

**Burythorpe Quarry
Burythorpe
North Yorkshire**

**Project Design for a Site Archive Review and Assessment phase preparatory to a
Publication and Training Project**

**Including reporting on:
Magnetometer Survey, Archaeological Fieldwalking, Archaeological Excavation
and Recording Brief between 1988 and 2001**

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**Including Magnetometer Survey, Archaeological Fieldwalking, Archaeological
Excavation and Recording Briefs between 1988 and 2001
for funding by English Heritage using Objective 3 funding under the Aggregates
Levy Sustainability scheme**

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

MAP Archaeological Consultancy has been encouraged by English Heritage to produce a Project Proposal for the Publication of all previous archaeological work on aggregates sites at Burythorpe Quarry, Burythorpe, North Yorkshire, with the objective of using this exercise to develop the skills of members of Malton and Norton Heritage Society with respect to Archive Preparation and Publication of Archaeological sites. The work to be funded under Objective 3 funding under the Aggregates Levy Sustainability scheme.

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1.2 Site Description

Burythorpe Quarry is situated 6kms south of Malton, adjacent to the Malton to Leavening Road, to the west of the village of Kennythorpe and north-west of the village of Burythorpe in the parish of Burythorpe, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1: SE 7850 6576). The quarry works are located to the west of the Leavening Road, with quarrying on Kennythorpe Moor, at heights between 65m and 80m AOD. The scheduled area is located south of the quarry works (SAM NY1094).

The land around Burythorpe Quarry is owned and farmed by the Francis family, and the quarry is operated by Schenectady Europe Ltd.

The quarry stands on soils of the Rivington 1 Soil Association – well drained coarse loamy soils over Carboniferous and Jurassic sandstone.

1.3 Cause for Action

In 1988 archaeological deposits were threatened by the expansion of Schenectady silica sand Quarry, at Burythorpe. Whilst the quarry company were able to provide plant hire and welfare, funding for archaeological recording was requested to English Heritage. English Heritage undertook Geophysical Survey in 1988 and 1991 and provided funding for the following interventions; Sample excavation 1989, Fieldwalking 1990-91 and sample excavation 1994.

The work has been reported on an intervention by intervention basis in the form of grey literature ‘client reports’, but not consolidated and published and disseminated to the local population and wider archaeological public.

1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

Burythorpe Quarry lies in the Parish of All Saints’ Church, Burythorpe in the Buckrose Wapentake of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The villages of Burythorpe and Kennythorpe appear in the Domesday Book, 1086, as *Cheretorp* from ‘*kennari*’ meaning teacher’s settlement in Old Scandinavian, and *Berguetorp* and *Bergetorp* meaning hill village. The king held two carucates of land, Berenger de Tosny held three carucates and Robert de Brus held three carucates. The land belonging to Berenger de Tosny passed to William Nobil, who gave a bovate of land to Kirkham Priory in the 12th century.

The site of the villa complex at Burythorpe Sand Quarry was visible as a series of crop marks on aerial photographs; including enclosures, a trackway, field boundaries and a villa (SAM NY 1094).

A magnetometer survey (Payne 1991), undertaken in 1988 and 1991 detected evidence of archaeological activity over most of the survey area covered. The magnetic

variations produced by the features were weak, but nevertheless clearly defined in contrast with the sand around. The strongest anomalies arose from features already suggested by the cropmark evidence. In the west and northwest of the survey, there was a typically Romano-British arrangement of at least 5 rectilinear enclosures adjoining a probable trackway defined by parallel ditches orientated north-south. The trackway apparently turns towards the west at point S. There were suggestions of further enclosures adjoining the trackway running out of the northwest limit of the survey.

Another trackway or boundary ditch, orientated approximately east-west occurred towards the southern edge of the survey, and the APs suggested the continuation into the villa complex to the east. This feature formed the north side of another probable enclosure. There was a suggestion of another boundary ditch on a similar alignment.

The features appear to be superimposed over a recurring pattern of intermittent parallel linear anomalies, covering the whole survey area. Initially interpreted as remains of medieval rig and furrow.

In addition to the easily recognisable patterns mentioned above, there were many instances of individual anomalies, compatible with occupation features such as pits and hearths. Some of these occurred within enclosures but in other instances the anomalies were located outside the enclosures.

The survey demonstrated that the site was perhaps more complex, extensive and intensively occupied than originally suggested by cropmark evidence alone. The APs appeared to indicate Romano-British features only, whilst the survey has indicated the presence of additional activity - possibly related to occupation and cultivation. However, the precise significance of the latter and their relationship to the Roman features is not easily apparent.

Further to the Geophysical Survey sample excavation was undertaken in 1989. Funded by English Heritage, Schenectady provided the plant. The objective of the excavation was to sample the archaeological features revealed by aerial photography and geophysical survey, namely the enclosures and related and non-related features. An area 90m by 80m was stripped to reveal four enclosures and a number of features including structures, pits and postholes.

Excavation located and selectively sampled one complete enclosure, i.e. the boundary ditches and internal associated features of Enclosure 1, and three incomplete enclosures and internal associated features (Enclosures 2, 3 and 4). The full extent of Enclosures 2, 3 and 4 lay outside of the 1989 excavation boundaries. In addition the enclosure settlement excavation also located and sampled three pit complexes, (Pit complexes 1, 2, and 3), and the non-enclosure boundaries.

Excavation of Enclosure 1 illustrated that the internal features were multi-period. Structure 1, a posthole constructed building was dated to the late Bronze Age by the pottery.

Pit 3 complex consisted of four features, situated well to the south of Enclosure 1. The associated pottery was all datable to the late Beaker period, and has provided the largest collection of domestic Beaker wares found in Eastern Yorkshire

Fieldwalking was undertaken in 1990 and 1991 over the area of the Roman villa in order to assess the degree of destruction of the scheduled Ancient Monument by agricultural processes and to recover material to collaborate the interpretation of the site as a villa. English Heritage funded the work.

Artefacts dating from the Prehistoric period through to the present day were collected, including Pottery dating from the late Bronze Age to the Post-medieval cultivation of the area. All finds have been processed and a brief report produced but no analysis of the distribution of the finds in relation to the villa has been undertaken. No comparison between the two seasons field walking has been undertaken to assess the damage by ploughing

In 1994, excavation of an area 20m by 20m was undertaken to facilitate the dumping of clay waste. The sample excavation was Grant Aid funded by English Heritage and Schenectady provided plant, welfare and a single payment of £50 as a goodwill gesture. Excavation located an east-west linear feature, interpreted as a medieval furrow, and two pits which contained animal bone, flint artefacts and 15 Bronze Age pottery sherds. In total these sherds represented eleven vessels. A brief summary report has been produced but no in depth analysis has been undertaken

No integrated report has been produced to collect all the archaeological evidence, the reports that have been produced consist of grey literature held by MAP and deposited in

the County SMR/HER. The work undertaken at Burythorpe Quarry needs wider dissemination to both the local and academic community. The production of the project design has highlighted the importance of the archive material and the need to make the results available.

2. Aims and Objectives

The main Aims of the Project are to:

1. Widen access to archaeological knowledge of the Burythorpe area through the appropriate analysis and publication of previous work in the area
2. Develop skills in the voluntary sector through a partnership with the recently formed Malton and Norton Historical Society.

The Objectives of this phase of the Project are to:

3. Assemble, order and collate all archives relating to the previous fieldwork in the environs of Burythorpe Quarry, and
4. Assess their potential with a view to (in a subsequent phase):
Analysing the relevant data with a view to publishing the results as a journal article, and
5. Examine the potential for using the analytical and report writing processes as means of training members of the recently formed Malton and Norton Historical society.
6. Develop an Updated Project Design for Analysis and an interdependent training programme that will:
 - Engage, inform and teach the local archaeological society on the processes of analysis and publication of an archaeological site using Burythorpe Quarry as an example
 - Ensure the inclusion of all spot finds or artefacts from the quarry area
 - Phase and reinterpret the features and results
 - Identify the need for specialist input and cost the incorporation of specialist information
 - To prepare the text, drawings and plates for publication
 -

The above aims and objectives would be in line with the Core objective laid out by English Heritage in **delivering to public and professional audiences the full benefits of Knowledge gained through past work in advance of aggregates extraction.**

This project will deliver against the headline objective 2: Promoting environmentally friendly extraction and transport

- Training and professional development programmes to raise awareness, to improve the quality of historic environment work undertaken in response to aggregate extraction, and to develop and promote the uptake of best practise.

Objective 3: addressing the environmental impacts of past aggregates extraction

- Local education, interpretation, outreach and community involvement and capacity building

Primary goal C – supporting the development of research frameworks

- Develop reference collections

Primary goal D- promoting public appreciation and enjoyment of archaeology

- Local archaeology and public involvement
- Local projects to develop monitoring, recording etc historic landscapes
- Local societies & interest groups access to arch info & expertise

Primary goal E – developing professional infrastructure and skills

- Developing skills
- Facilitating participation
- Training staff
- Museum archive facilities
- Core standards for the transfer of archaeological archives

Communication and dissemination

- Disseminate information about archaeological interventions

3. Method Statement

3.1 For Assessment Phase:

- I. Assemble and order all documentation held by MAP
- II. Obtain material and records already deposited in Malton Museum
- III. Obtain copies of EH Archaeomagnetometry Team reports on geophysical surveys

- IV. Identify all post-excavation tasks undertaken to date, including completeness and quality/appropriateness
- V. Contact appropriate specialists for those areas of expertise/specialist knowledge not represented within the MAP Team
- VI. Develop proposals for analysis, allowing for input by members of Malton and Norton Historical Society to the analytical process in addition to the formalised training sessions.
- VII. Develop Training Strategy, including costs for non-MAP contributions
Consider, with Malton and Norton Historical Society the potential for including generalised training beyond that possible directly within the project (eg lecture on geophysical techniques) as part of Society programme
- VIII. Develop publication proposals for a journal article
- IX. Present the above as an Up-dated Project Design in line with MAP2 Appendix 5

OUTLINE OF PROJECT DESIGN FOR MAIN PHASE OF PROJECT

Training Strategy

Staff from MAP Archaeological Consultancy, with additional external input, will undertake to instruct members of the Malton and Norton Heritage Society on the process to take a site archive to publication using the Burythorpe sites as a guide.

A programme of liaison will instruct on

- ordering a site archive including plans, record sheets and photographs;
- drawing of finds, plans and sections using CAD and Corel Draw;
- reading and commenting on all previous reports;
- visiting the Heritage Unit and National Monuments Record;
- ordering the site sequence and phasing
- writing the summary and fieldwork analysis.

Archive Analysis

The Archive Assessment would review the following sources of information for a target area of 1km that extended for a radius of 1km from the study site:

- The Sites and Monuments Records
- Historic maps, including all early editions of the Ordnance Survey, Tithe Awards and Enclosure Plans;
- Published local histories and any other relevant local volumes and histories;

- North Yorkshire Archives, particularly for any archival documents relating to the manor and the farm;
- The National Monuments Record.
- National Archive
- Re-examination of the records, photographs, drawings, finds and report from the excavation undertaken by ERARC
- Re-examination of the records, photographs, drawings, finds and reports from the Fieldwalking and Excavations undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

Publication Preparation

Upon completion of the Archive analysis, a publication will be prepared, and will include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, introduction and aims and objectives.
- b) An introduction which should include
 - the site code/project number
 - Monument number
 - dates when fieldwork took place
 - grid reference
- c) An account of the methods and results of the archaeological work, describing structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered.
- d) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence. This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench.
- e) A specialist assessment of the artefacts and environmental samples
- f) The results from investigations in archaeological sciences
- g) A discussion and conclusion including an assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
- h) Appendices and figures, as appropriate
- i) References and bibliography of all sources used

The finalised text will be externally edited, and then submitted for publication as an article in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. The Hon Archaeological Editor has

indicated that she would be happy to consider the report, subject to the usual refereeing process.

4. Resources and Archaeological Project Team

Project Team

Paula Ware M.A. Director
Has worked in Archaeology since 1986. In 1990, formed MAP with two other colleagues and works as part of a multi-disciplined team. The majority of her work has been on major infrastructure projects and housing Developments from initial enquiry, through the Planning Process to Publication Report. Has worked on a wide variety of Environmental Assessments and Desk-based Assessments. Her on site experience in both urban and rural situations with contractors has led to valuable insight for mitigation and developer requirements

Kelly C. Hunter Bsc Msc Assistant Director/Project Manager
Has worked for MAP since October 1990 on a wide variety of projects including Desk Based Assessments and Environmental Assessments in various Counties including North, West, South and East Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. She primarily works on the cartographic sources and producing the figures used within the documents. Kelly has a wide experience of working on both Urban and Rural Evaluation and Excavation sites and has written Assessment reports for a large number of sites and has completed Photographing Historic Buildings and Building Survey Courses at the University of Oxford to strengthen the team skills.

Mark Stephens B.A (HONS) in archaeology from university of Wales Director
Involved in field archaeology throughout England & Wales since 1975. Director of MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, from 1990, directing, supervising, and reporting on excavations in Yorkshire and the North of England, including the St Saviourgate and Piccadilly sites. Mark is the director responsible for training in archaeological field techniques and his enormous personal experience has created a team of well trained archaeologists who are equipped to deal with any site and time scales that our clients request.

5. Presentation of Financial Information

Year 2005-2006

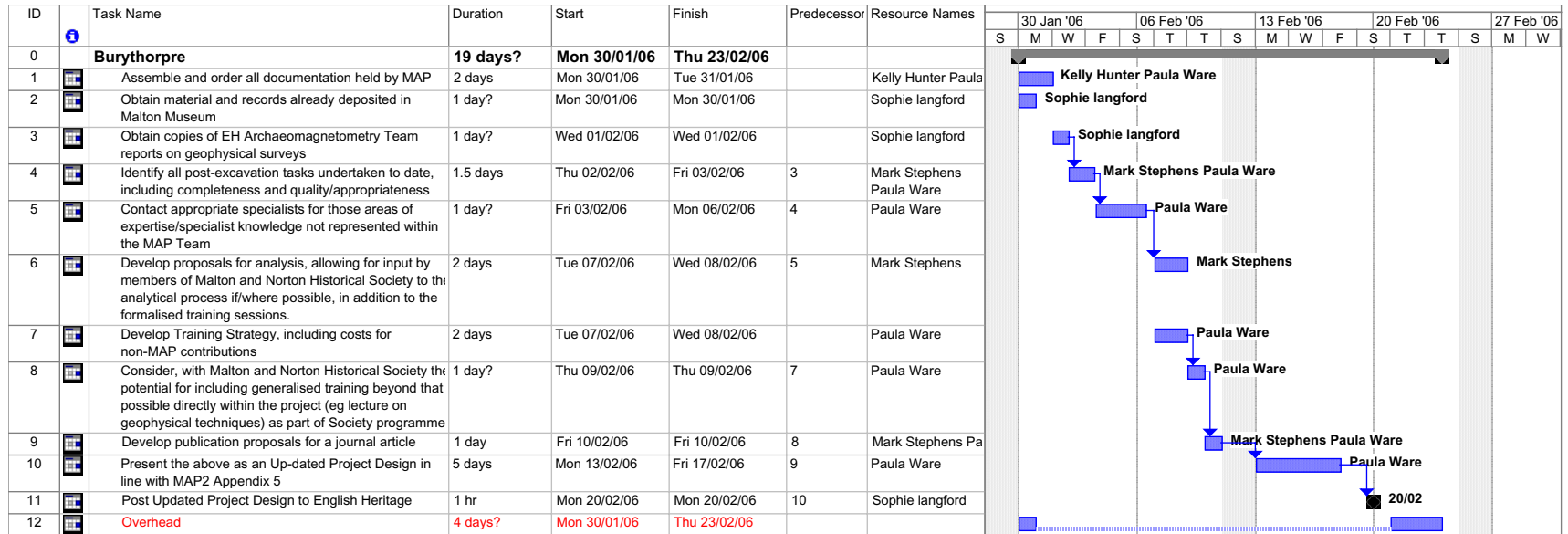
Unit Staff		Per Hour	No. of Hours	Cost	Total
Project Manager	Paula Ware	£25.00	90	£2250.00	
Project Officer	Mark Stephens	£25.00	26	£650.00	
Project Officer	Kelly Hunter	£18.75	8	£150.00	
Office Manager	Sophie Langford	£15.00	17	£255.00	
Total Salary costs for Year				subtotal	£3305.00
Non Staff Costs					
Postage					£15.00
Transport/Stationary/Consumables					£835.00
Total Non-staff costs				subtotal	£850.00
Overheads					
Unit overheads					£1038.75
Total Overheads				subtotal	£831.00
Gross Total for Year 2005-2006 (Excluding VAT)					£5193.75

Tabulated Task List

Task No.	Aims	Task	Performed By	Hours	Cost
1		Assemble and order all documentation held by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	KH/PW	16	700.00
2		Obtain material and records already deposited at Malton Museum	SL	8	120.00
3		Obtain copies of English Heritage Archaeomagnetometry Team Reports on Geophysical Surveys	SL	8	120.00
4		Identify all Post-excavation tasks undertaken to date, including completeness and quality/ appropriateness	PW/MS	12	600.00
5		Contact appropriate specialists for those areas of expertise/specialist knowledge not represented within the MAP team	PW	8	200.00
6		Develop proposals for analysis, allowing for the input by members of Malton and Norton Historical Society to the analytical process with formalised training sessions	MS	16	400.00
7		Develop Training Strategy, including costs for non-MAP contributions	PW	16	400.00
8		Consider, with Malton and Norton Historical Society the potential for including generalised training beyond that possible directly within the project (e.g. lecture on geophysical techniques) as part of Society Programme	PW	8	200.00
9		Develop publication proposals for a journal article	MS/PW	8	400.00
10		Present the above as an Updated	PW	40	1000.00

		Project Design in line with MAP 2 Appendix 5			
11		Post Updated Project Design to English Heritage	SL	1	15.00

6. Gantt Chart



7. Accommodation

Building 1

Building 1 comprises of two parking spaces to the front of the building, a large main entrance with disabled access, reception area with seating and a workstation for the Office Manager. There is a networked photocopier and printer also situated in the reception area.

The main office to the rear of reception is the Managing Director and Assistant Directors office, which has three workstations, filing cabinets and bookshelves.

There is a small room to the right of reception, which is used for stationery and where the server is located.

To the right of the stationery room is the store where all the finds are kept. Upstairs in the store is the finds processing Room and further storage.

The entrance hall, reception and main office are fully carpeted. Both male and female toilets, washing facilities and the Kitchen area are tiled and located on the ground floor.

Equipment

4 Hewlett Packard compact computers

1 cannon 1R2200/3300 canon photocopier/printer/scanner and fax machine

1 server, which runs the entire network

Building 2

The area between the rear of Building 1 and the front of Building 2 has car parking space for around 30 cars. Inside the building are three offices the first office is for the Cad Operative and consists of three workstations. The second office is the Director's and has a workstation and bookshelves. The third office has five workstations, photocopier, two printers and drawing board.

All three offices are fully carpeted and the toilets and Kitchen area are tiled.

Measurements

Building 1 Warehouse/store 192.55m²

Building 1 Finds Processing Room	19.50m ²
Offices Building 1	46.26m ²
Building 2	104.00m ²

Equipment

6 Hewlett Packard compact computers
 1 Hewlett Packard computer, solely for cadding
 1 Pentium Processor for the downloading of the EDM
 EDM - TC 600
 Kodak DC digital Camera

Software

All machine have full Microsoft office, which includes;

Word	Adobe writer 7.2
Access	Coraldraw 9.0
Excel	Coral Photopaint 9.0
Outlook	Photofinish
Powerpoint	AutoCad 2000 LT
Microsoft Project	Casio Photo Loader
Microsoft Frontpage 2003	MAP Maker
Convtran	Drafix CAD
Mapsource	

External Lectures are held at the Friends Meeting House, Malton and the room rented for our public lectures holds one hundred people.

8. Bibliography

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- MAP 1991 Fieldwalking Evaluation at a Roman Villa Site – SAM 1094, Burythorpe, North Yorkshire. 1990-1991. MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
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- MAP 2001 Burythorpe Quarry, Burythorpe, North Yorkshire, Archaeological Recording Brief. August 2001. MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
- Payne, A.W. 1991 Burythorpe Sand Quarry, North Yorkshire A Report on Geophysical Surveys 1988. AML Series 117/ 91

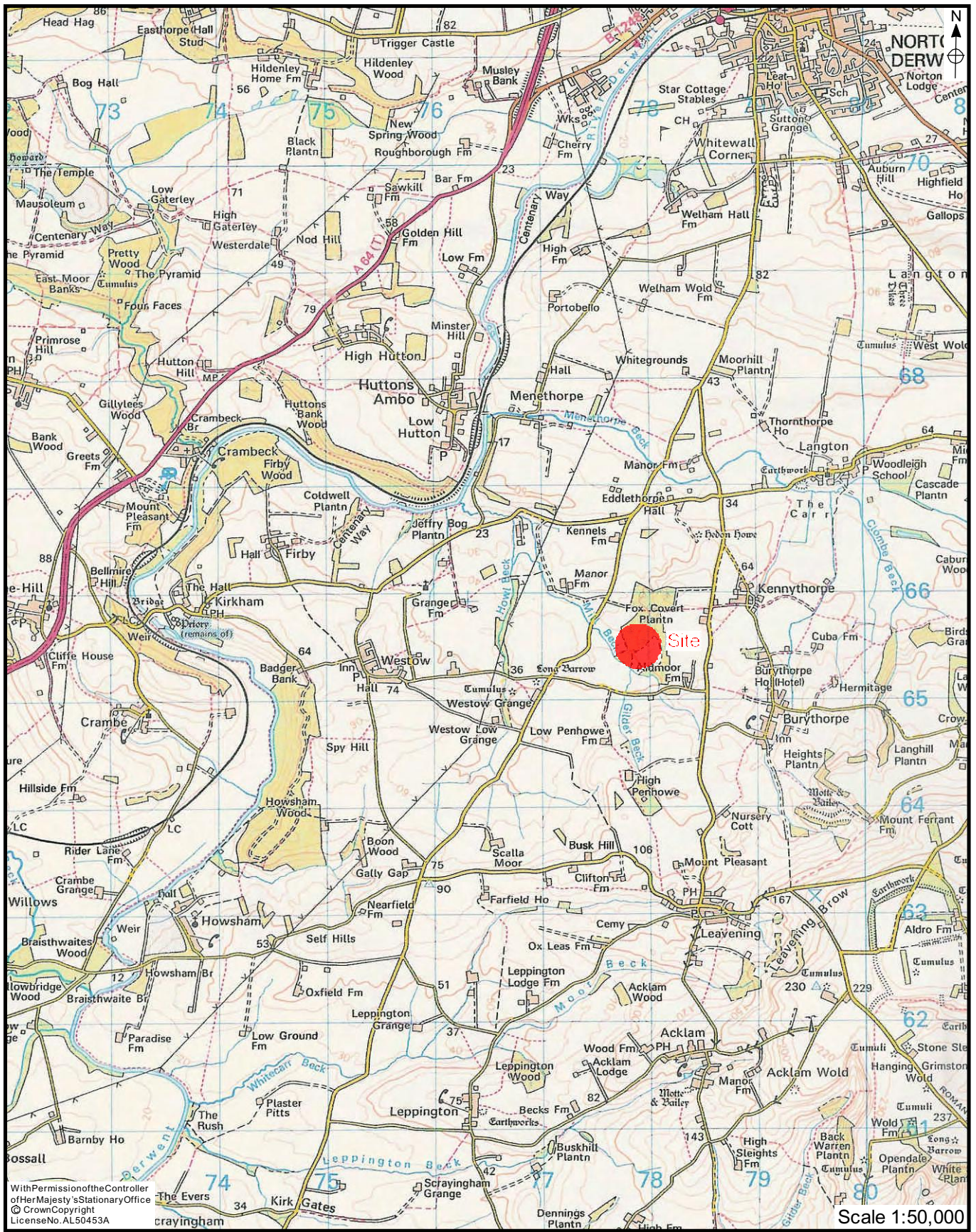


Figure 1. Site Location

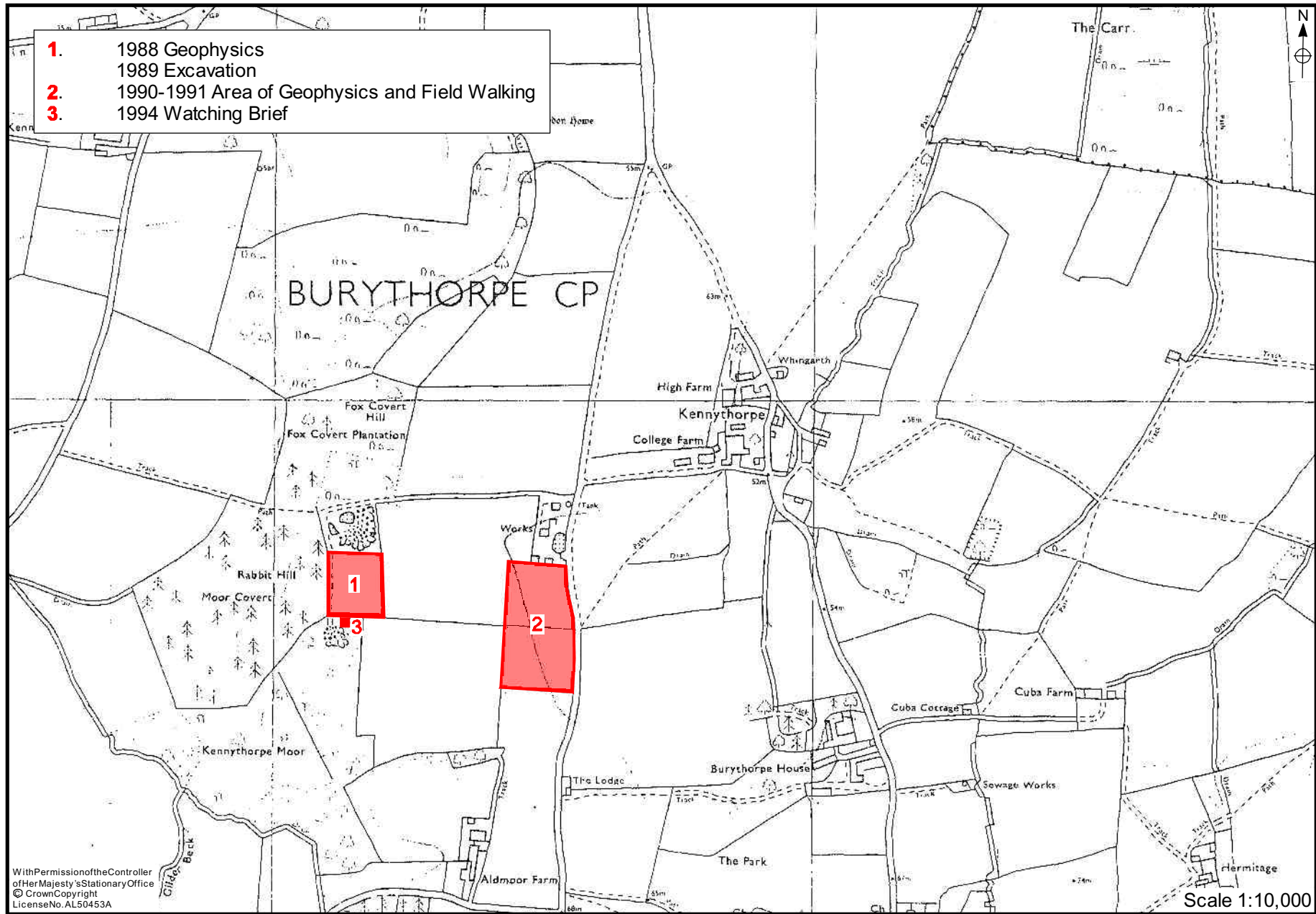
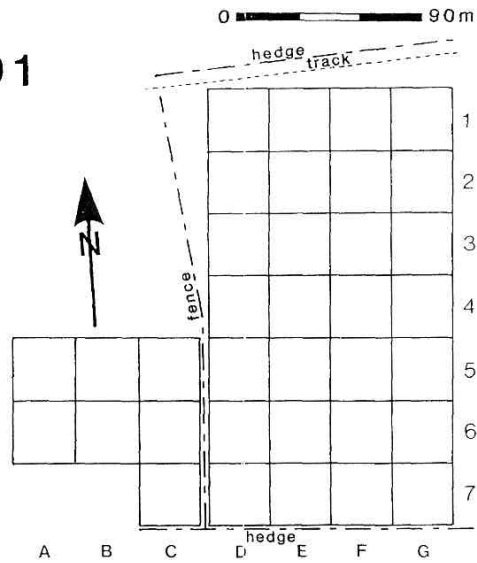
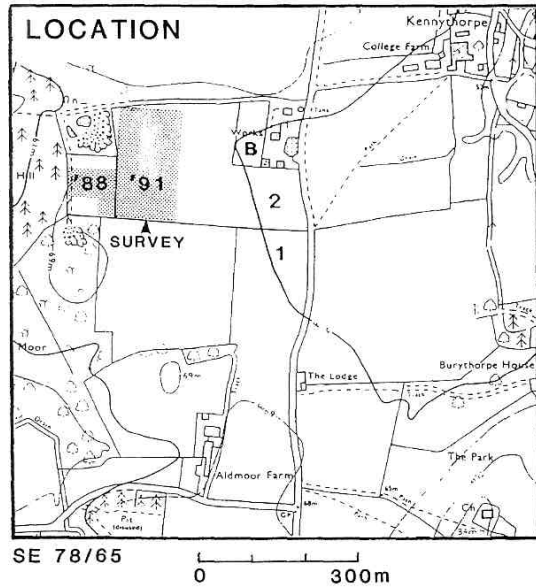


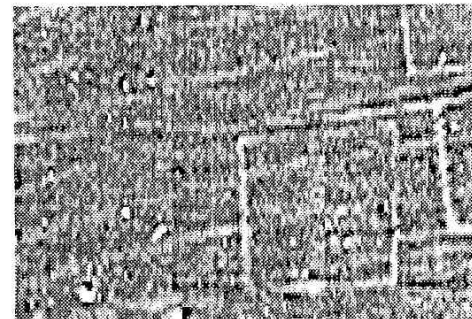
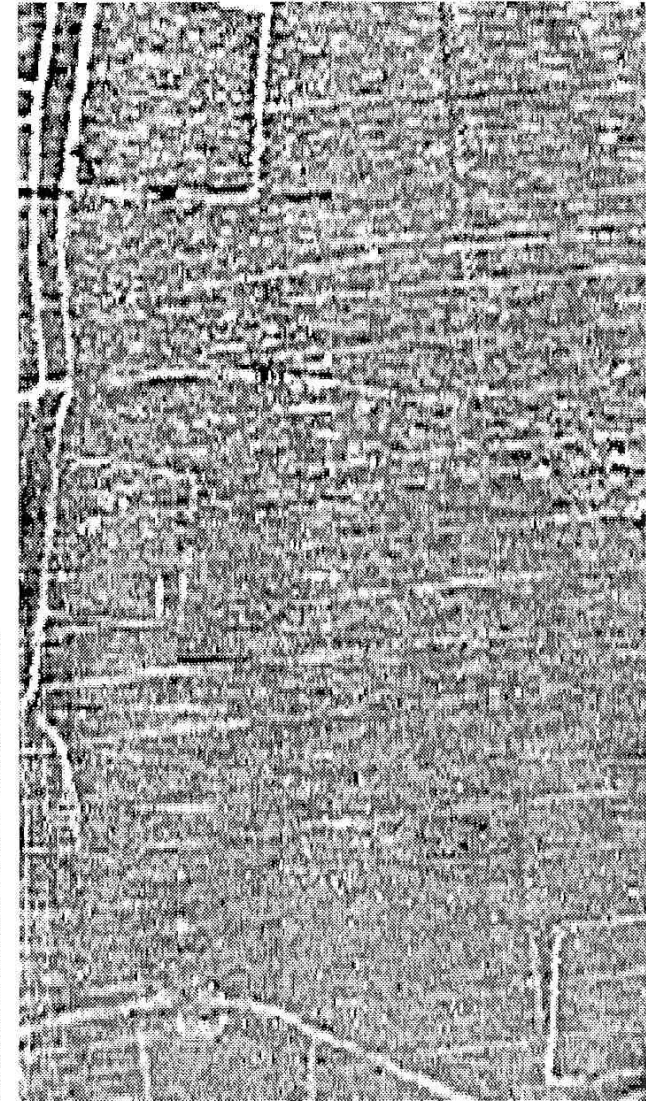
Figure 2. Areas of Archaeological Interventions

BURYTHORPE QUARRY

Magnetometer Survey 1988/91



Greytone plot - raw data



+ 2.5 nT □
- 2.5 nT ▾

English Heritage A M LAB 1991

Figure 3. Magnetometer Survey 1988 / 1991

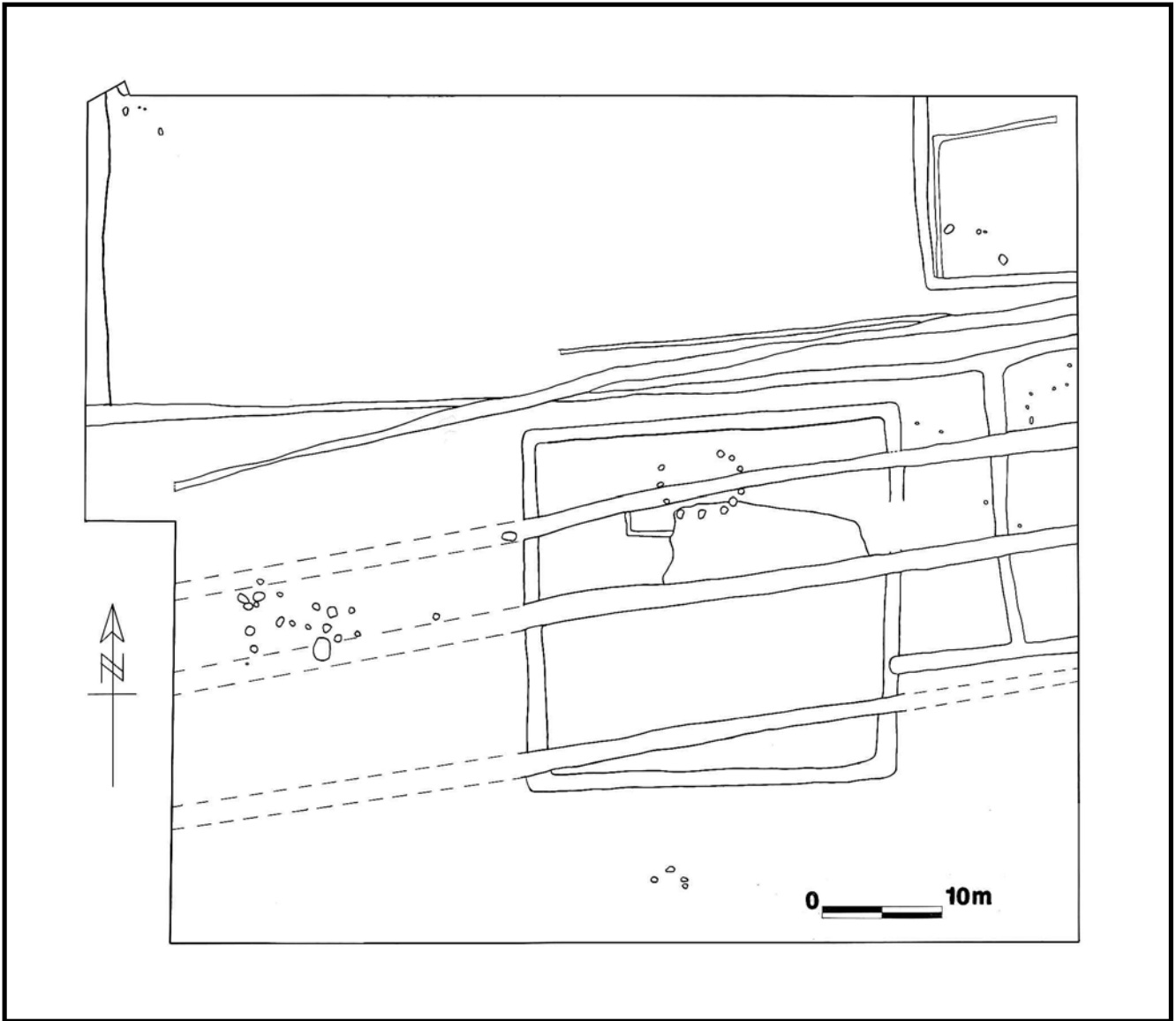


Figure 4. 1989 Excavation Site Plan