



making sense of heritage

Land north of A166, Stamford Bridge, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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May 2015



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Stamford Bridge,
East Riding of Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed residential development. The site is centred on NGR 471580, 455830 to the northern side of the A166, immediately east of Stamford Bridge village, East Yorkshire.

A total of twenty two trenches were excavated across the site targeting positive geophysical survey results and blank areas. Eleven of the trenches revealed no archaeological results.

Trenches 17 and 21 identified a V-shaped ditch aligned northeast to southwest which was not evident in the geophysical survey results. A single sherd of 2nd century AD mortarium pottery recovered from one of the ditch cuts gives a date for the feature. This ditch was not located close to any intense settlement activity but the pottery does suggest some settlement activity in the vicinity. A small possible feature near to the ditch could be bioturbatory in nature.

Trench 5 contained evidence of five furrows from medieval agricultural practices. No other furrows were noted across the site suggesting that other potential farming evidence had been ploughed away.

Trenches 1, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14, to the western half of the site uncovered evidence of a Post-medieval field boundary running northeast to southwest. The feature was evident on cartographic evidence from 1854 and the geophysical survey. A second geophysical feature running parallel to this, to the east, was not visible archaeologically and may have related to a shallower sub-surface feature.

Within trench 20 a small part of a former building (Bleach House) was shown to still be visible at foundation level with a cobble exterior floor demonstrating that the floor level associated with the building at the time was 1m lower than the current agricultural land surface

The project archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield office under project code **108990**. The archive will be deposited with The East Yorkshire Museum under an accession number to be issued in due course.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and is grateful to Myk Flitcroft in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Dave Evans (Humber Archaeology Partnership - HAP) for his involvement in the monitoring of the project.

The fieldwork was directed by Martyn Cooper with the assistance of Chris Hirst and Eleanor Claxton-Mayer and was carried between Monday 27th April, 2015 and Friday 1st May, 2015. The report was compiled by Martyn Cooper and Neil Dransfield with contributions by Lorraine Mephram (Finds). The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Alix Sperr. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed residential development centred on NGR 471580, 455830 (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The work is being carried out in advance of a proposed housing development in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Site and inform decisions on the need for and nature of further programmes of archaeological investigation.
- 1.1.3 Following discussions between Myk Flitcroft (CgMs) and Dave Evans (Humber Archaeology Partnership, HAP) a programme of archaeological evaluation was agreed. Wessex Archaeology (2015) produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The WSI was approved by the curator prior to work commencing.

1.2 Site location and topography

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises a single parcel of land to the north of the A166, Stamford Bridge. The Site covers an area of 6.59ha and is roughly triangular in shape bounded to the south by the A166, to the north, west and east by agricultural fields. (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site lies approximately 400m upstream of the historic crossing points of the River Derwent and is situated on the gently sloping valley side. Ground levels at the southwest corner of the Site, adjacent to the village, lie at around 15m AOD, and rise to the east to roughly 18m AOD, at the southeast corner of the Site.

The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 online mapping records bedrock within and around the study site as mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. Within the study site area, the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial clay and silt, deposited as outwash from seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises the Site's historical and archaeological background as presented in the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2014) and the results of the Geophysical Survey (Geophis.biz 2014). The Desk-Based Assessment considered evidence from the Historic Environment Record for both Humber and North Yorkshire



2.1.2 The Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) established that there were no designated archaeological assets within the proposed development area. Within the wider search area (1km) several known heritage assets were identified and are described below. The geophysical survey showed a low potential for archaeology within the development area, the results of which are summarised below.

Prehistoric

2.1.3 The DBA and geophysical report revealed no evidence of prehistoric activity within the Site. Within the wider area the DBA revealed stray finds of flint tools, probable funerary monuments and enclosures.

2.1.4 A Bronze Age metal weapon was recovered from the River Derwent at Stamford Bridge in 1984 suggestive of ritual deposition.

2.1.5 A series of small square enclosures, thought to be Iron Age square barrows or enclosures and ditches, are recorded in the Battle Flats area 500m south of the study site and at Hunger Hill, Catton to the south of Stamford Bridge village. Other areas of Iron Age enclosures are known immediately south of Stamford Bridge village in the Reckonfields area.

Roman

2.1.6 The Stamford Bridge area was an important nodal point in the regional Roman road network, where north-south and east-west road routes forded the River Derwent. The Roman fording point of the river is believed to lie around 400m west of the study site.

2.1.7 The Humber HER identifies the site of a Roman fort at the approximate junction of the east-west and north-south Roman roads, approximately 200m southwest of the study site.

2.1.8 An extensive Roman roadside settlement is known on the south side of Stamford Bridge village (approximately 1.2km southwest of the study site). Other evidence of Roman enclosures and field systems are recorded on the west side of the modern village (1km southwest of the study site), and southeast of the village (700m south in the Battle Flats area). Other, undated enclosures recorded from aerial photography within the search area may also actually be of Roman date.

Saxon-Medieval

2.1.9 The Humber HER contains only one record within the search area specifically dated to the Saxon/Early Medieval period: the site of the 1066 Battle of Stamford Bridge. The battlefield is also identified in the North Yorkshire HER. The accepted site of the main battle action lies at Battle Flat 600m south of the study site, with some historical sources recording an initial phase of engagement around the crossing point of the River Derwent, around 300-400m west of the study site. The study site is not identified by any sources as part of the battlefield.

2.1.10 Documentary sources indicate that the village of Stamford Bridge and a bridge over the River Derwent were in existence by the 11th Century AD. The historic bridge is believed to have lain just downstream of the present day bridge, and therefore to be around 300m west of the study site.

Medieval and post-medieval

2.1.11 In 1066 the study site area lay within the extensive soke of the manor of Catton. The soke was subsequently divided into the townships of Stamford Bridge, Low Catton and High Catton.



2.1.12 The study site lies 400m northeast of the medieval core of settlement in Stamford Bridge and evidence of settlement activity has been recorded in several sites in the village. The village remained a small community until the 19th Century, and was focused on a main village street running south from the medieval bridge over the river. This bridge was replaced in 1727 by a new stone bridge 150m further upstream.

2.1.13 The A166 road immediately south of the study site follows the course of a post-medieval turnpike road, maintained by the Grimston and Stone Dale Turnpike Trust.

Modern

2.1.14 The earliest plan showing the study site in any detail is the Ordnance Survey County Series 6" map published in 1854. This shows the study site as a single triangular field bounded to the south by the Grimston and Stone Dale End turnpike road (on the line of the modern A166). The 1854 map marks a 'Bleach House' in a small triangular enclosure in the northeast corner of the study site, approached by a footpath running diagonally from the southwest corner of the study site.

2.1.15 The 'Bleach House' is seen to have been demolished by the production of the 1971 Ordnance Survey.

2.2 Previous archaeological investigations

2.2.1 The Site has been subject to a geophysical survey (Geophiz.biz 2014). No below ground archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed development area, however several archaeological evaluations and watching briefs have taken place within 1km of the Site. A geophysical survey (OSA 2014a) and subsequent evaluation (OSA 2014b) was carried out on land immediately to the southeast of the Site.

Roman

2.2.2 The previous archaeological trial trenching at the Daneswell Garage site (immediately southwest of the study site) was carried out because that site was thought to lie close to the fort, although no evidence for Roman features or finds was actually discovered by the trenching.

2.2.3 An archaeological evaluation on land at Burtonfield Hall (OSA 2014b), which lay immediately southeast of the Site, identified the remains of a Romano-British field system.

Medieval and Post-medieval

2.2.4 Two ditches, one undated and the other containing a single sherd of medieval pottery, have been recorded at the former Daneswell Garage site immediately west of the study site. However, the paucity of finds in the ditches suggests that this area did not form part of the settlement core.

2.2.5 An archaeological evaluation on land at Burtonfield Hall (OSA 2014b), which lay immediately southeast of the Site, identified the remains of a medieval field system.

2.2.6 The geophysical survey revealed a linear anomaly likely to relate to a post-medieval field boundary seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and a larger anomaly related to the demolition of the Bleach House.

2.2.7 Two further linear anomalies likely to relate to post-medieval field boundaries were found running northwest – southeast at right angles to the mapped field boundary.

Modern

- 2.2.8 The geophysical data revealed linear anomalies that match the public footpath which runs across the site and has changed course over time as seen with historic mapping. Another anomaly runs parallel and matches with a gap in the hedge to the A166, this is likely to be caused by people cutting across the field to join the footpath at its far end.

3 AIMS

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
- *To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
- To make available the results of the work.

3.2 Specific aims

3.2.1 The specific aims of the project were:

- *To support or disprove the identified low to moderate archaeological potential for the Site indicated by the Desk Based Assessment and geophysical survey.*
- *To assess the the presence and condition of archaeological remains associated with the nearby Roman road network.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Trial trenching

General

4.1.1 Wessex Archaeology adopted the following outline methodology which is in accordance with ClfA (2014a – 2014c) guidelines for archaeological evaluation.

4.1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of twenty two trenches measuring 50m by 2m or 25m by 2m (**Figure 1**) equating to a total of 950 linear metres.

Machine excavation

4.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was set out by Wessex Archaeology by means of a GPS system, and tied into the OS grid. The location of all trenches was scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

4.1.4 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator (13 tonne tracked excavator) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist as per conditions set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015).



4.1.5 Following the excavation of the trenches the exposed archaeological features were planned and hand excavated with profile sections recorded.

4.1.6 Upon completion of all recording and in agreement with a HAP Archaeological Officer, and CgMs, the trenches were signed off and backfilled with the excavated material in reverse order.

Sample excavation & recording

4.1.7 Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, excavation was carried out by hand using mattocks, shovels, spades, hoes and trowels. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type was excavated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains. Archaeological features and deposits were investigated and stratigraphically excavated by hand. The full sample strategy for archaeological features was outlined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015).

4.1.8 Written and drawn records was made of the stratigraphy within each trench, even if no archaeological deposits were identified. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts was made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Archaeological deposits, which are not excavated, were recorded to the maximum extent possible.

4.1.9 Records include overall Site plans. All archaeological features have been related to the Ordnance Survey datum and to the National Grid using a GPS system.

Recording

4.1.10 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system consisting of context records, detailed plans and sections at an appropriate scale and co-ordinated on to the overall Site plan. A full photographic record consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images was taken.

Finds

4.1.11 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1992; English Heritage 2005, 2006), and the requirements of HAP.

4.1.12 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained (except unstratified modern material) and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Sheffield for further work. No finds from excavated contexts will be discarded without the express approval of the LPA archaeologist.

4.1.13 All artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately, in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Other conservation needs will be assessed by Wessex Archaeology's Conservator.

4.1.14 All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification and analysed and reported by specialists.

Environmental samples

4.1.15 All sealed and stratified archaeological contexts were considered for standard environmental sampling. Bulk soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of twenty two trenches were excavated across the Site. Eleven trenches (2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 22) uncovered no archaeological remains.
- 5.1.2 Eleven trenches produced archaeological features that were excavated and are outlined below. Trench 5 also produced evidence of five furrows of which one (504) was investigated (**Figure 1**).
- 5.1.3 The geophysical survey revealed several linear features across the site as well as a large area of disturbance in the former location of Bleach House. The results of the evaluation have located some of these geophysical anomalies to the north, west and south, as well as uncovering features not picked up in the survey.

5.2 Summary

- 5.2.1 The Site was overlain by a topsoil plough zone consisting predominantly of a mid greyish brown silty sand between 0.15 and 0.3m deep. The 0.15 to 0.2m thick underlying sub soil was similar to the topsoil with a higher clay content.
- 5.2.2 The natural geology was a light orange to light yellowish brown silty sand which was variable in patches to a yellowish grey.
- 5.2.3 The majority of features (Trenches 1, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14) related to the Post-medieval field boundary, shown on the 1854 OS map of the area and in the geophysical survey, running northeast to southwest and curving slightly along its length.
- 5.2.4 Further features were uncovered relating to Bleach House (Trench 20) in the east and a Romano-British ditch (Trenches 17 and 21), with a possibly associated discrete feature (Trench 17) also to the east of the Site.

5.3 Romano-British

- 5.3.1 Trenches 17 and 21 produced V-shaped profile ditches (1705 and 2103 respectively) which are likely to represent the same feature (**Figure 2**). The ditches were both aligned northwest to southeast, of similar width (0.8m and 0.95m) and depths (0.35m) with a similar straight edged V-shape profile (**Figure 2**). Ditch 1705 produced a 2nd century rim of Romano-British Mortarium (see Section 5.2.1), however ditch 2103 produced no dating evidence and the Romano-British date is presumed by its alignment and similarity to ditch 1705 (**Plate 1**).

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 Trench 5 uncovered five furrows extending north-northwest to south-southeast across the trench (**Figure 1**). The furrows measured 2.3m wide and the width is suggestive of earlier ridge and furrow agriculture attributed to the medieval period. As no other furrows were noted during the evaluation it is likely that the remains of any former agricultural practice on the Site had been ploughed out.

5.5 Post-medieval

- 5.5.1 Six trenches (1, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14) identified a large ditch, evident in cartographic evidence from 1854 and as an anomaly in the geophysical survey. The feature obviously

extended between the trenches and was excavated in Trenches 1, 8, 13 and 14 (**Figure 3**). The ditch edges were a similar moderate concave slope along the entire length, however the base varied between the northeastern and southwestern halves. At the northeastern limits the ditch varied between 2.5m wide by 0.6m deep in cut 1403 (Trenches 14) to 1.65m wide by 0.35m deep in cut 1304 (Trench 13) leading to a gently rounded base (**Figure 3, Plate 2**). To the southwestern limit of Site the ditch measured 1.85m wide by 0.35m deep in cut 804 (Trench 8) to over 3m wide by 0.5m deep in cut 104 (Trench 1) leading to a wide flat base (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). The differences in base character could be attributed to the fact that the southwestern end of the boundary was at the base of a slope with the extra width designed to hold a body of water.

5.6 Bleach House

- 5.6.1 The Bleach House is first recorded on mapping in the 19th Century and had been demolished by the 1971 Ordnance Survey. The demolition appears to have been thorough and most building material were removed from site. Demolition layer 1904 (Trench 19) contained various materials from corrugated iron sheets to plastic bags and sections of tree trunks obviously felled at the time of demolition.
- 5.6.2 At the base of Trench 20 was a returning brick wall 2006 (**Figure 4, Plate 4**) consisting of five courses of hand made, unfrosted bricks on a stepped out foundation of on edge bricks. The uncovered bricks appeared to form at least one small cell with an extension to the east. To the western side of 2006 was a small area (0.75m by 0.7m) of rounded, tightly set cobbles 2007 which abutted the brick wall. The level of the cobbles showed the probable ground level at the time of the building which was 1m lower than the current agricultural land surface. The structure probably related to the Bleach House building.

5.7 Features of uncertain date

- 5.7.1 Trench 17 uncovered a small oval feature (1707) measuring 0.8m by 0.7m by 0.15m deep. The feature was located 2.6m from the southwestern edge of Romano-British ditch 1705 (**Figure 2**) and it is possible that the two features may be contemporary. Feature 1707 could represent a post-hole, although the irregular base may indicate that this feature was of a natural origin (**Plate 5**).

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, deriving from contexts in five of the trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 8, 13, 14 and 17). The assemblage includes material of Romano-British and Post-medieval date.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery
105	11/78			1/8
805		1/5		1/28
1305		7/335		1/5
1404		2/268	6/10	



1704				1/309
Total	11/78	10/608	6/10	4/350

CBM = ceramic building material

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 One sherd is of Romano-British date (ditch **1705**). This is the rim from a British mortarium of 2nd century type, with a hooked flange, in a pale-firing fabric with mixed trituration grits; the source is possibly Aldborough (Tomber and Dore 1998, 193, fabric ALD WH).
- 6.2.2 A second sherd, from context **805**, is of uncertain date and could be Romano-British. This is in a relatively fine oxidised fabric, with unoxidised internal surface; there are traces of what could be colour coat on the exterior. Alternatively, this could be glaze, from a post-medieval vessel. The fabric itself is non-distinctive and the sherd is undiagnostic.
- 6.2.3 The two sherds from contexts **105** and **1305** are certainly Post-medieval, and comprise body sherds of Staffordshire-type manganese mottled ware and English stoneware respectively. In both cases the potential date range is late 17th to 18th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material (inc. *Opus Signinum*)

- 6.3.1 This category consists entirely of fragments of Post-medieval brick. No complete dimensions survive.

6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.4.1 The six fragments of clay pipe from context **1404** belong to at least two, and probably three decorated pipe bowls of 19th century type. The designs may be armorial, but insufficient survives to reconstruct the motifs.

6.5 Animal bone

- 6.5.1 The animal bone from context **105** comes from a fragmentary cattle pelvis.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A series of three samples were taken from Romano-British ditch 1705 in Trench 17, undated feature 1707 in Trench 17 and possible Romano-British ditch 2105 in Trench 21 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The sample were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.2 Charred plant remains

- 7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2**.
- 7.2.2 The flots were relatively small with c.40-50% roots and modern seeds.
- 7.2.3 No charred plant material was recovered from ditches 1705 and 2105 and only a few stem fragments were recorded in the sample from feature 1707.



7.2.4 There is no indication from the samples of the date of these features or of any settlement activity in the immediate vicinity.

7.3 Wood charcoal

7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Very small quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were retrieved from ditch 1705 and posthole 1705 in Trench 17.

7.4 Further Potential

Charred plant remains

7.4.1 There is no potential for the analysis of the charred plant assemblages to provide information on the the surrounding environment due to the lack of material preserved. No further work is proposed on these samples and it is recommended that the flots and residues of these samples are discarded.

Wood charcoal

There is no potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource due to the small quantity of material. No further work is proposed on these samples and it is recommended that the flots and residues of these samples are discarded.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Anal ysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 17 Romano-British Ditch												
1705	1704	1	20	20	50	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	-	-
Trench 17 Undated feature												
1707	1706	2	10	10	40	-	-	-	Stem frag	0/<1 ml	-	-
Trench 21 ?Romano-British Ditch												
2105	2104	3	20	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Twenty two trenches were excavated across the Site targeting positive geophysical survey results and blank areas. Eleven of the trenches revealed no archaeological results.

8.1.2 Two trenches uncovered a V-shaped ditch aligned northeast to southwest which was not evident in the geophysical results. A single sherd of 2nd century AD mortarium pottery recovered from one of the ditch cuts gives a date for the feature. A small oval feature near to the ditch could be contemporary although the irregular base may indicate that this feature was of a natural origin.



- 8.1.3 One trench contained evidence of five furrows from medieval agricultural practices. No other furrows were noted across the Site suggesting that other potential farming evidence had been ploughed away.
- 8.1.4 Six trenches to the western half of the Site uncovered evidence of a Post-medieval field boundary running northeast to southwest. The feature was evident on cartographic evidence from 1854 and the geophysical survey. A second geophysical feature running parallel to this, to the east, was not visible archaeologically and may have related to a shallower sub-surface feature.
- 8.1.5 A small part of the 19th century Bleach House survived at foundation level with a cobble exterior floor demonstrating that the floor level associated with the building at the time was 1m lower than the current agricultural land surface.

8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 The excavations identified a Post-medieval field boundary identified in the geophysical survey. Other geophysical anomalies not detected archaeologically may have related to shallow sub-surface features above the natural geology.
- 8.2.2 The identified Romano-British ditch demonstrates earlier activity on the Site. The two slots excavated through the feature recovered one sherd of 2nd century domestic pottery. The relative paucity of pottery in the ditch suggests that this part of the feature was located away from any main concentration of settlement activity, however, the mortarium sherd is of domestic function implying possible settlement somewhere in the vicinity.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with The East Yorkshire Museum under an appropriate accession number. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of archive

- 9.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the East Yorkshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014d; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Security copy

In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



10 REFERENCES

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Online Resources

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=stamford+bridge>



11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Context tables

Trench 1		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 1.08m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from roots crops	0 – 0.16
102	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 101	0.16 – 0.43
103	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand	0.43 – 0.56+
104	Cut – Field boundary ditch. Filled with 105	0.56 – 1.08
105	Fill – Greyish brown silty sand secondary fill. Fill of 104	0.56 – 1.08

Trench 2		Dimensions: 25 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.58m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.18
202	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 201	0.18 – 0.47
203	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand, varies throughout the trench	0.47 – 0.58+

Trench 3		Dimensions: 25 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.58m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.23
302	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 301	0.23 – 0.37
303	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand	0.37 – 0.58+

Trench 4		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.5m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, rooting from crops	0 – 0.19
402	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 401	0.19 – 0.38
403	Natural – Light grey to mid orange silty sand	0.38 – 0.5+

Trench 5		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.47m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.24
502	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, orange soil inclusions, varying depth	0.24 – 0.38



Trench 5		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.47m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
503	Natural – light grey to orange silty sand	0.38 – 0.47+
504	Cut – Base of a furrow disturbed by bioturbation. Filled with 505 and 506	0.38 – 0.47
505	Fill – Mid grey silty sand, possibly natural, partially disturbed by bioturbation. Fill of 504	0.38 – 0.47
506	Fill – Mid brown silty sand, secondary fill. Fill of 504	0.38 – 0.47

Trench 6		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.21
602	Subsoil – Light grey silty sand	0.21 – 0.39
603	Natural – Orange/yellowish brown silty sand, small colour variation throughout	0.39 – 0.45+

Trench 7		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.74m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.12
702	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 701	0.12 – 0.41
703	Natural – Orange to light brown silty sand	0.41 – 0.74

Trench 8		Dimensions: 25 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.73m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.16
802	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 801	0.16 – 0.37
803	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand	0.37 – 0.63+
804	Cut – Former field boundary. Filled with 805	0.37 – 0.73
805	Fill – Mid greyish brown silty sand, small sub-angular pebbles, CBM inclusions, secondary fill. Fill of 804	0.37 – 0.73

Trench 9		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.49m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.17
902	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 901	0.17 – 0.34



Trench 9		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.49m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
903	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand, clay inclusions	0.34 – 0.49+

Trench 10		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.51m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.22
1002	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 1001	0.22 – 0.46
1003	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand	0.46 – 0.51+

Trench 11		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.84m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1101	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.15
1102	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 1101	0.15 – 0.36
1103	Natural – Orange to light brownish yellow silty sand	0.36 – 0.64
1104	Demolition layer – Light grey silty sand, dark brown inclusions to the west	0.36 – 0.84

Trench 12		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.56m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1201	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.26
1202	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 1201	0.26 – 0.44
1203	Natural – Orange to light brownish yellow silty sand	0.44 – 0.56+

Trench 13		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.42m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1301	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.16
1302	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 1301	0.16 – 0.37
1303	Natural – Orange to light brownish yellow silty sand	0.37 – 0.42+
1304	Cut – Former field boundary. Filled with 1305	0.32 – 0.42
1305	Fill – Mid brownish grey silty sand, secondary fill, inclusions of sandtone pebbles and CBM. Fill of 1304	0.32 – 0.42

Trench 14		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 1.1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1401	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from	0 – 0.35



Trench 14		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 1.1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
	rooting crops	
1402	Natural – Orange to light brownish yellow silty sand	0.35 – 0.48+
1403	Cut – Post medieval field boundary, same as 1304. Filled with 1404	0.48 – 1.1
1404	Fill – Mid brownish grey silty sand, secondary fill, <5% sub-angular stones 20-30mm and 100-120mm. Fill of 1403	0.48 – 1.1

Trench 15		Dimensions: 25 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.54m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1501	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.23
1502	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil, denser than 1501	0.23 – 0.34
1503	Natural – Orange to light brown silty sand	0.34 – 0.54+

Trench 16		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.56m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1601	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.16
1602	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 1601	0.16 – 0.34
1603	Natural – orange to light brown silty sand	0.34 – 0.56+

Trench 17		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.82m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1701	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.19
1702	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 1701	0.19 – 0.34
1703	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand	0.34 – 0.48+
1704	Fill – Mid greyish brown silty sand, secondary fill, pottery. Fill of 1705	0.34 – 0.82
1705	Cut – Possible roman ditch. Filled with 1704	0.34 – 0.82
1706	Fill – Black/dark grey silty sand, secondary fill. Fill of 1707	0.34 – 0.45
1707	Cut – Small pit/posthole near 1705, irregular sides and base. Filled with 1706	0.34 – 0.45

Trench 18		Dimensions: 25 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.55m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1801	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.24
1802	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, denser than 1801	0.24 – 0.37
1803	Natural – Light brown to light brownish yellow silty sand	0.37 – 0.55+



Trench 19		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.97m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1901	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.35
1902	Subsoil – Mid greyish silty sand, denser than 1901, some stone and clay inclusions	0.35 – 0.68
1903	Natural – Orange to light brown silty sand	0.68 – 0.97
1904	Demolition layer – Black organic layer, contains metalwork, tree logs and branches. See 2003	

Trench 20		Dimensions: 50 x 1.6m Max depth: 01.37m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2001	Topsoil – Mid grey brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.32
2002	Subsoil – Mid grey brown silty sand, denser than 2001	0.32 – 0.5
2003	Demolition layer – black silty sandy clay, metalwork, brick, wood and demolition material, lots of organic material creating an almost peat quality	0.5 – 1.37
2004	Natural – Light brown to orange silty sand	1.37+
2005	Subsoil – Yellow brown windblown sand overlying 2003 at south of trench	0.32 – 0.5
2006	Wall – Remains of bleech house cellar foundations, L shaped, bricks set at right angles. Butted by 2007	0.77 – 1.37
2007	Cobbled surface – Partially destroyed by demolition, related to 2006.	1.37

Trench 21		Dimensions: 25 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.84m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2101	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, rooting from crops	0 – 0.31
2102	Natural – Light yellow to orange silty sand	0.31 – 0.48+
2103	Cut – V-shaped SE-NW running ditch. Filled by 2104	0.48 – 0.84
2104	Fill – Light grey silty sand with brown inclusions, secondary fill. Fill of 2103	0.48 – 0.84

Trench 22		Dimensions: 25 x 1.6m Max depth: 0.65m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2201	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose from rooting crops	0 – 0.29
2202	Natural – Orange to light yellowish brown silty sand	0.29 – 0.65+



11.2 Appendix 2: Oasis form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-210793

Project details

Project name	A166 Stamford Bridge
Short description of the project	<p>A total of twenty two trenches were excavated across the site targeting positive geophysical survey results and blank areas. Eleven of the trenches revealed no archaeological results. Trenches 17 and 21 identified a V-shaped ditch aligned northeast to southwest which was not evident in the geophysical survey results. A single sherd of 2nd century AD mortarium pottery recovered from one of the ditch cuts gives a date for the feature. The uncovered ditch was not located close to any intense settlement activity but the pottery does suggest some settlement activity in the near vicinity. A small post hole near to the ditch could be bioturbatory in nature. Trench 5 contained evidence of five furrows from medieval agricultural practices. No other furrows were noted across the site suggesting that other potential farming evidence had been ploughed away. Trenches 1, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14, to the western half of the site uncovered evidence of a Post-medieval field boundary running northeast to southwest. The feature was evident on cartographic evidence from 1854 and the geophysical survey. A second geophysical feature running parallel to this, to the east, was not visible archaeologically and may have related to a shallower sub-surface feature. A small part of of a former building (Bleach House) was shown to still be visible at foundation level with a cobble exterior floor demonstrating that the floor level associated with the building at the time was 1m lower than the current agricultural land surface The project archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield office under project code 108990. The archive will be deposited with The East Yorkshire Museum under an accession number to be issued in due course.</p>
Any associated project reference codes	108990 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE STAMFORD BRIDGE A166 Stamford Bridge
Postcode	YO41 1PW
Study area	6.59 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 71580 55830 53.9933510492 -0.908049651151 53 59 36 N 000 54 28 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.00m Max: 18.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.



Project design originator Wessex Archaeology

Project director/manager Chris Swales

Project supervisor Martyn Cooper

Project archives

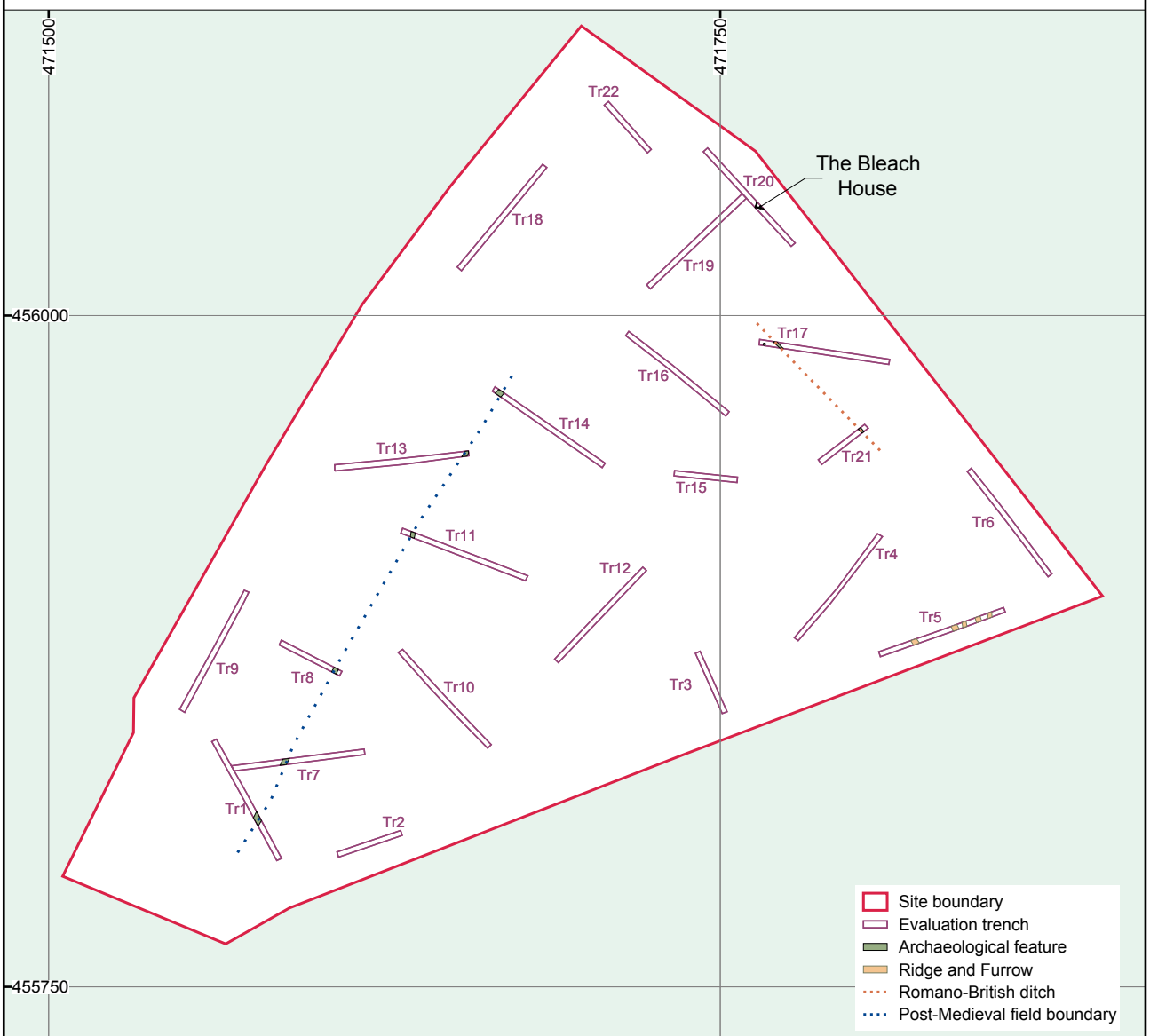
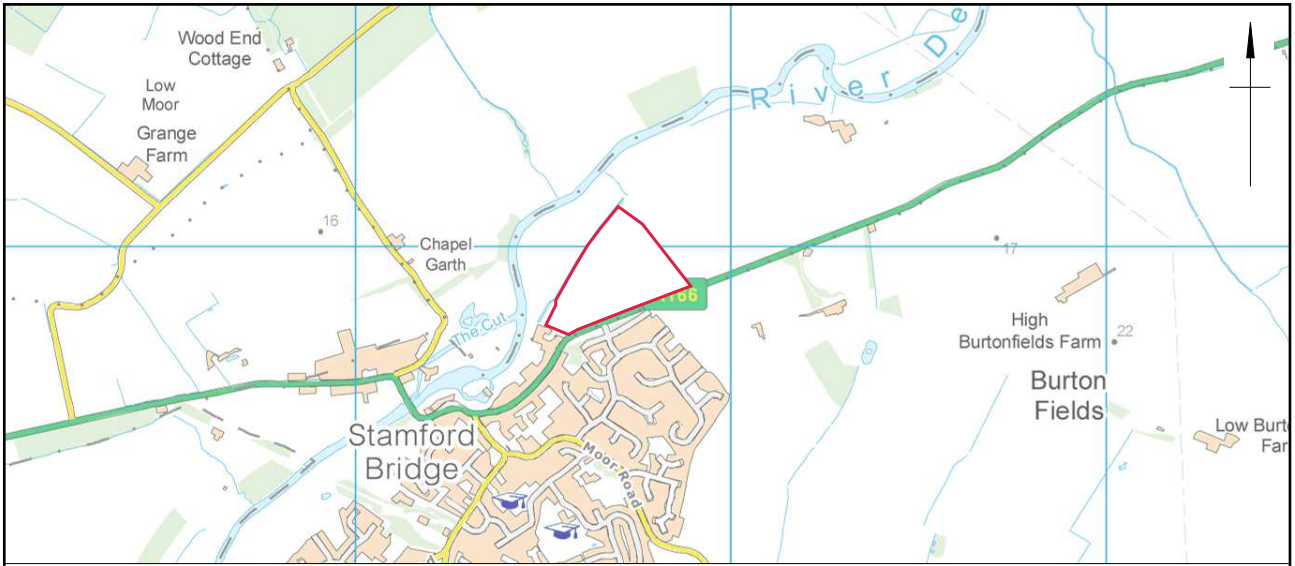
Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Entered by Dran (n.dransfield@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 29 May 2015



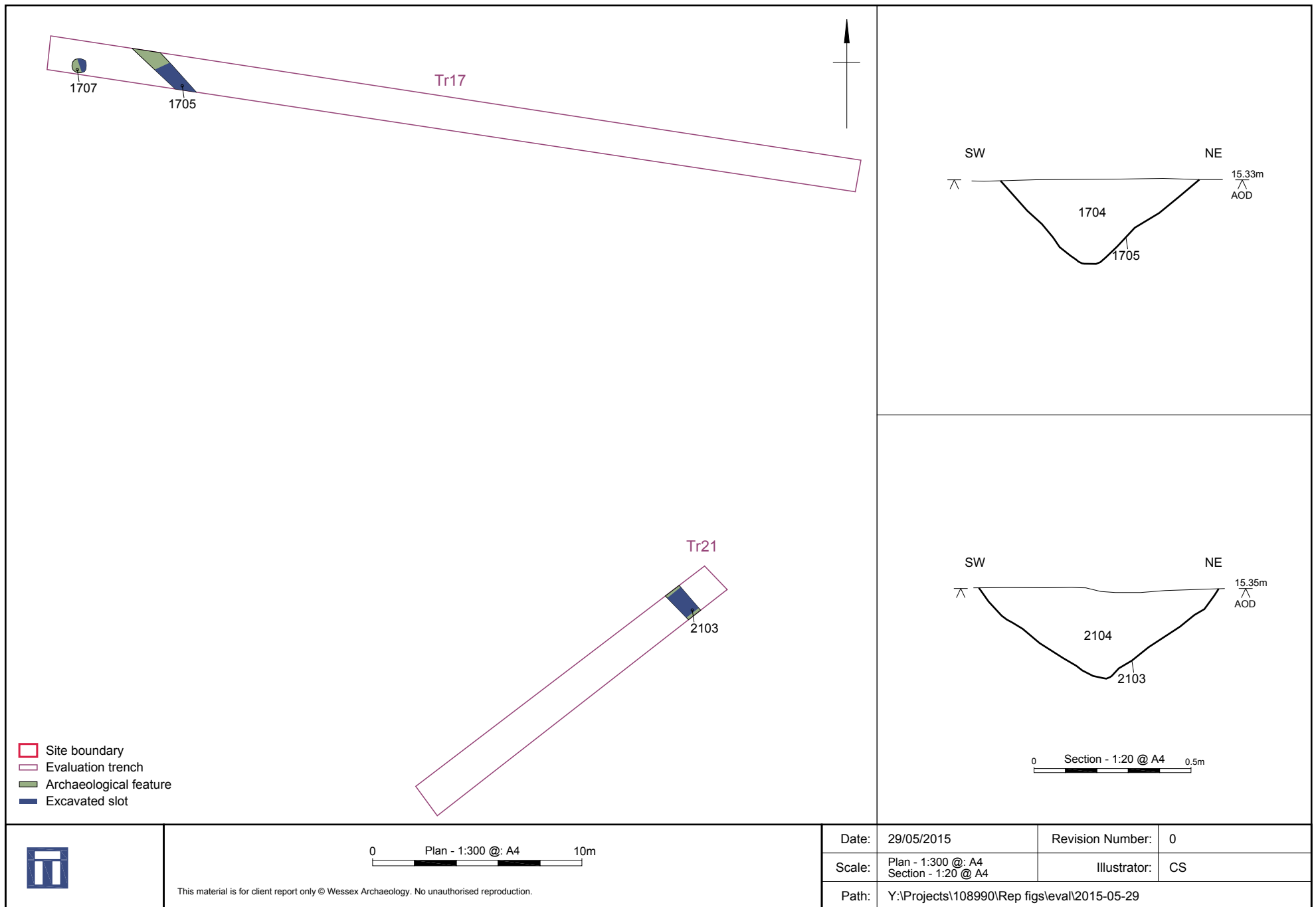
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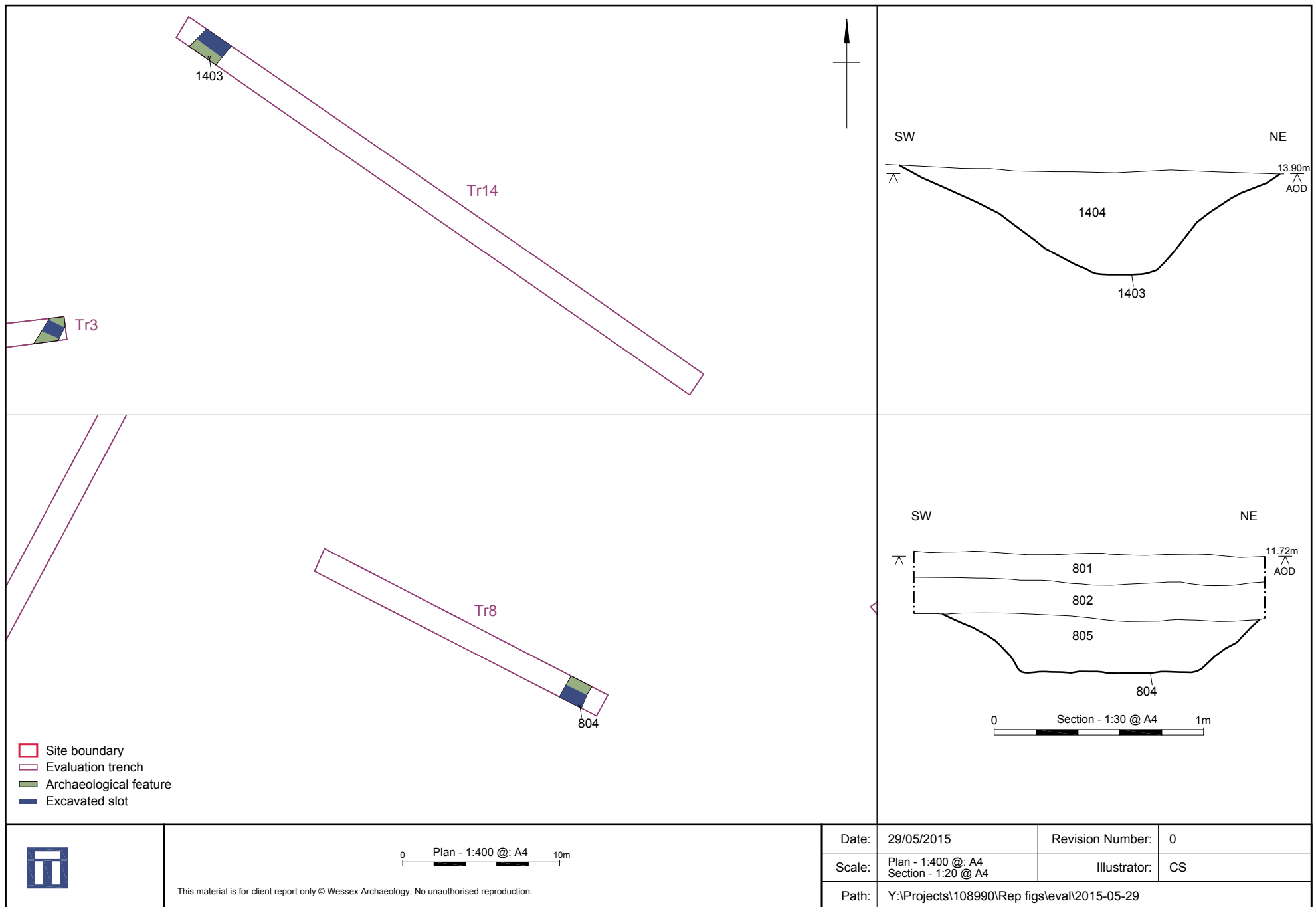
Site and trench location

Figure 1



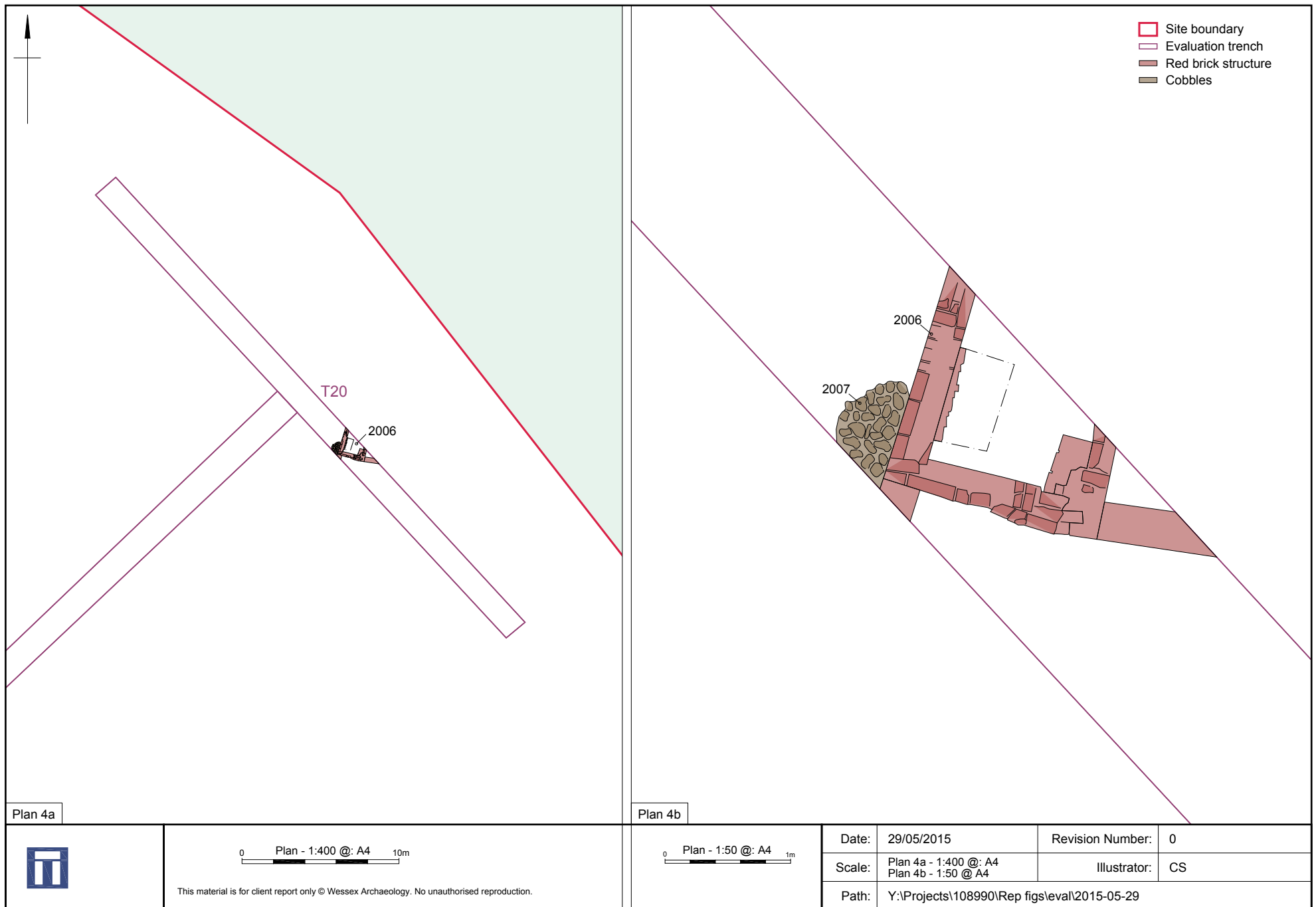
Trenches 17 and 21: Plan and sections of ditches 1705, 2103 and posthole 1707

Figure 2



Trenches 14 and 8: Plan and sections of ditches 1403 and 804

Figure 3



Trench 20: Plan of red brick structure 2006

Figure 4



Plate 1: View of V-shaped ditch **2103**



Plate 2: View of ditch **1403**


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Plate 3: View of ditch **804**



Plate 4: View of brick structure **2006** in Trench 20



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Plate 5: Detail of the irregular base of feature 1707

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