44-46 Wheelgate
Malton
North Yorkshire
SE 7877 7182

Archaeological Evaluation

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44-46 Wheelgate
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Archaeological Evaluation

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at 44-46 Wheelgate, Malton, North Yorkshire during the fortnight commencing 7th August 2006. The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed refurbishment of two fire-damaged properties into a single retail unit (ref. no. 06/00592/FUL). The Evaluation involved the archaeological excavation of three trenches.

Trench 1, situated in the western part of the site, revealed a large pit, probably a cellar that was walled in un-bonded limestone. Associated finds suggested a date between the 12th and 14th centuries. Natural deposits, into which the pit was dug, lay c.25 cm below the present ground surface.

Trench 2 was situated in the central part of the site, and the Evaluation showed that this location was disturbed by 19th century or later brick walls, post-settings, a brick-built manhole or cess pit and drains. However, medieval features survived in the form of a large pit and possible postholes. Archaeological deposits lay within c. 25 cm of the present ground surface.

Towards the eastern limit of the site, Trench 3 revealed a phase of medieval pits that cut into the natural sand, over which an un-bonded limestone wall was constructed. A period of post-medieval dumping overlay the wall. The dumping was superseded in relatively recent times by the laying of three drain-runs with ceramic pipes, and the construction of a brick wall. Archaeological deposits were situated within c. 0.50m of the present ground surface.

A small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered, along with small quantities of animal bone and clay tobacco pipe.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. at 44-46 Wheelgate, Malton, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 7877 7182). The Evaluation took place during the fortnight commencing 7th August 2006.

1.2 The Evaluation was carried out on behalf of Francis Johnson and Partners acting as agents for the Malton (Fitzwilliam) Estates. The Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council had advised Ryedale District Council that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in response to plans to re-develop the two fire-damaged properties occupying the site frontage into a single retail unit (Ref. 06/00592/FUL).

1.3 The Evaluation was designed to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The information provided from this Evaluation will allow an assessment to be made of the impact of the development upon the archaeological deposits at the site. This assessment is intended to act as the basis for an informed planning decision as to whether the development should be permitted. Upon the granting of permission, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*.

1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 01-08-06.

1.5 All work was funded by Fitzwilliam (Malton) Estates.

1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site is situated in the central part of the market town of Malton, on the eastern side of Wheelgate, the road leading north-west to Hovingham and beyond. The parish church of St Michael is situated approximately 200m to the west, in the western part of the market place. The site measures approximately 30m in length from south-west to north-east, and has a maximum width of 11m at the street frontage. The site is presently occupied by two contiguous properties that were gutted by fire in November 2002. The fire-damaged properties restricted access to the street frontage because of Health and Safety considerations. The entire site was covered by a concrete surface at the time of the Evaluation. Retail units abut the site immediately to the north and south, and an open area, presently used as car-parking, lies to the east.

2.2 The site forms a level area at an elevation of approximately 28m AOD.

3. Geology and Soils

3.1 Malton lies on a ridge of oolitic limestone, which is bisected by a shallow north-south post-glacial valley (OS 1960). The site lies on the western edge of the shallow valley, where the soils are of the Elmton 2 Association (Mackney *et al.* 1984).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Orchard Field has long been recognised as the site of a Roman fort guarding the Derwent crossing, with a civilian settlement stretching southwards from the fort to the river (Corder, 1930 and Mitchelson, 1964). The remains of the fort are known to extend westwards in to the grounds of The Lodge, and further Roman activity has recently been uncovered in this area (MAP 1997).

4.2 The name Malton derives from the Old English for 'middle farm' (Old English *middle* or Old Norse *medal*, Old English *tun*, Ekwall, 1935). Malton is

recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although this is taken to refer to the village of Old Malton. Old Malton is though to have been the main settlement focus during the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods.

4.3 Malton Castle was built to control the crossing over the river Derwent and is believed to have been constructed in the early 12th century (Robinson, 1978, 13). References to the destruction of Malton during a siege of the castle by Stephen's supporters in 1138 indicate that an extra-mural settlement serving the castle had been established in the Castlegate area by that time (ibid.).

4.4 The Borough of New Malton was founded in the mid-12th century, perhaps under royal patronage (ibid.). A charter of Henry II (1154 – 1179) referred to Malton as one of his desmesne boroughs, and in 1184 the burgesses were tallaged (Beresford and Finberg 1973, 1187). New Malton consists of the ecclesiastical parishes of St. Michael and St. Leonard, the latter presumably serving the separate borough centred on Castlegate, which was founded under the control of the castellan, Eustace fitzJohn. The town was defended by a ditch and bank (and later possibly a wall) in medieval times, the course of the defences following the parish boundary, and terminating at the castle at the south-east corner.

4.6 There are 12th and 13th century references to weavers, goldsmiths, masons and mercers, and 14th century references to wool-merchants, showing that the borough achieved a degree of economic success. The market was first mentioned in 1283, and the fair in 1295 (Hudleston 1962). The Market Place can be seen as the economic centre of the borough, along with streets such as Wheelgate, placing the site in a key location for trade.

4.7 The canons of Old Malton priory founded a hospital on Wheelgate, dedicated to St. Peter. Its vaulted 15th century undercroft still survives as the cellar of the Cross Keys Inn.

4.8 During the Civil War (1640-1660) the town suffered depredation and poverty.

In 1644 Newcastle's forces were defeated in Malton by Sir William Constable, this event presumably causing damage to the borough.

4.9 By the 18th century Malton had become a prosperous market town and had been acquired by the Honourable Thomas Wentworth.

4.10 Trade Directories for the North Riding of Yorkshire provide descriptions of commercial activity in Malton from 1823 to 1937. In 1823 Wheelgate was a thriving commercial centre with businesses including butchers, basket makers, book-sellers, clock and watchmakers, curriers, hatters and a gun-smith (Baines 1823).

4.11 Since 1990 a number of Archaeological Watching Briefs and Evaluations have been conducted in Malton town centre, which include the following sites;

4.12 At the Friends' Meeting House, Greengate, an Archaeological Watching Brief in 1993 recorded medieval deposits and a section of the town wall (MAP 1994).

4.13 Roman and medieval sherds were recovered during a Watching Brief to the rear of 47 Greengate (MAP 1994).

4.14 An Archaeological Watching Brief at Saville Street in 1994 revealed medieval deposits at a depth of 0.60m below present ground level.

4.15 Excavations at Carpenters Yard, on the extension to Safeway's supermarket to the south of Castlegate, revealed a sequence of deposits dating from the medieval period to the 19th century (MAP 2000).

4.16 An Archaeological Watching Brief conducted in 2000 revealed extensive medieval and post-medieval deposits at Tuddle Lane, Market Place, Malton (MAP 2001).

4.17 Archaeological excavations carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd to the rear of 11-13 Wheelgate in 2002 and 2003 uncovered several phases of structures and deposits, dating from the 12th century onwards (MAP 2003a).

4.18 An Archaeological Evaluation, consisting of three small trenches, was undertaken to the rear of 42 Wheelgate during March 2003, demonstrating the survival of pits and postholes dating to the 12th or 13th century. A wall exposed in Trench 1 and traced in plan at the southern side showed that a stone building, possibly of the same date, was incorporated into the 19th century brick building that stands on the site (MAP 2003b). Subsequent open-area excavation added detail to the picture gained by the evaluation and recorded six phases of medieval activity (MAP 2003c).

4.19 Map regression illustrates the more recent development of the site and its environs. Dickinson's *Map of the Burrow of New Malton* (1730) showed that the entire street frontage of Wheelgate was occupied by buildings, but it is difficult to glean any detail about the site.

4.20 The *Plan of the Town of Malton in the North Riding of Yorkshire 1843* by Robert Wise (Fig. 4) that accompanied Captain Copperthwaite's survey of Malton (Harris ed. 1981) included the site with two others under entry no. 259. However, as the entries for Wheelgate run from south to north, with 258 to the south and 260-3 immediately to the north of the site, it can be inferred that the site was occupied by the "house and hairdresser's shop" of Elizabeth and Joshua Skelton. A wing of the house occupying the site is shown running directly up to and abutting the west gable of the Unitarian Chapel.

4.21 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 (Fig. 5) shows a similar distribution of buildings to that depicted on Wise's 1843 plan, as does the 1911 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). By the time that the 1924 Ordnance Survey map was surveyed (Fig. 7), the lay-out of the site existed in the form that continued with little change until the buildings were gutted by fire. 42 Wheelgate is believed to have been a butcher's shop (Dewhurst's), and latterly

Dale's florists. 44 Wheelgate was a gift shop at the time of the fire, with the offices of the solicitors Thorpe & Co. above.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:

a) To establish by trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits that might be affected by the development proposals.

b) To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

c) To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

5.2 Two particular topics were to be addressed:

a) The presence of any Romano-British activity given the proximity of the Roman settlement and fort at Orchard Field.

b) The survival and character of any medieval or early post-medieval activity.

6. Methodology

6.1 Evaluation

6.1.1 Three trenches were excavated at locations agreed by the Archaeology Section of the Heritage Unit, NYCC (Fig. 2). The total area evaluated was approximately 18m^2. Trenches 1 and 3 were 3m x 2m in size, and Trench 2 measured a nominal 2m x 2m in size (although its excavated size was nearer 3m x 2m).

6.1.2 The concrete surfacing covering the evaluation areas was broken and removed by a 360^o mechanical excavator. Any remaining recent deposits were removed by the same machine fitted with a toothless bucket, as far as the surface of the topmost archaeological deposits.

6.1.3 Postholes, pits and any other cut features were half-sectioned, with section lines placed to show relationships with other features where necessary.

6.1.4 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).

6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.

6.1.6 Samples were taken from sealed deposits for environmental analysis.

6.2 On-site Recording

6.2.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

6.3 Plans and Sections

6.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at 1:10, also on drawing film, and included an OD height.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised monochrome and colour prints, and colour transparencies, in 35mm format, recording all archaeological features encountered. A number of digital images were also taken.

6.5 Finds

6.5.1 Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

7. Results

7.1 Trench 1 (Pls. 1 and 2; Figs. 8-10)

7.1.1 Trench 1 evaluated archaeological activity in the western part of the site, at the location of a proposed staircase. Removal of the concrete and hardcore revealed the surface of yellowish silty coarse sand natural deposits (1012), into which was laid a single structure (Walls 1010 and 1011).

7.1.2 Wall 1010 ran on north-south alignment and extended beyond the northern limit of the trench; Wall 1011 formed its westward return, and extended beyond the western limit of the trench. Both walls were around 0.20m wide and composed of roughly squared limestone blocks, weakly 'bonded' with brown silty soil. At least ten courses were present, giving a height of c. 0.85m. The pit defined by the structure was not bottomed due to safety considerations. It was filled with layers of rubble (1003, 1005, 1006, 1007 and 1009), along with deposits of largely stone-free silt (1004 and 1008). Rubble deposit 1009 had the appearance of having been carefully laid, almost in courses, but was not interpreted as structural as it lacked the coherence of the other structures. Finds consisted of two 12-14th century Staxton ware sherds from Deposit 1007.

7.1.3 The western limit of the trench was represented by Structure 1002, which consisted of four courses of mortar-bonded bricks set on a concrete foundation directly overlying infill layer 1003. The eastern side of the structure incorporated a pier or buttress.

7.1.4 A layer of modern concrete surfacing (1000) and its hardcore (1001) butted up to Structure 1002.

7.2 Trench 2 (Pls. 3 and 4; Figs. 11-13)

7.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the central part of the proposed development area. Machining ceased at the surface of the yellowish brown coarse sandy silt natural, which was cut by a medieval pit (2019) and two undated (possibly medieval) postholes (2023 and 2025). There were also a number of relatively recent brick walls and drainage features.

7.2.2 Pit 2019 was situated in the north-western part of the trench and was truncated on its western and northern sides by later concrete foundations. The surviving segment of the pit was 1.30m long and 0.50m wide; it was excavated to a depth of 0.70m, but full excavation was not possible due to the narrowness of the pit. The pit's edges were vertical and it was filled by a mixed deposit of dark greyish brown silty coarse sand, interspersed with occasional lenses of slumped natural. Finds were represented by 12/13th century sherds and animal bone fragments.

7.2.3 The two undated postholes lay in the eastern part of the trench. They had different forms, 2023 being circular and 2025 oval, and were between 0.25m and 0.30m wide at their longest axis. The depths varied between 0.12m and 0.26m. The fills (2022 and 2024 respectively) were brownish clay silts. The relative antiquity of these features can be gauged by the fact that both 2023 and 2025 were cut by later foundation trenches (2021 and 2010 respectively).

7.2.4 Two further postholes (2015 and 2017) can be distinguished from the previously mentioned examples because of their dark, loose fills (2014 and 2016 respectively) and the fact that they cut into 2018 (the fill of medieval pit 2019). Another posthole (cut 2013, fill 2012) contained post-medieval material. As relatively recent features, no further description is appropriate.

7.2.5 A brick-built structure (2002) founded on a concrete pad and within a vertically-sided foundation trench (cut 2021, fill 2020) ran along the northern limit of the trench. Structure 2002 survived with two courses of bricks, and was joined with another brick-built structure (2003). Structure 2003 consisted

of three courses of bricks, surmounted by square ceramic 'quarry' tiles. This structure had a more substantial concrete foundation, and lay within a foundation trench (cut 2027, fill 2026). It terminated half way along the baulk, presumably returning to the west outside the excavated area.

7.2.6 A brick-built chamber (Structure 2008) lay within the southern part of the trench, having been constructed within a vertically-sided foundation trench (cut 2010, fill 2009). The chamber was sealed with render on the inside, and so may have been a cess pit. It was filled with loose cindery material (2011). A later drain (cut 2007, fill 2006) cut through the northern wall of Structure 2008.

7.2.7 A cobbled surface (2004), and its bedding layer (2005) also post-dated Structure 2008, as well as lapping over the foundation of Structure 2003.

7.2.8 A thin layer of modern concrete and brick-rubble hardcore (2001) completed the sequence in Trench 2.

7.3 Trench 3 (Pls. 5 and 6; Figs. 14-17)

7.3.1 This trench was excavated in the eastern part of the site. Unlike the other two trenches machine removal of deposits ceased before the natural deposits were reached. The earliest features consisted of a sequence of medieval pits (3027, 3029, 3031 and 3015), over which a limestone structure (3013) was built. A phase of dumping (3022) ensued, the dump deposit being cut into by modern service and foundation trenches.

7.3.2 The two earliest features (3031 and 3035) were truncated pits situated in the eastern part of the excavated area, both of which extended beyond the limits of the excavation, and cut into the sandy natural (3036 and a localised variation 3033). Pit 3031 was at least 0.40m wide and 0.34m deep, whereas Pit 3035 was slightly larger with a width of at least 0.60m and a depth of 0.17m. The fills (3030 and 3034) were both brown silty sands.

7.3.3 After Pits 3031 and 3035 became backfilled, a deposit of dark brown silty coarse sand (3032) was laid down. Subsequently, Pit 3029 was dug, with a length of at least 1.20m (it was truncated by a later drain at its southern end) and a depth of 0.46m. The fill (3028) consisted of greyish brown sandy clay. Another pit, Pit 3027, cut into the top of Pit 3029. Pit 3027 was similar in size to Pit 3029, but extended further to the east out of the excavated area. The fill (3026) consisted of brown silty clay, which contained a range of medieval sherds, the latest of which was of Hambleton ware dating to the 15th century.

7.3.4 The next phase of activity marked a definite change from the previous pit-digging. A limestone wall (3013) was erected over the filled-in pits. Although Structure 3013 was severely cut away by later service trenches, enough remained to show that it was aligned roughly south-east to north-west (i.e. approximately in line with the present site boundaries), and that it returned to the north (where its remnants were recorded as 3025). The structure consisted of a maximum of three courses of roughly squared limestone blocks, randomly coursed and bonded with brown silty clay. The individual blocks were around 0.28m long, 0.14m wide and 0.08m high. A group of randomly laid limestones (3024) butted up to Structure 3025 from the west; to judge by the small extent that had survived truncation within the excavated area it is likely that this represented a rubble infill within the structure, perhaps as bedding for a floor or surface.

7.3.5 Deposit 3024 was overlain by a layer of yellowish brown silty clay (3023), and a patch of similar material (3012) overlay Structure 3013. Deposit 3012 contained residual medieval sherds. Subsequently, more dumping took place, represented by the mixed deposits of dark greyish brown silty clay (recorded as 3005, 3008 and 3022). Dump 3008 contained sherds ranging in date from the 12th to the 17th centuries. The dump layers were capped by a deposit of dark yellowish brown sandy silt (3007).

7.3.6 All subsequent activity was relatively recent. Three drain cuts ran through Trench 3: 3020 (fill 3019) on an east-west alignment at the northern baulk, 3017 (fills 3016, 3018 and 3037) centrally across the trench on a south-west to north-east alignment, and 3015 (fills 3014, 3015 and 3021) on an east to west alignment along the southern baulk.

7.3.7 The trench for a lead water pipe (cut 3011, fill 3006) cut into drain 3015. Drain 3020 was cut by the construction trench (cut 3010, fill 3009) for a recent brick wall (3000) that had a concrete foundation (3001).

7.3.8 The most recent deposits consisted of a layer of tarmac (3004) that was overlain by the hardcore (3003) for the modern concrete yard surface (3002).

8. Discussion

8.1 The Evaluation identified archaeological activity in all three of the evaluation trenches. There were no features or finds of the prehistoric, Roman or pre-conquest eras, the earliest dateable activity dating back to the 12-14th centuries.

8.2 The stone-walled sunken chamber (1010) recorded in Trench 1 is paralleled by the Structure 4061 uncovered at the adjoining site in 2003 (42 Wheelgate - MAP 2003). Both of these structures were constructed flush up to the face of large pits sunk into the ground. At 42 Wheelgate the structure was tentatively interpreted as relating to a drainage system. At 44 Wheelgate, Structure 1010 was at least 2m wide and 2m long, with a depth in excess of 1m – which would be massive dimensions for a culvert. Given that there was no evidence that the interior walls had been sealed to make them waterproof, and that the structure was deliberately backfilled with rubble rather than deposits that were water-borne or organic in nature, the possibility is that a cellar is represented. Medieval *camerae* or cellars are known locally, e.g. the excavated example at Wharram Percy (Andrews and Milne eds. 1978), and indeed one need look no further than the cellar of the Cross Keys Inn, almost directly opposite the site on the western side of Wheelgate (Robinson 1979, no. 166). Although the

example at 44 Wheelgate lacks the architectural pretension of the Wharram and Cross Keys structures, an underground storeroom remains a feasible possibility on present evidence.

8.3 The dating of Structure 1010 is securely provided by the two sherds of 12-14th century Staxton ware found within one of the backfill layers. The sherds are large, unabraded and join together – factors that indicate that they became buried in the cellar soon after being broken.

8.4 The pits at the start of the sequence in Trench 3 (the latest of which was of probable 15th century date) apparently represent rubbish disposal in the backyard of the property that fronted on to Wheelgate. The area occupied by buildings expanded into the eastern part of the plot, probably also in the late medieval period.

8.5 As at 42 Wheelgate, the site showed evidence of stone-walled medieval buildings (Trench 3, Structure 3013). Although badly truncated by modern drains, enough survived to suggest that Structure 3013 was a dwarf wall that supported a timber superstructure. The undated postholes found in Trench 3 hint that there were post-built structures also at the site. Alternatively, they could represent internal divisions within stone-walled buildings.

8.6 The late medieval building in Trench 3 was covered by post-medieval dumping. The dumping was apparently intended to level up the site, the natural contours of which drop away to the east, and accommodated the range of buildings depicted on 19th century maps.

9. Implications of the Proposed Development

9.1 Each of the three Evaluation Trenches showed clear evidence of archaeological activity, with medieval stone structures in Trenches 1 and 3, and cut features in Trench 2.

9.2 The archaeological deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 are covered by a relatively shallow depth of relatively modern deposits / overburden:

	Overburden Depth	**Height of Archaeology +10cm**
Trench 1	0.22m	27.90m AOD
Trench 2	0.25m	27.85m AOD

9.3 Because of post-medieval dumping, deposits in **Trench 3** were slightly deeper than those in the other trenches, with c. 0.50m of overburden, the height of the archaeological deposits (+10cm) starting at **27.54m AOD**.

9.4 It is understood that conventional strip footings will be employed for the proposed foundations and that a new concrete floor will potentially be laid over the site. To allow for pedestrian access the new surface will potentially be lower than the present one. If it is not possible to confine the ground-works for the proposed development within the modern deposits and above the archaeology (which given the shallowness of the coverage is problematic), the archaeological deposits should be recorded by open area excavation in advance of the development. The scope (in terms of both depth and area) of the open-area excavation should be commensurate with the scale of disturbance caused by the proposed development.

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11. List of Project Contributors

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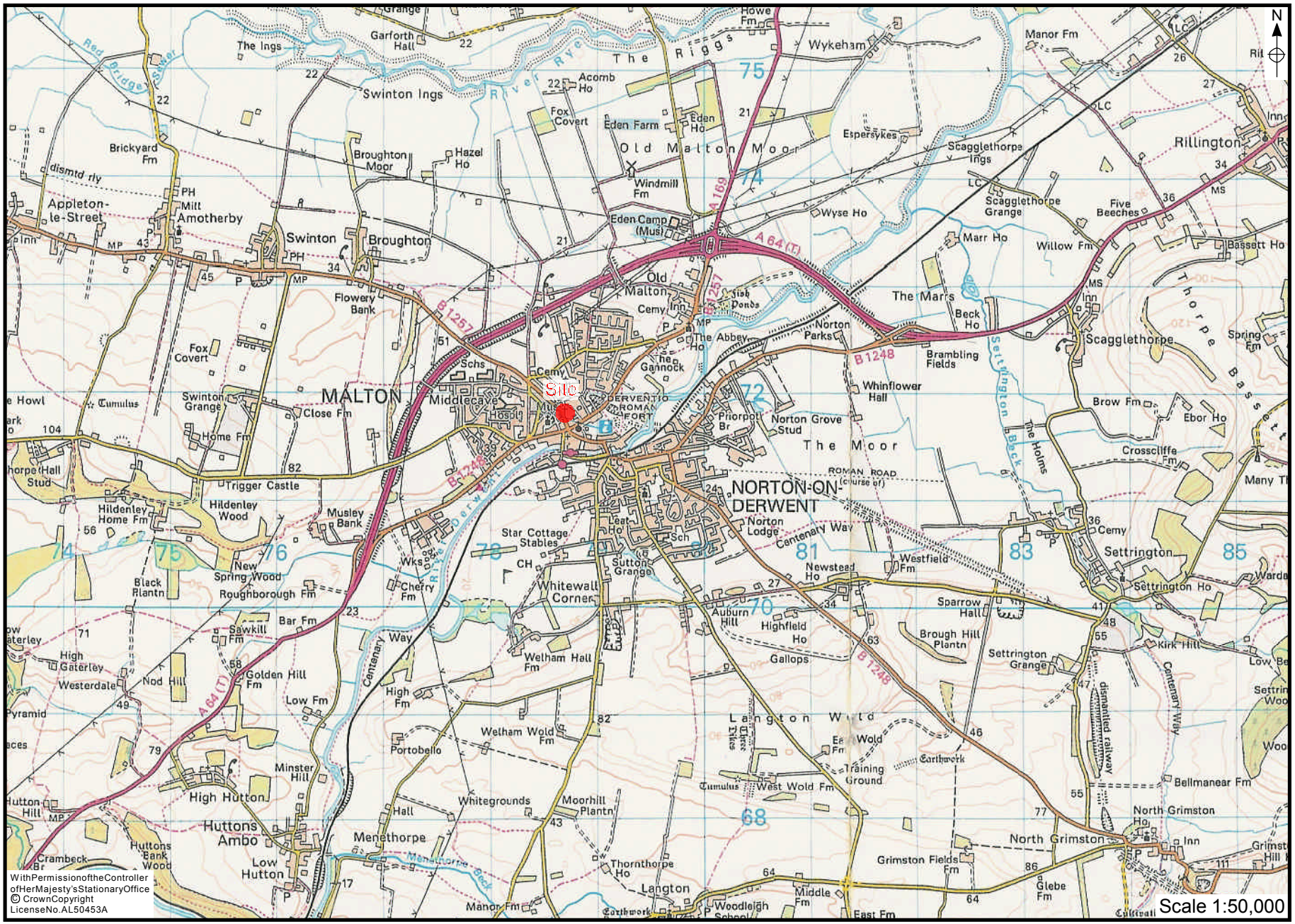


Figure 1. Site Location

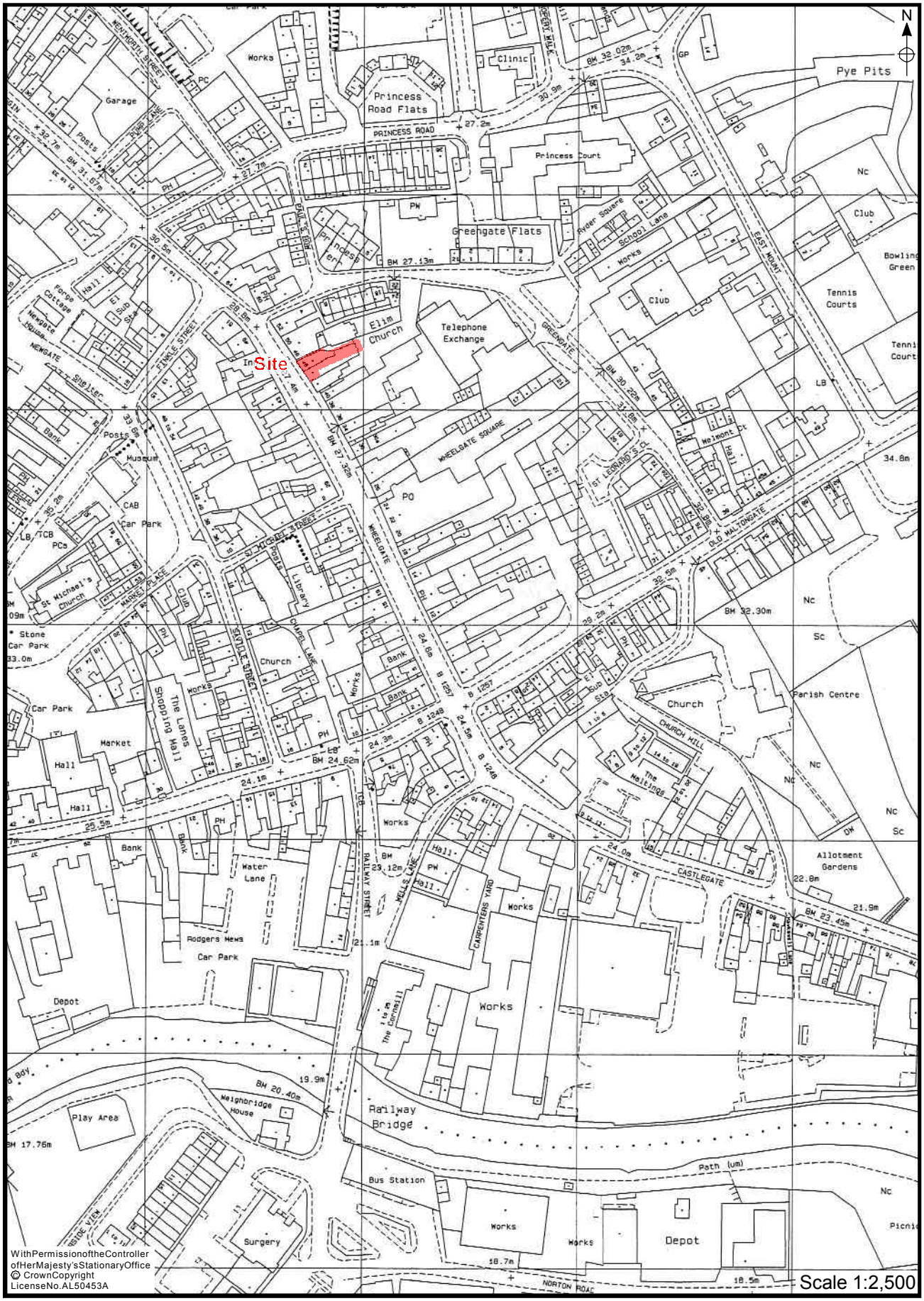


Figure 2. Area of Development

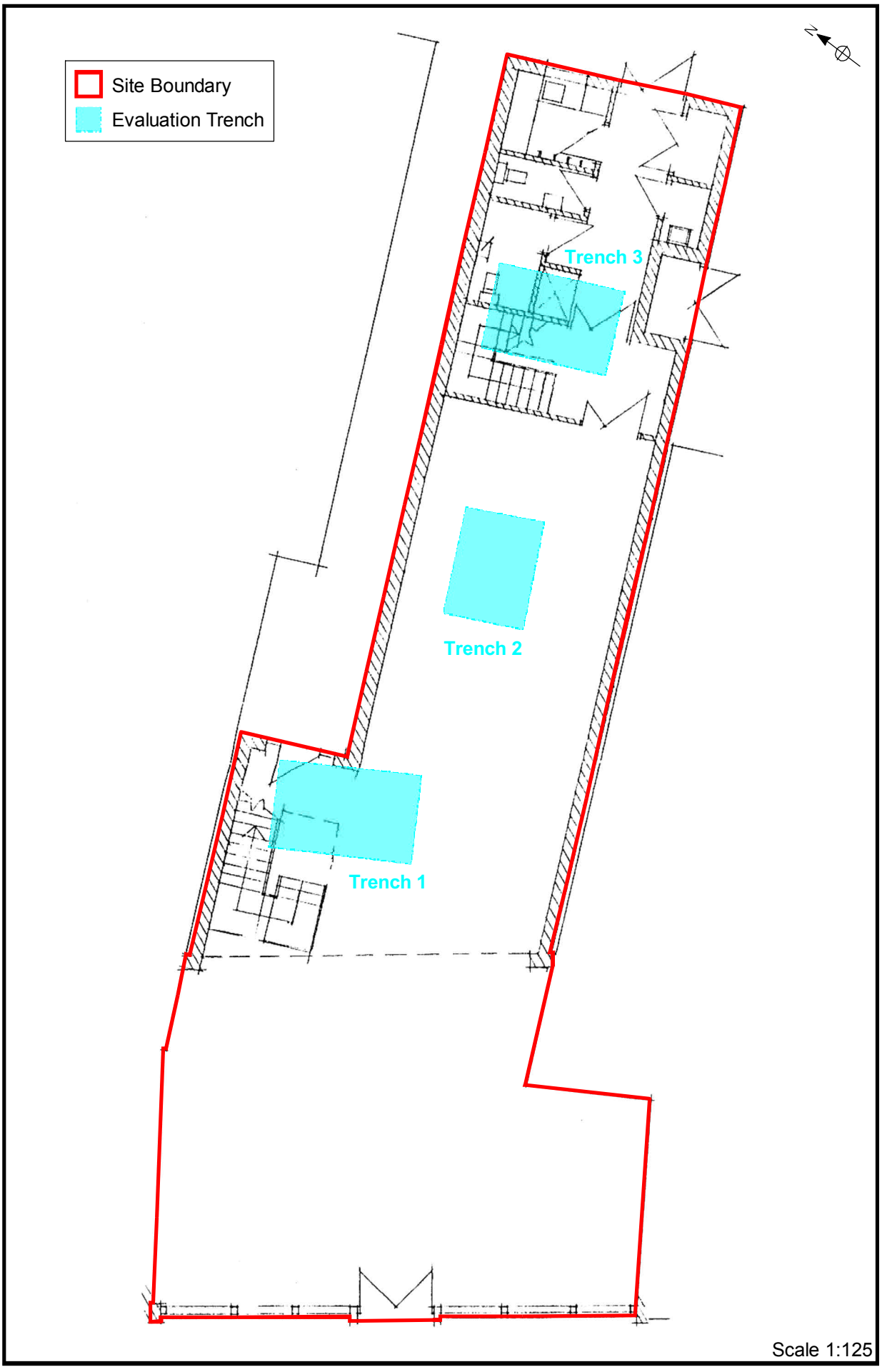


Figure 3. Evaluation Trench Location on Development Plan

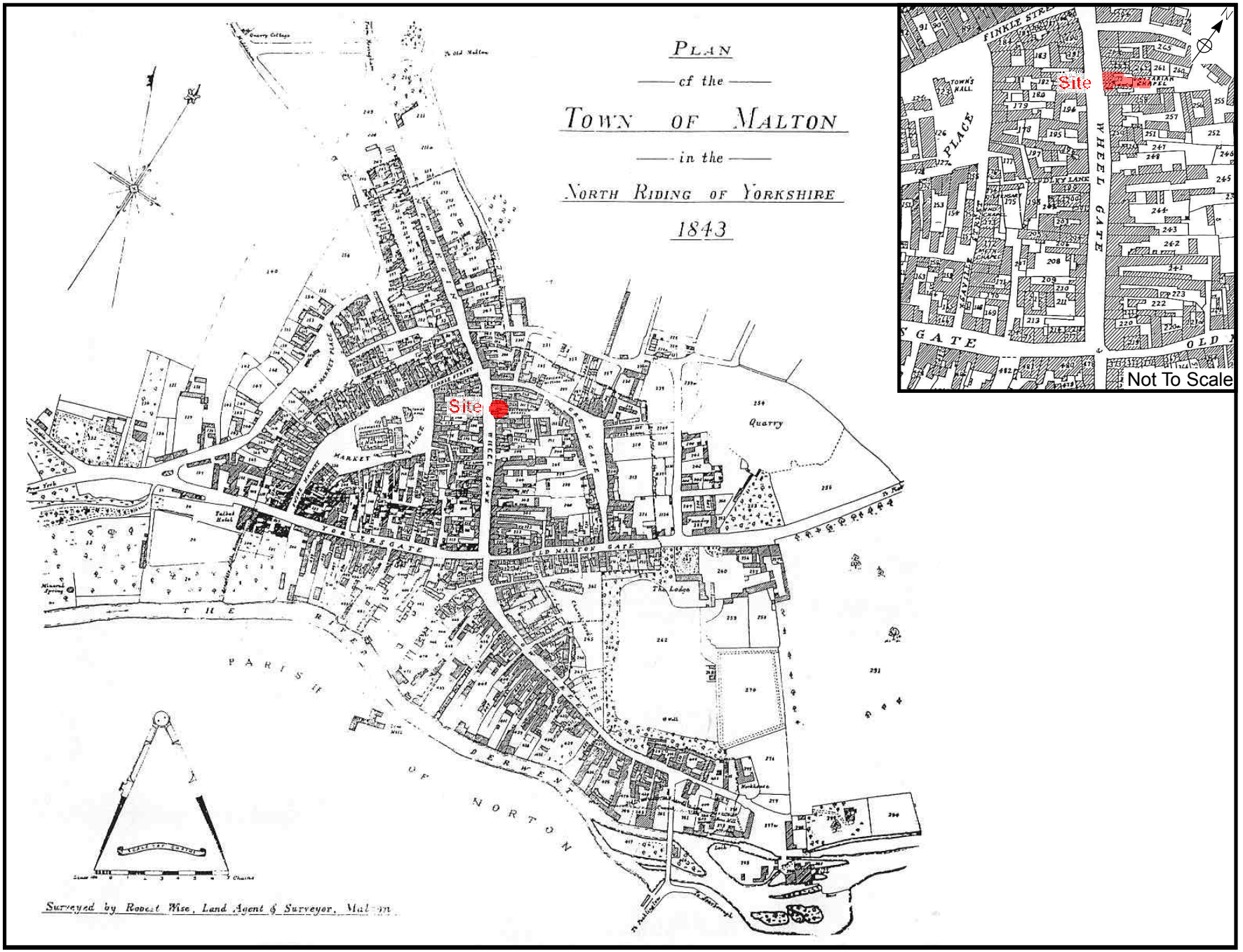


Figure 4. Robert Wise's Survey of Malton, 1843

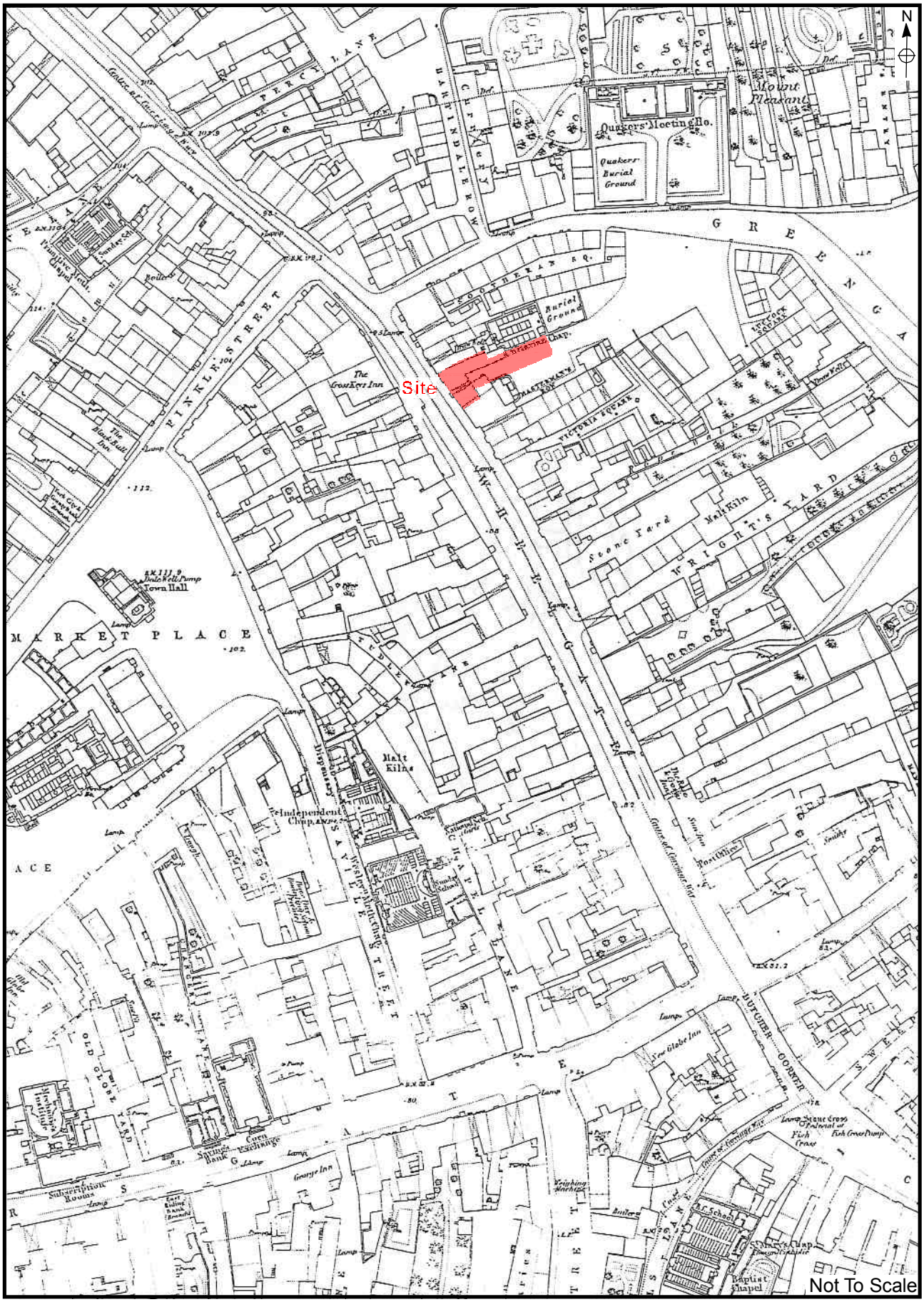


Figure 5. Extract from the 1853 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 6. Extract from the 1911 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

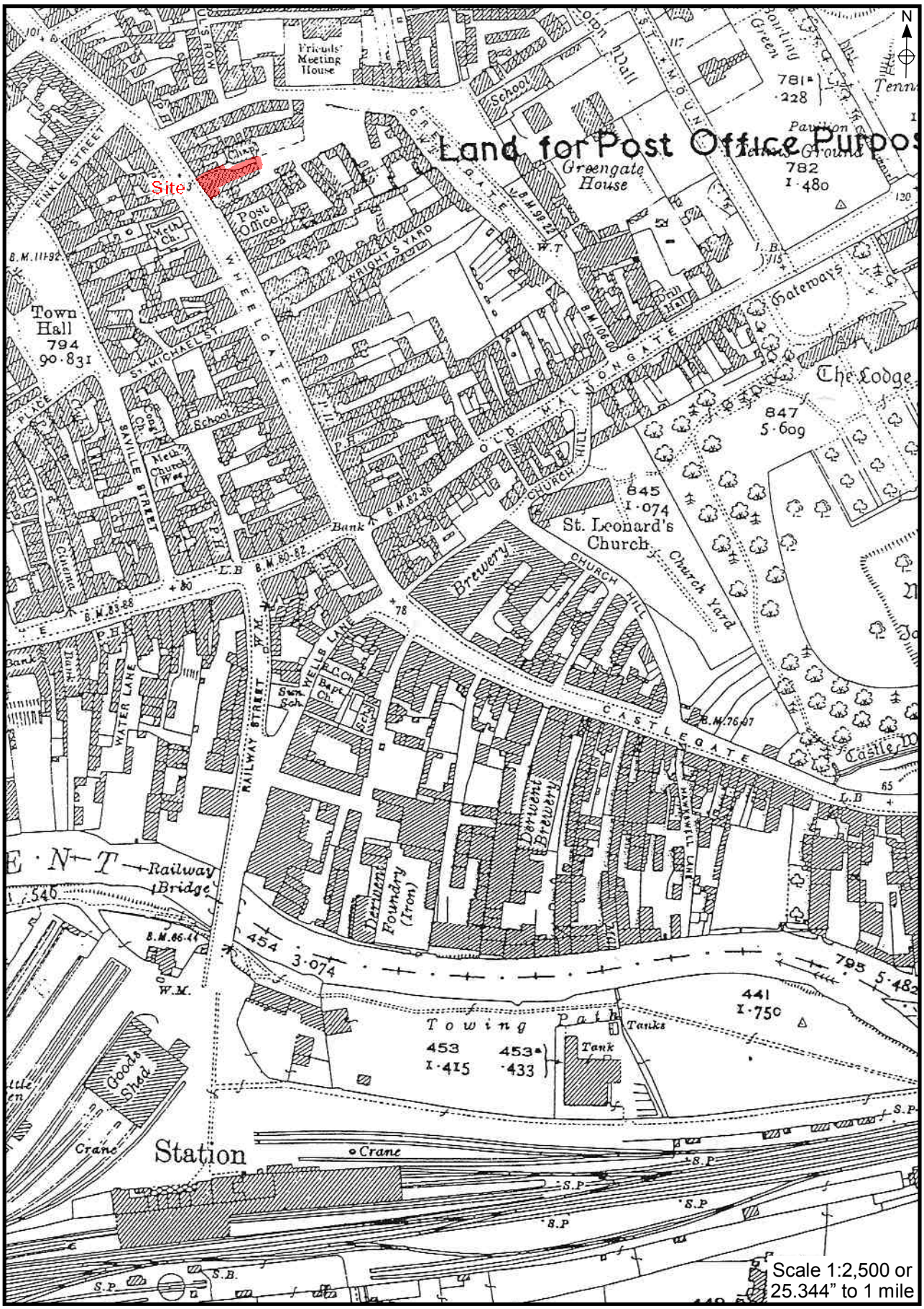
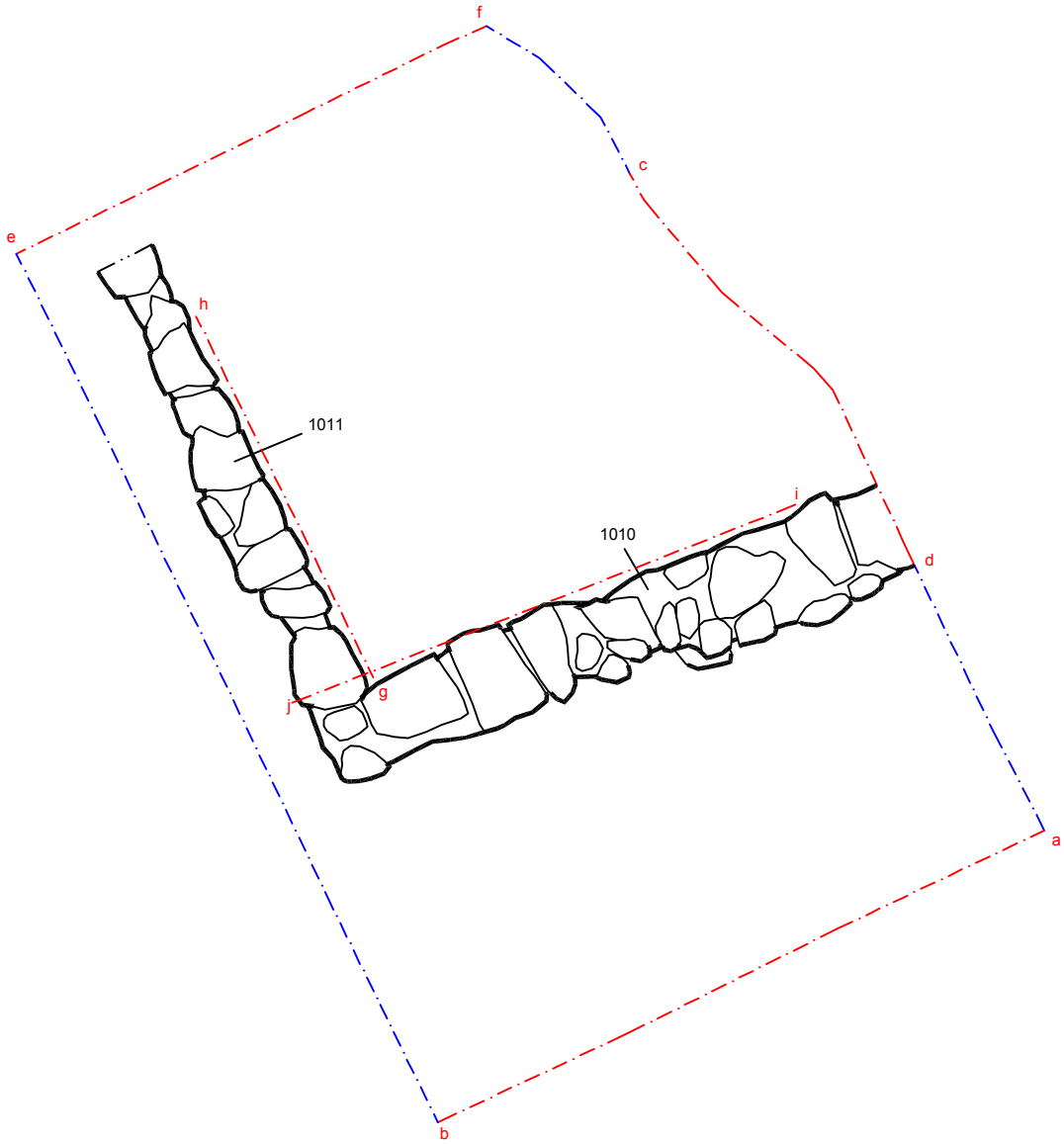
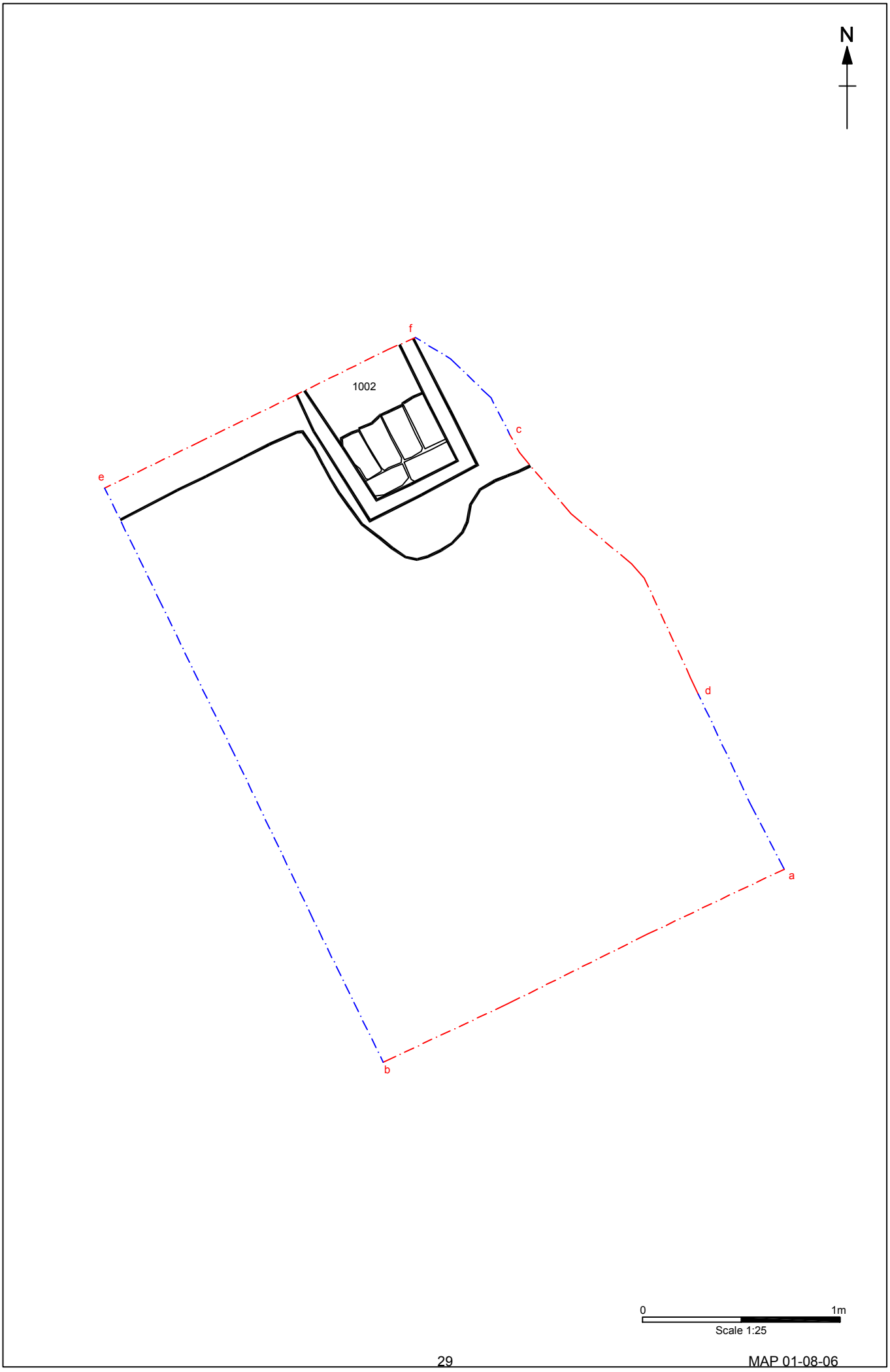


Figure 7. Extract from the 1924 Edition Ordnance Survey Map



MAP 01-08-06

Figure 8. Trench 1. Plan of Structure 1010-1011



MAP 01-08-06

Figure 9. Trench 1. Plan of Structure 1002

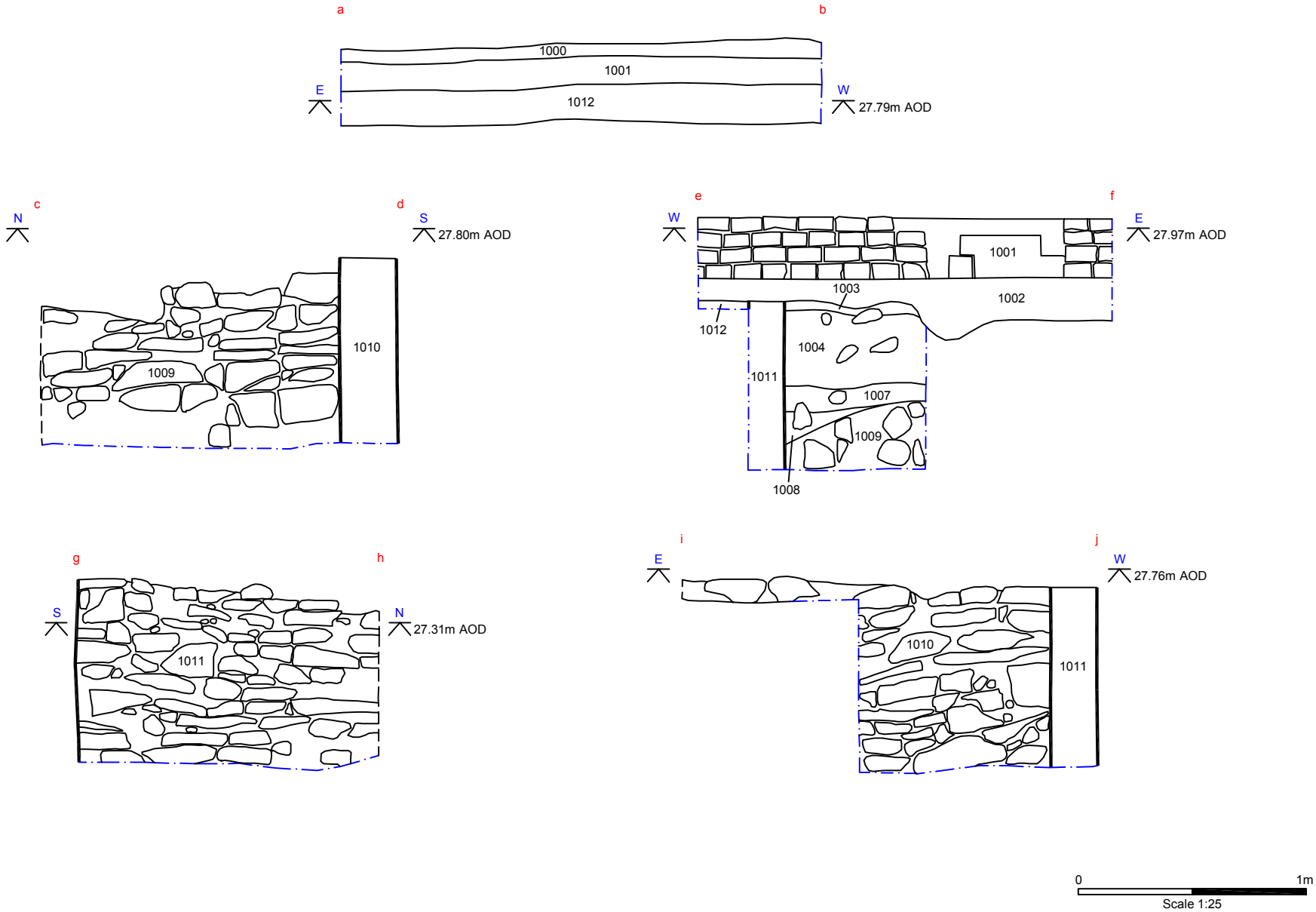
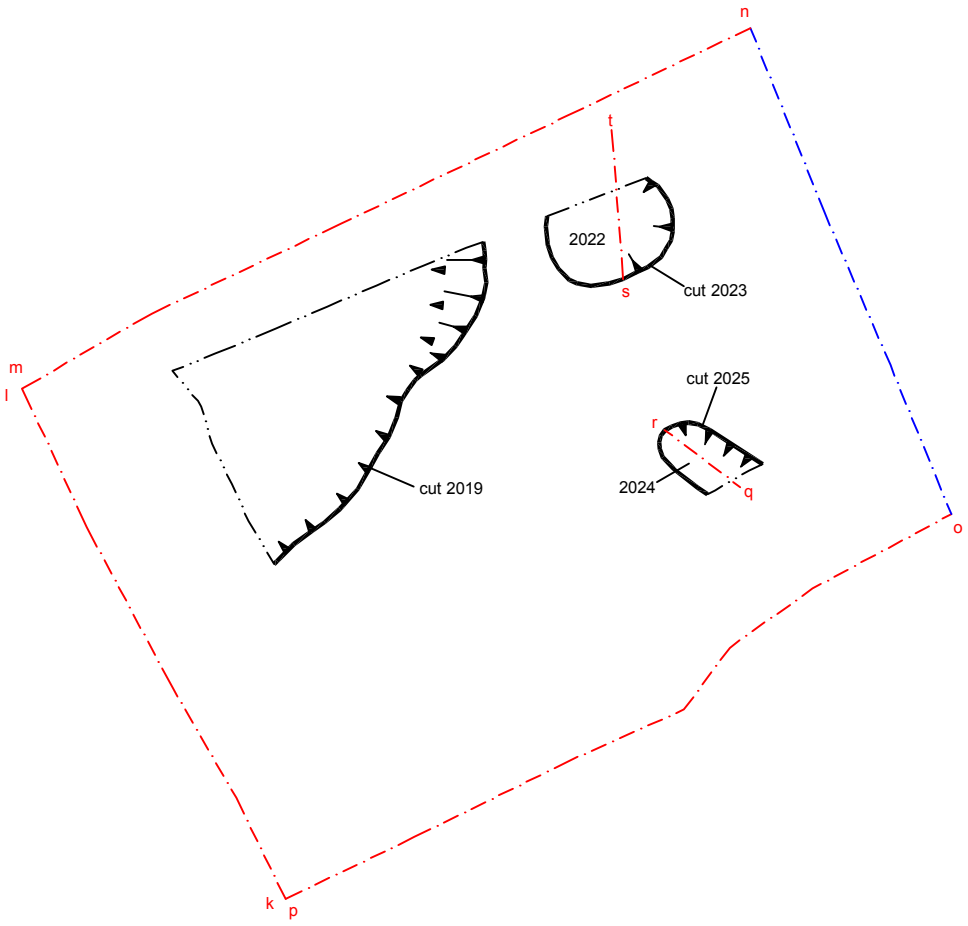
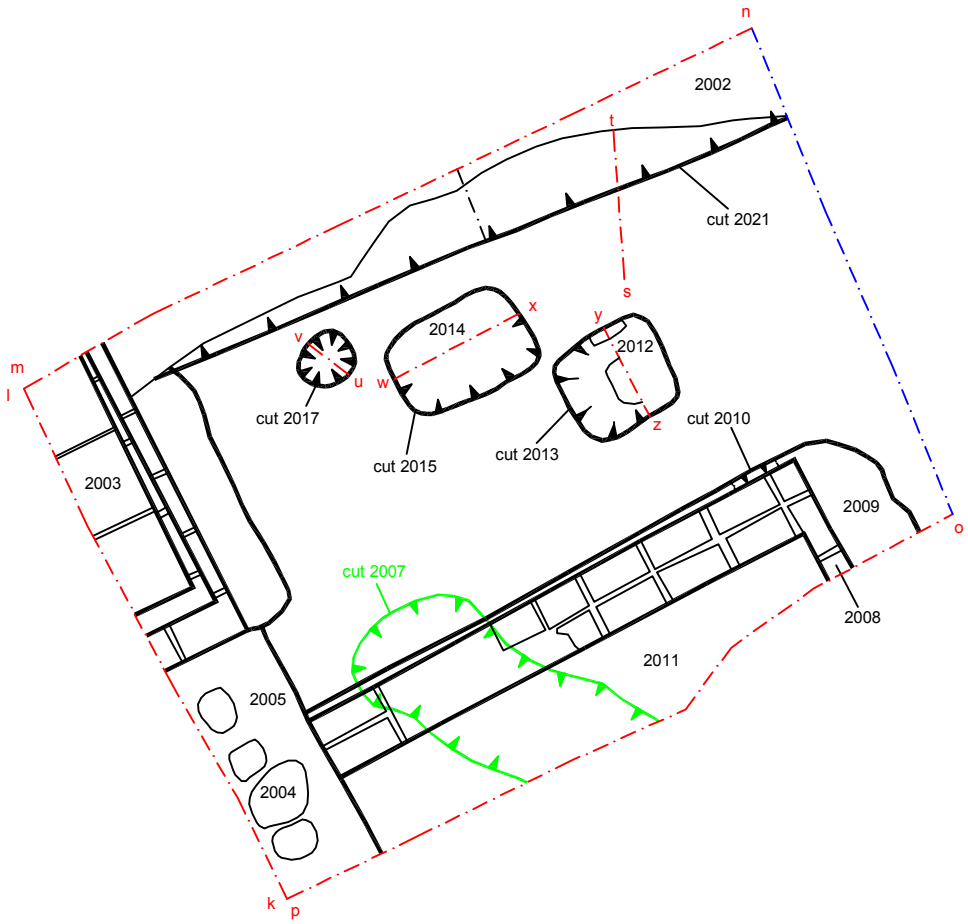


Figure 10. Trench 1. Sections



MAP 01-08-06

Figure 11. Trench 2. Plan of Pit 2019 and Postholes 2022 and 2024



MAP 01-08-06

Figure 12. Trench 2. Plan of Post-Medieval Features

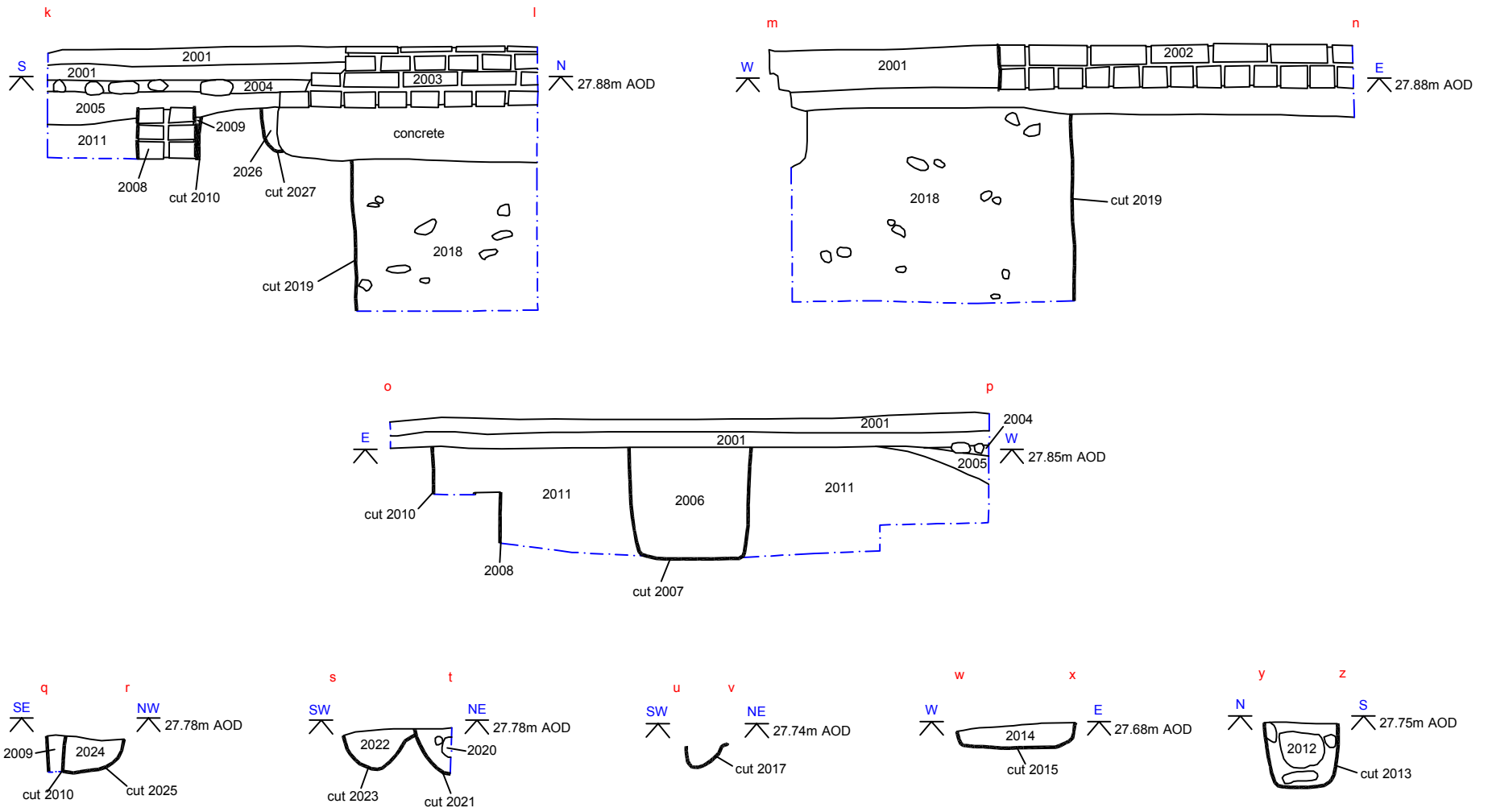
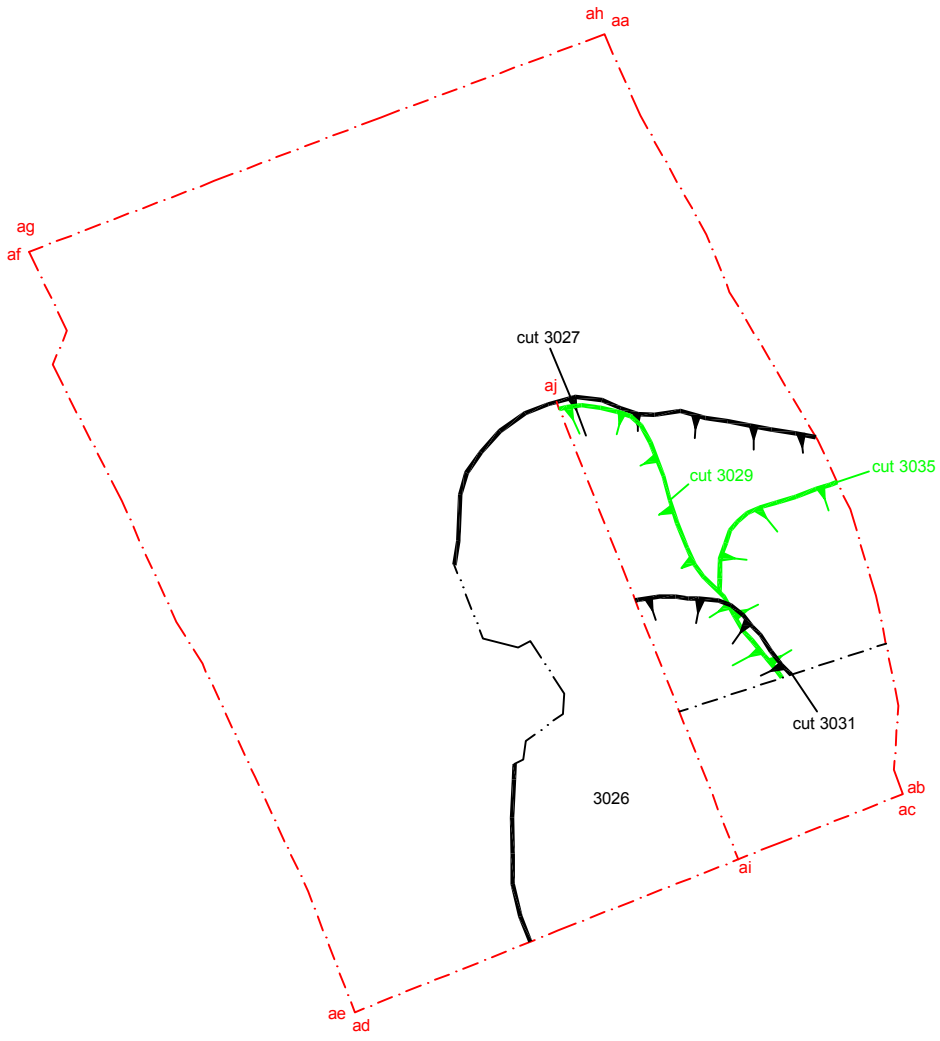


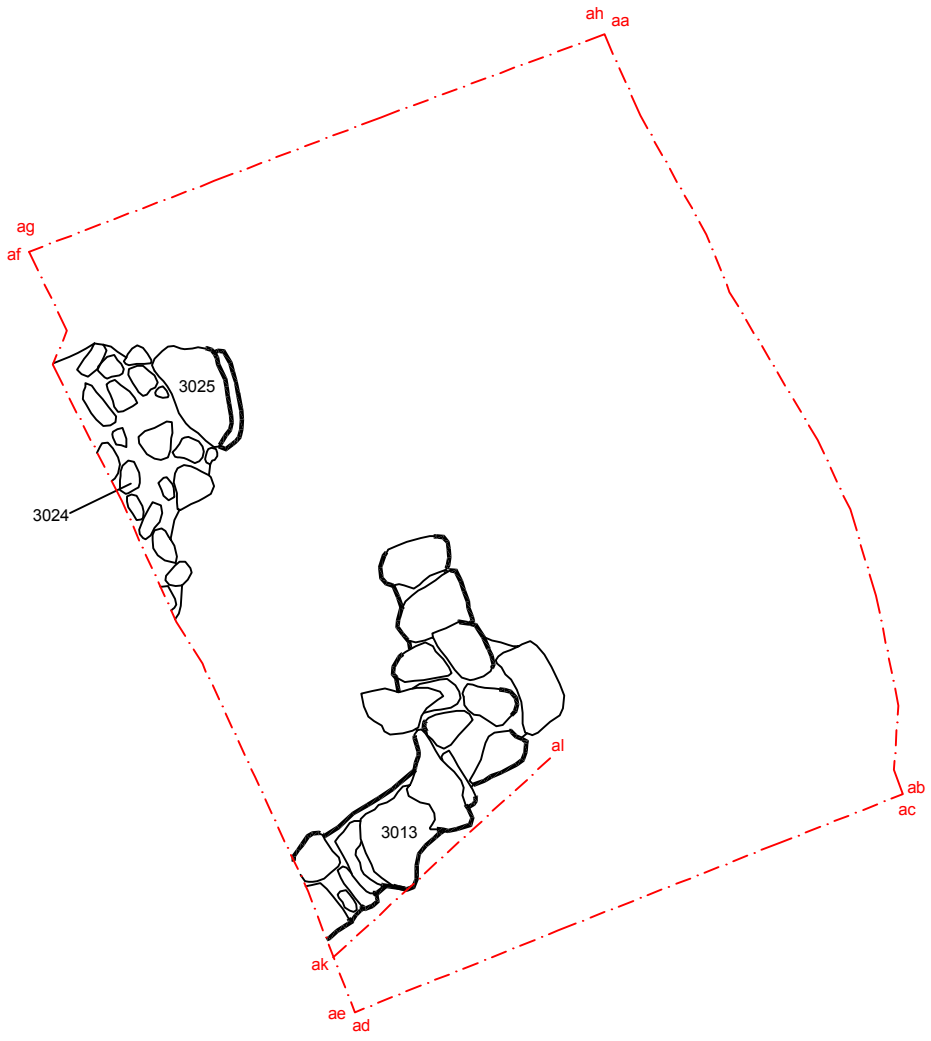
Figure 13. Trench 2. Profile and Sections

MAP 01-08-06



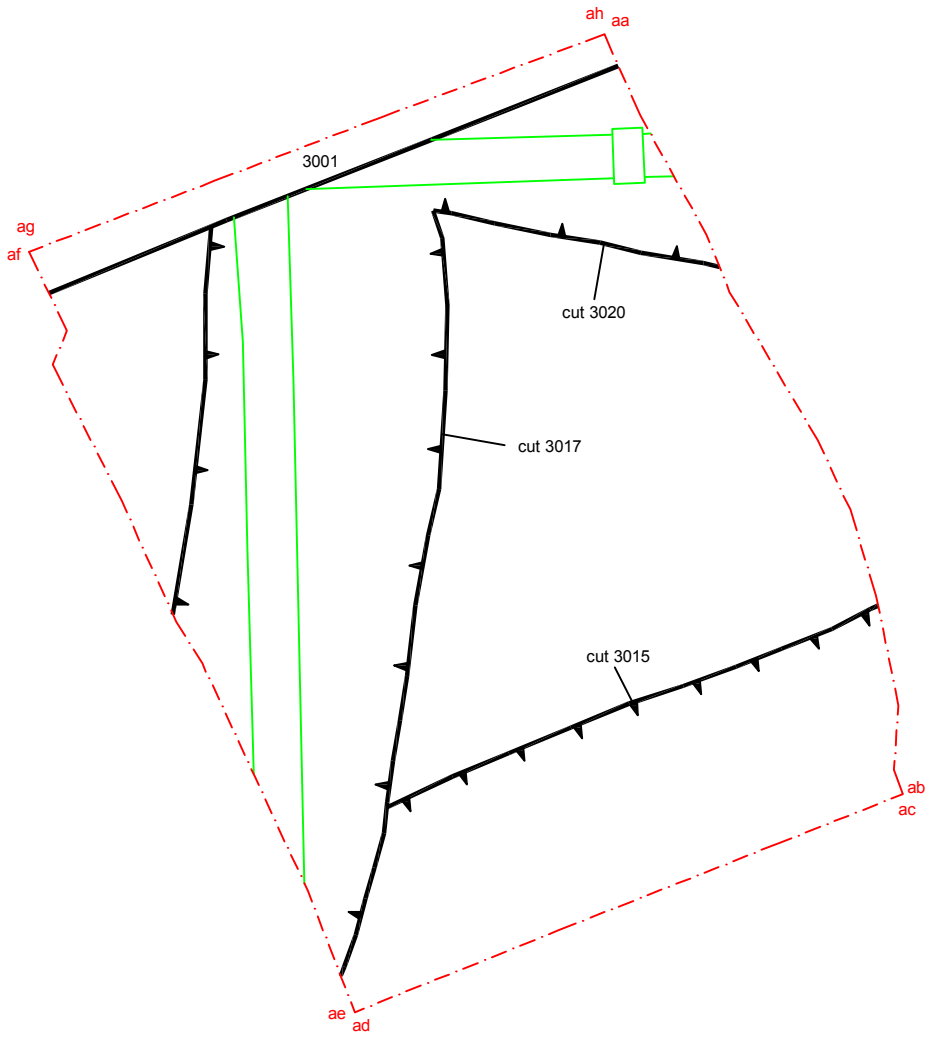
MAP 01-08-06

Figure 14. Trench 3. Plan of Pits 3027, 3029, 3031 and 3035



MAP 01-08-06

Figure 15. Trench 3. Plan of Strcuture 3013/3025 and Deposit 3024



MAP 01-08-06

Figure 16. Trench 3. Plan of Modern Drains and Foundations

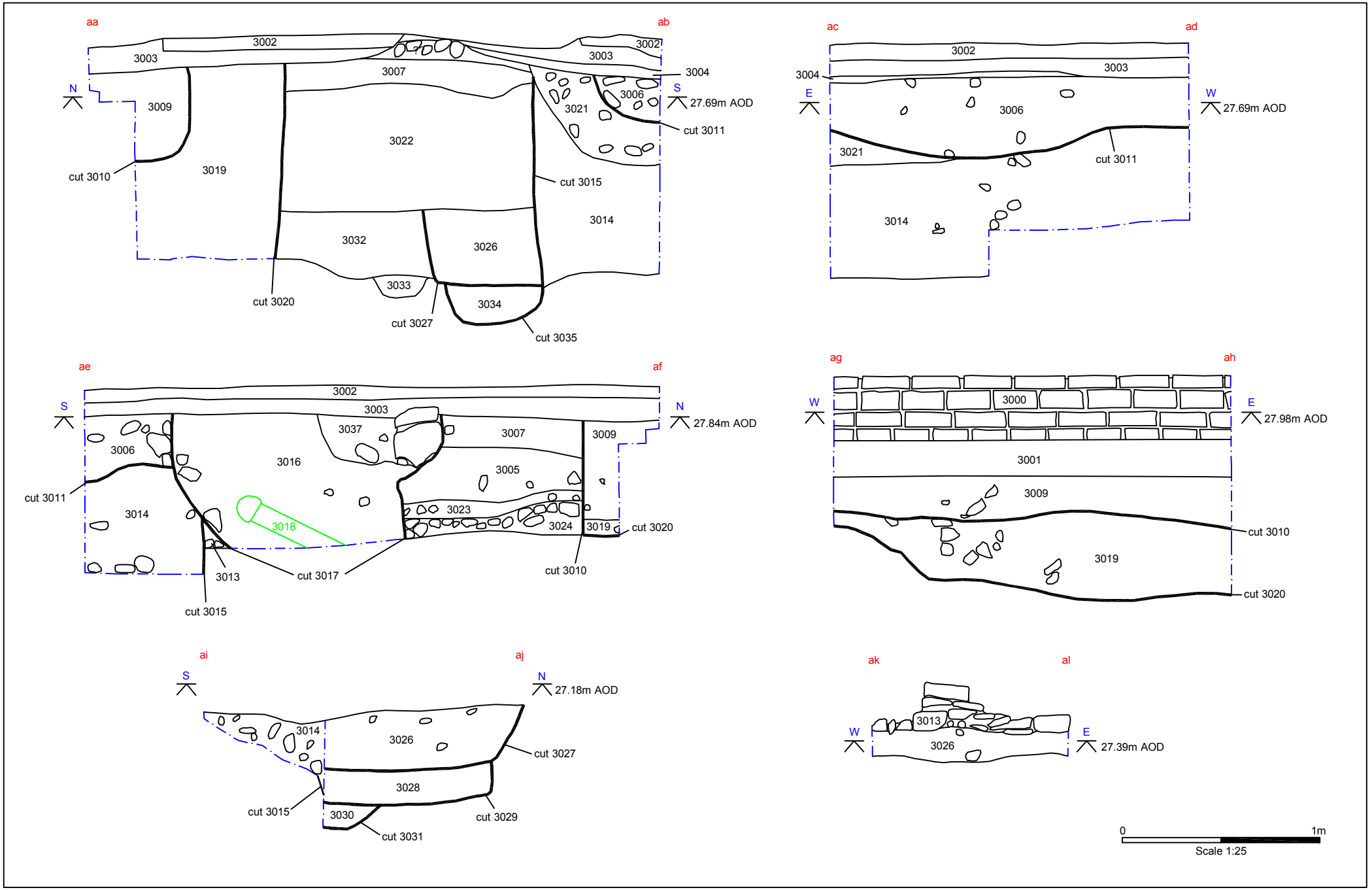


Figure 17. Trench 3. Sections

Plate 1. Trench 1. Structure 1010/1011. Facing North

Plate 2. Trench 1. Structure 1010/1011. Facing West

Plate 3. Trench 2. General View. Facing West

Plate 4. Trench 2. Pit 2019. Facing North

Plate 5. Trench 3. Structure 3013/3025 and Deposit 3024. Facing West

Plate 6. Trench 3. Structure 3013/3025 and Pits 3031 and 3025. Facing South

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

44 to 46 Wheelgate, Malton 01-08-06

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description	
1000	Deposit	10YR 8/1; concrete
1001	Deposit	7.5YR 7/6; modern hardcore
1002	Structure	Brick wall
1003	Deposit	10YR 5/3; sandy clay, infill deposit
1004	Deposit	10YR 5/4; sandy silt, infill deposit
1005	Deposit	10YR 5/3; sandy silt, rubble infill deposit
1006	Deposit	10YR 5/3; sandy clay, infill deposit
1007	Deposit	10YR 5/2; sandy silt, rubble infill deposit
1008	Deposit	10YR 4/2; silt, infill deposit
1009	Deposit	Rubble infill deposit
1010	Structure	Stone wall
1011	Structure	Stone wall
1012	Deposit	10YR 5/6; sandy silt, natural deposit

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description	
2001	Deposit	10YR 8/1; concrete
2002	Structure	Brick wall
2003	Structure	Brick wall
2004	Structure	Cobble surface
2005	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silty fine sand, bedding layer for 2004
2006	Deposit	10YR 6/4; sand; fill of Cut 2007
2007	Cut	Drainage trench, filled by 2006
2008	Structure	Brick wall
2009	Deposit	10YR 4/1; clinker; fill of Cut 2010
2010	Cut	Construction cut filled by 2009 and 2011
2011	Deposit	10YR 3/1; sandy cinder; fill of Cut 2010
2012	Deposit	10YR 5/3; sand; fill of Cut 2013
2013	Cut	Posthole, filled by 2012
2014	Deposit	10YR 4/2; sandy silt; fill of Cut 2015
2015	Cut	Posthole, filled by 2014
2016	Deposit	10YR 4/2; sandy silt; fill of Cut 2017
2017	Cut	Posthole, filled by 2016
2018	Deposit	10YR 4/2; silty coarse sand; fill of Cut 2019
2019	Cut	Cess pit filled by 2018
2020	Deposit	10YR 3/2; clayey silt; fill of Cut 2021
2021	Cut	Foundation cut, filled by 2002 and 2020
2022	Deposit	7.5YR 4/2; clayey silt; fill of Cut 2023
2023	Cut	Posthole, filled by 2022
2024	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clayey silt; fill of Cut 2025
2025	Cut	Posthole, filled by 2024
2026	Deposit	10YR 3/2; clayey silt; fill of Cut 2027
2027	Cut	Foundation cut, filled by 2003 and 2026

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Description	
3000	Structure	Brick wall
3001	Deposit	10YR 8/1, concrete plinth
3002	Deposit	10YR 8/1, concrete slab
3003	Deposit	7.5YR 7/6; modern hardcore
3004	Deposit	10YR 2/1, Modern tarmac
3005	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silty clay
3006	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silty clay; fill of Cut 3011
3007	Deposit	7.5YR 6/8; sandy silt
3008	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silty clay
3009	Deposit	10YR 3/3; silty clay; fill of Cut 3010
3010	Cut	Foundation cut, filled by 3000, 3001 and 3009
3011	Cut	Modern service trench, filled by 3006
3012	Deposit	10YR 7/6; silty clay
3013	Structure	Stone wall
3014	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silty sand; fill of Cut 3015
3015	Cut	Pit, filled by 3014 and 3021
3016	Deposit	10YR 3/2; gritty clay; fill of Cut 3017
3017	Cut	Modern service trench, filled by 3016 and 3033
3018	Structure	Modern drain pipe within Cut 3017
3019	Deposit	10YR 4/2; gritty clay; fill of Cut 3020
3020	Cut	Pit, filled by 3022
3021	Deposit	10YR 5/2; gritty clay; fill of Cut 3015
3022	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silty clay
3023	Deposit	10YR 7/6; silty clay
3024	Structure	Stone surface
3025	Structure	Stone wall
3026	Deposit	10YR 5/3; silty clay; fill of Cut 3027
3027	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 3026
3028	Deposit	10YR 5/1; gritty sandy clay; fill of Cut 3029
3029	Cut	Pit, filled by 3028
3030	Deposit	10YR 5/4; silty sand; fill of Cut 3031
3031	Cut	Pit, filled by 3030
3032	Deposit	10YR 4/3; silty gritty sand
3033	Deposit	10YR 6/2; silty sand
3034	Deposit	10YR 5/4; silty sand; fill of Cut 3035
3035	Cut	Pit, filled by 3034
3036	Deposit	10YR 5/6; sandy silt, natural
3037	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silty soil

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

44 to 46 Wheelgate, Malton 01.08.06

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
1007	Pottery	2	2 rim sherds	137	C12-14th
	Animal Bone	3	Fragments	389	
2006	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	42	C20th
	CBM	2	Fragments	184	
2011	Pottery	2	2 body sherds	83	C20th
	Glass	1	Fragment	57	
2012	CBM	3	Fragments	126	
	Animal Bone	1	Fragment	126	
	Clay pipe	1	Stem fragment	2	
2014	CBM	1	Fragment	38	
2018	Pottery	20	20 body sherds	103	C12-13th
3008	Pottery	10	7 body sherds 3 rim sherds	165	C16-17th
	Animal bone	11	Fragments	114	
	CBM	3	Fragments	63	
	Fe	1	Object	10	
3012	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	13	C12-14th
3016	Pottery	7	7 body sherds	68	mid-C18th
	Animal Bone	2	Fragments	32	
	CBM	2	Fragments	544	
3019	Pottery	7	5 body sherds 2 base sherds	190	C18/19th
	CBM	2	Fragments	1450	
	Clay pipe	4	Stem fragments	12	

3026	Pottery	3	2 body sherds 1 rim sherd	45	C15th
	Animal Bone	4	Fragments	105	
3030	CBM	1	Fragment	153	

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive Listing

44/46 Wheelgate, Malton (Site Code MAP 01-08-06)

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of Trench 3
2	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of Trench 1
3	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3007
4	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3009
5	1:20	Plan	Cut 3010
6	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of Trench 2
7	1:20	Plan	Cut 2007
8	1:20	Plan	Structure 2008
9	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1003
10	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1004
11	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1005
12	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3012
13	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1006
14	1:10	Profile	Profile of Posthole 2017
15	1:10	Section	South facing section of Posthole 2015
16	1:10	Section	West facing section of Posthole 2013
17	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3014
18	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1007
19	1:20	Plan	Cut 3015
20	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1008
21	1:20	Plan	Structure 1009
22	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3016
23	1:20	Plan	Cut 3017
24	1:20	Plan	Structures 1010 and 1011
25	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3019
26	1:10	Section	South facing section of Posthole 2023
27	1:10	Section	North east facing section of Posthole 2025
28	1:20	Plan	Cut 2019
29	1:10	Elevation	East facing elevation of Structure 1011
30	1:20	Plan	Deposits 2018, 2020 and 2022
31	1:20	Plan	Cut 3020
32	1:10	Elevation	North facing elevation of Structure 1010
33	1:10	Elevation	West facing elevation of Structures 1002 and 1009
34	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench 2
35	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench 1
36	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3005
37	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench 2
38	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3023
39	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench 2
40	1:20	Plan	Structures 3013, 3024 and 3025
41	1:10	Elevation	South facing elevation of Structure 3013
42	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench 1
43	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3026
44	1:20	Plan	Cut 3027
45	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3028
46	1:20	Plan	Cut 3029
47	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3030
48	1:20	Plan	Cut 3031

49	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3032
50	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3033 and 3034
51	1:20	Plan	Cut 3035
52	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench 3
53	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench 3
54	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench 3
55	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench 3
56	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench 3

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Archive Listing

44 to 46 Wheelgate, Malton 01-08-06

Film 931: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	East
3	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	East
4	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
5	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
6	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
7	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
8	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1003	1 x 1m	North
9	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1003	1 x 1m	North
10	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	North
11	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	North
12	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	East
13	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	East
14	Cuts 2013, 2015 and 2017	1 x 2m	East
15	Cuts 2013, 2015 and 2017	1 x 2m	East
16	Deposit 1006	1 x 1m	East
17	Deposit 1006	1 x 1m	East
18	Structure 3013	1 x 2m	West
19	Structure 3013	1 x 2m	West
20	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	East
21	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	East
22	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	North
23	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	North
24	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	West
25	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	West
26	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
27	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
28	Cut 2019	1 x 1m	North
29	Cut 2019	1 x 1m	North
30	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1x 0.5m	North-west
31	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1x 0.5m	North-west
32	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
33	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
34	Overall post-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	West
35	Overall post-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	West
36	Cut 3020	1x 0.5m	East
37	Cut 3020	1x 0.5m	East

Film 934: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut for modern drain 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
3	Cut for modern drain 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
4	Deposit 3005	1 x 1m	West
5	Deposit 3005	1 x 1m	West

6	Structure 3024 and 3025	1x 0.5m	West
7	Structure 3024 and 3025	1x 0.5m	West
8	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
9	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
10	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
11	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
12	Deposit 3028	1x 0.5m	North
13	Deposit 3028	1x 0.5m	North
14	Pit 3029	1x 0.5m	West
15	Pit 3029	1x 0.5m	West
16	Pit 3031	1x 0.5m	West
17	Pit 3031	1x 0.5m	West
18	Deposits 3033 and 3034	1x 0.5m	East
19	Deposits 3033 and 3034	1x 0.5m	East
20	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
21	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
22	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	South
23	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	South
24	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	East
25	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	East

Film 933: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	East
3	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	East
4	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
5	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
6	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
7	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
8	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1003	1 x 1m	North
9	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1003	1 x 1m	North
10	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	North
11	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	North
12	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	East
13	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	East
14	Cuts 2013, 2015 and 2017	1 x 2m	East
15	Cuts 2013, 2015 and 2017	1 x 2m	East
16	Deposit 1006	1 x 1m	East
17	Deposit 1006	1 x 1m	East
18	Structure 3013	1 x 2m	West
19	Structure 3013	1 x 2m	West
20	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	East
21	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	East
22	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	North
23	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	North
24	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	West
25	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	West
26	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
27	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
28	Cut 2019	1 x 1m	North
29	Cut 2019	1 x 1m	North
30	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1 x 0.5m	North-west
31	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1 x 0.5m	North-west
32	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North

33	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
34	Overall post-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	West
35	Overall post-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	West
36	Cut 3020	1 x 0.5m	East
37	Cut 3020	1 x 0.5m	East

Film 932: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	East
3	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	East
4	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
5	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
6	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
7	Overall pre-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
8	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1003	1 x 1m	North
9	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1003	1 x 1m	North
10	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	North
11	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	North
12	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	East
13	Deposit 1005	1 x 1m	East
14	Cuts 2013, 2015 and 2017	1 x 2m	East
15	Cuts 2013, 2015 and 2017	1 x 2m	East
16	Deposit 1006	1 x 1m	East
17	Deposit 1006	1 x 1m	East
18	Structure 3013	1 x 2m	West
19	Structure 3013	1 x 2m	West
20	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	East
21	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	East
22	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	North
23	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	North
24	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	West
25	Post-ex view after the removal of Deposit 1007	1 x 2m	West
26	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
27	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
28	Cut 2019	1 x 1m	North
29	Cut 2019	1 x 1m	North
30	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1 x 0.5m	North-west
31	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1 x 0.5m	North-west
32	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
33	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	North
34	Overall post-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	West
35	Overall post-ex view of Trench 2	1 x 2m	West
36	Cut 3020	1 x 0.5m	East
37	Cut 3020	1 x 0.5m	East

Film 935: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Cut for modern drain 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
3	Cut for modern drain 3017	1 x 1m	South-west
4	Deposit 3005	1 x 1m	West
5	Deposit 3005	1 x 1m	West
6	Structure 3024 and 3025	1 x 0.5m	West

7	Structure 3024 and 3025	1 x 0.5m	West
8	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
9	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
10	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
11	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
12	Deposit 3028	1 x 0.5m	North
13	Deposit 3028	1 x 0.5m	North
14	Pit 3029	1 x 0.5m	West
15	Pit 3029	1 x 0.5m	West
16	Pit 3031	1 x 0.5m	West
17	Pit 3031	1 x 0.5m	West
18	Deposits 3033 and 3034	1 x 0.5m	East
19	Deposits 3033 and 3034	1 x 0.5m	East
20	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
21	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
22	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	South
23	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	South
24	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	East
25	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	East

Digital Camera

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1x 0.5m	North
2	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	East
3	Overall post-ex view of Trench 1	1 x 2m	East
4	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1 x 2m	North-west
5	Cuts 2021 and 2023	1 x 2m	North-west
6	Cut for modern drain 3017	1 x 1m	West
7	Deposit 3005	1 x 1m	West
8	Structure 3024 and 3025	1 x 0.5m	West
9	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
10	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
11	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	North
12	Pit 3031	1 x 0.5m	West
13	Pit 3031	1 x 0.5m	West
14	Deposit 3034	1 x 0.5m	North
15	Pit 3035	1 x 0.5m	North
16	Overall view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	West
17	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	South
18	Overall post-ex view of Trench 3	1 x 2m	East

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Archive Listing

44 to 46 Wheelgate, Malton 01-08-06

Evaluation Trench 1

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
1	1006	Layer	GBA	1
2	1008	Layer	GBA	1

Evaluation Trench 2

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
3	2018	Pit fill	GBA	1

Evaluation Trench 3

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
4	3026	Linear Feature fill	GBA	2
5	3028	Pit fill	GBA	2
6	3030	Pit fill	GBA	2
7	3032	Layer	GBA	2
8	3034	Pit fill	GBA	1

APPENDIX 6

44-46 Wheelgate, Malton, North Yorkshire

Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern Pottery Assessment

M.R. Stephens

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of 51 sherds, of which 42 were medieval, 6 post-medieval and 3 'modern' (i.e. 19th century or later). The sherds were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery where appropriate.

Medieval

Nine fabrics were represented: Splashed, Gritty, Beverley type-1, Staxton, York Glazed, Brandsby-type, Beverley type-2, Hambleton and Humber wares.

The earliest sherds are in 12/13th Gritty ware, of which there are 2 sherds (from contexts 2018 and 3008), probably from cooking pots or jars. The single Splashed ware (3019) and Beverley type-1 (2018) sherds are contemporary with the Gritty ware, both sherds being from glazed jugs, the Splashed ware example being a rim sherd with a simple pulled spout.

The 19 sherds of Staxton Ware (1007, 2018, 3008, 3012 and 3026) form the majority of the medieval assemblage, as might be anticipated given the relative proximity of the production centres. Staxton ware was current throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, tailing off towards the end of the 14th century. Attempts to more closely date Staxton ware by form have proved unsuccessful. Forms represented are predominantly cooking pots (large joining sherds from 1007), although there is an example of a bowl from context 3008. The sherd size varies, but the material is generally moderately sized, and relatively unabraded.

The 13 York Glazed sherds (2018, 3008, 3016, 3019 and 3026) overlap in date with the first two centuries of the Staxton ware date range; the only form represented is the glazed jug (although paradoxically a rim sherd from 3026 is unglazed). Most of the sherds are small to moderate in size, suggesting a degree of residuality.

Other glazed jugs are represented in Brandsby-type (1 - 3016) and Beverley-type 2 (3 – 3009 and 3016) wares. These sherds are 13/14th century in date.

Late medieval (15th/early 16th century) material is represented by single sherds of Humber Ware (3019, a thumbed jug base sherd) and Hambleton ware (3026).

Post-medieval

Material dating from the 16th to the mid-18th centuries is present in only small amounts. There is a single Cistercian ware sherd (a mug base from 3019). Other 17th century material is represented by Red Coarseware (3 – 3008, 3016 and 3019) and

Midlands Yellow ware (1- 3016). From the early/middle part of the 18th century date comes the single Marbled Slipware sherd (a bowl or dish rim from 3016).

Modern

The modern material comprises 2 salt-glazed preserve-jar sherds (2006 and 2011) and a sherd from a small iron-glazed bottle or jar (2011).

Taphonomy

There are pointers to the processes by which the medieval assemblage was deposited. The sherd size is predominantly moderate or small, with a general lack of cross-fitting and cross-matching; this suggests reworking and redeposition of material, rather than fresh disposal of rubbish, and is well illustrated in Pit fill 2018. Conversely, the large joining, relatively unabraded sherds of Staxton ware from infill layer 1007 show that this debris was rapidly disposed of after the breaking of the parent vessel.

Origins

The medieval material shows no extra-regional contact, and no imports.

Conclusions

This is a relatively small assemblage, of essentially local or regional origins. With the relatively high proportion of glazed jugs represented the medieval material shows a bias towards display and the serving of food and drink, rather than simply food preparation and storage. As such there is a hint that the medieval assemblage came from a relatively high-status household (or households), a reminder of the importance of trade to medieval Wheelgate.

Recommendations

The pottery should be retained as it represents a scientifically-recovered assemblage to add to the growing number of ceramic groups from Malton. Malton is a medieval market town whose study has been somewhat neglected in the past.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

44/46 WHEELGATE
MALTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

NGR SE 7877 7182

Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of FRANCIS JOHNSON & PARTNERS

19 JULY 2006

44/46 WHEELGATE
MALTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1. Summary

1.1 Residential development is proposed on land at 44/46 Wheelgate, Malton, North Yorkshire, under an outline planning application (06/00592/FUL). The development will involve the demolition and rebuilding of a fire damaged property to provide a single retail unit of 2.5 storey height to the street frontage and 1.5 to the rear.

1.2 The proposed site lies within an area of high archaeological potential within the historic core of the medieval borough of Malton, and close to the Roman fort and civilian settlement situated at the south-eastern fringe of the town.

1.3 Accordingly, the Heritage Unit has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this archaeological evaluation by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of Francis Johnson & Partners.

2. Purpose

2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale Local Plan (March 2002) and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SE 7877 7182)

3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan supplied by Francis Johnson & Partners at 1:100 scale. The total area of the proposed development is approximately 18m^2.

3.2 The proposed development site is located in the centre of the medieval town of Malton, approximately 200m to the north-west of the Roman fort and civilian settlement *(vicus)* of Derventio, and 250m north-west of the site of Malton castle. The site lies on the east side of Wheelgate, and is currently occupied by a fire-damaged building.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

4.1 Malton lies on undulating ground, which falls rapidly towards the river Derwent, which bounds the settlement to the south. In modern times the town has extended to the west and north, with the town of Norton forming a suburb on the east bank of the Derwent. The main road to Whitby enters Malton at Old Maltongate and Wheelgate forms the main road to Helmsley.

4.2 Orchard Field has long been recognised as the site of a Roman fort guarding the Derwent crossing, with a civilian settlement stretching southwards from the fort to the river (Corder, 1930 and Mitchelson, 1964). The remains of the fort are known to extend westwards in to the

grounds of The Lodge, and further Roman activity has recently been uncovered in this area (MAP 1997).

4.3 The name Malton derives from the Old English for middle farm (Old English *middle* or Old Norse *medal*, Old English *tun*, Ekwall, 1935). Malton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although this is taken to refer to the village of Old Malton. Old Malton itself is though to have been the main settlement focus during the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods.

4.4 Malton Castle was built to control the crossing over the river Derwent and is believed to have been constructed in the early 12th century (Robinson, 1978, 13). References to the destruction of Malton during a siege of the castle by Stephen's supporters in 1138 indicate that an extra-mural settlement serving the castle had been established in the Castlegate area by that time (ibid.).

4.5 The Borough of New Malton was founded in the mid-12th century, perhaps under royal patronage (ibid.). New Malton consists of the ecclesiastical parishes of St. Michael and St. Leonard. The town was once walled, the course of the walls following the parish boundary. The borough did not include the Castlegate area, which is thought to have been under the control of the castellan, Eustace fitz John. The circuit of the walls probably determined the shape of the market place, which lies between Yorkersgate and Wheelgate.

4.6 There are 12th and 13th century references to weavers, goldsmiths, masons and mercers, and 14th century references to wool-merchants, showing that the borough achieved a degree of economic success. The market was first mentioned in 1283, and the fair in 1295 (ibid.). The Market Place can be seen as the economic centre of the borough, along with streets such as Wheelgate, placing the site in a key location for trade.

4.7 The canons of Old Malton priory founded a hospital on Wheelgate, dedicated to St. Peter. Its vaulted 15th century undercroft still survives as the cellar of the Cross Keys Inn.

4.8 During the Civil War (1640-1660) the town suffered depredation and poverty. In 1644 Newcastle's forces were defeated in Malton by Sir William Constable.

4.9 By the 18th century Malton had become a prosperous market town and had been acquired by the Honourable Thomas Wentworth.

4.10 Trade Directories for the North Riding of Yorkshire provide descriptions of commercial activity in Malton from 1823 to 1937. In 1823 Wheelgate was a thriving commercial centre with businesses including butchers, basket makers, book-sellers, clock and watchmakers, curriers, hatters and a gun-smith (Baines 1823). In the 20th century, Kelly's Directory of Yorkshire records the occupants of 42 Wheelgate as butchers in 1913, 1923 and 1933, and as greengrocers in 1937.

4.11 Since 1990 a number of Archaeological Watching Briefs and Evaluations have been conducted in Malton town centre, which include the following sites;

4.12 At the Friends' Meeting House, Greengate, an Archaeological Watching Brief in 1993 recorded medieval deposits and a section of the town wall (MAP 1994).

4.13 Roman and medieval sherds were recovered during a Watching Brief to the rear of 47 Greengate (MAP 1994).

4.14 An Archaeological Watching Brief at Saville Street in 1994 revealed medieval deposits at a depth of 0.60m below present ground level.

4.15 Excavations at Carpenters Yard, on the extension to Safeway's

supermarket to the south of Castlegate, revealed a sequence of deposits dating from the medieval period to the 19th century (MAP 2000).

4.16 An Archaeological Watching Brief conducted in 2000 revealed extensive medieval and post-medieval deposits at Tuddle Lane, Market Place, Malton (MAP 2001).

4.17 Archaeological excavations carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd to the rear of 11-13 Wheelgate in 2002 and 2003 revealed an extensive sequence of deposits dating to the medieval period. Several phases of structures and deposits were noted, dating from the 12th century onwards (MAP 2003a).

4.18 An Archaeological Evaluation, consisting of three small trenches, was undertaken to the rear of 42 Wheelgate during March 2003, which demonstrated the survival of pits and postholes dating to the 12th or 13th century. A wall exposed in Trench 1 and traced in plan at the southern side showed that a stone building, possibly of the same date, was incorporated into the 19th century brick building that stands on the site (MAP 2003b). Subsequent open-area excavation recorded six phases of medieval activity (MAP 2003c).

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:

.1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related

to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

.2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

.3 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.

6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

6.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.

6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.

6.5 It is the archaeological contractor’s responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:

.1 a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.

.2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.

.3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.

6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible.

7. Brief

7.1 The proposed development area is 18m^2 size. It is suggested that three areas of trial trenching should be excavated within the application site, placed to evaluate as broad a geographical spread as possible, and to coincide with areas that will be disturbed by the development proposals. The trial trenches will determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. It is proposed that the trial trenches should be a minimum of 2m x 2m in size. The precise location of the trenches will be agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body prior to excavation. It is suggested that two trenches 3m x 2m in size be excavated, one at the north-eastern limit of the development (at the location of the service and toilet area) and one as close as possible to the location of the staircase adjoining 48 Wheelgate (Fig. 2). The other trench is a proposed 2m x 2m in size to be located wherever feasible within the retail area. The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).

7.2 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench; they should not be used to provide a representative sample of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.

7.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

7.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a JCB fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets will not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits will be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

7.5 Human remains will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).

7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.

7.7 Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.

7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).

7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features

should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.

7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).

7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (*c*. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slags hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.

7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.

7.13 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.

7.14 Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental

Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.

7.15 Samples should be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Bulk samples should be collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.

7.16 In accordance with the English Heritage Guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 30 and 40 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should be of the order of 10 litres. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants.

7.17 The specialists that MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. use are as follows:

CONSERVATION

Ian Panter	YAT	01904 612529

Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Vivien Swan		01904 468335

	Jeremy Evans		0121 778 4024
	Paula Ware	MAP	01653 697752
Pre-conquest Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	Sandra Garside – Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		PRS	01388 772167
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle	YAT	01904 663000
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Jerry McDonnell	Bradford University	01274 383 5131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		PRS	01388 772167
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509

7.18 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, an appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the work should be completed. Post excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

7.19 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Yorkshire Region may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project.

8. Archive

8.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.*

8.2 The archaeological contractor should liase with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, Malton Museum is suggested.

9. Report

9.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List.

9.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

9.3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section HER, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

9.4 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an

additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive and North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

9.5 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

9.6 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.

9.7 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

10. References

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11. Additional Information

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