



**WYAS**  
**Archaeological  
Services**

**Land North East of 362  
Boothferry Road  
Hessle  
East Riding of Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation  
Trenching**

Report no. 3403  
March 2020

**Client:** Beal Homes



**Land North East of 362 Boothferry Road  
Hessle  
East Riding of Yorkshire  
Archaeological Evaluation Trenching**

*Summary*

*A total of six archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at land northeast of 362 Boothferry Road, Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire. Apart from the remains of plough furrows and a recent field boundary, no archaeological features or finds were revealed.*



## Report Information

Client: Beal Homes  
 Address: Holderness House, Bridgehead Business Park, Hessle, Hull,  
 HU13 0DH  
 Report Type: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching  
 Location: Boothferry Road, Hessle  
 County: East Riding of Yorkshire  
 Grid Reference: TA 0270 2710  
 Period(s) of activity  
 represented: None present  
 Report Number: 3403  
 Project Number: X0152  
 Site Code: BFR20  
 Oasis ID: archaeol11-388391  
 Planning Application No.: DC/18/01318/STOUT  
 Museum Accession No.: TBC  
 Date of fieldwork: March 2020  
 Date of report: March 2020  
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 Photography: ASWYAS Staff

Authorisation for



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distribution:



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### Document Issue Record

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
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## **1 Introduction**

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Beal Homes to undertake the excavation of six archaeological evaluation trenches at land off Boothferry Road, Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro Services (Appendix 1) and agreed with Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP). The work was necessary in order to evaluate the impact any development might have on any potential archaeological remains.

The work was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and with accepted professional standards and guidelines including Historic England (2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and other current and relevant best practice standards and guidance, including the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020).

### **Site location and topography and land-use**

The proposed development site comprises approximately 2.4ha situated on the northern side of Boothferry Road (A1105), Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire centred at TA 0270 2710 (Fig. 1). The site consists of a single field under pasture, bounded to the south by the dual carriageway of Boothferry Road, to the north-east and south-west by 20th-century housing, to the west by a band of woodland beyond which is a modern housing development, and to the north by a field.

The ground within the site is generally level, with a gradual downward slope from a height of around 22m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its western side to around 17m aOD on its eastern edge.

### **Soils and geology**

The bedrock geology across the site comprises the Burnham Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till Group (BGS 2020). The overlying soils are part of the Burlingham 2 soil association (SSEW 1983).

## **2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The proposed development site contains no recorded heritage assets.

### **Prehistoric period (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 43)**

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the proposed development site, and no features of a possible prehistoric date were recorded as part of the previous geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2016).

Recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within 1km of the proposed development site is limited to residual flint finds. These comprise a flint scraper recovered during a watching brief at Hessle High School (HER 19582), and three Late Mesolithic/Neolithic flints found during a watching brief on the A614 Humber Bridge approach road in 1990 (HER HU 97).

#### **Roman period (c. AD 43 to c. AD 410)**

There is no evidence for Roman period activity in the proposed development site, and no features of a possible Roman period date were recorded as part of the previous geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2016).

There is some limited evidence of Roman period activity within 1km of the proposed development site. A hoard of Roman coins has been found in the rear garden of a property on Head Lane, around 300m to the west of the proposed development site (HER 13575) and two Romano-British rim sherds were recovered from a site at Tranby Ride, around 500m from the proposed development site in 1986 (HER 15128).

#### **Medieval period (c. AD 410 – c. AD 1540)**

There is no evidence for medieval activity within the proposed development site.

The proposed development site is situated beyond the focus of medieval settlement at Hessle, and is likely to have remained in agricultural use throughout this period.

#### **Post-medieval and modern periods (c. AD 1540 – present)**

There is no evidence for medieval activity within the proposed development site.

Hessle was enclosed following an Act of Parliament in 1792, and the enclosure map of 1796 shows the area of the proposed development site covering the north-western half of a rectangular field.

There was little change to the surrounding landscape until the late 1920s when construction began on Boothferry Road (A1105), which cut across the earlier field leaving just its north-west corner as open ground, while the area to the south of the road was developed for housing. The present northern and western edges of the proposed development site follow the line of the late 18th-century enclosure boundaries.

#### **Previous archaeological investigations**

The proposed development site has been subject to an archaeological geophysical survey, undertaken as part of a previous planning application for the site (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2016). This concluded that the ‘survey has identified only limited evidence to suggest archaeological remains lie within the site, in the form of a small number of linear and discrete anomalies that might conceivably signify ditches and pits. It is likely that most, if not all, relatively strong responses relate to modern and recent occupation of the site.’ (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2016, 4). This suggested that the site has low potential for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

A site to the immediate west of the proposed development site was subject to archaeological evaluation trenching, following an earlier desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (MAP 2013; 2014). This evaluation did not identify any archaeological remains of a prehistoric or Roman date, and only evidence for medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity of limited significance.

### **3 Aims and Objectives**

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching was set out in the WSI and was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development site. This would allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site. The specific aims were to:

- determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development site;
- excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;
- inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context; and,
- compile and deposit a site archive at the Hull and East Riding Museum and to provide information for the Humber HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

The objective of the works was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the excavated areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation.



## 4 Methodology

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the methods detailed in the WSI (Appendix 1) and in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020).

The works consisted of six trenches measuring 30m by 2m (Fig. 2), positioned in order to target anomalies and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey

All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01cm. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Topsoil deposits were removed in level spits with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for reinstatement in reverse order. Machine excavation stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, depending on which was encountered first.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all potential archaeological features with at least a 25% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and depositions, where possible, and to recover dating evidence from the deposits. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

All features and trenches were accurately recorded in plan using a GPS and individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 where appropriate. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All hand drawn plans and sections included spot heights which related to Ordnance Datum.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and concordance of contexts is provided in the trench tables in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location and it will be deposited with the relevant local museum in due course

## 5 Results

The evaluation trenching consisted of the excavation of six trenches (Plates 1-6). Each trench contained a layer of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil (000), measuring between 0.29m and 0.40m in depth. This sealed a layer of dark orangey brown silty clay subsoil (001), measuring between 0.18m and 0.26m in depth. The natural substrate (002) comprised a very compact brown-grey clay till, with bands of chalk gravel and patches of sands and gravels located throughout. Tables displaying the depths and widths of each context along with a brief description are provided in Appendix 3.

The results of the evaluation trenching correlated well with the results of the geophysical survey with the majority of trenches archaeologically negative. Disturbance of the natural geology by modern agricultural use of the land was noted, including a former field boundary, within Trench 5 that is present on Ordnance Survey mapping and used as the boundary to the former allotments on the late 1960s mapping. Traces of a plough furrow, were observed within Trench 3 and ceramic land drains and gravel field drains were recorded across the site.

## **6 Discussion and Conclusions**

The scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching met the aims of the WSI and confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. A number of relict plough furrows and a former field boundary were recorded. No other archaeological features or finds were identified, and it is concluded that no further work is required to assess the negligible archaeological potential of this site.

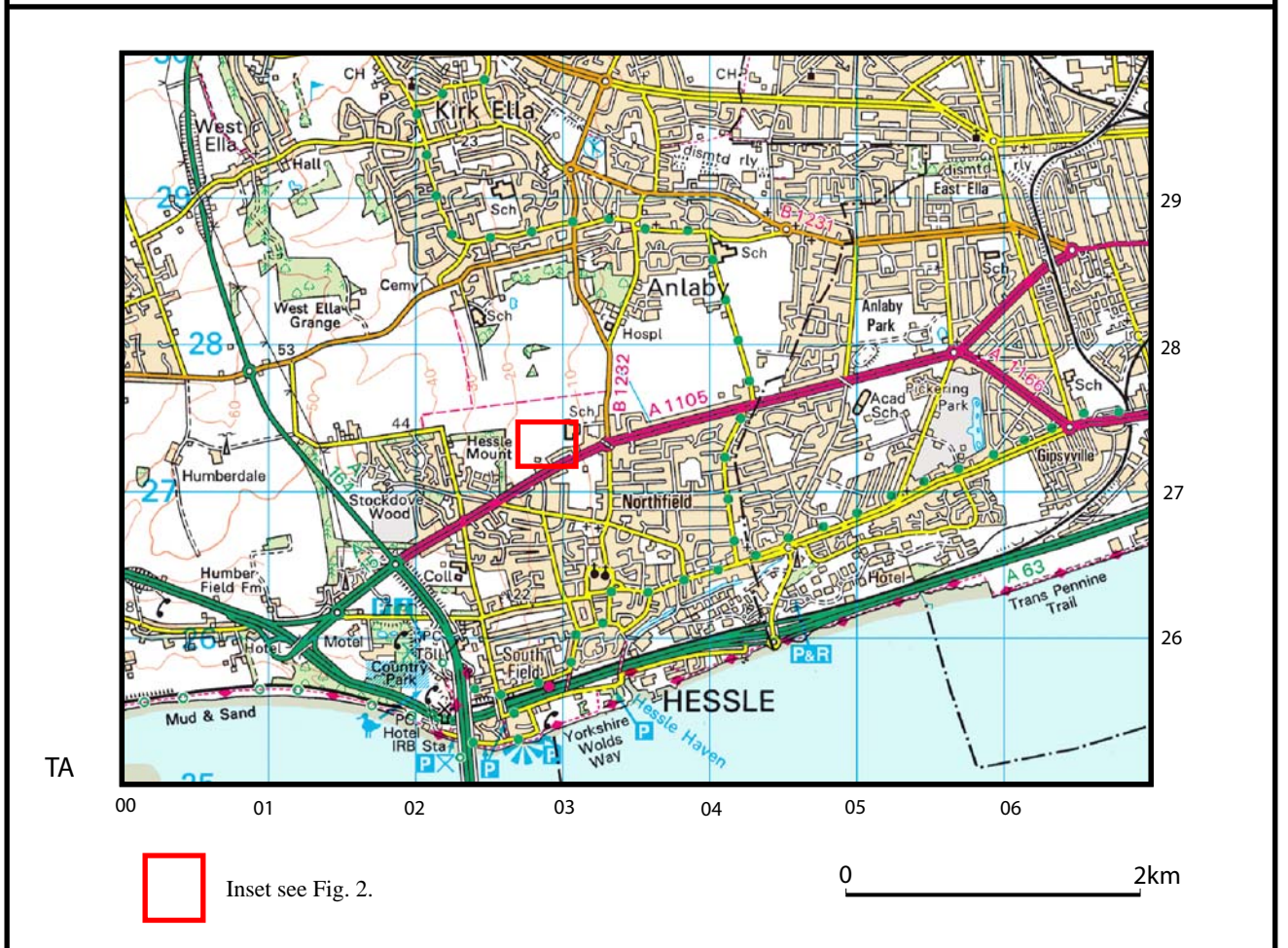
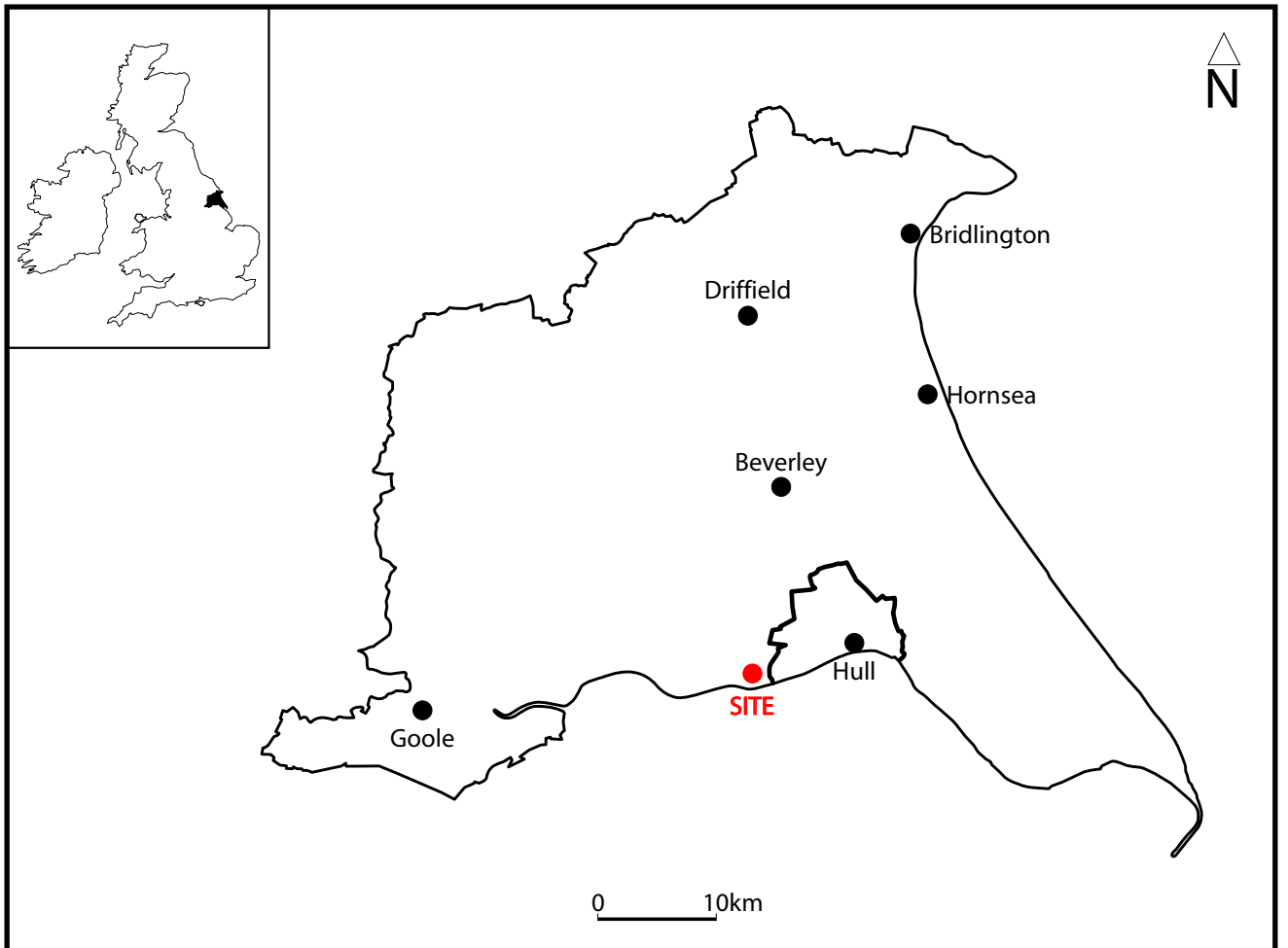


Fig. 1. Site location

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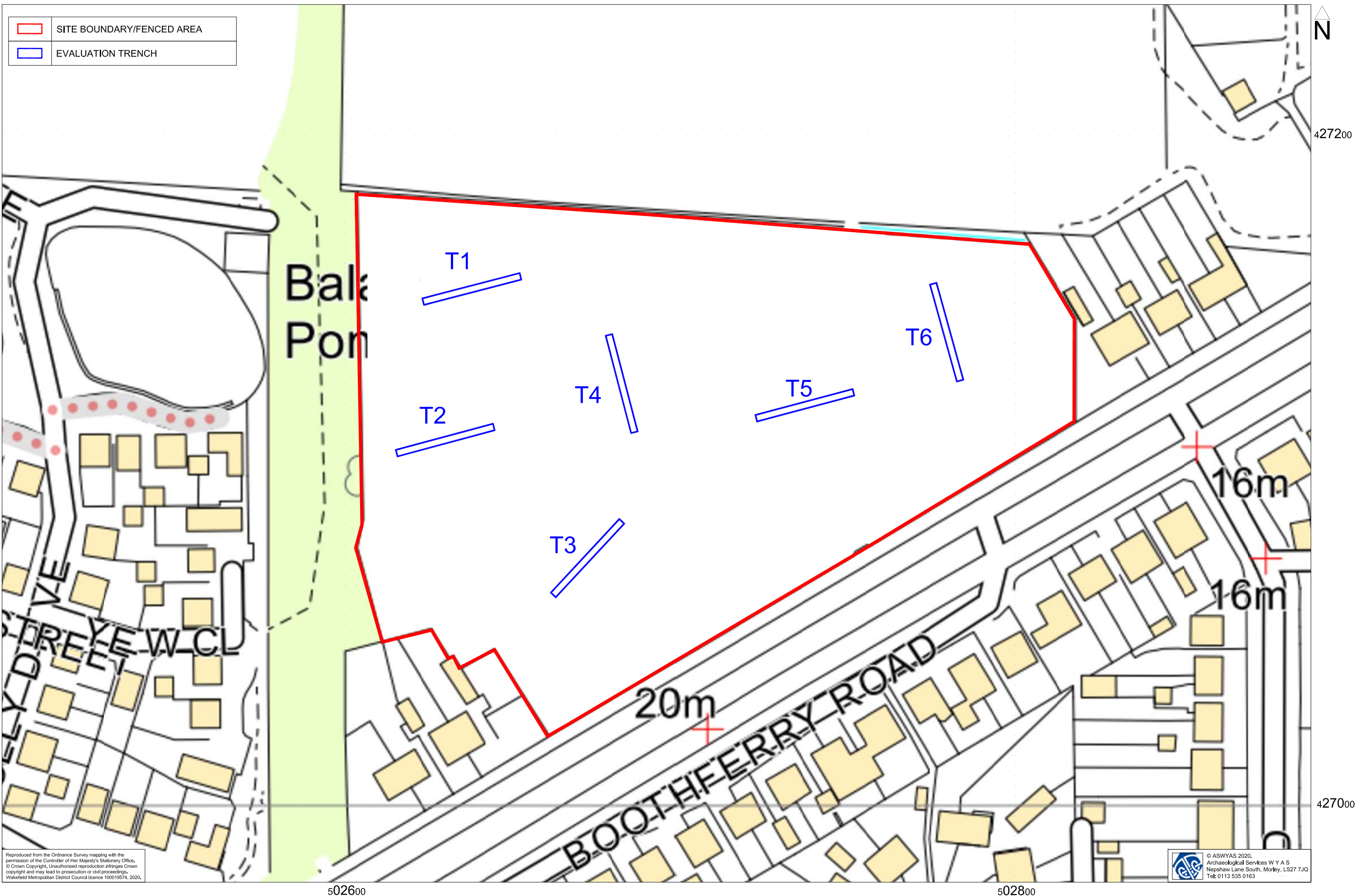


Fig. 2. Trench plan (1:1000 @ A3)

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*Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east*



*Plate 2. Trench 2, looking east*





*Plate 3. Trench 3, looking northeast*



*Plate 4. Trench 4, looking south*



*Plate 5. Trench 5, looking east*



*Plate 6. Trench 6, looking north*

**Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation**



**Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive**

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Context register sheets	1
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	2
		Trench sheets	6
		Daily record sheets	3

### Appendix 3: Trench tables

<b>Trench 1</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Modern ceramic land drains and gravel filled drainage.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.57
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	30.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
Topsoil	0.32	Topsoil - Dark brown-grey clay silt	
Subsoil	0.25	Subsoil - Dark orangey-brown silty clay	
Natural	-	Natural – Brown-grey clay till very compact with bands of chalk gravel and flint	

<b>Trench 2</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Modern ceramic land drain.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.53
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	30.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
Topsoil	0.31	Topsoil - Dark brown-grey clay silt	
Subsoil	0.22	Subsoil - Dark orangey-brown silty clay	
Natural	-	Natural – Brown-grey clay till very compact with bands of chalk gravel and flint	

<b>Trench 3</b>		
<b>General Description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Modern gravel filled land drain. Post-medieval furrow excavated in south western end of trench 1.1m wide and 0.02m deep.	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.58
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30.00
<b>Contexts</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Topsoil	0.32	Topsoil - Dark brown-grey clay silt
Subsoil	0.26	Subsoil - Dark orangey-brown silty clay
Natural	-	Natural - Brown-grey clay till very compact with bands of chalk gravel and flint patches of dark grey gritty clay

<b>Trench 4</b>		
<b>General Description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Modern gravel filled land drain.	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.51
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30.00
<b>Contexts</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Topsoil	0.29	Topsoil - Dark brown-grey clay silt
Subsoil	0.22	Subsoil - Dark orangey-brown silty clay
Natural	-	Natural – Brown-grey clay till very compact with bands of chalk gravel

<b>Trench 5</b>		
<b>General Description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Modern ceramic land drains and gravel filled drainage. Former modern field boundary located at western end of trench.	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.58
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30.00
<b>Contexts</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Topsoil	0.40	Topsoil - Dark brown-grey clay silt
Subsoil	0.18	Subsoil - Dark orangey-brown silty clay
Natural	-	Natural – Brown-grey clay till very compact with bands of chalk gravel

<b>Trench 6</b>		
<b>General Description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Modern ceramic land drains and gravel filled drainage.	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.53
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30.00
<b>Contexts</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Topsoil	0.32	Topsoil - Dark brown-grey clay silt
Subsoil	0.21	Subsoil - Dark orangey-brown silty clay
Natural	-	Natural - Brown-grey clay till very compact with bands of chalk gravel

**Appendix 4: Oasis form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol11-388391**

### Project details

Project name	Boothferry Road Hessle
Short description of the project	A total of six archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at land northeast of 362 Boothferry Road, Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire. Apart from the remains of plough furrows and a recent field boundary, no archaeological features or finds were revealed.
Project dates	Start: 02-03-2020 End: 03-03-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BFR20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	X152 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE HESSLE Boothferry Road
Postcode	HU13 0NR
Study area	2.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TA 0270 2710 53.729940706339 -0.443096129664 53 43 47 N 000 26 35 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17m Max: 22m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project brief originator	Lanpro Services
Project design originator	Lanpro Services
Project director/manager	Williams, D.
Project supervisor	Golby, S R
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Beal Homes

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	The Treasure House
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North East of 362 Boothferry Road, Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Williams, D.
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