

ERECTION OF A SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION,
11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY,
EAST YORKSHIRE HU17 8JU

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

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Author: Ed Dennison & Jim Fraser

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Miss C L Allan
11 Albert Terrace
Beverley
East Yorkshire
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Richard Watts of Ingleby and Hobson (architects), on behalf of their client, Miss C L Allan, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension to the rear of 11 Albert Terrace, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 8JU (NGR TA 03038 39424).

The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 7th January 2019 (application DC/18/03663/PLF/EASTSE). A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced by EDAS, and the archaeological monitoring was undertaken between 25th July and 6th August 2019.

The groundworks involved the excavation of two foundation trenches along the north and west sides of the new extension, together with some limited internal clearance. The depth of the trenches (up to 0.48m deep) meant that natural deposits were not encountered. The earliest deposits were two presumed medieval ground-raising/consolidation layers seen in the bottom of the trenches. Above these were the structural remains of two separate wall foundations. One, aligned north-south, was 0.75m wide and constructed of mortared re-used masonry, while the other was 1.50m wide and lay at right angles to it, built of roughly hewn but mortared chalk and limestone blocks. A deposit of roughly hewn limestone and chalk fragments between the two walls is likely to be the remains of a surface, or possibly demolition rubble. No dating evidence was recovered from these features, although comparison with other similar finds from adjacent areas suggests that the masonry dates to the 13th to 15th/16th centuries. The remains are likely to be associated with the former Franciscan friary which lay in this part of Beverley, although the limited nature of the groundworks means that it was not possible to establish any firm relationship between the two exposed wall foundations, nor to see how they might relate to other structural remains seen in adjacent properties.

The rest of the features identified on the site all date from the 19th century onwards, and included the original lower courses of the existing boundary walls, a brick surface and several drains; two of the drains had been constructed using inverted 19th/early 20th century land drains capped with 18th/early 19th century bricks. More modern features included recent walls and salt-glazed drains and inspection chambers.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Richard Watts of Ingleby and Hobson (architects), on behalf of their client, Miss C L Allan, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension to the rear of 11 Albert Terrace, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 8JU (NGR TA 03038 39424).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 7th January 2019 (application DC/18/03663/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". This pre-commencement condition was imposed in accordance with policy ENV3 of the East Riding Local Plan and guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (section 16), in order to ensure that adequate recording and mitigation measures could be identified and incorporated into the scheme, because the application site lies within the precinct of the town's first Franciscan Friary.
- 1.3 A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 3). This was submitted to East Riding of Yorkshire Council by the project architects on 18th May 2019 but (at the time of writing this report - November 2019) has not yet been formally approved by the Council.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies towards the centre of Albert Terrace in Beverley, East Yorkshire (see figure 1). No. 11 represents one of a series of terraced houses on the street frontage, with a garden to the rear; there is also a rear pedestrian access approached by an adjacent side path to the north (see figure 2). The houses forming Albert Terrace were constructed in the early-mid 19th century in a number of phases probably from the 1840s onwards, and that part of the terrace containing no. 11 is depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1853 onwards. No. 11 Albert Terrace is not a Listed Building, but it does lie within the Beverley Town Conservation Area.

3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological investigations were defined by the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2014) was also taken into account.
- 3.2 The development proposals initially involved the demolition of a single-storey outbuilding, which was done prior to archaeologists being on site (see plate 1). The new single storey extension was to be constructed across the full width of the plot (3.4m) to the rear of the house, partly over the demolished outbuilding although the earlier north wall was to form part of the new build.
- 3.3 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken between 25th July and 6th August 2019. The foundation trenches for the new extension were excavated by hand

using picks, trenching spades and a jack-hammer. The first trench (Trench 1) was partially excavated along the western side of the extension footprint, but work was subsequently halted due to concerns over the stability of the earlier northern boundary wall; this was subsequently demolished and the ground level across the footprint of the proposed extension was reduced (Trench 2). After the complete excavation of Trench 1, across the full width of the plot, a further foundation trench (Trench 3) was excavated along the north side of the building footprint, and a drain was removed (Trench 4) from the west side edge of Trench 1. The two foundation trenches (Trenches 1 and 3) were between 0.60m-0.80m wide, up to 5.50m long and up to 0.48m deep. Within this area, the footprint of the proposed extension (Trench 2) measured 5.50m long (east-west) by 3.60m wide (north-south). The smaller trench (Trench 4) measured 1.56m long (east-west) by 0.75m wide (north-south). The distribution of trenches within the development site is indicated on figure 6, plan 2.

- 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, based on the trench in which they lay. A total of 53 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 excavated groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:50 scale (based on a plan provided by the project architects), and appropriate sections and more detailed plans were produced at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. All sections and plans include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum; a temporary bench mark was established on site (13.56m AOD) levelled from a permanent benchmark on no. 21 Wood Lane (TA0307 3967 - 12.387m). A general digital photographic record was also made. The excavated material was visually checked for archaeological finds where possible.
- 3.5 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the investigations, comprising 21 sherds of pottery, four fragments of stone building material, eight fragments of ceramic building material, 14 fragments of animal bone, one shell, one whetstone and three iron artefacts; these were examined and reported on by Sophie Tibbles and Peter Didsbury (see Appendix 2). None of the finds were required by the site owner. The specialist report recommended that two of the stone fragments should be retained, but there was insufficient storage space in the East Riding Museum (Dr David Marchant, Museums Registrar, *pers. comm.*). Therefore, 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 ATB 19).

4 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's defences began in the 12th century, and at this point would have comprised a very broad ditch, with a bank along its inner (east) side, topped by a timber palisade; sections across parts of the ditch elsewhere in the town 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 occasion, and it remained 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 1853 map (sheet 3) as a water-filled ditch c.5m-7m wide with an internal bank, and it remained as an open ditch until at least 1892. The alignment

of the town ditch past the current development site is shown as a dashed line on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1892 (see figure 5) and 1911.

- 4.2 Another major archaeological complex which lies within the vicinity of the development site is the earlier of two Franciscan friaries which were both established on the western edge of Beverley. The first friary was founded in the mid 13th century, before 1267, and was occupied until the mid 14th century (Allison 1989, 181-182). There were some 32-38 friars based at the site, and they were known as grey friars because of the colour of their robes. They were generally popular within the town, as they worked amongst the people and helped the old and poor. Many people of all classes left the Franciscans money in their wills, and many asked to be buried in the friary churches, cloisters or cemeteries. Beverley butchers were particularly attached to the Order, and the friary church also had a Guild of St Helen, who offered 'feasts' of bread, cheese and ale (Barbara English, *pers. comm.*). After about a hundred years or so, the Order relocated to another site in the Keldgate/Sloe Lane area, a site which had been given to them by the Hotham family of Scarborough and later South Dalton (Miller *et al* 1982, 51-52).
- 4.3 In 1843, several human burials and stonework were unearthed towards the north end of Albert Terrace (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 friary and its church (George 2003).
- 4.4 Although it is likely that the original friary buildings lay to the west of Albert Terrace, it is thought possible that some features or deposits associated with the monastic precinct might extend as far east as the current development site. Within the site as a whole, the 1853 Ordnance Survey map marks 'Part of a column found here', 'Foundations discovered in 1845', 'Human skeletons found here', 'Stone coffin found here' and 'Pavement found here' (see figure 4). Close to modern houses built adjoining Albert Terrace and near the Foundation School (now the Old Fire Station medical centre), the east wall of possibly St Giles's Chapel, fragments of the east window and pieces of tessellated pavement were uncovered; a stone coffin was also found a few yards further to the north (Miller *et al* 1982, 51-52). Other foundations have been revealed in the same general area in recent years, and large numbers of human bones were unearthed in the garden of no. 29 Albert Terrace (Miller *et al* 1982, 56).
- 4.5 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 south-east of the current development site. This revealed what appeared to be the upper part of the east side of the medieval town ditch which 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 (Dennison & Dennett 2004). Another EDAS watching brief carried out in 2007 to the south-east of the current site, at no. 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 was noted (Dennison 2007). However, nothing of archaeological interest was recorded in another EDAS watching brief undertaken in May 2011 during the construction of an extension at no. 2 Bishops Croft (Dennison & Dennett 2011). A further archaeological watching brief undertaken to the rear of 25 Albert Terrace in May 2012 revealed mainly 19th-20th century material, as well as some 11th-12th century pottery fragments from an earlier clay layer, although these may not be *in situ* (Jobling 2012).

- 4.6 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to the rear of no. 22 Albert Terrace in March 2013. This revealed a north-south aligned, 0.75m wide, wall foundation over 4.30m long, built on top of a firm yellow-brown clay, which continued beyond the north and south sides of the site. The foundation seemed to represent the west side of a building and it varied in construction, utilising squared limestone blocks and re-used dressed masonry at the south end and more roughly hewn chalk with occasional squared limestone blocks at the north end. A ground consolidation deposit of chalk and mortar, and levelling deposits of clay, laid down in preparation for a fragmented chalk and mortar surface, were exposed in section within the former building, whilst a series of dumps on the west side raised the adjacent ground level by at least 0.70m. Although only one sherd of 14th-16th century pottery was recovered from the foundation and two from the associated ground-raising dumps to the west (dated to the late 13th-early 14th and 14th-16th centuries respectively), they would tentatively suggest a 14th century or slightly later date for the construction of this building. It seems likely that this building was associated with the adjacent monastic precinct (Dennison & Coates 2014).
- 4.7 Other investigations were undertaken at 'Low Friars', to the immediate west of the proposed development site, in 2012 and 2013 (Adamson 2012). The remains of part of a substantial 1.4m wide wall foundation were revealed, together with narrower perpendicular walls, representing internal divisions of a large building; the other main wall was represented by a robber trench. Internal surfaces and adjacent yard surfaces were also seen. Dating evidence suggested that the structures were of 14th century date. A further, more intensive, phase of work was undertaken at 'Low Friars' in September-October 2015 and January-February 2017 (George 2018). The earliest phase of activity was represented by ground-raising dumps of re-deposited clay laid down for the construction of a number of substantial buildings in the 13th century. These parallel and perpendicular chalk rubble wall foundations, all of which had been subsequently robbed out to a greater or lesser degree, enclosed the central area of the site; these remains may possibly represent part of the claustral range of the Franciscan friary. Within the central area were a number of well-ordered rows of medieval Christian human burials, all aligned east-west. Masonry and decorated glazed floor tiles were recovered from the post-building demolition deposits, indicating that some of the buildings had been constructed in the 14th century. Pottery and other remains suggested that the buildings were being dismantled and the foundations robbed towards the mid 16th century.
- 4.8 Hicks 1811 map of Beverley shows that the road which was to become Albert Terrace was already in place, although there were no houses along either street frontage at that time (see figure 3 top). Virtually the same is depicted on Wood's 1828 map, although there is a single structure on the east side just to the north of where no. 11 would be built (see figure 3 bottom). However, the Ordnance Survey 1853 map (sheet 3) shows that the west side of the street had been developed, with the northern and southern parts of the terrace (corresponding to nos 1 to 5 and nos 10 to 23) having been built by this time (see figure 4). On this map, no. 11 is depicted as a rectangular structure with a small three-cell outbuilding attached to the north side of the rear, together with a small open space on the west side of this; the rear access has also been established. The house and rear plot are similarly depicted in 1892 (1:500 scale, sheet 210/8/23), although by this date nos 6 to 9 had also been constructed (see figure 5). On these historic maps, Albert Terrace is named as Slut Well Lane, but this was changed on the 8th June 1898 after complaints from the residents - the new name was applied in honour of Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria (Sherwood 2002, 6).

5 RESULTS FROM THE INVESTIGATIONS

Medieval Deposits

- 5.1 Figure 6 presents the various plans and sections that were recorded during the monitoring work.
- 5.2 Natural deposits were not encountered during the course of the site work. The earliest deposit exposed by the foundations was a ground-raising/consolidation deposit of firm pale yellow-brown clay with small amounts of chalk flecks (109/319) seen in Trenches 1 and 3, encountered 0.48m below ground level (BGL) (between 12.97m-12.98m AOD) (see plans 4 and 5). No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit. At the junction of Trenches 1 and 3, the north-western extent of the ground-raising/consolidation deposit (109/319) had been overlain by a 0.10m thick ground consolidation deposit of fragmented chalk (114) (see section 3).
- 5.3 Built on this consolidation deposit (114) was a 1.50m wide, roughly south-west/north east aligned wall foundation (113/303/314/315), constructed of roughly hewn chalk and limestone blocks measuring up to 0.40m long by 0.15m thick, bonded with a sandy mortar (304) (see plans 3 and 7, and sections 3 and 5). This foundation/wall, the top of which was encountered 0.25m BGL (13.20m AOD), was up to two courses (0.25m) high and extended 0.70m into the trench before terminating (see plate 2). No evidence for any construction cuts was exposed. The foundation had to be removed to allow construction to proceed (see plate 6).
- 5.4 Towards the eastern end of Trench 3, a further wall foundation (305) over 0.75m wide and up to three courses high (c.0.40m) was exposed running north-west/south-east parallel to the larger foundation (113/303/314/315), which continued beyond the south and north edges of the trench (see plans 3 and 4). This second wall foundation (305) had been constructed of re-used masonry, including several dressed ashlar blocks measuring up to 450mm x 300mm x 200mm in size, bonded with a pale brown sandy mortar, the top of which was encountered 0.13m BGL (13.32m AOD); its full extent was not revealed although it was at least 0.75m wide, and it continued below the bottom of the trench (see plate 3). No evidence of any construction cuts was exposed. As the foundation (305) had to be removed for construction (see plate 6), three samples of the stonework were lifted and retained for further assessment (M1-M3); they displayed neatly squared faces, with fine claw-chisel, bolster/chisel tooling and coarse bolster/chisel tooling, suggesting a broad 13th to 15th/16th century date, while a very pale brown sandy mortar over all broken faces and surfaces indicated that the stone was reused (see Appendix 2 and plate 11).
- 5.5 A 1.90m long deposit of roughly hewn limestone and chalk fragments (307/309) extended across the area between the two wall foundations, with the larger stone fragments appearing more prevalent toward the top of the deposit (see plate 4). This deposit may have represented the remains of a possible surface between the two wall alignments, or perhaps rubble core or infill from another demolished foundation or wall.
- 5.6 Ground-raising deposits of a firm pale yellow-brown clay (122/402 and 306), up to 0.40m thick, abutted the south side of the main foundation (113/303/314/315) and the east side of the secondary foundation (305) (see plans 3 and 4, and section 4). A fragment of medieval roof tile was recovered from the Trench 4 deposit (402).

Post Medieval - 19th Century?

- 5.7 After the earlier structure or feature defined by the two substantial wall alignments had gone out of use and been demolished, and the building material removed and presumably salvaged, its eastern foundation wall (305) and the internal deposit or surface (307/309) were overlain by a deposit of loose fragmented chalk up to 0.13m thick (301/308) (see plan 3 and plate 5). The main wall foundation (113/303/314/315) was also overlain by a ground-raising deposit of loose grey-brown clay silt (313) up to 0.13m thick (see section 5).

19th Century

- 5.8 At the junction of Trenches 1 and 3, the firm pale yellow-brown clay ground-raising deposit (122/402) was overlain by a loose brown sand clay (112), c.0.13m thick, interpreted as a levelling deposit. This was in turn was partially overlain by a thin layer of very loose yellow sand (111), up to 0.06m thick. Both deposits acted as a bedding layer for a roughly 1.10m wide brick surface (105) encountered 0.14m BGL (13.31m AOD) (see section 3). This surface comprised partially worn bricks laid stretcher-on-bed, incorporating a flattened rounded-edged coping brick along the southern edge, with a brick-on-edge surround on its eastern side (see plan 6 and plate 7). The full extent of the surface (105) was not exposed, but it appeared to continue west beyond the limits of the excavation.
- 5.9 In Trench 1, to the south of the brick surface (105), an east-west aligned drain (110) was noted; this had been constructed using inverted 19th/early 20th century land drains capped with 18th/early 19th century bricks, and it truncated the earlier ground-raising deposit (122) (see plan 6 and plate 9). A similarly constructed drain (311) was exposed in the northern section of Trench 3, running along the line of the northern property boundary, and visible only in section (see section 5). This drain had been cut into a ground-raising deposit (312), 0.24m thick and composed of loose black clay silt with some small chalk fragments.
- 5.10 The lower courses of the foundations (108) for the original southern boundary wall of the property were exposed at the south end of Trench 1, built on a ground-raising/consolidation deposit of soft brown clay (115), 0.18m thick and containing inclusions of fragmented ceramic building material and chalk (see section 2). The foundation (108) comprised four courses of brick, with the lowest course laid end-on and stepped out slightly from the wall face above.

20th Century

- 5.11 A ground-raising or consolidation deposit (107) in the south end of Trench 1, comprising loose dark brown clayey silt and up to 0.08m thick, appeared to extend over the remains of the foundation of the original southern boundary wall (108) (see section 2). This deposit was subsequently overlain by a 0.15m thick concrete foundation (106) for a new brick extension (103) of the neighbouring property (no. 12), against which abutted a deposit of garden soil (120).
- 5.12 The upper eight courses of the northern boundary wall appeared to have been a later addition which was built at the same time as, and connected to, the former extension. As part of its construction, a possible former access between the rear of the properties was infilled by eight courses of un-bonded brick (104) and a wooden lintel, above which the new coursing of the boundary wall was built to current height (see section 1 and plate 7).

- 5.13 The concrete floor of the former, now demolished, extension had been set on a ground-raising or consolidation mixed deposit of a grey-brown clay sand and hardcore (202/318), from which 19th-early 20th century pottery, two sherds of residual medieval pottery, a fragment of post-medieval brick, an oyster shell, and a small assemblage of animal bone were recovered (see plans 1 and 2).
- 5.14 To the south and west of the former extension, the earlier firm pale yellow-brown clay ground-raising deposit (122) was overlain by a further ground-raising or consolidation deposit (101/102/123/201/401) for the former concrete yard of the property (see plan 2 and section 4). An assemblage of 19th-20th century pottery, medieval roof tile, animal bone, early modern ironwork, and a post-medieval whetstone were recovered from part of this deposit (101/102). This ground-raising or consolidation deposit formed the current ground surface and was encountered at 13.43m-13.45m AOD.
- 5.15 The ground-raising or consolidation deposits for the former yard surface in Trenches 1 and 4 were truncated by an east-west aligned trench [117/403] containing a salt-glazed drain (118/404) and its associated back-fill (119/405) (see plate 8). In the base of the trench, and only visible in section, was a 0.08m thick and 0.33m long fragment of roughly hewn limestone (121) (see plan 5 and section 4). A section of an *ex situ* medieval chamfered stone mullion and two sherds of 19th-20th century pottery were recovered from the trench back-fill in Trench 1 (119). The mullion (sample M4) was of very good quality, with an internal and external chamfer and central vertical grooves for glazing bars (see plate 12). All the original faces were dressed with very fine claw-chisel tooling, although the top and bottom faces were broken/damaged in antiquity. Comparison with other examples from the area suggests a 14th to 16th century date (see Appendix 2). A deposit of fragmented chalk and occasional limestone (116), 0.36m thick and associated with the backfill around a previously removed brick inspection chamber for a drain adjacent to the previously mentioned salt-glazed drain (118/404), was exposed in the south end of Trench 1 (see section 4).
- 5.16 The eastern end of the earlier drain (311) seen in Trench 3 had also been truncated by a construction cut [316] for a brick inspection chamber (302) in the neighbouring property to the north (no. 10). This inspection chamber contained a salt-glazed drain and a black silt fill (317), and had been overlain by a bedding layer of sand (310) for the neighbouring paved yard (see section 5). The bedding layer of sand (310) was encountered at 13.70m AOD.

6 DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The foundations for the new development were not sufficiently deep to encounter natural deposits.

Medieval

- 6.2 The earliest deposit exposed by the works was a clay ground-raising/consolidation deposit (109/319) seen in Trenches 1 and 3, and encountered 0.48m below ground level (BGL) (between 12.97m-12.98m AOD). The north-western extent of this had been overlain by another ground-raising/consolidation deposit of fragmented chalk (114), 0.10m thick.
- 6.3 On top of this deposit (114) were the structural remains of two foundation or wall alignments. One, aligned north-west/south-east (305), was seen in the eastern part of Trench 3 - it was at least 0.75m wide and remained some three courses

high (c.0.40m), constructed of mortared re-used masonry. The other, in the west end of Trench 3 (113/303/314/315), lay at right angles to it, and was 1.50m wide and up to 0.25m high, constructed of roughly hewn but mortared chalk and limestone blocks. A further deposit of roughly hewn limestone and chalk fragments (307/309) lying between the two foundations or walls is most likely to have represented the remains of a surface, although it is also possible that it was the rubble core or infill of another demolished wall, perhaps even the upper courses of wall 113/303/314/315. No dating evidence was recovered from these wall lines or surfaces, and no evidence for any construction cuts was exposed.

- 6.4 The foundations or wall alignments appeared similar, both in terms of construction and fabric, to that of a north-south aligned wall foundation encountered during monitoring to the south at no. 22 Albert Terrace (Dennison & Coates 2014). A broad date range between the 13th century (as indicated by the claw-chisel tooling) and 15th/16th centuries can be given for the masonry - the walls or foundations lay on a similar alignment to other structural remains encountered during an evaluation within the former monastic precinct to the immediate west, and which were considered to be of 14th century date or later (Adamson 2012), and also other 13th-14th century wall alignments recorded at no. 3 (George 2003). The re-use of early medieval stonework within later medieval buildings is commonplace and evidence of this has been recorded in the immediate area of the current development. Unfortunately, the limited nature of the excavations in no. 11 meant that it was not possible to establish any relationship between the two exposed wall foundations, or to see how they might relate to other structural remains identified by other previous investigations in the vicinity. However, they are all likely to be associated with the former Franciscan friary and its precinct which existed in this area from the mid 13th century until the mid 14th century, or its immediate after-use.

Post Medieval: 19th and 20th century

- 6.5 Structures associated with the 19th century property at no. 11 comprised the lower parts of the northern boundary wall (104), the lower part of the southern boundary wall (108), and a brick surface (105) and two drains (110 and 311). The drain in Trench 1 (110) was of interest in that it was constructed using inverted 19th/early 20th century land drains capped with 18th/early 19th century bricks, and a similarly-constructed drain (311) was noted in section in Trench 3. The well-worn brick surface (105) had been carefully laid, and it was either originally associated with a previous extension or close to it.
- 6.6 Piecemeal developments on the plot in the 20th century involved the construction of the former extension, the raising of the northern property boundary wall to its current height which incorporated the infilling of a possible doorway between the rear of no. 11 and no 10, the construction of the neighbouring extension to the south, and installation of a number of salt-glazed drains and inspection chambers.

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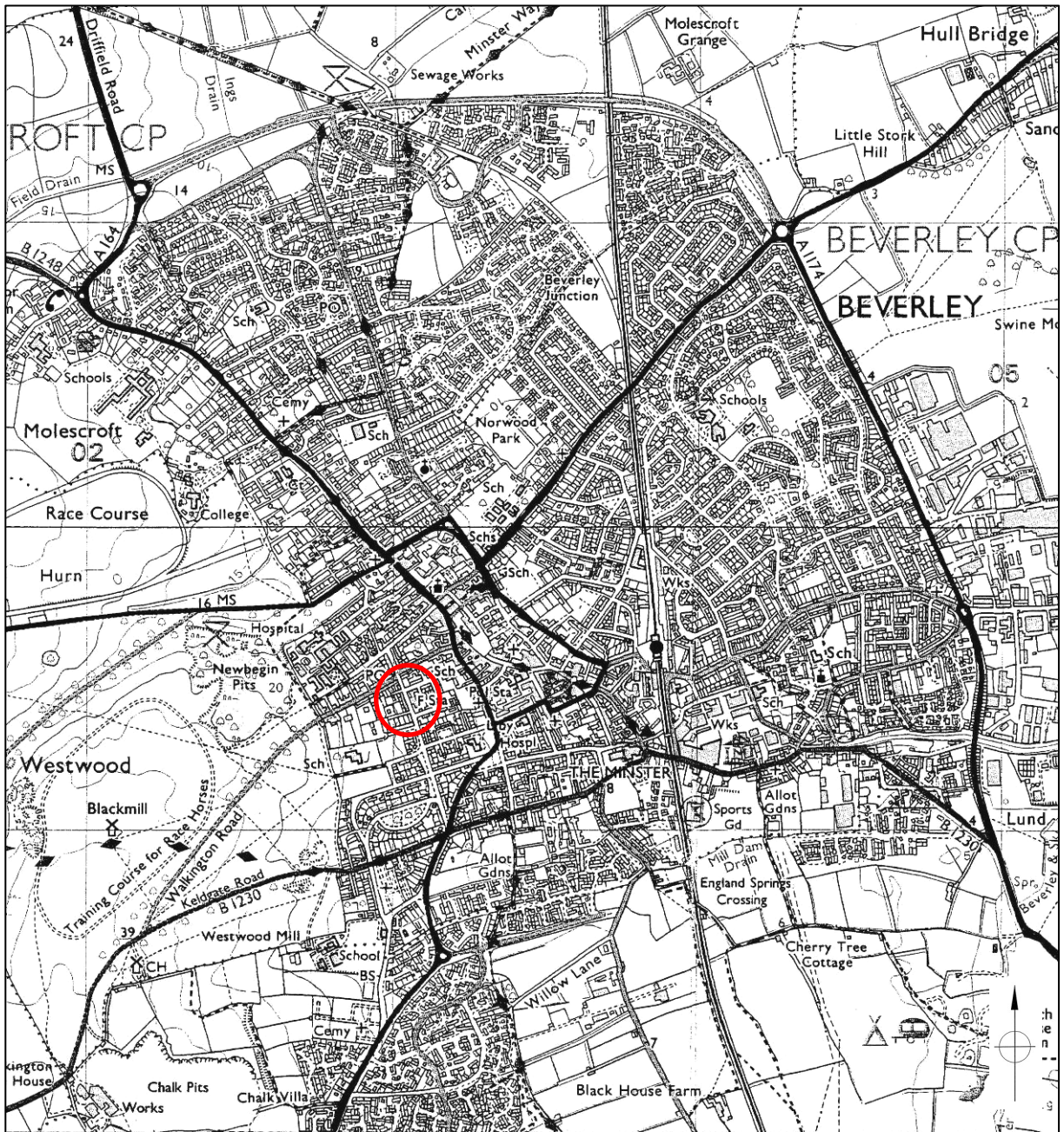
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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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archaeological recording was undertaken by Richard Coates of East Riding Archaeology, with administrative support provided by Ed Dennison (EDAS). The pottery was examined and spot-dated by Peter Didsbury, and the rest of the small finds were reported on by Sophie Tibbles (ERA). The final report was produced by Jim Fraser and Ed Dennison, the latter retaining responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.



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| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----------------------------|----------|
| PROJECT | | 11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY | |
| TITLE | | | |
| GENERAL LOCATION | | | |
| SCALE | NTS | DATE | NOV 2019 |
| EDAS | | FIGURE | 1 |

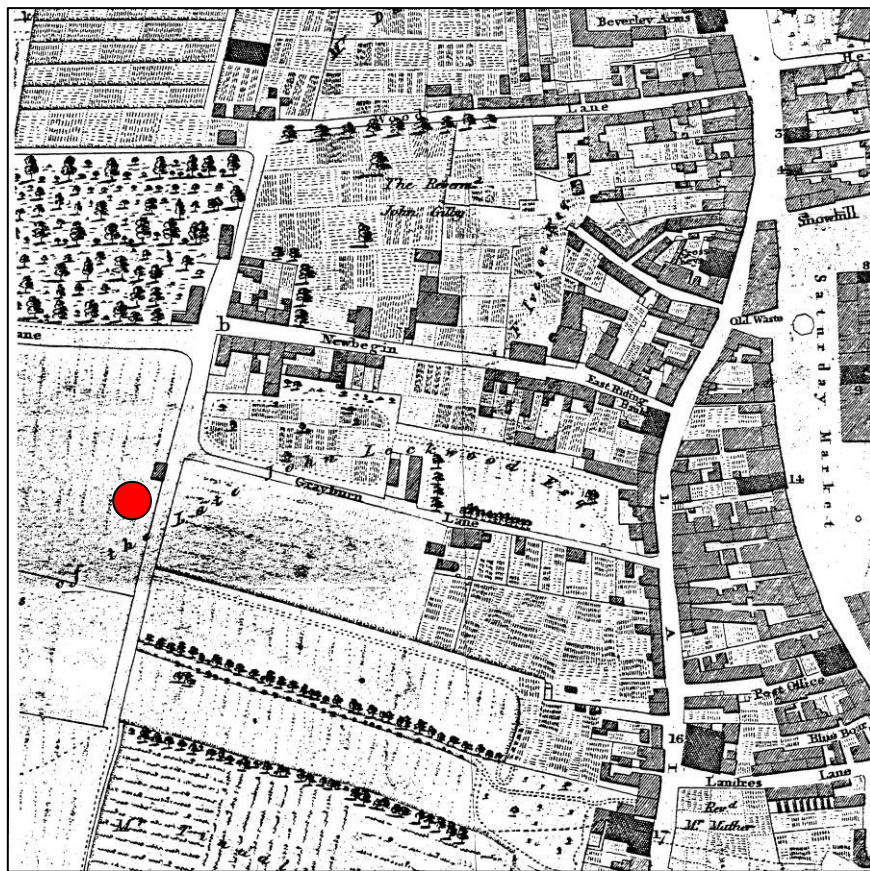
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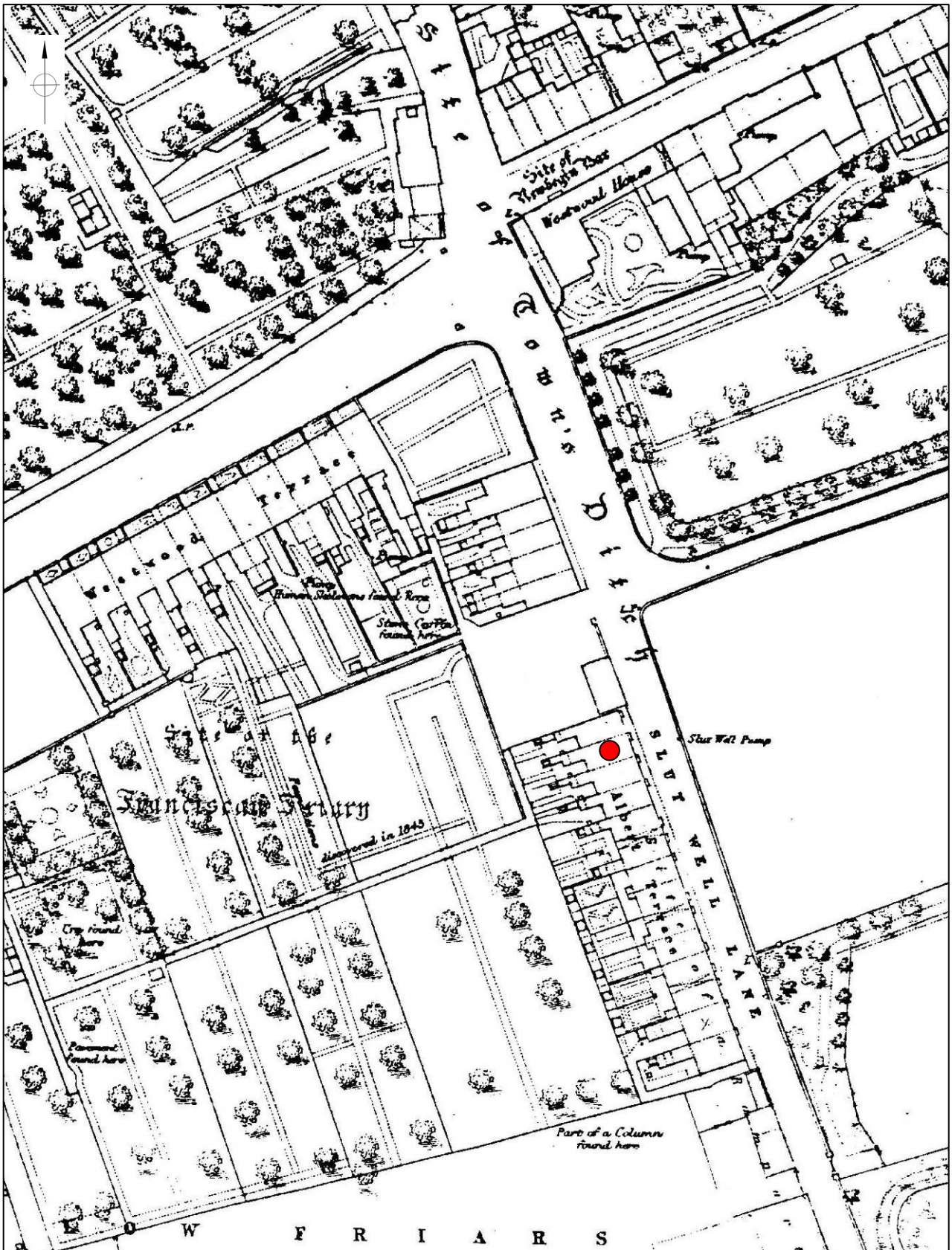
| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| PROJECT | |
| 11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY | |
| TITLE | |
| DETAILED LOCATION | |
| SCALE | DATE |
| AS SHOWN | NOV 2019 |
| EDAS | FIGURE |
| | 2 |



Top: David Hick's plan of Beverley, 1811.
 Bottom: John Wood's plan of Beverley, 1828.

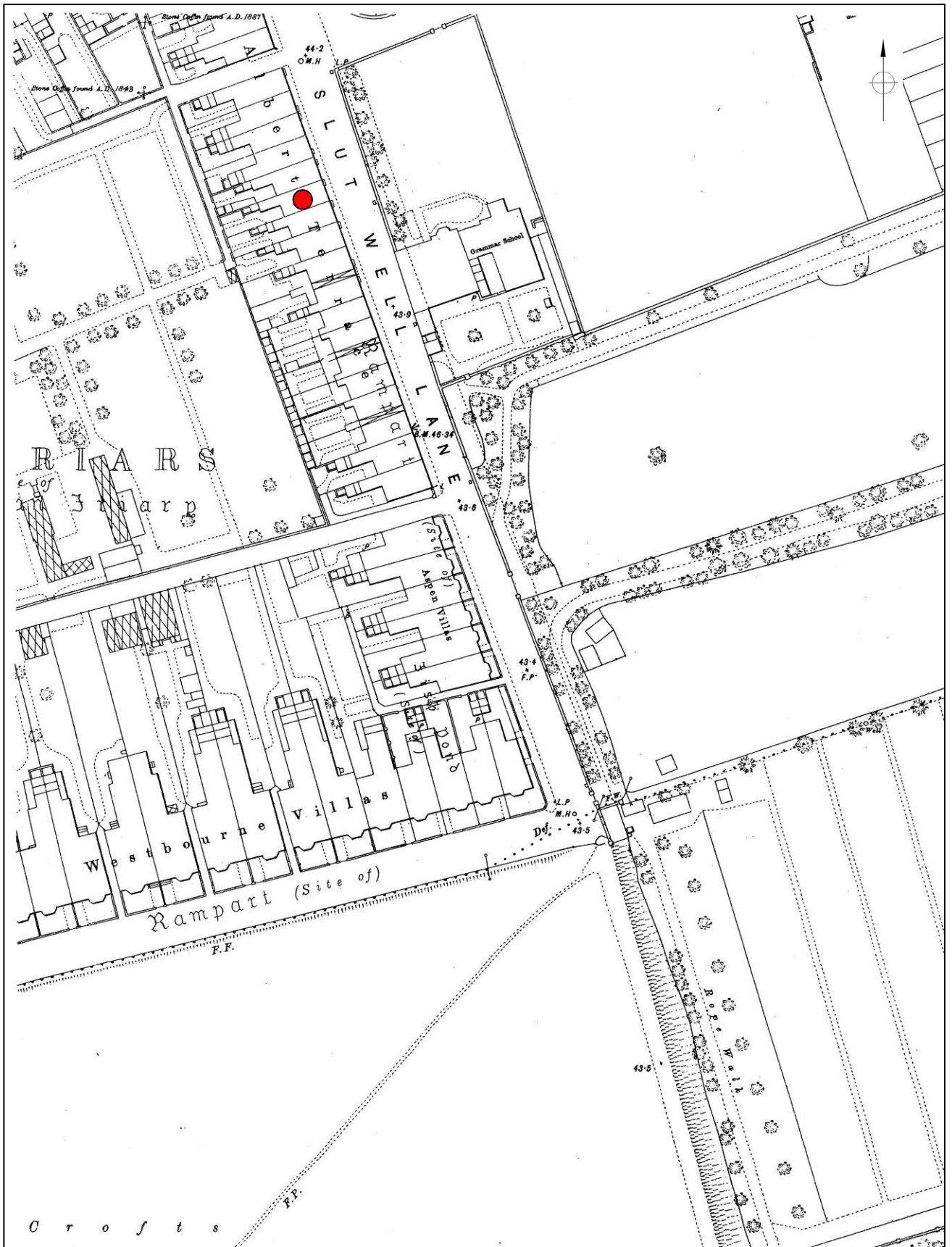
Red circle denotes approximate site of 11 Albert Terrace.

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----------------------------|----------|
| PROJECT | | 11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY | |
| TITLE | | HISTORIC MAPS | |
| SCALE | NTS | DATE | NOV 2019 |
| EDAS | | FIGURE | 3 |



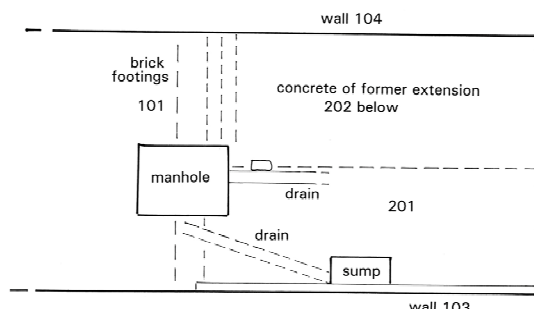
Source: Ordnance Survey 1853
 1:1056 scale map sheet 3.

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| PROJECT | 11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY | |
| TITLE | ORDNANCE SURVEY 1853 MAP | |
| SCALE | NTS | DATE NOV 2019 |
| EDAS | | FIGURE 4 |

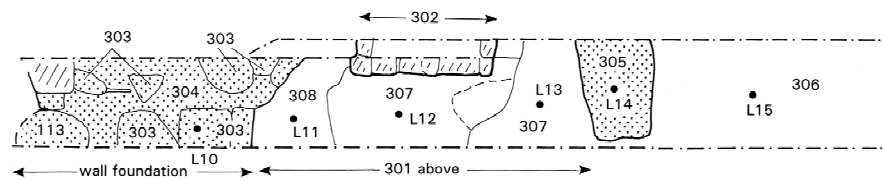


Source: Ordnance Survey 1892
 1:500 scale map sheet 210/8/23.

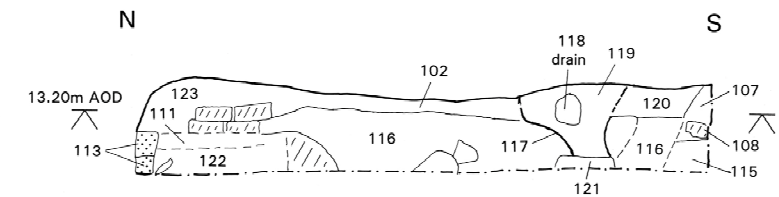
| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----------------------------|----------|
| PROJECT | | 11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY | |
| TITLE | | ORDNANCE SURVEY 1892 MAP | |
| SCALE | NTS | DATE | NOV 2019 |
| EDAS | | FIGURE | 5 |



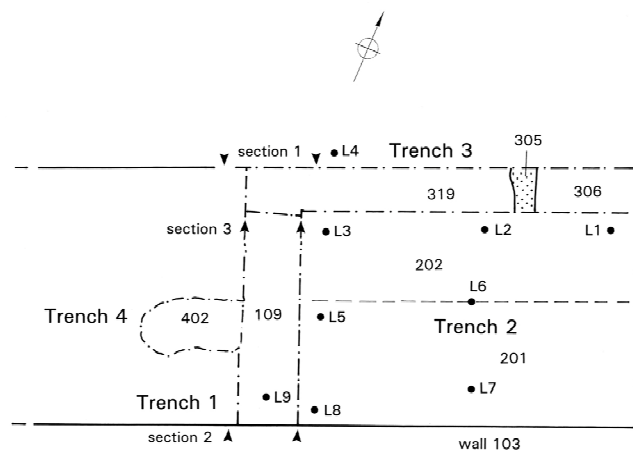
Plan 1: pre-excitation



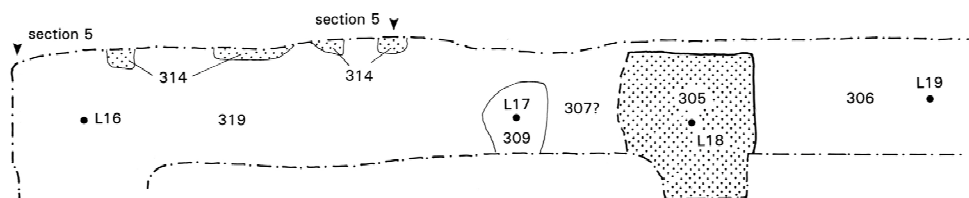
Plan 3: Trench 3 initial excavation



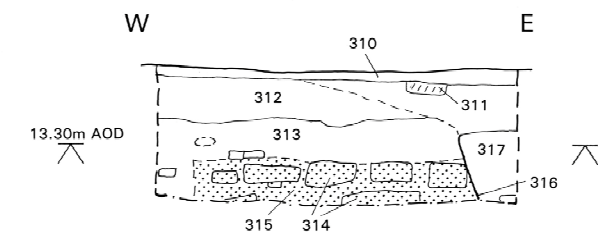
Section 4: south end of Trench 1, west facing



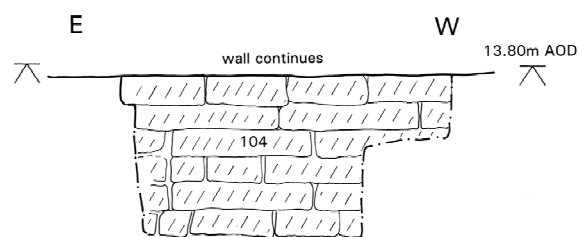
Plan 2: final excavation



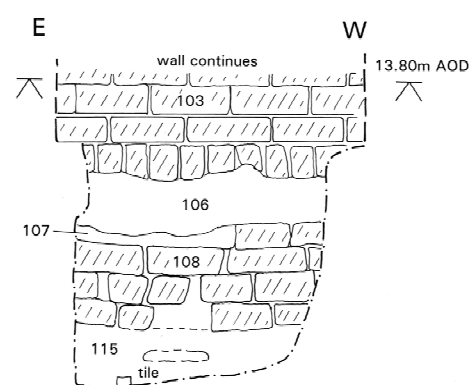
Plan 4: Trench 3 final excavation



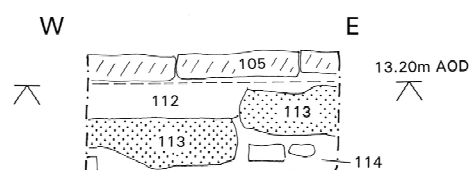
Section 5: west end of Trench 3, south facing



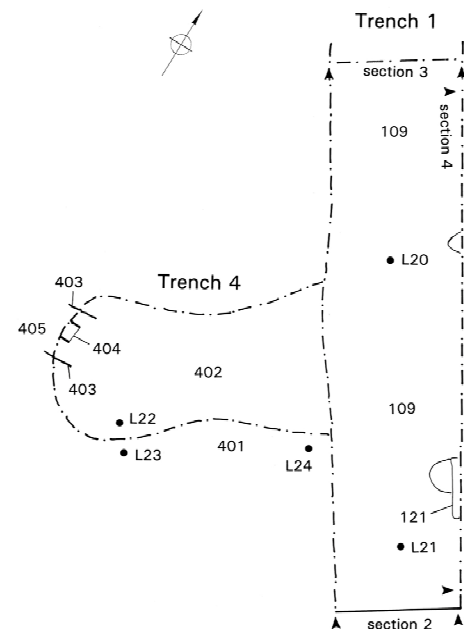
Section 1: west end of Trench 3, south facing



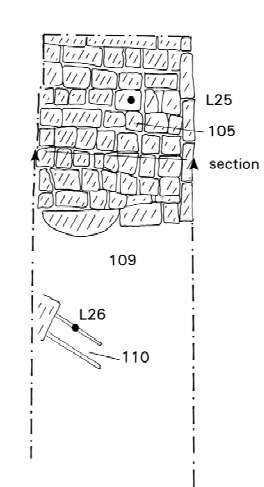
Section 2: south end of Trench 1, north facing



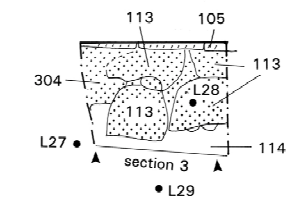
Section 3: north end of Trench 1, south facing



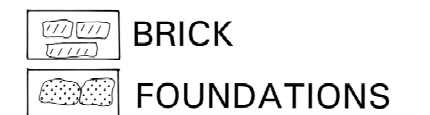
Plan 5: Trenches 1 and 4



Plan 6: north end of Trench 1, path/surface 105



Plan 7: north end of Trench 1, foundation 113 below path/surface 105



| | |
|--|------------------|
| PROJECT 11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY | |
| TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS | |
| SCALE AS SHOWN | DATE NOV 2019 |
| EDAS | FIGURE 6 |

KEY TO LEVELS ON FIGURE 6 (m AOD)

Taken from Ordnance Survey bench mark at no 21 Wood Lane (12.387m AOD)
TBM on site = 13.56m

Plan 2 - final excavation

L1 = 13.45m
L2 = 13.44m
L3 = 13.47m
L4 = 13.81m
L5 = 13.43m
L6 = 13.45m
L7 = 13.45m
L8 = 13.44m
L9 = 12.97m

Plan 3 - Trench 3 initial excavation

L10 = 13.32m
L11 = 12.97m
L12 = 13.01m
L13 = 13.13m
L14 = 13.32m
L15 = 12.96m

Plan 4 - Trench 3 final excavation

L16 = 12.98m
L17 = 13.02m
L18 = 12.99m
L19 = 12.96m

Plan 5 - Trenches 1 and 4

L20 = 12.96m
L21 = 12.96m
L22 = 13.06m
L23 = 13.74m
L24 = 13.68m

Plan 6 - north end of Trench 1

L25 = 13.31m
L26 = 13.38m

Plan 7 - north end of Trench 1

L27 = 13.13m
L28 = 13.20m
L29 = 12.97m



Plate 1: Initial stages of site construction, showing Trench 2, looking E.



Plate 2: North end of Trench 1, stone wall or foundation (113), looking N.



Plate 3: Trench 3, re-used ashlar wall foundation (305), looking W.



Plate 4: Trench 3, probable surface (307/309) between wall foundations (305 and 303), looking W.



Plate 5: Trench 3, probable surface (301/308) between wall foundations (305 and 303), looking E.



Plate 6: Trench 3, excavation complete, after removal of wall foundations (305 and 303) and associated deposits, looking SW.



Plate 7: Trench 1, brick surface or path (105), with wall (104) to rear, looking N.



Plate 8: Trench 1, salt-glazed drain (118) and cut [117], looking E.



Plate 9: Trench 1, drain 110, constructed using inverted 19th/early 20th century land drains capped with 18th/early 19th century bricks, looking SW.



Plate 10: Trenches 1 and 4, excavations complete, looking W.



Plate 11: Ashlar M2 (Trench 3, 305) showing neatly squared display faces, with claw and bolster tooling and coarse, covered with very pale brown sandy mortar.



Plate 12: Ashlar M4 (mullion from Trench 1, 119), showing internal and external chamfers and vertical grooves for glazing bars.

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Description and Interpretation</i> | <i> Finds</i> | <i>Area of site</i> |
|----------------|---|--|---------------------|
| 100 | Unstratified. | Pottery | Trench 1 |
| 101 | = 102,123, 201, 401. Very loose black clayey-silt backfill with abundant loose bricks and tile, c.0.49m thick. Ground-raising/consolidation for former yard and paving. | Pottery, roof tile, animal bone, whetstone | Trench 1 |
| 102 | = 101,123, 201, 401. Loose-firm dark grey-black clayey silt with some chalk flecks forming 'surface'. up to c.01.2m thick. Ground-raising/consolidation for former yard and paving. | Pottery, animal bone, modern ironwork | Trench 1 |
| 103 | Brick wall of new extension of neighbouring property to south (no 12). | - | Trench 1 |
| 104 | Brick wall and unmortared infill in northern boundary wall of party wall with no 10 to the north. | - | Trench 1 |
| 105 | Brick surface or path, laid horizontally, c.1.10m long x 0.90m wide by 0.07m thick. | - | Trench 1 |
| 106 | Concrete foundation, c.0.17m thick, for modern brick extension of 103 (no 12). | - | Trench 1 |
| 107 | Loose dark brown clayey silt with brick fragments and chalk flecks, 0.08m thick. Ground-raising/consolidation deposit. | - | Trench 1 |
| 108 | Original brick boundary wall between current and neighbouring property to south (no 12). Several courses, 0.29m high. | - | Trench 1 |
| 109 | = 319. Firm pale yellow-brown clay with small amounts of chalk. Ground-raising/consolidation layer. | - | Trench 1 |
| 110 | Drain, constructed of inverted land drains capped with bricks. | Land drain, brick | Trench 1 |
| 111 | Very loose yellow sand, 0.06m thick. Bedding layer for brick path or surface 105. | - | Trench 1 |
| 112 | Loose brown sandy clay with chalk and brick fragments, c.0.13m thick. Levelling deposit | - | Trench 1 |
| 113 | = 303, 314, 315. Stone foundation/wall of roughly hewn irregular ashlar, 0.16m thick. | - | Trench 1 |
| 114 | Chalk infill or levelling layer below stone wall/foundation 113. | - | Trench 1 |
| 115 | Soft brown clay with fragments of brick, tile and chalk, 0.18m thick. Ground consolidation/levelling deposit for brick wall 108. | - | Trench 1 |
| 116 | Firm pale brown clay with abundant small and medium sized chalk fragments. Associated with removed drain 118 and brick inspection chamber. | - | Trench 1 |
| 117 | = 403. Cut for modern drain 118/404, 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. | - | Trench 1 |
| 118 | = 404. Modern salt-glazed drain in cut 117/403. | - | Trench 1 |
| 119 | = 405. Loose grey-black coarse sandy silt with small/medium sized brick, tile and chalk fragments, 0.40m thick. Back-fill of cut 117/403 for modern drain 118/404. | Pottery, masonry | Trench 1 |
| 120 | Soft loose black clay silt with small amounts of chalk fragments, 0.16m thick. Garden soil. | - | Trench 1 |
| 121 | Large flat piece of limestone at base of drain 117. | - | Trench 1 |
| 122 | = 402. Firm-soft yellow-brown clay with small amounts of chalk fragments, 0.20m thick. Ground-raising/consolidation layer abutting south side of foundation/wall 113/303/314/315. | - | Trench 1 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|----------|
| 123 | = 102, 201, 401. Loose mid grey-brown clayey coarse sand with small/medium sized brick, tile and chalk fragments. Hardcore below demolished outhouse. | - | Trench 1 |
| 200 | Unstratified. | - | Trench 2 |
| 201 | = 101, 102, 201, 401. Loose-firm dark grey-black clayey silt, with chalk flecks, 0.12m thick. Ground-raising/consolidation for former yard/paving. | - | Trench 2 |
| 202 | = 318. Loose mid grey-brown clayey coarse sand with small/medium sized brick, tile and chalk fragments. Ground-raising/consolidation layer for former concrete floor of demolished outbuilding. | Pottery, oyster shell | Trench 2 |
| 300 | Unstratified | - | Trench 3 |
| 301 | = 308. Loose fragmented chalk fragments forming surface or demolition layer. | - | Trench 3 |
| 302 | Brick modern drain inspection chamber associated with neighbouring property to north (no 10). | - | Trench 3 |
| 303 | = 113, 314, 315. Stone foundation/wall of roughly hewn irregular ashlar. | - | Trench 3 |
| 304 | Hard pink-orange pale brown-cream mortar bonding of stone foundation/wall 113/303/314/315. | - | Trench 3 |
| 305 | Stone foundation/wall formed of large dressed ashlar blocks. | Masonry | Trench 3 |
| 306 | Stiff yellow-brown clay with some chalk flecks. Ground-raising/consolidation deposit abutting east side of foundation/wall 305. | - | Trench 3 |
| 307 | = 309. Chalk and limestone rubble core, possible surface or demolition material between foundations/walls 113/303/314/315 and 305. | - | Trench 3 |
| 308 | = 301. Very loose fragmented chalk fragments forming surface or demolition layer. | - | Trench 3 |
| 309 | = 307. Chalk and limestone rubble core, possible surface or demolition material between foundations/walls 113/303/314/315 and 305. | - | Trench 3 |
| 310 | Loose yellow sand, 0.08m thick. Bedding layer for paved patio in neighbouring property to north (no 10). | - | Trench 3 |
| 311 | Drain, constructed using inverted land drains capped with bricks, visible in section in neighbouring property to north (no 10). | - | Trench 3 |
| 312 | Loose black clayey silt with small chalk fragments. Backfill around drain 311 and general ground-raising/consolidation deposit, visible in section in neighbouring property to north (no 10). | - | Trench 3 |
| 313 | Loose mid grey-brown clay silt with small/medium sized brick, tile and chalk fragments, up to 0.13m thick. Ground-raising/consolidation layer. | - | Trench 3 |
| 314 | = 113, 303, 315. Stone foundation/wall of roughly hewn irregular ashlar. | - | Trench 3 |
| 315 | = 113, 303, 314. Infill around stone foundation/wall of roughly hewn irregular ashlar. | - | Trench 3 |
| 316 | Cut for modern brick inspection chamber 302. | - | Trench 3 |
| 317 | Salt-glazed drain and back-fill of cut 316. | - | Trench 3 |
| 318 | = 202. Loose mid grey-brown clayey coarse sand with small/medium sized brick, tile and chalk fragments. Ground-raising/consolidation layer for former concrete floor of demolished outbuilding. | Pottery, brick, animal bone | Trench 3 |
| 319 | = 109. Firm pale yellow-brown clay with small amounts of chalk. Ground-raising/consolidation layer. | - | Trench 3 |
| 400 | Unstratified | - | Trench 4 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|----------|
| 401 | = 101, 102, 123, 201. Loose mid grey-black coarse sand with small/medium sized brick, tile and chalk fragments. Ground-raising/consolidation for former yard and paving. | - | Trench 4 |
| 402 | = 122. Firm-soft yellow-brown clay with small amounts of chalk fragments. Ground-raising/consolidation layer abutting south side of foundation/wall 113/303/314/315. | Roof tile | Trench 4 |
| 403 | = 117. Cut for modern drain 118/404, 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. | - | Trench 4 |
| 404 | = 118. Modern salt-glazed drain in cut 117/403. | - | Trench 4 |
| 405 | = 119. Loose grey-black coarse sandy silt with small/medium sized brick, tile and chalk fragments, 0.40m thick. Back-fill of cut 117/403 for modern drain 118/404. | - | Trench 4 |

APPENDIX 2
SPECIALIST REPORT

APPENDIX 2: SPECIALISED REPORT

THE FINDS

by Sophie Tibbles

Introduction and Methodology

A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from a total of seven contexts: ground-raising/consolidation deposits (101/102/123/201/401, 202/318 and 122/402); the back-fill (119/405) of a drain [117/403]; the foundation/wall (305), drain (110) and unstratified (100). The assemblage comprised seven material categories, namely pottery, stone building material, ceramic building material, animal bone, shell, metalwork, and worked stone (whetstone).

Material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight, (where applicable) and catalogued, with notes incorporated within the Context Catalogue (Access database) as part of the digital archive. The assemblage was assessed as per the appropriate guidelines (ClfA 2014; English Heritage 2008) and was appropriately packaged for long term storage.

Quantification and Condition of the Assemblage

Pottery: 21 sherds – good condition

Stone building material: 4 fragments – good condition

Ceramic building material: 8 fragments/samples – good condition

Animal bone: 14 fragments – fair to good condition

Shell: 1 valve – good condition

Whetstone: 1 fragment – very good condition

Metalwork: 3 iron artefacts – fair condition

Catalogue by Material Type

Pottery (Spot dating and comments by P.Didsbury MPhil FSA)

The twenty-one sherds had a combined weight of 376.7g, with an average sherd weight (ASW) of 17.9g. The majority, eighteen sherds, were from deposits associated with the current property (101/102 and 202/318); the remainder was recovered from drain back-fill (119), two sherds, and one unstratified sherd (100) (Table 1).

The only medieval material present was a sherd of a Scarborough 1 Ware? jug? of 13th/14th century date and a sherd of Medieval Sandy Ware dated between 13th-15th centuries; both were residual within context 318. The remainder of the assemblage comprised 19th/early 20th century tablewares/kitchenwares including plates, saucers, a bowl and a preserve jar.

Masonry

All of the masonry was of good quality limestone and of medieval date. Three samples were taken of foundation/wall (305), M1-M3, and one piece, M4, was recovered from drain back-fill 119. Despite notable damage, which, for the most part, appears to have occurred in antiquity possibly from re-use and/or salvaging, there was good preservation of tooling (Table 2).

Ashlars M1-M3 (305) displayed neatly squared display faces, with fine claw-chisel, bolster/chisel tooling and coarse bolster/chisel? tooling. A very pale brown (10YR/7/3) sandy mortar was evident on all three examples, including over broken faces/surfaces; this would indicate re-use.

The chamfered mullion from (119), M4, was of very good quality, with an internal and external chamfer and central vertical grooves for glazing bars. All original faces were dressed with very fine claw-chisel tooling; the top and bottom faces were broken/damaged in antiquity. A similar example (as described) dated between 14th to 16th centuries was noted at Low Friars to the west (Rawson 2012, 13-14) and at no. 3 Albert Terrace to the north, an example was re-used within a 19th century boundary wall (George 2003, 4).

Ceramic Building Material

The assemblage of ceramic building material comprised five fragments and three complete examples recovered from ground-raising/consolidation deposits (101, 318 and 402) and drain (110) (Table 3). Three forms were identified: roof tile, brick and land drain, with a total weight of 8372g. Cataloguing of diagnostic and non-diagnostic material was based on the presence of complete dimensions (non-diagnostic bearing no or only one complete dimension) and, for the roof tile, the presence of means of suspension (i.e. diagnostic bearing a nib and/or nail/peg hole).

All of the roof tile was identified as medieval flat-tile with a date range between the 12th and 16th centuries. The tiles had a combined weight of 2594g. White (5Y/8/1) lime-based mortar (tested with dilute hydrochloric acid) and very pale brown (10YR/7/3) sandy mortar was recorded on all of the tiles; a fragment from (402) had both types of mortar suggesting re-use.

Three fragments of flat-tile were non-diagnostic, bearing only complete thicknesses between 16mm-18mm; the two remaining tiles, both from (101), were diagnostic. One tile with a pulled central suspension nib, Type 1B (Potts 1996, 113; Armstrong 1991, 202; Armstrong & Armstrong 1987, 237), had a complete width of 194mm and thickness of 15mm. The other tile, also with a pulled central suspension nib but with a 6mm diameter nail/peg hole just below, Type 2C (Potts 1996, 113), had complete dimensions of 209mm x 189mm x 15mm.

A fragment of an over-fired brick bearing no complete dimensions was recovered from (318). The fragment had a weight of 59g and was of post-medieval date (based on fabric). The remaining brick, a complete sample of drain (110) used as capping over inverted land drains, was of late 18th/early 19th century date. Dimension of 220mm x 108mm x 72mm (8^{5/8}" x 4^{1/4}" x 2^{3/4}") were recorded as was heavy, pale yellow (2.5Y/8/2) sandy mortar adhesions on all surfaces.

The land drain (110) was semi-elliptical, Type 1a (Tibbles *forthcoming*) with complete dimensions of 327mm in length, 128mm external width, 132mm height, and 20mm wall thickness, and a weight of 2868g. The drain was dated between the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

Animal Bone

An assemblage of fourteen fragments of animal bone, with a combined weight of 401g, was recovered from ground-raising/consolidation deposits (101/102 and 318). All were domestic species with large mammals, cattle or horse, predominant (64%). The remainder of the assemblage was identified as medium-sized mammals, e.g. sheep/goat and/or pig (Table 4).

There was some evidence of juvenile remains from (101/102), represented by a cattle metapodial and a sheep/goat metacarpal, both with un-fused epiphyses. No evidence of butchery was noted and few complete bones were present. Large mammal remains, five rib fragments from (318) and a scapula from (101), and a sheep/goat humerus from (102) were 'fresh' in appearance suggesting a relatively recent date.

Shell

Ground-raising/consolidation deposit (202) produced a left (bottom) oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) valve with a weight of 24g. Although preservation was good, no evidence of damage from opening e.g. a V-shaped notch/nick, was evident.

Whetstone

The whetstone, from (101), was of a fine-grained micaceous sandstone, with circular cross-section tapering to a blunt point. All working surfaces were smooth with a slight bevel from use. Although incomplete, it had dimensions of 101mm long and 42mm tapering to 25mm diameter. The whetstone was of post-medieval date.

Metalwork

The metalwork comprised three iron items which would have served a variety of structural functions such as binding timbers, suspending doors or gates, and attaching timbers to brickwork and masonry. All were recovered from (102) and despite corrosion products adhering to surfaces, the artefacts were generally in good condition and complete. The assemblage was of early modern date and is noted here for record.

Nail. Round head with a circular-sectioned shank and a blunt tip.
Dimensions (max.): length: 130mm; head diameter: 13mm; shank diameter: 7mm.

Wall hook. Hook extending from top of rectangular-sectioned shank.
Dimensions (max.): length: 115mm; hook: 32mm x 10mm x 10mm; shank: 15mm x 10mm to 10mm x 5mm.

U-shaped staple. Rectangular-sectioned arms.
Dimensions (max.): length: 121mm; arms: 13mm x 15mm to 6mm x 4mm.

Discussion and Recommendations

The majority of the assemblage (91%) was recovered from deposits and features of early modern/modern date. Of the assemblage, 21% was medieval in date and comprised flat-tile, masonry and two sherds of pottery. To note, there is the potential for some of faunal remains to be ascribed to this period although given the nature of the deposits, i.e. ground-raising/consolidation, dating cannot be confirmed. Most of the medieval artefacts were residual, the exceptions being the samples M1-M3 of foundation/wall (305) and possibly the fragment of flat-tile from (402).

Foundation/wall (305) appears to have been constructed using high quality, re-used/salvaged? masonry. The re-use of early medieval stonework within later medieval buildings is commonplace and evidence of this practise has been recorded in the immediate area of the development e.g. within the remains of structure(s) of possible 15th-16th century date at Low Friars to the west (Adamson 2012), within the remains of a building possibly of 14th century or slightly later date at no. 22 Albert Terrace (Dennison & Coates 2014), and within wall footings possibly associated with the 13th-14th century Friary at no. 3 Albert Terrace (George 2003).

A broad date range between the 13th century – as indicated by the claw-chisel tooling (Foreman 1991, 115) – and 15th/16th centuries can be given for the no.11 Albert Terrace masonry, taking into consideration the similarities of the masonry and feature types of the aforementioned sites.

The remainder of the assemblage was of post-medieval to early modern date and of limited archaeological potential, reflecting episodes of drainage and the dumping/casual deposition of domestic waste.

No further work is recommended. Unless the client requests the return of any of the artefacts, the mullion (M4) and wall sample (M1), are recommended for retention as part of the site archive (at the recipient museum's discretion); the remainder of the assemblage is recommended for discard.

Tables

Pottery: Fabric common names are largely self-explanatory or in common regional or national use. They are fully compatible with the Hull and Beverley fabric series published in Watkins 1987 and 1991 and Didsbury & Watkins 1992.

| <i>Code</i> | <i>Common name/Remarks</i> |
|-------------|---|
| FPWW | Factory-produced white earthenware |
| LBLAK | Late Blackware |
| MEDSAN | Medium Sandy regional tempering tradition (<i>sensu</i> Hayfield 1985) |
| MODSW | Modern bottle and kitchen stoneware |
| PEARL | Pearlware |
| PORC | Porcelain |

SCB1 Scarborough 1 Ware
 TPWW Transfer-printed Whiteware
 UGRE Unglazed Red Earthenware (modern flowerpots *et al.*)
 YELGEW Yellow-Glazed earthenware

Table 1: The Pottery

| Context | Quantity | Fabric code | Comments | Wt. (g) | Date |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|---|---------|------------------------------|
| 100 | 1 | TPWW | Rim. Plate. Woman and child standing outside a cottage. Joins sherd from (101). | 5.8 | c. 1900 |
| 101: =102/123/201/401 | 1 | TPWW | Rim. Plate. Joins sherd from (100). | 11.1 | c. 1900 |
| | 1 | YELGEW | Body. | 5.8 | Late 19th/early 20th century |
| | 1 | FPWW | Body. Flake. | 2.7 | Late 19th/early 20th century |
| | 3 | TPWW | Bodies and a rim. Tablewares. | 7.7 | Late 19th/early 20th century |
| | 3 | LBLAK | Joining rim sherds. Large bowl. | 113.4 | 19th century |
| | 1 | MODSW | Rim/body. Vertical ribs. Preserve jar. | 96.8 | 19th/early 20th century |
| | 1 | UGRE | Base/body of flowerpot | 59.9 | 19th/early 20th century |
| 102: =101/123/201/401 | 1 | TPWW | Base. Willow Pattern. | 4.4 | Late 19th/early 20th century |
| | 1 | TPWW | Body. Blue decoration (trailing leaf) on exterior. | 3.8 | Early to mid 19th century |
| 119: = 405 | 1 | TPWW | Body. | 2.4 | Late 19th/early 20th century |
| | 1 | PORC | Base/rim. Fluted saucer | 17.0 | 19th century |
| 202: =318 | 2 | PEARL | Rim sherds. Plate with blue grass edge. | 15.7 | Early to mid 19th century |
| 318: =202 | 1 | SCB1? | Rim. Jug? Copper rich green internal and external glaze. | 17.9 | 13th/14th century |
| 318: =202 | 1 | MEDSAN | Body. External olive green/brown suspension glaze. | 9.6 | High Medieval |
| | 1 | TPWW | Rim. Saucer or plate. | 2.7 | Late 19th/early 20th century |

Table 2: The Masonry

| Context | Masonry no. | Dimensions | Comments |
|------------|-------------|--|---|
| 119: = 405 | M4 | Width: 30mm to 140mm Height: 178mm Depth/Thickness: 271mm Glazing Bar Groove: Width: 13mm x Depth: 7mm | Chamfered mullion. Fine-grained limestone. Internal and external chamfer. Central, vertical rebate for glazing bars on opposite faces. With the exception of the top and bottom faces which are damaged in antiquity (from re-use/salvage?), all faces dressed with very fine claw-chisel tooling of diagonal and vertical orientation. |
| 305 | M1 | Width (max.): 325mm Height: 205mm Depth/Thickness (max.): 266mm | Ashlar. Limestone. Very Pale Brown (10YR/7/3) sandy mortar on all faces, including over broken surfaces; heavily mortared on bottom and back faces. Display face: neatly squared. Very fine bolster/chisel?-tip tooling of diagonal and vertical orientation. Top face: coarse bolster/chisel? and occasional fine claw-chisel tooling, both of diagonal and vertical orientation. Side faces: 1 face has fine, vertical bolster/chisel?-tip tooling, opposing face |

| Context | Masonry no. | Dimensions | Comments |
|---------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | roughly hewn. Bottom face: rough bolster/chisel? tooling and occasional fine claw-chisel tooling, both of diagonal orientation, (where visible due to mortar adhesions). Back face: no original surfaces, damaged in antiquity (from re-use/salvage?). |
| 305 | M2 | Width (max.): 332mm Height: 112mm Depth/Thickness (max.): 252mm. | Ashlar. Limestone. Very Pale Brown (10YR/7/3) sandy mortar on all but the ?display face, including over broken surfaces. Heavily mortared on back face with inclusions of a fragment of un-worked limestone 112mm x 45mm x 6mm (max.) and a fragment of medieval flat-tile 105mm x72mm 15mm (max.). ?Display face: neatly squared. Fine claw-chisel tooling of vertical orientation. Top face: diagonal fine claw-chisel tooling and occasional coarse bolster/chisel tooling. Side faces: 1 face has fine claw-chisel tooling of vertical orientation. Opposing face has no original surfaces, damaged in antiquity (from re-use/salvage?). Bottom face: occasional diagonal coarse bolster tooling (where visible due to mortar adhesions). Back face: vertical coarse bolster/chisel tooling (where visible due to mortar adhesions). Damage to one corner in antiquity (from re-use/salvage?). |
| 305 | M3 | Width (max.): 282mm Height: 136mm Depth/Thickness (max.): 252mm | Ashlar. Limestone. Very Pale Brown (10YR/7/3) sandy mortar on all faces, including over broken surfaces; heavily mortared on back face and sides. Display face: neatly squared with vertical fine bolster/chisel tooling. ?Top face: occasional coarse diagonal bolster/chisel tooling (where visible due to mortar adhesions). ?Bottom face: occasional coarse diagonal bolster/chisel tooling (where visible due to mortar adhesions). Side faces: coarse bolster/chisel tooling of diagonal orientation. Damaged in antiquity (from re-use/salvage?). Back face: no original surfaces, damaged in antiquity (from re-use/salvage?). |

Table 3: The Ceramic Building Material

| Context | Quantity | Form | Comments | Wt. (g) | Date |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|--|---------|------------------------------|
| 101: =102;123;201;401 | 2 | Roof Tile | Flat-tile. Non-diagnostic. Corner fragments. White (5Y/8/1) mortar on upper surface. 1x has burning on both side & original edge. Thickness: 18mm. | 465 | Medieval (12th–16th century) |
| | 1 | | Flat-tile. Diagnostic. Pulled central nib – Type 1B. Burning on upper portion on both sides. White (5Y/8/1) mortar on upper surface. Width: 194mm Thickness: 15mm. | 642 | Medieval (12th–16th century) |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|---|------|------------------------------|
| | 1 | | Flat-tile. Complete. Pulled central nib & Nail/Peg hole: diameter 6mm. Type 2C. Burning on lower portion both sides. White (5Y/8/1) mortar on upper surface. Length: 209mm Width: 189mm Thickness: 15mm. | 1391 | Medieval (12th–16th century) |
| 110: | 1 | Land Drain | Semi-elliptical. Type 1a. Complete. Length: 327mm Width: 128mm Height: 132mm Wall Thickness: 20mm. | 2868 | Late 19th/early 20th century |
| | 1 | Brick | Plain. Complete. Pale Yellow (2.5Y/8/2) mortar on all surfaces. Length: 220mm (8 ⁵ / ₈ "") Width: 108mm (4 ¹ / ₄ "") Thickness 72mm (2 ³ / ₄ ""). | 2851 | Late 18th/19th century |
| 318: =202 | 1 | Brick | Fragment. Non-diagnostic. Over-fired. Reduced near-throughout. No complete dimensions. | 59 | Post-medieval |
| 402: =122 | 1 | Roof Tile | Flat-tile. Non-diagnostic. White (5Y/8/1) mortar on underside, Very Pale Brown (10YR/7/3) mortar on upper surface. Thickness: 16mm. | 96 | Medieval (12th–16th century) |

Table 4: The Animal Bone

| Context | Quantity | Species | Comments | Wt. (g) |
|--------------------------|----------|--|--|---------|
| 101: =102;123;201;401 | 1 | Large mammal e.g. cattle, horse | Scapula. Damage (including recent) to distal and proximal ends and lateral edge. Majority of blade missing. Iron concretions adhering to 1 surface. 'Fresh' (fairly recent) in appearance. | 59 |
| | 1 | Cattle (<i>Bos f. domestic</i>) | Phalanx. Eroded and weathered surfaces. | 50 |
| | 1 | | Metapodial. Distal end. Juvenile (un-fused epiphysis). | 72 |
| 102: =101;123;201;401 | 1 | Horse (<i>Equus f. domestic</i>) | Astragalus. | 54 |
| | 1 | Medium-sized mammal e.g. pig, sheep/goat | Vertebra fragment. Majority missing. | 25 |
| | 1 | Sheep/goat (Caprine) | Humerus. Proximal end missing. 'Fresh' (fairly recent) in appearance. | 26 |
| | 1 | | Metacarpal. Proximal end. Juvenile (un-fused epiphysis) | 20 |
| 318: =202 | 3 | Large mammal e.g. cattle, horse | Rib fragments. Non-joining. Distal and proximal ends broken. 'Fresh' (fairly recent) in appearance. | 46 |
| | 2 | | Rib fragments. Joining. Distal and proximal ends broken. 'Fresh' (fairly recent) in appearance. | 25 |
| | 1 | Sheep/goat (Caprine) | Metacarpal. Distal end missing. | 11 |
| | 1 | | Metatarsal. Distal end missing. | 13 |

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APPENDIX 3
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

ERECTION OF A SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION,
11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY,
EAST YORKSHIRE HU17 8JU
(planning application DC/18/03663/PLF/EASTSE)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR A PROGRAMME
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING ERECTION OF A SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION, 11 ALBERT TERRACE, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE HU17 8JU

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 after the demolition of an existing extension to the rear of no. 11 Albert Terrace, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03038 39424). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the site owners architects, Ingleby and Hobson.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' stipulated in condition 3 of the planning permission (application DC/18/03663/PLF/EASTSE), approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 7th January 2019.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies towards the centre of Albert Terrace in Beverley, East Yorkshire (see figure 1). No. 11 represents one of series of terraced houses on the street frontage, with a garden to the rear; there is also a rear access approached by an adjacent side path to the south. The houses forming Albert Terrace were probably constructed in the early-mid 19th century, probably in the 1840s, and the terrace is depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1853 onwards. No. 11 Albert Terrace is not a Listed Building, but it does lie with the Beverley Town Conservation Area.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 7th January 2019. 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 Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details. The programme shall be carried out as approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing beforehand with the Local Planning Authority (to protect archaeological interests: to comply with Policy ENV3 of the East Riding Local Plan and guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (section 16). A pre-commencement condition is required to ensure adequate recording and mitigation measures can be identified and incorporated into the scheme"*.
- 3.2 The planning condition also explains that *"this pre-commencement condition is imposed because the application site lies within the precinct of the town's first Franciscan Friary; medieval wall footings, tiled floors, masonry, stone coffins and human burials have all been found in adjacent properties and to comply with Policy ENV3 of the East Riding Local Plan 2016"*.

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's defences began in the 12th century, and at this point would have comprised a very broad ditch, with a bank along its inner east side, topped by a timber palisade; sections across other parts of the ditch elsewhere in the town 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 it remained 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 1853 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.
- 3.1 Another major archaeological complex which lies within the vicinity of the development site is the earlier of two Franciscan friaries which was established on the western edge 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). In 1843, several human burials and stonework were unearthed towards the north end of Albert Terrace (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 friary and its church (HFA 2003).
- 3.2 Although it is likely that the friary buildings lay to the west of Albert Terrace, it is possible that some features or deposits associated with the monastic precinct might extend as far east as the current development site. For example, to the south of the southern part of Albert Terrace, the 1853 Ordnance Survey map marks 'Site of Fishpond', and closer to it 'Part of a column found here'. Close to new houses built adjoining Albert Terrace and near the Foundation School (now the Doctor's Surgery), the east wall of possibly St Giles's Chapel, fragments of the east window and pieces of tessellated pavement were uncovered; a stone coffin was also found a few yards further to the north (Miller *et al* 1989, 51-52). Other foundations have been revealed in the general area, and large numbers of human bones have been unearthed in the garden of no. 29 Albert Terrace (Miller *et al* 1989, 56).
- 3.3 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 south-east of the current development site. This revealed what appeared to be the upper part of the east side of the medieval town ditch which 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 (Dennison & Dennett 2004). Another EDAS watching brief carried out in 2007 to the south-east of the current site, at no. 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 was noted (Dennison 2007). However, nothing of archaeological interest was recorded in another EDAS watching brief undertaken in May 2011 during the construction of an extension at no. 2 Bishops Croft (Dennison & Dennett 2011). A further archaeological watching brief undertaken to the rear of 25 Albert Terrace in May 2012 revealed mainly 19th-20th century material, as well as some 11th-12th century pottery fragments from an earlier clay layer, although these may not be *in situ* (Jobling 2012).

- 3.4 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to the rear of no. 22 Albert Terrace in March 2013. This revealed a north-south aligned, 0.75m wide, wall foundation over 4.30m long, built on top of a firm yellow-brown clay, which continued beyond the north and south sides of the site. The foundation seemed to represent the west side of a building and it varied in construction, utilising squared limestone blocks and re-used dressed masonry at the south end and more roughly hewn chalk with occasional squared limestone blocks at the north end. A ground consolidation deposit of chalk and mortar, and levelling deposits of clay, laid down in preparation for a fragmented chalk and mortar surface, were exposed in section within the former building, whilst a series of dumps on the west side raised the adjacent ground level by at least 0.70m. Although only one sherd of 14th-16th century pottery was recovered from the foundation and two from the associated ground-raising dumps to the west (dated to the late 13th-early 14th and 14th-16th centuries respectively), they would tentatively suggest a 14th century or slightly later date for the construction of this building. It seems likely that this building was associated with the adjacent monastic precinct (Dennison & Coates 2014).
- 3.5 Other investigations were undertaken at 'Low Friars', to the immediate north-west of the proposed development site, in 2012 and 2013 (Adamson 2012). The remains of part of a substantial 1.4m wide wall foundation was revealed, together with narrower perpendicular walls, representing internal divisions of a large building; the other main wall was represented by a robber trench. Internal surfaces and adjacent yard surfaces were also seen. Dating evidence suggested that the structures were of 14th century date.
- 3.6 A further, more intensive, phase of work was undertaken at 'Low Friars' in September-October 2015 and January-February 2017 (George 2018). The earliest phase of activity was represented by ground-raising dumps of re-deposited clay laid down for the construction of a number substantial buildings in the 13th century. These parallel and perpendicular chalk rubble wall foundations, all of which had been subsequently robbed out to a greater and lesser degree, enclosed the central area of the site; these remains may possibly represent part of the claustral range of the Franciscan friary. Within the central area were a number of well-ordered rows of medieval Christian human burials, all aligned east-west. Masonry and decorated glazed floor tiles were recovered from the post-building demolition deposits, indicating that some of the buildings had been constructed in the 14th century. Pottery and other remains suggested that the buildings were being dismantled and the foundations were robbed towards the mid 16th century.
- 3.7 Hicks 1811 map of Beverley shows that the road which was to become Albert Terrace was already in place, although there were no houses along either street frontage. The same is depicted on Wood's 1828 map. However, the Ordnance Survey 1853 map (sheet 3) shows that the west side of the street had been developed, with the central terrace (corresponding to nos 10 to 23) having been built by this time. On this map, no. 11 is depicted as a rectangular structure with a small three-cell outbuilding attached to the north side of the rear, together with a small open space on the west side of this; the rear access has also been established. The house and rear plot are similarly depicted in 1892 (1:500 scale, sheet 210/8/23). On these maps, Albert Terrace is named as Slutwell Lane, but this was changed on the 8th June 1898 after complaints from the residents - the terrace was named after Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria (Sherwood 2002, 6).

4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 The development proposals involve the demolition of the existing single-storey outbuilding, and the construction of a new single storey extension to the rear of the house, across the full width of the plot (3.4m). This will extend west from the existing house for a distance of c.5.3m, to create a new ground floor space which will form a garden room and terrace, with a small courtyard at the west end of the plot. It is envisaged that standard strip foundations 0.5m wide will be excavated (to a depth depending on the requirements of Building Control officers), and the existing ground surface within the new footprint will not be significantly lowered. A certain amount of the existing upper ground levels will also have been disturbed by the existing extension buildings. No new drainage systems are shown on the architect's drawings.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 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 which might be affected by the proposed development.
- 5.2 Any foundation, topsoil strip 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 Contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 5.3 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. Mechanical 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.

- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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.

5 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by Historic England. 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.
- 5.3 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.

5.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report will be produced by the archaeological contractor, unless a greater timescale is agreed with the HAP. This report should include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary;
- Site code/project number;
- Planning reference number and HER 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.

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

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

6 MONITORING

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

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE

7.1 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.

8 REFERENCES

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E Dennison, EDAS
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