

NYCC HER	
SNY	12356
ENY	4393
CNY	
Parish	3083
Rec'd	29/7/08

Morrison Supermarket
Proposed Extension
Malton
North Yorkshire

Desk Based Assessment
SE 7885 7152

Authorised by *K. Chant*

Date: *29th July 2008*

© MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

July 2008

**Morrison Supermarket
Proposed Extension
Malton
North Yorkshire**

**Desk Based Assessment
SE 7885 7152**

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	3
Non Technical Summary	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Site Description	5
3. Aims and Objectives	5
4. Methodology	6
5. Results	6
6. Impact of Development	13
7. Conclusions and Recommendations	15
8. References and Bibliography	16

Figure List	Page
1. Site Location. Scale 1:50,000.	18
2. Proposed Development Area. Scale 1:2,500.	19
3. Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings on the HER. Scale 1:1,250	20
4. Roman and Norman Malton by M.E.C. Monkman (circa. 1865).	21
5. Plan of the " <i>Burrow of New Malton</i> " by Joseph Dickinson, 1730.	22
6. Plan of the Parish and Manor of Malton, 1795-1800.	23
7. Plan of Malton from Thomas Hinderwell, 1825	24
8. Robert Wise's Survey of Malton, 1843	25
9. Extract from the 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:10,560.	26
10. Extract from the 1911 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500	27
11. Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500	28
12. Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500	29
13. Extract from the 1958 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:10,560	30
14. Extract from the 1970 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500	31
15. Extract from the 1999 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500.	32

Plate List**Page**

1.	General View of the Site. Facing North	33
2.	General View of the Site. Facing East.	33
3.	General View of the Site. Facing West	34
4.	General View of the Site. Facing North-East	34
5.	General View of the Site. Facing North	35
6.	General View of the Site. Facing West	35

**Morrison Supermarket
Proposed Extension
Malton
North Yorkshire**

**Desk Based Assessment
SE 7885 7152**

Non Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd under the instruction from Bowman Riley Architects on behalf of Morrison plc, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of the proposed extension to the existing supermarket situated on Castlegate, Malton.

Historical references and cartographic information suggest that the development site may have archaeological deposits dating from the Roman to the modern period within the boundary of the site. The date, depth and extent of the deposits is not known and they may well have been truncated or removed by modern disturbance.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeological Assessment has been commissioned by Bowman Riley Architects on behalf of their client Morrison Plc to assess the impact of the proposed extension at the supermarket located off Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 7885 7152: Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Guidance Nos. 15 and 16), and by the Ryedale District Council Local Plan (2002: Chapter 9: Policies C1-C5; C7-C11, C13-C15).
- 1.3 This report was funded by Morrison plc.

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

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site encompasses an area of approximately 400m by 200m (8 Ha.) and is bounded by the existing Morrison's Store to the north, the former Derwent Cornmill, (now apartment accommodation), Railway Street to the east and the River Derwent immediately to the south (Fig. 1 & 2 & Pls. 1-6). The site is currently in use as a car park for the supermarket.
- 2.2 The topography of the site consists of fairly flat ground at the base of a slope that runs downhill from north to south to the River Derwent. The ground appears to have been artificially raised and levelled at this riverside location.
- 2.3 The site lies within the Malton Designated Conservation Area, there are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks, Gardens or Battlefield within the boundary of the site.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of the assessment is to;
- Identify recorded features of archaeological significance within the study area.
 - Establish the potential for unrecorded and unknown sites.
 - Assess the relative importance of the site.
 - Assess the likely impact of the proposed development of the site.
 - Make recommendations to mitigate the impact of the development on the site.

4. Methodology

4.1 The historical and archaeological background has been obtained from a variety of sources including surviving documents, cartographic evidence, The Historic Environment Record, North Yorkshire County Council, The North Yorkshire Record Office, Northallerton, the Ordnance Survey, Malton Library and previously published works. Archaeological evaluations were also considered and a visual inspection of the site was carried out on the 16th July 2008.

5. Results

5.1 There are seven sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area noted on the HER and a further four within close proximity (Fig.3).

Table 1. Sites recorded by the Historic Environment Register at North Yorkshire County Council

Site	Grid Reference	General Information
Tannery	SE 7898 7150	MNY2554: Boiler house and Tanning pits. Site on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map.
Malt Kiln	SE 7888 7152	MNY2601: Malt Kiln on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map.
Granary	SE 7887 7151	MNY2602: Granary on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map.
Corn Mill	SE 7876 7148	MNY2611: Corn Mill on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map.
Corn Drying Kiln	SE 7885 7147	MNY2612: Corn Drying Kiln on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map.
Corn Mill	SE 7871 7152	MNY2615: Corn Mill on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map.
Granary	SE 7872 4179	MNY2616: Granary on 1850 Ordnance Survey Map.
Archaeological Evaluation	SE7877 7152	ENY584: Archaeological Evaluation at Carpenter's Yard, Malton by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
Watching Brief	SE 7878 7151	ENY1977: Archaeological Watching Brief on the expansion of Safeway's Supermarket by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
Archaeological Evaluation	SE 7893 7150	ENY2003: Flood Alleviation Scheme. Trial Trenches and Desk Based Assessment by WYAS.
Survey	SE 7898 7156	ENY3577: Survey of Malton Castle Wall by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
Grade II Listed	SE 78713	Brandsby Agricultural Traders

Building			71518		Association, Railway Street Malton. Formerly Malton Biscuit Factory (late 19 th century). Derwent Navigation Building dating to early 18 th century.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71574	78735	Hall. Railway Street. Mid 19 th century.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71558	78725	R Yates and Sons, Railway Street, Malton. Iron foundry, now engineering works. Mid 19 th century with later alterations.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71607	78777	18 and 20 Castlegate. Two mid 19 th century houses
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71558	78875	51 and 52 Castlegate. Pair of Early 19 th century houses with 20 th century modernization.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71556	78920	68 and 70 Castlegate. House. Probably early 18 th century with 19 th century subdivision and alteration.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71553	78929	72 Castlegate. Former Public House. C. 1800. Raised and altered in the late 19 th century.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71547	78936	74 Castlegate. Late 18 th century house. Raised and altered in the 19 th century.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71545	78945	76 Castlegate. Late 18 th century house. Raised and altered in the 19 th century.
Grade II Listed Building			SE 71541	78955	78 Castlegate. House, c. 1800 with 20 th century.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There is no evidence of Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

Potential: low

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Malton was the site of the Roman fort of *Derwentio*, which was established in the first century A.D. and guarded the river crossing. The main fort was located at Orchard Fields, and a civilian settlement or *vicus* extended southwards from the fort to the river (Corder 1930 & Michelson 1964). Norton, to the south of the river, also formed part of the extensive Roman Town, with a ford and road leading to Malton. The fort and the *vicus* developed through many phases of activity and re-building during the Roman occupation until it declined in the fourth century.

5.3.2 The proposed development site is located approximately 300m to the south-west of the Roman Fort. A ditch that supposedly formed the

boundary of the Roman "village" was identified in two separate locations, at Water Lane and Carpenters Yard (Fig.5: Robinson 1978, p. 30; Huddleston 1962, p. 9). The ditch was described as being 21ft wide. The proposed development site lies within the so-called Roman village.

- 5.3.3 In 2002, West Yorkshire Archaeological Services undertook a Watching Brief was undertaken on the insertion of flood defences along the river front. Archaeological deposits dating from Roman period were encountered.

Potential: low to medium

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 The place-name Malton derives from the Old English meaning middle farm, The Old English name being Scandinavianised as in the more usual Melton (Maltune in 1086), Old English *middle* or Old Norse *meoal* and Old English *tun* (Field 1980).
- 5.4.2 The Domesday Book of 1086 states that "*in Old Malton, Siward and Thorkil, 8 carucates to the geld. Land for 2 ploughs. There are now 1 ½ ploughs in demesne; and 7 villans and 5 bordas with 3/2 ploughs. There is a church and the site of a mill .TRE worth 20s; now 10s. Kolbrand, 3 carucates to the geld,. Land for 1 ½ ploughs. There is 1 villan with half a plough, and 16 acres of meadow. 1 league long and 1 broad. TRE worth 10s; now 5s. There are 2 bovates of land to the geld, sokeland of the same manor*" (Williams and Martin 1992 ; 791).
- 5.4.3 The development site lies in the Borough of New Malton, founded in the mid twelfth century, and it has been suggested that the stone defences for the town wall were constructed at some time in the thirteenth century. There is a late fifteenth century reference to the walls of the town, with four gates for access (Robinson 1978, 30).

5.4.4 The course of the Town Wall has provisionally been traced (Robinson 1978) in effect following the borough boundary. The Castlegate area of Malton may have formed a separate borough under the jurisdiction of the castle (ibid., 13-14). It is uncertain whether this separate borough or suburb had defensive walls. In 1865/6, Channon believed that the town defences continued towards the lower end of Castlegate (ibid 30). Although this alignment is different to that shown by Hinderwell, and the site could have been included within the defended area. Robinson also suggests that the town facing the river may have been fortified due to the narrowness of the river. This is evident in places where parts of the river are revetted, specifically to the east of the Railway Bridge. A corner of the bridge revetment lies approximately on the proposed alignment of the town wall.

5.4.5. In 1991, at St. Leonard's Churchyard, Church Hill, Malton, an Archaeological Evaluation by York Archaeological Trust located extensive human remains of medieval date.

5.4.6 In 2002, West Yorkshire Archaeological Services undertook a Watching Brief on the insertion of flood defences along the river frontage. Archaeological deposits dating to the Medieval period were encountered.

5.4.7 The proposed development site appears to lay immediately to the east of the south-western limit of the medieval town walls although their exact location in relation to the site is uncertain. Residual medieval pottery was recovered from the Safeway Plc stores excavation during 1999 that may indicate medieval activity within the development area.

Potential: medium

5.5 *Post-medieval to Modern*

5.5.1 During the Civil War, Malton was held by Royalist forces, who were defeated by the Earl of Newcastle's forces after a siege (Page 1968, 530). The town walls were said to have been damaged at this time, and

have subsequently suffered piecemeal destruction. Part of the town wall may have run close to the development site as indicated in Hinderwell's manuscripts of 1825.

5.5.2 In the early eighteenth century, the Derwent Navigation Act was passed which improved the navigability of the river. The work was carried out from 1702 to the 1720s and seems to have led to the industrial development along the River Derwent in Malton, including the development of the site. (Huddleston 1962).

5.5.3 By the late eighteenth century, Malton had become a very prosperous market town and had been acquired by the Honourable Thomas Wentworth.

5.5.4 Four maps predate the Ordnance Survey including Dickinson's 1730 *Map of the Burrow of New Malton* (Fig. 5). It shows that the site was located on one of a number of narrow strips of land that formed burgage plots running from properties on Castlegate and bounded by the River Derwent to the south.

5.5.5 A Parish Plan of *the Manor of Malton* dated 1795-1800 shows that the site was located at the southern end of New Malton to the east of a tract of land flanking the Derwent marked as old enclosures (Fig. 6).

5.5.6 A *Plan of Malton* taken from the manuscripts of Thomas Hinderwell and dated 1825 (Fig. 7) show properties fronting Yorkersgate and Castlegate and an un-named lane (now Railway Street). The site is located on open land, the narrow burgage plots seen on Dickinson's 1730 map appear to have disappeared, to be succeeded by larger fields.

5.5.7 William Copperthwaite's survey of Malton of the 1840s lists the occupiers of the site and included a description of the buildings on the site (Plots No. 428 - 447) and depicted on Robert Wise's map of 1843

(Fig 8). The properties consisted of houses with attached businesses including Counting houses, kilns, coal yard, leather workshops and stables.

- 5.5.8 The nineteenth century saw the arrival of the railway in 1845 and the consequent decline of river traffic, which had ceased by the 1890s (Huddleston 1962, 185). The Railway is also recorded in a History of Malton and Norton (Huddleston 1962). An extract from 'Bakers Chronicle,' 1869-98 records that the Malton Biscuit Co. was founded in 1887, and used the former cornmill building as a factory. The railway line over the bridge was established to transport goods from the factory and used a narrow gauge steam engine to pull the trucks.
- 5.5.9 E. C. Monkman's map of *Roman and Norman Malton* c. 1865 (Fig. 4) shows the site located within a ditched enclosure of apparent Roman date. The course of the ditch begins at the riverside in Water Lane, follows the line of Water Lane almost to Yorkersgate, then turns east towards Castlegate, and runs parallel before turning southwards back to the river Derwent.
- 5.5.10 Seven editions of the Ordnance Survey for this area exist from 1853 to 1999 (Figs 9-15). The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 (Fig.9) shows further development of the site and surrounding area. The river frontage has several buildings including a corn kiln, several granaries and two coal yards. Two breweries are located on the site and an assortment of industrial and domestic properties.
- 5.5.11 The 1911 Ordnance Survey Map shows further development of the site into larger industrial unit including the large premises for Derwent Brewery facing onto Castlegate. The site was also a location for a mill and foundry (Fig. 10).
- 5.5.12 The 1924 Ordnance Survey Map shows virtually the same layout of buildings on the site, with little change from 1911 (Fig. 11).

5.5.13 The 1938 and 1958 Ordnance survey Maps are very similar, with the layout of the buildings on the site (Fig. 12 & 13).

5.5.14 The 1970 Ordnance Survey Map shows changes to the Derwent Brewery, which is now part of the Cameron chain, the smaller buildings have been demolished and the building is much larger. Unspecified works are also noted on the proposed development site. (Fig. 14).

5.5.15 The 1999 Ordnance Survey Map shows that large areas of the site have been cleared and a new building erected for a supermarket on the site (Fig. 15).

5.5.16 An Archaeological Evaluation undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in 1999 on the present Morrison site, located residual medieval pottery and a large build-up of post-medieval and modern levelling dumps, and post medieval structures including part of a dry dock associated with a 19th century boat builders yard.

Potential: high

5.6 Listed Buildings

5.6.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the Proposed Development Area (Details on Table 1). There are ten Grade II Listed Building bordering the site; seven to the north on Castlegate and three on Railway street to the east of the site.

5.7 Site Walkover

5.7.1 The site walkover was carried out to inspect and photograph the proposed development area located in the car park to the side of the existing supermarket (Pls. 1-3). The car park is surfaced with tarmac, with a number of inspection chambers noted within the area.

5.7.2 A stone and brick revetted embankment and brick wall form the southern boundary of the development area, these features were

observed from the carpark and the opposite bank of the River Derwent (Pls. 4-6). The revetting was constructed as part of the flood defences for the town.

5.8 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

5.8.1 The medieval town and Post-medieval industrial buildings in the vicinity of the site suggest the potential for archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

6. Impact of Development

6.1 The impact of the development has the potential to disturb any archaeological deposits. No detailed plans with regard to the foundation design have been provided. In order to mitigate the loss of any archaeological deposits, more information would be required with regard to the development levels and potential of archaeological deposits.

6.2 The following potential impacts upon the archaeological resource are considered:

- Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains
- Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other archaeological sites
- Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime which could affect archaeological remains
- Loss of landscape features and areas with historical and cultural heritage associations
- Other possible impacts such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions

6.3 Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains

The Proposed extension will require groundworks for the insertion of services and foundations. These works may impact on any buried archaeological deposits. Therefore further evaluation is recommended

to assess the impact that the groundworks may have on any archaeological deposits. This would provide the information necessary to formulate a suitable mitigation and ensure the appropriate level of recording for the archaeological resource is undertaken.

6.4 Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other archaeological sites

The Proposed Development Area is located within the Malton Designated Conservation Area. The Proposed Extension does not affect any Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Seven Archaeological sites are recorded within Morrison's Car Park on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

6.5 Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime which could affect archaeological remains

The proposed development could have an affect on the prevailing local drainage conditions, although the impact of such a change on any buried archaeological deposits is not known and further evaluation would enable an accurate assessment.

6.6 Loss of landscape features and areas with historical and cultural heritage associations

The proposed development will cause no loss of landscape features and areas with historical and cultural heritage associations.

6.7 Other possible impacts such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions

The groundworks and construction programme associated with the development proposals will have a short-term impact in terms of noise and vibration in the immediate environment of the site. It is unlikely they will have any significant impact on any archaeological or historic features.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1 Historical references and cartographic information suggest that the development site may have archaeological deposits dating from the Roman to modern period within the boundary of the site. The date, depth and extent of the deposits is not known and they may well have been truncated or removed by modern disturbance
- 7.2 In order to further inform the archaeological curators of the presence, nature, condition, extent and date of any deposits of archaeological significance, it is recommended that further archaeological evaluation by means of limited trial trenching be undertaken. This information would enable an appropriate mitigation to be devised in line with Ryedale District Councils Policy C13.

8. References and Bibliography

Primary Sources

National Monument Register (www.pastscape.org.uk)
North Yorkshire Heritage and Environment Section – Historic Environment Register
Listed Building Register (www.imagesofengland.org.uk)
North Yorkshire Record Office
Fitzwilliam Estate Archives (NYCRO ZPB)

1730 Plan of the "Burrow of New Malton" by Joseph Dickinson
1795-1800 Plan of the Parish and Manor of Malton describing the Allotments on the fields and Common
1825 Plan of Malton from Thomas Hinderwell's Manuscripts
1843 Robert Wise's Survey of Malton
1853 First Edition Ordnance Survey Town Series Map. Scale 5 foot to 1 mile.
1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey Town Series Map. Scale 1:10,560
1865 M.E.C. Monkman's Map of 'Malton-Roman and Norman'
1911 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500
1924 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500
1938 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500
1958 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:10,560
1970 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500
1999 Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:2,500

Secondary Sources

- Copperthwaite, W. 1981 Malton in the Early Nineteenth Century
- Corder, P. 1930 Roman Malton and District Report No. 3. Defences of the Roman Fort.
- Field, J. 1980 Place Names of Great Britain and Ireland. David and Charles. London
- Huddleston, N.A. 1962 History of Malton and Norton.
- IFA 2001 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments. Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- Kitson Clark, M. 1935 A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire. Roman Malton and District Report No. 5.
- MAP 1999 Safeway Stores Plc, Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation
- MAP 2003 29-39 Yorkersgate, Malton, North Yorkshire. Desk Based Assessment and Borehole Survey.

- Mitchelson, N. 1964 'Roman Malton: The Civilian Settlement' in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, 41, 209-261.
- Page, W. (ed.) 1968 The Victoria History of the County of York North Riding. Volumes 1 and 2. Institute of Historical Research. University of London.
- Pevsner, N. 1981 The Buildings of England. Yorkshire The North Riding. Penguin.
- Robinson, J. F. 1978 The Archaeology of Malton and Norton. The Yorkshire Archaeological Society.
- Ryedale District Council 1996 Malton Conservation Area Assessment, Ryedale District Council Local Plans and Conservation.
- Williams, A. & Martin, G. 1992 The Domesday Book. A Complete Translation. Penguin.