

19 NEWBEGIN, BEVERLEY,  
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
19 NEWBEGIN, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In April 2006, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr M Addison, through Hickling Gray Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a new extension to the rear of no. 19 Newbegin, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 0307 3854). The watching brief was made a condition of planning permission.

The watching brief was limited in extent and the work uncovered no evidence for any medieval or early post-medieval structures. The earliest "structure" to be exposed was a possible chalk surface (009), which might have been associated with a chalk and brick structure or wall (008) set on top of it, and there were further brick footings (005) exposed to the west. These two structures and the chalk surface were either cut into or overlain by deposits containing either pantile fragments (003) or 19th century pottery (002) and so they are most probably 18th or 19th century in date. The features lie beyond the limit of a terrace of houses shown here on the mid-late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, although they might be associated with a small extension shown to the rear of the second house from the west. A probable rubbish pit (006) was cut into the site during the 19th century, and other disturbance resulted from the construction of no. 19 in c.1992.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2006, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr M Addison, through Hickling Gray Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a new extension to the rear of no. 19 Newbegin, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 0307 3854). The watching brief was made a condition of full and detailed planning permission (application DC/05/05626/PLF/EASTSE/MC1), granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 5th October 2005.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 No. 19 is located on the south side of Newbegin, to the east of the junction between Newbegin and Albert Terrace, almost opposite Newbegin House (see figures 1 & 2). The house is positioned on the street frontage and is a modern construction, having been built in 1992. A small garden plot with a garage in the south-east corner lies to the rear (south). The site as a whole is bounded to the east and west by other residential development along Newbegin. The watching brief took place in the area of the garden immediately to the rear of no. 19 Newbegin.

## 3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief took account of, and followed, a specification produced by the local archaeological curators, the Humber Archaeology Partnership (see Appendix 2). More general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered.
- 3.2 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the groundworks associated with the erection of the new extension, to recover any information relating to any archaeological features or deposits which might be uncovered or disturbed. Prior to the groundworks commencing, the site was a relatively level area of patio paving and lawn. The main part of the watching brief took place on the 27th April 2006 but on subsequent visits, made on the 28th April and the 2nd May, the site was either locked or the contractors were not present.
- 3.3 All groundworks were undertaken using a tracked Kubota mini-digger equipped with a 0.60m wide toothed bucket. The foundation trench for the extension was U-shaped in plan, commencing and finishing adjacent to the plinth at the base of the house's rear wall. The trench measured 4.3m north-south by 6.50m east-west, with an average width of 0.60m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m below ground level (BGL), c.1.18m below the top of the plinth on the adjacent house. The results obtained from observing the excavation of the west and south arms of the foundation trench, and the uncertainty over the rest of the contractor's programme, led to a decision to discontinue the watching brief; the east arm of the trench, which it was felt would not have contained significant archaeological deposits, was therefore not recorded.
- 3.4 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 ten archaeological contexts were recorded; these are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of all monitored groundworks were marked on a general

site plan, and more detailed drawings were made of each area as necessary; a photographic record was also maintained using 35mm colour prints.

- 3.5 With the agreement of the site owner, the project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (site code BNB 06; accession number 2006/63). Only a few artefacts were noted during the watching brief, and none were retained.

## 4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 As noted in the Humber Archaeology Partnership specification (see Appendix 2), the site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Beverley, on one of its principal streets.
- 4.2 Newbegin is first mentioned in the 13th century, and it takes its name from “new buildings”, presumably located on the west side of Lairgate; it is also known as Newbegin Street, Newbegin Walk and Newbegin Road (Sherwood 2002, 73). The street led to one of the six main medieval gates of the town, Newbegin Bar (also known as West Bar), which was rebuilt in the early 15th century and demolished in 1790 (Brown 1983, 10). From Newbegin Bar the town’s medieval defensive ditch ran north-south, along the alignments of the present Albert Terrace and St Mary’s Terrace (see figure 3a).
- 4.3 Newbegin has been described as “a delightful Georgian backwater” which contains many fine Georgian buildings, for example nos. 6 to 10. The best example is Newbegin House (nos. 14-16), a seven bay two storey town house built in c.1689 for Charles Wharton, a younger son of Michael Wharton of Beverley Parks (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 315-316). The house is surrounded by large gardens, which formerly extended onto the south side of the street; in c.1794 the site of former five cottages on this side of the street were described as a garden (Miller *et al* 1982, 69 & 73 n.31). The gardens are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1853 map (sheet 4), that to the north comprising peripheral planting and elaborate flower beds, while that to the south resembles a rectangular walled garden (see figure 3a).
- 4.4 No. 19 lies opposite the 18th century former coach house attached to Newbegin House. The early Ordnance Survey maps show that the site was formerly occupied by a terrace of four cottages with gardens extending to the rear, on the west side of the walled garden mentioned above (see figure 3). The town plans produced by Burrow (in 1747), Hick (1811) and Wood (1828) all show this terrace, in a variety of styles, and it is assumed that this part of Newbegin was occupied from at least the early 16th century. The terrace is still depicted on the 1927 Ordnance Survey map, but the site was cleared by the 1980s. As noted above, no. 19 was constructed in c.1992 and no archaeological investigations were undertaken at that time; indeed, as far as can be ascertained, no previous archaeological investigation has taken place in Newbegin despite the recent developments of nos. 11 to 19.

## 5 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS (see figure 4)

- 5.1 As noted above, the foundation trench formed a U-shape extending from the rear of the house. The shorter west arm was cut through an area formerly partly occupied by a patio and also disturbed by modern drainage works associated with the construction of the house; a plastic pipe ran south towards a manhole cover and tank, whilst slightly further south an older ceramic drain ran east-west across the trench. Following the removal of a shallow layer of orange sand 0.15m thick (001), a black silt/clay subsoil (002) was exposed, containing frequent inclusions of red

handmade brick up to 0.20m across, occasional flecks of charcoal and a small amount of animal bone and 19th century blue and white transfer printed pottery. This deposit was 0.80m thick and overlay a very similar layer (003), which was dark brown rather than black in colour and contained no brick fragments but frequent inclusions of broken pantiles. This deposit continued below the base of the trench which lay at 0.70m BGL.

- 5.2 A very similar sequence of deposits was exposed in the north side of the south arm of the trench, but the south side contained a number of different features. Beneath the 0.18m deep of turf and topsoil (004), an angled cut (006) was visible towards the west end of the section. Both sides of the cut sloped downwards at an angle of c.45 degrees to form a V-shape; the bottom of the cut continued below the base of the trench. The cut was not clearly visible in the north section of the trench, and so it may represent a sub-circular feature such as a rubbish pit rather than a linear feature. The cut was filled with a mixed deposit (007) of black silt loam, broken pantiles, small lumps of chalk and a small amount of 19th century blue and white transfer printed pottery, all tipped from east to west. The possible pit (006) was cut through the same black silt / clay subsoil (002) noted above. At either end of the section, the subsoil lay on top of the dark brown clay/silt layer (003), but in the centre, it overlay a c.1.70m long line of crude footings (008) constructed from squared lumps of chalk (up to 0.20m long) set on a clean mid-brown clay. These supported the remnants of a crudely constructed brick wall above, built of handmade red bricks (average dimensions ? by 140mm by 60mm), apparently unmortared and set both on edge and on their sides. This wall appeared to curve away from the face of the section at either end, suggesting that it might form the edge of a small sub-circular structure situated just to the south of the foundation trench.
- 5.3 For most of the length of the south arm of the trench, the dark brown clay/silt subsoil (003) continued below its base (0.80m BGL). However, at the west end of the north-facing section, there was a 1.1m long line of brick footings (005), which projected very slightly into the base of the trench. The footings were built of red handmade bricks very similar to those used in structure 008 to the east, but the two did not appear to be associated or connected. In the centre of the section, where the dark brown clay/silt subsoil (003) had been disturbed by the chalk footings of structure 008, the footings rested on a possible chalk surface (009), only 0.06m thick and comprising a spread of compacted chalk fragments up to 0.05m across. At the very east end of the section, the dark brown clay/silt (003) could be seen to overlay a clean orange / brown mottled clay (010) which appeared to be the natural deposits.

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The watching brief undertaken at no. 19 Newbegin uncovered no evidence for any medieval or early post-medieval structures. The earliest "structure" to be exposed was a possible chalk surface (009), which might have been associated with a chalk and brick structure or wall (008) set on top of it; further brick footings (005) were exposed to the west. These two structures and the chalk surface were either cut into or overlain by deposits containing either pantile fragments (003) or 19th century pottery (002). It is considered unlikely that that they are any earlier than c.1700, and are most probably 18th or 19th century in date. The features lie beyond the limit of the street frontage terrace, shown here on the early Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 3), although they might be associated with a small extension shown to the rear of the second house from the west. The apparent sub-circular form of structure 008 might suggest that it was used to hold water, perhaps serving a minor industrial or domestic purpose. A probable rubbish pit (006) was cut into the site during the 19th

century, whilst much disturbance was caused by modern drainage works associated with the construction of the house.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown, P 1983 *Old Beverley* (reprinted 1987)

IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

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

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

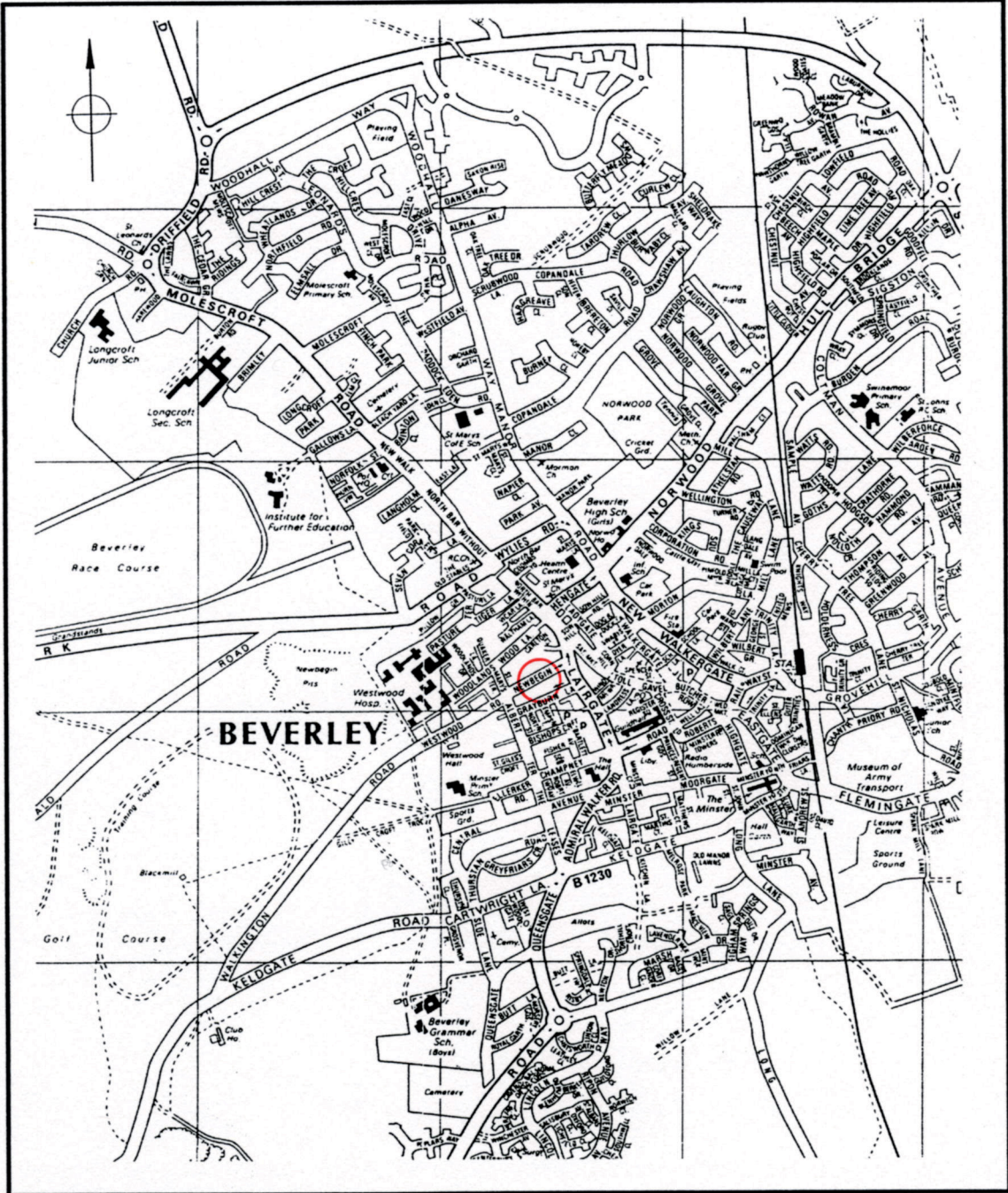
Sherwood, D 2002 *Complete Streets of Beverley*

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

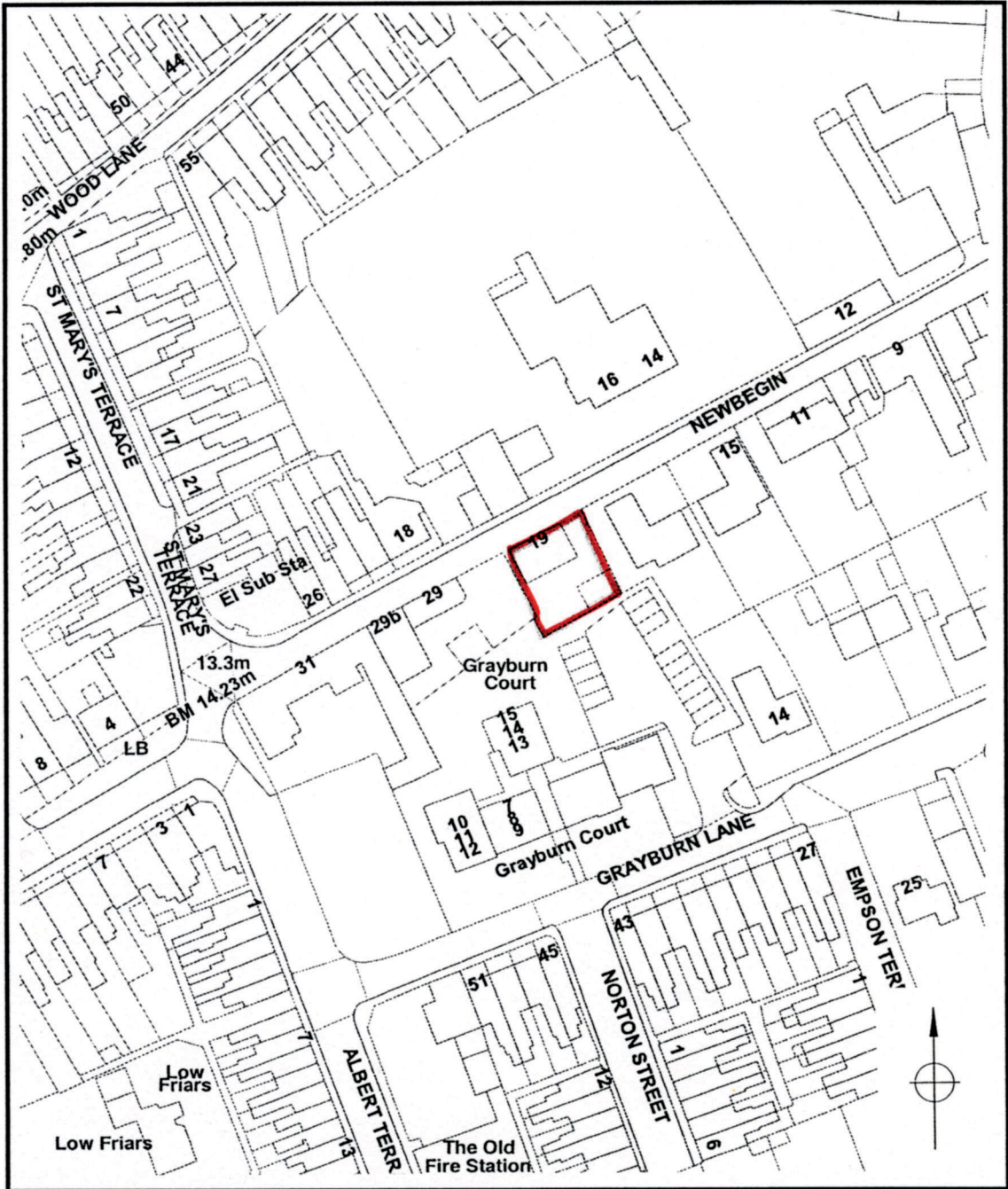
8.1 The archaeological recording work at no. 19 Newbegin was commissioned and funded by the site owner, Mr M Addison, through Hickling Gray Associates. EDAS would like to thank Mr Addison, Mr Pat Gray of Hickling Gray Associates and Mr Greg Atkin for their co-operation in carrying out the work.

8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS who also produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.

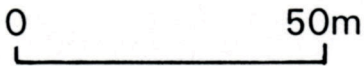




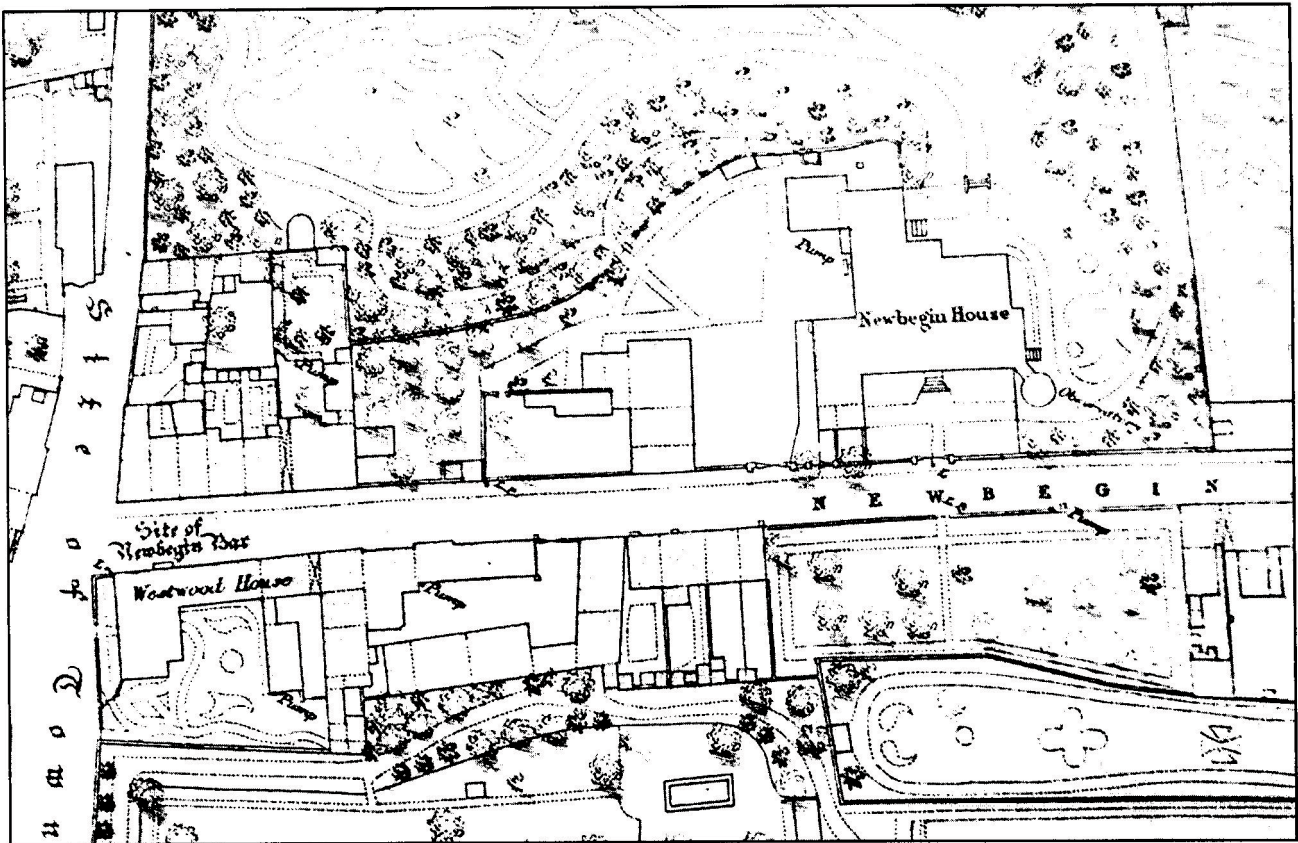
PROJECT		19 NEWBEGIN, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	SEPT 2006
EDAS		FIGURE	1



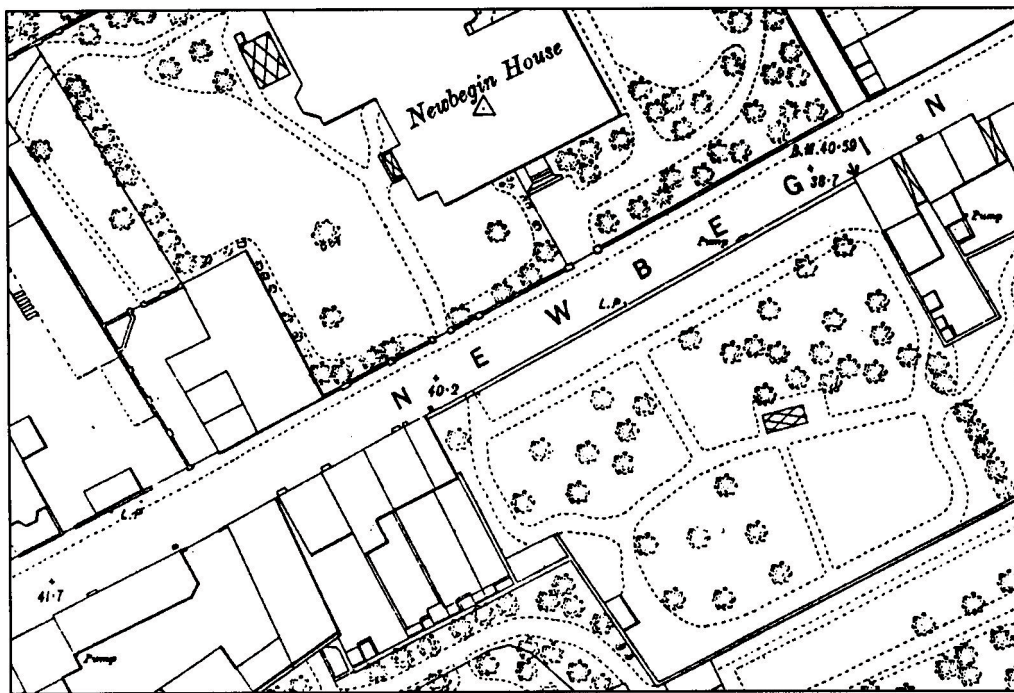
Plan supplied by Hickling Gray Associates



PROJECT		19 NEWBEGIN, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	1 : 1250	DATE	SEPT 2006
EDAS		FIGURE	2

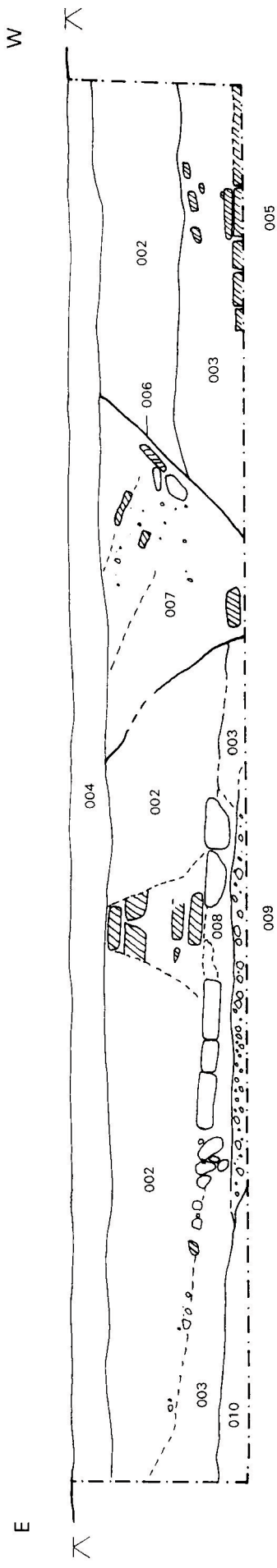


(a) Extract from Ordnance Survey 1853 map (sheet 4)

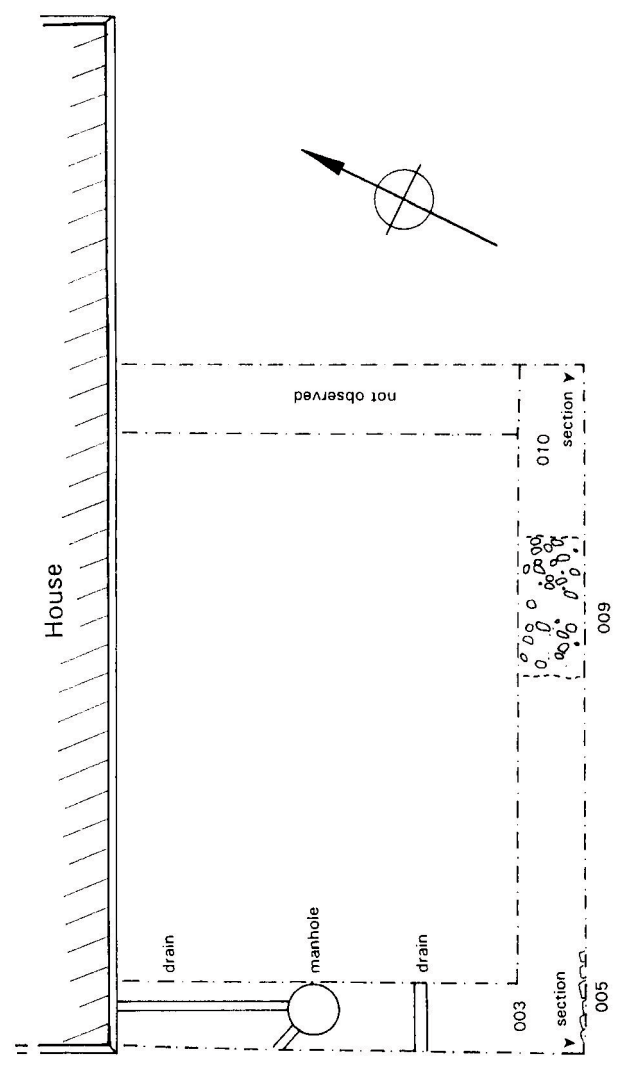
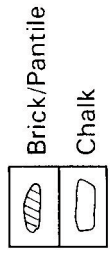


(b) Extract from Ordnance Survey 1892 map (sheet 210/8/23)

PROJECT		19 NEWBEGIN, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	SEPT 2006
EDAS		FIGURE	3



South side of south arm of trench



Plan 0 3m

PROJECT	19 NEWBEGIN, BEVERLEY		
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	SEPT 2006
	EDAS	FIGURE	4

## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

001	Orange sand 0.15m thick
002	Black clay / silt subsoil 0.40m thick maximum
003	Dark brown clay / silt subsoil
004	Turf and topsoil 0.18m thick
005	Brick footings of truncated structure 0.08m thick
006	Cut
007	Fill of cut 006
008	Chalk footings / brick structure 0.58m thick
009	Chalk surface? 0.06m thick
010	Orange brown clay – natural

## APPENDIX 2

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

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

Prepared by the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office, for Hickling Gray Associates.

Site Name: 19 Newbegin, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire  
Development: Erection of single storey extension at rear of dwelling.  
NGR: TA 0307 3854  
Planning ref.: DC/05/05626/PLF/EASTSE/MC1 (re-submission of 05/03627/PLF)  
SMR case no.: PA/CONS/12537  
Date of issue: 14th December 2005

*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 archaeological observation, investigation and recording to be carried out during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension at 19 Newbegin, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 1.2 This 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 side of Newbegin, Beverley.

#### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The current application was received by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 11th August 2005 (application no. DC/05/05626/PLF/EASTSE/MC1). Full planning permission was granted on 5th October 2005, subject to an archaeological condition (no. 3) 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 by the Local Planning Authority (cf. PPG 16, para 30; Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)."

#### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Beverley. Newbegin is first mentioned in the 13th century, and took its name from "new buildings", presumably on the west side of Lairgate. It led to one of the six main medieval gates of the town – Newbegin Bar, or West Bar, which is first recorded in the 15th century. The application site lies on the north side of Newbegin, just inside of the area enclosed by the western circuit of the Town Ditch. It is likely therefore that any ground-works in this area would encounter archaeological deposits of the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 4.2 It is clear that the proposed new building work would involve below ground disturbance (e.g. for the excavation of new footings and any new services) – and that these are likely to extend to a significant depth to impact upon archaeological remains. Hence, it is important that a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording is carried out during construction work so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded.



## 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 the excavation of the foundations and service trenches for the new extension. These works should be undertaken under archaeological supervision, or provision should be made for an archaeologist to view the open trenches after machining but before they are infilled. This is to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered.
- 5.2 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 Sites and Monuments Record Office should be notified of the chosen contractor in advance of the programme of works.
- 5.3 The developer's chosen archaeologist must be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority after consultation with the Sites and Monuments Record Office. Access to the site will be afforded to the developer's chosen archaeologist at all reasonable times.
- 5.4 On completion of the work, an ordered archive should be prepared by the archaeologist and deposited with a registered museum. In this case, the East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service is recommended. 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 Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.5 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 find's recovery and conservation strategy should be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing. This should include contingency arrangements for artifacts 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. Contractors should make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 5.6 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):
  - 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 showing the areas monitored (e.g. the site of the new extension, service trenches etc) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc., with scale
  - Sections and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed either above or below ground) 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 watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area
  - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.

- 5.7 In addition, the archaeological contractor should also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office.
- 5.8 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.
- 5.9 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 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).