

CORONATION GARDEN,  
NORTH BAR WITHIN, BEVERLEY,  
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

Beverley Civic Society  
c/o Rosemary Major  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
CORONATION GARDEN, NORTH BAR WITHIN, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In January 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Rosemary Major, on behalf of Beverley Civic Society, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during limited groundworks associated with the refurbishment of an existing water feature in Coronation Garden, North Bar Within, Beverley East Yorkshire (NGR NGR TA0301 3981). The site work, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, was carried out on 27th March 2018.*

*The monitored groundworks comprised the excavation of a single L-shaped trench for a new water pipe, measuring 0.27m wide and 0.40m deep, and extending over a total distance of 9.20m. No archaeological features or natural deposits were encountered and no articulated human burials were disturbed by the works. The earliest exposed deposit, a silt clay over 0.20m thick, from which a small assemblage of disarticulated human and animal bone was recovered, probably represents the upper levels of the former burial ground which had been disturbed during the groundworks undertaken in 2005 as part of the construction of the existing sensory garden. All of the other deposits exposed by the trench were associated with modern surfaces, brick borders or flower beds within the sensory garden.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In January 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Rosemary Major, on behalf of Beverley Civic Society, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during limited groundworks associated with the refurbishment of an existing water feature in Coronation Garden, North Bar Within, Beverley East Yorkshire (NGR TA0301 3981). The site work, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, was carried out on 27th March 2018.

## **2 DIOCESAN FACULTY**

- 2.1 As Coronation Garden is a closed burial ground (see below), a faculty for the development was granted by the Diocese of York on 12th December 2017. The only condition related to archaeology, and it stated that:
- (1) Notice shall be given to an archaeologist within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
  - (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of any commencement of any excavations on the site;
  - (3) The Petitioners and their contractors shall cooperate with the archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work. This will include examination, recording and photographing;
  - (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies:-
    - (i) the Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book)
    - (ii) the Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records)
    - (iii) The Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers)
    - (iv) The local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not know, the archaeologist should obtain it from the local planning department).

## **3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation', which included general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2014), by English Heritage and the Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE 2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004) (see Appendix 2).
- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the refurbishment work, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and damaged by the scheme. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.
- 3.3 The watching brief was carried out on 27th March 2018. A single L-shaped trench for a new water pipe was cut using a concrete cutting saw, followed by hand excavation using a pick and trenching spade. The trench measured 0.27m wide and 0.40m deep, and extended over a total distance of 9.20m. The longer arm of the trench was excavated through the edge of an existing path while the shorter arm was dug inside an existing flower bed. The pipe bringing the water supply to the end of the shorter arm was already in place at the time of the watching brief. The drainage trench formed part of a wider scheme of work (see figure 3) but, as

this had the potential to disturbed archaeological remains, only this was subject to archaeological monitoring.

- 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 and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of five archaeological 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 marked on a general site plan at 1:50 scale, and a more detailed section of the excavated trench was made at 1:20 scale. A general digital photographic record was also made. A small assemblage of disarticulated human and animal bone was recovered, but this was re-deposited in the excavated trench prior to backfilling. Given the lack 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 CGS 18).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Coronation Garden lies on the west side of North Bar Within, just to the south of North Bar, in Beverley (see figure 1).
- 4.2 That part of the garden lying on the street frontage was formerly occupied by houses. The first reasonably detailed plan of Beverley, published by Hick in 1811, depicts a range of buildings extending all along the street frontage, extending south from North Bar and Bar House to the Tiger Lane road junction. Bar House (nos 65-67) was the town house of the Warton family of Beverley Parks in the 17th and early 18th century, although the property was altered and refaced by William Hawe in 1866. To the south of Bar House are five three-storey houses (nos 55 to 63) which form a 14-bay red brick terrace built for Charles Pelham, first Lord Yarborough, in c.1780, possibly to the designs of William Middleton (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 320). To the south of Coronation Garden, at the junction of North Bar Within and Tiger Lane, lies St Mary's Court (nos 49-51) which is the best surviving timber-framed building in the town; it is predominately of 15th century date although the façade has been much altered.
- 4.3 The houses which formerly occupied the frontage of the plot which was to become Coronation Garden are depicted on a watercolour currently held in the Beverley Art Gallery Collection. This painting, which is now reproduced on a notice board in the garden, shows a substantial 6-bay Georgian town house of two storeys, with dormer windows suggesting a third attic floor. Amongst its former owners was Mark Kirkby, a Hull merchant who lived there until 1748. By the 1820s the house belonged to the Constable family of Wassand, and was occupied by a relative, Peter Acklom. There was a coach house and stables to the rear, with access onto the Westwood. There was a smaller building between this large 6-bay house and what is now St Mary's Court. In the 1820s this house was owned by John Hunsley, a plumber and glazier (information from on-site notice board).
- 4.4 In about 1827 both houses were bought and demolished by Henry Ellison, who lived at St Mary's House, now St Mary's Manor (Allison 1989, 240). He sold the eastern two-thirds of the plot to St Mary's Church for use as a parish burial ground, and retained the western part as a private burial ground for his family and other prominent Beverley citizens. The site is marked as "New Burial Ground" on Wood's 1828 plan of Beverley, although it is depicted as rough ground suggesting

that burials had not yet commenced. However, the division between the public and Ellison's private ground is shown, as a dotted line, and there are two structures running into the western part of the public area from the adjoining plots to the south.

- 4.5 Burials in the public part of the site took place from 1829, and it was then subsequently closed in 1869, except for previously allocated plots. The area is marked as "St. Mary's Burial Ground (Disused)" on the detailed 1892 Ordnance Survey plan of the town (sheets 210/8/17-18) (see figure 2). The division between the public and private areas of the site is still shown, and the scale of the map is such that some of the planting is depicted. There is also a rectangular structure extending north into the private part of the site; this may simply be a sub-division of the burial ground or the remains of the larger structure shown on the earlier 1828 plan. The site is similarly depicted and named on the 1910 edition (sheet 210/8).
- 4.6 The public part of the burial ground was then sold to the Corporation of Beverley in 1955 and Coronation Garden was established to commemorate the 1953 coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (Allison 1989, 240). The east end of the garden, fronting onto North Bar Within, has ornamental cast-iron rails, gates and gatepiers dating to 1829 which were made at William Crosskill's newly established foundry in the town. The front wall, railings, gates and gatepiers are a Grade II Listed Building (National Heritage List for England 1309590).
- 4.7 Within the present public garden, the headstones have been cleared from their original positions and placed around the boundary walls. Further work was done in early 2005 when the existing sensory garden was created. However, the private part of the burial ground has been retained and is still administered by St Mary's Church, and is separated from the rest of the area by cast-iron railings.
- 4.8 A small-scale archaeological watching brief was carried out during the initial phases of the creation of the sensory garden in January 2005, to record seven gravestones prior to their relocation against the boundary walls. There was no requirement for an archaeological watching brief to be held during the limited groundworks associated with the creation of the garden, although the remains of four brick-built burial vaults were noted by EDAS and the project architects (Dennison 2006).

## **5 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF**

- 5.1 As noted above, the maximum depth of excavation along the 0.27m wide L-shaped trench was 0.40m. The shorter north-east/south-west aligned arm of the trench measured 2.60m long while the longer north-west/south-east trench measured 6.60m long (see figure 4).
- 5.2 Unsurprisingly, given the depth of excavation, natural deposits were not encountered during the groundworks. The earliest deposit encountered in the longer trench arm was a layer of firm, mid-brown, silt clay (103) over 0.20m thick, containing occasional small fragments of brick and chalk (see plate 1). A small assemblage of disarticulated human bone, animal bone and two oyster shells were noted in this deposit. The human bone comprised two fragments of cranium (skull), a metacarpal (finger bone), a rib, and fragments of a vertebra, humerus and possible femur, while the animal bone comprised a cattle phalange and four unidentifiable fragments from a large mammal, probably cattle or horse.

- 5.3 The south-eastern extent of the silt clay deposit (103) was overlain by a 0.14m thick deposit of compacted creamy-white coarse gravel hardcore bedding (101) for a red brick decorative border for the existing flowerbeds. This brick border had been removed prior to the start of the ground works to facilitate trench excavation. The north-western extent of the silt clay deposit (103), extending 2.00m out from the base of the existing water feature, was overlain by a 0.17m thick deposit of crushed grey tarmac hardcore (102), replacing the hardcore bedding (101). Over this was a layer of resin-bonded gravel (100), 0.10m thick, which also overlies the hardcore bedding (101) throughout the rest of the trench, to form the current ground surface.
- 5.4 The only deposit encountered within the shorter arm of the trench was a loose, dark brown, loamy garden soil (104) more than 0.40m thick forming an existing flowerbed (see plate 2). One sherd of 19th century Pearlware pottery and a fragment of vertebrae from a juvenile large mammal (cattle or horse) were recovered from this deposit.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 No archaeological features or natural deposits were encountered during the course of the monitoring, and no articulated human burials were disturbed by the works. The earliest exposed deposit, a silt clay over 0.20m thick (103), from which a small assemblage of disarticulated human and animal bone was recovered, probably represents the upper levels of the former burial ground which had been disturbed during the groundworks undertaken in 2005 as part of the construction of the existing sensory garden. All of the other deposits exposed by the trench were associated with modern surfaces, brick borders or flower beds within the sensory garden.

## 7 REFERENCES

### Primary Sources

- 1811 Hick's plan of Beverley
- 1828 Wood's plan of Beverley
- 1892 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map sheets 210/8/17-18
- 1910 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet 210/8

### Secondary Sources

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Guidance Note 1: Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*

Allison, K J 1989 "Churches". In Allison, K J (ed) *A History of the County of York East Riding Volume 6: The Borough and Liberties of Beverley*, 231-242

CIfA (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

Dennison, E 2006 *The Coronation Garden, North Bar Within, Beverley, East Yorkshire: Archaeological Recording* (unpublished EDAS report 2005.259.R01 for Lancaster Binnington Architects)

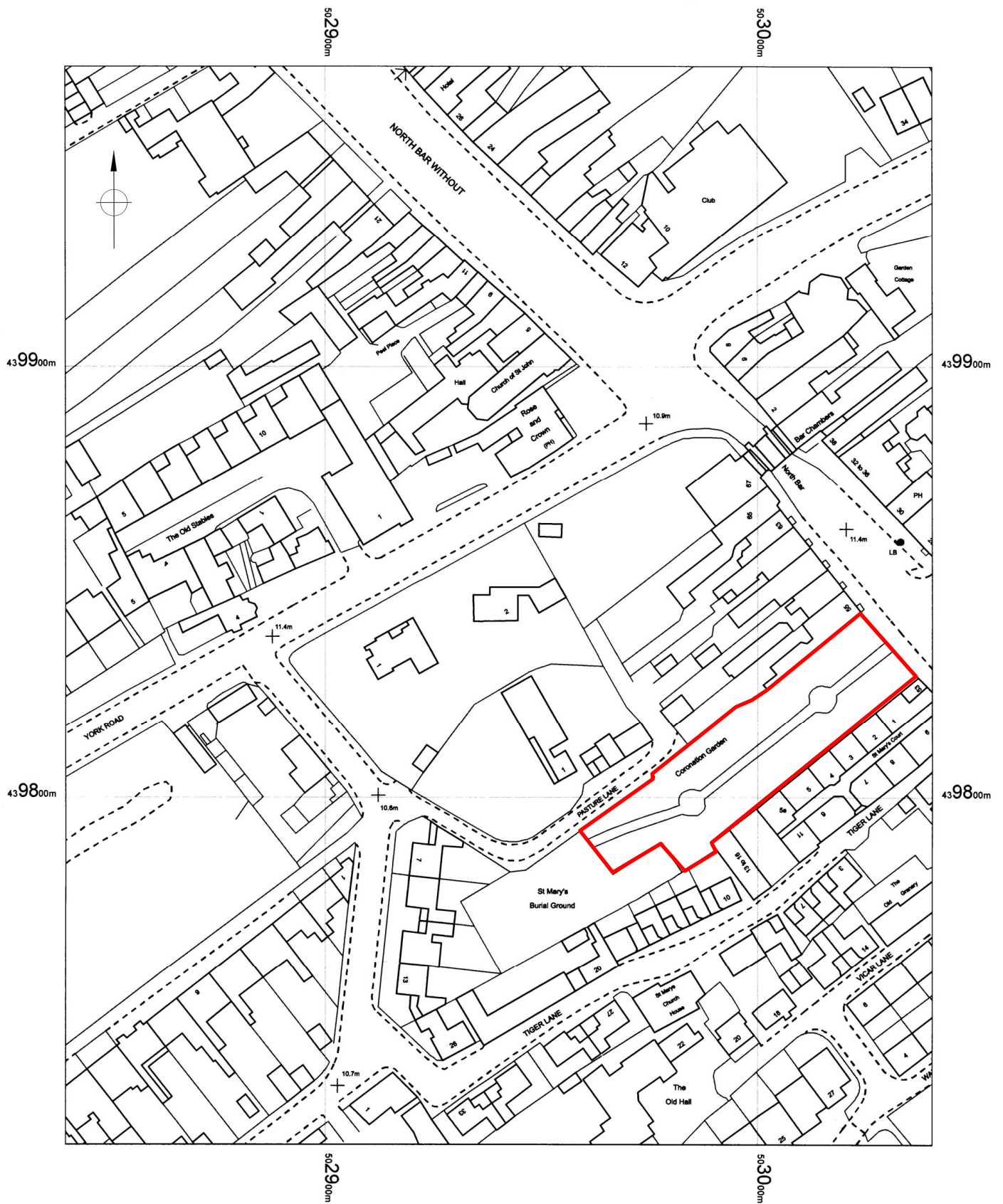


EH/CoE (English Heritage/Church of England) 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

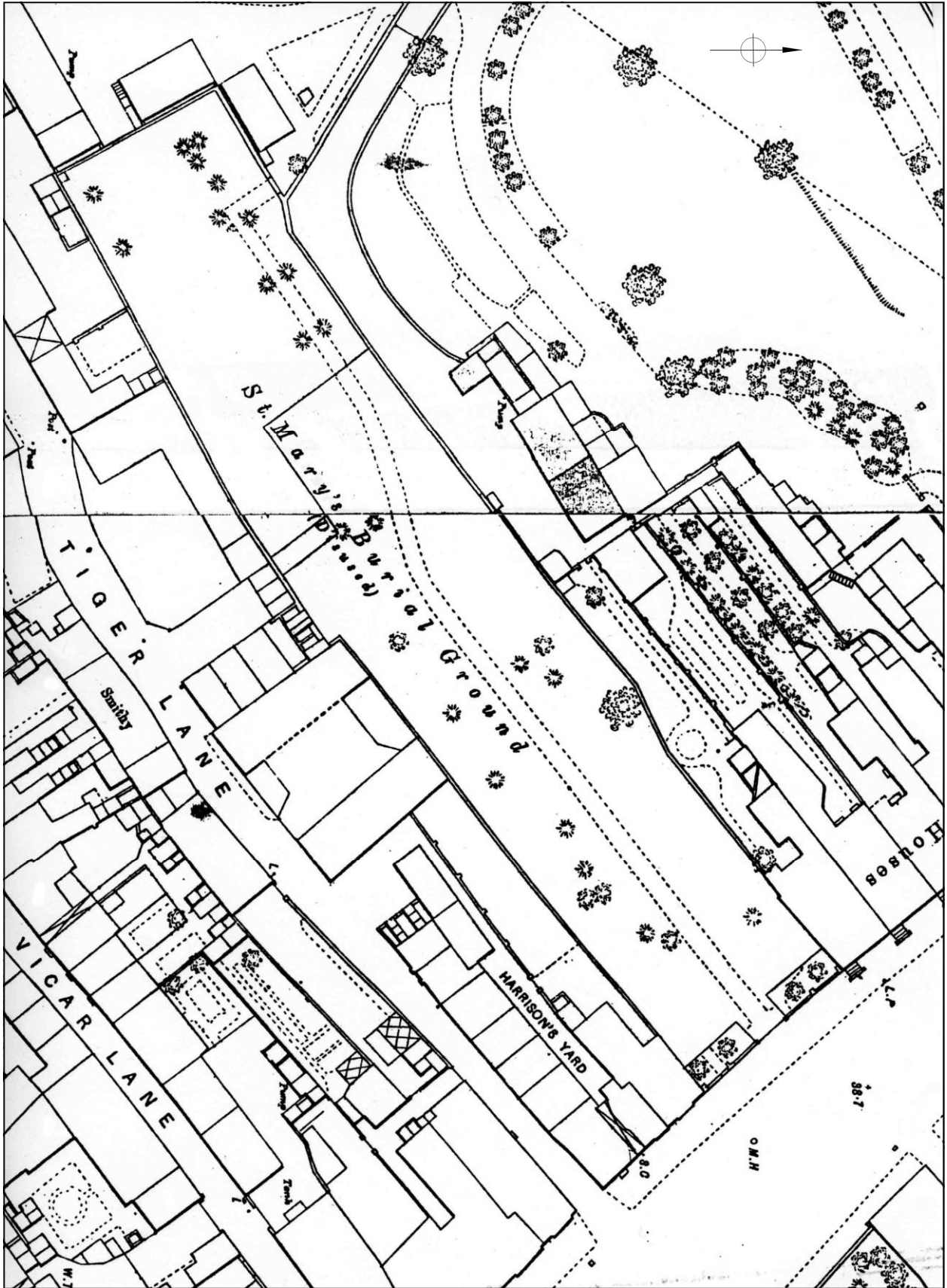
Pevsner, N & Neave, D 1995 *The Buildings of England: Yorkshire: York and the East Riding*

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by the Beverley Civic Society, through Rosemary Major, and the groundworks were undertaken by the Water Feature Company of Cottingham. EDAS would like to thank both organisations for their help and co-operation in carrying out the work. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Lisa Johnson for EDAS, and the final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.

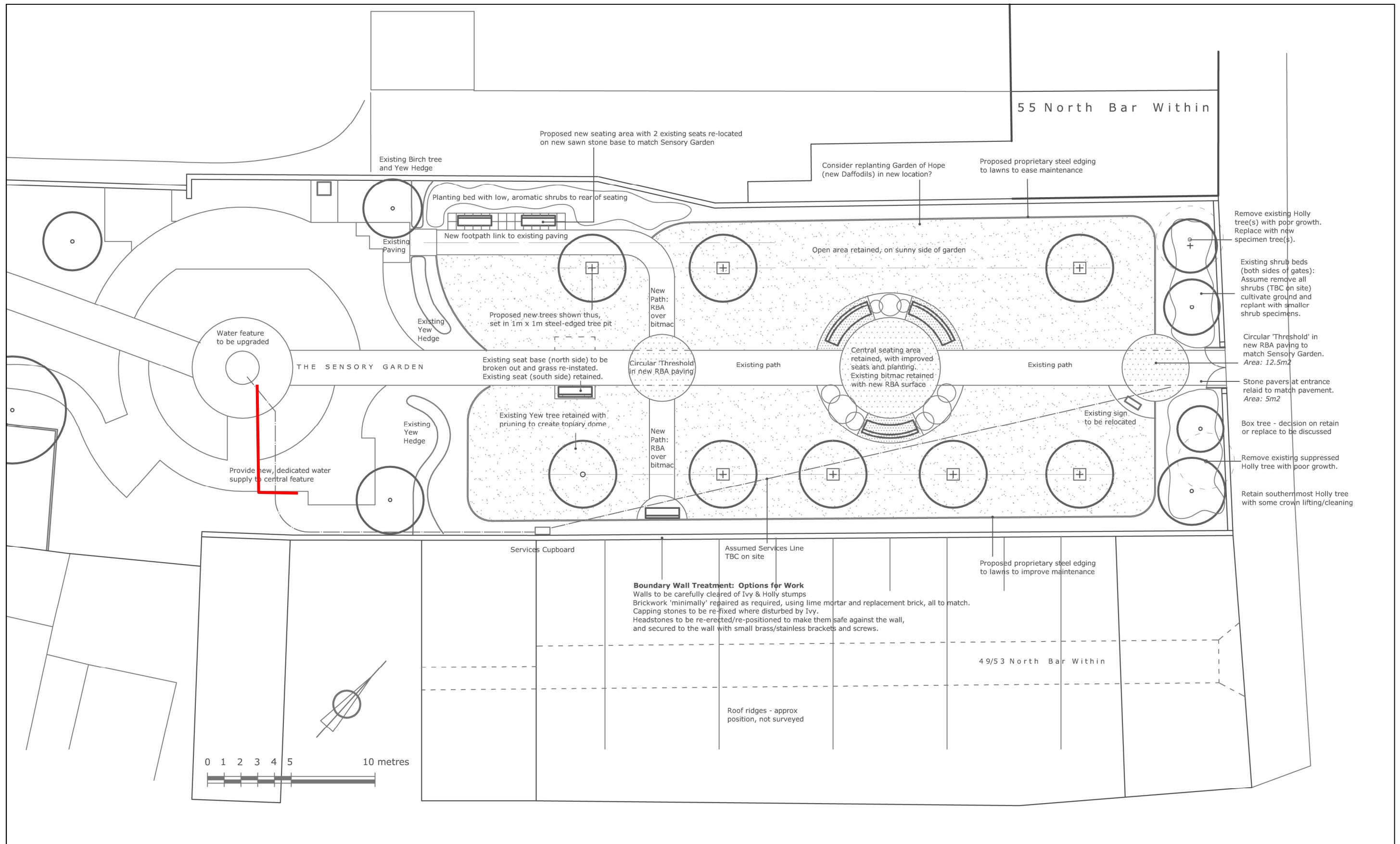


PROJECT	
CORONATION GARDEN, BEVERLEY	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	APR 2018
EDAS	FIGURE
	1



Source: Ordnance Survey 1892 1:500 map sheet 210/8/17-18.

PROJECT	
CORONATION GARDEN, BEVERLEY	
TITLE	
1892 MAP DEPICTION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	APR 2018
EDAS	FIGURE
	2

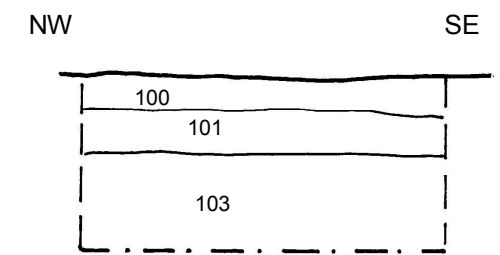
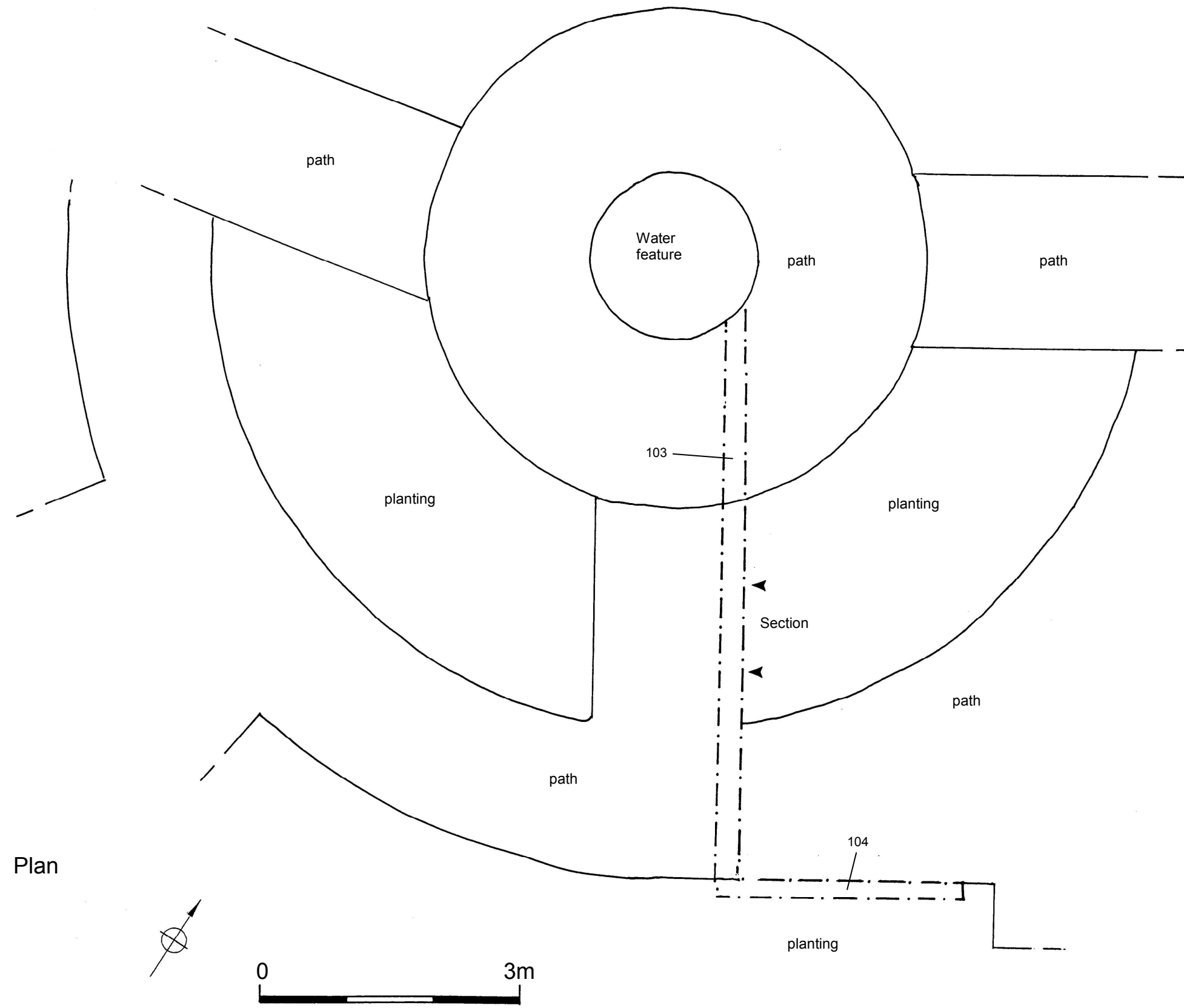


Alignment of monitored trench shown in red.

Plan provided by Beverley Civic Society.

PROJECT		CORONATION GARDEN, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		PROPOSED WORKS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	APR 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	3

PROJECT CORONATION GARDEN, BEVERLEY	
TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE APR 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 4



Typical section of main trench



Plan





Plate 1: General view of excavated longer trench arm, looking NW towards water feature.



Plate 2: General view of excavated shorter trench arm, looking SW.



APPENDIX 1  
LIST OF CONTEXTS

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
100	Resin-bonded gravel, 0.10m thick - existing path.	Main trench
101	Firm compacted creamy/white coarse gravel, up to 0.14m thick - compacted hardcore bedding for brick edging to path 100.	Main trench
102	Firm grey crushed tarmac, 0.17m thick - hardcore bedding.	Main trench NW end
103	Firm mid-brown silty clay, over 0.20m thick - made ground containing disarticulated human and animal bone, Occasional CBM and chalk inclusions, oyster shell.	Main trench SE part
104	Loose loamy dark brown garden soil, depth not established - flower bed containing modern pottery and animal bone.	Short trench



APPENDIX 2  
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

## **APPENDIX 2: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, THE CORONATION GARDEN, NORTH BAR WITHIN, BEVERLEY: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during limited groundworks associated with the upgrading of an existing water feature in the Coronation Garden, North Bar Within, Beverley East Yorkshire (NGR NGR TA0301 3981). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of the Beverley Civic Society.

#### **2 DIOCESAN FACULTY**

- 2.1 As the Coronation Gardens is a closed burial ground; see below), a faculty for this development was granted by the Diocese of York on 12th December 2017. The only condition relates to archaeology, and states that:
- (1) Notice shall be given to an archaeologist within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
  - (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of any commencement of any excavations on the site;
  - (3) The Petitioners and their contractors shall cooperate with the archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work. This will include examination, recording and photographing;
  - (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies:-
    - (i) the Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book)
    - (ii) the Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records)
    - (iii) The Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers)
    - (iv) The local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not know, the archaeologist should obtain it from the local planning department).

#### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 3.1 The two street frontage buildings at the east end of this plot of ground were bought and demolished by Henry Ellison in about 1827 (Allison 1989, 240). He sold the eastern two-thirds of the plot to St Mary's Church for use as a parish burial ground, and retained the western part as a private burial ground for his family and other prominent Beverley citizens. The site is marked as "New Burial Ground" on Wood's 1828 plan of Beverley, although it is depicted as rough ground suggesting that burials had not yet commenced. However, the division between the public and Ellison's private ground is shown, as a dotted line, and there are two structures running into the western part of the public area from the adjoining plots to the south.
- 3.2 Burials in the public part of the site took place from 1829, and it was then subsequently closed in 1869, except for existing plots. The area is marked as "St. Mary's Burial Ground (Disused)" on the detailed 1892 Ordnance Survey plan of the town (sheets 210/8/17-18). The division between the public and private areas of the site is still shown, and the scale of the map is such that some of the planting is depicted. There is also a rectangular structure extending north into the private part of the site; this may simply be a sub-division of the burial ground or the remains of the larger structure shown on the earlier 1828 plan. The site is similarly depicted and named on the 1910 edition Ordnance Survey map (sheet 210/8).
- 3.3 The public part of the burial ground was then sold to the Corporation of Beverley in 1955 and the Coronation Garden was established to commemorate the 1953

coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (Allison 1989, 240). The east end of the garden, fronting onto North Bar Within, has ornamental cast-iron rails, gates and gate piers dating to 1829 which were made at William Crosskill's newly established foundry in the town. The front wall, railings, gates and gatepiers are a Grade II Listed Building (English Heritage IOE 167338).

- 3.4 Within the present public garden, the headstones have been cleared from their original positions and placed around the boundary walls, as part of works to create a sensory garden in 2005. However, the private part of the burial ground has been retained and is still administered by St Mary's Church, and is separated from the rest of the area by cast-iron railings.

## **4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 4.1 The proposed works involve the upgrading of the existing sensory garden, to provide new seats and new tree planting, as well as the replacement of some of the existing path surfaces (see attached figure). As part of the works to upgrade the existing water feature towards the west end of the plot, a trench for a new service pipe will be laid for a distance of c.10m. This trench will be up to 750mm deep and 400mm wide, and this below-ground excavation that is required to be monitored.

## **5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

### **Aims of the Project**

- 5.1 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, and any human burials, which might be affected by the proposed excavations.

### **On-site Fieldwork**

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this Written Scheme of Investigation. Additional guidance is published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 5.3 The proposed water drain trench will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as it is being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If a mechanical excavator is to be used, it should be fitted with toothless buckets.
- 5.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly 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. Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 5.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. A general site plan of the area of the excavations will be produced at 1:50 scale, as well as larger scale hand-drawn plans of any exposed archaeological features at 1:20 scale, as appropriate. Trench sections, sections of linear and discrete features, and human burials will be drawn at 1:10 scale as appropriate. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.

- 5.6 Any small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.7 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. A full digital photographic record will also be kept.
- 5.8 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 5.9 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 client and the local archaeological curators. 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.
- 5.10 If articulated human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be screened from view and recorded. If the remains are likely to be disturbed by the works, the remains will be carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials should not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.
- 5.11 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 client in advance of the project commencing.

## **Reporting**

### *Project archive*

- 5.12 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, 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.

- 5.13 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance and the requirements of the recipient museum (East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service). The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive. 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 also be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed 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.
- 5.14 Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, the site archive will be deposited with any finds with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service.

#### *Reporting*

- 5.15 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by English Heritage (1991); if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.
- 5.16 Within four weeks of the completion of the site work, a report on the site investigations will be produced. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
  - Site code/project number;
  - Dates for fieldwork visits;
  - National grid reference;
  - A location plan, with scale;
  - 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 archaeological investigations, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
  - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 5.17 Four copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the Humber Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

#### **Other Considerations**

##### *Attendance*

- 5.18 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 EDAS 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 EDAS at all reasonable times.

##### *Health and Safety*

- 5.19 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be

made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the Main Contractor. The proposed nature of the works means that a formal Risk Assessment is not required.

- 5.20 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

*Insurance*

- 5.21 The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (expected to be £5,000,000).

## **6 REFERENCES**

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 Guidance Note 1: Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards

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ClfA (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

EH/CoE (English Heritage/Church of England) 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

Ed Dennison, EDAS  
February 2018