

ERECTION OF A SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION,
2 BISHOPS CROFT, BEVERLEY,
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
3	AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	1
4	OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
5	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	3
6	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	4
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	4
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5

Appendices

1	List of Contexts
2	EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mrs K O'Hanlon to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension at 2 Bishops Croft, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03092 39360 centred). The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/11/00596/PLF/EASTSE).

Despite the area in question having some potential, the watching brief carried out at No 2 Bishops Croft produced nothing of archaeological interest. Although the excavations for the new foundations revealed several now disused modern drainage works, as well as a modern rubbish pit probably dating to the early 20th century, no significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mrs K O'Hanlon to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension at 2 Bishops Croft, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03092 39360 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 20th April 2011 (application DC/11/00596/PLF/EASTSE). The condition (number 3) stated that: "*No development shall take place 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 Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details*" (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)". A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 2); this was approved by Humber Archaeology Partnership on 5th May 2011 (ref. SMR/PA/CONS/16944) and East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 31st May 2011 (application DC/11/30240/CONDET/EASTSE) following advice from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref SMR/PA/CONS/15798).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies in the angle of Albert Terrace and Bishops Croft, in Beverley, East Yorkshire (see figures 1 and 2). No 2 Bishops Croft occupies a large corner plot, with garden and parking around the house. The area of the proposed development was formerly a brick-laid patio, located in the angle between the house and a northern extension (see figure 2).

3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 2). More general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and excavation of foundation 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 during a single visit, on 16th May 2011. The bricks forming the floor of the patio had already been removed, leaving an upper layer of bedding sand. A mechanical mini-excavator with a toothless bucket was then used to dig the foundation trenches which took the form of a 'U'-shape open on the west side against the house; the trenches were called North Trench, East Trench and South Trench (see figure 4). The trenches were dug to a general depth of 0.88m below ground level (BGL) and a width of 1.10m (South Trench) and 0.72m (North and East Trenches). A 0.45m thick concrete foundation beneath an existing house extension, probably a former garage, had to be removed with electric drilling tools. In the vicinity of an existing sewer/drainage pipe at the south-east corner of the foundations, it was necessary to excavate to a depth of 1.48m BGL; the lowest part, adjacent to the pipe, was dug by hand so that the pipe could be bridged by an inserted lintel supported on concrete.

- 3.3 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets; in the following text, context numbers are given in square brackets (e.g. [009]). A total of 24 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. A plan of the excavated trenches was drawn at a scale of 1:20 and a section drawing of the southern trench was made at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera. In view of the absence of archaeological features (see below), the excavations were not levelled to Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 3.4 Given the absence of archaeological results or finds, 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 BCB 11).

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies immediately adjacent to the line of the western circuit of Beverley's medieval town ditch. Work on the construction of the town defences began in the 12th century, and the defences at this point would have comprised a very broad ditch, with a bank along its inner side, topped by a timber palisade; sections across other parts of the ditch suggest that this would have been at least 4m deep, with quite steeply sloping sides, and perhaps 10m or more in width. The ditch would have been cleaned out on occasions, and stayed open into the post-medieval period (Kent 1989, 180). The section of the town ditch between Keldgate Bar and the present St Giles Croft is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map (sheet 3) as a water-filled ditch c.5-7m wide with an internal bank. The alignment of the town ditch past the current development site is shown as a dashed line on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1911. It is possible that part of the town ditch and its associated deposits may well extend into the application area.
- 4.2 Another major archaeological complex which lies within the vicinity of the development site is the earlier of two Franciscan friaries to be founded on the western periphery of Beverley; this particular religious house was founded in the mid 13th century, and was occupied until the mid 14th century (Allison 1989, 181-182). During the construction of the houses known as Albert Terrace, in the late 19th century, several human burials and stonework were unearthed (Miller et al 1982, 51-52). More recent building work in 2003 at No 3 Albert Terrace uncovered three *in situ* human burials, as well as stone wall footings and a stone plinth, apparently associated with the first Franciscan friary and its church (HFA 2003). Although it is likely that the friary lay to the west of Albert Terrace, it is possible that some features or deposits associated with the complex might extend as far east as the current development site.
- 4.3 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by EDAS in June 2003, during the construction of an extension at the Old Fire Station doctors' surgery, just to the north of the current development site. One foundation trench positioned at right angles to Albert Terrace revealed what appeared to be the upper profile of the east side of the medieval town ditch. Although only the east side of the ditch was exposed, it was at least 1.57m deep and more than 2m wide. There was also a shallow bank on the east side of the ditch, which had been truncated by levelling works carried out in the 20th century. Very little in terms of artefactual evidence was recovered from the site, and a palaeo-ecological assessment of the old land surface beneath the eastern

bank contained no environmental information (Dennison & Dennett 2004). A further EDAS archaeological watching brief carried out in 2007 to the south of this site, at 32 Central Avenue did not expose the town ditch, although another ditch 1.55m wide and c.0.5m deep was revealed, perhaps representing a medieval or later boundary division or a drain (Dennison 2007).

- 4.4 The Ordnance Survey 1854 map (sheet 3) shows that the development site lies in the north-west corner of a large rectangular plot of land, perhaps a lawn or garden, on the north side of the Playhouse Nursery, opposite the 'Site of a Fishpond' (see figure 3). The north and west sides of this plot are bounded by an enclosed tree-lined slightly sinuous track, probably a carriage drive. There is a gateway onto Slut Well Lane (now Albert Terrace) at the south end of the drive, which effectively provides a rear access through other gardens to the rear of a large house (no 74) and the Independent Chapel on the Lairgate street frontage; the western half of this carriage drive was later to become Bishops Croft. It would appear that the rectangular plot of ground is separate from the drive, as it has its own gated access off Lairgate between nos 76 and 78. The 1892 map (1:500 scale, sheet 210/8/23) depicts two small structures in the north-west corner of the plot with an attached enclosed yard, slightly to the north of the existing house at no 2 Bishops Croft (see figure 3); their function is unknown but they are still shown on the 1927 edition map (1:2500 scale, sheet 210/8).
- 4.5 Bishops Croft itself was created in 1952, and was utilised by firemen and their families from 1953, being close to the former Beverley Fire station (Sherwood 2002, 15). The fire station site (now the doctors' surgery) was previously occupied by various schools, including the Beverley Grammar School from 1890 to 1902 before it moved to its current Queensgate site, and was then a Territorial Army drill hall which was converted into the fire station in 1950-51 (Dennison & Dennett 2004, 2-3). Bishops Croft was extended from time to time until around 1960 when the cul-de-sac was finally completed, and was named after the Beverley Archbishops (Sherwood 2002, 15).

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 4)

- 5.1 As noted above, the bricks forming the floor of the former patio were removed in advance of the excavations, leaving a 0.04m thick layer of bedding sand [002] overlying a layer of concrete between 0.06m and 0.12m thick [003]. Below this was a rubble hardcore deposit [004]. The stepped foundations [007] of the house were seen in the west ends of the North and South Trenches (see plates 1 and 2).
- 5.2 A surprisingly homogenous, clean and deep loam soil [009], c.0.45m thick, was revealed in the South Trench under the turf and topsoil [001] (see plate 3). This overlying a solid mid-brown clayey deposit [012] which was exposed in the base of all the three trenches. This loam [009] was also visible elsewhere [005] and, except for relatively recent drainage works (e.g. [006], [016], [018] and [019]), no visible stratification was present, although towards the west end of the trench it was overlain by a thin 0.02m thick intermittent layer of a brown loam [008]; this lack of disturbance presumably reflects the use of the area as a garden or enclosed lawn during the 19th century.
- 5.3 In the East Trench, the mid-brown clay deposit [012] was cut by a 20th century rubbish pit [022] filled by a moist very dark brown loam deposit [023] containing butchered animal bone, coal and fragments of aluminium foil. The pit was exposed at 0.88m BGL and it was at least c.1.0m deep, but its profile and dimensions were not fully exposed or excavated; it was probably associated with a tidying up

operation when the house at 2 Bishops Croft was built. In the south-east corner of the excavations, the loam soil [009] and the mid-brown clay deposit [012] were also seen to be cut by a linear 0.36m wide sewer/drain pipe trench [020], the top of the brown salt-glazed pipe [019] being visible at 1.3m BGL. The pipe trench was filled with a mixed/flecked light brown dirty clay/loam [021].

- 5.4 A concrete foundation, unusually deep at 0.45 m thick [011], was evident in the North Trench, beneath what might be an earlier house extension. To the east of this, the present garage was founded on another bed of concrete [013]. A salt-glazed drain/sewer pipe [018] ran across the trench on an east-west alignment, at a depth of 0.62m BGL.
- 5.5 Only one sherd of pottery was noted and this was found within the upper layer of the garden soil [001]. The sherd was part of the handle and rim of a post-medieval vessel, of a red fabric, with an internal and external greenish-brown glaze, probably a pan or pipkin, and probably re-deposited from a lower layer during earlier drainage works; it was not retained.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Despite the area in question having some potential, the watching brief carried out at No 2 Bishops Croft produced nothing of archaeological interest. Although the excavations for the new foundations revealed several now disused modern drainage works, as well as a modern rubbish pit probably dating to the early 20th century, no significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

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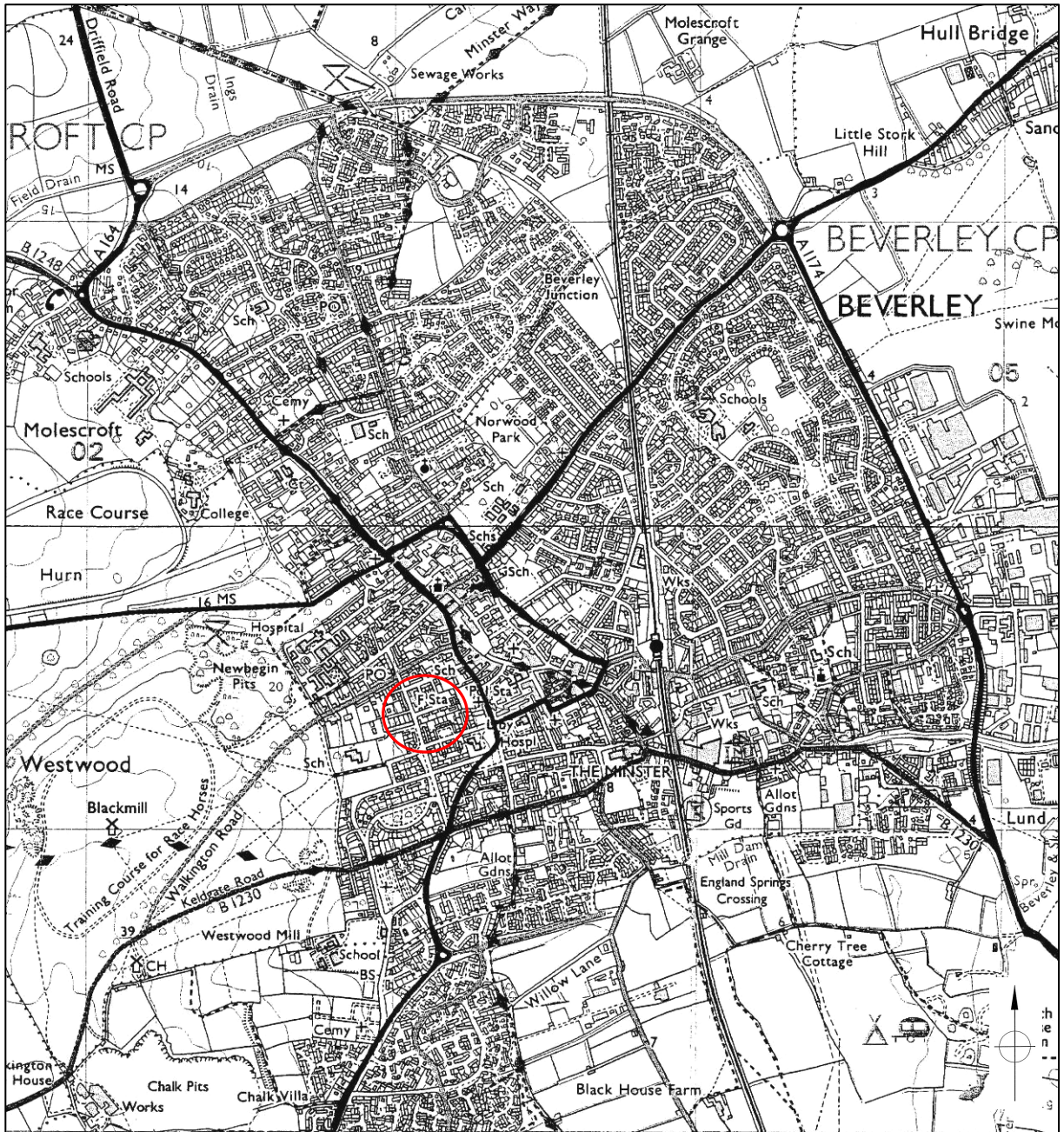
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Miller, K, Robinson, J, English, B & Hall, I 1982 *Beverley: An Archaeological and Architectural Study* (RCHM Supplementary Series no 4)

Sherwood, D 2002 *Complete Streets of Beverley*

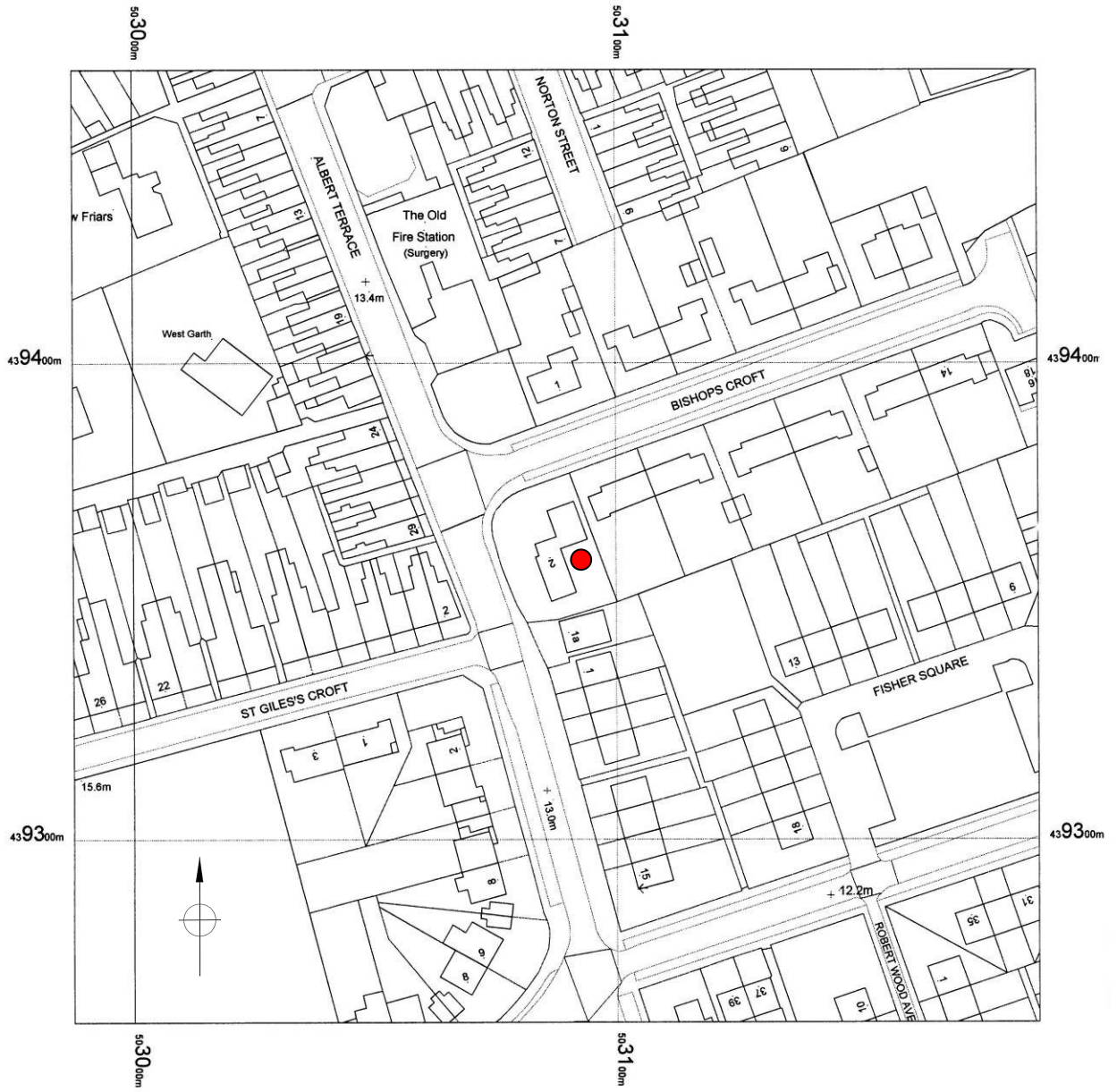
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS


- 8.1 The archaeological investigations were commissioned and funded by Mrs K O'Hanlon, and EDAS would like to thank her and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work.
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Kate Dennett on behalf of EDAS, and Kate Dennett produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



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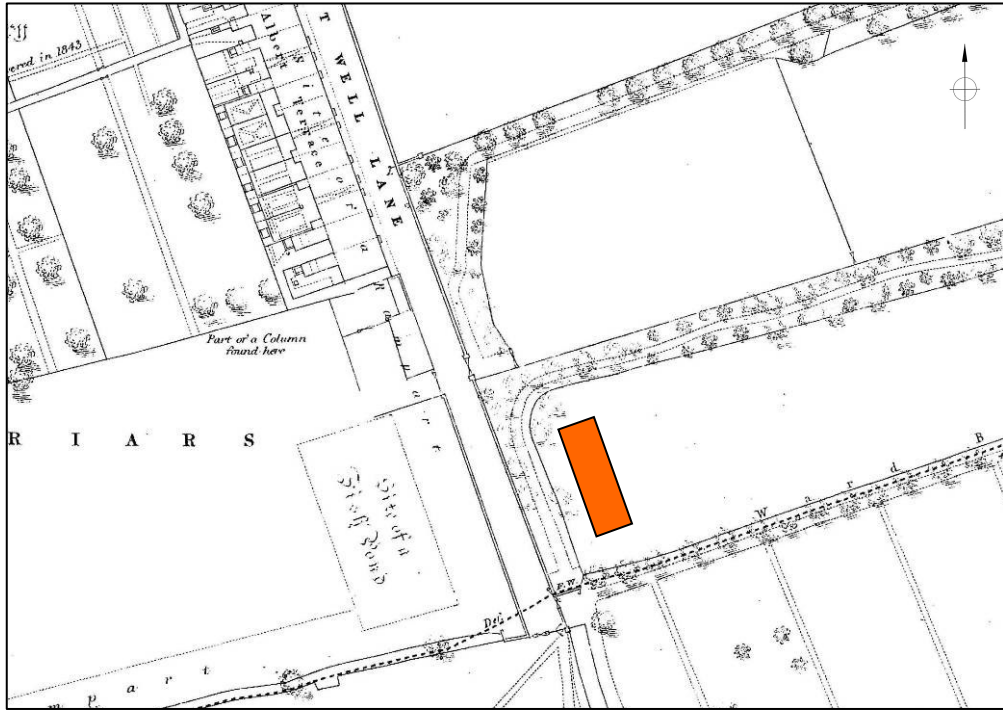
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TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	JUNE 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	1



 Site of development

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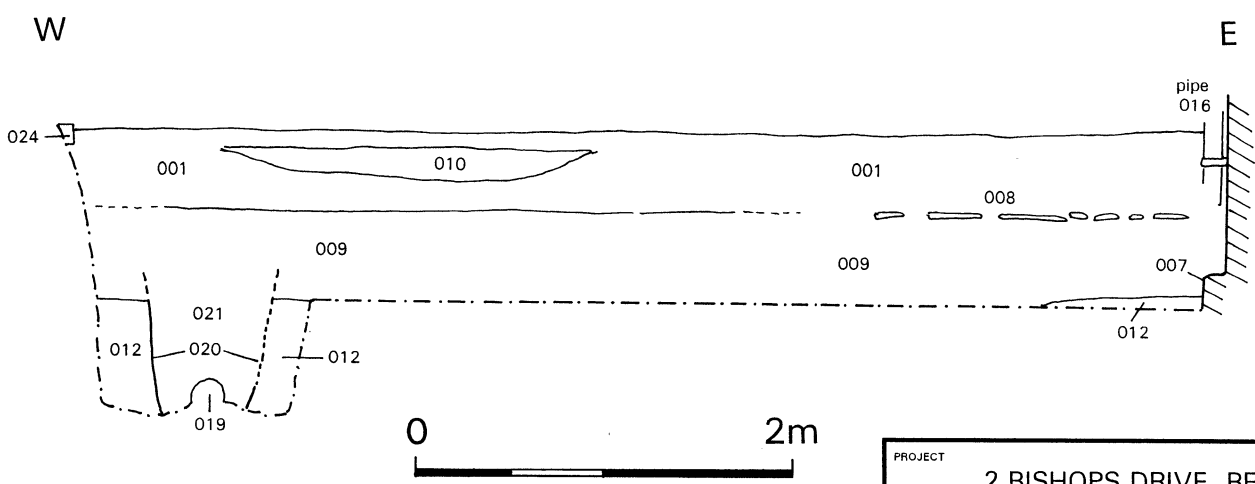
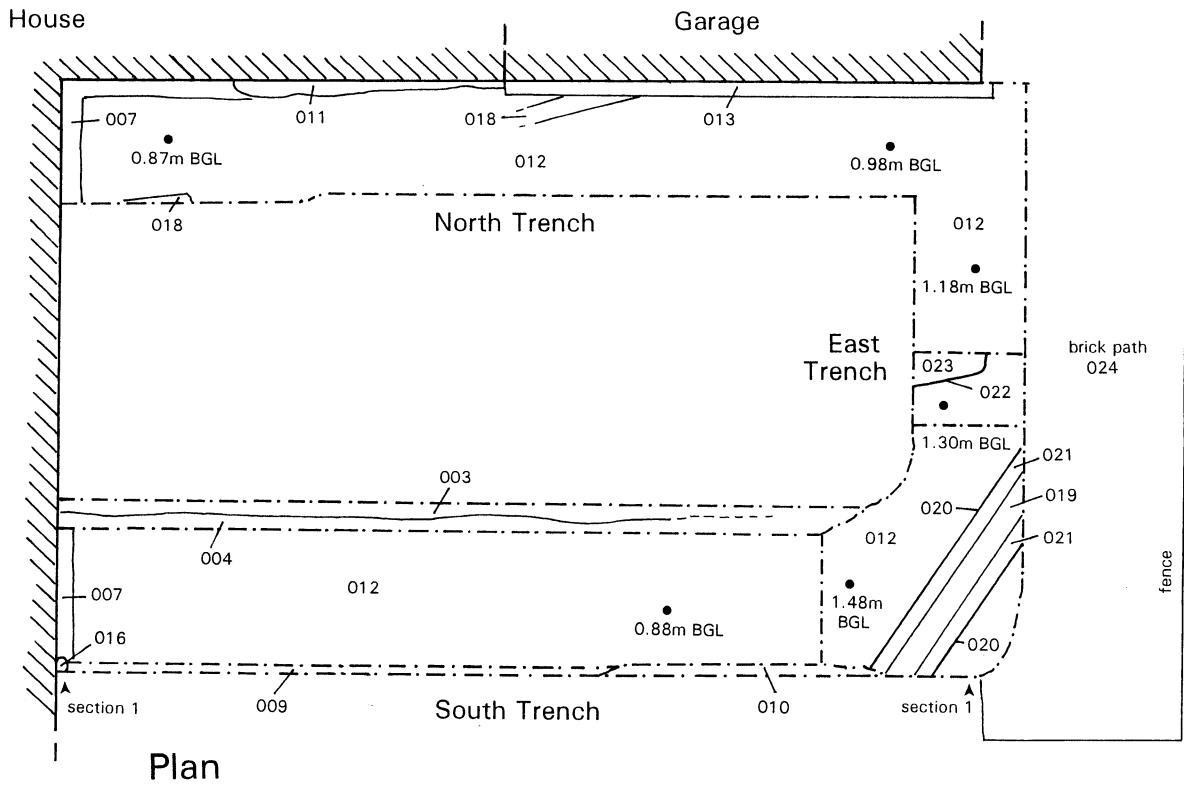
PROJECT		2 BISHOPS CROFT, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUNE 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Approximate position of
2 Bishops Croft.

Top: Ordnance Survey 1853 sheet 3.
Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1892 sheet
210/8/23.

PROJECT		2 BISHOPS CROFT, BEVERLEY	
TITLE			
HISTORIC MAPS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUNE 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Section1: South side of South Trench

PROJECT		2 BISHOPS DRIVE, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUNE 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	4



Plate 1: General view of North Trench, looking SW.



Plate 2: General view of South Trench, looking SW.



Plate 3: Typical section of south side of South Trench, looking SE.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Area of site</i>
001	Friable dark brown loam with occasional small fragments of mortar, brick, coal and coke, less than 0.41m thick - garden topsoil with turf.	Garden
002	Firm yellow-brown sand with occasional small brick fragments, 0.04m thick - bedding layer for patio bricks.	Patio
003	Concrete layer between 0.06m-0.12m thick.	Patio
004	Rubble hardcore deposit of brick and gravel, more than 0.14m thick.	Patio
005	Firm dark brown loam with occasional fragments of brick, coal and slate, less than 0.64m thick.	Patio
006	Disused salt-glazed surface water pipe in angle of house and extension, 0.3m BGL, aligned W-E, partially encased in concrete 011.	Patio
007	Stepped foundation of house - brick covered with mortar, top 0.71m BGL.	Patio
008	Firm brown loam with moderate amounts of small brick fragments, mortar and sand, 0.02m thick and 0.41m BGL.	Garden
009	Firm friable dark brown loam with occasional fragments of brick and coal, less than 0.45m thick - probable garden soil.	Garden
010	Yellow-brown sand, less than 0.18m deep.	E end of S trench
011	Concrete foundation beneath house extension, 0.45m thick, 0.07m BGL.	N trench
012	Very firm mid brown clay with occasional charcoal and brick fragments, up to 1.48m thick in SE corner of trench, top at 0.88m BGL.	Site
013	Concrete foundation of new garage, 0.81 BGL.	Garage
014	Firm dark brown clean loam with occasional flecks and small brick fragments, 0.52m BGL - former garden soil.	N trench
015	Disused unglazed ceramic drain, 0.13m wide, top at c.0.7m BGL, aligned W-E.	N trench
016	Plastic drain, running from down pipe towards manhole.	S trench
017	Metal manhole cover to south of excavations, 0.34m square.	Garden
018	Salt-glazed drain/sewer pipe, 0.13m wide, top at 0.62m BGL, running c.W-E, sloping steeply.	N trench
019	Salt-glazed drain/sewer pipe, 0.16m wide, top at 1.3m BGL, running NNE from manhole 017.	S & E trench
020	Linear cut 0.36m wide and less than 1.46m deep, through 012 for pipe 019.	S & E trench
021	Fill of 020 - mixed/flecked light brown dirty clay/loam with gravel and sandy flecks.	S & E trench

022	Cut for modern pit, more than 0.21m wide, visible at 0.88m BGL and at least 1.0m deep.	E trench
023	Fill of 022 - moist very dark brown loam with moderate amounts of small butchered animal bone, brick fragments, coal and foil.	E trench
024	Modern brick path running NNW/SSE parallel with east trench.	E trench

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING ERECTION OF A SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION, 2 BISHOPS CROFT, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE

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 a single storey extension at 2 Bishops Croft, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 0309 3936). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developers of the site, Mrs K O'Hanlon.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' stipulated in condition 3 of the planning permission (application DC/11/00596/PLF/EASTSE), approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 20th April 2011. Its content has been discussed and agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, who act as archaeological advisors to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies in the angle of Albert Terrace and Bishops Croft, in Beverley, East Yorkshire (see figure 1). No 2 Bishops Croft occupies a large corner plot, with garden and parking around the house. The area of the proposed development is currently a brick-laid patio.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 20th April 2011. Condition 3, which relates to archaeology, states: "*No development shall take place 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 Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details*" (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)".
- 3.2 The planning condition also explains that "*the programme of archaeological work, which must be undertaken by a professional archaeological contractor, should comprise a scheme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during all the below-ground works associated with the construction of the proposed extension. If archaeological remains are uncovered, the archaeological contractor on site should be afforded the opportunity to record them by means of photographs and scale drawings. This may involve a temporary suspension of construction work in a specific area; however, the archaeological work should cause no significant delay to the development overall. A report on the archaeological observations should be produced and an ordered archive prepared.*".

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies immediately adjacent to the line of the western circuit of Beverley's medieval town ditch. Work on the construction of the town defences began in the 12th century, and the defences at this point would have comprised a very broad ditch, with a bank along its inner side, topped by a timber palisade; sections across other parts of the ditch suggest that this would have been at least 4m deep, with quite steeply sloping sides, and perhaps 10m or more in width. The ditch would have been cleaned out on occasions, and stayed open into the post-medieval period (Kent 1989, 180). The section of the town ditch between Keldgate Bar and the present St Giles Croft is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map (sheet 3) as a water-filled ditch c.5-7m

wide with an internal bank. The alignment of the town ditch past the current development site is shown as a dashed line on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1911. It is possible that part of the town ditch and its associated deposits may well extend into the application area.

- 4.2 Another major archaeological complex which lies within the vicinity of the development site is the earlier of two Franciscan friaries to be founded on the western periphery of Beverley; this particular religious house was founded in the mid 13th century, and was occupied until the mid 14th century (Allison 1989, 181-182). During the construction of the houses known as Albert Terrace, in the late 19th century, several human burials and stonework were unearthed (Miller et al 1982, 51-52). More recent building work in 2003 at No 3 Albert Terrace uncovered three *in situ* human burials, as well as stone wall footings and a stone plinth, apparently associated with the first Franciscan friary and its church (HFA 2003). Although it is likely that the friary lay to the west of Albert Terrace, it is possible that some features or deposits associated with the complex might extend as far east as the current development site.
- 4.3 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by EDAS in June 2003, during the construction of an extension at the Old Fire Station medical centre, just to the north of the current development site. One foundation trench positioned at right angles to Albert Terrace revealed what appeared to be the upper profile of the east side of the medieval town ditch. Although only the east side of the ditch was exposed, it was at least 1.57m deep and more than 2m wide. There was also a shallow bank on the east side of the ditch, which had been truncated by levelling works carried out in the 20th century. Very little in terms of artefactual evidence was recovered from the site, and a palaeo-ecological assessment of the old land surface beneath the eastern bank contained no environmental information (Dennison & Dennett 2004). A further EDAS archaeological watching brief carried out in 2007 to the south of this site, at 32 Central Avenue did not reveal the town ditch, although another ditch 1.55m wide and c.0.5m deep, perhaps representing a medieval or later boundary division or a drain (Dennison 2007).
- 4.4 The Ordnance Survey 1854 map (sheet 3) shows that the development site lies in the north-west corner of a large rectangular plot of land, on the north side of the Playhouse Nursery. The north and west sides of this plot are bounded by an enclosed tree-lined slightly sinuous track, probably a carriage drive. There is a gateway onto Slut Well Lane (now Albert Terrace) at the south end of the drive, which effectively provides a rear access through other gardens to the rear of a large house (no 74) and the Independent Chapel on the Lairgate street frontage; the western half of this carriage drive was later to become Bishops Croft. It would appear that the rectangular plot of ground is separate from the drive, as it has its own gated access off Lairgate between nos 76 and 78. The 1892 map (1:500 scale, sheet 210/8/23) depicts two small structures in the north-west corner of the plot with an attached enclosed yard, slightly to the north of the existing house at no 2 Bishops Croft; their function is unknown but they are still shown on the 1927 edition map (1:2500 scale, sheet 210/8).

5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 The proposals involve the construction of a new single storey extension on the south side of the existing house, to the rear of a garage (see figure 1). This extension will measure c.6m long by c.3.4m wide. Standard strip foundations 0.6m wide will be excavated to a depth of c.1m (depending on the requirements of Building Control officers), and a slab will be placed on the slightly reduced ground surface between the footings. According to the submitted plans, so service or other drains are required to be dug.

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 Any foundation and/or drainage trenches etc excavated for the new extension 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 Section 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 If human remains are 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.

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 the National Archaeological Record. 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.

10 REFERENCES

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Kent, G H R 1989 'Fortifications'. In Allison, K (ed) *A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume VI The Boough and Liberties of Beverley*, 178-180

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E Dennison, EDAS
4 May 2011

REF: NO 2 BISHOPS CROFT BEVERLEY.
FOR: MRS. K. O'HANLON.

BLOCK PLAN
SCALE: 1/500

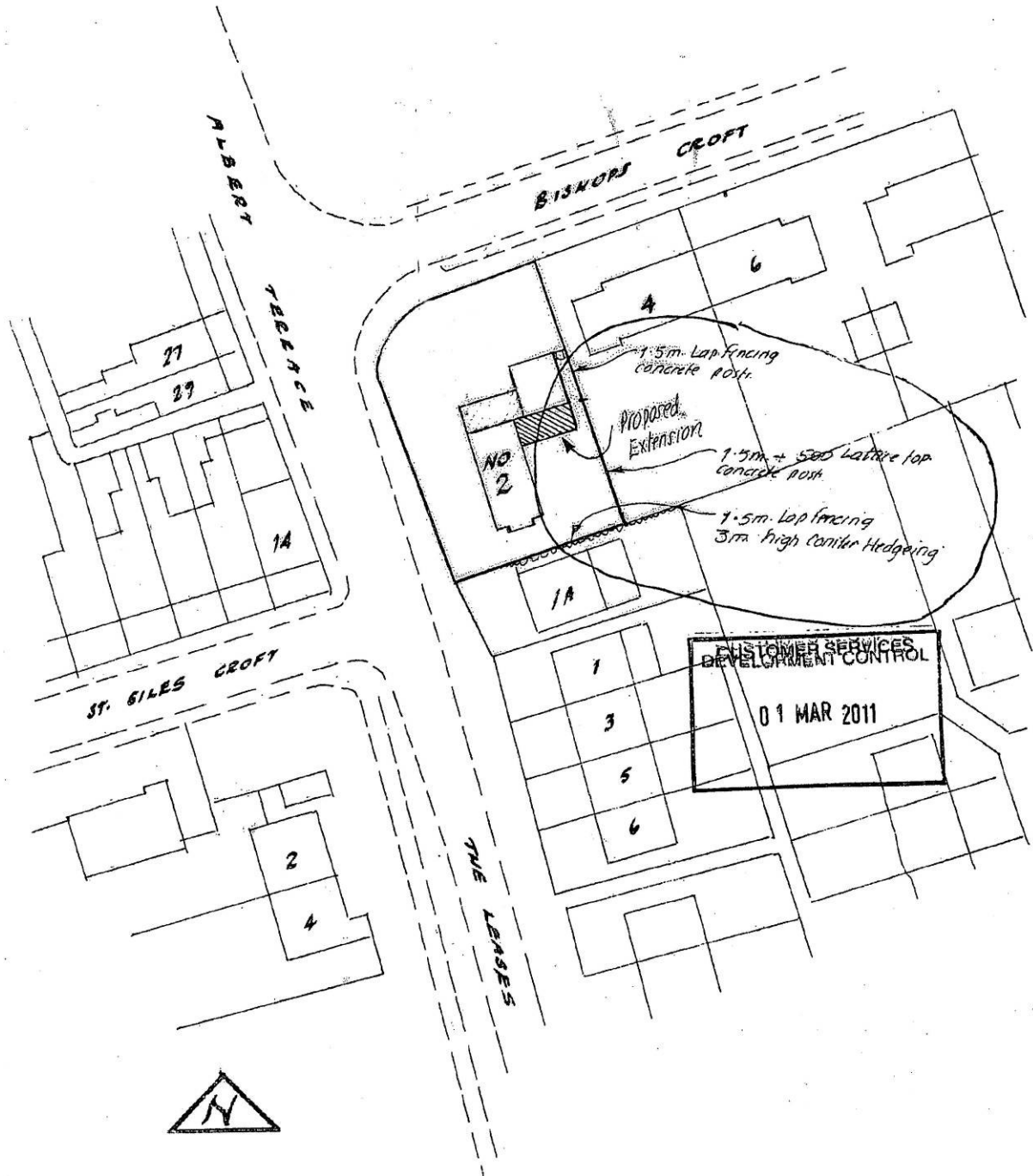


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION
(not to scale - plan supplied by Delwood Designs)