



Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

on behalf of

Lidl UK GmbH

Report 1956
May 2008

Archaeological Services
Durham University
South Road
Durham DH1 3LE
Tel: 0191 334 1121
Fax: 0191 334 1126

archaeological.services@durham.ac.uk
www.durham.ac.uk/archaeologicalservices

Land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

Report 1956

May 2008

Archaeological Services Durham University

on behalf of

Lidl UK GmbH

*Unit 1 Beaumont Square, Durham Way South, Aycliffe Industrial Estate,
Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, DL5 6SN*

Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Project background	2
3. Landuse, topography and geology	3
4. Historical and archaeological development	3
5. Site reconnaissance	8
6. The potential archaeological resource	9
7. Impact assessment	9
8. Recommendations	9
9. Sources	9
Appendix 1: Sites and Monuments Record	11

1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development at land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, and a field visit.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Lidl UK GmbH, and conducted by Archaeological Services in accordance with IFA guidelines and Archaeological Services standard practice.

Results

- 1.3 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the vicinity of the site. The structures on site are 20th-century in date. There are three scheduled ancient monuments within 500m of the site; Malton Castle, Malton Roman fort and its associated civil settlement or *vicus*. The river Derwent passes within 100m of the site and this stretch of it is a site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation.
- 1.4 There are no indications that the proposed development area (PDA) was occupied during the prehistoric period.
- 1.5 The PDA is likely to have been utilised during the Romano-British period by the occupants of the Roman fort and *vicus*. The nature of this activity is not yet known.
- 1.6 There is little evidence to confirm whether or not the PDA was occupied during the medieval and post-medieval periods, but it is most likely to have been used for agricultural purposes. Later 19th- and 20th-century development and activity may have impacted upon any potential archaeological resource.
- 1.7 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the archaeological resource through the construction of foundations and associated services.

Recommendations

- 1.8 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 1.9 Due to the concentration of settlement around the PDA it is recommended that a series of trial trenches be excavated within the site to assess its archaeological potential.
- 1.10 These trenches should be located to avoid services.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire (NGR: NZ 47905 47134). It is 0.54ha in size, and is bounded by Welham Road to the east, a railway line to the north, a pumping station to the west and a residential area to the south.

Development proposal

- 2.2 The proposal is for the demolition of the buildings presently occupying the site and to build a supermarket in the southern part of the site, a new garage building in the northern corner and car parking facilities over the remaining area.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological features within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in advance of the proposed development.

Specification summary

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with IFA guidelines and Archaeological Services standard practice.

Dates

- 2.5 The field visit took place on 21st May 2008. This report was prepared between 12th May and 27th May 2008.

Personnel

- 2.6 Research was conducted by Edward Davies. This report was prepared by Edward Davies, with illustrations by Janine Wilson. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to the Yorkshire Museum in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-42893**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.8 Archaeological Services is grateful for the assistance of the staff at Malton Library in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of the desk-based survey, the site was urban in character with a car wash, two vehicle workshops, a small engineering workshop and a warehouse.

Site situation

- 3.2 The PDA is located to the west of Welham Road and to the south of the York to Scarborough railway line, and gently slopes from the north-east to the south-west. Its mean elevation is approximately 18.4m A.O.D. The site is partially built, upon with a garage, a car sales forecourt and repair yard, a storage building and car parking facilities.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The solid geology of the area is made up of beds of Corallian Upper Jurassic age, overlain by lacustrine clay. The drift geology consists of sand and gravel deposits.

4. Historical and archaeological development

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 4.1 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area. However, there is evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory.
- 4.2 Evidence for activity during the Neolithic is limited to one find, a flint axe (sites and monuments record reference 2937) found somewhere in Norton.
- 4.3 There is evidence for Bronze Age activity in the form of a hammerstone (2936), a bronze spearhead (2938) and axehead (2939), and a round barrow (3002).
- 4.4 A late Iron Age settlement (2947) has been identified on the north side of the River Derwent near the Roman fort. It is possible that a resource relating to this exploitation may therefore survive within the proposed development area.
- 4.5 There are five sites of uncertain prehistoric date within 0.5 km of the PDA, these include a chance find of bone and flint objects (2908), a round cairn and cemetery (2909), another cairn (2910), and two inhumations (2917, 2918).

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 4.6 No evidence of Roman or Romano British activity has yet been found within the boundary of the PDA; however there is extensive evidence of occupation and activity at this time for Norton and in Malton, a town with Roman origins (2524). There is a strong possibility therefore that evidence relating to this exists within the PDA.
- 4.7 A Roman fort identified as Derventio (2642) is located 250m from the PDA. Established in the 1st century as a marching camp, it then became more

permanent over time, with several phases of construction. Situated at the junction of six Roman roads, the fort is likely to have attracted many people to settle in its *vicus* (2656), wishing to make a living through trade. Eventually this civilian settlement expanded over the river onto the Norton side. The full extent of the town is not known, however it has been suggested that the western limit of it was the mill beck (Mitchelson 1964), placing the PDA on the outskirts of the town. Excavations around Norton have identified structures and features, some with evidence of industrial activity, and several burials, both cremations and inhumations. These excavations have previously been focused within the supposed limits of the *vicus*.

- 4.8 There are many features listed in the SMR that are associated with the three identified areas of Roman occupation. They are too many to discuss individually, so a brief description of their nature is included here; a full list can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.9 The fort can be identified by the earthworks still visible today in Orchard Field. This is the eastern end of the fort; the remainder was built over during the medieval period. Excavations have shown evidence for buildings, gatehouses, street layouts, several late Roman infant burials (Mitchelson 1950's) and numerous finds of various materials including brooches, figurines, pottery and one item of leather.
- 4.10 During excavations of the *vicus* on the south eastern side of the fort in 1949-1952 and 1968-1970, many buildings, ditches, floors, and walls were identified. Some have been interpreted as parts of a bath house, a temple, a *mansio* or inn, a shop and a workshop. Several burials, both cremations and inhumations, were found throughout the site, although there is no exact date for them. During the late 2nd or early 3rd centuries, the *vicus* in Malton was enclosed with defensive ditches and a rampart extending from the eastern corner to the river. It has been suggested that a similar defensive work existed at the southern corner, similar to that seen at Segedunum, also a Roman riverside fort (Bidwell 1997, 75-78).
- 4.11 The excavated areas of the extension of the *vicus* on the Norton side of the river have shown that the settlement included several structures of supposed residential and industrial use, including a pottery (Hayes 1950), many burials of both cremations and inhumations, and several inscribed stones. One stone refers to a goldsmith's, and has been interpreted as evidence that such a smithy existed in the *Derventio vicus*; this would make it the only known Roman goldsmith's in Britain, but no physical evidence of gold working has been discovered.
- 4.12 There have been two fords identified between Malton and Norton (2986, 2989), and although a definite Roman date is not certain, it can be assumed that these crossing points would have been used during the Roman occupation and possibly improved to cope with the traffic of the three roads (2990, 2991, 2992) that meet here.

- 4.13 Mention should be made of a particular type of pottery made at Norton during the Roman period. Norton ware was made from the late 2nd century until the early 4th. It was a coarse grey ware, although a full understanding of the manufacture of the pottery is yet to be achieved. During the decline of Roman Britain, evidence has been found that another local pottery, Crambeck ware, may have been partly produced at Norton to cope with demand.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 4.14 There is limited evidence of activity for this period in the immediate vicinity of the PDA. Excavations within and around the fort have revealed that occupation continued into the early 5th century, with defensive ditches dug to isolate a gate of the fort (Bidwell 1997, 108). The decline in importance of the fort led to the focus of the settlement shifting to Old Malton, about 1km north east of the fort. Several reasons have been given for this switch but none has yet been proven, but what is known is that the new settlement included a church which later became a priory, and that the settlement continues to this day.
- 4.15 The Domesday Book shows that a Saxon church and a mill existed in Norton (2861, 2862). The mill is likely to have stood on the Mill Beck, and the church may have stood near the site of the present St. Nicolas's Church. The Domesday Book also states that there were two manors in Norton alone during the 11th century (Robinson 1978, 12), and so it can be assumed that a number of people continued to live in and around Norton, to work the mill and use the surrounding landscape for agricultural purposes.
- 4.16 With the arrival of the Normans, a settlement was re-established at Malton. This was based around a castle (2525), which was built partly over the Roman fort. The castle was demolished to make way for a Jacobean lodge, so little is known about its construction or phasing. We do know that it had a ditch (2526) and walls, and is likely to have originated as a timber motte and bailey castle, which was then re-built in stone. By the 12th century two churches had been built in Malton; St Michael's and St. Leonard's (2528), suggesting that during this period some wealth was brought into the town.
- 4.17 There are only a few medieval features associated with the town of Malton, including the market cross (2633), a carved stone (2537) and a wall (2530).
- 4.18 After the conquest, much trade and industry became established at both Malton and Norton. This trade would have required improved transport links, and so a wooden bridge (2985) was built over the Derwent to supplement the earlier fords.
- 4.19 Norton (2859) is thought to have been a village at this time, extending westwards down modern Church Street. It contained a church (2863) and hospital (2864), both dedicated to St. Nicholas. At this time the PDA is likely to have been used for agricultural purposes, although its proximity to the bridge, the road, the river and beck, and both settlements suggest that waste disposal might also have taken place on the site.

- 4.20 Little physical evidence of this period of Malton and Norton survives. This is due to extensive post-medieval development at both locations, and also due to previous excavations conducted by antiquarians and archaeologists; their focus on the Roman period may have led them to overlook the medieval deposits.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 4.21 Malton and Norton during the post medieval period continued to thrive, despite a decline of the east Yorkshire cloth industry during the 16th century. Their markets were known to be impressive in their range and quality of goods which included horses (Robinson, 1978). During the early part of this period, it is likely that the PDA continued to be used for agricultural purposes, although by the 18th century, construction relating to industry is likely to have begun. Structures are known to have been present by the mid 19th century.
- 4.22 The castle was levelled during the 16th or 17th century to make way for a Jacobean lodge, known locally as Old Eure Lodge.
- 4.23 There are not many structures remaining from the earlier part of the post-medieval period, although sections of early buildings have been incorporated into later houses. Two cruck-framed houses on Castlegate (2543, 2544) were demolished in the 19th century.
- 4.24 There are many sites in both towns that we do not have even a rough establishment date for, or a specific name; these include three wells (2535, 2536, 2538), five smithies (2555, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561), two tanneries (2553, 2554), a bark mill (2564) a granary (2624), a corn mill (2625), a malt kiln (2626) and a bone mill and steam mill (2569).
- 4.25 Industries that operated in Malton included the Griffin Brewery (2600), the Russel Brewery (2606), another unnamed brewery (2603), J Walker and Co. Corn Mill (2610), the Wellington Corn Mill (2611), W Metcalf and Sons' Corn Mill (2617), and the Malton Corn Mill (2622). For a complete list of the associated facilities see Appendix 1.
- 4.26 These industries would not have been able to function had it not been for the Malton Derwent Navigation Act of 1701-02, which after a decade or two of investment allowed larger craft to navigate up the Derwent to Malton. A dry dock (24849) for the repairing of these vessels was found in Malton, northwest of the PDA. Corn, oats, malt, chairs, linen, leather and turves were all exported from Malton and Norton (Rushton 2003, 247). A canal allowing access to the river from Sheepfoot Hill (2630) was one of the improvements the Act created. Smaller industries in Malton, although no less important, were the brass and iron foundries (2567).
- 4.27 There was also industrial activity in Norton at this time. This included three Smithies (2867, 2868, 2869), three tanneries (2870, 2871, 2872), a saw pit (2873), and a bone mill (2875). There is also evidence for the existence of a wooden bridge over the Derwent (2891) throughout this period; it may have been replaced several times. A post-medieval kiln of uncertain date was also found in Norton during excavation (24849).

- 4.28 By the 19th century Malton's industries had grown and expanded to extend along the river bank, allowing them access to the staithes and quays. This proved a problem when a railway was being established between York and Scarborough in 1845 (Rushton 2003, 342). The line had to cross onto the Norton side of the river, and the station for Malton also had to be in Norton. A second railway was built from Thirsk to Malton to Driffield in 1853; this line cut through the northern part of the Roman fort, and several features and artefacts were recorded as the cutting was excavated.
- 4.29 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1855 (Figure 3) shows that the PDA is mostly unoccupied. However there is an unidentified structure on the eastern boundary of the site. The remaining area is likely to have been agricultural land. The surrounding area is very different to how it appears today; Norton is primarily focused to the south of Commercial Street with sparse development along Church Street. Little has been built on the land east of this, which are mostly fields.
- 4.30 The 2nd edition OS map of 1890 (Figure 4) shows some development along Church Street extending westwards. To the south of the PDA, on Welham Road, Brook Terrace has been built, and further terraced housing has been built along the road opposite the east side of the PDA. In the middle of the Derwent between both towns, is an island, over which the stone bridge is built. On the bridge suspended over the island a structure known as Bridge Cottage can be seen. It is known to have operated as a toll during the 19th century, due to the boundary between North Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire, following the course of the Derwent at this time. The structure that was visible in the PDA previously is no longer present, but has been replaced by a rectangular building in the northern corner. It is in its own enclosure within a field but no information as to its purpose or use is ascertainable.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 4.31 There are no visible changes within the PDA from the 2nd edition to the 3rd edition OS map of 1910 (Figure 5).
- 4.32 The 4th edition OS map of 1927 (Figure 6) shows that much development has occurred on the site, including the solidifying of the north eastern enclosure with new buildings, and the construction of two rectangular buildings parallel to Welham Road at the eastern and southern boundaries. The surrounding area has been developed increasingly since the previous OS edition, with many more residential buildings to the east of the bridge in Norton.
- 4.33 By 1970 a large building had been erected along the north eastern boundary of the PDA, and adjacent to the eastern boundary, a pumping station has been built. Even greater numbers of residential buildings were constructed around the PDA by this time.
- 4.34 There is a known brick and tile works (2877) within 500m of the site.

Previous archaeological works

- 4.35 There are no previous archaeological works known to have occurred within the limits of the PDA, although many works have been carried out in the vicinity. None have previously been conducted in the area near the Bridge on the Norton side of the river. For a complete list of previous works see Appendix 1.

The buildings

- 4.36 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site or its vicinity. There are four main buildings within the boundary of the PDA. In the northernmost corner there is a brick building with a garage forecourt on its eastern side. This is currently being used as a car wash. There are two ranges of buildings to the south and south west of this building which are used as a car dealership, and repair yard. To the south of these, aligned east-west, is a large rectangular building of uncertain purpose.

5. Site reconnaissance

- 5.1 A field visit was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was utilised for this purpose.
- 5.2 The PDA is bounded by the railway line to the northwest, Welham Road to the east, residential buildings to the south and a pumping station to the west. The parts of the PDA that are immediately adjacent to the road and railway line are likely to have been disturbed during their construction.
- 5.3 The undeveloped areas of the site are covered with either tarmac or compressed dolomite, and are used primarily for parking.
- 5.4 There are some surface indications that live services run under the site. These include rainwater drains, foul pipes and electrical. They are all associated with the standing structures, although their course is not fully known. There may be services associated with the pump house to the west of the PDA however, no information regarding their nature or route was visible during the site visit.
- 5.5 Access to the site is off Welham Road, to the southern end of the PDA.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area, but the presence of activity in the near vicinity indicates that an, as yet unidentified, resource has the potential to exist.
- 6.2 Archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval period may survive over the site. This evidence is likely to relate to agricultural activity and waste disposal.
- 6.3 Due to the limited development of the PDA during the 19th and 20th centuries, an archaeological resource has the potential to exist across the site.

7. Impact assessment

Direct impact

- 7.1 An archaeological resource has the potential to survive across the PDA. Groundworks within this area have the potential to impact upon the archaeological resource through the construction of foundations and associated services.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 8.2 It is recommended that a series of trial trenches be excavated over the site to assess its archaeological potential.
- 8.3 These trenches should be located to avoid services.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6" sheet 124

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 25" sheet 124.6

Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition, 25" sheet 124.6

Ordnance Survey 4th Edition, 25" sheet 124.6

Other sources

Bidwell, P, 1997 *Roman Forts in Britain*, B.T. Batsford Ltd

Corder, P, 1930 *The Defences of the Roman Fort at Malton*,

Hayes, R H, 1950 *The Roman Pottery at Norton, East Yorkshire*, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society

- Heywood, L P, 1997 *The 1968-1970 Excavations in the Vicus at Malton, North Yorkshire*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society
- Hudleston, N A, 1962 *History of Malton and Norton*, G A Pindar & Sons Ltd
- Mitchelson, N, 1950's *Malton - Norton: A Roman Fortress and Town*,
- Mitchelson, N, 1964 *Roman Malton: the Civilian Settlement*, Yorkshire Archaeological Journal
- Pevsner, N, 1966 *The Buildings of England: Yorkshire, The North Riding*, Harmondsworth
- Robinson, J F, 1978 *The Archaeology of Malton and Norton*, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society
- Rushton, J, 2003 *The History of Ryedale, North Yorkshire*, Blackthorn Press
- Salmon, D (ed) *Malton in the Early 19th Century*, North Yorkshire County Records Office Publications
- Stone, J 1983 *Malton, Norton and Old Malton in Old Picture Postcards Vol 1*, European Library
- Stone, J 1990 *Malton, Norton and Old Malton in Old Picture Postcards vol 2*, Europea Library
- Stone, J 2002 *Then & Now: Malton* Tempus publishing Ltd
- Wenham, L P 1974 *Derventio (Malton): Roman Fort and Civilian Settlement*, Cameo Books

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded in the vicinity of the study area (within an approximate radius of 0.5km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
2524		Malton Town	Roman-Present
2525	*	Malton Castle	12 th century
2526		Malton Castle-ditch	medieval
2528		St. Leonard's Church, Malton	12 th century
2530		Wall in Malton	medieval
2535		Well in Malton	Post-medieval
2536		Well in Malton	Post-medieval
2537		Carved stone	medieval
2538		Well in Malton	Post-medieval
2543		Cruck House in Castlegate	Post-medieval
2544		Cruck House in Castlegate	Post-medieval
2553		Tannery	Post-medieval
2554		Tannery	Post-medieval
2555		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2558		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2559		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2560		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2561		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2564		Bark mill	Post-medieval
2567		Derwent foundry	Post-medieval
2569		Bone and Steam mills	Post-medieval
2600		Griffin brewery	Post-medieval
2601		Griffin brewery – malt kiln	Post-medieval
2602		Griffin brewery - granary	Post-medieval
2603		Brewery	Post-medieval
2604		Malt kiln	Post-medieval
2605		Granary	Post-medieval
2606		Russel's Brewery	Post-medieval
2607		Russel's Brewery - granary	Post-medieval
2608		J Walker and Co. - malt kiln	Post-medieval
2609		J Walker and Co. - granary	Post-medieval
2610		J Walker and Co. - corn mill	Post-medieval
2611		Wellington Corn Mill	Post-medieval
2612		Wellington Corn Mill - corn drying kiln	Post-medieval
2613		Wellington Corn Mill - granary	Post-medieval
2614		Wellington Corn Mill - granary	Post-medieval
2615		Derwent Corn mill	Post-medieval
2616		Derwent Corn mill - granary	Post-medieval
2617		W Metcalf and Sons - corn mill	Post-medieval
2618		W Metcalf and Sons - corn mill	Post-medieval

2619		W Metcalf and Sons - corn drying kiln	Post-medieval
2620		W Metcalf and Sons - granary	Post-medieval
2621		W Metcalf and Sons - granary	Post-medieval
2622		Malton Corn Mill	Post-medieval
2623		Malton Corn Mill - corn drying kiln	Post-medieval
2624		Granary	Post-medieval
2625		Corn Mill	Post-medieval
2626		Malt Kiln	Post-medieval
2630		Canal	Post-medieval
2631		The Cut - drain	19 th century
2633		Market Cross	medieval
2635		Orchard field - architectural fragment and Cross	early medieval
2645	*	Roman Fort - <i>Derventio</i>	Roman
2646		Orchard field - rampart	Roman
2647		Orchard field - gate	Roman
2651		Bath house	Roman
2652		Inscribed stone	Roman
2656	*	<i>Derventio vicus</i>	Roman
2657		<i>vicus</i> - shop	Roman
2658		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2659		<i>vicus</i> - house	Roman
2660		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2661		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2662		<i>vicus</i> - house	Roman
2663		<i>vicus</i> - inhumation	Roman
2664		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2665		<i>vicus</i> - ditch and linear	Roman
2666		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2667		<i>vicus</i> - building and corn drying kiln	Roman
2668		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2669		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2670		<i>vicus</i> - building and kiln	Roman
2671		<i>vicus</i> - hut	Roman
2672		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2673		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2674		<i>vicus</i> - well	Roman
2675		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2676		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2677		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2678		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2679		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2680		<i>vicus</i> - house	Roman
2681		<i>vicus</i> - temple	Roman
2682		<i>vicus</i> - temple	Roman
2683		<i>vicus</i> - temple	Roman
2684		<i>vicus</i> - workshop	Roman
2685		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman

2686		<i>vicus</i> - building	Roman
2687		<i>vicus</i> - <i>mansio</i>	Roman
2688		<i>vicus</i> - rampart	Roman
2689		<i>vicus</i> - floor	Roman
2690		<i>vicus</i> - wall	Roman
2691		<i>vicus</i> - mixed cemetery	Roman
2692		Mixed cemetery	Roman
2693		Inhumation	Roman
2708		Norton - settlement	Roman-present
2709		Inscribed stone	Roman
2711		Carved stone and wall	Roman
2713		Site	modern
2765		Mixed cemetery	Roman
2777		Cremation	Roman
2778		Crouched inhumation	Roman
2779		Building	Roman
2780		Inhumation	Roman
2781		Inhumation	Roman
2782		Inhumation	Roman
2783		Extended inhumation	Roman
2784		Inhumation	Roman
2786		Kiln	Roman
2787		Pavement	Roman
2788		Building	Roman
2789		Iron furnace and smeltery	Roman
2790		Building and house	Roman
2791		Floor	Roman
2792		Shaft	Roman
2793		Kiln	Roman
2794		Building	Roman
2796		Moat	Roman-medieval
2822		Roman road	Roman
2838		Crouched inhumation	Roman
2841		Inhumation	u/k
2844		Wall	Roman
2846		Cremation	Roman
2847		Pavement	Roman
2848		Building	Roman
2851		Inhumation	Roman
2852		Cremation	Roman
2856		Site	Roman
2857		Building and feature	Roman
2858		Building	Roman
2859		Norton - village	medieval
2861		Possible site of church	medieval
2862		Mill	early-medieval
2863		Site of St. Nicholas church	medieval

2864		St. Nicholas hospital	12 th century
2867		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2868		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2869		Blacksmiths workshop	Post-medieval
2870		Tannery	Post-medieval
2871		Tannery	Post-medieval
2872		Tannery	Post-medieval
2873		Saw pit	Post-medieval
2875		Bone mill	Post-medieval
2877		Brick and tile kiln	Post-medieval
2880		Brick and tile works near Malton station	Post-medieval
2881		Brick and tile works	Post-medieval
2890		Saw pit	Post-medieval
2891		Wooden Bridge	Post-medieval
2908		Animal remains, object and pin	prehistoric
2909		Cemetery and round cairn	prehistoric
2910		Round cairn	prehistoric
2917		Extended inhumation	prehistoric
2918		Inhumation	prehistoric
2936		Hammerstone	Bronze Age
2937		Flint axe	Neolithic
2938		Bronze spear	Bronze Age
2939		Flat bronze axe head	Bronze Age
2947		Settlement	Iron Age
2948		Pottery urn	Roman
2950		Pottery vessel	Roman
2957		Inscribed stone	Roman
2958		Ivory figurine	Roman
2959		Bronze figurine	Roman
2960		Bronze figurine	Roman
2961		Leather sole	Roman
2962		Bronze brooch	Roman
2967		Roman road	Roman
2985		Malton Bridge	11 th -12 th century
2986		The Shallows - ford	Roman-modern
2989		Ford through Derwent	Roman
2990		Roman road	Roman
2991		Roman road	Roman
2992		Roman road	Roman
2996		Roman road	Roman
3002		Round Barrow	Bronze Age
3007		Contracted inumation	prehistoric
4912		Roman road	Roman
23879		Roman pit and medieval ditch	Roman-medieval
24068		Walls	Post-medieval
24686		Well	Post-medieval

24773		Pit	Roman-early medieval
24849		Kiln and pit	19 th century
24850		Dry dock	Post-medieval

Previous archaeological work

PRN	Description
10	Excavation at Castlegate
87	Excavation at Castlegate
145	Archaeological monitoring at Royal Oak public house, Norton
158	Archaeological monitoring at Orchard field
250	Archaeological monitoring at Derwent House, Norton
282	Archaeological monitoring at Norton Primary School
346	Archaeological monitoring at Railway St., Malton
348	Archaeological monitoring at 69 Commercial St., Norton
363	Desk based assessment for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
364	Archaeological monitoring for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
402	Archaeological monitoring at the Post Office, Norton
420	Geophysics on Orchard field
500	Archaeological monitoring for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
535	Geophysics at Whitewall, Norton
536	Trial trenching at Whitewall, Norton
537	Geophysics at Whitewall, Norton
583	Desk based assessment of the Old Lodge, Maltongate
584	Trial trenching at Castlegate
837	Trial trenching at Norton Youth Club
1057	Archaeological monitoring at Sheepfoot Hill
1530	Archaeological monitoring at Norton Youth Club
1656	Archaeological monitoring at Welham Road
1866	Archaeological monitoring at 28 Church St.
1966	Trial trenching at 5 Church St.
1972	Geophysics for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
1975	Geophysics for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
1976	Geophysics for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
1977	Geophysics for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
1978	Geophysics for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
1998	Trial trenching for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
2001	Trial trenching for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
2002	Trial trenching for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
2003	Trial trenching for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
2013	Archaeological monitoring for Derwent Flood Defence Scheme
2151	Archaeological monitoring at Derwent swimming pool steps, Norton
2160	Archaeological monitoring at 4a Sutton St., Norton
2191	Desk based assessment for Holmesfield CSO, Norton
2462	Desk based assessment for Wheelgate CSO, Malton
2463	Desk based assessment for Welham Road, Norton
2464	Desk based assessment for Church St. CSO, Norton
2467	Archaeological monitoring at the Fire Station, Malton

2486	Trial trenching at 67 Commercial St., Norton
2487	Trial trenching at 29-34 Langton Road
2594	Archaeological monitoring at 11-13a Wood St., Norton
2599	Trial trenching at Malton Castle
2775	Archaeological monitoring at 71 Commercial St, Norton
2826	Archaeological monitoring at Wheelgate CSO, Malton
2919	Archaeological monitoring at 17 Church St, Norton
3011	Geophysics at the Roman Fort, Malton
3150	Archaeological monitoring at 8 Langton Road, Norton
3169	Desk based assessment for Derwent Cornmill, Malton
3172	Archaeological monitoring at Sutton Stables, Norton
3518	Archaeological monitoring at Commercial St, Norton
3566	Archaeological monitoring at 46 Old Maltongate
3568	Trial trenching at 46 Old Maltongate
3569	Test pitting at Sheepfoot Hill
3577	Archaeological monitoring at 37 Castlegate
3579	Archaeological monitoring at 82-88 Castlegate
3581	Archaeological monitoring at the Roman Garth, Malton
3589	Archaeological monitoring at Ness House, Norton
3627	Trial trenching at King's Mill, Sheepfoot Hill
3628	Desk based assessment for St. Leonard's Church, Malton
3629	Trial trenching at St. Leonard's Church, Malton
3834	Geophysics at Malton Roman fort
3955	Trial trenching at 27 Wood St, Norton
3960	Archaeological monitoring at Springfield Garth
3984	Geophysics at Malton Roman fort
4012	Desk based assessment for Fitzwilliam Estate, Site 5, Malton
4013	Desk based assessment for Fitzwilliam Estate, Site 6, Malton
4017	Desk based assessment for Fitzwilliam Estate, Site 12, Malton
4023	Desk based assessment for Fitzwilliam Estate, Site 25, Malton
4116	Geophysics at 68 Langton Road, Norton



Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

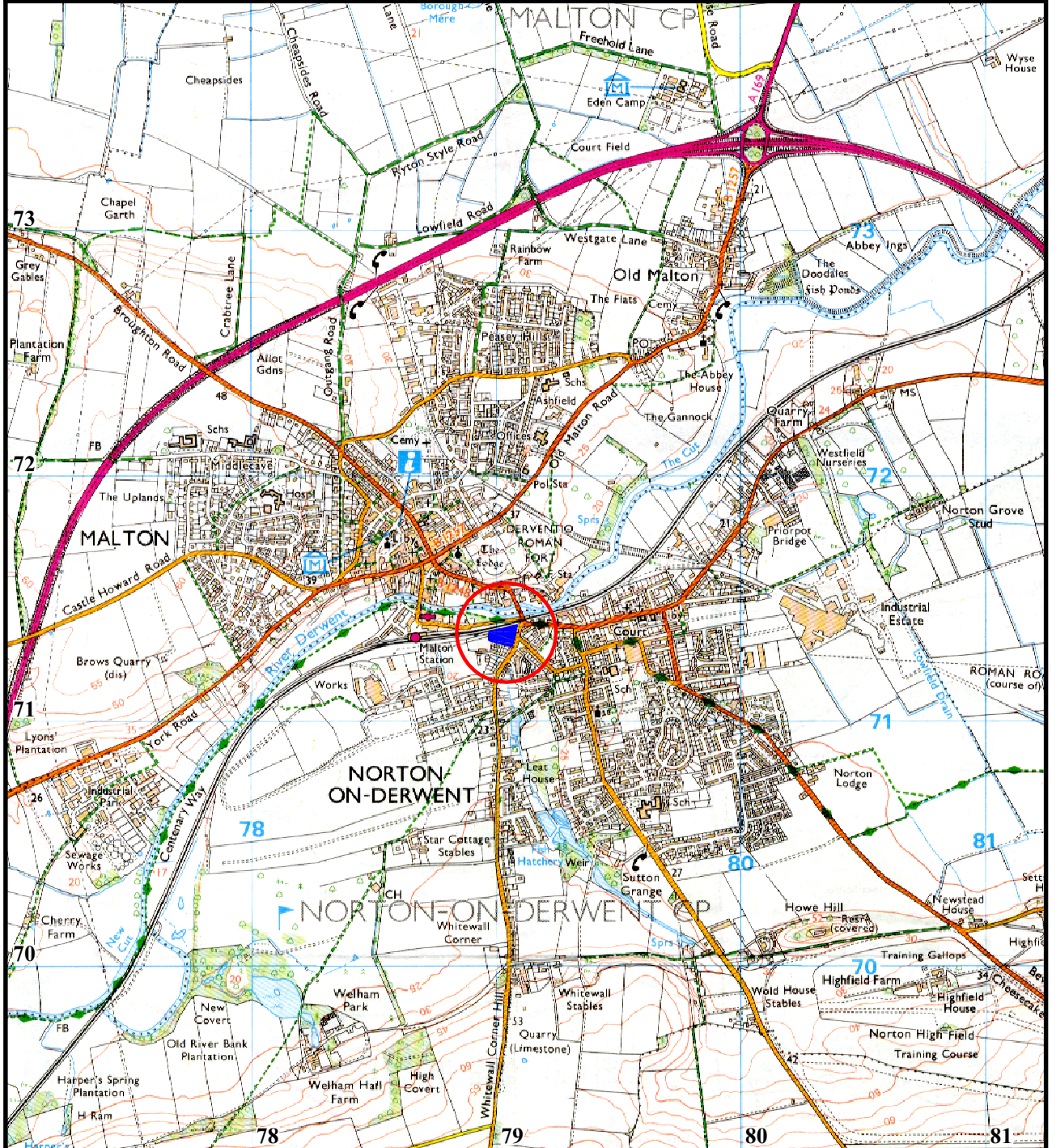
Report 1956

Figure 1

Location map

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH

Reproduced from Explorer 300 1:25 000 by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 1995. All rights reserved. Licence number AL100002176



location of site

0 1km



scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot



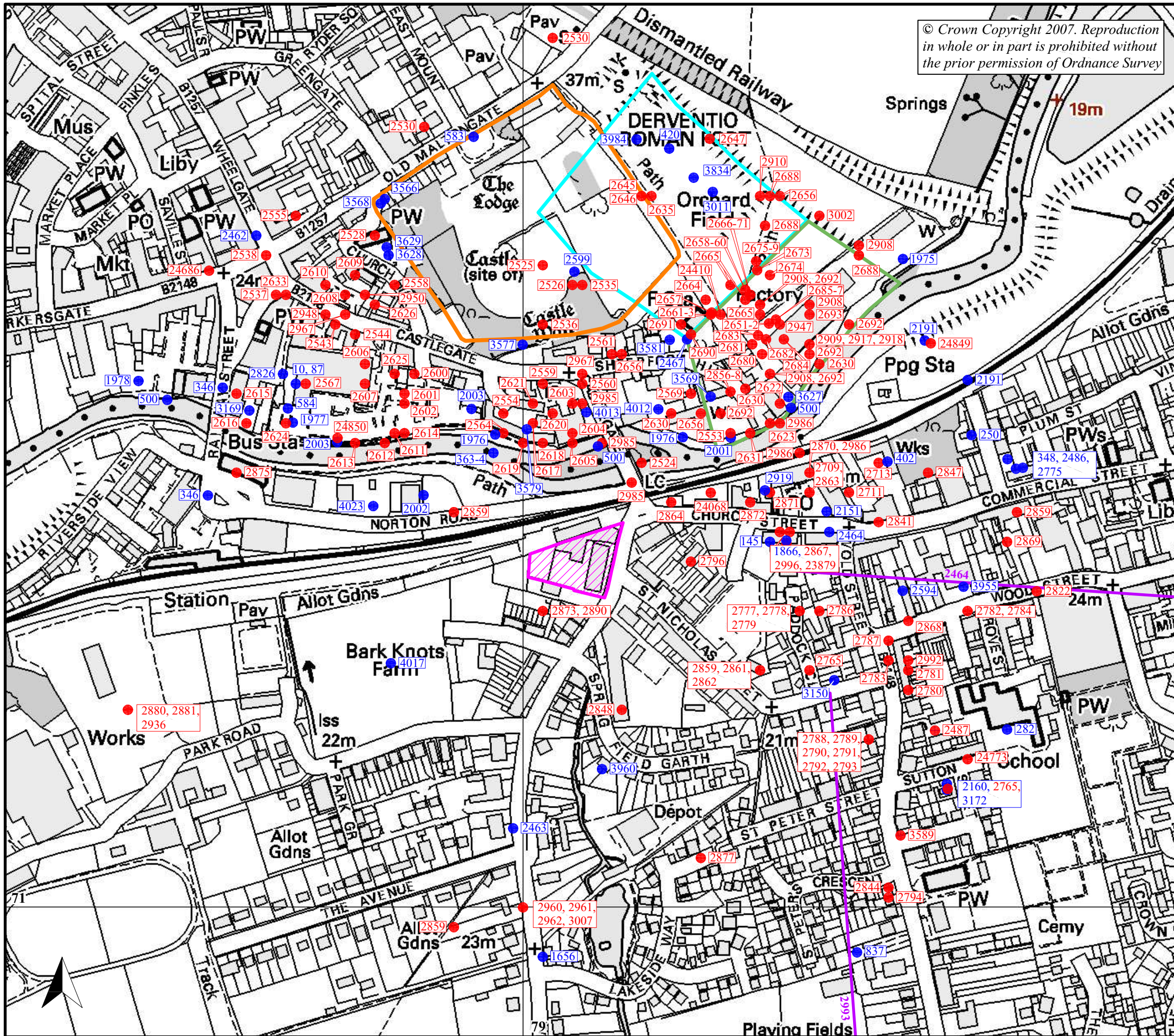
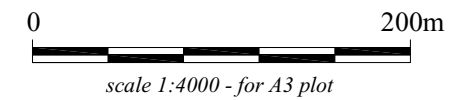









Figure 2

*Location of proposed development area,
 SMR sites and scheduled ancient
 monuments (SAM)*

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH



-  proposed development area
-  SMR sites
-  archaeological events
-  Malton Castle - SAM 2525
-  Roman Fort - SAM 2645
-  Derwentio vicus - SAM 2656
-  Roman roads



Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

Report 1956

Figure 3 *Extract from the 1st edition, 6 inch to a mile, Ordnance Survey map of 1855*

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH



scale 1:7500 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

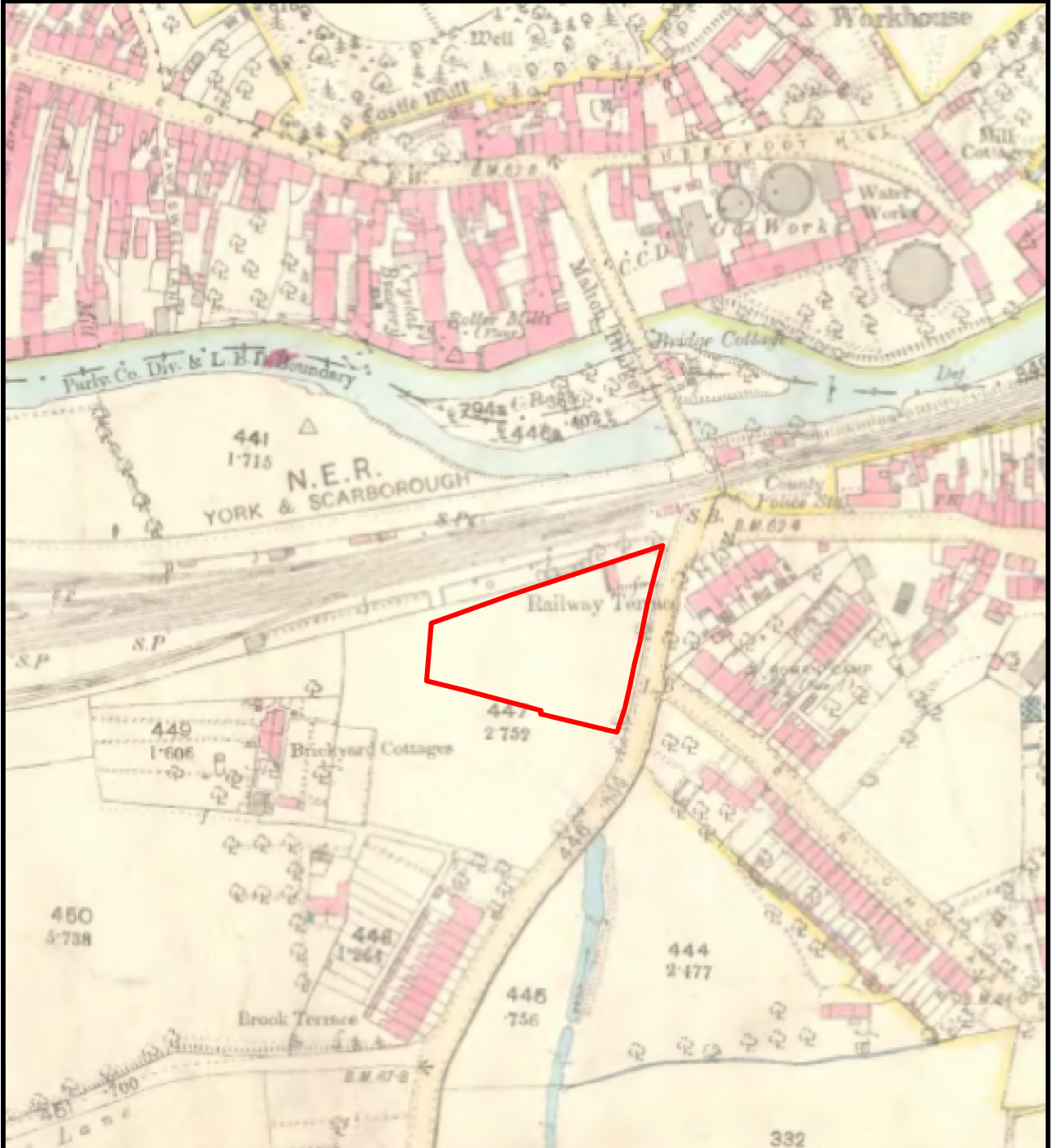
Report 1956

Figure 4 Extract from the 2nd edition, 25 inch to a mile,
Ordnance Survey map of 1890

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH



scale 1:2500 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

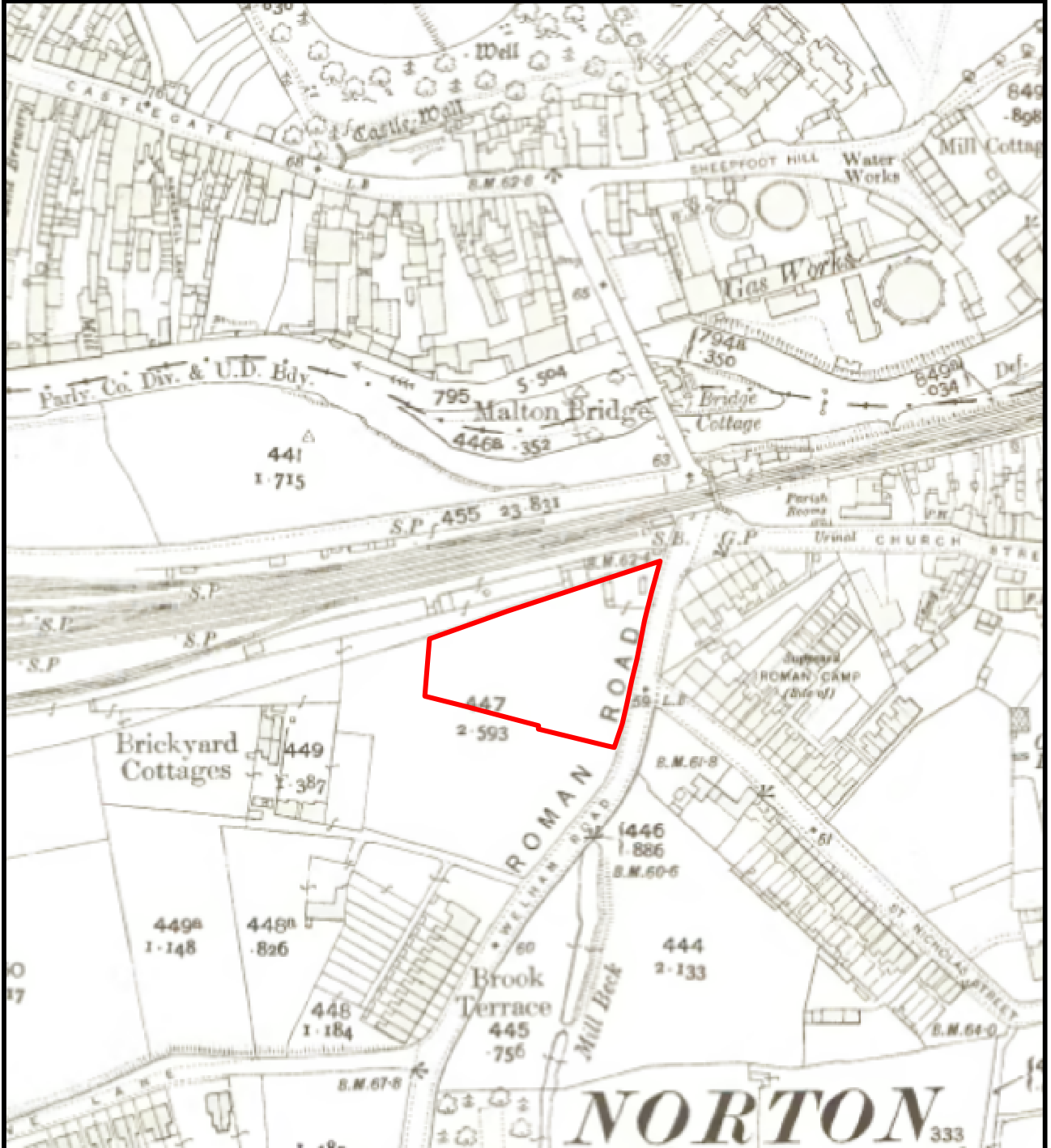
Report 1956

Figure 5 Extract from the 3rd edition, 25 inch to a mile,
Ordnance Survey map of 1910

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH



scale 1:2500 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Land off Welham Road, Norton, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

Report 1956

Figure 6 *Extract from the 4th edition, 25 inch to a mile, Ordnance Survey map of 1927*

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH



scale 1:2500 - for A4 plot



proposed development area

