

11 NEW WALK, BEVERLEY,  
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
11 NEW WALK, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Stephen Knight of Knight and Low Architects, on behalf of their client Dr A Milner, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during ground works associated with the erection of a single garage to the rear of no. 11 New Walk, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA02734 40120). The archaeological work was made a condition of planning permission (application DC/07/05751/PLF/EASTSE).

The plot of land just to the north of the development site was formerly the location of one of Beverley's medieval leper hospitals. This is documented in the late 14th and 15th centuries and it was possible that some remains, perhaps including burials, lay within the grounds of no. 11 New Walk. This plot of land now contains nos. 15-21 New Walk on the street frontage and it extended west through ground now occupied by other houses such as Hurn Lodge, Hurn Loft Cottage and Hurn Loft. Nos. 9 and 11 New Walk were constructed in c.1878, as part of a larger development which included nos. 1 to 5 to the south and nos. 15 to 17 to the north. Historic maps show that the area now occupied by nos. 1 to 11 New Walk was formerly open ground and then a nursery.

The watching brief uncovered no evidence for the presence of the medieval leper house or indeed any medieval activity on the site, and furthermore no evidence that the extensive late post-medieval disturbance had cut through any such deposits. A sticky clean mid-brown clay (003) seen towards the base of the foundation trenches may represent the soil associated with the nursery, and this was overlain by a clayey silt (002) which contained fragments of both brick and 19th century pottery, and which was possibly associated with the construction of no. 11 New Walk itself.

The clayey silt (002) was cut into by, or itself contained, a number of later features, including service pipes and the top of a brick-built circular underground water cistern (004). Such cisterns or tanks are relatively common survivals in both 19th century rural and urban contexts, and several have been previously recorded in Beverley. It would have been used to store rainwater gathered from guttering, which would have been used in the house and garden.



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In January 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Stephen Knight of Knight and Low Architects, on behalf of their client Dr A Milner, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during ground works associated with the erection of a single garage to the rear of no. 11 New Walk, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA02734 40120).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of planning permission, granted by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (application DC/07/05751/PLF/EASTSE) on 14th November 2007, and was defined by a specification produced by the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP) (SMR case no PA/CONS/14427; see Appendix 2).

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The development site lies to the rear of no. 11 New Walk, on a gravelled drive to the immediate north of a small enclosed yard at the rear (west) of the main house (see figures 1 and 2). The house lies on the street frontage, and New Walk runs between North Bar Without and Molescroft.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological work took account of, and followed, a specification produced by the local archaeological curators, the HAP (see Appendix 2). More general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction of the new garage, to recover information relating to any archaeological features or deposits which might be uncovered or disturbed.
- 3.2 The ground works associated with the erection of the new garage took place in two separate phases. On the 31st January 2008, a small test-pit was excavated within the footprint of the proposed garage to determine the nature of the ground conditions. This test pit was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 2.20m long by 0.89m wide in width, and it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m below ground level (BGL) (11.55m AOD).
- 3.3 On the 16th April 2008, the footings proper for the garage were excavated. The garage was aligned east-west, with overall measurements of 6.80m long by 4.85m wide. The majority of the foundation trench was between 0.60m to 0.75m in width, and with an average depth of 0.60m BGL (c.11.67m AOD). However, in several places, the depth was increased to between 1.50m and 1.90m BLG (10.79m-10.47m AOD) in order to locate drains and other services. Prior to ground works commencing, the site of the proposed garage was formed by a gravelled drive, broadly level, but with very minimal downward slopes from east to west and from north to south.
- 3.4 All ground works were excavated using a tracked JCB mini-digger equipped with a 0.65m wide toothed bucket. The majority of the excavations were continuously monitored but, given the results obtained (see below), it was decided to curtail the watching brief before all works had been fully completed, and the north-west corner of the foundations was not examined. The positions of all monitored ground works were marked on a general site plan, and more detailed drawings were made as necessary. Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete

stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of eight archaeological contexts were recorded; these are described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) and are detailed in Appendix 1. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. A photographic record of the work was also maintained. Levels were taken from an Ordnance Survey bench mark located on the corner of 51 North Bar Within (value 12.53m AOD), tied to a temporary bench mark on site.

- 3.5 With the agreement of the developer and landowner, the project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (site code NWB 08; accession number 2008/049). No artefacts were retained from the watching brief.

## 4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 No. 11 New Walk lies outside the northern limits of the defended areas of the medieval town of Beverley, and is stated in the HAP specification to be on the site of a leper house. Leprosy was so feared during the medieval period that lepers were not allowed into the towns, and any leper houses were almost invariably sited outside of the walled or defended areas, usually on one of the main roads leading to and from a major town gate. It was therefore possible that remains of the complex, including burials, lay within the development site.
- 4.2 Beverley had two leper houses; one lay outside the south-western entrance to the town through Keldgate Bar, whilst the second and probably later house was sited outside the North Bar on the road leading to Molescroft. Documentation for this latter house is sparse. It would appear to have been established by at least the late 14th century, as in 1402 John Kelk appeared before the 12 governors of Beverley to seek permission to erect a porch to the existing building. There were a number of bequests to it in the 15th century, where it is known as the “Spittelhouse”, but the Borough Records note that it had fallen waste by 1445-46 (Horrox 1989, 33). It was finally dissolved in the 1530s, along with many other religious houses. In addition to the leper house building itself, there would have been an adjoining cemetery for those who died of the disease.
- 4.3 The “Spittle House” reappears in 18th century Memorials in the Land Registry. In the 1770s the Revd. Robert Barker acquired a group of properties on the west side of North Bar Without, described as comprising Spittle House Close .. two acres .. near to “Spittle House”, and Spittle House Garth measuring 55 yards long and 27 yards wide (Miller *et al* 1982, 54). Burrow’s map of 1747 shows Barker’s property as stretching from “Without North Barr” west as far as Hurn and the edge of the Westwood. A study of the subsequent maps, especially the 1855 Ordnance Survey 6” map (sheet 210), shows that this area is represented by a plot of land which now contains nos. 15-21 New Walk (not North Bar Without as stated in Miller *et al* 1982) on the street frontage and which extended west (not east as stated in Miller *et al* 1982) through ground now occupied by newer houses such as Hurn Loft Cottage and Hurn Loft, i.e. the plot of land between no. 11 New Walk and the Sessions House. It is interesting to note that Hurn Lodge, in the approximate centre of the plot, is depicted on the 1855 map, and so it may lie on the site of, or contain elements of, the former medieval leper hospital building.
- 4.4 New Walk was laid out as a tree-lined promenade along the east side of the pre-existing Molescroft Road in the 1780s by the Town’s Corporation, with financial

support from the “gentlemen and ladies” of Beverley (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 322). However, housing was not built along it until the later 19th century. Hick’s 1811 map of Beverley shows that houses only extended out from the town as far as the north end of North Bar Without, with open ground between them and the Sessions House to the north which was built 1805-10. The later 1855 Ordnance Survey 6” map shows the same situation, with the site of what was to become nos. 1-11 being occupied by a nursery (see figure 3). As a group, these houses were built in the later 1870s to designs by Smith and Broderick, a local firm of architects who were also responsible for County Hall in Beverley amongst other institutions. Nos. 9 and 11 were actually built in c.1878, and one was occupied by Frederick Stead Broderick himself (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 91-92 & 322), and it would have lain in the north-east corner of the former nursery. The houses just to the north, nos. 15 to 17, were probably built slightly earlier in the 19th century, in the south-east corner of the former leper house plot, while the other houses to the north (nos 19 and 21) were designed by William Thompson and were also built in 1878. A photograph of c.1870 depicts the nursery where nos. 9 and 11 would be built, with nos. 1 to 5 and 15 and 17 already standing (Brown 1987, 46; see plate 1). The 1895 Ordnance Survey 1:500 scale map (sheet 210/8/12) shows all the houses in place, with no. 11 named as “Cooleen” (see figure 4).

## **5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF** (see figure 5)

- 5.1 In both the test pit and the foundation trenches, a broadly similar sequence of deposits was encountered. The uppermost level was formed by a 0.05m to 0.20m thick layer of gravel, membrane and clean orange sand (001). This overlay a compact very dark brown clayey silt soil (002), 0.60m-0.80m thick with occasional smears of decayed red brick and a few fragments of transfer-printed 19th century blue and white pottery. In the main part of the foundation trench, the clayey silt soil (002) extended below the base of the trench (0.60m BGL or c.11.67m AOD). However, in the 0.80m deep test pit and the 1.50m deep west arm of the foundation trench, the clayey silt was observed to extend to between 0.80m to 1.00m BGL (max 11.30m AOD). It overlay a 0.50m deep layer of sticky clean mid-brown clay (003), noted in the west arm of the foundation trench to extend to 1.50m BGL (10.79m AOD). In the same area, in the base of the trench (at 10.79m AOD), the mid-brown clay gave way to a greyish-brown sandy clay (008) containing angular inclusions of chalk up to 0.20m across.
- 5.2 In several places, the clayey silt (002) was cut by later features or contained service pipes with no clear cuts. In the deepest west arm of the foundation trench, a north-east/south-west aligned cut (006) for a service pipe was observed. The cut was a maximum of 1.40m wide and c.1.30m deep, and was backfilled with a mixture of deposits 002 and 003 (007); the ceramic pipe in the base of the cut was 0.20m in diameter and it curved around from the west to the south-west. The top of the pipe was set 1.50m BGL (10.79m AOD). At the south end of the east arm of the trench, a corroded iron water pipe was observed at 0.30m BGL (12.02m AOD), running parallel to the adjacent yard wall. In the same area, the top of another north-west/south-east aligned ceramic pipe was noted at 0.60m BGL (11.72m AOD), sloping downwards as it ran to the north. A very similar pipe, set at the same level, apparently aligned north-east/south-west, was seen in the very south-east corner of the foundation trench. The brick footings of the adjacent yard wall continued below the base of the foundation trench here, stepping out 0.06m at 0.60m BGL (11.72m AOD).
- 5.3 The major feature cutting through the clayey silt (002) was a brick water cistern (004), the top of which was initially exposed in the test pit (see plate 2) and then

again in the north arm of the foundation trench. The cistern was circular in plan, c.2.10m in diameter, with a domed top, although this had been partly truncated; the uppermost surviving course of brickwork was set immediately below the modern gravel and membrane (001). The cistern was built of red handmade brick (average dimensions 230mm by 120mm by 80mm) set with a hard light grey lime mortar. The possible remains of the construction cut (005) for the cistern were observed tight against its east side.

- 5.4 As noted above, the watching brief was discontinued following the excavation of the majority of the garage's foundations. Only the western half of the north arm of the trench was not monitored, as it was only to be excavated to a depth of 0.60m BGL, and monitoring of the adjacent parts had shown that no significant archaeological deposits would be encountered at this depth. The excavation of the remainder of the foundation trench took place on the 18th April 2008. A very small sondage to the immediate west of the water cistern (004) was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 1.90m BGL (10.47m AOD) to try to locate any continuation of one of the service pipes exposed at the south end of the east arm of the foundation trench. Photographs of this phase of the work were supplied by the project architect, Mr Stephen Knight, and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The watching brief undertaken at no. 11 New Walk uncovered no evidence for the presence of the medieval leper house or indeed any medieval activity on the site, and furthermore no evidence that the extensive late post-medieval disturbance had cut through any such deposits.
- 6.2 The earliest deposit uncovered during the watching brief was a greyish-brown sandy clay (008), containing angular inclusions of chalk up to 0.20m across, which was probably the natural clay. This was overlain by a 0.50m deep layer of sticky clean mid-brown clay (003), seen to extend to a depth of 1.50m BGL (10.79m AOD); this material may represent the former soil of the nursery shown on the 1855 map. These deposits were then overlain by a clayey silt soil (002) which contained fragments of both brick and 19th century pottery, and were possibly associated with the construction of no. 11 New Walk itself.
- 6.3 This soil was cut into by, or itself contained, a number of later features, principally service pipes. The largest built structure exposed during the watching brief was the water cistern (004). Such cisterns or tanks are relatively common survivals in both 19th century domestic, agricultural and even ecclesiastical contexts (e.g. Richardson 2007; Dennison & Dennett 2007). A similar example was recorded during a watching brief undertaken at no. 88 Lairgate in Beverley (Dennison 2006) and several others have been noted elsewhere in the town (Rod Mackey, *pers. comm.*). The cistern would have been used to store rainwater gathered from guttering. Such "softwater" supplies are often referred to in 19th century farm sale catalogues, one possible example being recorded at Lodge Farm near Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire (Richardson 2005, 243-244). The Lairgate cistern had a bell-shaped section, with a maximum diameter of 1.30m and a depth of 1.45m, and it would almost certainly have served domestic outbuildings to the rear of the main house, such as a laundry and scullery. It is probable that the cistern at no. 11 New Walk once performed a similar function, and there would once have been a hand pump somewhere in its vicinity, perhaps attached to the existing yard wall, used to draw water from the cistern, although no such structure is shown on the 1892 map. Unfortunately, the extent of the ground works at no. 11 meant that the internal depth and dimensions of the water tank could not be recorded.

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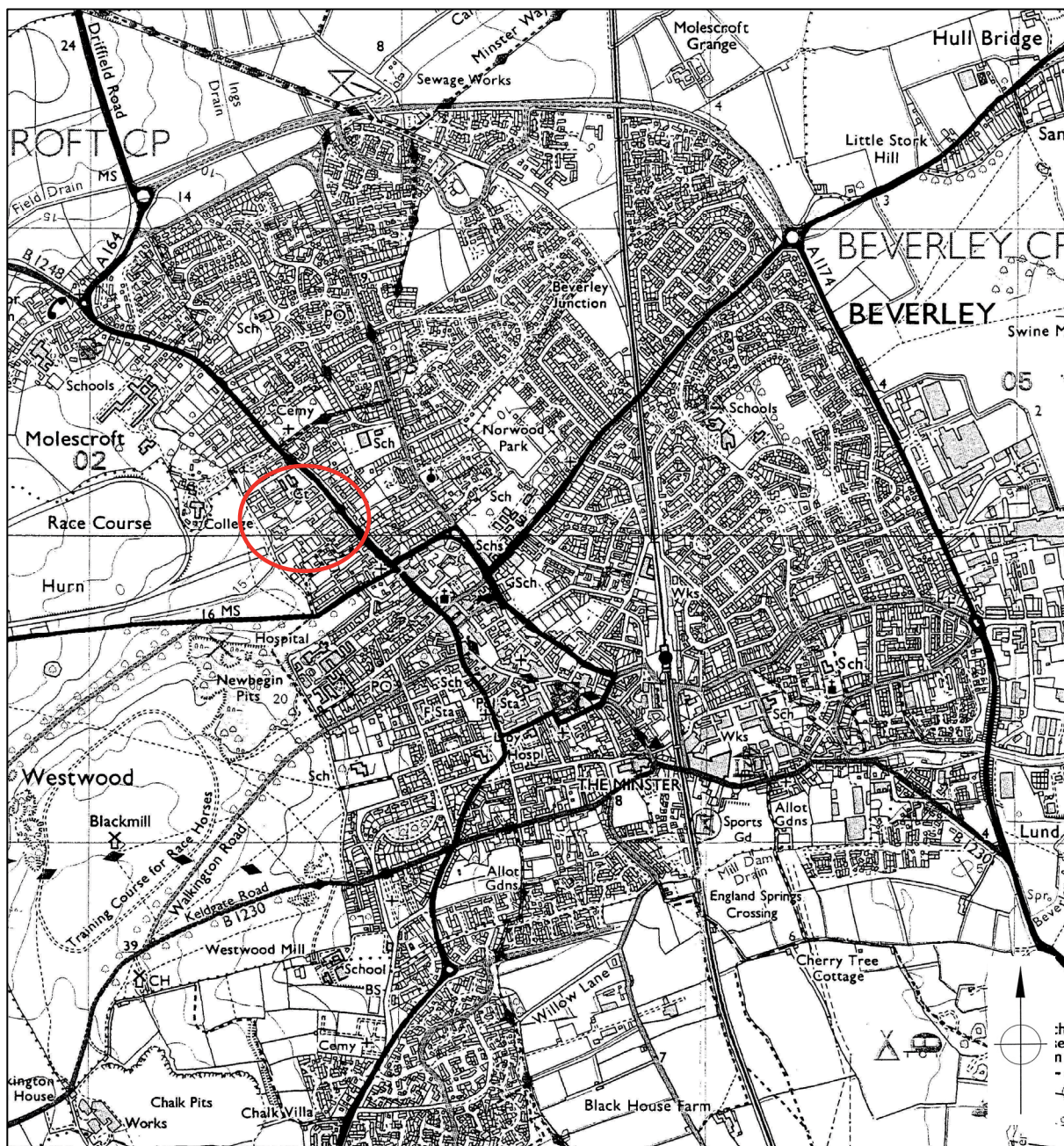
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## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief at 11 New Walk was commissioned by the developer and site owner, Dr A Milner, through Mr Stephen Knight of Knight and Low Architects. EDAS would like to thank them and the contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the archaeological work.
- 8.2 The on-site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson who also produced the fieldwork records and a draft report. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.

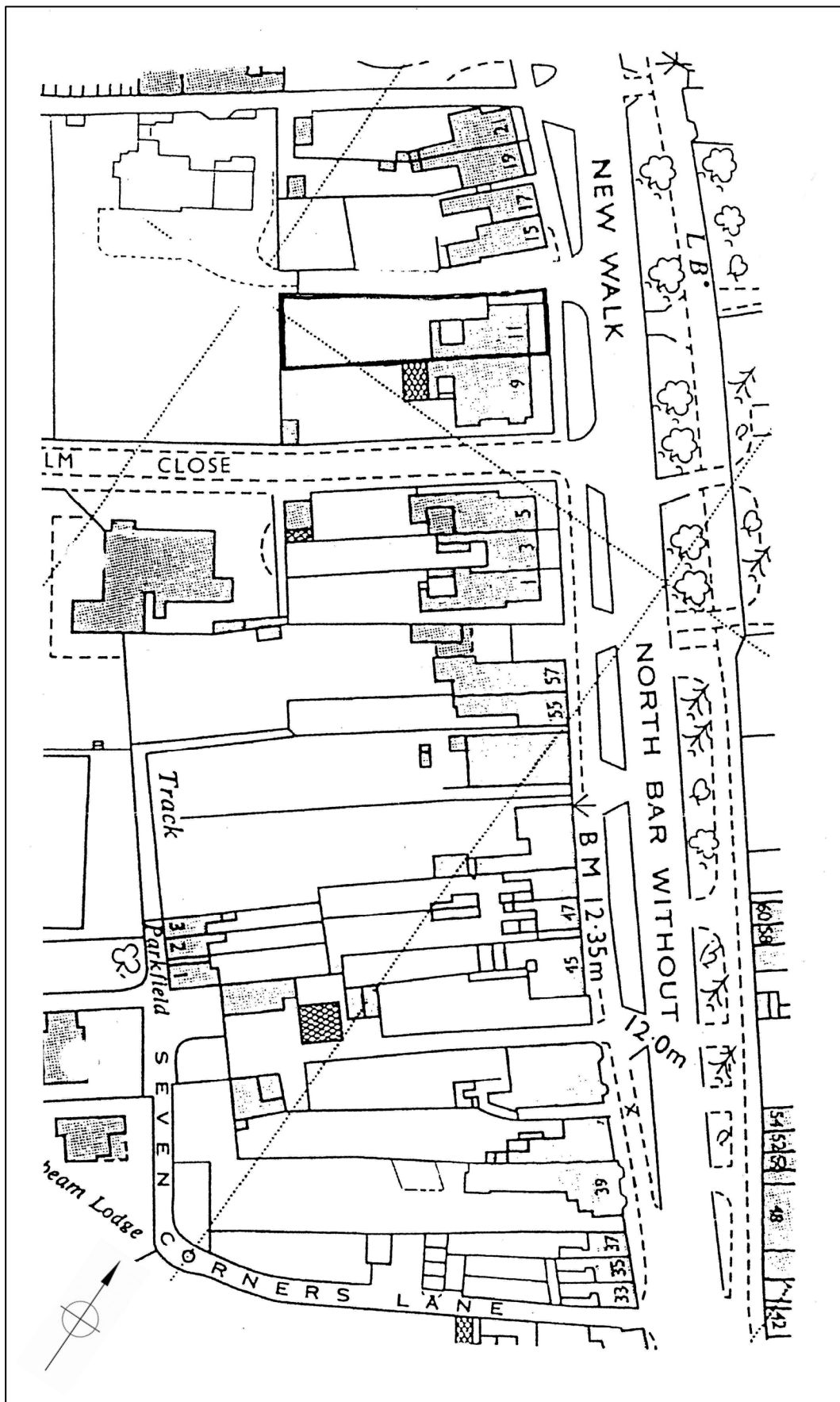




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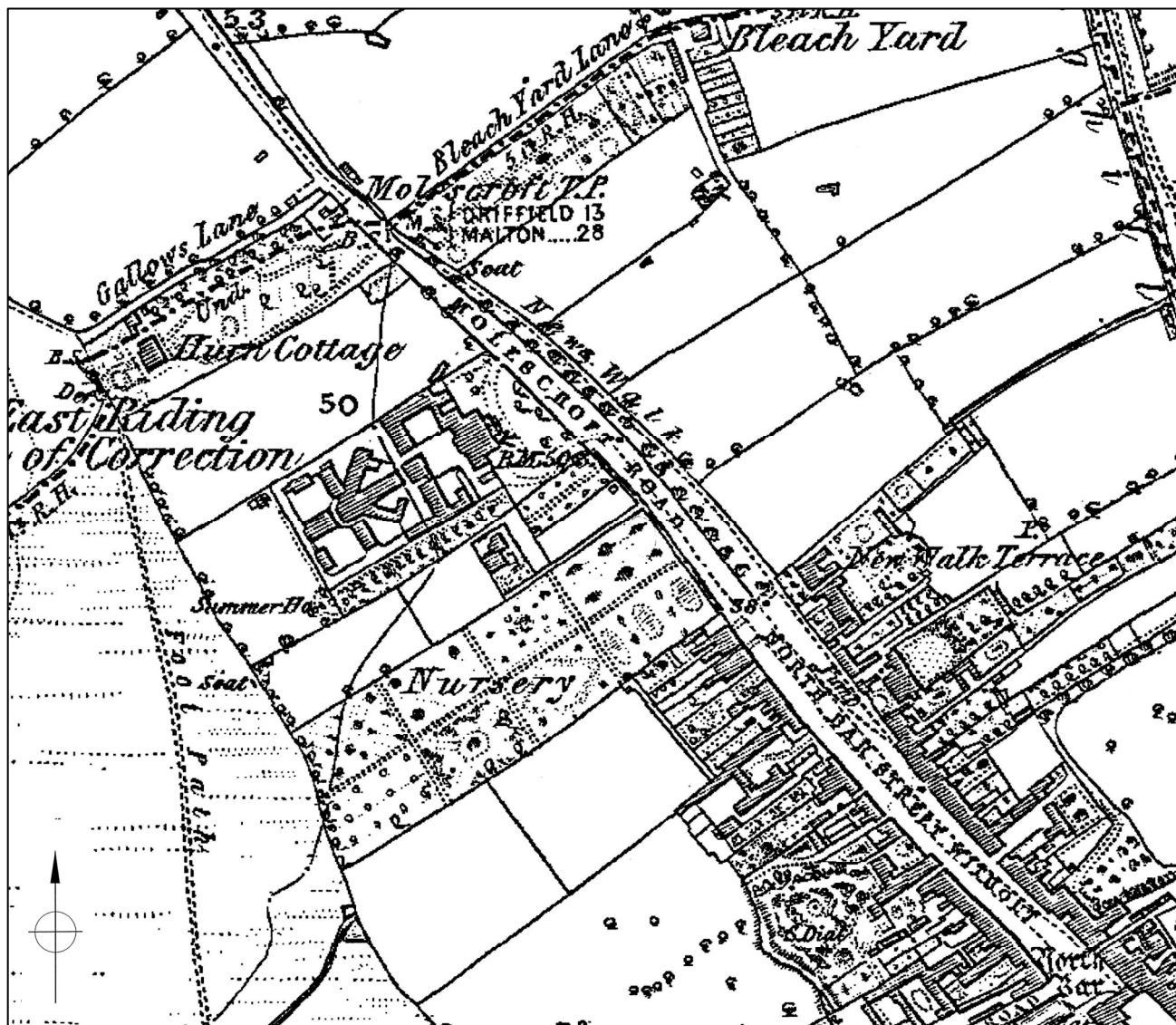
PROJECT		11 NEW WALK, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE		NTS	DATE MAY 2008
EDAS		FIGURE 1	





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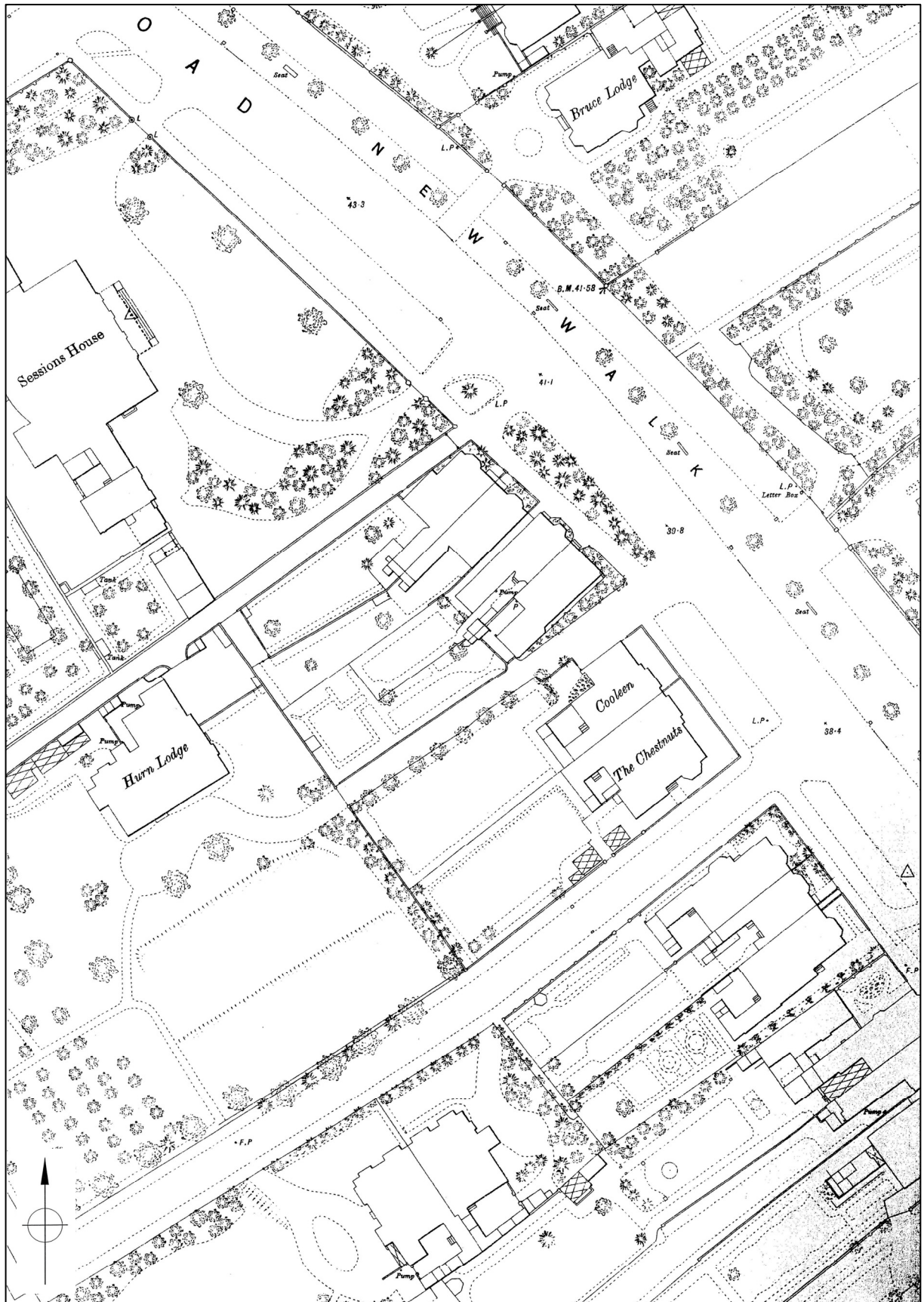
PROJECT		11 NEW WALK, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2008
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Source: Ordnance Survey 1855 6" map (sheet 210).

PROJECT		11 NEW WALK, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		ORDNANCE SURVEY 1855 MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2008
EDAS		FIGURE	3

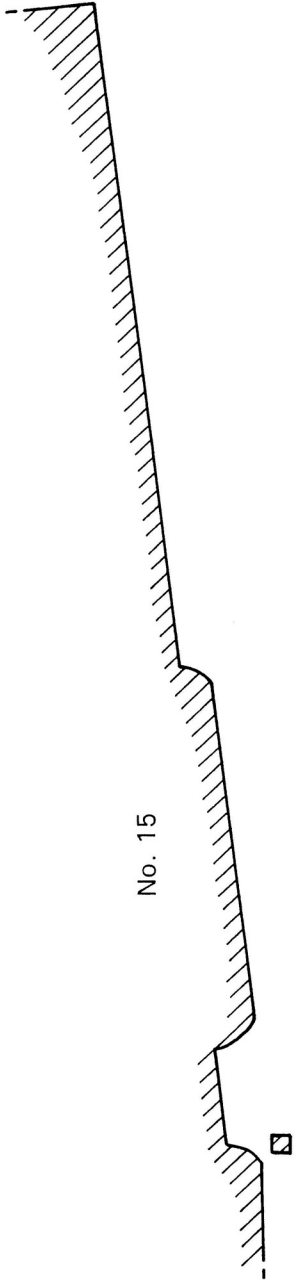




Source: Ordnance Survey 1892 1:500 map (sheet 210/8/12).

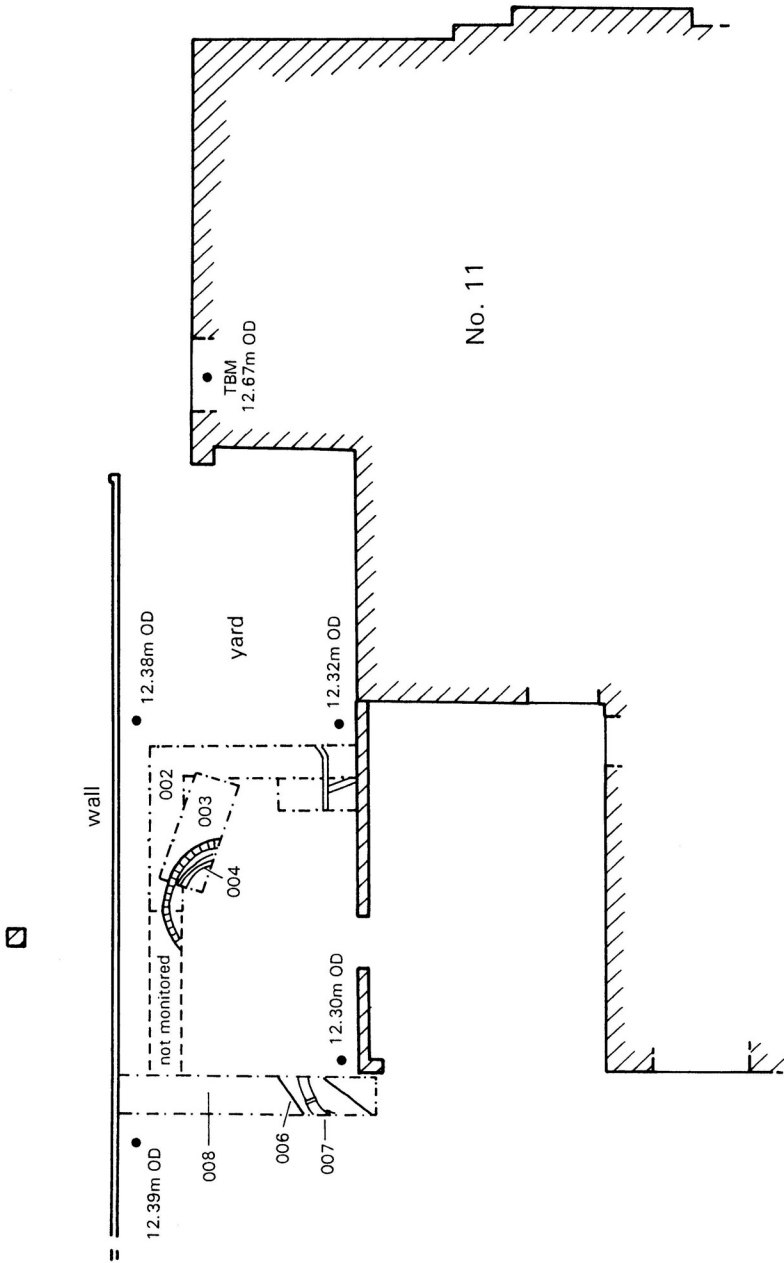
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TITLE		ORDNANCE SURVEY 1892 MAP	
SCALE		NTS	DATE MAY 2008
EDAS		FIGURE 4	

PROJECT	11 NEW WALK, BEVERLEY		
TITLE	RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2008
	EDAS	FIGURE	5



No. 15

gravel drive



General site plan

Based on plan  
supplied by  
Knight & Low

Plan of test pit

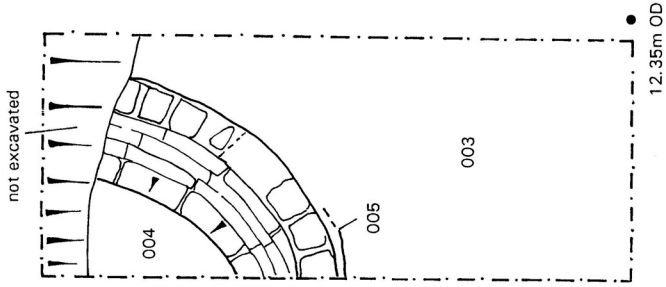






Plate 1: Part of a photograph of New Walk, taken c.1870, showing the nursery where nos. 9 and 11 would be built, with nos. 1 to 5 and 15 to 17 already standing (Brown 1987, 46).



Plate 2: Top of water cistern (004) exposed in test pit, looking SW.

## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

- 001 Modern gravel over a membrane and thin bed of orange sand, 0.05m-0.20m thick.
- 002 Compact very dark brown clayey silt, 0.60m-0.80m thick, with occasional smears of red handmade brick and fragments of 19th century blue and white transfer printed pottery.
- 003 Firm sticky clean mid-brown clay, 0.50m thick.
- 004 Brick-built water cistern, only partly visible, c.2.10m in diameter.
- 005 Construction cut for 004.
- 006 Cut for ceramic drain pipe, 1.40m wide and c.1.30m deep.
- 007 Backfill of 006, comprising 001 and 002.
- 008 Firm greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional chalk pieces.

## **APPENDIX 2**

## **APPENDIX 2: HUMBER ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERSHIP SPECIFICATION**

### **SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF CONTINUOUSLY MONITORED ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING**

Prepared by the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office, for Knight and Low, Architects.

Site Location: 11 New Walk, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire  
Proposal: Erection of garage to rear  
NGR (centre): TA 0273 4012  
Planning ref.: DC/07/05751/PLF (re-submission of 06/09065/PLF)  
SMR case no.: PA/CONS/14427  
Date of issue: 2nd December 2007

*This brief is valid for one year from the date of issue. After this period, the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office should be re-consulted. This document should be read in conjunction with the Notes for Archaeological Contractors proposing to work in the area covered by the Humber SMR (dated January 1999): these notes are available on request from the Humber SMR.*

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This brief is for a programme of continuously monitored archaeological observation, investigation and recording to be carried out during ground-works associated with the erection of a garage, to the rear of 11 New Walk, Beverley.
- 1.2 The brief should be used by archaeological contractors as a basis for submitting a costed tender for the work required.

#### **2 SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 The development plot is located on the south-west side of New Walk, just to the north of the junction with Langholme Close. This is situated within the Conservation Area, to the north of North Bar, and just outside the defended historic core of the medieval borough of Beverley. The site is bounded by New Walk to the north-east, by residential properties to the north-west and south-east, and by a large close to the rear.

#### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 This is a resubmission of application no. 06/09065/PLF. The current application for full planning permission for this development was received by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 19th September 2007 (application no. DC/07/05751/PLF). Planning permission was subsequently granted, subject to an archaeological condition, stating that: "No development shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (PPG 16, paragraph 30); Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)".

#### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies outside the northern limits of the defended area of the medieval town of Beverley on the site of a Leper House. Leprosy was so feared during the Middle Ages, that lepers were not allowed into the towns, and any leper houses were almost invariably sited outside of the walled or defended areas, usually on one of the main roads leading to and from a major town gate. Beverley had two leper houses; one lay outside the south-western entrance to the town through Keldgate Bar, whilst this second and probably later house was sited outside the North Bar on the road leading to Molescroft.



- 4.2 Documentation for the house is sparse. It would appear to have been established by at least the late 13th century, as in 1402 John Kelk appeared before the 12 governors of Beverley to seek permission to erect a porch to the existing building. A number of bequests to it are recorded in the 15th century, but the Borough Records note that it had fallen waste by 1445-6. It was finally dissolved in the 1530s, along with many other religious houses. In addition to the building of the leper house itself, there would have been an adjoining cemetery for those who died of the disease.
- 4.3 It is likely, therefore, that any ground-works in this area would encounter archaeological deposits of the medieval and post medieval periods and may specifically relate to the leper house, including possible human remains.
- 4.4 It is clear from the application that the proposed new extension will involve below-ground disturbance (e.g. for the excavation of the footings, and any new services) – and that these are likely to extend to a significant depth to impact upon surviving archaeological remains. Hence, it is important that a programme of continuously monitored archaeological observation, investigation and recording is carried out during construction work so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded.
- 4.5 Further details of the sites can be referred to in the Humber Sites & Monument Record, The Old School, Northumberland Avenue, Hull, HU2 0LN.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

*Should the contractor consider continued monitoring unnecessary at any stage in advance of the completion of all groundworks, they should consult with the SMR Office as a matter of priority.*

- 5.1 The proposed scheme of works shall comprise the archaeological monitoring of any preliminary stripping of topsoil and overburden, and the digging of foundations and service trenches for the new garage, together with any ancillary works or ground preparation. These works should be undertaken under archaeological supervision, as human remains may be encountered. This is to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered. If archaeological remains are encountered, then the archaeological contractor must be given the opportunity to fully investigate and record these remains; this may result in a temporary halt to construction work, whilst this investigation and recording is completed.
- 5.2 If human remains are encountered, then they shall be treated with due dignity and respect, and, if appropriate, lifted in accordance with the terms of a Ministry of Justice licence for the removal of human remains. A report on these observations should be produced and an ordered archive prepared.
- 5.3 The developer's chosen archaeologist must be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority after consultation with the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office. Access to the site will be afforded to the developer's chosen archaeologist at all reasonable times.
- 5.4 Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of development is to be given to the archaeological contractor. A two-week period is suggested, where possible. The Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office should be notified of the chosen contractor in advance of the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork.
- 5.5 On completion of the work, an ordered archive should be prepared by the archaeologist and deposited with a registered museum. The proposed recipient museum must be contacted at the beginning of the project. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum should be sent to the Humber Sites and Monuments Record. Contractors should make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.



- 5.6 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act) which should be reported to the coroner, all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy should be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing. This should include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials should be of archival quality, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals must be submitted to the Archaeology Manager, prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been submitted previously.
- 5.7 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the SMR Office. The final report should include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary
  - Site code/project number
  - Planning reference number and SMR casework number
  - Dates for fieldwork/visits
  - Grid reference
  - A location plan, with scale
  - A plan of the developer's plan, with scale, showing the areas monitored (e.g. those areas subject to any topsoil stripping, the excavation of new footings and service trenches etc) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc
  - Sections and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed) with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales
  - General site photographs (a minimum 35mm format), 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 fieldwork, in the context of the known archaeology of the area
  - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary
- 5.8 The archaeological contractor should also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office.
- 5.9 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.
- 5.10 All work shall be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

## **6 MONITORING**

- 6.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office, who should be consulted before the commencement of site works.

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 7.1 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. The archaeologist or archaeological organisation undertaking the work should ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

Any queries relating to this brief should be addressed to The Sites and Monuments Record, Humber Archaeology Partnership, The Old School, Northumberland Avenue, Hull, HU2 0LN (tel: 01482 217466, fax 01482 581897).