

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS,
BURTON CONSTABLE HALL,
NEAR SPROATLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING



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Report no: 2021/652.R01
Version: Final
Date: November 2021
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2021, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) were commissioned by Susan Hopkinson of the Burton Constable Foundation (BCF) to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during ground works associated with the excavation of an external drain at Burton Constable Hall, near Sproatley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 18925 36768 centred).

The archaeological work was not a requirement of any planning or other permission, but the BCF considered it prudent to have an archaeological presence on site while the excavations were in progress. The scope of the archaeological work was determined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), and the project was funded by the BCF.

Although limited in extent, the drainage trench revealed a number of interesting features. At the base of the north end of the trench, at a depth of 1.12m below existing ground level, an in situ brick surface (019), only one brick thick but showing signs of wear possibly caused by carts or other wheeled traffic, was exposed. This may be associated with a former road shown running along the south side of a walled forecourt located in front of the east side of the hall as depicted in a painting dating to c.1690, or perhaps a later track running between the hall and the stable block depicted from the late 18th century. However, the c.1690 painting suggests a crushed chalk or stone surface to the road, rather than brick, and the depth of the feature might preclude both interpretations.

A mass of hard packed bricks (018) overlying the brick surface (019) must represent the demolition of the former walled forecourt and perhaps also a small gatehouse shown in c.1690. Three of the four recovered bricks were dated to the 14th-early 15th century, with the fourth being slightly later. This late medieval date for the recovered bricks is interesting, given the fact that they pre-date the probable late 15th century brick-built north tower of the hall. If they were re-used in the walled forecourt when it was built, they could of course have come from elsewhere in the local area, but their presence at least raises the possibility that there were brick-built structures at Burton Constable prior to the Constable family making it their main residence. Both the walled forecourt and the gatehouse were apparently still in place in 1755 but had gone by 1776, implying they may well have been demolished as part of the landscaping works undertaken by Capability Brown. If correct, other deposits exposed in the drainage trench (017, 002 and 011) may represent levelling activity undertaken as part of the same scheme of landscaping. A shallow band of lime/lime mortar (013) higher in the trench section is more likely to represent the top surface of the 1770s drive or track connecting the hall with the stable block.

A dark grey sandy clay (007) with an undulating surface seen towards the base of the trench is most likely to represent the remains of former medieval ridge and furrow across this area. Alternatively, and less probably, it may have been used to infill some sort of natural or artificial depression. The course of the moat, if indeed there was such, around the south side of the enclosures surrounding the hall is currently unknown, although a re-drawn plan of 1621 suggests that any continuation through this area would not have been as far north as the watching brief drainage trench.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2021, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd were commissioned by Susan Hopkinson of the Burton Constable Foundation (BCF) to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during ground works associated with the excavation of an external drain at Burton Constable Hall, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 18925 36768 centred) (see figure 1).
- 1.2 Burton Constable Hall is a Grade I Listed country house, situated some 2.20km to the north of the village of Sproatley in East Yorkshire. The house lies within an extensive parkland estate, forming part of a rich archaeological and historical landscape, which dates from the prehistoric period to the present day; a large part of this forms a Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden (Site PG1918), which was designated by English Heritage (now Historic England) in May 1984 (National Heritage List for England 1000921).
- 1.3 The new drain was located some 26m south-east of the house's south-east wing, within an area of grass, set at an elevation of c.19.50m AOD (see figure 2). The archaeological work was not a requirement of any planning or other permission, but the Burton Constable Foundation recognise the archaeological potential of the area and so considered it prudent to have an archaeological presence on site while the excavations were in progress. The scope of the archaeological work was determined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 3).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Summary History

- 2.1 As already noted above, Burton Constable Hall lies within an extensive parkland estate, part of a rich archaeological and historical landscape, which dates from the prehistoric period to the present day.
- 2.2 The common Anglian name *Burton*, meaning a fortified settlement, was qualified in the 1086 Domesday Book with the prefix '*Santri*', the significance of which is, at present, unknown. In 1190 the name of its previous tenant, Erneburga, was used as the prefix, whereas from the mid 13th century it was known as Burton Constable after the later landowning family (Smith 1937, 61). In the medieval period, the township of Burton Constable was part of the ancient parish of Swine, the largest parish in Holderness, which also included the townships of Marton, Ellerby, Thirtleby, Wyton, Bilton, Ganstead, Swine, Benningholme, part of Arnold, and North and South Skirlaugh. Apart from Swine village, the ancient parish included almost 20 villages or hamlets, half a dozen of which are now only represented by single farmsteads.
- 2.3 The Inquisition *post mortem* of Simon le Constable, taken in 1293-94, records that he held a capital messuage, with a dove-house, ditches (perhaps a moat) and gardens worth 20 shillings, and 16 bovates (c.240 acres or 97 hectares) of land, all part of large estate held from the Crown, which also included five bovates in bondage, a wood, a windmill and 15 cottages in Burton Constable, 13 bovates of land, their tofts and three cottages in Newton Constable, as well as other land in Marton, Paull, Tharlesthorpe, Halsham and elsewhere (Brown 1898, 160-162; Poulson 1841, 225). Around the end of the 15th century, the Constables made Burton Constable their main residence, having moved from West Halsham, and the brick-built north tower of the existing hall is generally thought to be a remnant

of their late medieval residence. The associated settlement lay to the north of the existing house, and survives as a series of denuded and faint earthworks; these were subject to detailed archaeological survey by EDAS in 2010 (Dennison & Richardson 2011). The remains of the open field system associated with the village formerly survived as extensive areas of ridge and furrow throughout the township, although much has been ploughed out since the 1940s. By the later 16th century, a large proportion of the former arable land appears to have been converted to enclosed pasture.

- 2.4 In the post-medieval period, the ownership of the manor of Burton Constable continued to descend with the Constable family and their heirs, the Tunstalls, Sheldons, Cliffords and Chichesters, all of whom substituted or added the name 'Constable' to their own (Kent 2002, 129-130). It is generally stated that Sir John Constable rebuilt and added to the medieval residence during the 16th century, although it needs to be stressed that the early structural development of the hall is not, as yet, fully understood. By the late 16th century, an associated park had also been created to the west of the hall. The landscape of the immediate area around the hall then underwent several different phases of re-modelling and change, responding to contemporary fashions in ornamental landscape design, and these were sometimes accompanied by alterations to the hall itself. Later schemes of work to the surrounding landscape took place in the early 18th century, but most extensively between c.1750 and the 1770s. These involved a number of noted landscape designers and architects, including from c.1767 onwards Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Further alterations were made in the mid-19th century, with extensive new plantations and shelter belts being planted.
- 2.5 In 1992 the Chichester-Constable family, in association with the National Heritage Memorial Fund and Leeds City Council, set up the Burton Constable Foundation and endowed it with the hall, stable block, other outbuildings and 320 acres (c.129 hectares) of parkland (Kent 2002, 130).

The Site of the Drainage Works

- 2.6 The earliest known plan of Burton Constable was made in 1621 by William Senior of Hull, but only a copy now survives, made by William Constable's steward, John Raines, during the 1770s (ERAO DDCC 155/1) (see figure 3). The survey shows a series of small conjoined enclosures, courts and yards of varying form around the hall which is located within the south central enclosure marked as '3.24'; there is a double line assumed to represent the remains of the earlier moat around the north and east sides of the enclosures, with a bridge or entrance across the east side. The route of the moat around the other two sides of these enclosures is not depicted and its alignment, if indeed it ever existed in these areas, is currently unknown. The site of the current drainage works falls just within the north-east corner of a larger field named as 'Stable Hill' on the plan, close to the enclosure marked '1.30' to the immediate east of that containing the house.
- 2.7 An anonymous c.1690 view of Burton Constable (BCF) provides some interesting detail to enhance the bare lines of the 1621 survey (see figure 4 top). The square enclosure shown to the east of the house enclosure in 1621 (marked '1.30') forms a walled forecourt. The surrounding high brick walls are surmounted by urns at regular intervals and on the outer east side, there is a gateway, flanked by tall stone piers; a wide road runs along the outside of the wall which is assumed to be the route to Sproatley, in the position of the moat depicted in 1621. The road then turns west to run along the south side of the walled forecourt.

- 2.8 The walls of the former walled forecourt and the alignment of the road along its east and south sides were recorded as part of a resistivity survey undertaken by the East Riding Archaeological Society in 2017-18 (Coates 2019) (see figure 5). The site of the current drainage works appear to fall just to the south of the former road alignment along the south side of the forecourt, although the resistivity survey may also show another north-south aligned, narrow, high resistance feature of unknown origin heading towards their location.
- 2.9 Although a series of plans of the area surrounding the hall exists from the mid-18th century onwards, it is often difficult to be sure whether they show an intended design or an existing situation. An unsigned colour 1755 plan shows the walled forecourt depicted in c.1690 to still be in existence, apparently with another wall running parallel to its south side, presumably along the south side of the former road (BCF) (see figure 6A); the site of the current drainage works may coincide with the latter. A slightly later plan of 1774 suggests that the forecourt and gate structures had been demolished, a fact confirmed by Barrett's 1776 painting of the east front of the hall (see see figures 6B and 4 bottom respectively). The 1774 plan (ERAO DDCC 141/71) also shows a small curving belt of woodland near the site of the drainage works with a track running from the stable block to the front of the hall, an arrangement also confirmed by the 1776 painting.
- 2.10 This woodland and track remained into the mid-19th century, and they are both shown on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map (Yorkshire sheet 212) (see figure 6C). The woodland remained in 1891 (sheet 212/14), but the track had been removed. The woodland had apparently been largely removed by 1927, although its eastern boundary was still present (see figure 6D). At the time of the watching brief, a large yew hedge, with a slight curvilinear east-facing scarp to the east, represented the boundary shown in 1927.

3 NATURE OF THE DRAINAGE WORKS

- 3.1 The route of the proposed drainage trench was shown on a sketch plan supplied to EDAS by the Burton Constable Foundation. The trench was set on a shallow north-west/south-east alignment (see figure 2), although for the purposes of the following description it is considered to be aligned north-south. It was positioned c.15.50m to the east of the building range on the east side of the service court to the south of the house, running between an existing pipe (to the south) and an existing inspection chamber (to the north); these two features were to be joined by a new plastic drain.
- 3.2 The trench measured 18.10m long, with an average width of 0.50m. It was excavated to an average depth of 1.00m below ground level (BGL), increasing to 1.20m BGL at the northern end. The trench was excavated wholly by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, with the whole of the excavation observed by an archaeologist; some hand-excavation was also undertaken of structural features which were encountered at the trench's north end.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological recording was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 2). This also considered advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2020a). The aim of the archaeological recording was to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits, including burials, which might be affected by the drainage works.

The on-site elements of the watching brief took place on the 22nd September 2021.

- 4.2 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number, given in the following text in curved brackets for contexts e.g. (002) or square brackets for cuts, e.g. [003]. A total of 19 archaeological contexts and features were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The position of the drainage trench was marked on general site plan at 1:200 scale, and a plan and section of the trench also made at a scale of 1:20. The top of the section was levelled using a laser level on site, and was found to differ by only 35mm from south to north; the ground surface was given a nominal height of 10m above datum (AD). A full digital photographic record was also kept, to include both general shots and more detailed shots of specific features or deposits. Excavated material was, where possible, visually checked for archaeological finds.
- 4.3 A small, mixed, assemblage of finds was recovered from the excavations, comprising animal and bird bone, glass, shell, ironwork, clay pipe and ceramic building material; a large proportion of this was un-stratified. This was retained and removed from site for processing and analysis, with the material stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations were retained, cleaned, labelled and stored in accordance with established guidelines. A post-excavation assessment was undertaken (see Appendix 2), which conforms to the requirements defined by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (English Heritage 2008; ClfA 2020b).
- 4.4 On completion of the site work, an archive report, illustrated with reduced versions of the field drawings and a selection of photographs, was produced. Electronic copies of the report were supplied to the Burton Constable Foundation and the Humber Historic Environment Record.
- 4.5 A fully indexed and ordered field archive was prepared (EDAS site code BCD 21), following the guidelines produced by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2020c). The archive comprised primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and a hard copy of the final report. The archive was deposited with the Burton Constable Foundation on completion of the project.

5 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 7)

- 5.1 A description of the results of the watching brief is given below, based on the records made in the field. In the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.
- 5.2 Prior to the start of the excavations, the area of the proposed drain lay within an area of mown grass, forming part of the east lawn in front of the hall. As noted above, the ground surface was almost level across the area, with a slight, curvilinear, east-facing scarp to the west, marking the former extent of the small belt of tree planting here (see plate 1). As noted above, the trench measured 18.10m long, with an average width of 0.50m, and it was excavated to an average depth of 1.00m below ground level (BGL), increasing to 1.20m BGL at the northern end (see plate 2). The east-facing section of the trench is described below, but the west-facing section was very similar.

- 5.3 The uppermost deposit exposed throughout the length of the trench was the compacted dark brown-black sandy silt topsoil (001), which had an average depth of 0.25m. Below this were two modern pipe trenches, both running on a shallow east-west alignment. One of the pipe trenches [003] lay at the south end of the trench. The salt-glazed ceramic pipe (005) was 0.15m in diameter, and was set in the bottom of a cut [003] on the same alignment. The base of the cut was c.0.30m wide, and extended below the bottom of the trench - the south side was not clearly defined, but appeared to rise to 0.45m BGL, where it levelled out, while the north side rose steeply at more than 45 degrees, before becoming less steep to within 0.20m of the ground surface. The cut [003] was filled with a mixed deposit of dark brown-black sandy silt and orange-brown sandy clay (004) which rose to the top of the section.
- 5.4 The second pipe trench [009] lay further to the north, near the approximate centre of the trench; this contained a ceramic pipe (010), 0.15m in diameter and set on a bed of concrete at least 0.20m thick which extended beyond the bottom of the trench. The concrete was laid at the base of cut [009], on the same alignment as the pipe. The base of the cut was 0.40m wide, and extended below the base of the trench. The sides rose vertically to 0.80m BGL, but the north side then became difficult to follow. The south side continued to rise at an angle of c.45 degrees to within 0.25m of the ground surface; the topsoil (001) overlay the upper fill (011) of the cut, re-deposited, compacted, black sandy silt (011).
- 5.5 In the southern half of the trench, beneath the topsoil (001), was an orange-brown sandy clay (002) containing frequent inclusions of abraded fragments of red handmade brick, pantiles and lime mortar, up to 0.10m across. The sandy clay (002) was 0.45m thick where it was cut by the southern pipe trench [003], but it gradually became shallower to the north, being only 0.10m thick where it met the cut [009] for the northern pipe trench. In the central part of the trench, the sandy clay overlay a black sandy silt (011), which contained occasional inclusions of small brick fragments and patches of lime mortar. This deposit became deeper from north to south, eventually reaching a maximum depth of 0.45m. It appeared to be contemporary with a shallow band of friable lime/lime mortar (013), the surface of which was set on average 0.20m BGL and was typically 0.10m thick, which sloped gently downwards from north to south (see plate 3); the north end of the deposit (013) lay directly under the topsoil (001).
- 5.6 In the centre of the trench, the black sandy silt (011) overlay a c.1.30m long spread lens of compacted lime mortar (012) containing frequent inclusions of small abraded fragments of red ceramic floor tiles and also pantiles. At its north end, the black sandy silt (011) overlay a dark brown silty clay (014), up to 0.30m thick, which contained relatively frequent inclusions of abraded red handmade brick fragments, concentrated towards the base. This dark brown silty clay (014) sloped down from north to south, becoming shallower as it did so. At its southern end, the black sandy silt (011) overlay a layer of dark orange-brown silty sand (008), again containing occasional fragments of abraded red handmade brick. The silty sand (008) achieved its greatest depth of 0.35m at its southern end, but it became much shallower further north, with the base rising. It then started to deepen again, with the base sloping downwards from south to north.
- 5.7 The south end of the orange-brown silty sand (008) overlay what appeared to be a possible metallised surface (006) made of hard packed, abraded, handmade red brick rubble, set over equally compacted, rounded cobbles up to 0.15m across. This possible metallised surface (006) was at least 2.10m long, with the level top set 0.60m BGL; the base had a concave profile, with a maximum depth of 0.30m to the

centre. It appeared to have been cut into the lowest deposit visible in the southern part of the trench, a firm damp dark grey sandy clay (007) containing very frequent small flecks of charcoal and lime mortar, and seven shards of a very pale green window glass dating to the late 17th or 18th century. This clay deposit (007) had a maximum visible thickness of 0.45m within the section, and extended beyond the base of the full length of the trench. Its upper surface was uneven, rising and falling gently in a series of undulations, although to what extent this profile was caused by the clay being cut into or disturbed by later deposits was unclear.

- 5.8 The north end of the firm damp dark grey sandy clay (007) was marked by a sharp break or cut [016], running almost east-west and only visible clearly in the base of the trench. It was not clear if this marked the line of a cut where the clay had been cut into the deposits to the north, or if it was itself cut by them. However, the sequence of deposits exposed at the north end of the trench, beyond this cut [016], was markedly different to those seen to the centre and south.
- 5.9 In the northern end of the trench, beneath the dark brown-black topsoil (001), there was a large lens of friable lime/lime mortar (015), 0.70m long and 0.15m thick, very similar to that seen to the south (013). This mortar overlay a deposit of black sandy silt (017) containing occasional inclusions of small brick fragments and patches of lime mortar. This deposit sloped quite steeply down from north to south, eventually passing beneath the bottom of the trench, although its relationship to the dark-grey sandy clay (007) was unclear. It overlay a layer of hard packed, compacted brick rubble (018) bonded with mortar and brown loose soil, up to 0.75m in depth and extending below the bottom of the trench at its southern end (see plate 4). The bricks were often whole, typically 270mm by 120mm by 50mm, and some had lime mortar adhering to their upper or lower surfaces, suggesting that they came from a demolished structure - three of the recovered bricks were dated to the 14th or early 15th century, while a fourth was of late 15th to early 16th century date (see Appendix 2); two examples of the earlier bricks are shown in plates 5 and 6. A complete, probably re-used, partially glazed square floor tile (147mm by 145mm by 25mm thick) dating to the c.16th-17th century was also recovered from this deposit (018), as well as a single dressed limestone window lintel or sill. This had a similar form and profile to those existing within the 16th century parts of the house. It had broken into two pieces, but the break was old; this, together with the lack of wear, may suggest that the window piece was discarded perhaps when it broke during the building process, although it could of course have broken when discarded perhaps several hundred years ago (see plate 7). Finally, a small amount of animal bone, predominantly cattle, horse and sheep/goat, was recovered from the brick rubble context (018), and it also contained a concentration of oyster shells, set approximately half way down the section.
- 5.10 The compacted brick rubble (018) partly overlay the only *in situ* structure exposed within the trench, a brick surface (019), which was evident in the very bottom of the excavation (see plate 8). The surface had a level top, and was set 1.12m BGL. It was at least 2.0m long, and continued beyond the northern end of the trench, although it had been partly disturbed here by the construction of an inspection chamber. The surface was only a single brick deep, and was composed of yellowish-red handmade bricks, with average dimensions 260mm by 120mm by 550mm. There was a narrow band of wear along the very southern edge of the surface, and a second 0.25m wide band of wear to the north of this - the latter wider band had a gently concave profile and ran parallel to the southern edge of the surface; both bands of wear ran virtually east-west on the same alignment across the trench.

- 5.11 The other recovered artefacts were all from non-stratified contexts, and included one fragment of a late 17th-18th century clay pipe stem, and a small assemblage of animal bone (predominantly cattle and horse), some of which exhibited butchery cut or chop marks suggestive of general domestic waste (see Appendix 2).

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Although the extent of excavations was limited to a single trench, a number of interesting structures and deposits were revealed, which justified the Burton Constable Foundation's decision to have an archaeological presence to monitor the works.
- 6.2 It is tempting to see the *in situ* brick surface (019) exposed in the bottom of the very northern end of the trench as being associated with the former road to Sproatley, shown running along the south side of the walled forecourt in the c.1690 painting (see figure 3 bottom). It is in approximately the right position, and the shallow linear depressions in the surface could be interpreted as the pattern of wear caused by carts or other wheeled traffic passing over the bricks; in this case, there would presumably be another similar band of wear set to the north just beyond the end of the drainage trench.
- 6.3 However, there are a number of problems with this interpretation. On the painting, the road is shown as surfaced, perhaps with crushed chalk or stone, but not paved with brick. Secondly, relative to the surviving hall, at c.1.12m BGL, the brick surface would appear to be quite deep relative to the existing ground surface to represent the road. Therefore, it might, perhaps, represent the alignment of a drive or track shown on the later plans of 1774 and 1855 and the 1776 painting as running between the hall's front courtyard and the stable block (see figure 5B-C). However, once again, it would appear to be rather low down in the stratigraphic sequence, especially with the pattern of wear indicating that this was the top of a very thin structure being only one brick thick.
- 6.4 The mass of hard packed bricks (018) overlying the brick surface (019) must surely represent demolition material from the walled forecourt and perhaps also the small gatehouse shown in c.1690. Three of the four recovered bricks were dated to the 14th-early 15th century, with the fourth being slightly later. This late medieval date for the recovered bricks is interesting, given the fact that they pre-date the probable late 15th century brick-built north tower of the hall. If they were re-used in the walled forecourt when it was built, they could of course have come from elsewhere in the local area, but their presence at least raises the possibility that there were brick-built structures at Burton Constable prior to the Constable family making it their main residence. Both the walled forecourt and the gatehouse were apparently still in place on the 1755 estate plan, but had gone by the time that 1776 painting was produced (see figure 4 bottom); they may well have been demolished as part of the works undertaken by Capability Brown. If this was the case, then the demolition material (018) will have been deposited in the 1760s or 1770s.
- 6.5 A date of the second half of the 18th century for the brick demolition material (018) would suggest that the black sandy silt layer above (017), and perhaps also the similar layers (002) and (011) seen to the south, represent levelling activity undertaken as part of the same scheme of landscaping works. Perhaps the shallow band of lime/lime mortar (013) represents the remains of the top surface of the drive or track shown on the 1774 plan and 1776 painting as connecting the hall with the stable block.

6.6 In the above scenario, the lower deposits such as the dark brown silty sand (008) and the dark brown silty clay (014), which appear to follow the surface profile of the dark grey sandy clay (007), would pre-date the landscaping works of the second half of the 18th century. The hard-packed brick rubble and cobble layer (006) is probably cut into the surface of the dark grey sandy clay (007) and resembles a metalled surface, although it is difficult to see what purpose it served. The undulating surface profile of the clay (007) itself is most likely to represent the former presence of ridge and furrow across this area, with the frequent flecks of charcoal and items such as window glass being the product of night-soiling. Alternatively, given the damp nature of the clay, it may be that this material (007) was infilling some sort of depression here, either natural or artificial. The route of the moat, if indeed there was such, around the south side of the enclosures surrounding the hall is currently unknown, although the 1621 plan suggests that any continuation through this area would not have been as far north as the watching brief drainage trench.

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BCF = Burton Constable Foundation
ERAO = East Riding Archive Office

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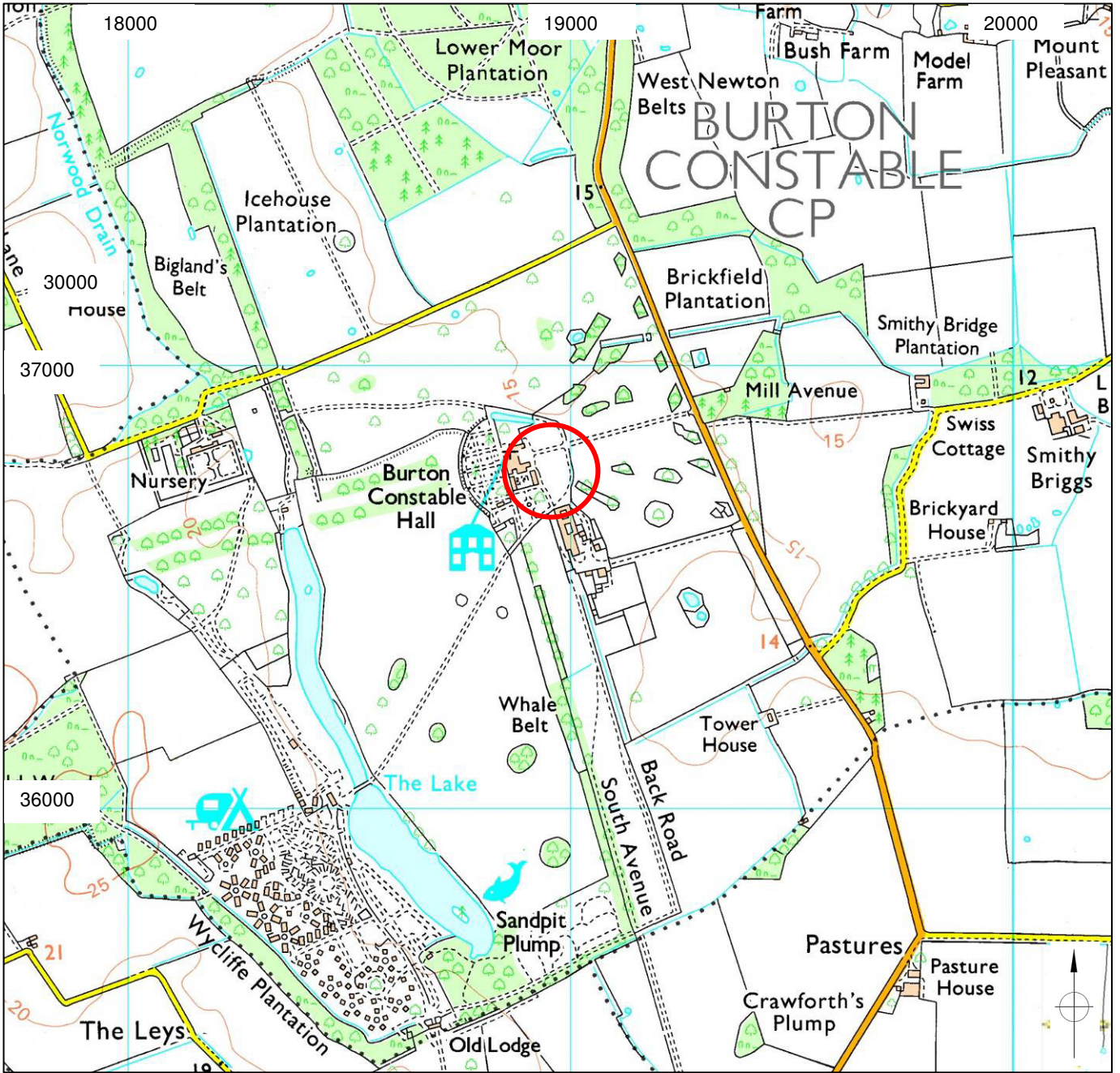
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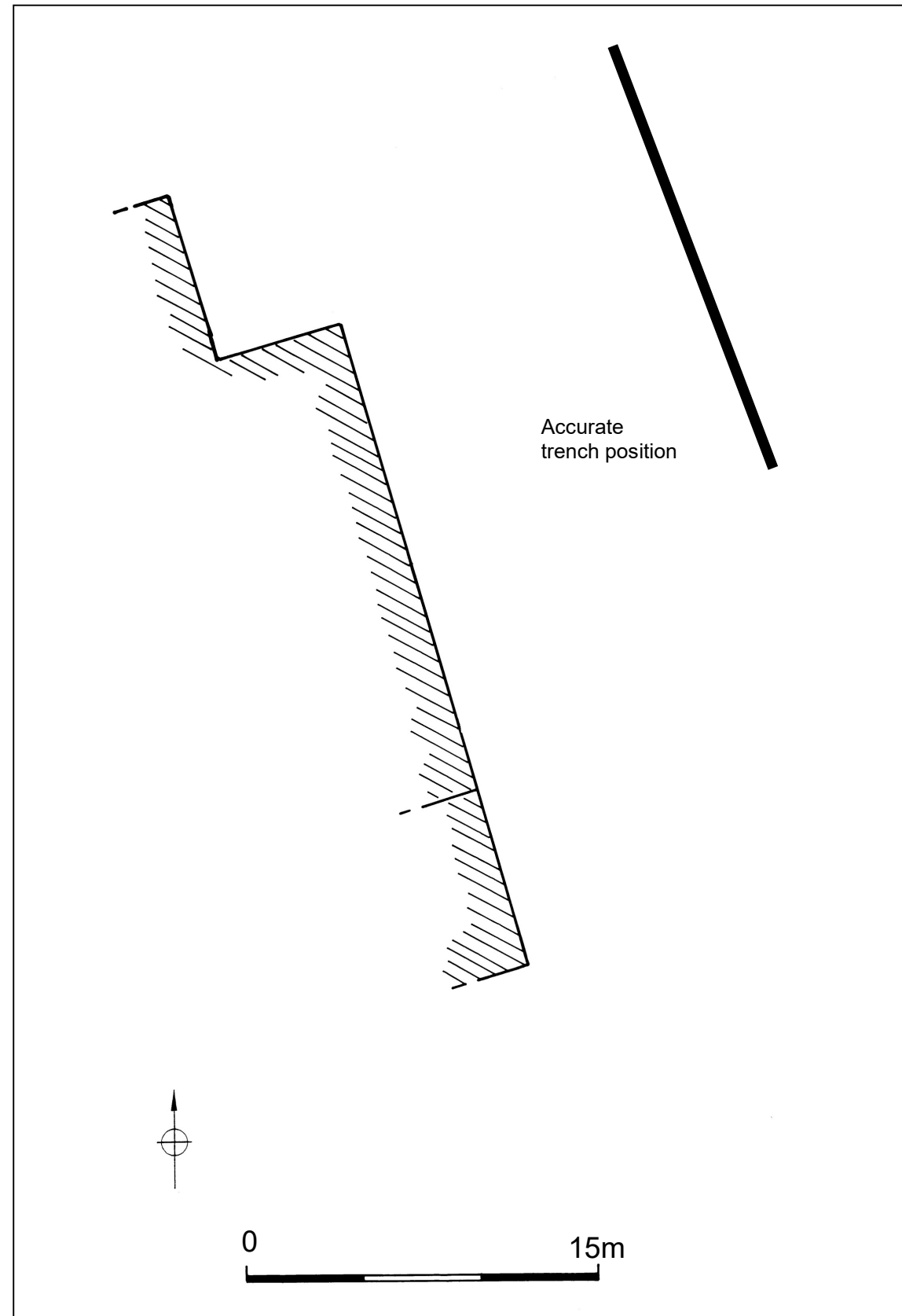
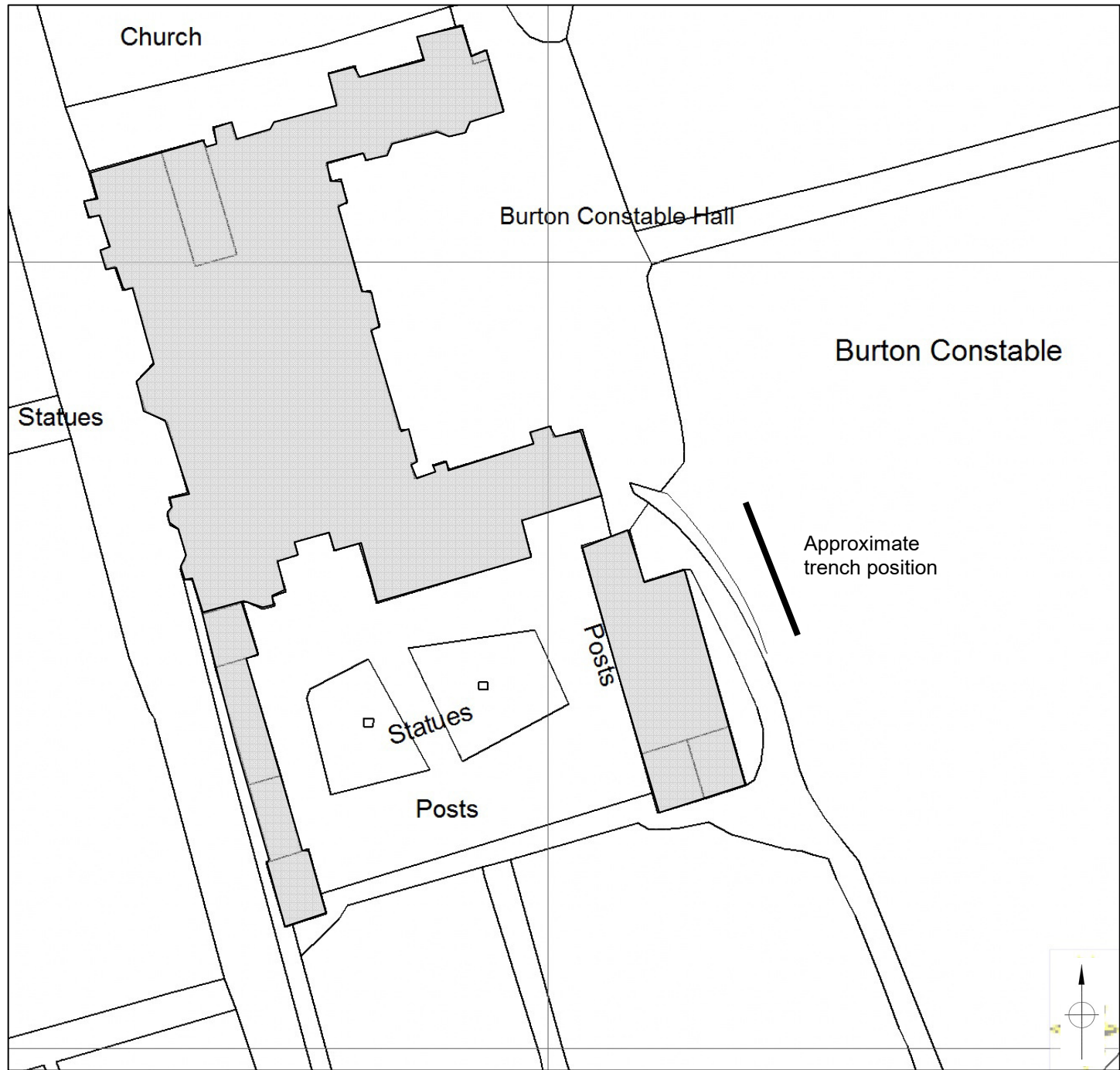
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by the Burton Constable Foundation through Susan Hopkinson, and was undertaken by EDAS. Thanks are due to her, Philippa Wood (BCF curator) and the site contractors (D Dry & Sons of Roos) for their assistance while completing the site work. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson, with assistance from Ed Dennison. The specialist finds report was produced by Sophie Tibbles. The final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.

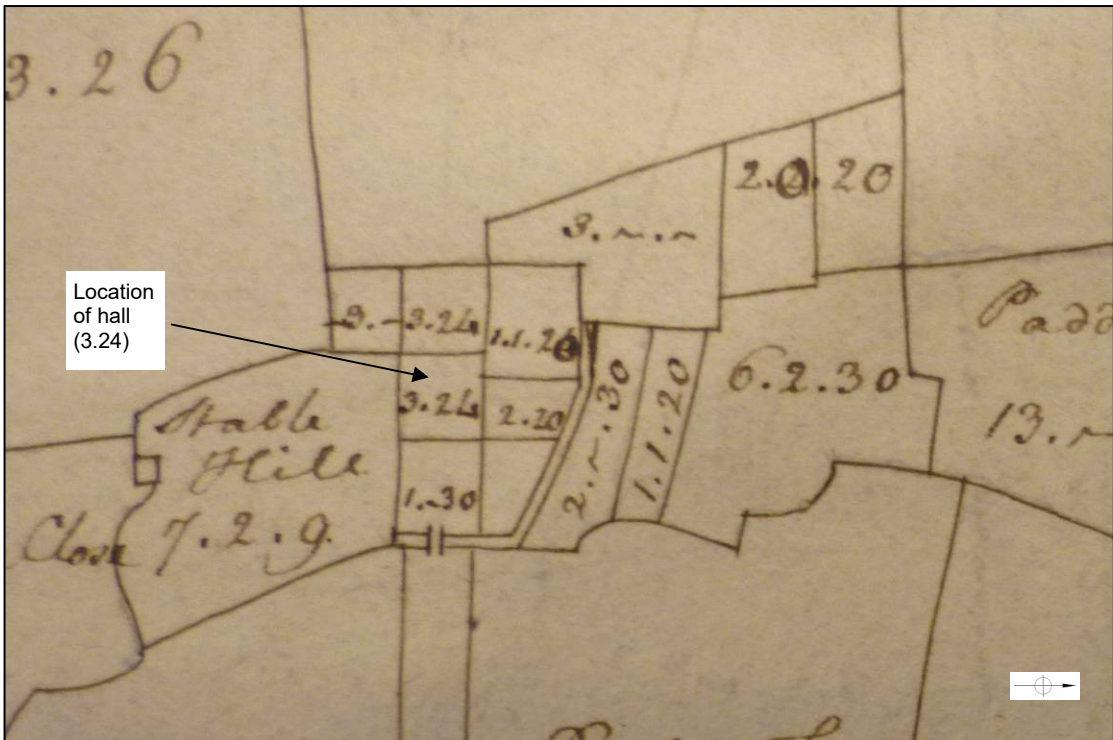
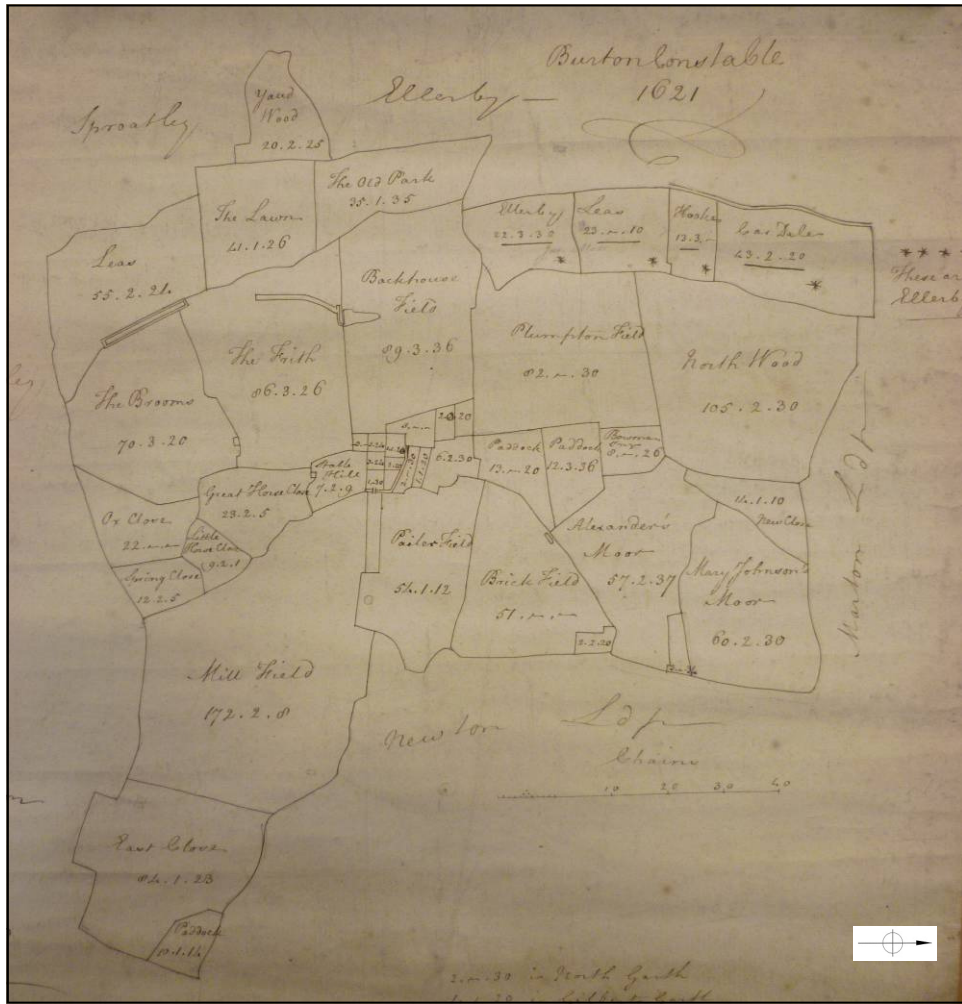


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PROJECT BURTON CONSTABLE DRAINAGE	
TITLE GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE NOV 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 1



PROJECT	
BURTON CONSTABLE DRAINAGE	
TITLE	
POSITION OF TRENCH	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	NOV 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	2



1770's copy of William Senior's 1621 plan, by John Raines (source: ERAO DDCC 155/1).

PROJECT BURTON CONSTABLE DRAINAGE	
TITLE COPY OF 1621 PLAN	
SCALE NTS	DATE NOV 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 3



Prospect of Burton Constable Hall and Deer Park from the East, Anon, c.1690
 (source: Burton Constable Foundation).

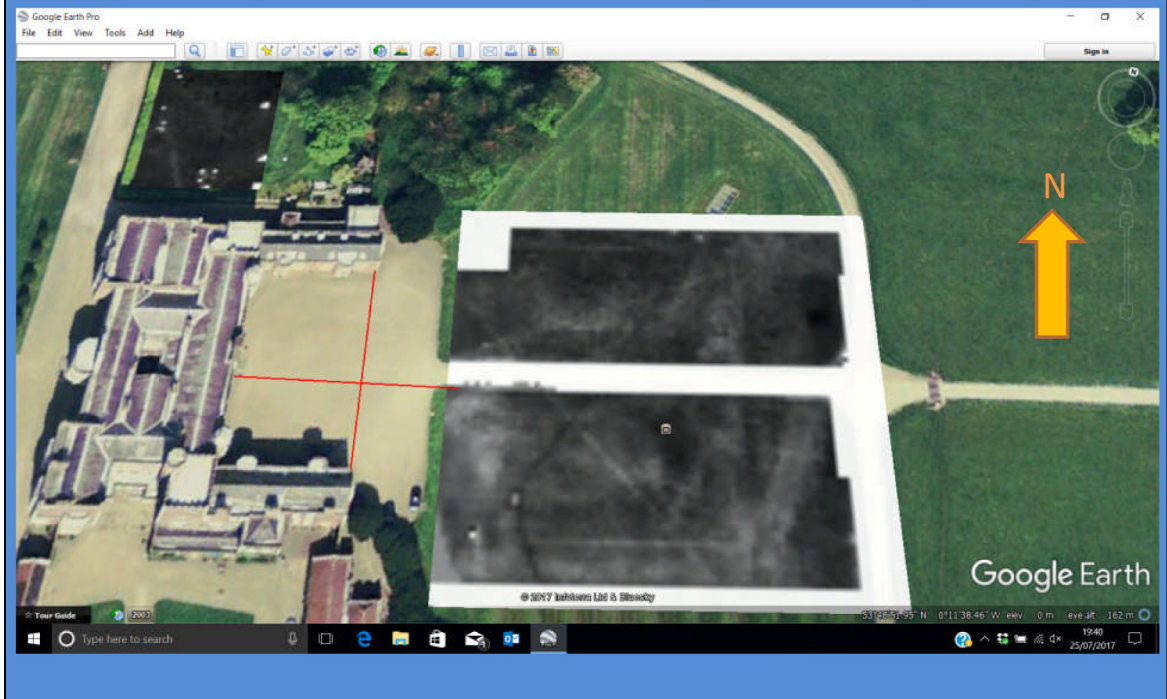


The East Front of Burton Constable Hall, G Barrett, 1776
 (source: Burton Constable Foundation).

PROJECT		BURTON CONSTABLE DRAINAGE	
TITLE			
HISTORIC PAINTINGS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	NOV 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	4

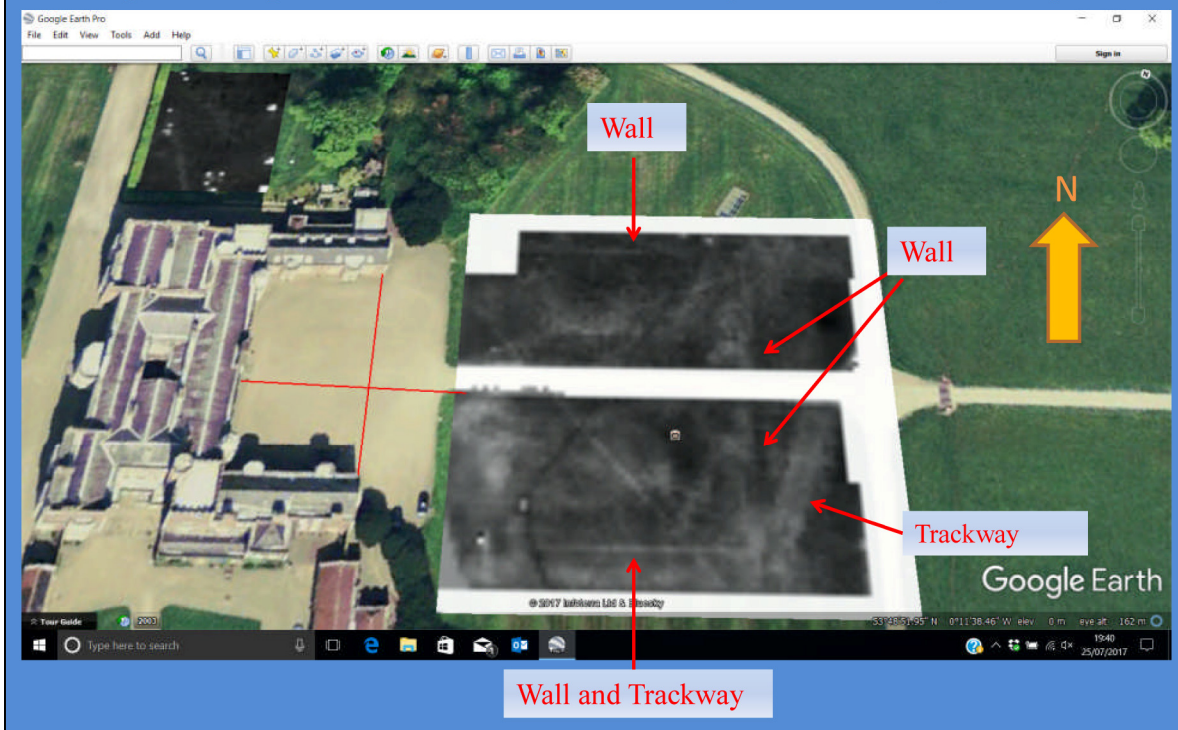
Burton Constable Hall

Google earth plan of east lawn with overlay of resistivity survey 2017



Burton Constable Hall

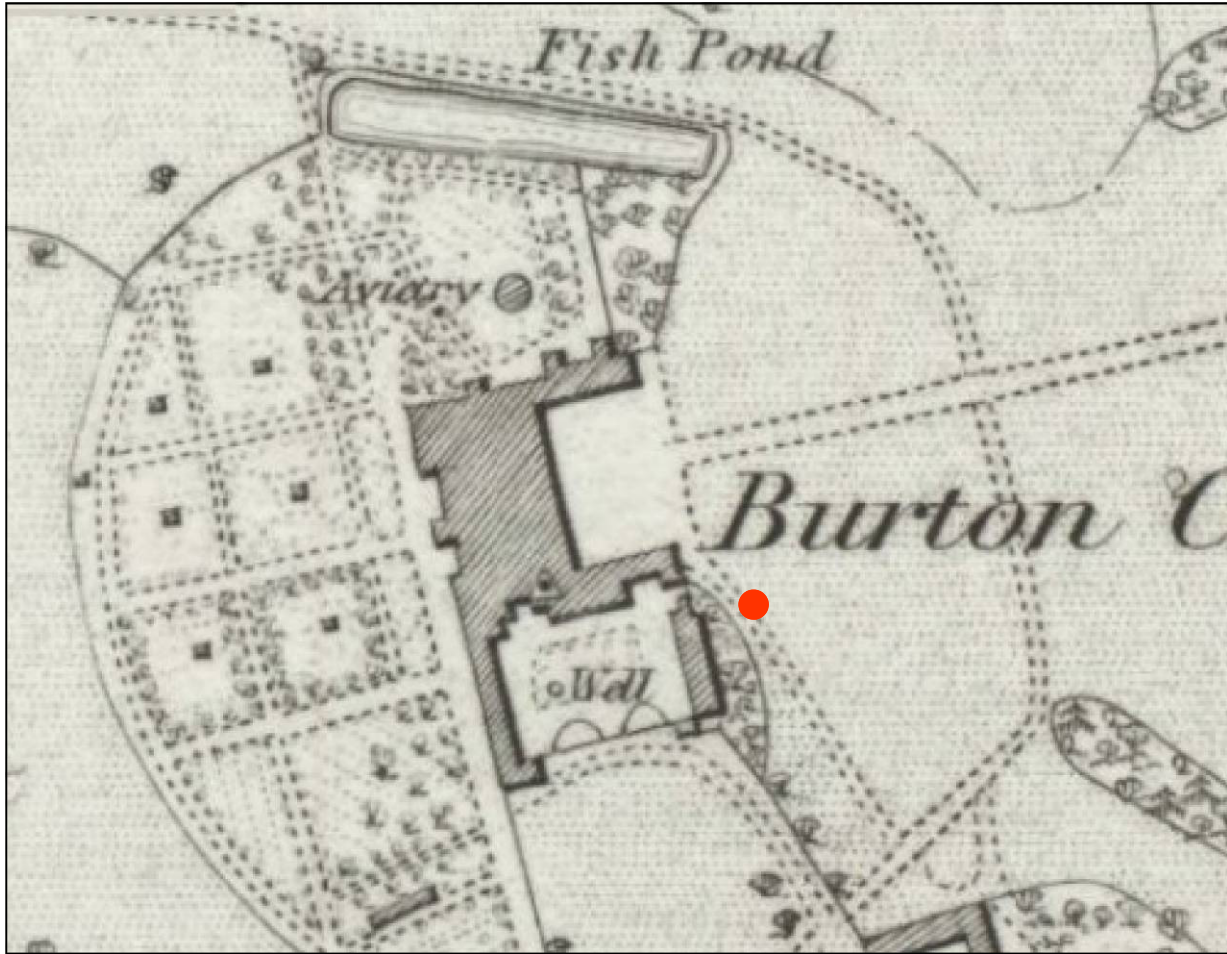
Google earth plan of east lawn with overlay of resistivity survey 2017



2017-18 East Riding Archaeological Society geophysical survey results and interpretation of the east lawn at Burton Constable Hall (source: Coates 2019, reproduced with permission).

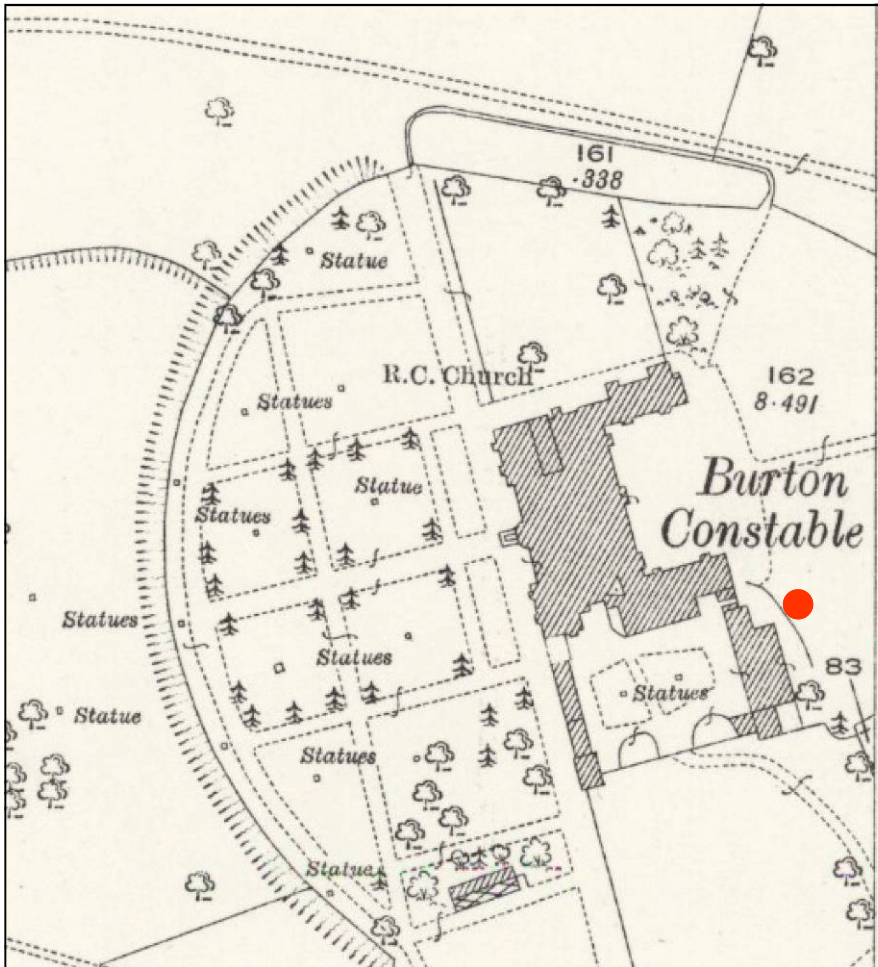
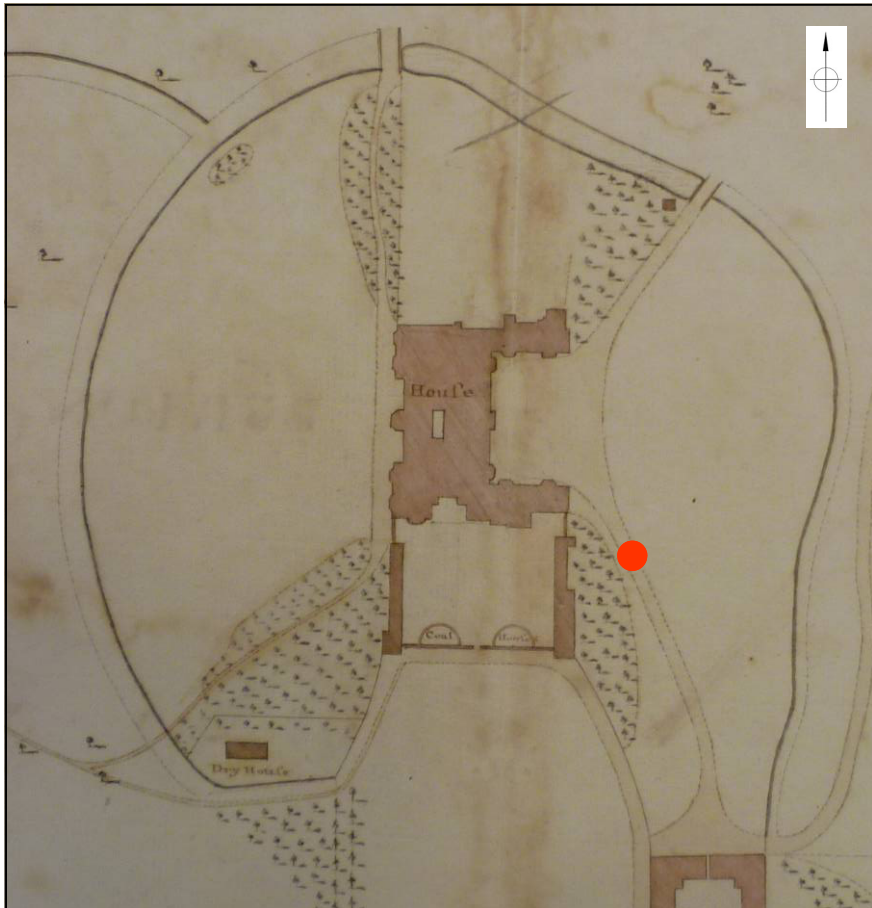
PROJECT BURTON CONSTABLE DRAINAGE	
TITLE 2017-18 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	
SCALE NTS	DATE NOV 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 5

A: 1775 Estate plan (source: Burton Constable Foundation).



C: 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 212 (surveyed 1852).

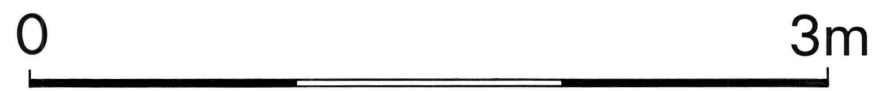
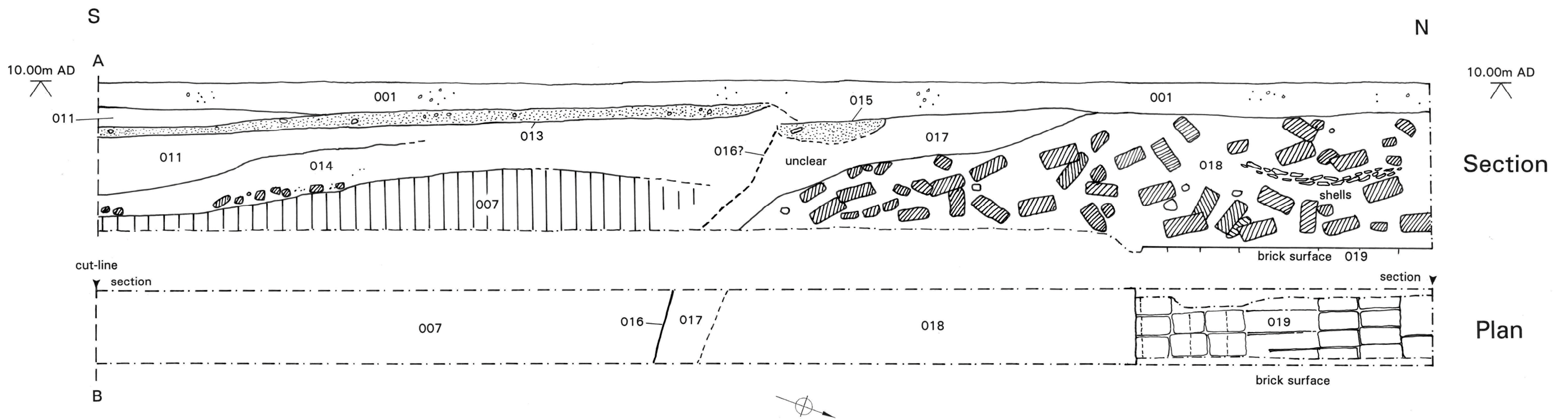
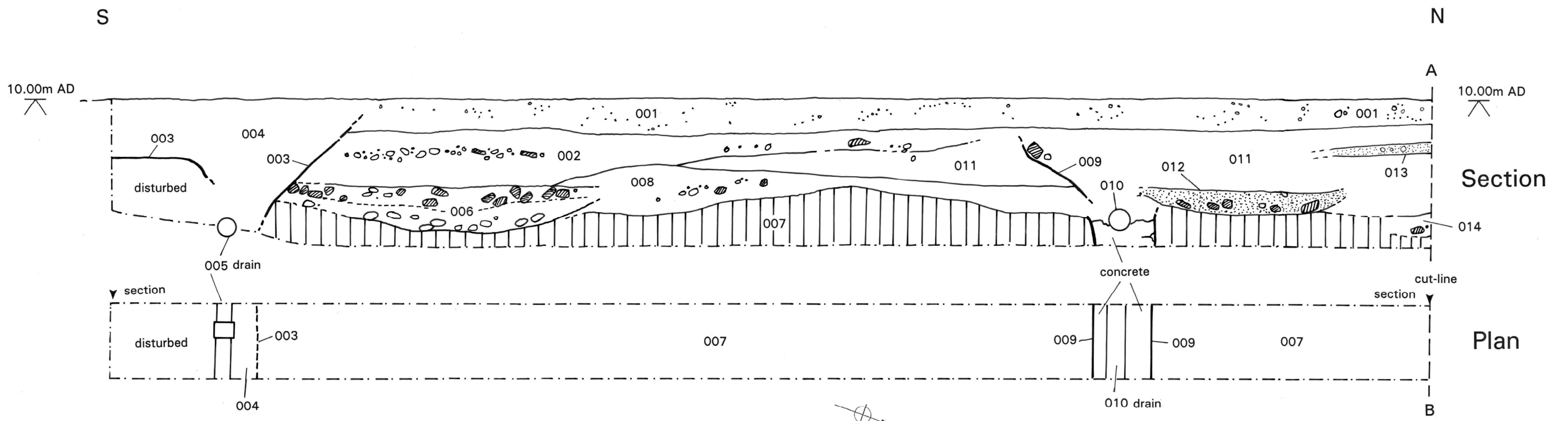
B: 1774 estate plan (source: ERAO DDCC 141/71).



D: 1927 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 212/14 (revised 1925).

● Approximate position of drainage trench

PROJECT		BURTON CONSTABLE DRAINAGE	
TITLE		18-19TH CENTURY PLANS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	NOV 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	6



PROJECT BURTON CONSTABLE DRAINAGE	
TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE NOV 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 7



Plate 1: General view of area of excavation, looking NE.



Plate 2: General view of excavations in progress, looking NW.



Plate 3: Shallow band of friable lime/lime mortar (013), below the topsoil (001) and a black sandy silt (011), seen in the central part of the west side of the trench, looking W.



Plate 4: Hard packed compacted brick rubble (018) seen at the north end of the west side of the trench, looking W.



Plate 5: One example of a 14th-early 15th century complete brick recovered from the compacted brick rubble deposit (018).



Plate 6: Second example of a 14th-early 15th century complete brick recovered from the compacted brick rubble deposit (018).



Plate 7: Dressed limestone window lintel or sill, recovered from compacted brick rubble deposit (018), possibly 16th century.



Plate 8: Brick surface (019) below the compacted brick rubble deposit (018), seen in the bottom of the north end of the trench.

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS (BCD 21)

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>
001	Compacted dark brown-black sandy silt, average depth of 0.25m. Topsoil.
002	Orange-brown sandy clay containing frequent inclusions of abraded fragments of red handmade brick, pantiles and lime mortar, up to 0.10m across. Presence in S part of trench, 0.45m thick at S end, falling to 0.10m thick further N.
003	Cut for 005. c.0.30m wide at base but extended below bottom of trench. S side not clearly defined, but appeared to rise to 0.45m BGL before levelling out. N side south side rose steeply at an angle greater than 45 degrees, before becoming less steep to rise at c.45 degrees to within 0.20m of ground surface.
004	Fill of cut 003. Mixed dark brown-black sandy silt and orange-brown sandy clay.
005	Salt-glazed ceramic pipe, 0.15m in diameter.
006	Hard-packed abraded handmade red brick rubble, set over equally compacted rounded cobbles up to 0.15m across, at least 2.10m long. Concave profile to base, 0.30m to the centre. Cut into 007. Possible metallised surface?
007	Firm dark grey sandy clay, up to 0.45m thick, containing very frequent small charcoal and lime mortar flecks, and some fragments of late 17th-18th century window glass. Up to 0.45m thick, but extended beneath the bottom of the full length of the trench. Undulating upper surface.
008	Dark orange-brown silty sand, with occasional fragments of abraded red handmade brick. 0.35m thick at S end, shallower further north before increasing in thickness again.
009	Cut for 010. 0.40m wide at base but extended below bottom of trench. Both sides initially rose vertically to 0.80m BGL, but N side then difficult to trace. S side continued to rise at c.45 degrees to within 0.25m of ground surface.
010	Ceramic drain pipe, 0.15m in diameter, set on a bed of concrete at least 0.2m thick.
011	Fill of 013. Re-deposited compacted black sandy silt, up to 0.40m thick, containing occasional inclusions of small brick fragments and patches of lime mortar.
012	Lens of compacted lime mortar c.1.30m long spread of compacted lime mortar (012) containing frequent inclusions of small abraded fragments of red ceramic floor tiles and also pantiles.
013	Band of friable lime/lime mortar, typically 0.10m thick in central part of trench. Contemporary and within 011.
014	Dark brown silty clay, up to 0.30m thick, containing relatively frequent inclusions of abraded red handmade brick fragments, concentrated towards the base. Layer sloped from N to S, becoming shallower as it did so.
015	Lens of friable lime/lime mortar, 0.70m long and 0.15m thick, very similar to 013.
016	Possible angled cut or edge to 007, only really visible in base of trench.
017	Black sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small brick fragments and patches of lime mortar, sloping down from N to S, beyond bottom of trench.

018	Hard packed, compacted brick rubble, bonded with mortar and brown loose soil, up to 0.75m thick but extending below base of trench at its S end. Bricks typically 270mm by 120mm by 50mm, with lime mortar to upper or lower surfaces; mostly dated 14th-early 15th century, and c.16th-17th century. Deposit also contained one broken but dressed limestone window lintel of probable 16th century date, complete partially glazed floor tile of c.16th-17th century date, some animal bone, and a concentration of oyster shells half way down the section. Demolition rubble.
019	Brick surface with level top, 1.15m BGL and at least 2.0m long extending beyond N end of trench. Only one brick thick. Yellow-red handmade bricks typically 260mm by 120mm by 550mm). Narrow band of wear along the very S edge and another, 0.25m wide, to the N - this had a gently concave profile and ran parallel to the S edge of the surface. Yard surface or paved cart track?

APPENDIX 2
SPECIALIST FINDS REPORT

Burton Constable Hall, East Yorkshire
EDAS Site Code: (BCD21)

The Finds

Sophie Tibbles

Introduction and Methodology

This assessment aims to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation during external drainage works at Burton Constable Hall, East Yorkshire, in keeping with the specific aims of the EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation.

The assemblage submitted for assessment comprised six material categories: ceramic building material (CBM); animal bone; shell; clay pipe; glass and ironwork recovered from three contexts, the majority was unstratified. Material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight, where applicable. The artefacts were assessed as per the appropriate guidelines (ClfA 2020; English Heritage 2008).

Quantification and Condition of the Assemblage

Ceramic building material: five complete/near complete examples – good condition

Clay pipe: one stem – good condition

Animal & bird bone: 16 fragments – fair condition

Shell: 13 valves – poor/fair condition

Glass: eight shards – poor/fair condition

Ironwork: one object – poor/fair condition

Catalogue

Ceramic building material

The sample of ceramic building material from compact brick rubble/demolition rubble (018) had a total weight of 11,085 grams. Two types were identified, brick and glazed floor tile (see Table 1 for details); all were complete/near complete.

Of the four bricks submitted, three are of 14th/early 15th century date - erring to the former - with dimensions between 260-280mm x 118-120mm x 46-50mm (10³/₄"-11" x 4³/₄" x 1³/₄"-2") (see plates). One example was over-fired causing slight warping but is not considered to be a lower quality 'second'. Patches of Very Pale Brown (10YR/8/2-3), fine-grained, lime-based mortar were noted on one stretcher and both bed surfaces of 2 bricks, probably from original use. Two bricks displayed a Pale Yellow (2.5Y/7/3) - firing slip.

The remaining brick had dimensions of 245mm x 120mm x 60mm (9⁵/₈" x 4³/₄" x 2³/₈") and is of a slightly later date c.late 15th/early 16th century. A notable feature was the worn and slightly smoothed upper bed surface (convex in section view) indicative of wear, suggesting use within a surface.

No glaze remained on the upper surface of the floor tile, which was worn smooth from heavy wear. Patches of brown lead glaze were present on three edges and the lower bed surface; the glaze was black and glassy in appearance on two of the three edges, possibly from over-firing. The White (2.5Y/8/1) mortar patches evident on all surfaces, barring one edge, would indicate re-use. The tile had dimensions of 147mm x 145mm x 25mm and is of c.16th/17th century date.

Clay pipe

The fragment of clay pipe stem had a weight of three grams and dated c. late 17th/18th century; it was not stratified (U/S).

Animal and bird bone

The assemblage of 16 fragments of bone had a combined weight of 909.4 grams. All were unstratified (U/S) and no complete examples were recorded.

The majority, 69%, were remains of large mammals, (e.g. cattle, horse), followed by medium-sized mammals (sheep/goat, ?dog), 19%; 1% was not identifiable to species (see Table 2 for details). Juvenile remains were present and consisted of a femur and humerus from a large mammal and a ?dog humerus, all with un-fused epiphyses. Butchery evidence in the form of chop/cut-marks was noted on a sheep/goat humerus, a large mammal vertebra and indeterminate long bone shaft, a cattle humerus and scapula; the latter had multiple, uniform cut marks indicating use of a serrated blade or possibly a saw.

Bird remains (1%) were represented by a carpometacarpus - two joining fragments - from a crow-sized bird.

Shell

The small assemblage of shell from compact brick rubble/demolition rubble (018), consisted solely of oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.). The 13 valves, five left (bottoms) and eight right (tops) including two joining fragments, had a combined weight of 98 grams. Evidence of opening using a knife or similar implement (as shown by 'V'-shaped notch on the shell margins) was noted on one bottom valve.

Glass

Two types were identified, window glass from dark grey sandy clay (007) and vessel glass, which was unstratified (U/S).

The seven shards of very pale green window glass had a combined weight of 11 grams and a thickness of 1.5mm. All displayed thin iridescent corrosion products on surfaces which were flaking/delaminating. Five shards were plain; the remaining two displayed a c. 5mm wide pale yellow? line (orientation not possible) of ?painted decoration. The shards were dated to the late 17th/18th century.

The olive green base from a wine or similar beverage bottle had a weight of 297 grams. Surfaces were weathered with some delamination/flaking. The vessel glass dates from the mid 18th century.

Ironwork

The nail, which was unstratified, appeared to be complete however heavy iron corrosion products adhering to the surfaces obscured the details of the head. The shank, which was bent towards the tip, had a square cross-section. Dating is broad, a range from the medieval through to post-medieval period can be given, however the condition of the nail, despite the concretions, would suggest the latter date. Length: 53mm. Head: 9mm x 7mm. Shank: 6mm x 5mm.

Discussion and recommendations

The earliest dateable material, the 14th/15th century bricks re-deposited within (018), could represent residual evidence of medieval structures within the grounds. However, it should also be taken into consideration that they may have been re-used within structures of later periods.

Domestic species, both adult and juveniles, were predominant within the animal bone assemblage, which, for the most part, reflects general domestic food/butchery waste. Although unidentified, the bird bone did not appear to be a domestic species e.g. chicken or duck, and *possibly* reflects a wild species.

The oysters also probably represent food waste. Their uniform size would suggest an origin from cultivated beds and, if this is the case, would most likely have been imported from the Kent, Essex or Suffolk coasts or possibly the Firth of Clyde (Winder 1992). However, Kenward (2009) has speculated that casual exploitation of local (but as yet unlocated) oyster beds may well have been widespread along the east coast of England in the past.

The vessel glass is of no archaeological potential. As with the faunal remains and shell, the bottle base most likely reflects casual deposition of domestic waste. The re-deposited decorated window glass *could* be associated with aspects of re-building works during the early post-medieval period, though it may have come into the area from elsewhere. The window glass has been packaged for short-term storage only; it is recommended that it is consolidated to conservation standards for long-term storage.

On its own, the nail is of little archaeological significance. As little further information would be gleaned from x-ray and conservation assessment, this work is not recommended to be undertaken.

No further reporting is considered necessary on the assemblage. Unless the owner requests its return, the window glass and samples of the bricks are recommended for retention (at the recipient museum's discretion), the remainder to be discarded.

Table 1: The ceramic building material

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Wt. (g)</i>
018	Brick	Complete. Slightly over-fired. Patches of Very Pale Brown (10YR/8/3) mortar on 1 stretcher. 260mm x 120mm x 46mm.	1	Medieval - 14th/early 15th century	2385
	Brick	Complete. Pale Yellow (2.5Y/7/3) - firing slip. Moulding mark. 280mm x 118mm x 47mm.	1	Medieval - 14th/early 15th century	2226
	Brick	Near complete. Pale Yellow (2.5Y/7/3) - firing slip. Patches of Very Pale Brown (10YR/8/2) mortar on bed surfaces. Moulding mark. 273mm x 118mm x 50mm.	1	Medieval - 14th/early 15th century	2324
	Brick	Near complete. Upper bed surface worn and slightly smoothed including arrises (convex in section view). Moulding mark. 245mm x 120mm x 60mm.	1	Medieval - c. late 15th/early 16th century	3002
018	Glazed Floor Tile	Complete. Upper bed surface worn smooth resulting in loss of glaze. Patches of brown lead glaze on 3 edges and underside; glaze appears black & glassy on 2 of the edges (over-firing?). Small stacking scar on 1 edge. White (2.5Y/8/1) mortar on all surfaces barring 1 edge, suggesting re-use. 147mm x 145mm x 25mm.	1	Late Medieval/early Post-Medieval – c. 16th/17th century.	1148

Table 2: The animal & bird bone

<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Wt. (g)</i>
Unstratified	1	Cattle? (<i>Bos?</i> f. domestic)	Scapula. Majority missing	38
	1		Scapula (glenoid cavity). Butchery: cut/?sawn.	53
	1		Ulna. Distal end missing.	96
	1		Humerus. Distal and proximal ends missing. Butchery: ?cut/chop mark.	277
	3	Large mammal (e.g. cattle, horse)	Vertebrae (thoracic). Butchery: x1 has cut/chop marks.	151
	1		Femur (femoral head). Juvenile, un-fused epiphysis.	36
	1		Humerus. Proximal end missing. Juvenile, un-fused distal epiphysis.	31
	1		Long bone – indeterminate. Proximal and distal ends missing. Butchery: cut/chop marks.	93
	1		Indeterminate.	51
	2	Caprovid (sheep/goat)	Humeri. Proximal ends missing. Butchery: x1 has cut/chop marks.	65
	1	?Dog (? <i>Canis.</i> f. domestic)	Humerus. Juvenile, un-fused epiphysis (femoral head).	11
	1	Medium-sized bird (e.g. crow-sized)	Carpometacarpus. 2 joining fragments	1.4
	1	Unidentified	Indeterminate fragment.	6

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APPENDIX 3
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, BURTON CONSTABLE HALL, NEAR SPROATLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during groundworks associated with the excavation of external drainage works within the east lawn at Burton Constable Hall, near Sproatley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 18925 36768 centred). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of the Burton Constable Foundation.
- 1.2 The external drainage works are required to replace existing underground connections which have failed. The works are not subject to planning or any other permissions but, in view of the archaeological potential of the area, the Burton Constable Foundation have required an archaeological presence during the excavations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Summary History

- 2.1 Burton Constable Hall is a Grade I Listed country house, situated some 2.20km to the north of the village of Sproatley in East Yorkshire (NGR TA 188 367). The house lies within an extensive parkland estate, itself part of a rich archaeological and historical landscape, containing remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. The drainage works are located some 35m south-east of the house's south-east wing, within an area of lawn (TA 18925 36768 centred).
- 2.2 The common Anglian name *Burton*, meaning a fortified settlement, was qualified in 1086 with the prefix '*Santri*', the significance of which is unknown. In 1190 the name of its previous tenant, Erneburga, was used as the prefix, whereas from the mid 13th century it was known as Burton Constable after the later landowning family (Smith 1937, 61). The township of Burton Constable was originally part of the ancient parish of Swine, the largest parish in Holderness, which also included the townships of Marton, Ellerby, Thirtleby, Wyton, Bilton, Ganstead, Swine, Benningholme, part of Arnold, and North and South Skirlaugh. Apart from Swine village, the ancient parish included almost 20 villages or hamlets, half a dozen of which are now only represented by single farmsteads.
- 2.3 The Inquisition *post mortem* of Simon le Constable, taken in 1293-94, records that he held a capital messuage, with a dove-house, ditches (perhaps a moat) and gardens worth 20 shillings and 16 bovates of land in demesne, five bovates in bondage, a wood, a windmill and 15 cottages in Burton Constable from the crown, together with 13 bovates of land, their tofts and three cottages in Newton Constable, as well as other lands in Marton, Paull, Tharlesthorpe, Halsham and elsewhere (Brown 1898, 160-162; Poulson 1841, 225). Around the end of the 15th century, the Constable family made Burton Constable their main residence, having moved from West Halsham, and the brick-built north tower of the existing house is generally thought to be a remnant of a late medieval residence erected by them. The associated settlement lay to the north of the existing house, and survives as a series of denuded and faint earthworks; these were subject to detailed archaeological survey in 2010 (Dennison & Richardson 2011). The remains of the

open field system associated with the village formerly survived as extensive areas of ridge and furrow throughout the township; much of this has been ploughed out since the 1940s but some earthworks remain in the Hall's parkland. By the later 16th century, much of the former arable land appears to have been converted to enclosed pasture.

- 2.4 In the post-medieval period, the ownership of the manor of Burton Constable continued to descend with the Constable family and their heirs, the Tunstalls, Sheldons, Cliffords and Chichesters, all of whom substituted or added the name 'Constable' to their own (Kent 2002, 129-130). It is generally stated that Sir John Constable rebuilt and added to the medieval residence during the 16th century, although it needs to be stressed that the early structural development of the Hall is not, as yet, fully understood.
- 2.5 By the late 16th century, an associated park had also been created to the west of the Hall. The landscape of the immediate area around the Hall underwent several different phases of re-modelling and change, responding to contemporary fashions in ornamental landscape design, and these were sometimes accompanied by alterations to the Hall itself. Schemes of work to the landscape were undertaken in the early 18th century, but most extensively between c.1750 and the 1770s, involving a number of noted landscape designers and architects, including from c.1767 onwards Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Further alterations were made in the mid-19th century, with extensive new plantations and shelter belts being planted.
- 2.6 In 1992, the Chichester-Constable family, in association with the National Heritage Memorial Fund and Leeds City Council, set up the Burton Constable Foundation and endowed it with the Hall, stable block, other outbuildings and 320 acres of parkland (Kent 2002, 130).

Archaeological Potential of the area of the Drainage Works

- 2.7 The earliest known plan of Burton Constable was made in 1621 by William Senior of Hull, but now survives as a copy made by William Constable's steward, John Raines, during the 1770s (ERAO DDCC 155/1, reproduced in Dennison & Richardson 2011, figure 3). The survey shows a series of small conjoined enclosures, courts and yards of varying form around the house, with a double line assumed to represent the remains of the earlier moat around the northern and eastern sides of the enclosure. The route of the moat around the southern and western sides of these enclosures, if indeed it ever existed in these areas, is currently unknown. The site of the current drainage works falls within a larger field named as 'Stable Hill' on this plan.
- 2.8 An anonymous c.1690 view of Burton Constable, held by the Burton Constable Foundation, provides some interesting detail to enhance the bare lines of the 1621 survey (Hall & Hall 1991, 14; reproduced in Dennison & Richardson 2011, plate 2). The square enclosure shown to the east of the house in 1621 forms a walled forecourt. The surrounding high brick walls are surmounted by urns at regular intervals and on the outer east side, there is a gateway, flanked by tall stone piers; a road runs along the outside of the wall which is assumed to be the route to Sproatley, in the position of the moat depicted in 1621. The road then turns to the west to run along the south side of the walled forecourt. The walls of the latter, and the route of a track overlying the moat, were recorded by a resistivity survey undertaken by the East Riding Archaeological Society in 2017-18 (Coates 2019). In c.1690, the site of the drainage works to the south of the track's western return appears to be occupied by an area of closely planted woodland.

- 2.9 Although a series of plans exist of the area surrounding the Hall from the mid-18th century onwards, it is often difficult to be sure whether the designs show an intention or an existing situation. An unsigned colour 1755 plan (BCF, reproduced in Dennison & Richardson 2011, figure 4) shows the site of the drainage works as lying within a small square enclosure, although the drain may just coincide with the hedged western boundary of this enclosure. Several plans drawn in 1774 (e.g. ERAO DDCC 141/71, reproduced in Dennison & Richardson 2011, figure 5) show a small curving belt of woodland on the site of the drainage works. This woodland belt remained into the mid-19th century, and also has a track running parallel to its east side. The woodland belt had apparently been partly removed by 1927, and has subsequently been completely felled, apart from a single tree.

Designations

- 2.10 The earthworks of the medieval settlement were designated as a Scheduled Monument in the mid 1950s. However, the scheduled area is located to the north of the Hall, and the site of the proposed drainage works lies outside of it. However, the drainage works do lie within the area of the Grade II* registered historic park and garden of Burton Constable (site PG1918), which was designated in November 1984.

3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 The proposed drainage works are shown on a sketch plan supplied to EDAS by the Burton Constable Foundation (see attached figure). In summary, the works will involve the excavation of a c.17m long trench, aligned broadly north-south. It is assumed that the new trench will be c.0.50m wide and be excavated to a maximum depth of c.1m below ground level (BGL). The turf will be removed and replaced by hand, but the remainder of the trench will be excavated by machine.
- 3.2 Map evidence suggests that the site of the drainage works lies just outside of the intensively developed series of courts and enclosures around the Hall as they existed during the post-medieval period, with the area apparently either wooded or used as pasture since the 17th century. However, the presence of earlier remains perhaps associated with the medieval residence or indeed earlier periods cannot be wholly discounted.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Aims of the Project

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits, which might be affected by the proposed excavations.

On-site Fieldwork

- 4.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this WSI. Additional guidance published by English Heritage (1991; 2006) (now Historic England), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a) will also be taken into account.
- 4.3 The groundworks for the new drainage trench will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as it is being dug, so that any archaeological deposits

that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If a mechanical excavator is used, it should be fitted with a toothless bucket.

- 4.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features, or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for EDAS to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Groundworks will not resume in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 4.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. A general site plan of the area of the excavations will be produced at 1:100 scale, as well as larger scale hand-drawn plans of any exposed archaeological features at 1:50 or 1:20 scales, as appropriate. Trench sections, and sections of linear and discrete features, would normally be drawn at 1:10 scale, with more detailed drawings as necessary. In the absence of any nearby Ordnance Survey datum, plans and elevations will be levelled in to a temporary benchmark, which will be given an arbitrary height such as 10m AD.
- 4.6 Any small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored in accordance to established guidelines. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 4.7 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-referenced to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. A full digital photographic record will also be kept, to include both general shots and more detailed shots of specific features or deposits.
- 4.8 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 4.9 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the client and the local archaeological curators (Humber Archaeology Partnership). This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the contractor in

advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 4.10 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the client and church architect in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance.
- 4.11 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by Historic England (English Heritage 1991; 2006); if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.

Reporting

Project archive

- 4.12 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples that might have been taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (as appropriate), and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 4.13 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020b). The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. The site archive will be deposited with the Burton Constable Foundation. In the event of no artefacts being recovered or retained, it is possible that no archive will be deposited, although relevant information would be retained by EDAS. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the Humber Historic Environment Record.
- 4.14 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. Subject to the agreement of the client (landowner), the finds will be deposited with the site archive. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

Reporting

- 4.15 Within four weeks of the completion of the site work, a report on the site investigations will be produced. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number;

- Dates of fieldwork visits;
 - National grid reference;
 - Fieldwork methodology;
 - A location plan at 1:10,000 scale;
 - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales, at appropriate scales (e.g. 1:500, 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10) and tied into published Ordnance Survey boundaries;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, including the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
 - Details concerning the destination of the site archive and timetable for deposition;
- 4.16 Electronic copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the Burton Constable Foundation and the Humber Historic Environment Record. A hard copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.
- 4.17 An appropriate entry will also be submitted to the OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, including the deposition of a digital copy of the report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion of the project.

Other Considerations

Attendance

- 4.18 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the groundworks contractor. However, the contractor and the client should ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a single or small number of visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS and any sub-contractors at all reasonable times.

Health and Safety

- 4.19 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations (including current COVID-19 restrictions), and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. A risk assessment would be produced prior to any work on site. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.
- 4.20 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

Insurance

- 4.21 The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

5 REFERENCES

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28th September 2021

BURTON CONSTABLE

