

APPENDIX 1

GAZETTEER OF IDENTIFIED SITES

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The pro forma gazetteer provides details of each item of archaeological, architectural or historic interest identified within the survey area. The following explains the terms that are used.

Within the survey area, each identifiable site or component is allocated a number. The sites or components are based on coherent units, such as a building or specific earthwork, and site/component reference numbers are used throughout the associated survey report and accompanying drawings.

The *Location* section identifies the component and provides sufficient information for it to be readily located.

- i) Grid reference: the national grid reference (NGR) of the component given as a 10 figure reference (i.e. to the nearest metre). The NGR is qualified as to whether it is accurate, centred, general or approximate, or linear. It should be noted that for linear components, the quoted NGR only relates to the survey area and may not be their full extent.
- ii) Height (AOD): the height in metres, to the nearest whole meter, above Ordnance Datum of each component. For some components a height range is given.
- iii) Parish: the current Local Authority parish in which the site or component is located.

The *Concordance* section provides a link to any other identifiers recorded elsewhere for the same site (e.g. HSMR, NMR, Scheduled Monument or other numbers).

The *Description* section provides information concerning the appearance and other aspects of each site or component within the survey area. "n/a" signifies that this information is not appropriate to a particular site or component.

- i) Type: the type of site/component, from a keyword list based on that produced for English Heritage's National Monuments Record.
- ii) Form: the current form of the site/component, e.g. earthwork, documented site etc.
- iii) Period general and Period specific: the period or date of the site/component, from a keyword list based on that produced for English Heritage's National Monuments Record, e.g. Post-medieval/19th century.
- iv) Inspected by: the name of the inspector and the date on which the site/component was inspected by EDAS as part of the project.
- v) Land use on and around the site: from a keyword list based on that produced for English Heritage's National Monuments Record, e.g. pasture.
- vi) Photographed by: the name of the photographer and the date on which the site/component was photographed by EDAS as part of the project.
- vii) Surveyed by: the name of the surveyor and the date on which the site/component was surveyed by EDAS as part of the project.
- viii) Description: a description of the site/component. This includes a simple description together with plan form, dimensions, any recognisable sequence of development, and an interpretative discussion, covering function, date and historic background where

appropriate and known. Where external bibliographic, cartographic or other sources of information are used, these are referenced to a specific source by number.

- ix) References: where external sources of information are used in the description above, these are referenced by number to a specific source or details of that source.

The *Management* section provides basic information concerning specific conditions and threats identified for the component at time of inspection, and any recommendations concerning management.

- i) Importance: a descriptive grade based on a combination of professional judgement and criteria used by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme and scheduling monuments (i.e. period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential).

National Importance - Scheduled monuments or undesignated monuments considered to be of schedulable quality

Regional Importance

District Importance

Local Importance

No grade - sites known to have been destroyed or significantly disturbed.

- ii) Condition: an assessment of the condition of the site/component at the time of the survey. Condition utilises a condition grading system (e.g. above average, good, medium, low etc) as well as further descriptive text as necessary.

Good Intact, all original features identifiable and in situ with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to their estimated original height.

Above average Largely intact, with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 50% of their estimated original height and a good proportion of original features and details recognizable.

Medium Discernible, with sections of walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 25% of their estimated original height, although some major elements and features will be lacking.

Below average Only the basic form or outline of the site or feature is discernible, and no details evident to more than 25% of their estimated original height.

Poor Walls and other features surviving to one course or less and where very little of the original structure or form of the site survives.

- iii) Vulnerability: an assessment of the vulnerability of the site/component at the time of the survey. This also utilises a grading system (e.g. high, medium, low etc) as well as further descriptive text as necessary.

High The site is considered to be very vulnerable (e.g. located on an unstable slope or in an area prone to regular ploughing or agricultural improvement) and/or is actively eroding with major damage evident.

Above average The site is considered to be at general risk with some minor damage or erosion already evident.

Medium The site is considered to be potentially at future risk (but with little damage currently evident), either by reason of its location (e.g. located on a public footpath, or a building in a farmstead with potential for conversion, or a site potentially at risk from agricultural improvement and/or woodland management) and/or nature of the site (i.e. an easily erodible site).

Below average The site is unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage and is considered not to be at risk, i.e. it is not in a vulnerable location, is in an area

Low unlikely to be subject to agricultural improvement and/or woodland management, and/or it is a robust site.
The site is ruined or destroyed to such an extent that further degradation or deterioration is unlikely.

- iv) Damaged by: Descriptive text which details the causes of damage to the site/component, at the time of the survey (e.g. stock or human erosion, vehicular damage etc).
- v) Recommendations: a brief summary to suggest a management strategy for the site/component.

GAZETTER OF IDENTIFIED SITES

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>
001	Ridge and furrow earthworks, west side of survey area	TA18653705 Centred TA18723682 Centred
002	Drive, south-west part of survey area	TA18663691-TA18803691 Linear
003	Former moat with ha ha and bridge, south-west part of survey area	TA18683885-TA18813696 Linear
004	Ornamental garden earthworks, south part of survey area	TA18853695 Centred
005	Enclosure, central part of survey area	TA18873690 Centered
006	Enclosure, central part of survey area	TA18853700 Centered
007	Medieval village and other earthworks, central north part of survey area	TA18803705 Centered
008	Pond, north side of survey area	TA18753712 Centred
009	Terraced track, east side of survey area	TA18973693-TA18953710 Linear
010	Earthworks and clump of trees, eastern edge of survey area	TA18973708 Centred
011	Ridge and furrow earthworks, east part of survey area	TA18963715 Centred
012	Tree grouping, north edge of survey area	TA18783715 Centred
013	Tree grouping, north edge of survey area	TA18903720 Centred
014	Field boundary and track, west part of survey area	TA18683685-TA18563708 Linear
015	Flattened area of earthworks, west of the deserted village	TA18733707 Centered
016	Ornamental garden earthworks, south-west corner of survey area	TA18743692 Centered

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 001

Site Name: Ridge and furrow earthworks, west side of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18653705

Qualifier1: Centred

Height (AOD): 16 m

NGR 2: TA18723682

Qualifier2: Centred

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Ridge & furrow

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Medieval

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: Feb 2011

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Photo date: 15/04/10

Film/Frame No: 1/979, 1/983,
1/985; 2/420

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010 & Feb 2011

Description:

The ridge and furrow recorded here forms part of a far more extensive field system surviving within and around the Burton Constable estate, parts of which are visible on early aerial photographs. For example, vertical black and white photographs taken in September 1946 show that this ridge and furrow extends for several hundreds of metres to the west, as far as the kitchen garden [1]. It was probably part of a West Field which was recorded in 1447 [2].

In 1621, the east part of the ridge and furrow within the survey area is shown divided into three enclosures, the northern and central enclosures of approximately equal size, and the southern enclosure somewhat larger; none of them are named. On their west sides, a larger field of 29 acres is named as Backhouse Field [3]. A 1755 plan shows that the division between the northern and central enclosures had been removed by this date. Part of the outline of the southern enclosure remained intact, but in the interior was filled with paths laid out on a geometric pattern, indicated as dashed lines (see Site 16). The large field to the west remains [4]. In 1767, the boundaries of the three enclosures are dashed, indicating that they were to be removed, with only the northernmost part of the 1755 geometric layout still shown in full [5]. It has been suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [6] [7]. However, it does seem likely that they were removed during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 [8]. By 1818, the area formed part of the Lawn [9]. By 1855, the western boundary of the area formed part of a drive leading to Norwood (not shown in 1818) [10]. It is similarly depicted in 1871 and 1910 [11] [12]. The drive remained clearly visible on the 1946 vertical aerial photographs as an earthwork but it appears to have fallen out of use by this date, as it is crossed by another drive (Site 2) [13]. This general area was included under F.111 in a survey description made in 1999, while the drive to Norwood formed F.115/120 [14].

The block of surveyed ridge and furrow has a total length of 250m (NW/SE) and a maximum width of c.200m (NE/SW). The surveyed block is bounded to the north by the Woodhall and Ellerby road, and is crossed by a shallow earthwork bank (Site 14), which overlies the ridge and furrow. The east side of the block of ridge and furrow is bounded by a wide flattened strip (Site 15) - this flattened strip was created out of part of the open field, as the ridge and furrow is still faintly visible within it.

Within the surveyed block, all the ridge and furrow is aligned NE/SE; the ridges are on average 2.0m wide and up to 0.4m high, with an average ridge to ridge measurement of between 6.5-7.5m. For the purposes of description, the surveyed block has been sub-divided into four parts, based on the surviving earthworks, which in turn reflect the enclosures shown in 1621.

The northern part of the surveyed block (1A) contains ten ridges which become slightly more widely spaced towards its northern end; the furrow between the fourth and five ridges from the southern side is slightly deeper and wider than the others which may represent an original sub-division of strips in the system. This possible sub-division is more pronounced to the west (see Site 1D). The northern and central parts of the block are separated by a linear 5.5m wide depression, shown as a boundary in 1621, which is on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow and resembles a wider and deeper furrow. At its west end, the depression appears to be continuous with the bank on the east side of the flat-topped earthwork

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

forming the track to Norwood (see Site 14), whereas the east end of the depression curves around sharply to the south and has a spread bank on its west side. The southern return of the depression and bank stop just short of an oak tree.

The central part of the block (1B) contains 11 ridges; the northernmost ridge is slightly more prominent than the others, although this may be because it was augmented by the excavation of the adjacent linear depression. The ridges run right up to the bank forming the east side of the enclosure and are probably overlain by it. The central and the southern parts of the blocks are separated by another linear depression running parallel to the ridge and furrow, again resembling a deeper and wider furrow, which is shown as a boundary in 1621 and 1755. There is a 5.0m wide gap in the centre of the depression, perhaps marking the position of an entrance or gateway. The west end of the depression fades away before it reaches the Norwood track (Site 14), but the east end appears continuous with a narrower linear depression or ditch set at a right angle to it (see Site 15).

The interior of the southern part of the block (1C) has the least well preserved ridge and furrow, suggesting that it was at least partly levelled to make way for the geometric pattern of paths etc shown here in 1755 (see Site 16). This part of the block is also crossed by the drive running west from the stables to the kitchen garden (see Site 2). To the north of the drive, approximately three ridges remain visible; the eastern ends appear to have been partly flattened or truncated by a sub-rectangular depression (see Site 4H), while the western ends are partly overlain by an oak tree. To the south of the drive, there are at least four further ridges and almost certainly others to the south of these, although they are now very denuded. On the eastern side of the block, the areas to the north and south of the drive are impinged on by features associated with a block of earthworks to the east (Site 4I).

On the west side of the track to Norwood (Site 14), the ridge and furrow is well preserved (1D); this area formed part of the former Backhouse Field. The earthworks also survive to the west of the later garden area (Site 1C). Shallow linear ditches towards the north end of the block represent the continuation of divisions seen further to the east. Another circular earthwork further to the south may be an old tree hole or the position of a former stock feeder. The ridge and furrow is clearly overlain by the drive leading to the kitchen gardens (Site 2) and a later copse [15].

References:

- [1] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
- [2] Kent, G H R 2002 'Burton Constable', 136 (VCH vol 7)
- [3] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)
- [4] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
- [5] 1767 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
- [6] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
- [7] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156
- [8] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)
- [9] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)
- [10] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212
- [11] 1871 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)
- [12] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheet 212/14
- [13] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
- [14] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111 & F.115/120)
- [15] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local **Condition:** Medium **Vulnerability:** Below average

Damaged by: Vehicles **Damage rating:** Slight

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 03/11

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 002

Site Name: Drive, south-west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18663691

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 16 m

NGR 2: TA18803691

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Drive

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: Feb 2011

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Photo date: 15/04/10

Film/Frame No: 1/993

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010 & Feb 2011

Description:

The drive is first shown in 1818 as a dashed line, crossing the Lawn [1]. It is suggested to have linked the stables and kitchen garden, being useful both for the transport of manure, but it also passed through the avenue to Norwood [2]. The drive is similarly depicted in 1855, although by this date, a branch leading directly to Norwood had been created from its north side (see Site 14), and the drive no longer crossed the then Ice House Plantation but turned sharply to the north to link with the route to Woodhall and Ellerby [3]. It remained the same in 1871 and 1910 [4] [5]. On vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946, the drive is clearly visible and appears in good repair [6]. In 1999, it was noted that further to the west, the drive passed over a depression, perhaps a former sand or marl pit [7].

The drive is on a very slight north-west/south-east alignment, and runs for a total length of 250m within the survey area. Where it leaves the existing gravel drive to the north-west of the moat, the drive is well defined, and formed by a raised flat-topped bank, steeply scarped on either side. The bank is 3.0m wide across the top, 6.0m wide across the base and stands a maximum of 0.7m high. As it turns north-west, it crosses some slight potential garden earthworks (see Site 16) and the remains of ridge and furrow (Site 1C), gradually becoming more spread; by the time it crosses the track to Norwood (Site 14), it is less than 0.3m in height. Beyond the track, it becomes more prominent, up to 0.5m high and 3.5-4.0m wide across the flat top. The drive was formerly linked to the Norwood track which was established between 1818 and 1854. The fact that the drive now clearly overlies this earthwork confirms the 1946 aerial photographic evidence that it remained in use for a longer period [8].

References:

[1] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)

[2] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, 18

[3] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212

[4] 1871 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)

[5] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheet 212/14

[6] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46

[7] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.114)

[8] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: District

Condition: Above average

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vehicles

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Avoid over use with vehicles.

First compiled by: SR 10/10

Last updated: ED 03/11

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 003

Site Name: Former moat with ha ha and bridge, south-west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18683885

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 16 m

NGR 2: TA18813696

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Moat; Ha-ha; Bridge

Form: Earthwork; Extant structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 18th century

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS Photo date: 15/04/10 Film/Frame No: 1/987-990, 1/995-996; 2/406

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

In 1621 an angled moat is depicted to the north of the house which, by comparison with later maps, can be seen to be represented by a sharply curving boundary following its line [1]. In 1755, the moat is marked as water-filled, and curving steeply around to the south-west. A bridge is shown crossing it, which led to a path or walk which in turn gave access to the geometric layout of gardens to the north-west and the moated island to the east (Site 16) [2]. The southward continuation of the moat depicted in 1755 appears to have been infilled to build the short-lived walled garden on the west side of the house created by Thomas Knowlton in 1758 [3]. In 1767, this part of the moat is indicated by a dashed line, suggesting that there were plans to remove it completely [4]. A year later, in 1768, Thomas White produced a design for alterations which had a ha-ha curving around to the north of the moat, but this was not adopted [5]. Instead, a number of alterations were undertaken to this area during the 1770s under the direction of Capability Brown. Brown's c.1772 design for the area around the house shows the curving north-west section of the moat to be partly retained, but with the infilled southern continuation replaced by a ha-ha; a ha-ha also ran from some distance to the south of the south-east end of the moat. No bridge is shown in the position of that marked in 1755 [6]. Work started here in either late 1773 or 1774. Raine's notes on 'Mr Brown's hints' made on 4th September 1773 record (minute no.8) that the 'End of Sunk Fence next Old Bridge to be made as wide as the remains of the Pond to humour the width of the old Pond, and save Earth leading'. Furthermore, on the same date (minute no.18), 'Take away Park Pale dividing Bacchus Field from the Park. remake a Sunk Fence about 40 or 50 yards North of the Pale Fence; and lead this into the New Sunk Fence round the House' [7]. The latter appears on Raine's 'Sketch of Mr Brown's Directions' made in 1776 [8]. It can also be seen in 1774, at which date the bridge across the moat/ha-ha remained in the same position as shown in 1755 [9]. The line of the ha-ha remained unchanged in 1818, although the bridge detailed above is not marked and so may have become disused as the main access to the park north of the house from the house itself [10]. It is similarly depicted in 1855 (when the surviving part of the moat is named as 'Fish Pond') [11], and in 1871 and 1910 [12] [13]. The bridge appears to be in use again by 1946, linking the house to a drive (Site 2) across the Lawn [14].

Within the survey area, the former line of the moat/ha-ha commences on the west side of the bridge carrying the gravelled drive south-eastwards towards the house.

Map evidence indicates that a bridge has been located here since at least 1755. The existing structure (or at least the west side facing into the survey area) is in a poor state of repair. It stands a maximum of 1.4m high and is built largely of handmade buff bricks (average dimensions 0.24m by 0.10m by 0.09m), some laid in English Garden Wall bond (two stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar. The structure has been subject to much repair but in some areas the face has still collapsed completely. Elsewhere, there may be evidence for different phases of construction, such as a ragged joint at a low level towards the south of centre.

To the west of the bridge, there is a south-east facing scarp up to 1.2m high and 5.0m wide, although this section appears to have been subject to much disturbance, probably a result of cattle poaching. There is a partly grassed spread of stone rubble and brick at the east end, and the scarp appears to have either

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spread or to have slumped, as it is far less well defined than to the west. It is assumed that this represents either the curving north-west section of moat shown here in 1755, or perhaps more likely the ha-ha widened after 1773 on Brown's instructions to match the pond to the east of the bridge and shown in 1774. The flat base of the earthwork here is 4.0m wide, while the brick wall forming the ha-ha revetment stands 1.1m high. This has been subject to recent repair, but the lower part is built of handmade buff bricks (average dimensions 0.24m by 0.10m by 0.09m) laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar.

The earthwork scarp then turns sharply to the north-west, where it follows a curvilinear course. At the point where the scarp turns, there is further disturbance, suggestive of either vehicle or cattle damage, although it might relate to an east-west boundary shown running off the moat here in 1621. Beyond this point, the feature is formed by the ha-ha referred to in Raines' minute no.18 of 1773. The earthwork is well defined, comprising a steep south-facing scarp standing up to 1.2m high. Within the survey area, the flat base is 1.0m wide, which is split into two parts by the modern post and wire fence marking the southern boundary of the survey area. South of the fence, the south side of the ha-ha is formed by a scarp of similar height to the north side, but is markedly wider and less steep [15].

References:

- [1] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)
- [2] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
- [3] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 147-148
- [4] 1767 Plan of Burton Constable (BCMR)
- [5] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 150
- [6] c.1772 Brown's Design for Area around Burton Constable Hall (BCMR)
- [7] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 155 & 156
- [8] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 164
- [9] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)
- [10] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)
- [11] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212
- [12] 1871 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)
- [13] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheet 212/14
- [14] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
- [15] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Regional **Condition:** Above average **Vulnerability:** Medium

Damaged by: Other stock **Damage rating:** Slight

Recommendations: Maintain current condition of ha-ha. Repair and consolidate the west face of the bridge to prevent further collapse.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 004

Site Name: Ornamental garden earthworks, south part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18853695

Qualifier1: Centred

Height (AOD): 15 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Boundaries; Garden, ornamental?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic multi period

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: Feb 2011

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS Photo date: 15/04/10; 14/2/11 Film/Frame No: 1/962-968, 1/970; 2/409-410

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010 & Feb 2011

Description:

In 1621, this area was contained within an unnamed east-west aligned sub-rectangular enclosure of just over two acres, set between the surviving boundary representing the moat to the north of the house, with a similar but narrower enclosure to the north (see Site 5) [1]. Kent suggests that water gardens may have been created in this area in 1715, and this appears to be partly confirmed by the documents which record several workers levelling ground for a new garden [2] [3].

In 1755, the northern and eastern boundaries of the enclosure remained the same, but the west side had been removed. A bridge over the moat to the south (see Site 3) led to a walk or path, which in turn joined an east-west walk or path along the north side of the enclosure. To the west, the walk gave access to a series of paths laid out on a geometric pattern (see Site 16), while to the east, it ran as far as a rectangular pond with a narrow rectangular central island. A small square structure is marked at the south-east corner of the moat, together with two small square ponds to the south-east [4]. These latter four features are also marked in 1767, as dashed lines, suggesting that they were to be removed [5]. It is suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) [6] but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [7]. However, it does seem likely that an attempt was made to remove the rectangular moat and associated features during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 although there are some alignment of trees which might reflect the former boundaries [8]. The boundaries are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946, together with other surrounding earthworks [9]. On some more recent oblique aerial photographs, the rectangular pond still holds water at the north-east corner [10]. This general area was included under F.111 in a survey description made in 1999, and described as 'Apparently the site of the old village of Burton Constable; a complex area of field archaeology surviving from paddocks and other features shown on the 1767 plan (and possibly including a rectangular pond)'; the rectangular moat is sketched, as is a prominent scarp on its north side [11].

Within the survey area, the area of the earthwork complex measures c.220m east-west by a maximum of 60m north-south. Associated areas may once have extended further north (see Site 5) and clearly extended south-east beyond the survey area, where further earthworks are visible. Within the core area, the earthworks are generally set on a very shallow north-east/south-west alignment; they are also relatively shallow, with few banks or scarps rising more than 1.0m in height and most measuring far less. The eastern side of the complex appears to be defined by a prominent linear bank and ditch (see Site 9), or at least to extend no further eastward beyond it.

Adjacent to the north-south aligned bank to the east (see Site 9), at the north-east corner of the complex, there is a rectangular platform (4A), measuring 45m long by 22m wide and defined by a shallow ditch 3.0m-4.0m wide and up to 0.5m deep. There is single sub-square indentation near the centre of the west side of the platform, and two similar features on the south side; one of the latter retains a tree stump. The west and south sides of the platform form part of a boundary shown in 1621 and 1755.

To the south of the platform, there is another sub-rectangular area containing earthworks. On the east side, there are two small ponds representing those features shown on the 1755 plan (4B). The northern pond is a shallow rectangular depression, c.18.0m long by c.10.0m wide and up to 0.5m deep. A faint

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

linear east-facing scarp runs south from its south-west corner to link with another former pond to the south. This shallow depression measures c.21.0m long by 8.0m wide, and is very slightly longer than the northern pond; it may be sub-divided internally into three parts of unequal size by very spread cross banks, separating slightly marshy areas. To the west of the ponds, there is a shallow west-facing scarp which becomes a spread depression as it moves southward, with several parallel east-facing scarps laid out on an angular plan. At their north end, there is a possible terraced platform (4C), 10.0m long by 5.0m wide.

The northern edge of this part of the earthwork complex is defined by a canal-like linear depression (4D), aligned almost with the same NE/SW alignment and continuous with the ditch forming the north side of the platform (4A) described above. It is almost 140m long (190m if the north side of platform 4A is included) and up to 6m wide across the top, with a flat-bottom some 4.0m across; the depression widens slightly towards the western end. At 1.0m in height, the north-facing scarp defining the south side of the linear earthwork is markedly more prominent than the scarp defining the north side, which measures only 0.3m high or less. There appears to be a 12m long break in the linear earthwork, positioned opposite the approximate centre of the rectangular pond (4E) to the south. A tree is shown in this approximate position on the 1946 aerial photographs, although it might be represented by a stump visible in the base of the feature to the east of the break. To the east of this stump is a brick-lined culvert, running almost north-south, covered with a large ashlar slab. The west end of the depression appears to return to the north for a distance of c.22m before petering out. The east-west section of the linear depression is shown as a boundary in 1621, but has a walk or footpath running along it by 1755, probably along the scarp to the south.

The rectangular pond (shown as such in 1755) has maximum overall dimensions of 57.0m long by 31.0m wide; the top of the island itself is c.34m long by 9m wide (4E). The moat ditch is on average 10m wide, with sides of varying steepness but up to 1.0m deep. At the south-east corner, there is a linear depression of similar dimensions, possibly representing a southern continuation of the east arm of the pond. Three shallow sub-square depressions, measuring 2.5m across and 0.4m deep, are visible on the northern edge of the moat. The island is crossed by at least three very shallow scarps on a north-east/south-west alignment; similar scarps on the same alignment can be seen to the immediate south of the moat, and it may be that these represent earlier features which were disturbed by the moat construction. Adjacent to the south-east continuation of the moat are the remains of the structure marked in 1755, formed by (chalk and flint?) footings 2.50m square (4F), set within a shallow sub-circular depression 10m in diameter.

Some 30m to the west of the rectangular moat, on the south side of the linear depression, is a possible small sub-square structural platform, with a further sub-rectangular platform measuring 22m long by 7m wide at the north-west corner (4G). On the west side of the canal's northern return, there is a flat rectangular depression (4H) measuring 39m north-south by 17m east-west, which appears to have been taken out of an area of ridge and furrow (Site 1C). It might form a continuation of the earthwork complex and appears to correspond to a path shown in 1775. To the south, on the south side of a later drive (Site 2), are various other slight linear earthworks set on parallel or perpendicular alignments (4I) to the canal [12].

References:

- [1] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)
- [2] Kent, G H R 2002 'Burton Constable', 132 (VCH vol 7)
- [3] 1713-15 Vouchers of Lord Dunbar (ERAO DDCC 140/74)
- [4] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
- [5] 1767 Plan of Burton Constable (BCMR)
- [6] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
- [7] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156
- [8] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)
- [9] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
- [10] AP HAP 91/3/10 dated 15/01/91 & HAP 89/4/2 dated 21/2/89
- [11] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
- [12] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: National **Condition:** Below average **Vulnerability:** Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply **Damage rating:**

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Avoid over stocking and movement of vehicles across the site, especially in wet weather. If possible, remove post and wire fence from the south-west corner of the earthworks.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 03/11

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 005

Site Name: Enclosure, central part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18873690

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 14.5m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Enclosure

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic multi period

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Photo date: 15/04/10

Film/Frame No: 1/969

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

In 1621, this area was contained within an unnamed east-west aligned sub-rectangular enclosure of just over one acre, set between a wider enclosed earthwork complex to the south (Site 4) and a larger enclosure to the north (see Sites 6 and 7) [1]. By 1755, only the southern boundary of the enclosure remained, the northern and eastern boundaries having been removed [2]. The southern boundary is also marked in 1767, indicated using dashed lines, suggesting that it was to be removed [3]. It is suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [4] [5]. However, it does seem likely that boundaries in this area were removed during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 [6] or any subsequent historic maps. The boundaries shown in 1621 are however clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 [7]. On some later oblique aerial photographs, irregularly shaped depressions towards the western end are shown as holding water [8]. This general area was included under F.111 in a survey description made in 1999, and described as 'Apparently the site of the old village of Burton Constable; a complex area of field archaeology surviving from paddocks and other features shown on the 1767 plan (and possibly including a rectangular pond)' [9].

The area occupied by the enclosure is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.140m long by 40m wide. The earthworks are set on the same alignment as many of the features within the earthwork complex to the south (Site 4), and also further earthworks to the north (Site 6), and so may be contemporary with either of them.

The south side of the enclosure is formed by the large linear canal-like depression (Site 4D) which also represents a boundary shown in 1621. On the north side of its western end, in the angle of the canal, there are two shallow oval or sub-rectangular depressions opening off the linear earthwork. The 0.4m deep oval-shaped eastern depression is shown holding as water in 1946, and it may represent a former pond or waterlogged area created by cattle poaching; it measures 18m long (north-south) by 6m wide. The depression to the west (5B), at 20m long by 10m wide, is larger and more sub-rectangular, although hardly regular in plan. There appears to be an opening into it from the south, and there may be a small sub-square platform set above the north-west corner, together with other higher platforms either side of the opening.

The central part of the southern side of the area, facing towards the linear canal-like depression, rises gently in at least two shallow and rather spread south-facing scarps, barely 0.5m high but with a consistent width of c.6m, and possibly representing denuded terraces (5A). The lower terrace may have a rectangular platform (5C) at its west end measuring 15m by 7m. Above the upper terrace, the ground surface continues to rise gently towards a pair of parallel shallow linear ditches. The northern of these is shown as a boundary in 1621. At their eastern end, the two ditches converge, where there may be a number of irregular D-shaped or sub-rectangular platforms (5D) [10].

References:

[1] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)

[2] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

[3] 1767 Plan of Burton Constable (BCMR)

[4] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)

[5] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156

[6] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)

[7] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46

[8] AP HAP 91/3/10 dated 15/01/91 & HAP 89/4/2 dated 21/2/89

[9] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)

[10] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Regional **Condition:** Below average **Vulnerability:** Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply **Damage rating:**

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 006

Site Name: Enclosure, central part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18853700

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 15 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Enclosure

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic multi period

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by:

Photo date:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

In 1621, this area was situated within the southern part of a large irregularly shaped unnamed enclosure of over six acres, set to the north of a narrower east-west aligned sub-rectangular enclosure (Site 5) [1]. By 1755, this large enclosure had been sub-divided and many of the irregularities to its boundaries removed (see Site 7) [2]. It is suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [3] [4]. However, it does seem likely that boundaries in this area were removed during the early to mid 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 or any subsequent historic maps [5]. The earthworks within this area are clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 [6] and on some later oblique aerial photographs [7]. This general area was included under F.111 in a survey description made in 1999, and described as 'Apparently the site of the old village of Burton Constable; a complex area of field archaeology surviving from paddocks and other features shown on the 1767 plan (and possibly including a rectangular pond)' [8].

The enclosure is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.140m long by 60m wide (maximum). Within this area, the majority of the visible linear features are set on an approximate east-west alignment, parallel to an area of similar earthworks to the south (Site 5). However, their western side has a more general north-east/south-west alignment, parallel to that of a possible holloway within the medieval village settlement earthworks (see Site 7F).

The southern boundary of the enclosure is represented by a shallow linear depression, 3m wide but only 0.5m deep, and shown in 1621 as a boundary; this also forms the northern boundary of other enclosure to the south (Site 5). The depression converges with another similar feature at its eastern end, where there are other earthworks (see Site 5D), while to the west of centre, it may run across sub-rectangular depressions to the north and south. The east edge of the enclosure is defined by another linear depression, aligned north-south and slightly wider, and also shown as a boundary in 1621. It has a sub-oval feature branching off its west side, while to the east there are a number of spread banks and north-facing scarps running of right angles to the depression; the north-facing scarps may define at least two sub-rectangular platforms (6B). At its northern end, the eastern boundary depression opens up into a wider sub-rectangular area. One branch continues to the east towards a clump of trees (Site 10) as an 8m wide flat-bottomed feature resembling a trackway, set on the same alignment as a block of ridge and furrow earthworks (Site 11) to the north. A second branch returns sharply to the west at an approximate right-angle, to define the northern boundary of the enclosure; it is on average 5.0m wide and 0.5m deep. Towards the eastern end of this boundary, another ditch which appears to be contemporary runs north, whereas towards its western end, it appears to cut earthworks to its immediate north (see Site 7G). At its western end, the northern boundary angles to the south-west, gradually becoming fainter and more spread, although in 1946, it appears to have once continued further west across the possible street alignment within the medieval village settlement earthworks (Site 7F).

The enclosure delineated by these ditches contains at least four shallow spread scarps; three of these face north, while the southernmost one faces south (6A). They are all approximately parallel, although it is noticeable that the two northernmost scarps are set on a very slightly more acute north-west/south-east orientation than the other two; one of the former has an oak tree on its line. In 1946, the earthworks appear

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

to divided this area into two east-west aligned blocks or enclosures, each c.120m-150m long and 30m wide. The ground slopes gently but markedly down from the southernmost of the three north-facing scarps towards the northern boundary ditch [10].

References:

- [1] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)
 - [2] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
 - [3] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
 - [4] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156
 - [5] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)
 - [6] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
 - [7] AP HAP 91/3/10 dated 15/01/91 & HAP 89/4/2 dated 21/2/89
 - [8] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
 - [9] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
 - [10] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
-

Management

Importance: Regional **Condition:** Below average **Vulnerability:** Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply **Damage rating:**

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 007

Site Name: Medieval village and other earthworks, central north part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18803705

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 14 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No: 730; 2780;
2781

NMR No: TA13NE20

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Deserted medieval village

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic multi period

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS Photo date: 15/04/10 Film/Frame No: 1/977-978

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

In the medieval period, the settlement was known as Burton. In 1293, it contained a manor house, 15 cottagers, 21 bovate holders with ploughlands and a windmill. The 1297 Lay Subsidy records ten tax payers. In 1326 (or 1336) there were 15 (or 23) bondmen, 22 cottagers and one free tenant. In 1349 the value of the demesne arable had fallen, but the rents from bondmen and cottagers had risen. The settlement may have been significantly affected by the Black Death, as both Burton and nearby Newton had a relief of 33% from their tax quota. Both houses and tenants were still present in 1438, although this refers to Constable Burton (North Yorks). The fields were enclosed in 1517, when the village was reported to have been depopulated since 1488 [1] [2]. The Constable family of West Halsham are believed to have moved to Burton in the 1480s, ejecting many of the cottagers and enclosing much of the demesne for a larger park and/or sheep grazing [3], although there is no real evidence for this.

In 1621, this area was contained with a large unnamed enclosure of over six acres with a somewhat irregular boundary (see also Site 6). The southern boundary ran along a narrow east-west aligned enclosure (Site 5) and then north-west in a series of shallow steps along the eastern limit of three further enclosures (Site 1). It then turned to the north-east to run along the line that would later be followed by the Woodhall and Ellerby road, with a small square extension at the north-east corner projecting beyond this line. Running south again, the boundary incorporated a curious quarter circle feature at the point where it returned to the east for a short distance. Beyond here, it re-assumed a southern course and met the east-west aligned narrow enclosure to its south [4]. By 1755, the enclosure had been sub-divided and the boundary much simplified. A north-west/south-east aligned boundary ran across the central part, with a rather narrow enclosure, perhaps linking two larger fields, situated to the north; the narrow enclosure contained a long rectangular building set against an angled return in its north side [5]. In 1767 the boundaries are indicated using dashed lines, suggesting that they were to be removed [6]. It is suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [7] [8]. However, it does seem likely that boundaries in this area were removed during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 or any subsequent historic maps, although the north-south aligned building remains [9]. Throughout the 19th century, the area appears as open parkland, dotted with individual trees but with more significant groupings only along the north and east sides [10].

Vertical black and white aerial photographs taken in 1946 shows this area to be occupied by complex and potentially multi-period earthworks. The presumed settlement earthworks are concentrated within an area located between two extensive blocks of ridge and furrow extending to the east (Site 11) and west (Site 1). Within this central area, there appears to be a broad north-east/south-west aligned flattened strip which has a number of east-west aligned enclosures of similar width extending from its east side (Site 6); internal sub-division may be present at the east and west ends of these enclosures. At the north end of the flattened strip, there are a number of small conjoined square features, and a pond to the west (Site 8). A north-east/south-west linear feature, gently angled, can be seen running across the ploughed fields to the north of the Ellerby and Woodhall road. It appears to have another feature set approximately parallel to its western side, diverging slightly towards the boundary of the survey area [11].

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

The site of the medieval village was designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in the mid 1950s, prompting a flurry of correspondence between John Chichester-Constable and various archaeologists. In 1954, John Chichester-Constable requested further information before the site of the deserted village was scheduled, noting that: 'There are no signs whatsoever of any foundations nor were any discovered when I undertook some fairly extensive drainage of the area a few years ago.' G. H. Lejeune replied on behalf of the Ministry of Works shortly afterwards: 'This site is probably the best example in the country of a medieval village which was depopulated to make way for a large country house. The remains of the village can be traced, particularly by means of aerial photography, presumably because, as the area was made into a Park, it has not been disturbed or ploughed since the 18th century. Throughout the Park, the buried remains of the medieval ridges and furrows of the open field system can be seen, and in that part of the Park which we enclosed in red on the map now in your possession, the depressions of the sunken streets and the rectangular platforms on which stood the medieval cottages, are all visible and a windmill which can still be seen as a mound and ditch in the Park...'. Interestingly, in later correspondence dating to 1963, it was acknowledged by the Ministry of Public Building and Works that although the site showed up very well on air photographs, the earthworks were in fact 'very slight' [12].

Later oblique aerial photographs continue to depict complex earthworks within this area right up until the 1990s, although with considerably less clarity than in 1946 [13]. This general area was included under F.111 in a survey description made in 1999, and described as 'Apparently the site of the old village of Burton Constable; a complex area of field archaeology surviving from paddocks and other features shown on the 1767 plan (and possibly including a rectangular pond)' [14].

The earthworks cover an area measuring some 250m east-west by 130m north-south; it is highly likely that these earthworks, while including some parts of the medieval village, were substantially modified during the post-medieval period in a number of different phases.

The western limit of the village earthworks appears to be defined by a shallow ditch, 2m-3m wide and up to 0.5m deep, which forms the east side of a wide flattened strip of land, slightly curvilinear and funnel-shaped in plan (see Site 15). The northern end of this ditch, and indeed the flattened strip as a whole, is crossed by a north facing scarp (7A), over 80m in length, and which incorporates a standing oak and a stump to the north-west; this scarp is shown as a boundary in 1755 but does not appear on historic maps either before or after.

Some 30m to the north of this scarp is a 5m wide east-west aligned linear depression (7B) which can be seen extending either side of a later pond (Site 8). Again, this appears as a boundary but only in 1755, and might represent an earlier holloway. The linear depression has a number of shallow oval or sub-rectangular depressions on its north side, measuring up to 8m long (north-south). The eastern end of the linear depression is wider (up to 5m) and shallower than the part cut by the pond. Here, the features to the north appear more likely to be contemporary with the depression itself, and more clearly resemble rectangular platforms; there is at least one similar feature to the immediate south, aligned along the street frontage (7C).

The east end of the linear depression may be cut by a more prominent, deeper, north-south aligned ditch, which incorporated standing water in a triangular central widening at the time of the survey. This ditch is shown as a boundary in 1621 and 1755, and the standing water appears to coincide with the position of the rectangular building set against this boundary in 1755 and 1774 (7D). The ditch may be disturbed towards its southern end by a pair of structures, represented by sub-rectangular depressions measuring 7m by 4m (7E). Beyond these, the ditch appears to continue east, south and then east again in a number of right-angled returns which define the east end of a number of enclosures (Site 6); these returns follow the approximate line of the quarter-circle boundary feature shown in 1621, but do not resemble its curving plan.

As has been noted above from the aerial photographs, there is a north-east/south-west aligned earthwork running across the area which resembles a trackway (7F). It is difficult to decide whether this route is represented by a very shallow linear depression or ditch, c.3m wide, or whether it is a slightly flattened poorly defined linear strip, c.4m-5m wide, which runs parallel to the east side; on balance, it is thought that it is the ditch which would therefore represent a holloway. The southern part of the earthwork has an approximate length of 80m, beyond which it assumes a more north-south alignment for a further c.55m. It gradually becomes wider as it does so, reaching a width of between 5m-6m. Towards its northern end, on the east side, there are a pair of sub-rectangular depressions (7H), each measuring 14m in length by 6m in width, set at an approximate right-angles to one another and possibly representing a pair of buildings. Beyond here, the earthwork may link with an east-west holloway (7B), although it is difficult to be certain.

At the south end of the east side of the holloway/track, linear depressions run east to define several narrow parallel enclosures on an east-west alignment (Site 6). The northernmost of these appears to cut a right-angled ditch leading into a large irregularly-shaped depression up to 1m deep (7G). There is a pair of sub-rectangular platforms, c.14m long by 7m wide, separated by a ditch placed approximately equidistantly between them, on the east side of this depression. To the west of the possible street alignment, there are further shallow scarps set on approximate east-west alignments, perhaps once delineating enclosures or plots here; these scarps run as far as a shallow west-facing scarp above the flattened strip defining the west side of this area (see Site 15). To their south, a very shallow sub-circular depression (7I) 14m in diameter marks the position of a tree shown in 1946 which has since been removed [15].

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

References:

- [1] Beresford, M W 1952 'The Lost Villages of Yorkshire: Part 2'. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 38, 59
 - [2] Beresford, M W 1969 'Lost Villages of England', 169 & 294
 - [3] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, 7
 - [4] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)
 - [5] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
 - [6] 1767 Plan of Burton Constable (BCMR)
 - [7] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
 - [8] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions...'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156
 - [9] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 155/15)
 - [10] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212
 - [11] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
 - [12] Correspondence held by Burton Constable Foundation
 - [13] AP HAP 91/3/10 dated 15/01/91 & HAP 89/4/2 dated 21/2/89
 - [14] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
 - [15] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
-

Management

Importance: Regional **Condition:** Below average **Vulnerability:** Below average

Damaged by: Vehicles **Damage rating:** Slight

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Avoid over stocking and movement of vehicles across the site, especially in wet weather.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 008

Site Name: Pond, north side of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18753712

Qualifier1: Centred

Height (AOD): 14 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Pond

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Photo date: 15/04/10

Film/Frame No: 1/981-982

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

A circular pond at this position first appears on a map in 1855 but is not shown on an estate survey of 1871 [1] [2]. It is shown again on the 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" sheet [3]. It is clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946, where it appears to have a slightly raised central area, although this effect may be created merely by water [4]. However, it is interesting to note that in descriptions of the medieval village earthworks made in the 1950s and 1960s, reference is sometimes made to a 'windmill which can be seen as a mound and ditch on aerial photographs', and it is possible that the pond was being mistakenly identified as such [5]. The pond is shown on a sketch survey of the earthworks here made in 1999 but is not ascribed an individual feature or identifier number [6].

The pond is represented by a sub-circular depression, 22m in diameter and up to 1m deep. The sides are steeply scarped, and the base of the pond held water at the time of the survey. There is a slight platform at the bottom of the south side, probably created by either slippage or cattle poaching. A spread penannular bank of spoil, 3m wide and 0.5m high, lies around the northern half of the pond. The pond cuts/disturbs an earlier east-west aligned linear trackway (Site 7B) and a depression on its north side [7].

References:

[1] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212

[2] 1871 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)

[3] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheet 212/14

[4] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46

[5] Correspondence held by Burton Constable Foundation

[6] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H

[7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Above average

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Other stock

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 009

Site Name: Terraced track, east side of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18973693

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 14 m

NGR 2: TA18953710

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Terrace:track

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: Feb 2011

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS Photo date: 15/04/10; 14/2/11 Film/Frame No: 1/971-972; 2/407-408, 2/411-413

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010 & Feb 2011

Description:

In 1690, the road to Sproatley is possibly shown on a painting as passing to the immediate east of the outer court to the east of the house [1]. In 1621, a boundary appears to run along the same line as the very south end of the terrace within the survey area and the same may be true in 1755 [2] [3]. A track is depicted in 1774, running south from the Woodhall and Ellerby track to the stables, with an eastern return towards the south end running to the Marton-Sproatley road [4]. On another plan of 1774, the track is depicted as a single dashed line, together with the eastern return towards the south end [5]. In 1818 it is marked as a dashed line running north-east from the stable block. A second dashed line (see Site 2) branches off the west side to run across the Lawn. At its north end, the feature turns sharply to the east to pass through a gap in a plantation belt and join the Sproatley to Marton road [6]. It does not appear in 1855 or any subsequent historic maps [7]. However, it is clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946, which show it to form an approximate right-angle with a similar feature running east as far as the Sproatley to Marton road, parallel to the present main entrance. The earthwork can be traced north as far as the Woodhall and Ellerby road but not beyond, and the north end appears to be to curve east into the line of the road; both parts of the feature clearly post-date the ridge and furrow earthworks here [8]. The earthwork formed F.110 in a survey description made in 1999, and was described as 'The large terrace (45 feet ditch to ditch) looks like an earlier road to the house. It post-dates the ridge and furrow which is continuous either side of it. Neither the 1774 estate plan nor George Barrett's painting of the east front shown along the East Avenue, while the painting could be read to show an approach on the line of the terrace, which may therefore be the Brown period approach' [9].

The terraced trackway is represented by a raised ditched bank, aligned north-south, which is visible for over 170m along the eastern edge of the survey area. It is clearly continuous with the eastwards aligned feature at its south end, which is shown on the 1946 aerial photograph and which survives as an earthwork of similar width but poorer definition. At its southern end, the raised trackway is flanked by ditches, visible as shallow linear depressions. The east ditch continues slightly further south than the west ditch, and is crossed by a spread bank at the point where it curves around to the east. It appears to continue east, parallel to the eastward aligned feature, but is poorly defined. The west ditch may once have continued further south as well, as there is a shallow sub-oval depression some 5m south of its south end that may once have been continuous with it.

The trackway becomes more prominent as it moves north, and at the point where it is crossed by a post and wire fence, the bank is 12.0m wide overall and 8.0m wide across the flattened top. Within a strip c.10m either side of the fence, the top of the bank is sub-divided into two parts, a wider west part and a slightly narrower east part, separated by a shallow depression, but beyond this point, the trackway becomes flat-topped. The sides are steeply and regularly scarped, and stand up to 0.75m high. At this point, the west ditch running parallel to the west side of the bank is up to c.7m wide, but the eastern ditch is partly disturbed by a shallow drain running towards a pond, vehicle rutting and stock poaching associated a modern metal water trough here. The west ditch may be continuous with the eastern limit of an area of garden earthworks (see Site 4A). As it moves north, the flat top of the bank splays outwards slightly, increasing in width, whilst the ditch to the west narrows slightly in proportion and becomes shallower.

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

At a point 90m north of the post and wire fence, there is a 4m wide gap in the west ditch, beyond which it resumes as a shallow linear depression of similar dimensions as those seen to the south of the area; by the same point, the east ditch has almost completely disappeared. The top of the bank begins to splay inward again slightly, both bank and ditch becoming fainter and less well defined. The west ditch cannot be traced beyond a clump of trees (Site 10A), although the west scarp of the bank continues as a spread feature through the eastern edge of the clump. The east scarp almost completely disappears, but some 20m to the north of the clump, the bank begins to become more visible once more, although it never attains the prominence that it has at the south end of the survey area. It may have a very spread bank set at a right angle to its west side.

The bank can be traced north as far as the northern boundary of the survey area. Here the earthwork is 6-7m wide across the flattened top, and the raised bank is flanked by slight parallel depressions; they are not really ditches like those seen to the south, but seem to have been created by digging out soil to infill the furrows between the ridges. In the correct light, this form of construction of the bank is very apparent, with the former ridges of the open field still faintly visible within the bank itself. These depressions are not so clear in the southern section of the trackway, perhaps suggesting that additional soil was heaped over the ridges to form the bank in addition to that gained from excavating the ditches to either side. Where the terraced trackway meets the northern edge of the survey area, the ditch flanking the Woodhall and Ellerby road has been infilled, using seven or eight header rows of light-coloured bricks stacked on top of one another, with soil heaped over them [10].

References:

- [1] 1690 Prospect of Burton Constable Hall and Deer Park from the east (Burton Constable Hall)
- [2] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)
- [3] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
- [4] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)
- [5] 1774 Plan of Burton, Newton, Ellerby and Lamwiths (ERAO DDCC 155/5)
- [6] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)
- [7] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212
- [8] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
- [9] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.110)
- [10] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Regional **Condition:** Above average **Vulnerability:** Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply **Damage rating:**

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Avoid crossing or use by vehicles, especially in wet weather. If possible, remove post and wire fence from the south end of the earthwork.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 03/11

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 010

Site Name: Earthworks and clump of trees, eastern edge of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18973708

Qualifier1: Centred

Height (AOD): 14 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152 (part) Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Tree planting; Platforms

Form: Earthwork; Environmental

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 18th century

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS Photo date: 15/04/10 Film/Frame No: 1/973-974

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

Barrett's 1777 view of the east front of the house might show a clump of trees in this approximate position, but it is not certain [1]. A clump of trees is first shown here on a map in 1855, where it is depicted as being funnel-shaped in plan and wider at the north end [2]. It also appears in 1871 within the East Park [3]. By 1910 a fence had been erected from the eastern end of the moat to the clump and then north to the Ellerby and Woodhall road [4]. In 1946, the clump seems slightly longer and more sub-rectangular in plan [5].

The clump of trees consists of two distinct parts, both present by 1854. The southern part is formed by a slightly raised sub-rectangular platform (10A), surrounded by a shallow ditch; the platform measures c.15m north-south by c.10m east-west, although the northern edge is no longer clearly visible. There are remnants of a hawthorn hedge along the west and south inner sides of the ditch. The platform contains four trees which appear to have been deliberately planted to form a rectangle. All the trees measure 0.90m in diameter; the northern pair are oaks but the southern pair could not be identified at the time of the survey.

The northern part of the clump is represented by a slightly raised incomplete sub-oval mound, measuring c.32m east-west by at least 22m north-south (10B). There are seven trees distributed unevenly around the outer edge of the platform, all between 0.6-0.8m in diameter; the majority are oaks, but horse chestnuts and possibly also a beech are represented. A shallow ditch runs around the north side of the platform, cutting through ridge and furrow earthworks (see Site 11). Between the two parts of the clump, there are a further four trees, again largely oaks with trunks 0.9m diameter, which do not have any associated earthwork.

To the west of the clump, there is a block of three or possibly four shallow sub-rectangular platforms (10C), covering a total area of c.45m east-west by c.35m north-south which is defined by ditches (see Site 6). There are three platforms on the north side of the enclosure, the central one measuring 15m by 7m and the smaller one to the east being 8m by 3m; another platform measuring 17m by 10m lies in the south-west corner.

Both these platforms and the tree planting earthworks appear to overlie or disturb ridge and furrow running in from the east (Site 11) [6].

References:

[1] 1777 Barrett, G. The East Front of Burton Constable (Burton Constable Hall)

[2] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212

[3] 1871 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)

[4] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheets 212/14-215

[5] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: District

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Manage trees sympathetically. Avoid planting over area of earthworks.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 011

Site Name: Ridge and furrow earthworks, east side of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18963715

Qualifier1: Centred

Height (AOD): 14.5m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152 (part) **Park and Garden:** PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Ridge & furrow

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Medieval

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: Feb 2011

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS **Photo date:** 15/04/10; 14/2/11 **Film/Frame No:** 1/975-976; 2/414-417, 2/424-425

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010 & Feb 2011

Description:

The ridge and furrow earthworks recorded in the north-east part of the survey area form part of a far more extensive field system surviving within and around the Burton Constable estate, parts of which are visible on early aerial photographs. For example, vertical black and white photographs taken in 1946, show the ridge and furrow in the eastern part of the survey area as extending hundreds of metres to the east, beyond the Sproatley to Marton road [1]. This probably formed part of the East Field which was recorded in 1447 [2].

In 1621, this area lay to the immediate east of an angled boundary containing a curious quarter-circle projection (see Site 7), in a field named as 'Pailer Field' [3]. By 1755, the boundary had been simplified to follow the west and south sides of the area more closely [4]. In 1767, the enclosures within this area are dashed, indicating that they were to be removed [5]. This may well have been done during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 or on any subsequent historic maps [6].

One block of ridge and furrow covers an area of 120m (east-west) by 150m (north-south) (maximum) (11A). This block is bounded to the north by the Woodhall and Ellerby road, to the west by a linear depression (see Site 7), and to the east by the terraced track (Site 9). To the south, part of the ridge and furrow has been disturbed or is overlain by a number of shallow platforms (Site 10C) and a plantation circle (Site 10B). The ridge and furrow is set on a very slight north-east/south-west alignment, and the ridges stand up to 0.4m high with an average ridge to ridge measurement of between 7-8m, although to the north of centre there is a gap of 10m between two ridges. The ridges are on average 2m wide, but occasionally there is a slightly wider ridge of 2.5m. The west ends of all ridges angle gently towards the south. A modern drain, aligned north-south, runs across the west end of the earthworks, while there is a very faint and slightly irregular linear depression up to 8m wide running north across them towards a group of trees (Site 13).

To the east of the terraced track (Site 9), throughout the whole of the north-south extent of the survey area, the ridge and furrow can be seen extending for some considerable distance to the east (11B). The ridges have the same general dimensions as those in 11A, although there has been some disturbance due to shallow drains associated with a pond. This represents part of 'Pailer Field' shown on the 1621 plan [7].

References:

[1] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46

[2] Kent, G H R 2002 'Burton Constable', 136 (VCH vol 7)

[3] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)

[4] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)

[5] 1767 Plan of Burton Constable (BCMR)

[6] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)

[7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime.

First compiled by: SR 10/10

Last updated: ED 03/11

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 012

Site Name: Tree grouping, north edge of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18783715

Qualifier1: Centred

Height (AOD): 14 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Tree grouping

Form: Environmental

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by:

Photo date:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

A group of trees is situated immediately to the south of the Woodhall and Ellerby road, on the northern edge of the survey area. The road was created after the late 1760s, and is first depicted in 1774; a straight lane known as the 'High Road' was driven off the west side of the newly re-located Sproatley to Marton road in the direction of Wood Hall and Ellerby, across earlier enclosures [1] [2]. The lane can be seen on Tuke's map of 1786 but the tree grouping is first shown in 1818 [3] [4]. A tree grouping can also be seen in this area in 1855 and 1910, although at the former date it is actually shown some distance to the south of the lane [5] [6]. The sunk fence or ditch on the south side of the road was described as F.108 in a survey undertaken in 1999; 'The sunk fence is on the south side of the road that cuts between Norwood and the house, with a hedge on its south side. The sunk fence is mentioned in minute no.12 of 21st September 1774 and no.12 of 30th September 1775. The hedge has Ash trees and a Crab Apple that may be 18th century' [7].

The grouping of trees comprises five oaks with trunks varying between 0.7m to 1m in diameter, with a single oak of similar size set into the hedge a short distance to the west. There are no clear surrounding ditches as seen around other clumps in the park (e.g. Site 10), and although there are earthworks here, these probably pre-date the later 18th century (see Site 7B) [8].

References:

[1] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, 10

[2] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)

[3] 1786 Tuke's map of Holderness (ERAO DDCC 152/1)

[4] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)

[5] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212

[6] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheet 212/14

[7] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.108)

[8] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 013

Site Name: Tree grouping, north edge of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18903720

Qualifier1: Centred

Height (AOD): 14 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Tree grouping

Form: Environmental

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 18th century

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by:

Photo date:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

A tree grouping is situated immediately to the south of the Woodhall and Ellerby road, on the northern edge of the survey area. This was created after the late 1760s, and is first depicted in 1774; a straight lane known as the 'High Road' was driven off the west side of the newly re-located Sproatley to Marton road in the direction of Wood Hall and Ellerby, across earlier enclosures [1] [2]. The lane can be seen on Tuke's map of 1786 but the tree grouping is first shown in 1818 [3] [4]. It can also be seen in 1855 and 1910 [5] [6]. The sunk fence or ditch to the south side of the road was described as F.108 in a survey undertaken in 1999; 'The sunk fence is on the south side of the road that cuts between Norwood and the house, with a hedge on its south side. The sunk fence is mentioned in minute no.12 of 21st September 1774 and no 12 of 30th September 1775. The hedge has Ash trees and a Crab Apple that may be 18th century' [7].

The grouping comprises four oaks with trunks of varying width but with an average diameter of 0.8m and two trees of a similar size that could not clearly identified. There are other trees in the adjacent hedge that may be associated with the grouping. There are no clear surrounding ditches as seen around other clumps in the park (e.g. Site 10), although surrounding ridge and furrow here (Site 11) is somewhat flattened close to the trees [8].

References:

[1] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, 10

[2] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)

[3] 1786 Tuke's map of Holderness (ERAO DDCC 152/1)

[4] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)

[5] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212

[6] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheet 212/14

[7] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.108)

[8] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime.

First compiled by: SR 11/10

Last updated: ED 03/11

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 014

Site Name: Field boundary and track, west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18683685

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 15 m

NGR 2: TA18563708

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Field boundary

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: Feb 2011

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS Photo date: 15/04/10; 14/2/11 Film/Frame No: 1/986; 2/418, 2/421-422

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date surveyed: March/April 2010 & Feb 2011

Description:

In 1621 three unnamed enclosures are shown to the north of the Hall [1]. A 1755 plan shows that the division between the northern and central enclosure had been removed by this date. Part of the outline of the southern enclosure remained intact, but in the interior was filled with paths laid out on a geometric pattern, indicated as dashed lines (see Site 16) [3]. In 1767, the three enclosures are dashed, indicating that they were to be removed, with only the northernmost part of the 1755 geometric layout still shown in full [4]. It has been suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) [5] but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [6]. However, it does seem likely that they were removed during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 [7]. By 1818, the area formed part of the Lawn [8]. By 1855, the western boundary of the area formed part of a drive leading to Norwood (not shown in 1818) [9]. It is similarly depicted in 1871 and 1910 [10] [11]. The drive remained clearly visible on the 1946 vertical aerial photographs as an earthwork but it appears to have fallen out of use by this date, as it is crossed by another drive (Site 2) [12]. This general area was included under F.111 in a survey description made in 1999, while the drive to Norwood formed F.114 [13].

This earthwork forms a field boundary in 1621 and 1755, but the majority was later converted into a drive to Norwood, apparently between 1818 and 1845. The earthwork has a shallow north-west/south-east alignment, and the southern end takes the form of a very faint linear flat-bottomed depression, barely 0.3m deep and 4.5m across. There is a spread bank of approximately half the width running parallel to the east side of the depression, and possibly a further faint ditch on the east side of this. The earthwork runs north-west, widening slightly, until it is crossed by the drive from the stables to the kitchen garden (see Site 2).

Beyond the drive, the form of the earthwork changes, so that it is a flat-topped bank with a ditch on the east side - this section corresponds to the later track to Norwood. Both bank and ditch disappear completely for c.25m before reappearing in a better state of preservation, both bank and ditch being up to 0.5m high/deep; the flat-topped bank measures 2.5m wide. This part of the earthwork is somewhat straighter and more regular than that to the south, and it continues as far as the boundary of the Woodhall and Ellerby road as a prominent and well preserved earthwork. It has a similar form of construction as noted in a terraced trackway (Site 9) to the east, in that material removed from either side has been used to infill the former furrows of the open field; in the correct light, the former ridges remain visible within the earthwork. At the point where the earthwork meets the northern edge of the survey area, the ditch flanking the Woodhall and Ellerby road is infilled, so that it can be crossed. To the west of this crossing, the ditch has a quite different profile of that to the east, being c.2 to 3m wide and 0.6m deep, with a shallow concave profile. This may represent its original or at least earlier form, as to the east it is much deeper and steep sided, and may well have been recut in the 20th century using a machine [14].

References:

[1] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46

[2] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

- [3] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
 - [4] 1767 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
 - [5] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)
 - [6] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156
 - [7] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)
 - [8] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)
 - [9] 1855 OS 6" to 1 mile map sheet 212
 - [10] 1871 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)
 - [11] 1910 OS 25" to 1 mile map sheet 212/14
 - [12] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
 - [13] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111 & F.115)
 - [14] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
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Management

Importance: Local **Condition:** Above average **Vulnerability:** Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply **Damage rating:**

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Avoid crossing by vehicles in wet weather.

First compiled by: ED 12/10

Last updated: ED 03/11

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 015

Site Name: Flattened area of earthworks, west of the deserted village

Location

NGR 1: TA18733707

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 15 m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No: ER152

Park and Garden: PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Enclosure

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS

Date inspected: March/April 2010

Inspected by:

Date inspected:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS Photo date: 15/04/10 Film/Frame No: 1/980, 1/984

Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS Date surveyed: March/April 2010

Description:

There is a wide flattened strip of land, slightly curvilinear and funnel-shaped in plan, between the earthworks representing the remains of the deserted village (Site 7) and the field system to the west (Site 1). In 1621 and 1755, a boundary ran along the west side of the strip [1] [2]. In 1767, the boundary is dashed, indicating that it was to be removed [3]. It has been suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [4] [5]. However, it does seem likely that they were removed during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774 [6]. By 1818, the area formed part of the Lawn [7].

The flattened strip of ground narrows from 25m across at the wider north end to 10m at the south end, and it has a total length of c.125m and appears to be truncated by the Woodhall and Ellerby road at its north end. Both sides of the flattened strip are marked by shallow ditches. The ditch on the west side is poorly defined, and has been eroded by old vehicle rutting at its north end. It appears to have cut through or disturbed the eastern edge of a block of ridge and furrow (Site 1A) as some ridges extend across it. By contrast, the east ditch is better defined, and survives as a linear depression 2m-3m wide and up to 0.5m deep. It can be traced for a further 40m to the south, beyond the nominal end of the flattened strip (around or near an oak tree), where again it may disturb ridge and furrow (Site 1). The eastern ditch appears to be crossed by a north facing scarp, over 80m in length, which crosses the flattened strip (see Site 7A) [8].

The function of this flattened strip is uncertain - it might represent an aborted attempt at levelling some of the earlier earthworks, for example Raines' minutes (no. 21) of 4th September 1773 notes 'Level all the Ground in view of the house, homouring the Ground, and drain into the Sunk Fence' [9] [10].

References:

[1] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)

[2] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)

[3] 1767 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)

[4] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, Appendix H (F.111)

[5] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156

[6] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)

[7] 1818 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (BCMR)

[8] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[9] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156

[10] Pers comm, Shaun Richardson, EDAS

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vehicles

Damage rating: Slight

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Avoid movement of vehicles in wet weather.

First compiled by: ED 12/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Site No: 016 **Site Name:** Ornamental garden earthworks, south-west corner of survey area

Location

NGR 1: TA18743692 **Qualifier1:** Centered **Height (AOD):** 14.5m
NGR 2: **Qualifier2:** **Parish:** Burton Constable

Concordance

SMR No: **NMR No:** **SAM No:** ER152 **Park and Garden:** PG1918 II*

Description

Type: Garden, ornamental **Form:** Earthwork; Site of
Period general: Post medieval **Period specific:** 18th century
Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS **Date inspected:** March/April 2010
Inspected by: **Date inspected:**
Land use on site: Pasture **Land use around site:** Pasture
Photographed by: **Photo date:** 14/2/11 **Film/Frame No:** 2/423
Surveyed by: S Richardson, EDAS **Date surveyed:** March/April 2010

Description:

In 1621, this part of the survey area was contained within an unnamed sub-rectangular enclosure of just over three acres [1]. Kent suggests that water gardens may have been created in this area in 1715, and this appears to be partly confirmed by the documents which record several workers levelling ground for a new garden [2] [3]. In 1755, the northern and western boundaries of the enclosure remained the same, but the east side had been removed. A bridge over the moat to the south (see Site 3) led to a walk or path, which in turn joined an east-west walk or path along the north side of the enclosure. To the west, the walk gave access to a series of paths laid out on a geometric pattern (see Site 16), while to the east, it ran as far as a rectangular pond with a narrow rectangular central island (Site 4E) [4]. It is suggested that the fences/hedges within the area to the north of the house are referred to in Raines' notes of 1773 (minute no.13 of 4th September 1773) but this is not clear, and they may have been included under minute no.21 of the same year [5] [6]. However, it does seem likely that an attempt was made to remove the rectangular moat and associated features during the early 1770s, as they do not appear in 1774. The southern block of geometric beds was removed by the construction of the ha-ha and other features (Site 3) [7]. Although the gardens to the east are shown, nothing of the geometric pattern is shown on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 [8].

Very little of the geometric pattern survives on the ground. To the north of a later drive, there is a very faint linear earthwork c.5.0m wide on a north-east/south-west alignment which might represent a part of one of the paths shown here in 1755 (16A), while to the south of the drive there is a shallow horseshoe-shaped depression, c.10m long and open to the east end (16B), together with very faint and confused earthworks to the east (Site 4I). Another rectangular flattened area to the north (Site 4H) might also represent one of the paths [9].

References:

- [1] 1621 Plan of Burton Constable by William Senior (1770s copy made by John Raines) (ERAO DDCC 155/1)
 - [2] Kent, G H R 2002 'Burton Constable', 132 (VCH vol 7)
 - [3] 1713-15 Vouchers of Lord Dunbar (ERAO DDCC 140/74)
 - [4] 1755 Survey plan of the Park (BCMR)
 - [5] UOY 1999 Burton Constable Hall: Park and Garden Management Plan, (F.111) Appendix H
 - [6] Hall, E 1995 'Mr Brown's Directions..'. Garden History vol 23(2), 156
 - [7] 1774 Survey of the Burton Constable estate (ERAO DDCC 141/71)
 - [8] AP CPE/UK/1748 (2149 & 2150) dated 21/09/46
 - [9] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
-

Management

Importance: District **Condition:** Poor **Vulnerability:** Above average

Burton Constable DMV: site gazetteer

Damaged by: No factors apply **Damage rating:**

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and management regime. Avoid movement of vehicles across site, especially in wet weather.

First compiled by: ED 12/10

Last updated: ED 12/10

APPENDIX 2

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Burton Constable Photographic Catalogue

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 15th April 2010

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	962	Linear canal-like earthwork (Site 4d), looking E	2 x 1m
1	963	Linear canal-like earthwork (Site 4d), looking NE	2 x 1m
1	964	Rectangular pond (Site 4e), looking SE	2 x 1m
1	965	Rectangular pond (Site 4e), looking SE	2 x 1m
1	966	Paired ponds (Site 4b), looking SE	2 x 1m
1	967	Tree or statuary position?, N side of rectangular pond (Site 4e), looking NW	2 x 1m
1	968	Structure at SE corner of rectangular pond (Site 4f), looking N	2 x 1m
1	969	Sub-rectangular depression (Site 5b), looking N	1m
1	970	Paired ponds (Site 4b), looking SE	2 x 1m
1	971	Terraced track (Site 9), looking N	2 x 1m
1	972	Terraced track (Site 9), looking S	1m
1	973	S part of tree clump (Site 10a), looking N	1m
1	974	S part of tree clump (Site 10a), looking N	1m
1	975	Ridge and furrow (Site 11a), NE part of survey area, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	976	Ridge and furrow (Site 11a), NE part of survey area, looking N	2 x 1m
1	977	Site of 1755 building and boundary ditch (Site 7d), looking N	1m
1	978	1755 boundary with tree no.521 in background (Site 7a), looking SE	1m
1	979	Depression and ridge and furrow (Sites 1a & 1b), looking S	-
1	980	General view down flattened strip (Site 15), tree no.529 in foreground, looking S	-
1	981	General view E past NW end of 1755 boundary, looking E towards pond (Site 8)	1m
1	982	Pond (Site 8), looking E	1m
1	983	Ridge and furrow (Site 1), W part of survey area, looking S	2 x 1m
1	984	General view down flattened strip (Site 15), tree no.529 in foreground, looking S	1m
1	985	Ridge and furrow (Site 1b), W part of survey area, looking SE	-
1	986	Track to Norwood (Site 14), W part of survey area, looking S	1m
1	987	W front of Hall, looking SE	-
1	988	W front of Hall, looking SE	-
1	989	Ha-ha (Site 3), looking E	2 x 1m
1	990	Ha-ha, revetment wall and bridge (Site 3), looking E	1m
1	991	W front of Hall, looking SE	-
1	992	W front of Hall, looking SE	-
1	993	E end of Drive (Site 2), looking E	1m
1	994	General view across survey area, looking NE	-
1	995	Moat, looking SE	-
1	996	Ha-ha (Site 3), looking W	-



1-962.JPG



1-963.JPG



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Burton Constable Photographic Catalogue

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 14th February 2011

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
2	406	Moat, looking E	-
2	407	S end of terraced trackway (Site 9), looking N	2 x 1m
2	408	Earthwork to N of drive joining terraced trackway (Site 9), looking SE	-
2	409	Southern pond (Site 4b), looking E	1m
2	410	Garden earthworks (Site 4e), looking NW	2 x 1m
2	411	S end of terraced track (Site 9), looking S	2 x 1m
2	412	S end of terraced track (Site 9), looking S	2 x 1m
2	413	N end of terraced track (Site 9), looking N	2 x 1m
2	414	Ridge and furrow (Site 11a), looking NW	-
2	415	Ridge and furrow (Site 11b), E of Site 9, looking NE	-
2	416	Ridge and furrow (Site 11b) and Hall, looking SW	-
2	417	Ridge and furrow (Site 11b) and Hall, looking SW	-
2	418	Track to Norwood (Site 14), looking S	2 x 1m
2	420	Ridge and furrow (Site 1b), looking SE	1m
2	421	Ditch, W of N end of track to Norwood (Site 14)	-
2	422	N end of track to Norwood (Site 14), looking N	2 x 1m
2	423	Area of early 18th century gardens (Site 16), looking SE	-
2	424	Infill of ditch at N end of terraced track (Site 9) (E side), looking W	-
2	425	Infill of ditch at N end of terraced track (Site 9) (W side), looking E	-



2-406.JPG



2-407.JPG



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APPENDIX 3

NATURAL ENGLAND PROJECT BRIEF

Project Brief for a Level 3 Archaeological and Historical Survey of
the DMV of Burton Constable SM.

Prepared for:
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August 2009

1.1 Introduction

The scheduled deserted medieval village (DMV, ER 152) of Burton Constable (Grid Ref: TA188 370) is located in the grounds of Burton Constable Park (Grade II* Parkland). The village was deserted by 1488. The settlement earthworks were levelled by early 16th century enclosures and park landscaping by Capability Brown 1769-83. The settlement is visible on aerial photographs. Upstanding ridge and furrow cultivation is still extant within the park.

Documentary sources show the village as present in the Lay Subsidy of 1334, with 105 taxpayers at the 1377 poll tax. There were more than 10 households in 1428, but it is listed (in 1517) as depopulated since 1488. There was a windmill mound and dovecote by 1293, and enclosed and ditched woodland of 49 acres.

Burton Constable has been in the Countryside Stewardship Scheme from 1999-2009. A new Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) is starting on 1st October 2009. The DMV Scheduled Monument is included in the HLS under the HC12 option – Maintenance of wood pasture and parkland. Natural England is now beginning to consider more detailed future management for this whole landholding.

The DMV scheduling is old and likely to be out-of-date in terms of area and text definition. To assist with future management of the site we would now like to re-consider the extent and nature of surviving remains. With this in mind we are commissioning this assessment and survey of the site.

1.2 Objective of the Project

- To produce an archaeological and historical survey of the DMV of Burton Constable to aid any future management and understanding.

1.3 Objectives of this Brief for an Archaeological Survey

- This brief should be used to obtain at least three itemised quotes for the preparation and production of the proposed work. Quotations should be based on the requirements set out in this brief
- The submission must also include:
 - Identification of the proposed consultant to undertake the work and an outline of their professional expertise in survey work of this type (the final decision on the consultant employed will rest with Natural England).
 - A draft project timetable for the completion of the work.

2. The Scope of the Survey

- The survey should focus on the DMV Scheduled Monument area and should, in so far as current vegetation allows, investigate and record all historic features within the area.

For the core area of the village a Level 3 survey as defined in *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes, English Heritage 2007* is required. This area is understood to lie largely within the scheduled monument area. As well as guiding future land management of this area the survey will be used within interpretation packages. Sufficient detail and plans to allow a coherent story to be told is essential. For the surrounding area, particularly the area of ridge and furrow earthworks, a Level 2 survey is probably sufficient. This should aim to map the extent and general trend of surviving earthworks. Points of detail such as trackways, boundaries between the fields etc will require particular attention.

It is anticipated that the field survey will be conducted over winter 2009/10 with reporting prepared in early summer 2010.

- The record for each feature will consist of:
 1. a description of the physical remains,
 2. a presentation of the history of the monument based on key archive material, particularly estate records held in the collections of Hull University. This survey needs to be detailed enough to allow the main history of the village to be told. If extensive record survivals are identified the extent of investigation will need to be negotiated.
 3. a grid reference provided by navigation/mapping grade GPS (linear features will normally require more than one grid reference to show length/direction),
 4. a photographic record must be maintained. A set of high-resolution digital images must also be prepared, and may be used as the basis of illustrating the report. All photos must have an appropriate scale visible.
 5. an interpretation of the feature(s) where possible,
 6. an assessment of the significance of each feature (local/regional/national)
 7. Identify any threats
- The location of all features will be clearly located on a map, or maps at a scale of 1:2500
- The contractor should liaise with the East Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, English Heritage and Natural England prior to commencing fieldwork to ensure that existing data is used to inform the survey
- Where appropriate historic maps, particularly old editions of the Ordnance Survey maps should be used to aid interpretation.

3. Content of the Survey Report

3.1 Summary

A short concise (executive) summary of the aims of the project and the main findings. Including contractor & client details, date work carried out & under what conditions.

3.2 Site Location and Description

This section must include a location map of the survey area at a suitable scale to locate the site within the county and a more detailed site location map with surrounding geographic details. A central grid reference to a minimum of 8 figures must be given for the site. A short description of the topography and current land uses must also be included.

3.3 Analysis

- Include a brief summary of the main types and periods of archaeological feature recorded and their significance. This should be cross referenced with the maps and the inventory.
- identify the features / subject areas with most potential for public interpretation,
- identify the features most at risk of damage or deterioration and suggest management which would mitigate this,

3.4 Inventory

A clear numbered list of features detailing their NGR location to a minimum of 10 figures, description, and interpretation. Where appropriate features in the inventory should be cross referenced with the County Historic Environment Record

3.5 Maps

These should be at a minimum 1:1250 and should be cross-referenced against all the features in the inventory. Maps must include geographical details so that locations are easily identifiable.

3.6 Photographic record

There must be a digital photographic record of each feature in the report which must be clearly cross-referenced with the inventory. This may be submitted in a digital format, eg. on a CD, accompanying the hard copy report.

3.7 Reporting Requirements

Natural England will require 2 copies of the Survey in a bound A4 printed and bound format. A full digital copy of the report should also be submitted to them. A full copy of the report must also be submitted to the Client. An additional A4 bound copy of survey must be submitted to the East Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) at the County Council. Finally a digital copy of the report in PDF format must also be included for the HER. Both copies must be sent to the following address on completion of the project:

Humber Archaeology Partnership
Sites and Monuments Record
The Old School
Northumberland Avenue
Hull
HU2 0LN

A database of records must be submitted with the final report to the local HER. The Database format should be compatible with MIDAS xml which forms the industry standard. The data structure of the records should be created according to the latest version of MIDAS which is MIDAS Heritage. This should also include providing metadata so that they have the background information e.g. scale of data capture.

ArcView and MapInfo are suitable GIS formats for us to import, but the HER would like to agree a licence with the copyright body to allow us to give out the data to enquirers once it is on the HER.

3.8 OASIS Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project). The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork

3.9 Site Archive: The site archive comprising the original paper records and plans, photographs, negatives etc, should be deposited in the appropriate museum at the completion of post-excavation. This should be in accordance with County Archaeological Archive policy, a guidance note on which can be obtained from the East Yorkshire County HER.

3.10 Health and Safety: Contractors are expected to abide by the *1974 Health and Safety Act* and its subsequent amendments as stated in the *Construction and Design Management Regulations 1994*. Appropriate provision of first aid, telephone and safety clothing as described in the *SCAUM* manual on archaeological health and safety must be followed. The project must have a nominated safety officer.

APPENDIX 4

EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

LEVEL 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF BURTON CONSTABLE SCHEDULED MONUMENT

EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

Introduction

A Level 3 archaeological survey (as defined by English Heritage 2007) is required of the deserted medieval village scheduled monument area at Burton Constable Hall, East Yorkshire (NGR TA188 370 centred). The area of the scheduled monument covers c.10.5 hectares (c.350m by c.300m) and the work is required to provide background information and details of the archaeological monument, to increase knowledge and to assist with future management strategies and proposals for the site complex.

Background Information

Documentary sources show that the village was recorded in the 1334 Lay Subsidy, with 105 taxpayers at the 1377 poll tax. There were more than ten households in 1428 but in 1517 when the area was enclosed the village was said to have been depopulated since 1488. There was a windmill mound and dovecote by 1293, when the village comprised 15 cottagers and 21 bovate holders with ploughlands, and enclosed and ditched woodland of 49 acres. In 1326, there were 15 bondmen, 22 cottagers and one free tenant. The Black Death may also have had an effect on the resident population, for Burton and West Newton villages had a relief of 33% from their tax quota (Beresford 1952, 59; Beresford 1969, 58-59, 141, 169 & 294). However, as implied by the last statement, some of the documentary records couple Burton Constable village with West Newton village (in Aldbrough parish and named as Newton Constable between the 13th and 16th centuries), and so the reliability of data specifically referring to Burton Constable in the medieval period is open to question.

It is further reported that the settlement earthworks were levelled by early 16th century enclosures and park landscaping by Capability Brown in 1769-83, although there are earthworks visible on aerial photographs. Large areas of ridge and furrow cultivation are still extant within the park (NMR records). The involvement of Capability Brown at Burton Constable has been examined in some detail (e.g. Hall 1995), as has the later history of the park and house (e.g. University of York 1999; Hall & Hall 1991; Credland 1998). The manorial history of Burton Constable has also been researched and published (Kent 2002).

A visit to the area of survey by EDAS as part of this tender preparation identified some possible denuded deserted village earthworks, together with areas of ridge and furrow and some possible enclosures, although the alignment of the former Marton to Sproatley road is particularly well defined. However, there are other well-preserved earthworks relating to possible early post-medieval, 17th and 18th century formal garden features, including a rectangular moated island and other geometric planting beds - some of these features are clearly depicted on plans of 1755 and 1767 and were presumably associated with the earlier phases of the Hall. The detailed survey work will allow the different phases of activity represented by the surviving earthworks to be more clearly recognised, and to better understand how changing land management practices affected pre-existing features; for example, how was the medieval village changed or removed as a result of the creation of ornamental garden landscapes associated with the Hall? It is likely that the results of the detailed survey work will also be applicable to any interpretation of the architectural development of the Hall itself.

Objective of the Project

The objective of the project is:

- to produce an archaeological and historical survey of the DMV of Burton Constable to aid any future management and understanding.

Survey Methodology

The main area of survey comprises the c.10.5 hectare extent of the Scheduled Monument which lies on the north side of Burton Constable Hall, between the Hall and the minor unclassified east-west aligned road. However, the survey area will be extended slightly, by c.50m to the east and west, to include adjacent areas of earthworks (primarily ridge and furrow). The whole of the survey area is currently under pasture, grazed by cattle, with isolated parkland trees and several small water bodies. The boundaries of the scheduled monument are not accurately depicted on the ground.

Phase 1 desk-top survey

A certain amount of documentary research is required for this project, from readily available sources and databases.

Information relating to the archaeological resource will be obtained from the Humber Archaeology Partnership's Sites and Monument Record (the equivalent of the County Historic Environment Record) and English Heritage's National Monuments Record. It is expected that this information will comprise records of any previous historic research and archaeological activity, aerial photographs, past management and land ownership records, and historic maps and plans. The survey area also falls within the area of the Grade II* listed Burton Constable park, and so English Heritage will also hold information relevant to the 18th and 19th designed landscape. It is likely that English Heritage will charge for data supply.

The East Riding Archive Office, based in Beverley, will also be consulted for information relating to the estate, park and former village area, principally historic maps, plans and documents. It has been determined that the ERAO hold the bulk of the Burton Constable estate records, not the Hull University archives as stated in the brief; the Hull University archives are also currently closed until early 2010. The University of York's 1999 Management Plan includes a list of historical material held at ERAO.

It is also clear from the 1999 Management Plan and discussions with Dr David Connell of the Burton Constable Foundation that there is a body of useful information held at the Hall, primarily reports, maps, paintings and views. Although not specifically required by the brief, a certain amount of time will be allocated for liaison with Dr Connell and research at the Hall, which will allow these sources to be examined, as well as any other information relevant to the study area held by the Burton Constable Foundation (for example, the 1999 Management Plan which also contained a field archaeology report and a survey of historic landscape components).

A certain amount of additional research into the archaeological context of the site, and the published histories of the Hall and the development of the surrounding designed landscape will be undertaken. A proper understanding of the "story" of the survey area will need to consider the development of the hall and its surrounding landscape in tandem, so as not to consider one or other in isolation.

It is envisaged that the level of research carried out by the desk-top survey would be detailed and sufficient enough to allow the story of the village, and the subsequent development of the designed landscape within the survey area, to be told. However, as stated by the brief, if extensive record survivals are identified which would be beneficial to the project, the extent of research or investigation may need to be re-negotiated. This might, for example, include the purchase of aerial photographs from English Heritage or the Cambridge University collection.

Wherever possible, the Phase 1 desk-top survey would be completed in advance of the Phase 2 survey work, so that it might inform and enhance the subsequent site work.

Phase 2 detailed site survey

A detailed Level 3 survey of the whole of the area of the scheduled monument would be carried out to record the position and form of all features considered to be of archaeological and/or historic interest.

The survey would be carried out at a scale of 1:500 using EDM total station equipment. Sufficient information would be gathered to allow the survey area to be readily located through the use of surviving structures, fences, walls, water courses and other topographical features. The survey would record the position at ground level all structures, wall remnants and revetments, earthworks, water courses, paths, stone and rubble scatters, ironwork, fences, hedges and other boundary features, and any other features considered to be of archaeological or historic interest. The survey would also record the position of individual trees within the site, together with an indication of their canopies.

The site survey would be integrated into the Ordnance Survey national grid by resection to points of known co-ordinates. Heights AOD would be obtained by reference to the nearest OS benchmark, and contours plotted across the site. A temporary bench mark could be established and left on site using a ground marker approved by the Burton Constable Foundation if required. Control points would be observed through trigonometric intersection from survey stations on a traverse around and through the site. The maximum error in the closure of the traverse would be less than +/- 25mm. The locations, descriptions and values of the Bench Marks and control points would be started in the final survey data.

On completion of the EDM survey, the field data would be plotted and re-checked on site in a separate operation. Any amendments or additions would be surveyed by hand measurement, and the results digitised back into the electronic survey data.

The resulting core area site survey would be produced at a scale of 1:500 and presented as an interpretative hachure plan using conventions analogous to those used by English Heritage (1999; 2007, 31-35). It should be noted that the final product arising from the site survey would be a hand-drawn hachure plan, and not AutoCad (or equivalent) electronic data. Larger scale plans, at 1:10,000 and 1:2,500 scale, would be used to put the survey area into context (OS map bases to be provided by client / Natural England).

The areas immediately adjacent to the core survey area would be subject to a Level 2 overview survey. This would map the alignment and extent of any earthworks (likely to be ridge and furrow) at a larger scale (probably 1:1250), rather than showing full site details. As noted above, this Level 2 survey would extend over an area of c.50m east and west of the scheduled monument.

Each identified site or component within the survey area would be given a unique site number, using pro forma record sheets compiled from an Access database (see Appendix 1 below). The pro forma record sheet includes a summary description and preliminary interpretation of extant remains (e.g. dimensions, plan, form, function, date, sequence of development), locational information (including ten figure grid references obtained from OS map bases or hand-held GPS systems), mention of relevant documentary, cartographic or other evidence, and management details such as an assessment of current condition and threats.

Each identified site or component would also be photographically recorded using a digital camera with 10m megapixel resolution. English Heritage photographic guidelines would be followed (English Heritage 2007, 14) and each photograph would normally be provided with a scale. More general digital photographs would also be taken showing the landscape context of the area and of specific sites. All photographs would be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and would be cross referenced to digital files etc.

Survey Products

Archive survey report

An archive survey report for the site will be produced, based on the structured gazetteer of identified numbered components. The report will assemble and summarise the available evidence for the survey area in an ordered form, synthesise the data, comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and how it might need to be supplemented by further site work or desk-based research.

It is expected that the report would include (as appropriate):

- a contents list;
- acknowledgements;
- a non-technical executive summary;
- site code/project number;
- dates of fieldwork visits;
- national grid reference and address;
- overall site plan;
- statutory designations;
- a brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
- details of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
- an account of the overall form and development of the site and of the evidence supporting any interpretation;
- preliminary conclusions, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
- preliminary recommendations for improved public interpretation;
- details of any identified management issues and preliminary recommendations for improvement;
- a bibliography and list of sources consulted;
- selected colour digital images, at no less than 5" by 4";
- selected figures e.g. historic maps and plans;
- final survey drawings, reduced to A4 or A3 size.

The survey report would also contain various appendices, including the structured gazetteer of sites/components, photographic registers and catalogues, and a copy of this Methods Statement, together with the details of any departures from that design.

One draft copy of the report would be made available for discussion with the Burton Constable Foundation and/or Natural England. Four copies of the final approved survey report would then be provided in hard copy format (comb bound reports), two for Natural England and one each for the Burton Constable Foundation and the Humber SMR. All bodies would also receive a CD containing electronic copies of the report (as pdf files) and digital copies of the Access database and photographs. Copyright of all survey material and the report would pass to the Burton Constable Foundation on payment of final invoices.

Archive deposition

A properly ordered and indexed project archive (paper, magnetic and plastic media) would be deposited with the appropriate organization (East Riding Museum or Burton Constable Foundation) at the end of the project. It is expected that the archive will contain field and final ink drawings, written accounts, structured catalogues and indices, and project management records. Any drawn records would be presented as wet ink plots on standard "A" size matt surface stable polyester film sheets.

OASIS Compliance

EDAS subscribe to English Heritage's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed for submission to English Heritage and the Humber SMR. This will include an unloaded pdf version of the entire report.

Modifications

The programme of recording work may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the staff undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this methods statement would not be changed. Any variations in the project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the Burton Constable Foundation and Natural England.

Health and Safety, and Insurance

EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the project. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

The site is owned by the Burton Constable Foundation and EDAS would indemnify the landowners in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000). A risk assessment would also be produced prior to any site work.

Programming and Resources

The project would be undertaken by EDAS, who are registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.

The project would be undertaken by Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson of EDAS. Both have some 20 years experience in non-intrusive earthwork and topographical survey, and they have undertaken numerous walkover and detailed surveys of specific monuments and of areas of historic landscape throughout Yorkshire. These surveys have included land uses of all types, and in addition to identifying a wide range of archaeological remains, detailed management strategies and recommendations have been proposed. Some of these surveys have considered the integration of a building into its designed landscape, for example at Sheriff Hutton and Harewood Castles and Sheriff Hutton Hall (Richardson & Dennison 2007a & b; Richardson 2005). Examples of some completed (reduced) hachure surveys are attached to the end of this methods statement and detailed CV's can be provided if necessary.

The nature of the ground conditions means that it is imperative that the site survey work is undertaken during periods of low vegetation growth. The site work would therefore ideally be carried out over the winter of 2009/2010 (depending on speed of commission and other access arrangements), with reporting complete by early summer 2010.

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Ed Dennison, EDAS
5 October 2009