

ERECTION OF TWO DWELLINGS,  
LAND SOUTH OF ELLESMERE,  
BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA,  
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

Peter Ward Homes Ltd  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
ERECTION OF TWO DWELLINGS, LAND SOUTH OF ELLESMERE,  
BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA, EAST YORKSHIRE**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In November 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Peter Ward Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of two dwellings on land to the south of 'Ellesmere', Back Westgate, Hornsea, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 19791 47553). The archaeological work, which was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/13/02862/PLF/EASTNE), was carried out in January 2014.

Across the site, the natural deposit consisted of a layer of clay overlain by glacial sands and gravels. The stripped area exposed a further natural deposit of sand silt and pebbles, a former topsoil horizon, a cobble wall foundation and a modern service trench. The north-south aligned cobble wall foundation had been cut into the underlying glacial deposits. The admittedly limited number of finds suggest a 19th-20th century date for the wall, but it is not depicted on any of the historic maps of the area. It is most probably a boundary wall associated with a former farm complex to the east, and it was presumably demolished when the grounds to the rear of 'Ellesmere' were laid out, between 1911 and 1929. Other landscaping work was evident in an area of disturbed ground in the northern part of the house foundation trenches, where a large tree had previously been removed.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In November 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Peter Ward Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of two dwellings on land to the south of 'Ellesmere', Back Westgate, Hornsea, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 19791 47553).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 12th November 2013 (application DC/13/02862/PLF/EASTNE). The condition (number 4) stated that: "No development shall take place within the site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details". A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 3; this was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 23rd December 2013 (application DC/13/30464/CONDET/EASTNE) following advice from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref: SMR/PA/CONS/18675).

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The development site lay to the south of 'Ellesmere', which is located on the south side of Back Westgate in Hornsea (see figures 1 and 2). The site covered 0.178 hectares, and formed a disused garden previously associated with 'Ellesmere' (see plate 1).
- 2.2 The underlying geology consists of Upper Cretaceous Flamborough Chalk, overlain by boulder clay. Gravel terraces lie beneath the town, overlain by Holderness fine loamy soils, with Landbeach coarse loams extending west of the Mere. There are also deposits of alluvium south of the site near the Mere and Stream Dike, which is the overflow from the Mere to the sea at Hornsea Gap, a declivity on the low cliff (Tibbles 2010, 7).

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 2008) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and excavation of foundation and service trenches), in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged by the development.
- 3.2 The watching brief was carried out at intervals between 6th and 23rd January 2014. A roughly L-shaped area, measuring 18.90m long by between 12.00m-16.50m wide, was initially stripped of turf and topsoil to an average depth of up to 0.43m below ground level (BGL) using a tracked 360 mechanical excavator with a c.1.5m wide toothless bucket. It was later necessary for an additional 2m wide strip of turf and topsoil to be removed along the north and west sides of the stripped area for the excavation of the foundation trenches. The foundation trenches for one of the two single storey dwellings were subsequently excavated in the north-west corner of the site by the same 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a c.0.85m wide toothless bucket. These foundations covered an area

measuring c.7.00m north-south by c.13.00m east-west; the trenches were up to 0.92m deep and between 0.85m-3.00m wide. Where possible, the excavated material was also visually checked for archaeological finds.

- 3.3 Although the weather conditions were initially dry during the topsoil strip, a period of heavy rain thereafter resulted in the partial waterlogging of the site and the subsequent ingress of water into the northernmost east-west aligned wall foundation trench. This restricted safe access into this trench and it was not possible to clean back some sections. However, in view of the lack of archaeological results across the site, the watching brief was curtailed before the excavation of the southern house foundation trenches; this action was approved by the local archaeological curators, the Humber Archaeology Partnership.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number (e.g. 102) and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 18 contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were recorded on site plans at a scale of 1:100 and 1:50, and more detailed representative section drawings were made at a scale of 1:10. A 35mm black and white, colour slide and digital photographic record was made, as appropriate, of all archaeological features and selected trench stratigraphy.
- 3.5 The artefacts (comprising pottery, ceramic and stone building material, clay pipes, glass and animal bone) recovered from the watching brief were assessed and dated where possible; Appendix 2 provides the specialist report which notes the finds in relation to context numbers.
- 3.6 Given the absence of significant archaeological results or finds (see below), and in accordance with current East Riding of Yorkshire Museum policy, no archive for the project was deposited with the museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code BWH 14).

#### **4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Although Hornsea is now a coastal town, the North Sea basin was mainly dry land in the earlier prehistoric period, crossed by several large rivers draining the Humber. The area later occupied by Back Westgate was therefore well inland, although Palaeolithic and Mesolithic hunter gatherer communities would have exploited the natural resources of the area around the Hornsea Mere. A Palaeolithic uniserially barbed point was found to the south of the development site in 1905, in a peat deposit which demonstrates the original extent of the Mere (Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) 3544). A Mesolithic harpoon has also been recovered from the beach at Hornsea (HSMR 8972).
- 4.2 Rising sea levels progressively flooded the North Sea basin during the course of the Mesolithic period (c.8300-4000 BC), with the remaining land finally being inundated towards the end of the period, leaving a retreating coastline along its western edge. Behind the eroding cliff, Holderness survived as a relic low-lying landscape, with marshes and meres either side of a range of low gravel hills formed from material pushed up by the edge of glaciers. Occupation continued throughout the subsequent millennia, and an assemblage of Neolithic or Bronze Age flints was found in Newbegin in 2000, while others have been retrieved from the general Hornsea area (Tibbles 2010, 7). Prehistoric ditches and an enclosure

in the northern part of the town represent probable late Iron Age/Romano-British (c.800 BC - AD c.410) occupation, and Roman coins and pottery have also been found, including pottery from an archaeological evaluation to the east at 'The Levels' in 2001 (Evan & Atkinson 2009, 288). An Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery, comprising at least 18 burials, found near the seafront at the 'Hydro' near Cliff Road indicates the presence of a 6th century settlement sited on a gravel ridge in the area (Head 1997). The Roman and Iron Age material found associated with this site also suggests earlier origins to this settlement. However, the name of Hornsea is actually of Anglo-Saxon date, possibly deriving either from the projection of a peninsula (or horn) into the mere, or from the shape of the Mere itself (Smith 1937, 64).

- 4.3 The origins of modern Hornsea probably lie in the immediate post-Conquest period, when a population moved into a new nucleated settlement laid out in the late 11th century, possibly by St Mary's Abbey, York, who acquired Hornsea in 1088 (Harrison 2005, 79-80). The nucleated settlement comprised various tofts and crofts (house platforms and rear enclosures) running off a main street (the present Westgate) with a parallel back lane to the south (Back Westgate), both set on a slightly arced east-west alignment. During the medieval period, the town was one of the wealthiest manors in Holderness with grants of a market and two fairs. There were two other areas of settlement between the town and the sea, Hornsea Burton and the medieval/early post-medieval port of Hornsea Beck. Both were progressively lost to erosion during the post-medieval period, finally disappearing in the late 17th/18th century. There were also inland satellite townships to the north and south of the market town (Northorpe and Southorpe). The area was well cultivated, with Southorpe, Hornsea and Hornsea Burton all having their own distinct field systems.
- 4.4 During the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, the population of Hornsea underwent a period of decline which reached its lowest point in the mid 17th century. During this time, and indeed into the 18th century, landowners were able to buy up vacant plots in the centre of Hornsea and amalgamate them to form large gardens. The declining population may also have led to a greater emphasis on pasture and livestock farming during the same period, although arable farming continued to dominate the local economy (Harrison 2005, 86 & 118-123). Inventories dating to the 17th and 18th centuries for houses in the town often list substantial agricultural buildings on the rear plots; one example from the early 18th century values at £26 'Corn in the barn and stack thrash'd and to thrash and wheat, beans and oates' (Harrison 2005, 136 & 138).
- 4.5 According to Hobson, Back Westgate itself is first mentioned in manorial documentation in 1705 (Hobson 1974, 75). One of the earliest known maps of Hornsea, dating to c.1784 and depicting the Mere and village, shows buildings along the south side of Back Westgate, but the depiction is rather schematic (Harrison 2005, 107). Jefferys' earlier 1771 map of Yorkshire is also drawn at too small a scale to provide any useful information. However, the map accompanying the 1809 Enclosure Award is more detailed, and this shows that the development site forming the subject of this report forms part of larger sub-square field, which pre-dates the general enclosure of the fields undertaken in the township and parish in the early 19th century (Hobson 1974, 76; Allison 2002, 285).
- 4.6 The 1856 Ordnance Survey 6" map shows a probable farmstead lying along the south side of Back Westgate, to the west of Mereside Terrace, one of the range of buildings representing a now demolished late 17th or early 18th century brick and cobble barn which was previously recorded by EDAS (Richardson & Dennison

2009). However, the large field is otherwise open ground, apart from a small pond towards the south-west corner. This field may have been formed by amalgamating several medieval/early post-medieval properties - a similar process has been observed elsewhere in the town, including the north side of Westgate, where the area around Westgate House was examined by Humber Field Archaeology in 2007 (Tibbles 2007). Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show that, by 1911, the farmstead had been extended to the south, and the larger sub-square part of the field to the west had been subdivided by a north-south boundary. The area of the current development site is, however, still an open field. By 1929, the farmstead was little changed, although the larger field had been sub-divided again and the western half was being used as a garden for a newly-built street frontage house, apparently the present "Ellesmere". After the Second World War, additional timber-framed sheds were constructed between the barn and 'Ellesmere'.

- 4.7 A programme of archaeological investigation, comprising trial trenching, was undertaken on the recently completed Peter Ward Homes development site immediately to the east of the current site, in September-October 2009. Six trenches were excavated, within which a palaeochannel and a possible medieval/early post-medieval north-south plot boundary were recorded. Most other features were of later post-medieval or modern date, including the cobble foundations of the demolished late 17th or early 18th century barn and a brick floor overlying the aforementioned ditch. Other trenches contained evidence for substantial ground-raising or levelling dumps through which late 19th to 20th century pits, land drains and post-built structures had been inserted. A late 19th century brick-lined water cistern was also exposed during the construction of the site access road.

## **5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figures 4 and 5)**

- 5.1 As noted above, the monitored excavations for the new development comprised the initial site topsoil strip and the northern house foundations.

### **Turf and Topsoil Strip**

- 5.2 Overall, the stripped area, measuring 18.90m long (north-south) by between 12.00m-16.50m wide (east-west), was excavated to between 0.35m-0.57m below (BGL) (5.50m-5.72m AOD) on the north side of the site, rising slightly to 0.35m BGL (5.76m O.D) on the south side. A layer of very loose friable dark grey-black sandy silt topsoil (101) between 0.31m-0.57m thick overlaid the earlier deposits and features and formed the current ground surface. This topsoil was encountered between 5.87m-6.07m AOD at the north end of the stripped area, rising slightly to 6.11m AOD at the south end. The majority of the recovered artefacts, including pottery with a date range of 20th-21st to late 18th-early 19th century, animal bone and ceramic building material were recovered from the topsoil.
- 5.3 A north-south aligned cobble wall foundation (109) entered the stripped area from the north and continued for a distance of 9.50m to the south before petering out (see plate 2). This foundation was between 0.40m-0.90m wide and comprised large to medium sized cobbles (typically 350mm by 220mm by 220mm in size) set in a loose dark brown sandy silt; the top of the cobbles lay at 5.71m-5.78m AOD, and the two pieces of pottery from them were of 19th-20th century date. A box section excavated across the south end of the foundation exposed a shallow 1.50m wide and 0.28m deep construction cut (108), backfilled with a loose mid-dark grey-brown coarse sand and gravel (110), over which the cobble foundation (109) had been laid (see Section 3 and plate 3). The foundation and the



underlying fill had been cut into the very loose mid-light yellow orange-brown glacial sand and gravel (111) below. A layer of loose dark grey-black clayey silt (103), up to 0.25m thick, which probably represented a buried previous topsoil of open land, overlay the wall foundation (109) and extended to either side; four sherds of 19th-20th century pottery were recovered from this deposit.

- 5.4 A loose mid-light orange-brown glacial sand and gravel (102) formed the base of the stripped area in the south-eastern corner of the site, with the layer of loose dark grey-black clayey silt (103) to the west and north-west; the glacial sand and gravel (102) was probably the same as the similar deposit noted under the wall foundation (111). A small sondage excavated against the south side of the stripped area on the west side of the site showed that the dark grey-black clayey silt (103) overlay a light mid brown-orange sand with abundant gravel (107) (see Section 2), which was probably the same as deposits 102, 111 and 113. In the north-east corner of the site was a very loose friable dark grey-black sandy silt, between 0.20m-0.60m deep, which appeared the same as the topsoil (101) seen adjacent to the unexcavated site.
- 5.5 To the south of the cobble wall foundation (109), a north-south aligned modern service trench (104), 0.35m wide and 0.24m deep, had been cut into the loose mid-light orange-brown glacial sand and gravel (102) (see Section 1). The trench contained a modern plastic pipe and had been backfilled with a loose brown-grey sandy silt (105).

#### **House Foundation Trenches**

- 5.6 The foundation trenches for the northern house were sited in the north-west corner of the stripped area and, as noted above, covered an area measuring c.7.00m north-south by c.13.00m east-west. The trenches were up to 0.92m deep and between 0.85m-3.00m wide (see plate 4).
- 5.7 The stiff mid brown-orange natural clay (112) was encountered at depths of between 0.59m-0.79m BGL in the northern trenches, rising slightly to 0.83m BGL (5.32m AOD) at the south side. This deposit was almost certainly the same as deposit 106 seen elsewhere on the site, and was overlain by various glacial deposits of sand and sandy silt with gravel and pebbles (102, 107, 111 and 113), which ranged from yellow-brown to grey-brown in colour, and which were up to 0.21m thick (see Sections 4, 8 and 9). These glacial deposits were encountered 0.45m BGL (5.62m AOD) at the north side of the trenches, rising slightly to 0.43m BGL (5.72m AOD) at the south side.
- 5.8 A sub-circular feature, represented by a irregularly sloping cut (117) c.4.50m wide east-west and over 0.70m deep was exposed in the north side of the foundation trenches. It contained a primary fill of very loose dark grey-brown sandy silt (116), containing some stones, up to 0.40m thick, together with a further fill of a loose yellow-grey silty sand (115) up to 0.35m thick and containing small chalk pieces and large-medium sized cobbles (see Sections 5, 6 and 7); one body sherd of an 18th century press-moulded platter was recovered from deposit 116. Fills 115 and 116 were both sealed by a secondary fill of a very loose mid yellow-orange sand (114) over 0.70m thick. Together, this cut and the fills probably represent an area of disturbed ground associated with the removal of a large tree.
- 5.9 A layer of loose dark grey-black clay silt (103) up to 0.25m thick, which probably represents a buried previous topsoil of open land, overlay the earlier deposits across the full extent of the foundation trenches. This deposit was encountered at

between 0.35m-0.57m BGL (5.50m-5.72m AOD) on the north side of the foundation trenches and between 0.31m-0.43m BGL (5.60m-5.72m AOD) to the south.

### **Summary of the Finds Assemblage**

- 5.10 A full description of the finds assemblage, comprising 30 sherds of pottery, three clay pipe stems and two shards of vessel glass as well as ceramic and stone building material and animal bone, appears as Appendix 2.
- 5.11 Although some medieval artefacts were recovered by the previous archaeological investigations to the immediate east of the site (Tibbles 2010), no evidence relating to this or earlier periods was present within the current assemblage. All the artefacts are of a relatively recent date range, and the assemblage reflects casual deposition of domestic household waste. This may relate to activity within the immediate area although, given that the majority of the assemblage came from the stripped topsoil (101), it could have been brought to the site from elsewhere. The rest of the assemblage represents residual structural material, including land drains and elements of a demolished building(s), which again could originate from the immediate area or could have been brought in from elsewhere.
- 5.12 Although the artefacts are of little archaeological significance, it is noted that the material types and dating are comparable to the finds assemblage recovered from the previous investigations to the east (Tibbles 2010). No further work is considered necessary on the assemblage, and it was not recommended for retention.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The natural deposit consisted of a layer of clay (112) overlain by glacial sands and gravels. The stripped area exposed a further natural deposit of sand silt and pebbles (102), a former topsoil horizon (103), a cobble foundation (109) for a wall, a modern service trench (104) and the lower extent of the current topsoil (101).
- 6.2 The north-south aligned cobble wall foundation (109) had been cut into the underlying glacial deposits (111). The admittedly limited number of finds from the foundation suggest a 19th-20th century date, but the wall is not depicted on any of the historic maps of the area. It is most probably a boundary wall associated with the former farm complex to the east, although previous trial trenching did not reveal its continuation into this area. The wall was presumably demolished when the grounds to the rear of 'Ellesmere' were laid out, between 1911 and 1929, and evidence for other landscaping work was seen as an area of disturbed ground in the northern part of the house foundation trenches (114 to 117), where a large tree had previously been removed.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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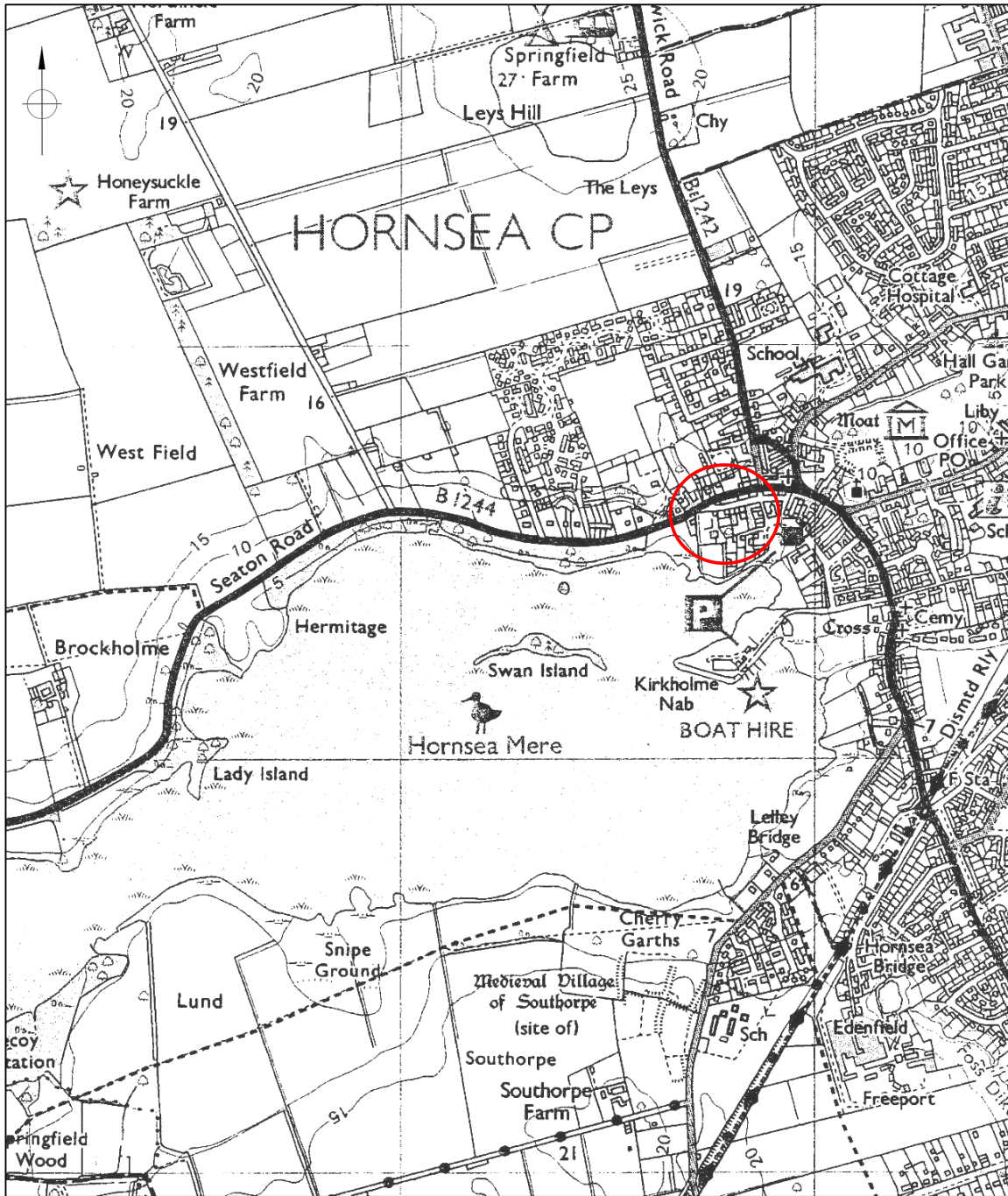
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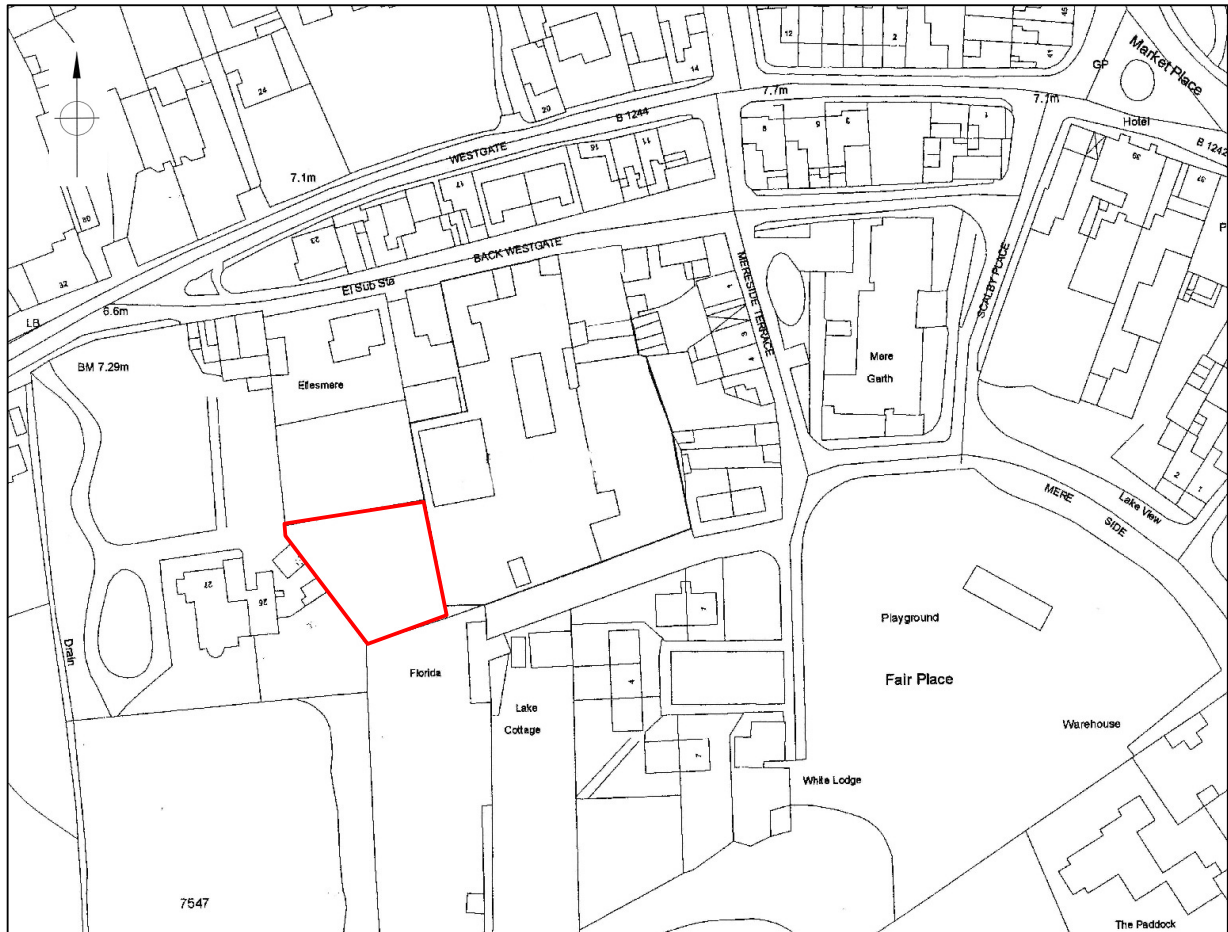
## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by the site owner and developer, Peter Ward Homes Ltd. EDAS would like to thank Charles Ward and Glyn Harrison of Peter Ward Homes and also the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work.
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Richard Coates and Jim Fraser of East Riding Archaeology, and Richard Coates produced the fieldwork records. The finds assessment was completed by Sophie Tibbles (East Riding Archaeology). Ed Dennison of EDAS produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



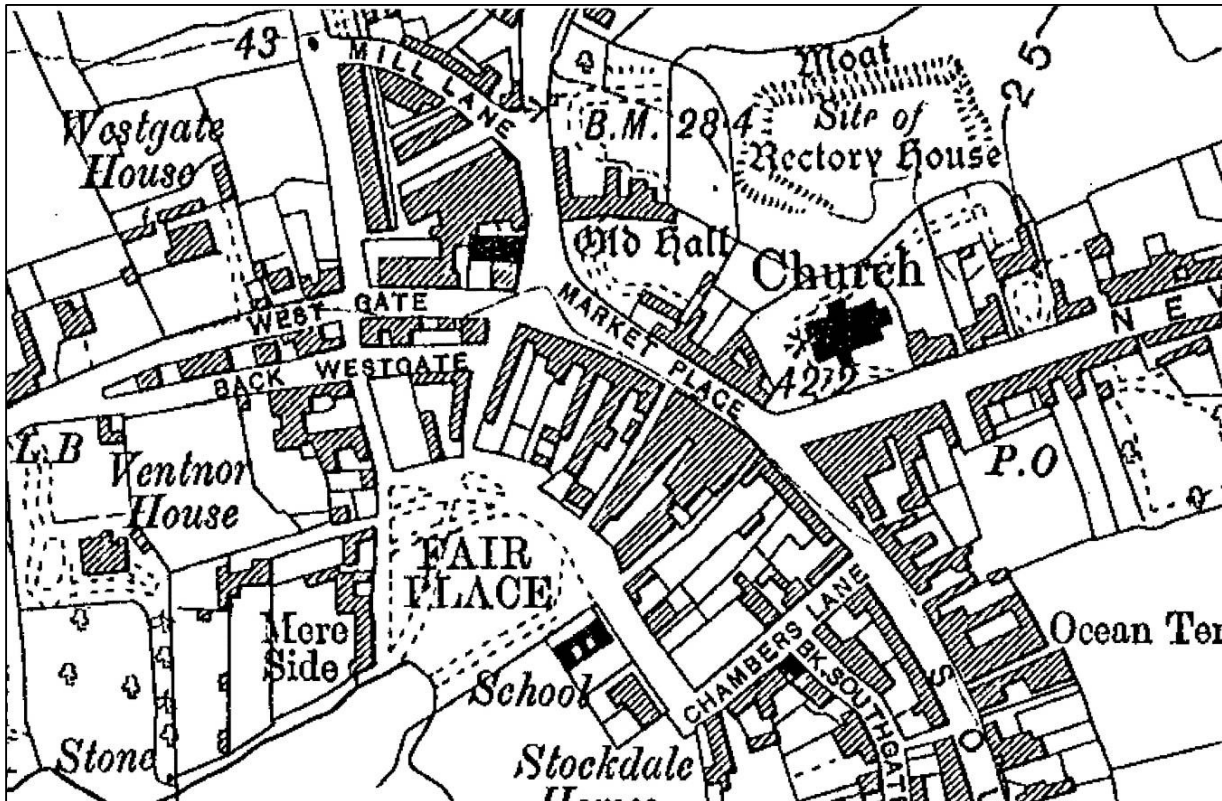
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PROJECT		BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	1



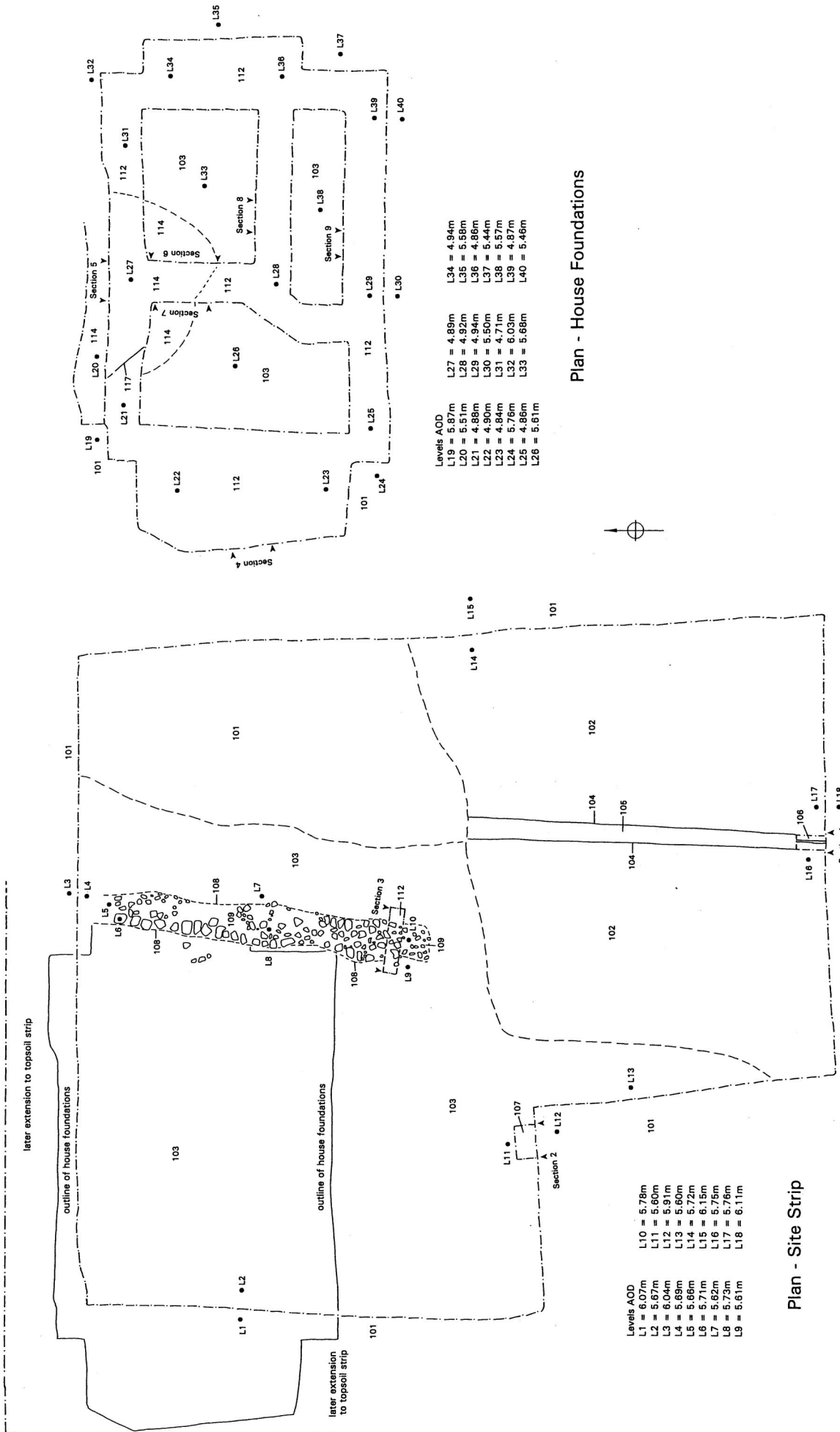
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PROJECT		BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Top: Ordnance Survey 1856 map sheet 197.  
 Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1911 map sheet 197NE.

PROJECT		BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA	
TITLE			
HISTORIC MAPS			
SCALE	DATE		
NTS	MAY 2014		
EDAS		FIGURE	3



- Levels AOD**
- L19 = 5.87m
  - L20 = 5.51m
  - L21 = 4.88m
  - L22 = 4.90m
  - L23 = 4.84m
  - L24 = 5.76m
  - L25 = 4.86m
  - L26 = 5.61m
  - L27 = 4.89m
  - L28 = 4.92m
  - L29 = 4.94m
  - L30 = 5.50m
  - L31 = 4.71m
  - L32 = 6.03m
  - L33 = 5.68m
  - L34 = 4.94m
  - L35 = 5.58m
  - L36 = 4.86m
  - L37 = 5.44m
  - L38 = 5.57m
  - L39 = 4.87m
  - L40 = 5.46m

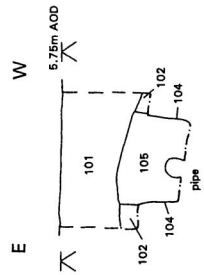
Plan - House Foundations

- Levels AOD**
- L1 = 6.07m
  - L2 = 5.87m
  - L3 = 6.04m
  - L4 = 5.89m
  - L5 = 5.66m
  - L6 = 5.71m
  - L7 = 5.82m
  - L8 = 5.73m
  - L9 = 5.61m
  - L10 = 5.78m
  - L11 = 5.60m
  - L12 = 5.91m
  - L13 = 5.90m
  - L14 = 5.72m
  - L15 = 6.15m
  - L16 = 5.76m
  - L17 = 5.76m
  - L18 = 6.11m

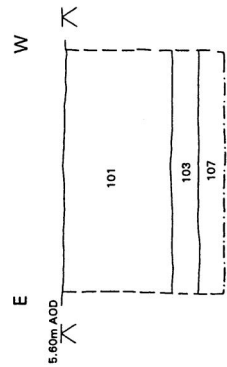
Plan - Site Strip

PROJECT	BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA		
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF - PLANS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2014
	EDAS	FIGURE	4

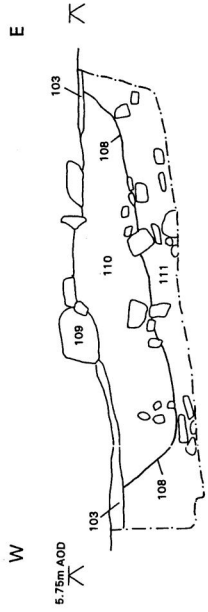




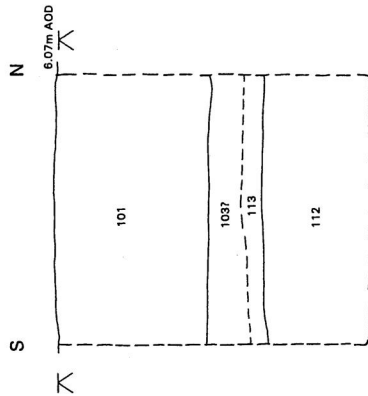
Section 1



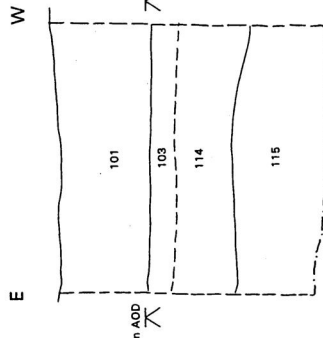
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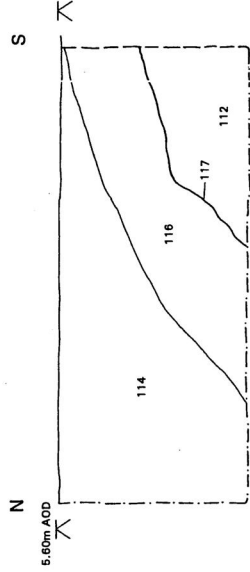
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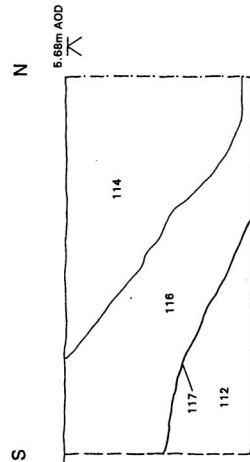
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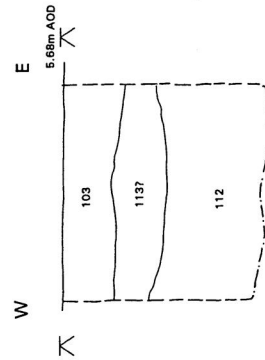
Section 5



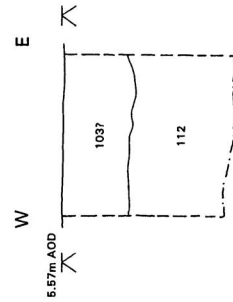
Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



Section 9



PROJECT	BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF - SECTIONS
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	MAY 2014
FIGURE	5





Plate 1: General view of development site prior to excavations, looking N.



Plate 2: General view of cobble wall foundation (109), looking N.



Plate 3: Excavated section through south end of cobble wall foundation (109), looking N.



Plate 4: General view of north side of house foundations, looking E.

## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>
100	Unstratified.
101	Very loose friable dark grey-black sandy silt, 0.31m-0.57m thick - topsoil.
102	Loose mid-light brown-orange sandy silt with small/medium sized pebbles, 0.08m thick - glacial melt? Probably same as 107, 111 and 113.
103	Loose dark grey-black clayey silt, c.0.25m thick - subsoil or thicker layer of topsoil.
104	Linear cut for N-S modern service trench, c.0.35m wide and c.0.24m deep.
105	Loose mottled mid brown-grey sandy silt with small stones - fill of 104.
106	Stiff plastic light brown-orange clay with very occasional small chalk pieces - natural clay.
107	Loose light mid-brown/orange sand with abundant small gravel. Probably same as 102, 111 and 113.
108	Linear cut for cobble foundation 109/110, 1.50m wide and 0.28m deep.
109	Foundation of large-medium sized cobbles typically 350mm by 220mm by 220mm in a loose dark brown sandy silt, 0.40m-0.90m wide and 0.15m deep - base of wall foundation.
110	Loose mid dark grey-brown coarse sand containing small gravel stones and medium-sized pebbles, c.1.5m wide by 0.28m deep - secondary layer under 109 and fill of 108.
111	Very loose mid light yellow-orange-brown coarse sand and gravel with small-medium cobbles and small-medium chalk pieces, c.1.80m wide by 0.15m deep. Probably same as 102, 107 and 113.
112	Stiff plastic mid brown-orange clay with very occasional flecks of chalk, more than 0.40m thick. Base clay layer - natural.
113	Loose mid yellow-grey sandy silt with clay, with small medium chalk pieces, 0.08m-0.21m thick. Probably same as 102 and 107.
114	Very loose mid yellow-orange sand, c.0.70m thick - dumping layer, perhaps secondary fill of 117.
115	Very loose mid yellow-grey silty sand containing small chalk pieces and large-medium sized cobbles, c.0.35m thick - primary fill of 117.
116	Very loose dark grey-brown sandy silt with some small stones, c.0.40m thick - primary fill of 117.
117	Disturbed ground associated with removal of tree, c.0.7m thick.

## APPENDIX 2

## **APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST REPORT**

### **THE FINDS**

Sophie Tibbles

#### **Aims and Objectives**

This assessment aims to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation at Land South of Ellesmere, Back Westgate, Hornsea, in keeping with the specific aims of the EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' and the requirements of MoRPHE, 'PPN3: Archaeological Excavation' compliant with MAP2 requirements (English Heritage 2008; 1991).

#### **Introduction and Methodology**

The finds assemblage comprised six material categories: pottery, clay pipe, animal bone, ceramic building material, stone building material and vessel glass.

The finds assemblage was recovered from the following contexts: topsoil (101), buried topsoil horizon (103), (105) fill of service trench [104], cobble foundation (109) and (116) primary fill of feature [117].

All material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight. Details were recorded on 'finds catalogue' sheets. The assemblage was appropriately packed for long term storage.

#### **Condition of the Assemblage**

All of the material categories were stable and in good condition.

#### **Quantification of the Assemblage**

Pottery: 30 sherds  
Clay pipe: 3 stems  
Animal bone: 9 fragments  
Stone building material: 1 fragment  
Ceramic building material: 15 fragments  
Vessel glass: 2 shards

#### **Catalogue by Material Type**

##### *Pottery*

A small assemblage of thirty sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 379g, (average sherd weight (ASW) 12.6g), was recovered, of which topsoil (101) produced the majority, 77% (see Table 1 for details).

The assemblage was of late post-medieval to early modern date, the majority, (87%) dated to the latter. The earliest pottery was from the primary fill (116) of feature [117], a sherd of a Staffordshire Slipware press-moulded platter, dated to the 18th century. No pottery pertaining to earlier periods was present.

##### *Clay Pipe*

Three clay tobacco pipe stems, with a combined weight of 9.6g were recovered from topsoil (101) and fill (105) of service trench [104] (see Table 2 for details).

##### *Animal bone*

Nine fragments of animal bone were recovered from four contexts (see Table 3 for details). The assemblage had a combined weight of 110.4g. The surfaces of two bones from (103) were 'eroded'

and severely degraded. The remainder of the assemblage was in fairly good condition. No complete bones were present.

Large and medium-sized domestic species such as cattle, horse, pig and sheep/goat (caprovid) were represented, the majority were adults; a humerus of a juvenile/young adult pig? was recorded within (101).

Evidence of butchery was recorded on three bones. A tool with a serrated blade was used to remove the shafts of the pig? humerus and the unidentifiable long bone from (101) and (103) respectively. A large mammal rib also from (103) displayed chop/cut-marks (?knife).

#### *Stone Building Material*

The fragment of stone roof tile recovered from topsoil (101) weighed 43g. The fragment was on-diagnostic with no means of suspension or two complete dimensions evident. Of Welsh slate, the tile was 4mm thick with patches of cream mortar on one surface and over broken edges.

#### *Ceramic building material*

An assemblage of fifteen fragments of ceramic building material, with a total weight of 3524g, was submitted for assessment (see Table 4 for details). Eighty-seven per cent of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil (101), the remainder was from buried topsoil horizon (103).

Five types were identified: land-drain, roof tile, brick, wall tile and industrial ceramic (see Table 4 for details). For the most part, the assemblage had a date range between the 19th to 20th centuries with the exception of four bricks, dated from the late 18th to early 19th century.

Evidence of re-use was recorded in the form of cream mortar adhesions on original surfaces and over breaks. The mortar was lime-based (tested with dilute hydrochloric acid).

#### *Vessel glass*

The two shards of vessel glass had a combined weight of 19.3g, recovered from topsoil (101) and buried topsoil horizon (103). Both were from dark olive green, mould-made bottles, probably for wine and were dated from the very late 19th to early 20th century.

### **Discussion and Recommendations**

Although medieval artefacts were recovered during the evaluation to the east (Tibbles 2010), no evidence pertaining to this or earlier periods was present within the current assemblage.

The artefacts are of a relatively recent date range. For the most part, the assemblage reflects casual deposition of domestic household waste. This may relate to activity within the immediate area, although the stratigraphic location of the majority of the assemblage, topsoil produced 70%, could suggest the material was brought in from elsewhere.

The remainder of the assemblage represents residual structural material, including land management and elements of a demolished building(s) within the area or again, the material could have been brought into the area from elsewhere.

Although the artefacts are of little archaeological significance, it is worthy to note that the material types and dating is comparable to the finds assemblage recovered from the earlier investigation to the east (Tibbles 2010).

No further work is considered necessary. Unless the land owner requests its return, the finds assemblage is not recommended for retention.

## Tables

Fabric terminology is based upon that employed in the published Hull and Beverley fabric series (Watkins 1987, Didsbury and Watkins 1992). Other names are generic, self-explanatory or in common regional or national use.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name/Remarks</i>
BANDSL	Banded Slipware (19th century)
CREAM	Creamware
CTP	Clay tobacco pipe
GREB	Brown-glazed post-medieval red earthenware (Watkins 1987 = Brown-glazed coarseware)
MODSW	Modern stoneware
PEARL	Pearlware
PORC	Porcelain
STAFSL	Staffordshire Slipware
TPWW	Transfer-printed white earthenwares (Watkins 1987)
UGRE	Unglazed Red Earthenware (modern flowerpots <i>et al.</i> )

Table 1: The pottery

Context no.	No. of sherds	Fabric code	Comments	Weight (g)	Date
101: Topsoil	1	UGRE	Base/body sherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware. Flower pot. "8½" [inch] on internal surface.	141	20th/21st century
	1	MODSW	Body sherd of a marmalade jar. Internal and external salt-glazed.	6.5	19th to early 20th century
	1	GREB	Body sherd. Internal brown glaze. External surface damaged.	2.0	Late 18th to 19th century
	4	PEARL	Including: x3 joining basal sherds of a bowl with a foot-ring with internal floral decoration.	22	Early 19th century
	2	PEARL/TPWW	Rim sherds of shallow plates or saucers, with internal blue grass edge decoration – different vessels.	60	
	1	CREAM	Body sherd.	1.3	c. 19th century
	1	BANDSL	Body sherd. Yellow with white bands and remnants of Blue Mocha decoration	8.2	Mid 19th century
	1	PORC	Rim sherd from a cup or bowl.	3.0	19th century
11	TPWW	Rim and body sherds from a variety of vessel forms including cups. Floral and geometric internal and external decoration.	63	19th/20th century	
103: Buried topsoil horizon	2	GREB	Body sherds. Internal and external brown glaze. Probably same vessel.	13.8	Late 18th/19th century
	2	CREAM	1 rim and 1 body sherd.	2.4	c. 19th century
109: Cobble foundation	1	MODSW	Rim sherd. Internal and external brown salt-glaze.	11.1	19th/20th century
	1	UGRE	Rim/body sherd Unglazed Red Earthenware. Flower pot.	14	
116: Primary fill of [117]	1	STAFSL	Body sherd of a press-moulded platter.	30.7	18th century

Table 2: The clay pipe

Context no.	No.	Fabric code	Comments	Weight (g)	Date
101: Topsoil	2	CTP	Stems.	7.4	c.19th century
105: Fill of service trench [104]	1	CTP	Stem.	2.2	



Table 3: The animal bone

Context	Quantity	Species	Comments	Weight (g)
101: Topsoil	1	Pig? ( <i>Sus</i> )	Humerus. Proximal end, shaft and distal end missing. Juvenile/young adult, epiphyses partially fused. Butchery evidence: shaft has been removed using a tool with a serrated blade.	30
	1	Not identifiable	Unidentifiable fragment.	5
103: Buried topsoil horizon	1	Large mammal (e.g. cattle, horse)	Rib. Butchery evidence: chop/cut-marks on the shaft and proximal end.	49
	1		Long bone (unidentifiable). Proximal and distal ends missing. Butchery evidence: cut-marks made by a tool with a serrated blade at the end where the shaft has been removed.	20
	1		Long bone (unidentifiable). Proximal and distal ends missing. Surfaces 'eroded' and weathered.	116
	1	Cattle ( <i>Bos</i> )	Astragalus. (x2 joining fragments)	93
105: Fill of service trench [104]	1	Medium-sized mammal (e.g. pig, caprovid)	Metacarpal/metatarsal? Proximal and distal ends missing. Surfaces severely damaged and 'eroded'.	
		Large mammal (e.g. cattle, horse)	Rib fragment. Proximal and distal ends missing.	16.4
116: Primary fill of [117]	1		Tibia? Proximal and distal ends broken.	94

Table 4: The ceramic building material

Context no.	Type	No	Comments	Date	Weight (g)	
101: Topsoil	Land-drain	3	Three sole plate fragments and one horseshoe drain. Non-diagnostic. Th: 18mm to 28mm.	Late 19th to early 20th century	141	
	Roof Tile	2	1 ridge tile and 1 flat-tile. Non-diagnostic. Th: 20mm and 10mm respectively.	20th century	602	
	Brick	3	Plain-type. 1 diagnostic: ? x 111mm x 65mm. Patches of cream mortar on bed surface sand over breaks. x2 fragments non-diagnostic. Th: N/A.	Late 18th to early 19th century	768	
			1	Beart-type. Non-diagnostic. Th: 75mm. Abraded surfaces and broken edges.	Very late 19th/early 20th century	333
			1	Plain-type. Diagnostic: ? x 115mm x 72mm. Header slightly vitrified. Cream render with a layer of blue paint on one stretcher surface. Cream mortar patches on bed surfaces.		1488
	Wall Tile	2	Non-joining fragments. Maroon glaze on white fabric. Rectangular. >111mm x 50mm x 8mm.	20th century	109	
	Industrial Ceramic	1	Brown salt-glazed service pipe. Th: 14mm. Patches of mortar on external surface and over breaks.	20th century	37	
103: Buried topsoil horizon	Brick	1	Plain-type. Non-diagnostic. Th: N/A. Dating based on fabric.	Late 18th/early 19th century	17	
	Wall Tile	1	Non-diagnostic. Cream glaze on white fabric. Th: 5mm	20th century	29	

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## **APPENDIX 3**

## **APPENDIX 3: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the work required to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief), to be carried out during groundworks associated with the erection of two dwellings on land to the south of 'Ellesmere', Back Westgate, Hornsea, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 19791 47553). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developers, Peter Ward Homes Ltd.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' stipulated in condition 4 of the full planning permission (application DC/13/02862/PLF/EASTNE), approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 12th November 2013.

### **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The development site lies to the south of 'Ellesmere', which is located on the south side of Back Westgate in Hornsea (see figure 1). The site covers 0.178 hectares, and forms a now disused garden associated with 'Ellesmere'. Access to the site would be via Peter Ward Homes' recent development to the east, known as 'The Cobbles'.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 12th November 2013. Condition 4, which relates to archaeology, states: "*No development shall take place within the site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details*".

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) notes that the site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the town of Hornsea, in an area which has produced evidence of prehistoric activity. The town was also one of the wealthiest manors within Holderness, with grants of a market and two fairs. Most of the medieval street plan still survives, particularly around the church.
- 4.2 A programme of archaeological investigation, comprising trial trenching, was undertaken on the recently completed development site immediately to the east of the current site, in September-October 2009. Six trenches were excavated, within which a palaeochannel and a possible medieval/early post-medieval north-south plot boundary were recorded. Most other features were of later post-medieval or modern date, including the cobble foundations of a recently-demolished 18th century barn and a brick floor overlying the aforementioned ditch. Other trenches contained evidence for substantial ground-raising or levelling dumps through which late 19th to 20th century pits, land drains and post-built structures had been inserted. A late 19th century brick-lined water cistern was also exposed during the construction of the site access road (Tibbles, J 2010 *An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Back Westgate, Hornsea, East Riding of Yorkshire*. Unpublished Humber Field Archaeology report 306).
- 4.3 As a result, it is possible that groundworks in the area of the new development may uncover previously unrecorded remains dating from the prehistoric, medieval and later periods.

## **5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 5.1 The proposed development comprise the construction of two two-storey three-bedroom houses grouped around a courtyard-style driveway (see figure 2). Each house will have a private garden and parking, by means of a garage, carport or designated parking spaces; the latter will be located to the rear of the properties. Drainage will connect into the existing facilities already created for 'The Cobbles' development to the east. It is assumed that the new dwellings will be built using standard strip foundations, c.0.6m wide and c.1m deep (depending on the requirements of Building Control officers).

## **6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed development.
- 6.2 All foundation and/or drainage trenches etc excavated for the new dwellings will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the main contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.3 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in the site, the recording work may be halted, in consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP). However, if structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, the archaeological contractor will be allowed time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised (see also 6.7 below). Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeological contractor has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 6.4 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that the archaeological contractor has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to the archaeological contractor at all reasonable times.
- 6.5 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development should be given to the archaeological contractor, who will then inform the HAP, so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.
- 6.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs (35mm black and white/colour prints and digital shots), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by the archaeological contractor, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 6.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the developer and the Curatorial Officer of the HAP. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits,

and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the developer in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 6.8 In the unlikely event of human remains being encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.9 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.
- 6.10 In addition to the above, guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists will be also followed and adhered to, in respect of archaeological watching briefs (IFA 2008 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*).

## **7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive should also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and depending on whether significant artefacts are recovered, the site archive may be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service. The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will be sent to the HAP. The archaeological contractor will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 7.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the HAP prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been submitted previously.
- 7.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report will be produced by the archaeological contractor. This report should include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
  - Site code/project number;
  - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
  - Dates for fieldwork visits;
  - Grid reference;
  - A location plan, with scale;

- A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
- Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
- General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.

7.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the HAP SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The HAP SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.

7.6 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

## **8 MONITORING**

8.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the HAP, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

## **9 HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE**

9.1 The archaeological contractor must comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. The archaeological contractor undertaking the work must ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

E Dennison, EDAS  
14th November 2013

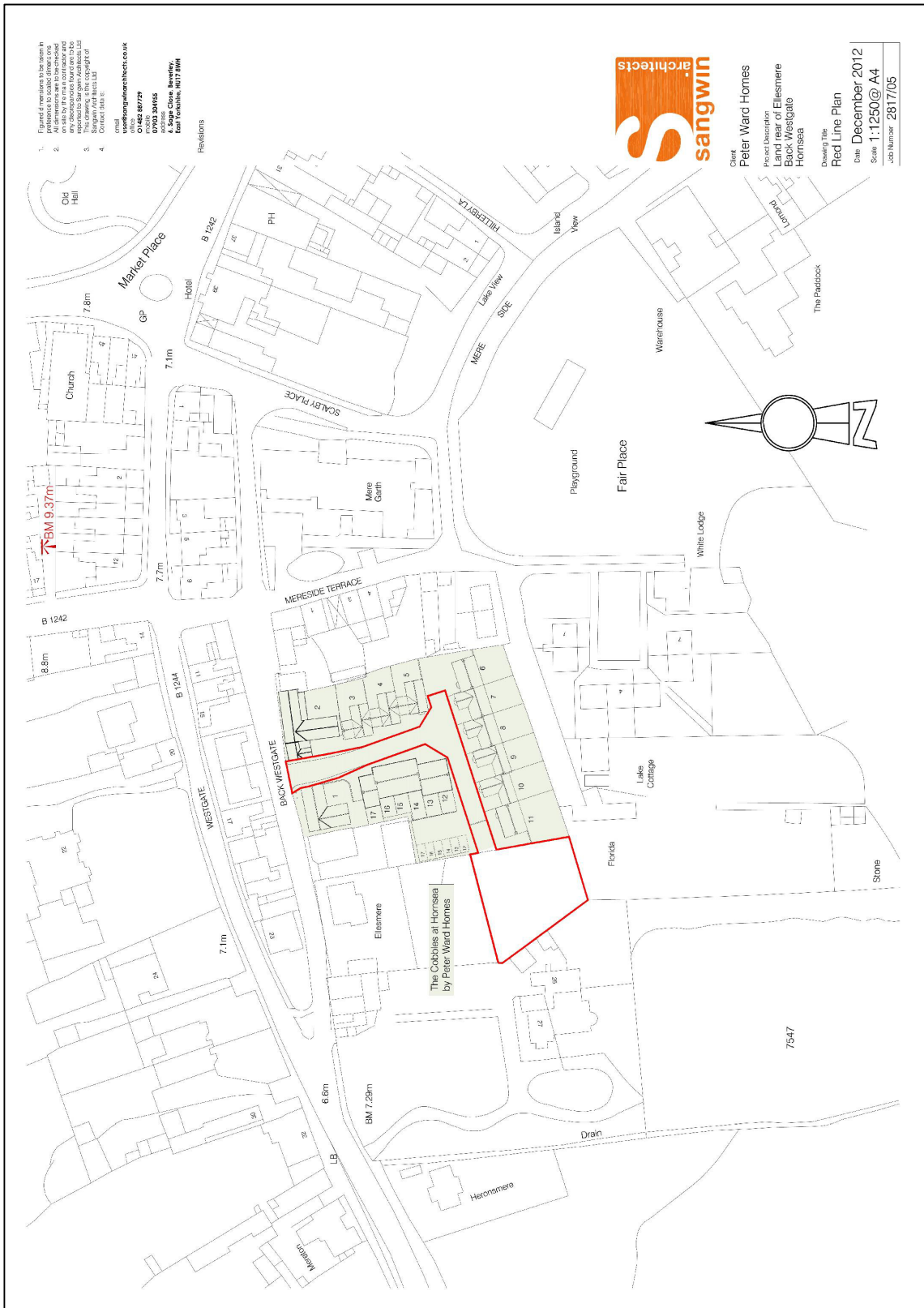


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION  
 (not to scale - plan supplied by Sangwin Architects)





1. Figured dimensions to be taken in preference to scaled dimensions
2. All dimensions are to be taken on site by the main contractor and any discrepancies found are to be reported to Sangwin Architects Ltd on the day of the survey.
3. Sangwin Architects Ltd
4. Contact details:

email: [info@sangwinarchitects.co.uk](mailto:info@sangwinarchitects.co.uk)  
 01482 487729  
 mobile: 07903 304955  
 4, Sedge Close, Beverley, East Yorkshire, YO17 6WH

Revisions



Client: Peter Ward Homes  
 Project Description: Land rear of Ellesmere Back Westgate Hornsea  
 Drawing Title: Site Plan  
 Date first drawn: 29 July 2013  
 Scale: 1:250 @ A3  
 Job Number: 2817/10/PA

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED SITE PLAN (not to scale - plan supplied by Sangwin Architects)