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BP CHEMICALS LIMITED.
TEESSIDE TO SALTEND ETHYLENE PIPELINE. SITES 187-190.

EVALUATION REPORT
REPORT No OSA99EV07

OSA

ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY

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Report Summary

REPORT NO: OSA99EV07 ~ Evaluation Report

SITE NAME: BPTSEP 187-190

COUNTY: North Yorkshire

PARISH: Kexby

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE. SE 7010 5540 to SE 7035 5490

PLANNING APPLICATION No: N/A

ON BEHALF OF: BP Chemicals Limited
Building 134/307
Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex TW16 7LN
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TEXT: Susan Diamond
Guy Hopkinson

GRAPHICS: Guy Hopkinson

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PERIODS REPRESENTED: Medieval, Modern

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1.0 Abstract

An archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of four trenches, was carried out on behalf of BP Chemicals Ltd, near Stamford Bridge in North Yorkshire Trench 1 measured 100 metres by 1 80 metres Trenches 2, 3 and 4 measuredfifty metres by 1 80 metres This investigation was carried out primarily to evaluate a number of anomalies located by a geophysical survey, carried out in advance of a pipeline construction This evaluation commenced on 30th September 1999 and was completed on 7th October 1999

The majority of features exposed in all four trenches proved to be of relatively limited archaeological significance, these being three undated ditches and a number of modern land drain cuts However, the vestiges of a ploughed out medieval rigg and furrow system were apparent in the form of regularly spaced shallow linear cuts on an east – west alignment This extended over the full area of the evaluation trenches

Anomalies located through the geophysical survey may represent some of the land drains and rigg and furrow features present in the vicinity, or may relate to local variations in the natural

The illustrations and text for this report were prepared by Susan Diamond and Guy Hopkmson of On-Site Archaeology Excavation was undertaken by Guy Hopkinson, Marie-Claire Ferguson, Susan Diamond and David Tyler

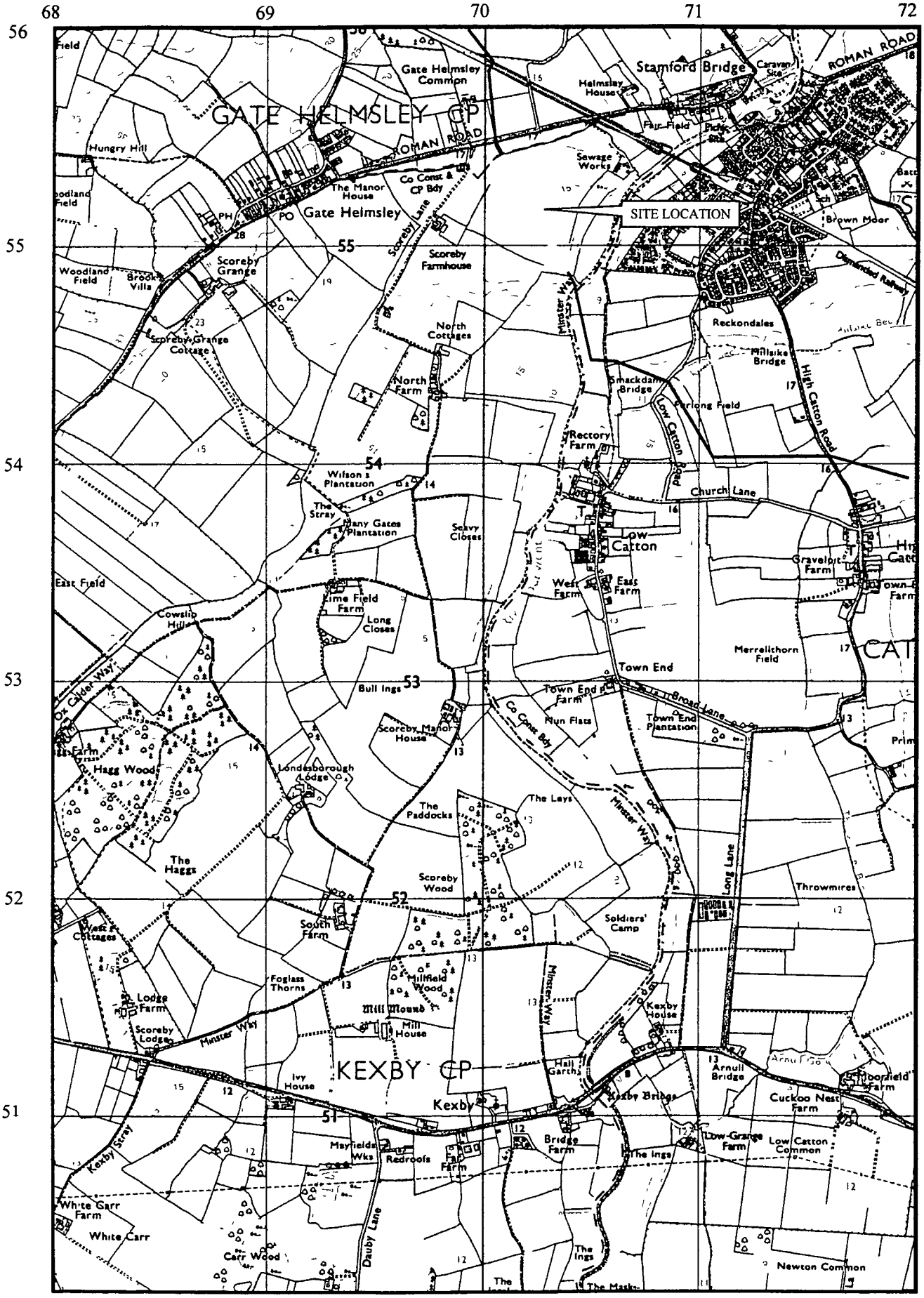

Figure 1 Pipeline route (red) and Site Location (yellow)

2.0 Site Location and Archaeological Background

The site is located approximately 1 kilometre to the west of Gate Helmsley near Stamford Bridge in the County of North Yorkshire (see Figure 1, above) Currently arable land, the area lies within the City of York administrative boundary, between National Grid Reference SE 7010 5540 and SE 7035 5490. The geology of this site is characterised by aeolian sand/glaciofluvial drift.

The site lies in an area of little known archaeological significance. A Preliminary Assessment of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage commissioned by BP Chemicals Ltd, points to four areas of potential archaeological interest in the vicinity, all represented by a series of cropmarks (Cox & Cottrell, 1998) These are identified as an area of rigg and furrow, a rectangular enclosure, a ring ditch of approximately 14m diameter, and a group of rectilmear fields. The route proposed for the pipeline suggests that the archaeology of these areas is likely to remain unaffected by any of the pipeline ground-works.

A fluxgate gradiometer and resistance meter survey were undertaken across the length of the field effected by the route of the BP pipeline. This survey concluded that while a few anomalies of possible archaeological interest had been highlighted, interpretation of these features was tentative (Gater 1998)

3.0 Methodology.

In all four trenches the overburden was removed by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket down to the level of the first visible archaeological horizon The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand in order to detect any archaeological features revealed through textural or colour changes m the deposits. Once this had been completed, sections were hand excavated through the features that had been identified.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation. This involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM) To date this TBM has not been tied in to the Ordnance Survey benchmarks, as both local benchmarks have been destroyed. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained

A sample of the land drams were excavated, and sections were excavated through all but one (a furrow) of the other features evident These were assigned context numbers and their location in the trenches recorded by Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) survey The trench locations were surveyed, agam using an EDM, m relation to local field boundaries and landmarks, and their locations are illustrated m Figure 2 (at the back of this report)

4.0 Results

4.1 Trench 1.

Context	Descnption	Interpretation
1000	Layer Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Ploughsoil
1001	Layer Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Subsoil
1002	Fill Fnable mid dark greyish brown sandy silt	Upper fill in ditch 1004
1003	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Basal fill of ditch 1004
1004	Cut Linear, gradual straight sides, mnning E-W Depth 0 16m Width 1 40m	Ditch cut containing land dram, filled by 1002 and1003
1005	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of ditch 1006
1006	Cut Linear, gradual sides, running NE-SW Depth 0 78m Width 1 55m	Ditch cut containing land drain, filled by 1005
1007	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of furrow 1008
1008	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running E-W Depth 0 07m Width 1 80m	Furrow cut filled by 1007
1009	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of furrow 1010
1010	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running E-W Depth 0 18m Width 1 32m	Furrow cut filled by 1009

A number of linear features were revealed following the machining of Trench 1, and all but four proved to be associated with ceramic land drains

Sections were excavated through ditches [1004] and [1006] in order to ascertain the nature and dimensions of the ditch fills and cuts, and both ditches were found to have ceramic land drains in their bases. In the case of these two features, it is possible that the drains were a later addition to an existing ditch system, which was subsequently backfilled. In this regard, it is interesfing to note that [1004] and [1006] are markedly different in shape and dimensions from the eight other modem drainage ditches which cross the trench. Ahematively, these ditches may simply have been cut in order to lay the drainage pipes.

Sections were excavated through adjacent furrows [1008] and [1010] No dating evidence was retrieved from these features

A plan of the features is illustrated in Figure 3, at the back of this report.

4.2 *Trench 2.*

Context	Descnption	Interpretation
2000	Layer Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Ploughsoil
2001	Layer Friable mid greyish brown sand	Subsoil
2002		
2003	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of ditch 2004
2004	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, mnning E-W, Depth 0 73m Width 2 04m	Ditch cut, filled by 2003
2005	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of ?furrow 2006
2006	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running E-W, Depth 0 21m Width 1 20m	?Furrow cut, filled by 2005
2007	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of furrow 2008
2008	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running E-W, Depth 0 23m Width 1 20m	Furrow cut, filled by 2007
2009	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of furrow 2010
2010	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running E-W, Depth 0 08m Width 1 19m	Furrow cut, filled by 2009
2011	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of furrow 2012
2012	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running E-W, Depth 0 04m Width 0 61m	Furrow cut, filled by 2011

Trench 2 was characterised primarily by a series of three furrows, [2008], [2010] and [2012], running on an east – west alignment at fairly regular intervals, and a ditch, [2004], also aligned east – west Sections were excavated through these linear features, but no dating evidence was retrieved. Cut [2006], immediately to the north of furrow [2008], was initially interpreted as a furrow, but is more likely to have been a discolouration in the natural. The only other feature present was a modem drain, running north – south, towards the northwestem edge of the trench

A plan of the features is illustrated in Figure 3, at the back of this report

4.3 *Trench 3*

Context	Descnption	Interpretation
3000	Layer Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Ploughsoil
3001	Layer Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Subsoil
3002	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of furrow 3003
3003	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 03m Width 0 80m	Furrow cut, filled by 3002
3004	Fill Compact light grey fine-coarse sand	Upper fill of natural hollow 3006
3005	Fill Compact dark brown fine-coarse sand	Basal fill of natural hollow 3006
3006	Cut Linear, moderate to steep sides, running NE-SW, Depth 0 60m Width 1 67m Length 1 93	Natural hollow filled by 3004 and 3005
3007	Layer Compact mid grey fine-coarse sand	Natural deposit
3008	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running NE-SW, Depth 0 40m Width 1 82m	Natural cut/ interface
3009	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 3010
3010	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 14m Width 1 10m	Furrow cut, filled by 3009
3011	Fill Fnable mid greyish white silty sand	Fill of hollow 3012
3012	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running E-W, Depth 0 30m Width 2m	Hollow filled by 3011
3013	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 3014
3014	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 04m Width 1 10m	Furrow cut, filled by 3013
3015	Fill Fnable light greyish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 3016
3016	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 10m Width 1 40m	Furrow cut, filled by 3015
3017	Fill Fnable light greyish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 3018
3018	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 03m Width 1 10m	Furrow cut, filled by 3017

In Trench 3, all of the exposed features were investigated. With the exception of furrows [3003], [3010], [3014], [3016] and [3018] the linear features visible in this trench were of little archaeological interest Sections were excavated through the furrows but no dating evidence was retrieved Furrows [3010] and [3018] were found to contain ceramic land drains similar to those found in Trench 1

Features [3006], [3008] and [3012] were investigated but proved to be little more than discolourations in the natural subsoil, possibly caused by fluctuations in ground water levels

A plan of the features is illustrated in Figure 3, at the back of this report

4.4 *Trench 4*

Context	Descnption	Interpretation
4000	Layer Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Ploughsoil
4001	Layer Fnable mid greyish brown sand	Subsoil
4002	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	Fill of furrow 4003
4003	Cut Linear, shallow straight sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 03m Width 1 10m	Furrow cut, filled by 4002
4004	Fill Fnable mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 4005
4005	Cut Linear, shallow concave sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 03m Width 0 90m	Furrow cut, filled by 4004
4006	Fill Fnable mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 4007
4007	Cut Linear, shallow concave sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 12m Width 1 45m	Furrow cut, filled by 4007
4008	Fill Fnable mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 4009
4009	Cut Linear, shallow concave sides, running NW-SE, Depth 0 12m Width 1 40m	Furrow cut, filled by 4008

Trench 4 was crossed by four linear features. Towards the northem end of the trench, sections were excavated through furrows [4003], [4005], [4007] and [4009]. Runnmg on a northwest – southeast alignment, these features were extremely shallow and no datıng evıdence was recovered from them. Furrows [4007] and [4009] had land drains in their bases

A plan of the features is illustrated in Figure 3, at the back of this report.

5.0 Discussion & Conclusions

The trenches investigated at this site were crossed predominantly by narrow linear cuts, which proved to be modem drainage trenches and of little archaeological significance

Although a number of ditches were found, all but one of these also contained ceramic dramage pipes, and it remains unclear whether the ditches were extant prior to the laying of drainage pipes, or were cut for that purpose. Ditch [2004], the only ditch encountered which did not contain a ceramic drain, is assumed to be a redundant field boundary

The remaining archaeological features encountered were all aligned east – west, and formed the vestiges of a ploughed out medieval rigg and furrow field system.

6.0 Bibliography

Cox, P W & Cottrell, T. 1998. *BP Chemicals Limited Teeside to Saltend ethylene pipeline preliminary assessment of archaeology and cultural heritage* AC Archaeology Report 5297/1/0

Gater, J 1998 BP Chemicals Limited Teeside to Saltend ethylene pipeline. Geophysical Survey Report 98/33

7.0 Appendix 1 ~ Archive Index

7.1 Drawing Register

Dwg No	Descnption	Scale	Date	Initials
1	East facing section showing ditch 1004	1 10	05/10/99	M-CF
2	East facing section showing ditch 2004	1 10	05/10/99	M-CF
3	South -West facing section showing ditch 1006	1 10	05/10/99	M-CF
4	East facing section showing furrow 2008 and ?furrow 2006	1 10	05/10/99	M-CF
5	EDM Plan of all features & trench locations	N/A	07/10/99	DT & MGH

7.2 Photographic Register

Frame	Descnption	Scale	Date	Initials
Film 5/300999/1258				
12-14	Trench 4 post-excavation, viewed NNW	1m	06/10/99	DT
15-17	Trench 4 post excavation, viewed SSE	1m	06/10/99	DT
18-20	Trench 3 Furrow 3010, viewed SE	1m	06/10/99	DT
21-23	Trench 2 post excavation, viewed NNW	1m	06/10/99	DT
24-26	Trench 2, post excavation, viewed SSE	1m	06/10/99	DT
27-29	Trench 1, post excavation, viewed NNW	1m	06/10/99	DT
30-32	Trench 1, post excavation, viewed SSE	1m	06/10/99	DT
33-35	Ditch 1004	1m	06/10/99	DT
Film 5/061099/1400				
1-4	Ditch 1006	1m	06/10/99	MGH
5-7	Ditch 2004	1m	06/10/99	MGH
8-10	Furrow 3010	1m	06/10/99	MGH
11-13	Furrow 3003	1m	06/10/99	MGH
14-16	Natural feature 3008	1m	06/10/99	MGH

8.0 Appendix ~ Method Statement

1.0 Site Description

The site lies withm the City of York administrative boundary, between National Grid Reference SE 7010 5540 and SE 7035 5490. It is located approximately 1 kilometre to the west of Gate Helmsley. The area is currently arable land. The site is located on aeolian sand/glaciofluvial drift

2.0 Archaeological Background

Aerial photographs of the area studied as part of the BP pipeline project have revealed a number of cropmarks m the immediate vicmity These have been assigned BP site numbers, and are briefly described below:

187	rigg and furrow/dramage	medieval, post medieval
188	3 sides of a rectangular enclosure	unknown period
189	ring ditch, 13 7m diameter	bronze age
190	group of rectilinear fields aligned approximately E – W	unknown period

The field also lies m close proximity to the area associated with the Battle of Stamford Bridge

A fluxgate gradiometer survey has been undertaken of the current investigation area as part of the BP pipelme works The survey results indicated a generally magnetically quiet field with few responses of definite archaeological interest.

3.0 Field Walking & Metal Detectoring

An intensive fieldwalkmg survey, to recover surface artefacts, will be undertaken in the one arable plot, 58.2 In addition, a metal detector survey will be undertaken through the entire route.

Fieldwalking will be conducted in a 40m-wide survey area centred on the pipe centre line. Collection will be undertaken from three, 20 metre spaced, transects across the width of the survey area and 20m long collection stints. With a scanning width of c.2 metres this will provide a sample of up to 15% of the pipeline working width. Where significant concentrations of artefacts are present the area will be gridded into 10 metre squares and total collection undertaken. Metal detecting will use the same grid-based collection units, but a total collection will be made in all cases. All metal detected finds shall be recovered according to the Code of Practice laid dovm by the 1996 Treasure Act.

On Site Archaeology will use standard in-house recording and reporting techniques modified, where necessary, to mcorporate TSEP plot referencing

All artefacts considered to pre-date c.1900 will be collected. A representative sample only will be collected of bulk ceramic or stone building material.

4.0 The Evaluation Programme

It is proposed that four trenches, one measuring 100 metres by 1.80 metres and the remainder 50 metres by 1 80 metres will be excavated These shall be positioned to investigate a number of the anomalies apparent from the geophysical (see figure 1 for the exact trench positions). Provision shall be made for the extension of the trenches, or the excavation of further trenches if required by the City Archaeologist, subject to discussion between A C Archaeology and the City Archaeologist or their representative.

All work shall be undertaken in accordance with the IFA standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations.

4 1 Excavation

The entire site will be visually inspected before the commencement of any machine excavation This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut ditches and geotechnical test pits)

Trench positions will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid. It may be necessary to survey the positions after excavation in some instances

All machinmg will be carried out using a JCB 3CX or similar fitted with a 1 80m wide toothless bucket

All machinmg will be carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.

Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origm will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon

Machine excavated material will be examined m order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

All faces of the trench that require exammation or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

All mvestigation of archaeological horizons will be by hand, with cleaning, inspection, and recording both m plan and section

A minimum number of features, within each significant archaeological horizon, required to meet the aims will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within the confines of narrow trenches will not be sampled. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the mtention that all trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy However the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded

Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ.*

For palaeo-environmental research different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under mvestigation For carbonised remains, bulk samples of a minimum of 10 litres (but up to 30 litres for early prehistoric features) will be collected. Bulk samples of 10-30 litres will be taken from waterlogged deposits for analysis of macroscopic plant remains Columns for pollen analysis will be taken where appropriate. Mollusc samples will be gathered when required. Other

bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate deposits depending on the aims of the project.

Any finds of human remains will be cleaned and recorded, but left in *situ*, covered and protected Human remains will only be removed if this is absolutely necessary, and then under conditions approved by issue of a Home Office Licence.

All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures relatmg to Treasure Trove. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material

4 2 Recording

For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence will be allocated.

Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and mterpretative elements, will be recorded on standardised sheets.

Where stratified deposits are encountered a 'Harris'-type matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1·2500 or 1.1250 map of the area.

Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1.50 or 1:20 if necessary. Burials will be drawn at 1 10 or recorded through photogrametry Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale.

Long sections of trenches showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1·50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10.

Generally all sections will be accurately related to Ordnance Datum. There may on occasions be instances where this is unnecessary when it will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

Registers of sections and plans will be kept.

A full colour and black and white (35mm transparency/35mm negative) photographic record will be maintained. This will illustrate the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record will also include working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

All recording will be in accordance with the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology Service 3rd edition 1994).

4 3 Finds

All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may on occasion be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological representative of the local authority and the receiving museum

Finds will be examined to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.

All finds and samples will be treated m a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kmgdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No 2.*

Ownership of artefacts and deposition of the archive are to be determined by A.C. Archaeology, the appointed consultant for the pipeline project

4 4 Reporting

The style and format of the evaluation report will be determined by *On-Site Archaeology*. The report will include as a minimum the following

A location plan of the site.

A location plan of the trenches and/or other type of fieldwork strategy employed.

Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located These will be at an appropriate scale

A summary statement of the results.

A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot datmg of significant finds

Consideration to the methodology will be given along with a confidence rating for the resuhs

5.0 Personnel

All work will be under the overall supervision of Mr. N Pearson MIFA (Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists) Other project staff include:

Project Officer	Guy Hopkmson
Excavation	Anthony Dickson
	Sue Diamond
Palaeo-environmental advisor	Environmental Archaeology Unit, York University
Finds Analysis	Dr Alan Vince
	Barbara Precious
	Jane Cowgill
	Sandra Garside-Neville
Conservation	Lincohshire County Council Heritage Services

6.0 Health and Safety

Introduction

The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) is designed to promote, stimulate and encourage high standards of health and safety at work It does this by ensuring safety awareness and an effective safety organisation withm all areas of employment according to the particular dangers, risks and needs associated with that employment.

Summary of Policy

It is the policy of *On-Site Archaeology* to comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974; the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992, the Factories Act 1961; the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963; and all Regulations and Codes of Practice made imder the Acts which affect *On-Site Archaeology* operations.

On-Site Archaeology undertakes to safeguard, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by its work This applies in particular to providing and maintaining suitable premises, ensuring the safety of all equipment supplied by the Company, providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents, and promotmg and ensurmg safe practices on fieldwork sites

The responsibilities of staff, employees and volunteers in maintainmg high standards of care and safety are set out below.

The policy will be reviewed from time to time as our activities develop. Review of the safety performance of *On-Site Archaeology* and the fimctionmg of the Policy is the task of the Director and *On-Site Archaeology* Health and Safety Committee. At yearly intervals or sooner where circumstances require, they will review the contents of this document and indicate how performance can be improved.

The attention of all *On-Site Archaeology* staff, and any others who may be engaged on *On-Site Archaeology* projects, is directed to this Health and Safety Policy Statement

7.0 Project Timing

Fieldwalkmg and metal detectoring shall begin on Thursday 30th September and be completed by Friday 1st October 1999 Evaluation shall commence on Monday 4th October, and is anticipated to conclude on Friday 15th October 1999.

8.0 Bibliography

Gater, J. 1998. Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline BP Sites 187-190. GSB Prospection Report No. 98/33

Cox, P.W & Cottrell, T.L 1998 BP Chemicals Limited – Teesside to Saltend Ethylene Pipelme: prelimmary Archaeological Assessment of Archaeology and Culture Heritage. A.C. Archaeology Report No 5297/1/0

MAP II. 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects English Heritage

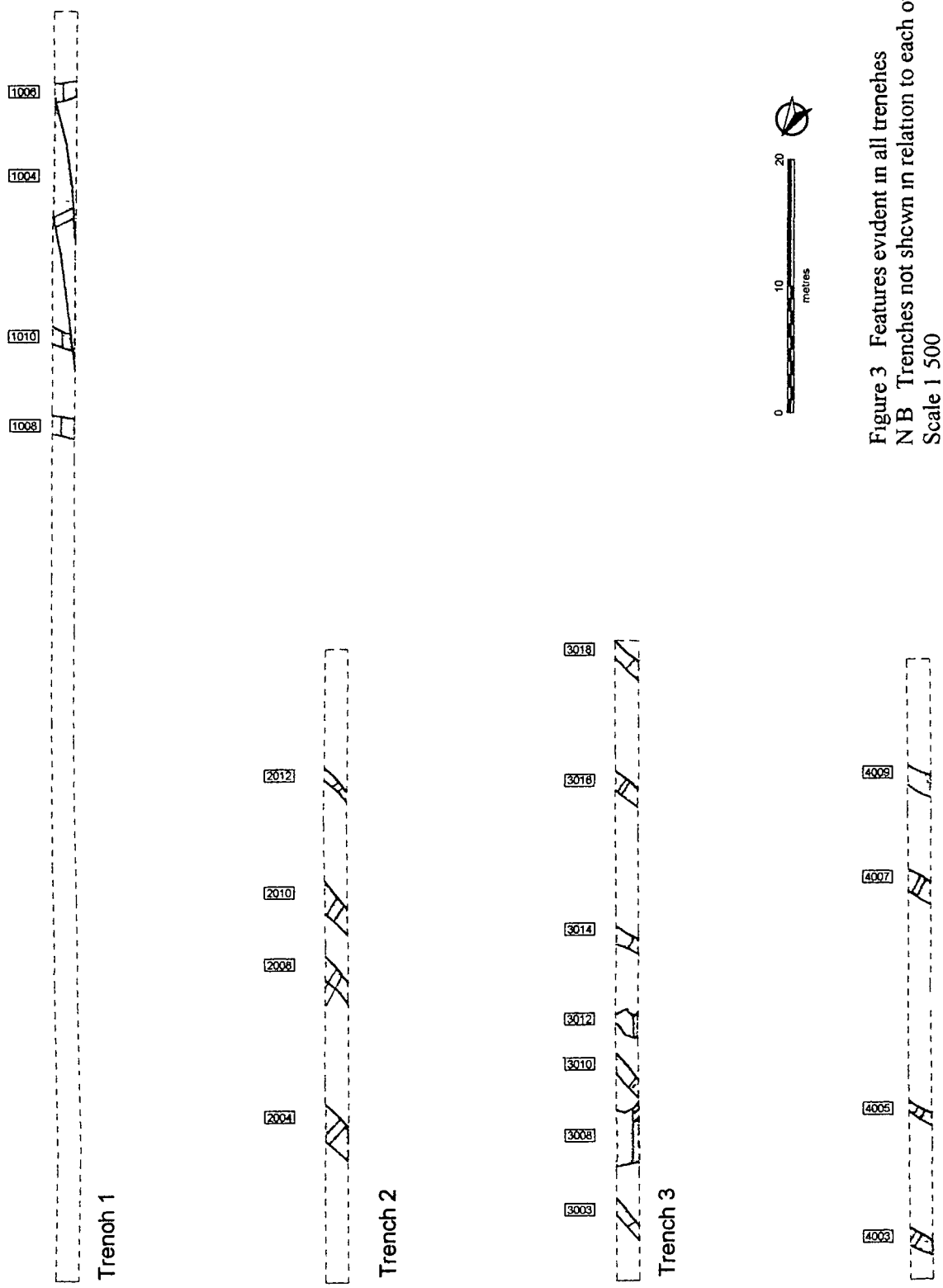

Figure 3 Features evident in all trenches
N B Trenches not shown in relation to each other
Scale 1 500

Figure 3 Features evident in all trenches Cut numbers shown Scale 1 500

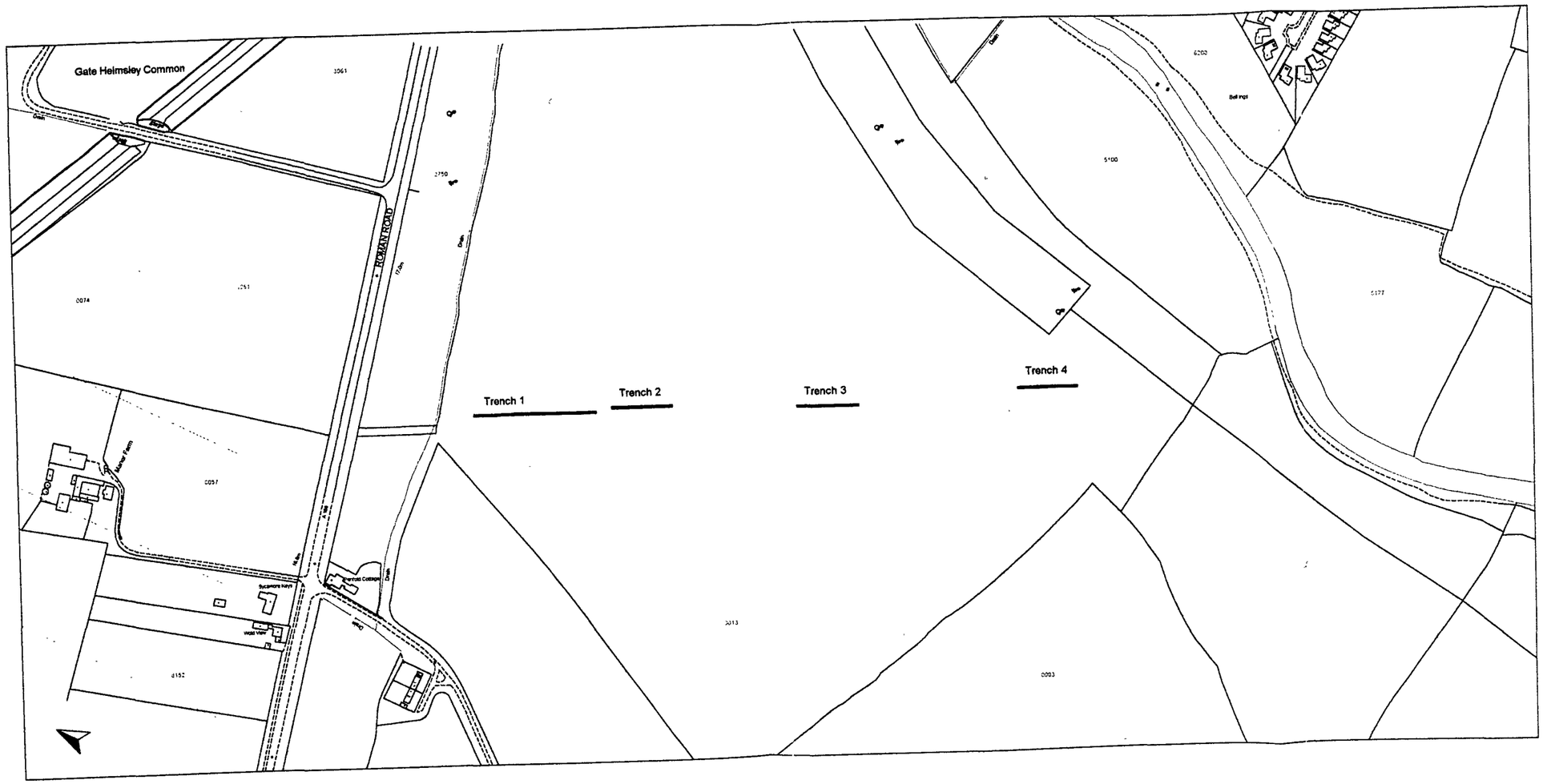

Figure 2. Trench locations in relation to Ordnance Survey
Scale 1:4000