

**Coronation Farm
Westgate
Old Malton
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
SE 7983 7288**

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Non Technical Summary

The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken at Coronation Farm and the North Yorkshire County Council Depot on Westgate in Old Malton, North Yorkshire.

The archaeological work comprised the excavation of five Evaluation Trenches in accordance with a Written Scheme of Works provided by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and approved by the Heritage and Environment Section at North Yorkshire County Council.

The Trenches were excavated in order to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.

The trenches were placed to avoid modern services.

The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Trial Trenching consisted of two Prehistoric Flint Artefacts found in the subsoil of Trenches 2 and 4. Archaeological features were found in all five trenches. There were two Medieval gullies in Trench 1; Medieval Pits, an undated pit and three parallel, Medieval gullies in Trench 2; an undated Posthole and Gully in Trench 3; a Medieval Ditch and Post-medieval Postholes in Trench 4, and a Medieval Pit, Post medieval Postholes and a Modern Pit in Trench 5. There were Modern services in Trenches 2 and 5.

Archaeology was encountered in all five trenches but the evaluation has revealed that the deposits are not of National Significance to prevent development of the site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. in the two adjoining sites on Westgate in Old Malton, the farmyard at Coronation Farm and the North Yorkshire County Council Depot (Fig. 1). The Archaeological Evaluation was commissioned by Mark Nicholson of Smiths Gore on behalf of the Trustees of the Fitzwilliam Estate and North Yorkshire County Council. Work commenced on the 12th June 2009, with backfilling completed on the 8th July 2009. The work was undertaken in advance of a Proposed New Development.
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was compiled by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd., and agreed by the Heritage and Environment Section, North Yorkshire County Council (Appendix 7).
- 1.3 All work was funded by the Trustees of the Fitzwilliam Estate and North Yorkshire County Council.
- 1.4 The project was assigned the site code MAP 02-06-09.
- 1.5 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 Proposed Development Area comprises Coronation Farm and the North Yorkshire County Council Depot on Westgate, Old Malton (SE 7983 7288). The Site is currently a yard and buildings to the west, a farmhouse and farmyard with outbuildings to the east. Both sites have access from Westgate, Old Malton.
- 2.2 The site stands at heights of c. 19 - 20m AOD.

- 2.3 The soils at Old Malton are of the Landbeach Association (512b), which is described as "permeable calcareous coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater over chalky gravel. Some deep, in part calcareous, fine and coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater", over a solid geology glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Mackney et al 1984, 8).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 A number of Roman finds have been found at Old Malton suggesting that occupation of the same date existed in the immediate vicinity (Robinson, 1978, Numbers 39-43). The Roman finds include a lava quernstone, a dress fastener, a coin and a pewter *patera*. The line of the Roman road leading from the eastern gate of the fort at Orchard Fields is continued by a hollow-way to the south of Town Street (*ibid.* Number 180).
- 3.2 The place-name *Malton* (*Maltune* in 1086) is the Scandinavianised form of Old English *Middeltun*, meaning 'the middle farm' (Ekwall, 1936). *Old Malton* distinguishes this settlement from the 12th century 'new borough' of Malton that is situated 2km to the south-west.
- 3.3 Old Malton existed as a pre-conquest settlement, the Domesday Survey mentioning two Anglo-Saxon owners: Ulf, who had one manor (1 carucate held at the time of Domesday Book by the Archbishop of York), and Otrida (1.5 carucates held by Earl Hugh in 1086). There were two other manors at the time of the Domesday Survey, both belonging directly to the king. The largest of these manors consisted of the 8 carucates held by Siward and Thorkil, along with land for 2 ploughs, 1.5 of which were in desmesne; also 7 villains and 5 bordars with 3.5 ploughs. A church and site of a mill are also mentioned. This manor had been worth 20s. in 1066, but had declined to 10s. at the Domesday Survey. The other manor was held by Kolbrand, and consisted of 3 carucates, with land for 1.5 ploughs, 1 villain with half a plough, and 16 acres of meadow 1 league long and 1 league broad. Together this had been worth 10s. In 1066, but had halved in value by 1086.

- 3.4 Two pieces of carved stone recorded in the churchyard may represent traces of the pre-conquest church (Robinson 1978, Numbers 143-144).
- 3.5 The layout of the medieval village Old Malton was probably aligned along the south-west to north-east street (Town Street), with the addition of Westgate at the northern end of the village. Some idea of the size of the medieval settlement is indicated by the fact that there were 23 households paying the sum of £3 16s 11d at the 1302 lay subsidy.
- 3.6 The Priory was founded in *circa* 1150 by Eustace fitzJohn and belonged to the Gilbertine Order. The present parish church comprises the western part of the nave and two-thirds of the original façade of the Priory church. The Priory also owned land and houses at Old Malton, the Lascelles family granting their estate in the village to the Priory in the 13th century (Hudleston, 1962).
- 3.7 The dissolution of Old Malton Priory in December 1539 must have had a considerable affect on the medieval settlement by freeing the monastic resources for other use, and allowing the priory land at Old Malton to be exploited in fresh ways.
- 3.8 In 1713, the Manors of Old and New Malton were purchased by Sir Thomas Wentworth. Sir Thomas Wentworth enlarged the Estate and was created Lord Malton in 1728, Earl of Malton in 1733 and the Marquis of Rockingham in 1746. Charles Wentworth became the second Marquis of Rockingham. In 1744, Anne Watson Wentworth married William Fitzwilliam (the third Earl). The estate expanded and acquired property over the next two hundred years. The archive for the estate reveals the acquisitions (NYCRO ZPB III 8/7/2 – 8/).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the nature, extent, degree, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits, finds or features present within the area of the Proposed development and associated construction works. The specific objectives of the Trial Trenching were:

- 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 would be excavated, and archaeological deposits explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
- To enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology and an appropriate mitigation strategy was to be formulated.

5. Methodology

5.1 Five Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of c. 100m², as stipulated in the issued Written Scheme of Works, with the location agreed by the Heritage and Environment Section at North Yorkshire County Council (Fig. 2: Appendix 7). Trenches were located outside the parts of the Depot still in use by North Yorkshire County Council. Excavation took place between the 12th June 2009 and the 26th June 2009. The trenches were backfilled on the 8th July 2008.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** measured 10m by 2m (20m²), aligned north-south and was located at the south side of the North Yorkshire County Council Depot Site;
- **Evaluation Trench 2** measured 10m by 2m (20m²), aligned north-south and was located on the east side of the North Yorkshire County Council Depot Site;
- **Evaluation Trench 3** measured 10m by 2m (20m²), aligned north-south and was located in west side of the North Yorkshire County Council Depot Site;

- **Evaluation Trench 4** measured 10m by 2m (20m²), aligned north-south and was located in the south-west corner of Coronation Farmyard;
 - **Evaluation Trench 5** measured 10m by 2m (20m²), aligned east-west and was located between farm buildings in the in the north-west corner of Coronation Farmyard;
- 5.2 A 6.5 tonne 360° mechanical excavator was used to remove the turf and subsoil in all trenches; under close archaeological supervision. All trenches were backfilled by machine.
- 5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct (IFA 2006, Principles 1-5) and IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2001, 1-9). Seventy context records were archived (Appendix 1).
- 5.4 The finds assemblage consisted of fourteen finds (Appendix 2); and included ceramic building material (one pantile fragment and three small fragments), metal objects (two ferrous nails), a stone fragment (possible roof tile) and pottery sherds (seven sherds in total: one nineteenth century sherd, three Medieval sherds and three Roman sherds).
- 5.5 Turf and topsoil were removed as part of the overburden, and were recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections and Profiles of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total twenty-eight drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full digital photographic record comprising was made. One hundred and twenty digital shots were taken. The Photographic Record of features and

general trench shots included a film register shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4 and Pls. 5, 6 and 7)

6.1.1 Evaluation Trench 1 was located in the south-eastern corner of the NYCC Depot Site. Approximately 0.55m of overburden was removed by machine to reveal two archaeological features. Existing ground level lay between 20.95m and 20.80m AOD. The initial excavated level in the trench was at between 19.70m AOD and 20.05m AOD.

6.1.2 Phase 1: Medieval Features

In Trench 1, two features were noted below the topsoil and overburden: a gully (Deposit 1007 and Cut 1006) and a ditch (Deposits 1004 and 1006 and Cut 1003).

Deposit 1004 was a linear band of sandy silt, aligned north-west by south-east crossing the northern half of Trench 1 and becoming a north-south aligned along the eastern side of Trench 1. A 1m wide segment was excavated to reveal a primary fill (Deposit 1008), a silty sand deposit, in the cut (Context 1003). Cut 1003 was a 0.95m wide by 0.22m deep ditch, which had a flat base and U-shaped profile with a base at 20.20m AOD.

Deposit 1007 was a north-east by south west aligned linear feature at the southern end of Trench 1. The eastern side of Deposit 1007 was cut away by Ditch 1003. Deposit 1007 was fully excavated to reveal Cut 1006. Cut 1006 was a gully 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep, with a base at 20.03m AOD. Gully 1006 was cut into natural sand (Context 1005).

Context 1007 contained a single sherd of Medieval Pottery, and fragments of Animal Bone. Context 1008 contained stone fragments, animal bone fragments and an oyster shell.

6.1.3 *Phase 2: Post-medieval Features*

There were no Post-medieval features in Trench 1.

6.1.4 *Phase 3: Topsoil, Subsoil and Modern Features and Deposits*

Overlying the Phase 1 features was a deposit of Topsoil, Hardcore and Tarmac (Contexts 1002, 1001 and 1000 respectively).

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 5 & 6 and Pl. 8)

6.2.1 Evaluation Trench 2 was located in the north-eastern corner of the NYCC Depot Site. Approximately 0.60m of overburden was removed by at the north end of Trench 2 to reveal two modern services, an electricity cable and a water pipe (at c. 19.58m AOD). Four Archaeological features were revealed at the southern end of Trench 2 at between 20.05m AOD and 20.18m AOD. The natural sand sloped downwards to the north, and its maximum depth was at 19.31m AOD. Existing ground level lay between 20.65m AOD and 20.19m AOD. The initial excavated level in the trench was at between 19.31m AOD and 20.20m AOD.

6.2.2 *Phase 1: Medieval Features*

In Trench 2, four features were noted below the topsoil and overburden: three gullies (Deposit 2011/Cut 2012; Deposit 2013/Cut 2014 & Deposit 2015/Cut 2016) and a posthole (Deposit 2009 and Cut 2010).

Deposit 2009 was a semi-circular feature at the southern end of Trench 2. Deposit 2009 was a silty sand. A 0.50m wide segment was excavated to reveal cut 2010. Cut 1003 was a 0.48m wide by 0.30m deep, which had U-shaped profile with a base at 19.90m AOD.

Deposits 2011, 2013 and 2015 were parallel east-west aligned linear features located north of Pit 2010. A 1m wide segment was excavated on the western sides of these three features. Each deposit was a silty sand with occasional limestone inclusions. Excavation revealed three cuts. Cut 2012, filled by Deposit 2011, a 0.92m wide and 0.20m deep, shallow feature with flat-based

U shaped profile (base at 19.95m AOD). Cut 2014, filled by Deposit 2013, a 1.07m wide and 0.21m deep, shallow feature with flat based U shaped profile at the east and two distinct u- shaped gullies to the west (base at 19.87m AOD). Cut 2016, filled by Deposit 2015, a 0.85 wide and 0.24m deep, shallow feature with U shaped profile (base at 19.84m AOD). All four features were cut into natural sand

Contexts 2009, 2013 and 20015 contained fragments of animal bone. A single sherd of Medieval Pottery came from Deposit 2011.

6.2.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval Features

There were no Post-medieval features in Trench 1.

6.2.4 Phase 3: Topsoil, Subsoil and Modern Features and Deposits

A deposit of Subsoil (Context 2004) overlay the Phase 1 features. A Flint Flake was recovered from the subsoil. There were two modern services cut into the subsoil; an electricity cable (Contexts 2007 and 2008) and a modern water pipe (Contexts 2005 and 2006). Topsoil, Hardcore and Tarmac overlay the subsoil and services (Contexts 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively).

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Figs. 7 & 8 and Pls. 9-15)

6.3.1 Archaeological features in Evaluation Trench 3 comprised two modern animal burials (Contexts 3007 and 3008), a modern linear feature (Deposit 3015 and Cut 3016), a Post-medieval Posthole (Deposit 3009 and Cut 3010), a Medieval Pit (Deposit 3013 and Cut 3014) and two Medieval Gullies (Deposit 3011/Cut 3012 and Deposit 3017/Cut 3018). Existing ground level lay between 21.33m and 21.19m AOD. The excavated level in the trench was at between 20.46m AOD and 20.67 AOD.

6.3.2 Phase 1: Undated Features

In Trench 3, there were two Phase 1 features noted below the subsoil, two Medieval Gullies (Deposit 3011/Cut 3012 and Deposit 3017/Cut 3018).

Deposit 3011 was a north-north-west by south-south-east aligned linear feature along the western side of Trench 3. Deposit 3011 was a slightly silty sand with occasional limestone inclusions. A 1.5m wide segment was excavated at the southern end of Deposit 3011, revealing Cut 3012. Cut 3012 was 0.53m wide and 0.32m deep with a flat based U-shaped profile (base at 20.15m AOD). Gully 3012 was cut into natural sand.

At the north end of Trench 3, was a linear 1.25m long strip of sandy silt, tapering to a point to the west, Deposit 3017. This deposit was fully excavated to reveal a gully cut (Context 3018). Cut 3018 was 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep and was aligned east-west with a terminal at its west end (base at 20.39m AOD).

Both gullies cut into natural sand.

No finds were recovered from either feature.

6.3.3 *Phase 2: Post-medieval Features*

There was a Post-medieval Pit and Posthole in Trench 3.

In the south-east corner of Trench 3 was a sub-circular area of deposit (Context 3013), which continued to the south and east. Deposit 3013 was a silty sand with large fragments of limestone. This deposit was fully excavated to reveal a Pit (Cut 3014), with a flat base and near vertical sides, which measured 1.10m and was 0.34m deep (base at 20.16m AOD).

North of Pit 3012 was a small sub-circular area of deposit (Context 3009). Deposit 3009 was a silty sand with occasional small fragments of limestone. This deposit was half-excavated to reveal a Posthole (Cut 3010), with a wide U-shaped profile, which measured 0.52m diameter and was 0.14m deep (base at 20.41m AOD).

Pit 3014 and Posthole 3010 cut into natural sand.

Deposit 3009 contained fragments of Post-medieval Ceramic Tile; and Deposit 3013 contained a Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem and a sherd of Medieval pottery.

6.3.4 *Phase 3: Topsoil, Subsoil and Modern Features and Deposits*

Two modern animal burials were not excavated (Context 3007 and 3008). A line of a shallow tarmac filled feature was noted south of gully 3016 (Deposit 3017 and Cut 3018). A deposit of Subsoil (Context 3006) overlay the Phase 1 and 2 features. Topsoil, Stone, Hardcore and two layers of Tarmac overlay the subsoil (Contexts 3001-3005)

6.4 Evaluation Trench 4 (Figs. 7 & 8 and Pl. 16)

6.4.1 Excavation in Evaluation Trench 4 was located in the south-west corner of Coronation farmyard, and revealed stone yard surface, rubble, topsoil and subsoil (Contexts 4001 and 4004) overlying the archaeological features. The subsoil overlay a Medieval Ditch (Deposits 4013/4014 and Cut 4015), a Medieval Gully (Deposit 4011/Cut 4012) and three Post-medieval Postholes (Deposits 4005, 4007 and 4009 and Cuts 4006, 4008 and 4010 respectively). The existing ground level was at a height of between 21.16m AOD and 21.26m AOD. The excavated level in Trench 4 was at between 20.54m AOD at the southern end of the trench and 20.78m AOD at the northern end of the trench.

6.4.2 *Phase 1: Medieval Features*

In Trench 4, two medieval features were noted below the topsoil and overburden: gully (Deposit 4011/Cut 4012) and a Ditch (Deposits 4013 and 4014 and Cut 4015).

Deposit 4011 was an east-west aligned linear band of silty sand at the south end of Trench 4. A 1m wide segment was excavated at the western side of Deposit 4009 to reveal cut 4010. Cut 4010 was a 0.80m wide by 0.24m deep gully, which had a flat based U-shaped profile (with a base at 20.53m AOD).

Deposits 4013 and 4014 were the two fills of an east-west aligned linear feature crossing the centre of Trench 4. A 1m wide segment was excavated on the western sides of this feature. Deposit 4013 (the upper fill of Ditch 4015) was a silty sand with occasional limestone inclusions, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.50m deep. Removal of Deposit 4013 revealed Deposit 4014 (the primary fill of Ditch 4015). Each deposit was a silty sand with occasional limestone inclusions. The excavation of both deposits revealed Cut 4015, which was 2.5m wide and 0.80m deep (base at 19.85m AOD). The ditch had a wide V-shaped profile and a narrow slot in the base.

Context 4011 contained a sherd of Medieval Pottery. Context 4014 contained Cinder, fragments of animal bone 2013, and sherds of Medieval Pottery.

6.4.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval Features

There were three Post-medieval Postholes in Trench 4, each located along the eastern edge of Trench 4. All were half excavated with the northern halves excavated. Deposits 4005, 4007 and 4009 were sub-rectangular in plan. Deposits 4005 and 4011 contained remnants of rotten wooden posts. Deposit 4011 also had possible packing around the post. Cut 4006, filled by Deposit 4005, was 0.42m in diameter and 0.30m deep with near vertical sides tapering to the rounded base (base at 20.44m AOD). Cut 4008, filled by Deposit 4007, was 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep with vertical sides and flattish base (base at 20.56m AOD). Cut 4010, filled by Deposit 4009, was the largest Posthole with a diameter of c. 1m and 0.25m deep (base at 20.37m AOD).

Two sherds of Post-medieval Pottery were found in Deposit 4007. Fragments of Animal Bone were found in Deposit 4009.

6.4.4 Phase 3: Topsoil, Subsoil and Modern Features and Deposits

A deposit of Subsoil (Context 4004) overlay the Phase 1 and 2 features. A Flint Flake was recovered from the subsoil. Topsoil, Rubble and Stone overlay the subsoil and services (Contexts 4003, 4002 and 4001 respectively).

6.5 Evaluation Trench 5 (Figs. 5 & 6 and Pl. 8)

6.5.1 Evaluation Trench 5 was located in the north-western corner of the Coronation Farmyard with farm buildings to the east, north and south. Approximately 0.20m of overburden was removed to reveal a modern drainage trench, two postholes, a modern pit, and a medieval pit. Existing ground level lay between 20.24m AOD and 20.43m AOD. The initial excavated level in the trench was at between 20.02m AOD and 19.96m AOD.

6.5.2 Phase 1: Medieval Features

In Trench 4, a Medieval Pit was noted below the overburden.

Deposit 5011 was a semi-circular feature at the western side of Trench 5. Deposit 2009 was very stony silty sand. A 1m wide segment was excavated to reveal cut 5012. Cut 5012 was a 1.90m wide by 0.50m deep, which had U-shaped profile with a base at 19.49m AOD. The western side of Deposit 5011 had been removed by a Modern Drainage Run (Cut 5010).

Contexts 5011 contained fragments of animal bone and sherds of Medieval Pottery.

6.5.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval Features

There were two Post-medieval Postholes in Trench 5, both at the eastern end of Trench 5. Deposits 5003 and 5005 were sub-circular areas of sandy silt. Both Deposits were fully excavated. Cut 5004, filled by Deposit 5004, was a 0.35m wide and 0.30m deep posthole with near vertical sides, sloping to the east (base at 19.44m AOD). Cut 5006, filled by Deposit 5005, was 0.49m by 0.39m and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile (base at 19.78m AOD).

Fragments of Ceramic Building Material were recovered from Deposit 5003.

6.5.4 Phase 3: Topsoil, Subsoil and Modern Features and Deposits

There were two modern salt-glazed drains in Cut 5010; which cut through Phase 1 deposit 5011. A modern pit filled with farm rubbish was also noted

in Trench 5 but not excavated (Deposit 5007/Cut 5008). Rubble and Stone Yard Surface Tarmac overlay the Phase 1; Phase 2 and Phase 3 features (Contexts 5002, and 5001 respectively).

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The results of the Trial Trenching have been successful in achieving the specific objectives as detailed in Section 4, 4.2.
- 7.2 There were a series of ditches and gullies predating the farmyard at Coronation Farm in all five trenches. The Ditch in Trench 4 and the Pit in Trench 5 produced the largest amounts of finds suggesting their proximity to habitation on Westgate in the Medieval period.
- 7.3 There is the possibility that Prehistoric features exist in the vicinity of Trenches 2 and 4 as flint flakes were recovered from subsoil in both these trenches.
- 7.4 Whilst archaeological features have been revealed in all five trenches the nature of the deposits will not prevent development of the site. However, the proposed development would have an impact on the archaeological deposits. Therefore it is proposed that a suitable mitigation would be areas to be disturbed by the insertion of foundations, roads and surfaces will be archaeological recorded in advance of construction. This would ensure preservation by record in line with PPG 16 and Ryedale District Council Policies.

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9. List of Contributors

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Report Kelly Hunter

Illustrations Kelly Hunter

Plates Sophie Langford

Filing and Binding Sophie Langford



Figure 1. Site Location

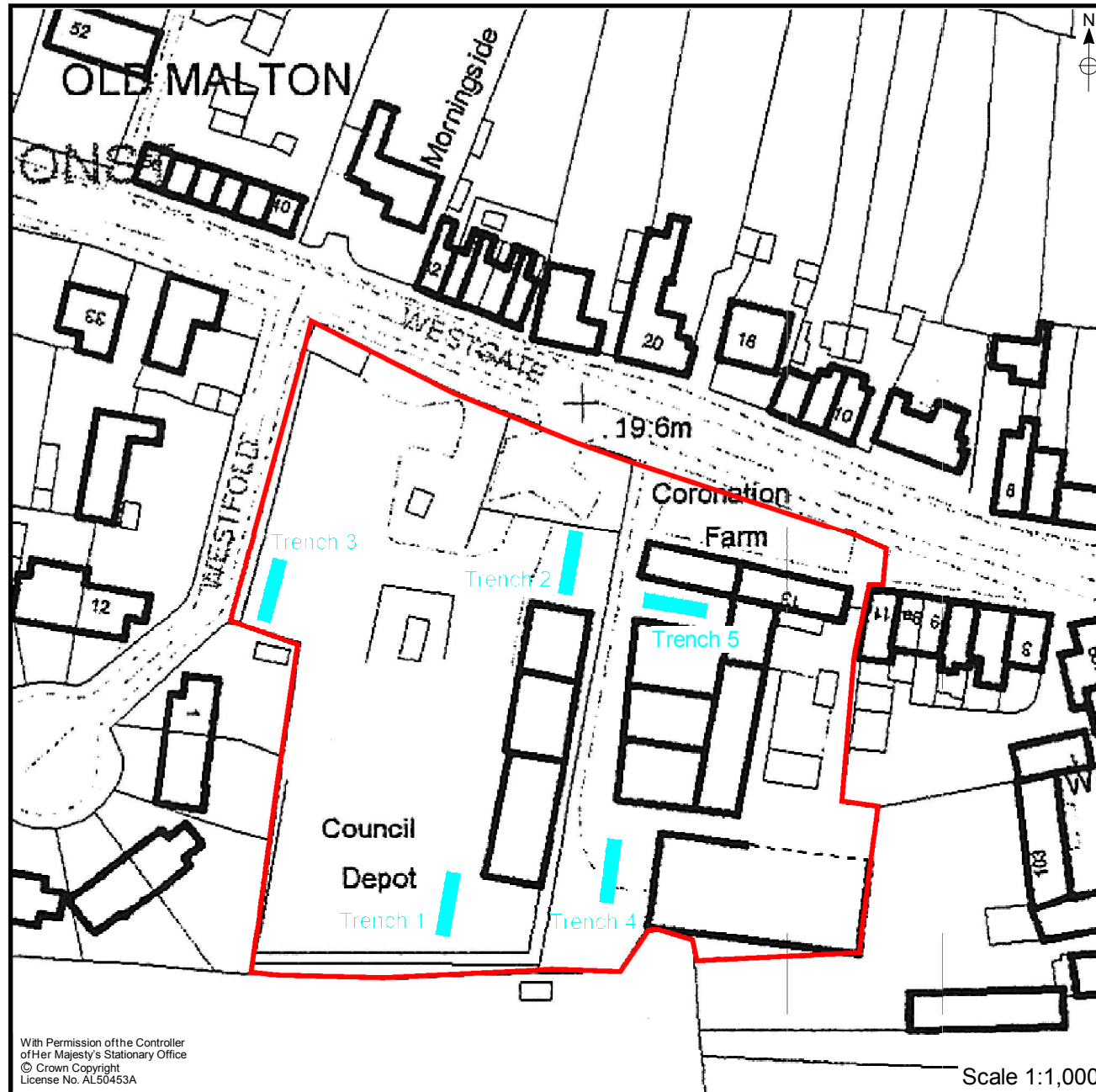


Figure 2. Coronation Farm Trench Location 21

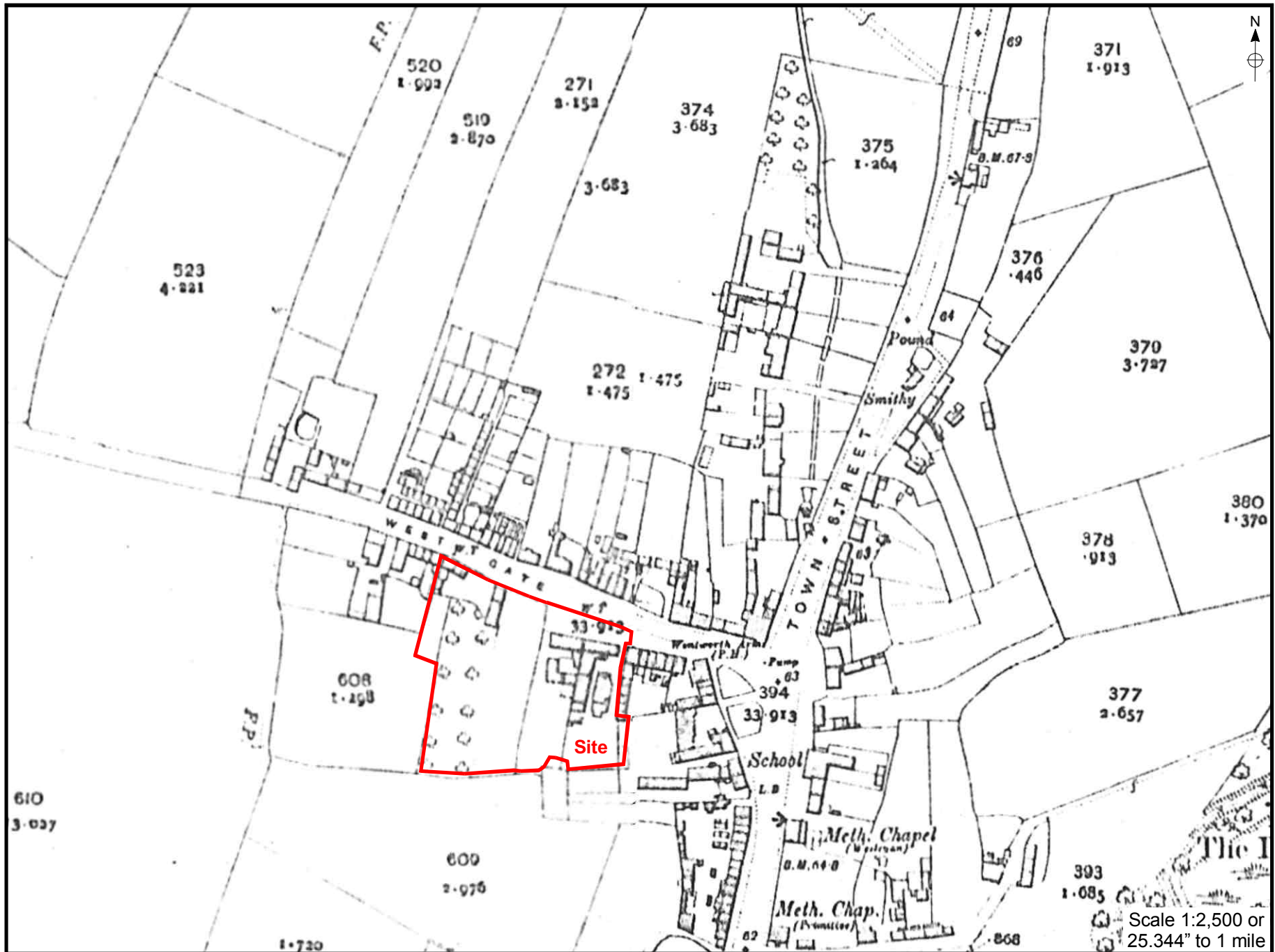


Figure 3. Extract from the 1911 and 1912 Editions Ordnance Survey Maps

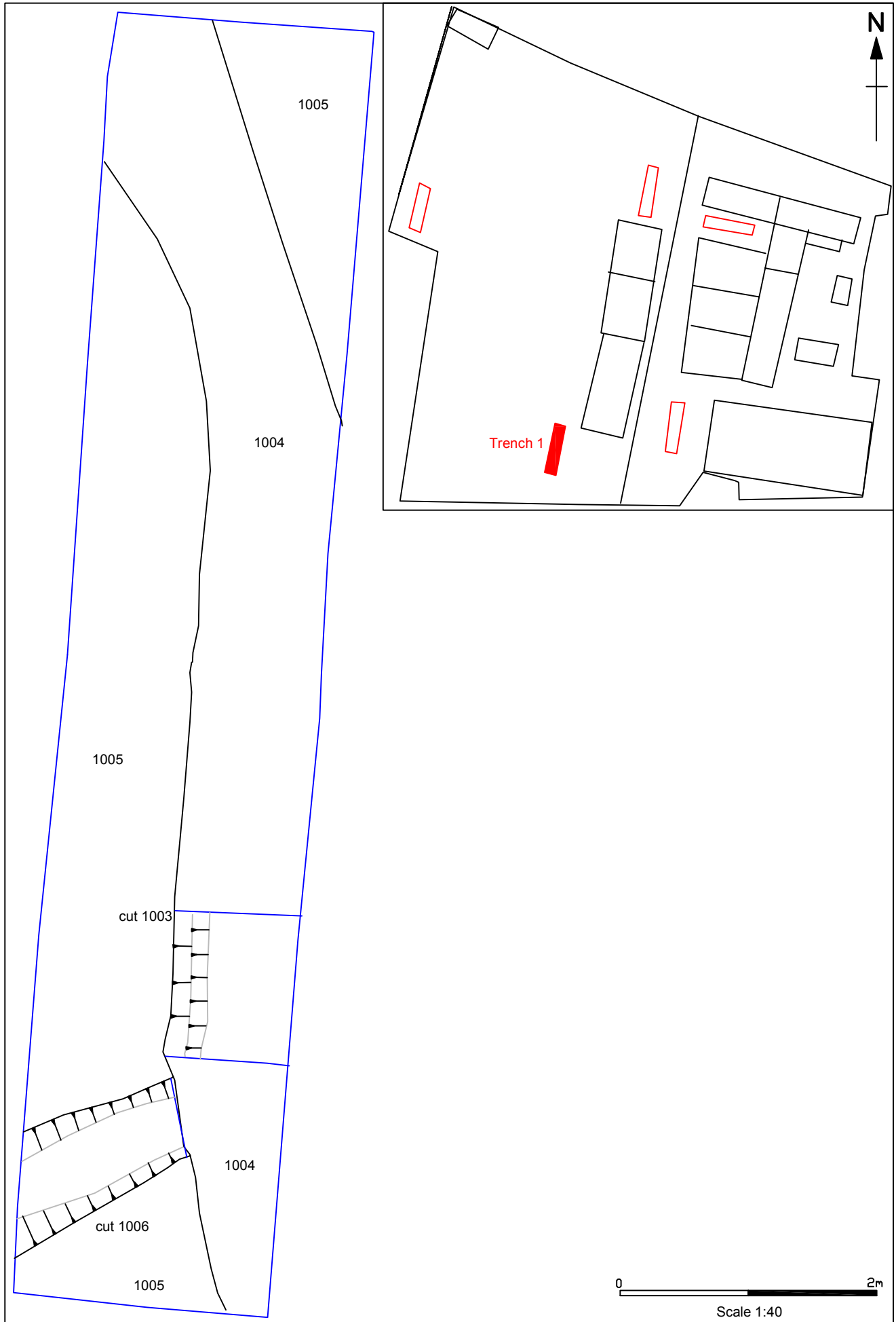


Figure 4. Plan of Evaluation Trench 1.

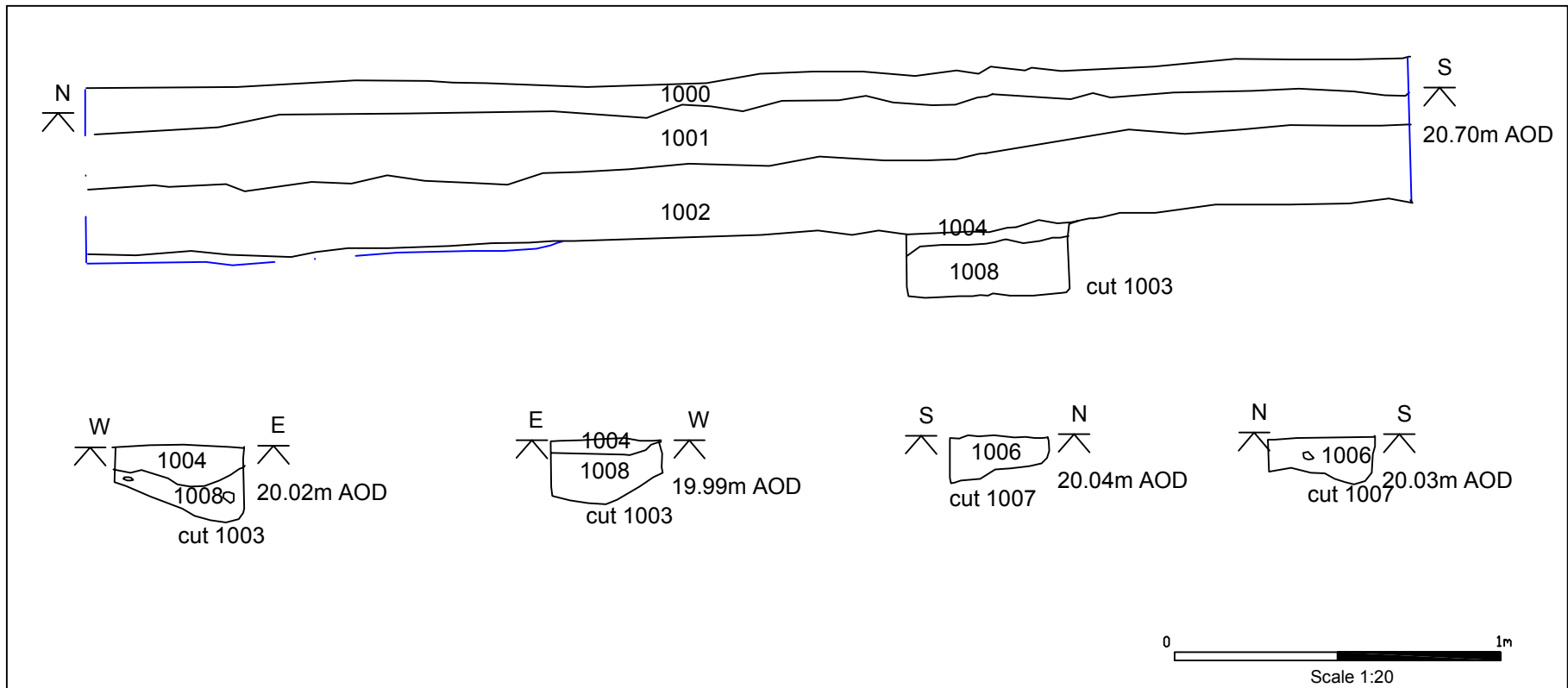


Figure 5. Trench 1: Sections.

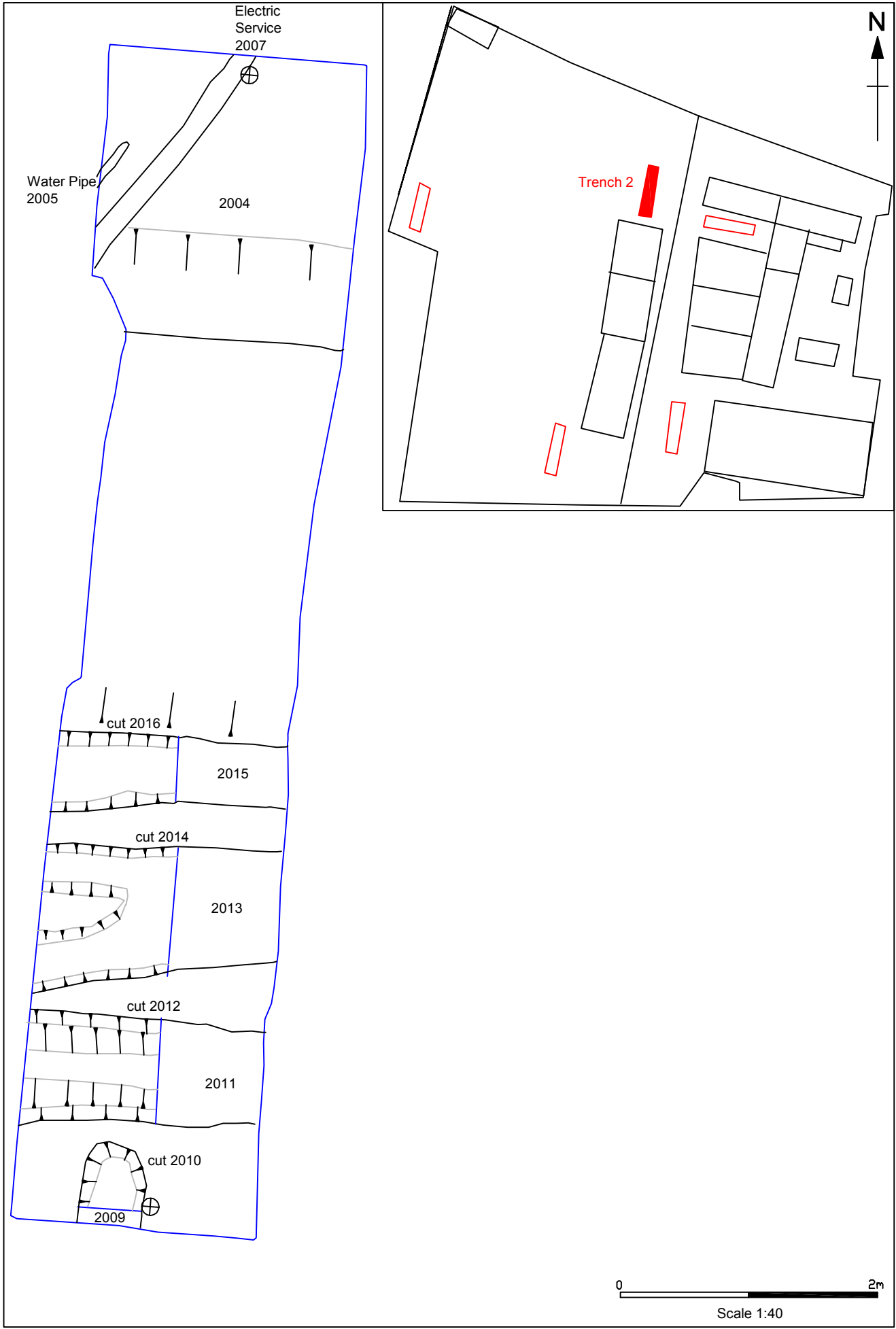


Figure 6. Plan of Evaluation Trench 2.

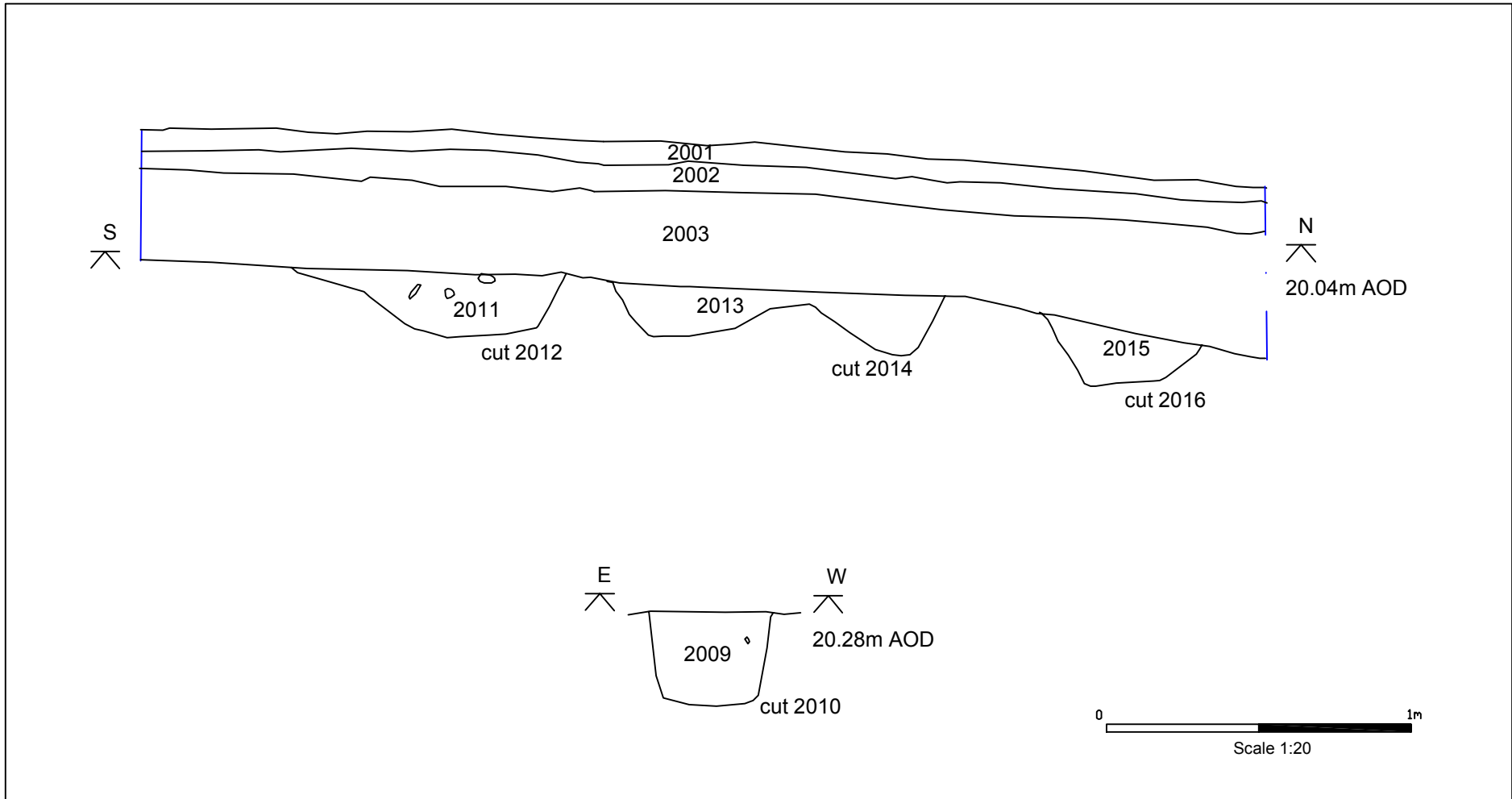


Figure 7. Trench 2: Sections.

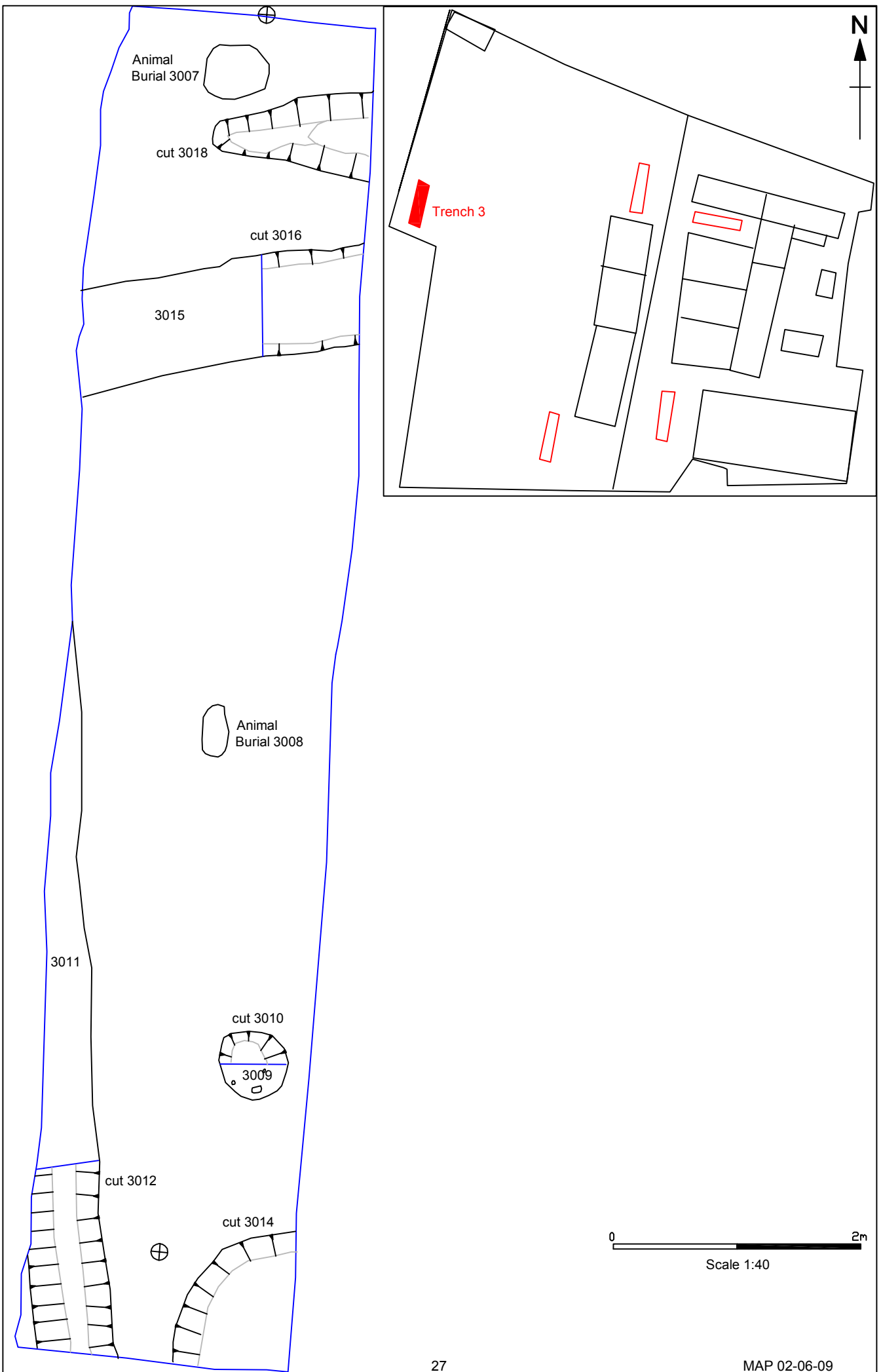


Figure 8. Plan of Evaluation Trench 3.

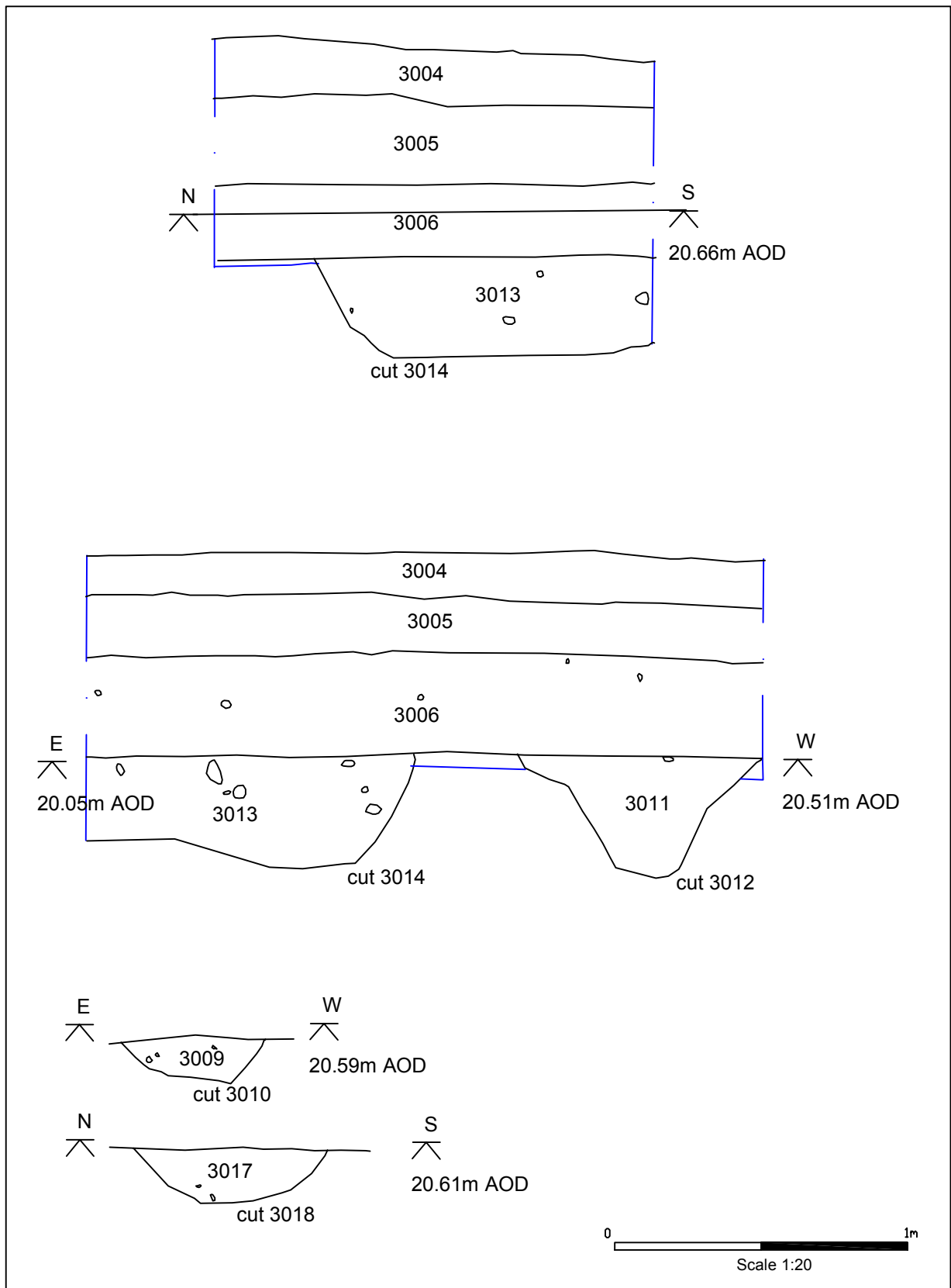


Figure 9. Trench 3: Sections.

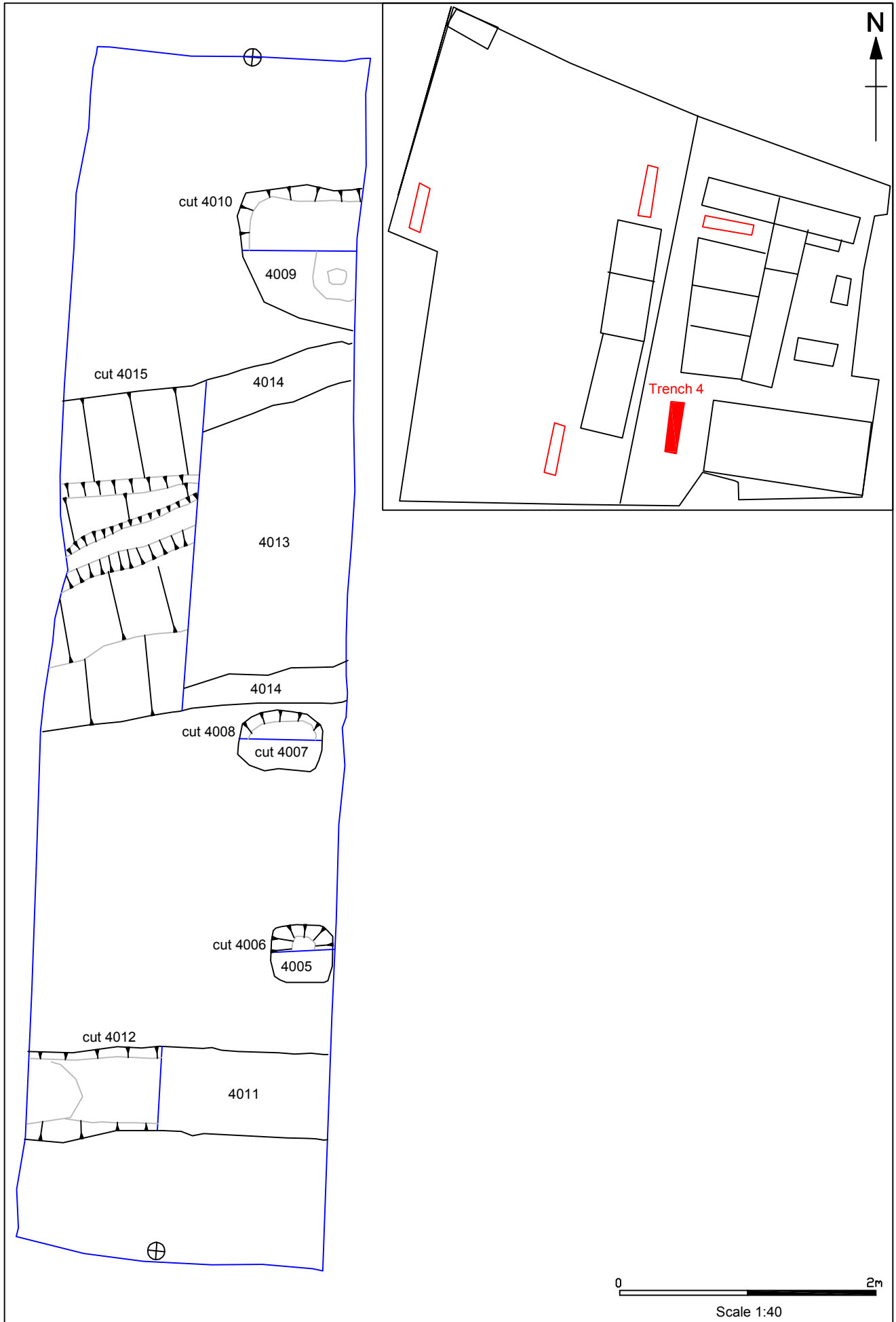


Figure 10. Plan of Evaluation Trench 4.

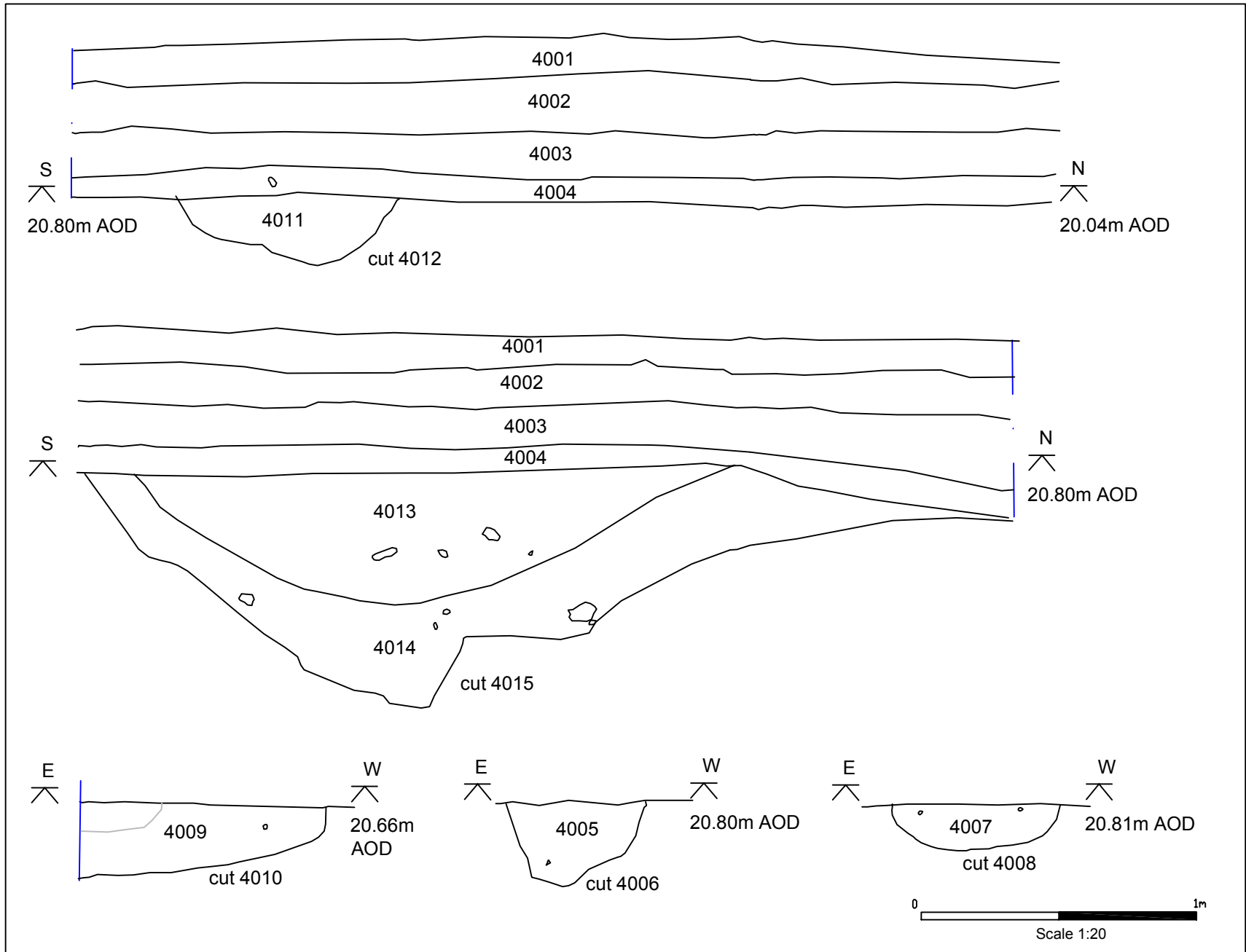


Figure 11. Trench 4: Sections.

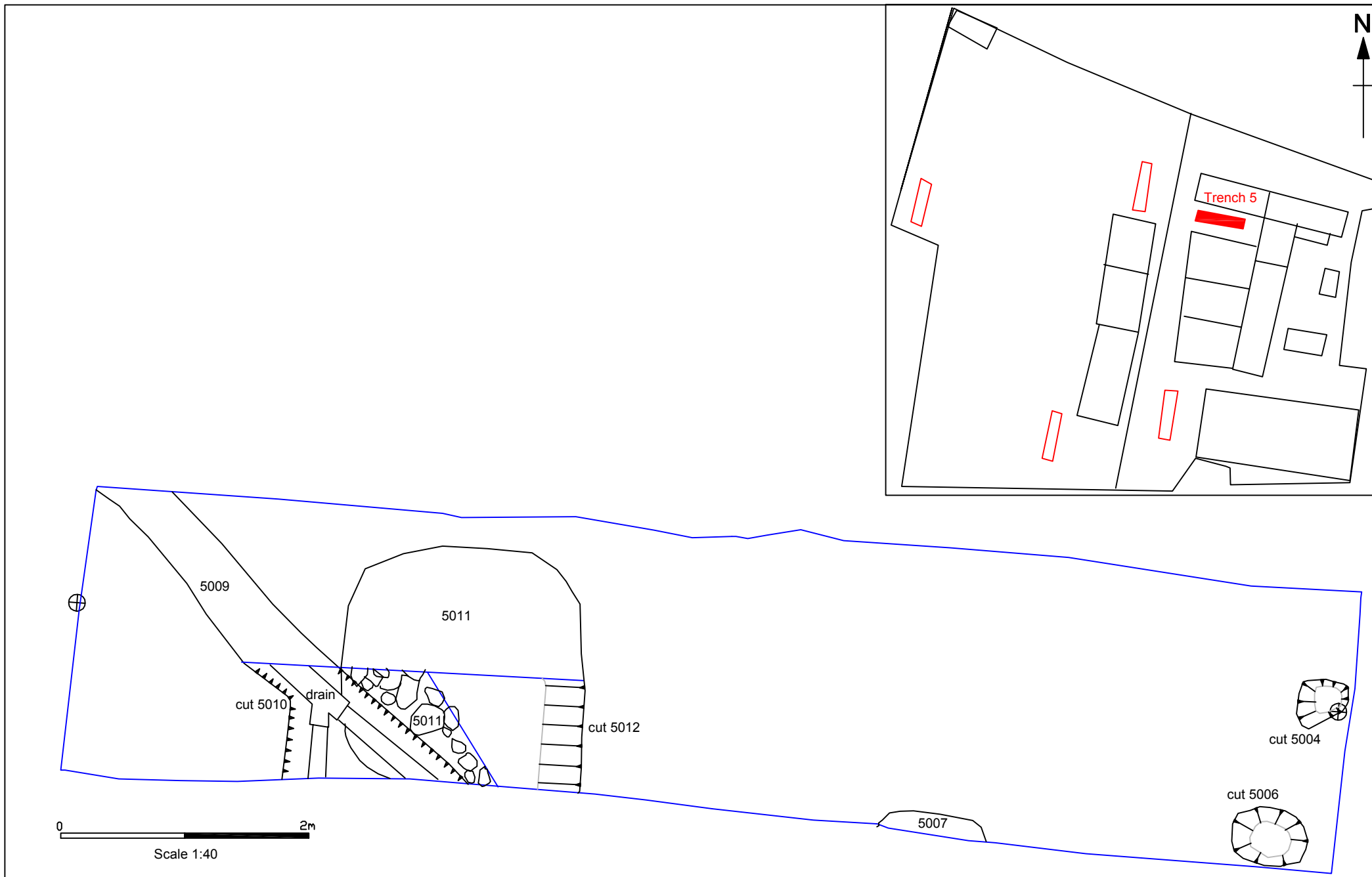


Figure 12. Plan of Evaluation Trench 5.

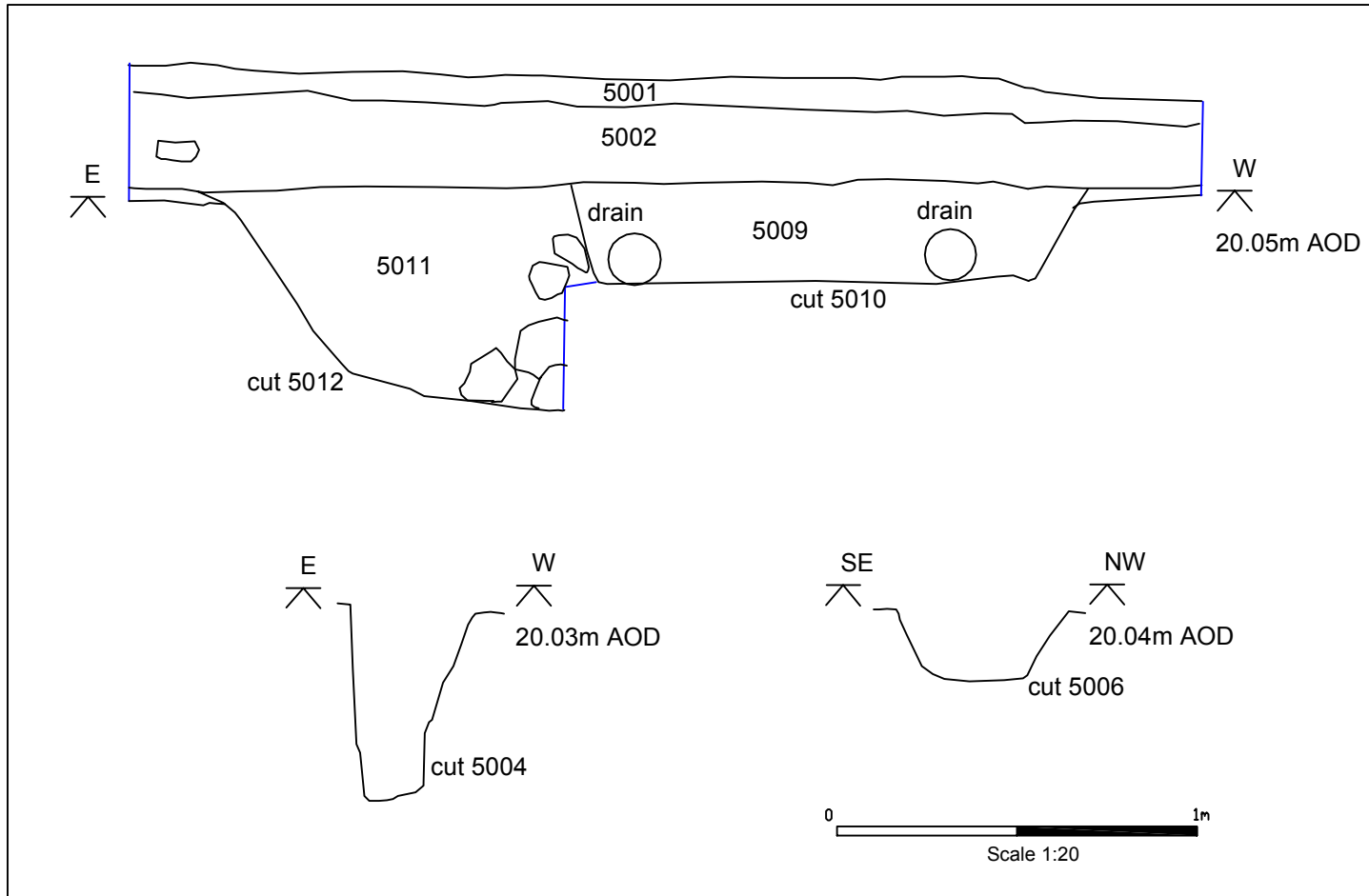


Figure 13. Trench 5: Sections.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Coronation Farm, Westgate, Old Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-06-09)

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description
1000	Structure	Tarmac Yard Surface
1001	Deposit	Hardcore
1002	Cut	Topsoil - silty loam, 10YR3/2
1003	Cut	Ditch
1004	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 1003: dark grey slightly clay sandy silt
1005	Deposit	Natural sand
1006	Cut	Ditch
1007	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 1006: dark grey sandy silt
1008	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 1003: grey silty sand

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description
2001	Structure	Tarmac Yard Surface
2002	Deposit	Hardcore
2003	Deposit	Topsoil - silty loam, 10YR3/2
2004	Deposit	Subsoil - slightly clay sandy silt, 10YR3/4
2005	Structure	Modern Plastic Water Pipe
2006	Cut	Modern Service Trench
2007	Structure	Modern Electricity Cable
2008	Cut	Modern Service Trench
2009	Deposit	Fill of Pit 2010: silty sand 10YR3/2
2010	Cut	Pit
2011	Deposit	Fill of Linear Ditch 2012: sandy silt 10YR3/2
2012	Cut	Linear Ditch
2013	Deposit	Fill of Linear Ditch 2014: sandy silt 10YR3/2
2014	Cut	Linear Ditch
2015	Deposit	Fill of Linear Ditch 2016: sandy silt 10YR3/2
2016	Cut	Linear Ditch

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Type	Description
3001	Structure	Tarmac Yard Surface
3002	Deposit	Hardcore
3003	Structure	Tarmac Surface
3004	Deposit	Stone Chippings
3005	Deposit	Topsoil - silty loam, 10YR3/2
3006	Deposit	Subsoil - slightly clay sandy silt, 10YR3/4
3007	Deposit	Modern animal burial
3008	Deposit	Modern animal burial
3009	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 3010: silty sand, 10YR5/2
3010	Cut	Posthole
3011	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 3012: silty sand, 10YR5/2
3012	Cut	Linear feature/gully
3013	Deposit	Fill of Pit 3014: silty sand, 10YR5/2
3014	Cut	Pit
3015	Deposit	Fill of Modern Linear Feature 3016: tarmac and clay silt, 10YR3/4
3016	Cut	Modern shallow linear feature
3017	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 3014: silty sand, 10YR5/1

Context	Type	Description
3018	Cut	Linear Feature/ditch

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Type	Description
4001	Deposit	Stone yard Surface
4002	Deposit	Rubble
4003	Deposit	Topsoil - silty loam, 10YR3/2
4004	Deposit	Subsoil - slightly clay sandy silt, 10YR3/4
4005	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 4006: sandy silt, 10YR5/2
4006	Cut	Posthole
4007	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 4008: sandy silt, 10YR5/2
4008	Cut	Posthole
4009	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 4010: sandy silt, 10YR5/2
4010	Cut	Posthole
4011	Deposit	Fill of Gully 4012: sandy silt, 10YR5/2
4012	Cut	Gully
4013	Deposit	Upper fill of Ditch 4015:sandy silt, 10YR4/2
4014	Deposit	Primary Fill of Ditch 4015: sandy silt, 10YR4/3
4015	Cut	Ditch

Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Type	Description
5001	Deposit	Stone yard Surface
5002	Deposit	Rubble
5003	Deposit	Fill of posthole 5006: sandy silt, 10YR4/2
5004	Deposit	Posthole
5005	Deposit	Fill of posthole 5006: sandy silt, 10YR4/2
5006	Cut	Posthole
5007	Deposit	Fill of Pit 5008 containing stone slabs and farmm rubbish
5008	Cut	Modern Pit
5009	Deposit	Fill of Drainage Trench 5010: containing salt-glazed drains
5010	Cut	Modern Service Trench
5011	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 5012: silty sand with large stone inclusions, 10YR4/2
5012	Cut	Ditch

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Coronation Farm, Westgate, Old Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-06-09)

Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1006	Pottery	1	1 base sherd - Stafford Ware Cooking Pot base (Heavily Sooted)	0.004kg	12th century
1007	Animal Bone	5	5 fragments	0.600kg	
1008	Shell	1	1 oyster shell	0.002kg	
	Animal Bone	4	4 fragments	0.150kg	
	Stone	2	1 fragments	0.808kg	

Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2009	Animal Bone	8	8 fragments	0.188kg	
2011	Pottery	1	1 body sherd - Hambleton Type	0.026kg	15th century
2013	Animal Bone	3	3 small fragments	0.010kg	
2015	Animal Bone	9	9 fragments	0.150kg	

Trench 3

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
3009	Ceramic Building Material	3	3 tile fragments	0.024kg	Post-medieval
3013	Pottery	1	1 body sherd - York Glazed Ware	0.003kg	18th century
	Clay Tobacco	1	1 stem fragment	0.001kg	18th century
	Animal Bone	3	3 fragments	0.040kg	
3015	Pottery	2	2 body sherds - 1 Gritty Ware & 1 Beverley Type Ware	0.014kg	12/13th century

Trench 4

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
4004	Flint	1	1 flint flake	0.001kg	Prehistoric
4005	Pottery	1	1 body sherd - 1 York Glazed Ware Jug Sherd decorated with horizontal lines and cruciform symbol		12/13th century
4007	Pottery	2	2 body sherds - 1 Staffs Type	0.004kg	Early 18th
4009	Animal Bone	11	11 fragments	0.048kg	
4011	Pottery	1	1 body sherd - 1 York Glazed	0.002kg	12-13th century
4014	Pottery	5	2 base sherds - Brandsby Type 3 body sherds - York Glazed Ware	0.014kg	13/14 century
	Animal Bone	6	6 fragments	0.036kg	
	Cinder	2	2 fragments	0.016kg	

Trench 5

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
5003	Ceramic Building Material	3	3 tile fragments	0.078kg	post-medieval
5011	Pottery	24	5 rim sherds - Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware 2 base sherds - Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware 17 body sherds - York Glazed Ware	0.336kg	13-15th century
	Animal Bone	3	3 fragments	0.024kg	

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Coronation Farm, Westgate, Old Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-06-09)

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan of Trench 1	Scale 1:20
2	Plan	Post Excavation Plan of Trench 1	Scale 1:20
3	Section	Trench 1: East Facing Section	Scale 1:10
4	Section	Trench 1: West Facing Section of Cut 1006	Scale 1:10
5	Section	Trench 1: North Facing Section of Cut 1003	Scale 1:10
6	Section	Trench 1: South Facing Section of Cut 1003	Scale 1:10
7	Section	Trench 1: East Facing Section of Cut 1006	Scale 1:10
8	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan of Trench 3	Scale 1:20
9	Plan	Post Excavation Plan of Trench 3	Scale 1:20
10	Section	Trench 3: North Facing Section	Scale 1:10
11	Section	Trench 3: West Facing Section	Scale 1:10
12	Section	Trench 3: North Facing Section of Cut 3010	Scale 1:10
13	Section	Trench 1: West Facing Section of Cut 3018	Scale 1:10
14	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan of Trench 2	Scale 1:20
15	Plan	Post Excavation Plan of Trench 2	Scale 1:20
16	Section	Trench 2: North Facing Section of Cut 2010	Scale 1:10
17	Section	Trench 2: West Facing Section	Scale 1:10
18	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan of Trench 4	Scale 1:20
19	Plan	Post Excavation Plan of Trench 4	Scale 1:20
20	Section	Trench 4: North Facing Section of Cut 4006	Scale 1:10
21	Section	Trench 4: North Facing Section of Cut 4008	Scale 1:10
22	Section	Trench 4: North Facing Section of Cut 4010	Scale 1:10
23	Section	Trench 4: East Facing Section of Cuts 4012 and 4015	Scale 1:10
24	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan of Trench 5	Scale 1:20
25	Plan	Post Excavation Plan of Trench 5	Scale 1:20
26	Section	Trench 5: West Facing Profile of Posthole 5004	Scale 1:10
27	Section	Trench 5: North Facing Profile of Posthole 5006	Scale 1:10
28	Section	Trench 5: South Facing Section of Cuts 5010 and 5014	Scale 1:10

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Coronation Farm, Westgate, Old Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-06-09)

Digital Photographs

No	File	Description	Facing
1	CIMG3210	Trench 2 under excavation	South
2	CIMG3211	General view of NYCC Depot Yard	West
3	CIMG3212	General view of NYCC Depot Yard	North-west
4	CIMG3213	General view of Coronation Farmyard	South
5	CIMG3214	General view of Coronation Farmyard	East
6	CIMG3215	General view of Coronation Farmyard	South
7	CIMG3216	General view of Coronation Farmyard	South
8	CIMG3217	General view of Coronation Farmyard	South
9	CIMG3218	Services at North End of Trench 2	North-west
10	CIMG3219	Trench 2 after machining	South-west
11	CIMG3220	Trench 3 under excavation	South-west
12	CIMG3221	Trench 3 under excavation	North-west
13	CIMG3222	Trench 3 after machining	West
14	CIMG3223	Trench 3 after machining	West
15	CIMG3224	Trench 3 after machining	North
16	CIMG3225	Trench 3 after machining	North
17	CIMG3226	Trench 1 under excavation	East
18	CIMG3227	Trench 1 after machining	South
19	CIMG3228	Coronation Farm	South
20	CIMG3229	Trench 4 during machining	North-east
21	CIMG3230	Trench 5 after machining	Easr
22	CIMG3231	Trench 4 after machining	North-east
23	CIMG3232	Trench 4 after machining	East
24	CIMG3233	Trench 4 after machining	North
25	CIMG3234	Trench 1 after cleaning	South
26	CIMG3235	Trench 1 after cleaning	South
27	CIMG3236	Trench 1 after cleaning	South
28	CIMG3237	Trench 1: Ditch 1003.	North
29	CIMG3238	Trench 1: Ditch 1003.	North
30	CIMG3239	Trench 1: Ditch 1003.	South
31	CIMG3240	Trench 1: Ditch 1003.	North
32	CIMG3241	Trench 1: Ditch 1003.	East
33	CIMG3242	Trench 1: Ditch 1006.	South
34	CIMG3243	Trench 1: Ditch 1006.	West
35	CIMG3244	Trench 1: Ditch 1006.	North
36	CIMG3245	Trench 1: Ditch 1006.	East
37	CIMG3246	Trench 2: Featutes at South End	North
38	CIMG3247	Trench 2: Featutes at South End	South
39	DSCN015	Trench 3: after cleaning	North
40	DSCN016	Trench 3: after cleaning	North
41	DSCN017	Trench 3: after cleaning	South
42	DSCN018	Trench 3: after cleaning	South
43	DSCN019	Trench 3: Animal Burial 3007	North
44	DSCN020	Trench 3: Animal Burial 3008	East
45	DSCN021	Trench 3: Deposit 3009	North

46	DSCN022	Trench 3: Pit fill 3013	South
47	DSCN023	Trench 3: Linear Deposit 3011	South
48	DSCN024	Trench 3: Posthole 3010, Pit 3014 and Linear Ditch Segment 3012	South
49	DSCN025	Trench 3: Posthole 3010, Pit 3014 and Linear Ditch Segment 3012	South
50	DSCN026	Trench 3: Posthole 3010	South
51	DSCN027	Trench 3: Posthole 3010	South
52	DSCN028	Trench 3: Linear Gully Segment 3012	South
53	DSCN029	Trench 3: Linear Gully Segment 3012	South
54	DSCN030	Trench 3: Pit 3014	South
55	DSCN031	Trench 3: Pit 3014	South
56	DSCN032	Trench 3: Gully Terminal 3018 & Modern Feature 3016	East
57	DSCN033	Trench 3: Gully Terminal 3018 & Modern Feature 3016	East
58	DSCN034	Trench 3: Gully Terminal 3018	East
59	DSCN035	Trench 3: Gully Terminal 3018	East
60	DSCN036	Trench 2: after cleaning	North
61	DSCN037	Trench 2: after cleaning	North
62	DSCN038	Trench 2: after cleaning	South
63	DSCN039	Trench 2: after cleaning	South
64	DSCN040	Trench 2: Deposit 2009	South
65	DSCN041	Trench 2: Deposits 2011, 2013 and 2015	South
66	DSCN042	Trench 2: Mineral staining in natural sand	North
67	DSCN043	Trench 2: Linear Gully Segments 2012, 2014 and 2016	West
68	DSCN044	Trench 2: Linear Gully Segments 2012, 2014 and 2016	South
69	DSCN045	Trench 2: Pit 2010	South
70	DSCN046	Trench 2: Linear Gully Segment 2012	West
71	DSCN047	Trench 2: Linear Gully Segments 2014 and 2016	West
72	DSCN048	Trench 4: after cleaning	South
73	DSCN049	Trench 4: after cleaning	South
74	DSCN050	Trench 4: after cleaning	North
75	DSCN051	Trench 4: after cleaning	North
76	DSCN052	Trench 4: Deposit 4011	West
77	DSCN053	Trench 4: Deposit 4007	West
78	DSCN054	Trench 4: Deposits 4013 and 4014	West
79	DSCN055	Trench 4: Deposit 4009	West
80	DSCN056	Trench 4: Deposits 4013 and 4014	West
81	DSCN057	Trench 4: Post excavation	South
82	DSCN058	Trench 4: Post excavation	South
83	DSCN059	Trench 4: Post excavation	North
84	DSCN060	Trench 4: Post excavation	North
85	DSCN061	Trench 4: Gully Segment 4012	West
86	DSCN062	Trench 4: Gully Segment 4012	West
87	DSCN063	Trench 4: Posthole 4006	South
88	DSCN064	Trench 4: Posthole 4006	South
89	DSCN065	Trench 4: Posthole 4008	South
90	DSCN066	Trench 4: Posthole 4008	South
91	DSCN067	Trench 4: Posthole 4010	South
92	DSCN068	Trench 4: Posthole 4010	South
93	DSCN069	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	East
94	DSCN070	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	East
95	DSCN071	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	South
96	DSCN072	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	South
97	DSCN073	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	North-west
98	DSCN074	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	North-west
99	DSCN075	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	West

100	DSCN076	Trench 4: Linear Ditch Segment 4015	West
101	DSCN077	Trench 5: after cleaning	West
102	DSCN078	Trench 5: after cleaning	West
103	DSCN079	Trench 5: after cleaning	East
104	DSCN080	Trench 5: after cleaning	East
105	DSCN081	Trench 5: Deposit 5003	East
106	DSCN082	Trench 5: Deposit 5005	South
107	DSCN083	Trench 5: Pit Fill 5007	South
108	DSCN084	Trench 5: Pit Fill 5011 and Drain 5009	South
109	DSCN085	Trench 5: Pit Fill 5011 and Drain 5009	South
110	DSCN086	Trench 5: Postholes 5004 and 5006	East
111	DSCN087	Trench 5: Posthole 5004	East
112	DSCN088	Trench 5: Posthole 5006	South
113	DSCN089	Trench 5: Posthole 5006	South
114	DSCN090	Trench 5: Pit Fill 5007	South
115	DSCN091	Trench 5: Pit 5012 and Drainage Trench 5010	West
116	DSCN092	Trench 5: Pit 5012 and Drainage Trench 5010	West
117	DSCN093	Trench 5: Pit 5012 and Drainage Trench 5010	South-east
118	DSCN094	Trench 5: Pit 5012 and Drainage Trench 5010	South
119	DSCN095	Trench 5: Pit 5012 and Drainage Trench 5010	South
120	DSCN096	Trench 5: Pit 5012 and Drainage Trench 5010	South-west

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**CORONATION FARM AND COUNCIL DEPOT
WESTGATE
OLD MALTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

SE 7982 7251

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
At the request of on behalf of Fitzwilliam Estates and
North Yorkshire County Council**

19th January 2009

**CORONATION FARM AND COUNCIL DEPOT
WESTGATE
OLD MALTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

SE 7982 7251

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 The proposed development consists of Coronation Farm and Farmyard and the Council Depot yard with outbuildings, both with access from Westgate, Old Malton, comprising c. 0.69 Ha, and stands at heights of c. 19.6m AOD.
- 1.2 The site is located at on the south side of Westgate, Old Malton (Fig. 1).
- 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 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at the request of the Fitzwilliam Estates and North Yorkshire County Council to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation.

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 SE 7985 7309)

- 3.1 The Proposed Development comprises Coronation Farm and Farmyard to the on the eastern side of the area and the Council Depot on the western side of the area. The Proposed Development id on the south side of Westgate with residential developments to the east and west.
- 3.2 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan (Fig. 1). The total area of the proposed development is approximately 6900m² in size.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Malton was the site of the Roman fort of *Derwentio* that was established in the first century A.D. in the territory of the Brigantes, 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). 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. Recent archaeological work has suggested that the area of Roman occupation was far more extensive than previously thought. Settlement appears to extend north-west of the fort.
- 4.2 The place-name Malton derives from the Old English meaning middle farm. The Old English name was Scandinavianised as in the more usual Melton from Old English '*midel*' or Old Norse *medel* and Old English *tun* (Field 1980). Malton has the derivations of *Maltune* in 1086, *Maaltun* in 1130, *Malton(e)* in 1173, *Mealton* in 1191, *Meuton* in 1218 and *Melton* in 1294 (Smith 1979, 43). Huttons Ambo includes Low Hutton and High Hutton, and the name derives from a spur of land or '*hoh*'; with the derivation of *Hotun* in 1086, *Bardolf Hoton* between 1186-1202, *Hoton (Bardolfi)* in 1202, *Huton* in 1316 and 1581 (ibid 40-41).

- 4.3 The Domesday Book of 1086 notes the settlement at Old Malton in four entries and states that “in Old Malton, Siward and Thorketill, 8 carucates of land taxable. Land for 2 ploughs. Now, there are there 1 ½ ploughs in lordship; and 7 villagers and 5 smallholders with 3½ ploughs. A church there and 1 mill site. Value before 1066 20s; now 10s” and “In Old Malton Kolbrandr, 3 carucates taxable. Land for 1 ½ ploughs. There is there 1 villager with half a plough. Meadow 16 acres. 1 league long and 1 wide. Value before 1066 10s; now 5s. There are 2 bovates of land taxable, a jurisdiction of the same manor (Faull and Stinson 1986, 1N65-66). Also, “ In Old Malton, I carucate of land taxable. Ulfr held 1 manor” (ibid, 2N7), “In Old Malton, Odfrida ½ carucate” (ibid, 5N37), and “The Archbishop in Old Malton held 1 carucate. The King in the same place 11½ carucates. The Count of Mortain in the same place 1½ carucates” (ibid, SN MA 5-6).
- 4.4 The Manor of Malton had a settlement and church predating 1066 based in Old Malton.
- 4.5 The Borough of New Malton, was founded in the mid twelfth century, a crown holding managed by stewards. It has been suggested that the stone defences for the town wall were constructed some time in the thirteenth century.
- 4.6 In 1713, the Manors of Old and New Malton were purchased by Sir Thomas Wentworth. Sir Thomas Wentworth enlarged the Estate and was created Lord Malton in 1728, Earl of Malton in 1733 and the Marquis of Rockingham in 1746. Charles Wentworth became the second Marquis of Rockingham. In 1744, Anne Watson Wentworth married William Fitzwilliam (the third Earl). The estate expanded and acquired property over the next two hundred years. The archive for the estate reveals the acquisitions (NYCRO ZPB III 8/7/2 – 8/).
- 4.7 The 1770 Tithe Award shows the extent of Malton and Old Malton.

- 4.8 The Pickering to Old Malton Turnpike Trust constructed a road in 1786 (now Town Street).

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 Historic Environment Team, 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 Archaeological Science Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire & The Humber region) 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 c. 6475m² in size. It is suggested that 100m² of trial trenching should be excavated within the application site due to the majority of the site containing buildings. The trial trenches will determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. It is proposed that there should be five trenches (Fig. 1) each trench measuring 2 x 10m. The precise location of the trenches will be agreed by the Historic Environment Team, at North Yorkshire County Council, and the commissioning body. 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 Historic Environment Team Leader, 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 Historic Environment Team, 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 Historic Environment Team, 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. 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 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled, 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 Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved samples (wet or dry) and flotation samples should be processed during fieldwork to allow the continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies. Samples from waterlogged and anoxic deposits, which might contain plant macros and entomological evidence, taken for General Biological Analysis (GBA), should normally be 20 litres in size. The English Heritage guidance should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples, which may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

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

Conservation	Ian Panter	YAT	01904 663036
Roman Pottery	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	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752

Pottery			
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	Sandra Garside –Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		WAS	0113 588 7500
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		WYAS	0113 588 7500
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 liaise 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, the Rotunda Museum is suggested.

- 8.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson, 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.
- 8.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire HER is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

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 Historic Environment Team, 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

This brief was completed on 19th May 2008 by:

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Plate 1. View of North Yorkshire County Council Depot. Facing West.



Plate 2. View of North Yorkshire County Council Depot. Facing South- West.



Plate 3. View of Coronation Farmyard. Facing South.



Plate 4. View of Coronation Farmyard. Facing South.



Plate 5. Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing South.



Plate 6. Trench 1: Cut 1003. Facing South.

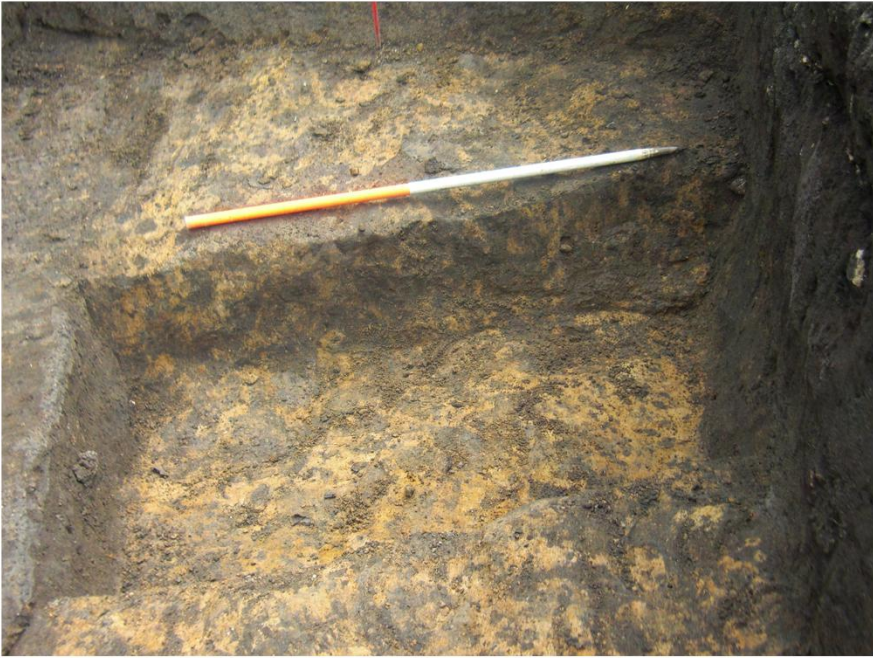


Plate 7. Trench 1: Cut 1006. Facing South.



Plate 8. Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing North.



Plate 9. Trench 2: Cut 2010. Facing South.



Plate 10. Trench 2: Cuts 2012, 2014 and 2016. Facing West.



Plate 11. Trench 3 after cleaning. Facing North.

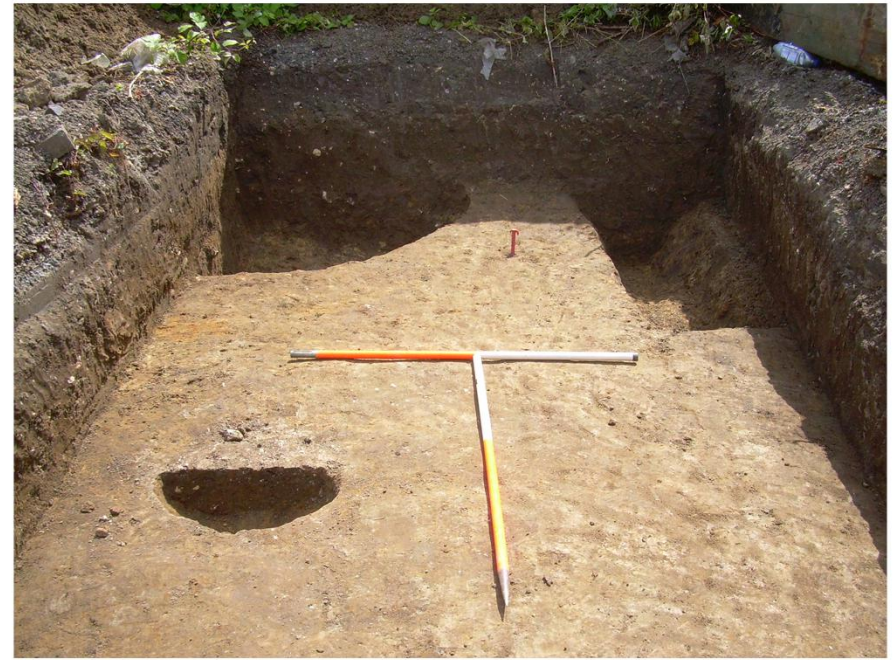


Plate 12. Trench 3: Cuts 3010, 3012 and 3014. Facing South.



Plate 13. Trench 3: Cuts 3016 and 3018. Facing East.



Plate 14. Trench 4 after cleaning. Facing South.



Plate 15. Trench 4: Post Excavation. Facing South.



Plate 16. Trench 4: Gully Cut 4012. Facing West.



Plate 17. Trench 4: Ditch Cut 4015. Facing North-west.



Plate 18. Trench 5 after cleaning. Facing West.



Plate 19. Trench 5: Posthole Cuts 5004 and 5006. Facing West.



Plate 20. Trench 5: Pit Cut 5012 and Modern Drain 5010. Facing South.