



# CFA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Bridgeview School,  
Ferriby Road, Hessle  
East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation  
Report No. Y304/17

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Grid Ref	TA 02692 26302

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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at Bridgeview School, Ferriby Road, Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire on during October 2014. Ten trenches were excavated revealing modern overburden and hard core as well as modern services. The only archaeological remains were that of a modern wall which may relate to a former quarry adjacent to the site.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Duchy Homes during October 2017. The CFA code and number for the project is BVSH/2359.

A planning application (DC/16/02849/OUT) for a residential development was submitted and the local planning authority (LPA) who were advised by James Goodyear the Archaeology Development Management Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation was required to establish the significance and the degree of archaeological recording that may be necessary.

#### 1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is centred at NGR TA 02692 26302 and consisted of redundant School ground and buildings. A school playing field is to the north and residential housing bound the site to the west, with Ferriby Road to the south (Fig.1). The site was generally flat, though landscaped in some area and lay at 25m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD).

The underlying solid geology comprises the Burnham Chalk Formation overlaid by superficial deposits of Devensian Till. (BGS 2017).

#### 1.2 Previous Archaeological work and Historical Background

The proposed development site lies within the historic town of Hessle which dates back to 6th or 7th century AD and was used as a meeting place known as *Hoesella* and later became a landing place on the Humber.

There has been no previous archaeological work within the development area but, archaeological monitoring on Hessle Medical Centre, less than a mile from site recorded pottery dating from the 10th century up to the 19th century (Vince 2004). The site lies adjacent to a former chalk quarry active during the 19th and 20th centuries. The school itself was built in 1978 and closed in 2014.

#### 1.3 Aims

The aim of the evaluation was to establish the extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, any archaeological remains encountered in the excavation trenches.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

All work was undertaken according to relevant Standards and Guidance documents from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014), and the terms of the WSI, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The excavation of the trenches was carried out using a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All further excavation required was carried out by hand. Spoil resulting from the trenching and the surrounding plough soil was regularly scanned for finds.

Nine trenches, 5m in length and one measuring 25m were excavated. Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment (Fig. 1).

### **2.1 Standards and Guidance**

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant CIfA Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014), English Heritage guidance (2005, 2006, 2008, and 2011), and CFA's standard methodology.

### **2.2 Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all CFA records will be ordered according to the WSI, to nationally recognised standards (CIfA 2014) and deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service. A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS (cfaarcha1-298648).

#### *Inventory of Primary Archive*

1	Written Scheme of Investigation
1	Digital photograph register
47	Digital photographs
7	context cards (000-006)
1	Bound copy of the Report
1	Archive CD

### **2.3 Monitoring**

The project was monitored by the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), on behalf of East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC).

### **3. RESULTS**

Ten trenches were excavated, the results are summarised in Appendix 2. Appendix 1 consists of a context summaries whilst Figure 1 shows the site and trench locations, and figures 2-5 show the plans and section of all recorded features and photographs of the excavated trenches.

The site was a developed and landscaped area, with trenches located on areas of grass. Upon excavation of the trenches, it has been recorded that a layer of overburden was recorded in all. Due to health and safety, trenches were excavated to no greater than 1m in depth where there was large areas of overburden.

The overburden was a mix of discarded brick, timbre metal and in one case (Tr10) a large asbestos pipe. This over burden was below a layer of topsoil that ranged from 0.17m (Trench 10) to 0.40m (Trench 4)

All but one trench was completely devoid of archaeological features. Trench 8 contained the remains of an east to west orientated, red-brick wall (Figs 2 and 5, 004), 0.36m in width and which survived to a height of 0.26m. The wall was built with a 1:1 English Garden bond and bonded with lime mortar with charcoal and grit inclusions on top of a calk foundation.

### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

The trenches revealed that most of the area has been levelled and landscaped during the construction of the school. Areas with landscaped grass were especially deep with thick deposits of made ground. Only the remains of the wall in Trench 8 survived any previous levelling and landscaping of the site during the construction of school building. The site sits adjacent to a former chalk quarry known as the 'Town Pit' on the 1855 Ordnance Survey and later maps. It is likely that the wall either formed a boundary to the quarry or related to an out building also depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps.

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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Vince, A., 2004, *Assessment of the finds from Hessle Health Centre, Hessle, East Yorkshire (OSA04 EX05)*'Alan Vince Archaeological Consultancy

### **Internet sources**

BGS, 2017, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> *British Geological Survey* (Accessed 5/10/2017)

## **APPENDICES 1-2**



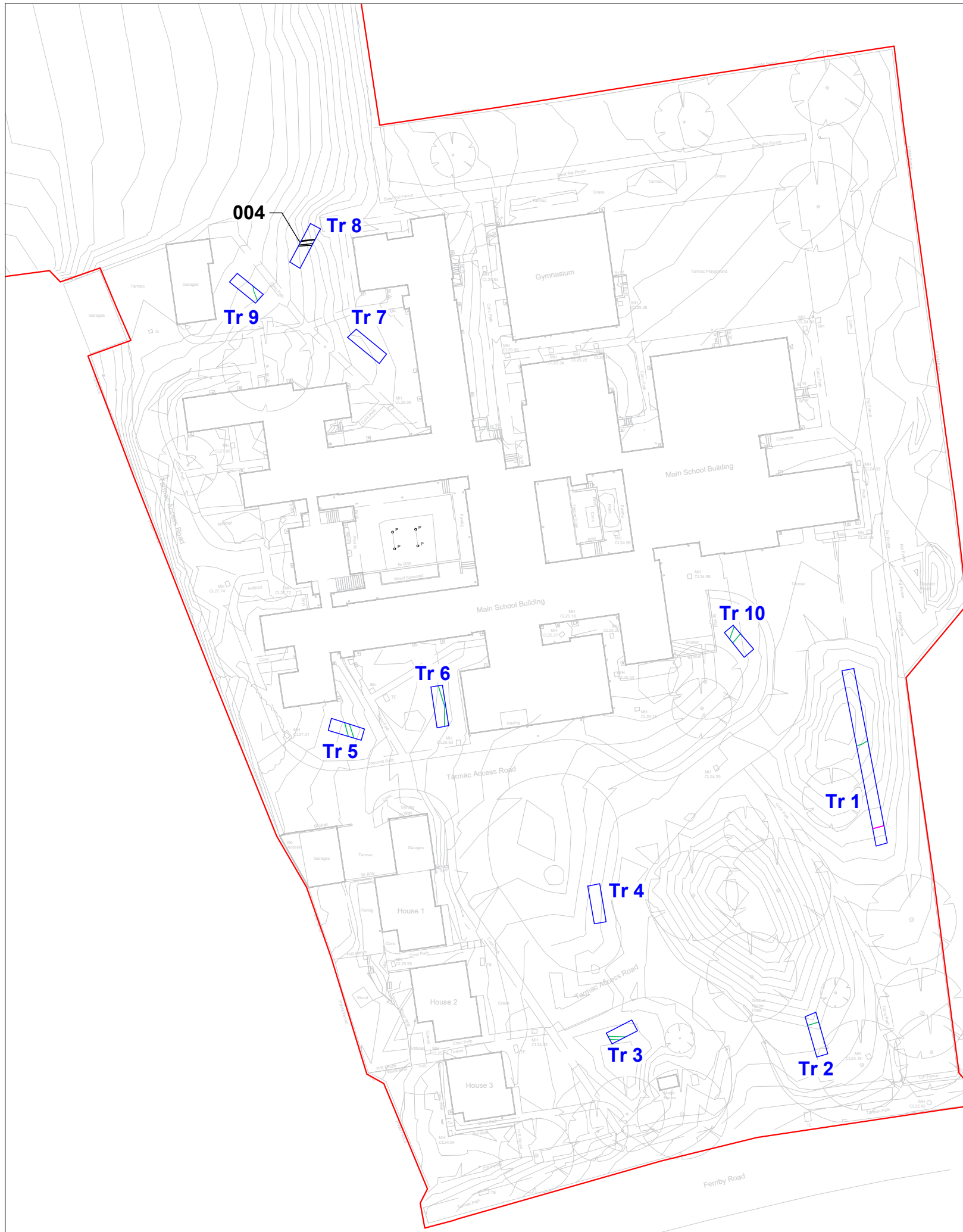
## Appendix 1: Context Summaries

Context	Type	length	Width	Description
001	Layer	Site	Site	Homogenous mid brown grey silty clay with small stone inclusions
002	Layer	Site	Site	Made ground/ overburden. Fragments of concrete, modern brick and tile paint cans modern rubbish concrete kerbs, wood, mixed redeposited natural
003	Layer	Site	Site	Mid brown grey silty clay subsoil with frequent chalk inclusions.
004	Wall	2.30	0.36	Red brick wall bonded with grey lime mortar with charcoal and grit inclusions. Only 0.26m in height (3 course)
005	Wall	2.30	0.26	Foundation layer of crushed and broken fragments of chalk
006	Cut	2.30	0.26	E-W orientated construction cut for wall 004

## Appendix 2: Trench Summaries

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	25x1.8m	1m	North-south orientated trench with no archaeological remains. Natural not seen as overburden was too deep for full excavation, Large modern truncation seen towards south end with fragments of plastic and concrete. 2m long, sondage was excavated to 1.20m for level of natural.
2	5 x1.8m	1.2m	North-south orientated trench with no archaeological remains. 0.7m thick layer of overburden above subsoil layer. Natural seen at 1.30m. Electricity cable seen at northern end of the trench
3	5 x1.8m	1	North-south orientated trench with no archaeological remains. Natural not seen as overburden was too deep for full excavation, as well as an electricity cable seen.
4	5 x1.8m	1m	North- south-orientated trench with no archaeological remains. Natural seen at 1m
5	5 x1.8m	0.30	North-west/ South-east orientated trench with no archaeological remains. Modern service running N-S across trench.
6	5 x1.8m	1m	North- south-orientated trench with no archaeological remains. Natural seen at 1m and a modern service
7	5 x1.8m	0.88m	North-west/South-east orientated trench with a layer of made ground/overburden of rubble and concrete in a clay matrix.
8	5 x1.8m	0.70m	North-east/south-west orientated trench with modern overburden 0.52m thick covering wall 004. Red brick wall towards NE end of trench.
9	5 x1.8m	0.80m	North-west to south-east orientated trench with no archaeological remains and a 0.5-0.6m thick layer of overburden sealing the natural.
10	5 x1.8m	1.2	North-west to south-east orientated trench with no archaeological remains and a 0.7m thick layer of overburden sealing the natural. There was a modern gravel drain and asbestos pipe to the NW of the trench.

**FIGURES 1-5**



- Key:**
- Site Boundary
  - Trench Outline
  - Archeological Feature
  - Modern Service
  - Sondage



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Title:  
**Site and trench location**

Project:  
**Bridgeview School, Ferriby Road, Hesse, East Riding of Yorkshire**

Client:  
**Duchy homes**

Scale at A3:  
**1:800**

Drawn by: <b>MP</b>	Checked by: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>16/10/2017</b>
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Report No: <b>Y304/17</b>	Fig. No: <b>1</b>
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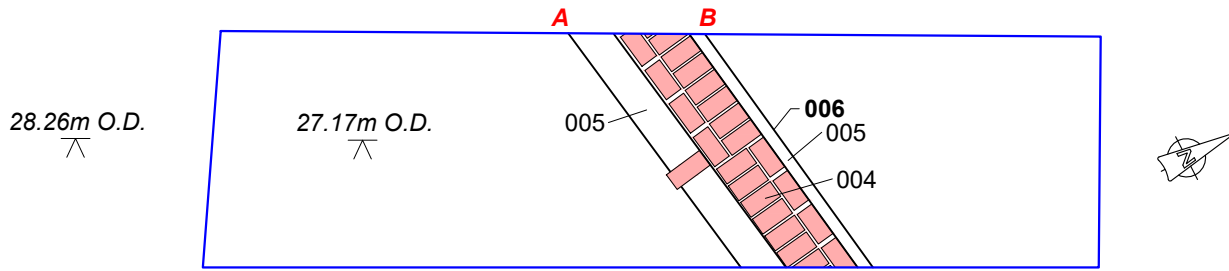


Fig. 2.1 - Plan of Trench 8 with wall 004

**Key:**

- Trench Outline
- Brick

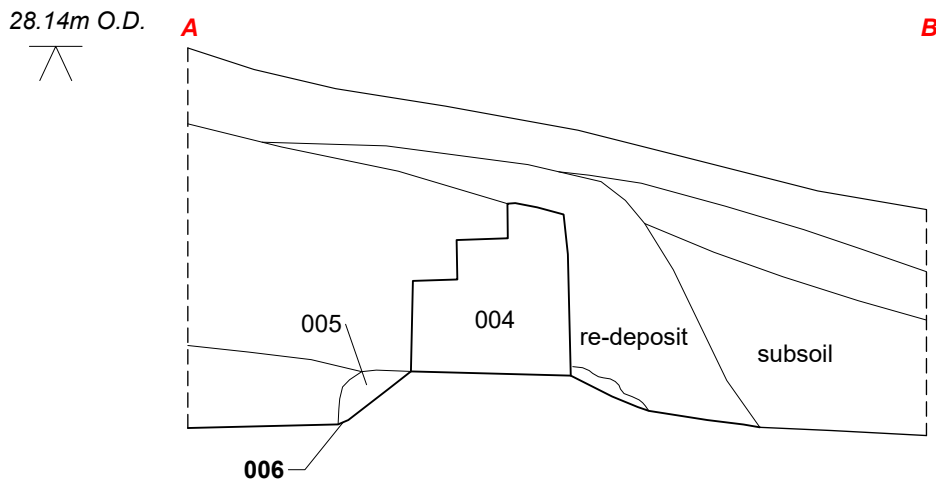


Fig. 2.2 - South-east-facing section of wall 004

Title: <b>Plan and section</b>	Client: <b>Duchy homes</b>
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	Scale at A4: <b>plan: 1:50; section: 1:10</b>	Drawn by: <b>MP</b>	Checked: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>16/10/2017</b>	Report.No: <b>Y304/17</b>





Fig. 3 - Southern end of Trench 1 with sondage through made ground. Facing north



Fig. 4 - South-east end of Trench 10 with modern drain backfill

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Report No: <b>Y304/17</b>		Fig. No: <b>3-4</b>





Fig. 5 - North-eastern end of Trench 8 with wall 004. Facing south-west



Fig. 6 - South-facing elevation of Wall 004

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Report No: <b>Y304/17</b>		Fig. No: <b>5-6</b>