure 74 - 2021 Aerial View.

Appendix 5 – Marfleet Village Planning History

Approved Development Impacting Upon Conservation Area	
Brickyard Cottage	
Application	**Description of Development**
10/01082/FULL	Erection of two-storey dwelling following demolition of derelict existing dwelling, erection of ancillary outbuildings following demolition of existing, with new vehicular access point.
10/01081/CON	Demolition of derelict existing dwelling and ancillary outbuildings.
Church Hall	
15/00267/FULL	Erection of single storey replacement church hall building with disabled access facilities. (following demolition of existing church hall)
16/01079/FULL	Erection of single storey replacement church hall building with disabled access facilities. (following demolition of existing church hall) (revised resubmission of approved scheme 15/00267/FULL)
Jewish Cemetery	
00/00442/PF	Retention of 2m (6ft 6ins) high palisade security fence to burial ground
15/01207/FULL	Erection of single storey building to form place of worship following demolition of existing
Pear Tree House (Vicarage)	
17/00910/FULL (Amended 18/00287/NMA)	Erection of rear single storey extension following demolition of single storey outbuilding to form a day room (4m long x 7.7m wide x 2.8m max height)
Land to East of Conservation Area (area of boundary amendment 2004)	
88/00587/PF	1: Change of Use of agricultural land to use for open storage and distribution (site area 2.6 hectares : 6.4 acres) 2: Construction of extension to Elba Street to form access
92/00387/PO (No Notice of Decision)	ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR USE FOR GENERAL INDUSTRY (CLASS B2) (OUTLINE APPLICATION - MEANS OF ACCESS SUPPLIED)
03/00162/FULL	1) Erection of single storey building to form caravan production areas. 2) Erection of single storey building to form storage area. 3) Erection of single storey building to form security office.

15/01334/FULL	Application to vary approved plans (condition 2) to allow alternative design and layout, Planning Approval No. 03/00162/FULL - 1) Erection of single storey building to form caravan production areas. 2) Erection of single storey building to form storage area.
19/00836/FULL	Erection of workshop and ancillary offices and laying out of storage area and associated parking.
19/00855/FULL	1. Change of Use of Land to Haulage Yard to operate in conjunction with adjacent yard to south; 2. Closure of Public Right of Way between Church Lane and Hedon Road/Elba Street; 3. Erection of Boundary Fences (3m max high). 4. Erection of new gantry structure. 5. Laying out of landscape strip.
Land to South of Conservation Area (within 2004 designation)	
08/00797/FULL	Retention of 2.4m (7'10") fencing to boundaries.
10/00817/FULL	Erection of industrial units (use classes B1, B2, B8) (9644sqm [103,769sqft]) in 5 blocks with new accesses and associated landscaping and parking. (Revised Layout).
11/00484/FULL	Erection of 2 x two-storey commercial unit extensions (3 units in total) to front of existing building at Marfleet Environmental Technology Park.
13/00898/FULL	Erection of two storage and distribution buildings of 2,374 sq. m (25, 560 sq. ft) and 3,912 sq. m (42,112 sq. ft) (use class B8), with associated access, parking, and lands
Primary School	
02/00894/FULL	Siting of mobile classroom.
03/00946/FULL	Erection of link corridor at rear.
02/00777/FULL	Erection of single storey extension to school to form 3 additional classrooms.
97/00283/PF	1. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL 'BALL GUARD' FENCING ON MARFLEET LANE FRONTAGE (maximum height 3.5m: 11ft 5ins) 2. ERECTION OF A 98m long, 2.4m high (7ft 10ins) PALISADE FENCE ON THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY (REVISED DESCRIPTION)
03/01721/COU	1) Change of use of playing field to car park for school. 2) Construction of vehicular access to Marfleet Lane.
10/00318/FULL	1) Creation of classroom extension to nursery wing through the enclosure of a covered external play area. 2) Re-instatement of covered external play area.
18/01508/FULL	Erection of a flat roofed single storey dining room extension to north side of building. Following demolition of existing storage building, and amendments to existing boundary wall.

18/01519/FULL	Installation of colour-coated steel security fencing above existing front boundary wall to a maximum height of 3.2m
15/01435/FULL	Erection of a single storey classroom/link extension to rear of main building.
School Hall	
04/00170/COU	Change of use of school/hall to a use within class B1 of the use classes order (Business).

Appendix 6 – Heritage Designations

Church of St Giles		
Entry No.: 1297039	**Designation:** Grade II	**Date of Listing:** 21/01/1994
Listing Description: Parish church. 1884. By JT Webster. Rockfaced stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Early English style. Chamfered plinth, sill band and eaves, coped gables, the eastern ones with crosses. Buttressed throughout. Nave, chancel, vestry. Chancel, 3 bays, has to east a triple lancet with plate tracery and hoodmould. To south, 3 cusped single lancets. North side has attached gabled vestry with a side wall stack, doorway to east and triple lancet to north. Nave has on either side 3 double lancets with quatrefoil heads. West end has a projecting central bay with double chamfered cusped doorway with hoodmould and mask stops, and above it, a double lancet with quatrefoil head, hoodmould and imposts. Above again, a cross gabled single bell turret topped with a cross. On either side, a single lancet. INTERIOR; chancel has a double rebated moulded arch with imposts and matchboarded waggon roof. East end has traceried wooden panelling and reredos dated 1921 and 1930, and stained-glass window by Kempe, 1905. To north, a chamfered pointed doorway and to south, 3 windows. Nave has matchboarded waggon roof, and at the west end, a corniced wooden porch. Windows have no stained glass. Fittings include octagonal ashlar font dated 1864, benches with shaped ends, C19, and stalls c1920. Decorated style traceried octagonal oak pulpit, desks and buttressed lectern, mid C20. Memorials include marble tablet with urn and crest, 1831, another with obelisk and draped urn, 1836, a larger memorial with obelisk, crest, urn and figure, 1854, all signed by J Earle. 5 similar marble tablets, early and mid C19. (Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Yorkshire: York & the East Riding: Harmondsworth: 1972-: 279).		
Church Yard Wall & Gate at Church of St Giles		
Entry No.: 1208236	**Designation:** Grade II	**Date of Listing:** 21/01/1994
Churchyard wall and gate. Dated 1959, with late C19 alterations. Coursed squared stone, partly rendered, with ashlar dressings. To west, a splayed entrance with chamfered coping and crenellations, with short lengths of railing and off-centre wooden gate with octagonal piers with conical caps. Part of the north side also crenellated. The remainder has chamfered coping. Included for group value.		
Marfleet Primary School		
Designation: Local Heritage List	**Date of entry:** 19/09/2006	
Listing Entry: Built 1892 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in William & Mary style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. Marfleet is unusual among the Hull Board Schools in being single storey, giving it a village school character. In 2004, a striking new rear extension was added and awarded a prestigious commendation in the 2004 RIBA White Rose Awards for Design Excellence.		

Figure 75 - Grade II listed boundary wall and Gate to St Giles' Church.