

**Ebenezer Yard
Langton Road
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire
SE 7942 7118**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Archaeological Evaluation

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological evaluation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land at Ebenezer Yard, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire during the week beginning 24 August 2009. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposal for the erection of four dwellings (ref. no. 04/00749/OUT). The Evaluation consisted of two trenches.

Both trenches revealed Roman activity in the form of pits and possible linear features, which had been truncated by relatively recent pits and drains. A moderate pottery assemblage was recovered, along with fragments of animal bone and ceramic building material.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land at Ebenezer Yard, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 7942 7118). The Evaluation took place during the week beginning 24 August 2009.
- 1.2 The Evaluation was carried out on behalf of Mr J Skelton, following the recommendations of the Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Section, North Yorkshire County Council. The Senior Archaeologist has advised Ryedale District Council that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in response to plans to erect four dwellings at the site, following the demolition of the existing garages and workshop (ref. 04/00749/OUT).

- 1.3 The evaluation was designed to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The information provided from the evaluation is intended to allow an assessment to be made of the impact of the development upon the archaeological deposits at the site. This assessment will be used as the basis for an informed planning decision as to whether the development should be permitted. Upon the granting of permission, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*, and is in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale District Local Plan.
- 1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 03-08-09.
- 1.5 All work was funded by Mr J Skelton.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is situated in the central/southern part of the town of Norton, on the eastern side of Langton Road, the minor road leading from Norton to the Wolds (Figs. 1 and 2). This location is approximately 280m to the southeast of the site of the former parish church of St. Nicholas, and c. 200m south of the core of the medieval settlement at Norton. The site covers an area of approximately 0.08 ha, and is bounded by residential properties on the west, north and south sides, and by the grounds of Norton County Primary School to the east. The site forms a level area, with an elevation of around 23m AOD.

3. Geology and Soils

- 3.1 The soils at the site are of the Landbeach Association, which are permeable and coarse loamy in nature, overlying glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Mackney *et al.* 1983).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The Roman Fort and *vicus* (civilian settlement) at Malton lies north of the river Derwent. Further settlement spread southwards across the river to cover a substantial area of what is now the modern town of Norton.
- 4.2 From its origins as a medieval village, modern Norton greatly expanded from the mid-19th century onwards to form a large residential and industrial area. This expansion led to the uncovering of substantial Roman remains.
- 4.3 Roman buildings were identified in 1946 during the construction of the Eastfield estate (Hayes, 1988). The remains of 3rd century pottery kilns and associated buildings were recorded in 1948 at the Howe Road estate (Hayes and Whitley, 1950), with further kilns being observed during the building of The Chase, c. 400m south of the site in 1990 (ERART, 1990). Major cemeteries are known to exist c.500m south of the site on the west side of Langton Road in the vicinity of The Ridings and Millside (Robinson, 1978, nos. 354 and 355).
- 4.4 In the immediate vicinity of the site, Roman inhumation and cremation burials were found during the excavation of cellars for Williamson's Houses in 1853 (Robinson, nos. 272 and 273). A substantial Roman building was uncovered in 1953 to the west of Langton Road, c. 60m west of Ebenezer Yard (*ibid.* no. 264).
- 4.5 Directly relevant to the evaluation area is the projected line of an alleged north to south-aligned Roman road that was uncovered c.80m north of the site. The

projected line passes through the access road to Ebenezer Yard (Robinson, no. 274). Robinson suggests that this road swings to the southwest at a point somewhere between Wood Street and Sutton Street, to join the known Roman road that ran along the western side of the modern Langton Road. The road eventually formed the main Roman road to York (Margary 81a – *ibid.*, no. 237) and Brough on Humber. However, Wenham postulated a single route on the west side of Langton Road coinciding with the westernmost of Robinson’s roads (Wenham 1974, Fig. 13), with a grid-like pattern of roads or streets c. 200m north of the site.

- 4.6 As has already been stated, the core of the medieval settlement at Norton was located c. 200m north of the site. Prior to the Enclosure of Norton (1769-72) the site of Ebenezer Yard lay within Low Field, with Wold Road running on roughly the same line as the modern Langton Road to the west. By the time of the 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, the site was occupied by a row of dwellings known as Ebenezer Cottages. There were at least fourteen dwellings in a row that backed directly on to the wall forming the present boundary of the site, and extending into the area now occupied by the western part of the school playground. Gardens, bounded by paths, stretched southwards from the cottages to a row of assumed privies that were ranged along the present southern boundary of the site. The cottages were demolished in the post-war period and the existing garages and workshop built on the site.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:
- a) 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, and to explicitly relate those deposits to depths below the existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
 - b) To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

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

6. Methodology

6.1 Evaluation

- 6.1.1 Two trenches were excavated at locations agreed by the Archaeology Section of the Heritage Unit, NYCC (Fig. 2). The total area evaluated was approximately 25m². Trench 1 was situated in the south-western part of the site, and Trench 2 in the north-eastern part of the site.
- 6.1.2 The evaluation areas were stripped of overburden by a 3.5 tonne 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless blade, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of naturally-formed deposits, which coincided with the archaeological horizon.
- 6.1.3 Postholes and pits were generally half-sectioned, and segments were excavated across linear features in order to determine their function, form and relationships.
- 6.1.4 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.
- 6.1.6 Six samples were taken from sealed deposits for environmental analysis.

6.2 On-site Recording

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

6.3 Plans and Sections

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

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised monochrome prints and colour transparencies in 35mm format, and a series of high-resolution digital images at six million pixels, recording all archaeological features encountered.

6.5 Finds

6.5.1 Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines. There were 85 pottery sherds, 8 animal bone fragments, 8 CBM fragments, 2 iron objects, and 2 fragments each of glass and clay tobacco pipe.

7. Results

7.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 3 and 4)

Trench 1 was 12m² in size, and examined potential archaeological activity in the western part of the site. The surface of the natural sand was exposed at a depth of c. 1.05m from the present ground surface, at an elevation of c. 22.60m AOD. Four phases of archaeological activity were present.

7.1.1 Phase 1 (Roman)

Phase 1 was represented by three features: a possible linear (1011) and two pits (1013 and 1017). Linear 1011 was aligned roughly north to south, cutting obliquely across the south-western part of the trench (Pl. 1). The brown silty sand fill (1010) contained thirteen Roman pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. Pit 1013 was a shallow oval feature (Pl. 2) whose brown silty sand

fill (1012) contained two Greyware sherds. Pit 1017 was located in the north-western corner of the trench (Pl. 3), extending out of the excavated area. The brown silty sand fill (1016) contained a single animal bone fragment.

7.1.2 **Phase 2** (Post-Roman/medieval)

A 0.50m thick layer of brown silty sand subsoil that extended over the whole of Trench 1 except where truncated by later features represented Phase 1.

7.1.3 **Phase 3** (Nineteenth century)

Activity in Phase 3 was represented by four inter-cutting pits (1005, 1007, 1015 and 1019) and a posthole (1009), all of which cut through the Phase subsoil. The earliest pit was Pit 1007, a massive rectangular feature that occupied much of the trench. The fill (1006) consisted of dark silt with lenses of mortary brick rubble. Pits 1005 and 1015 (Pl. 4) were more elongated features that cut into the fill of Pit 1007. The fills (1004 and 1014 respectively) were loose dark silts, 1014 having large amounts of brick rubble, and both containing 19th century sherds. Pit 1019 was recorded in section in the trench's southern baulk. At the western baulk of the trench, Posthole 1009 was a deep, vertically-sided cut loosely filled with dark silt (1008).

7.1.4 **Phase 4** (Modern)

Modern deposits consisted of a 0.45m deep layer of topsoil, overlain by a shallower layer of hardcore that was the surface of the modern yard.

7.2 **Trench 2 (Figs. 5 and 6)**

Trench 2 was also c. 12m² in size, and was located in the north-eastern part of the site. Natural deposits were located c. 0.85m from the present ground surface, at an elevation of between 22.60m and 22.70m AOD. Four phases of archaeological activity were identified, similar to the sequence in Trench 1.

7.2.1 **Phase 1** (Roman)

Phase 1 was represented by four postholes (2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 – Pl. 6) and a possible linear feature (2009). The possible linear feature (2009) formed

a 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep terminal in the north-western part of the trench. The yellowish brown sand fill (2008) contained no finds. The four postholes (2015, 2017, 2018 and 2021) were circular or oval in plan, with widths ranging between 0.30m and 0.40m, and depths between 0.24m and 0.50m. The fills (2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 respectively) consisted of brown sandy silt, the only finds being a calcite-gritted sherd from 2014.

7.2.2 **Phase 2** (Post-Roman/medieval)

A layer of brown silty sand subsoil (2003), up to 0.25m in depth, comprised activity in Phase 2.

7.2.3 **Phase 3** (19th Century)

This phase is represented by the cutting of a drain (2005) and three pits (2007, 2011 and 2013), and a brick structure (2022). Drain 2005 ran the entire length of the trench, expanding into a drain trap or manhole at the centre. It contained a glazed ceramic drain-pipe and trap (Pl. 5). Pit 2007 was a sub-circular feature with a diameter of c. 1m; the fill (2006) contained 19th century sherds. Pits 2011 and 2013 were sub-circular features situated at the western end of the trench, and were between 0.42 and 0.60m deep. The dark silt fills (2010 and 2012 respectively) contained 19th century pottery and brick/tile fragments. Structure 2022 formed a group of four un-mortared and horizontally-laid bricks at the western end of the trench, perhaps associated with Drain 2005.

7.2.4 **Phase 4** (Modern)

Phase 4 comprised a 0.30m layer of topsoil (2002), which was covered by modern hardcore (2001) with a maximum depth of 0.45m.

8. Discussion

- 8.1 The Trial Trenching identified archaeological activity in both of the excavated trenches.
- 8.2 The earliest, Roman, phase consisted of pits, postholes and possible linear boundaries consistent with occupation. The nature of the Roman occupation would appear to be relatively modest and certainly not on the scale of the stone structures recorded in the vicinity of the site.
- 8.3 The formation of the subsoil layer in Phase 2 is the result of a long period characterised by cultivation rather than occupation. In this period the site lay within Low Field, part of Norton's pre-enclosure Open Field system.
- 8.4 The nineteenth century activity formed a number of different trends. The massive steep-sided pit (1007) would appear to be too large to have a domestic function – perhaps it was a sand or gravel pit dug for building materials coincident with Norton's expansion in the first half of the 19th century. The remainder of the nineteenth century pits probably represent small-scale disposal of domestic waste in the yards of Ebenezer Cottages. The drain illustrates the improvements made in the disposal of sewage in the second half of the 19th century, with piped disposal superseding privy-pits.
- 8.5 In summary, the evaluation confirmed the presence of significant early archaeological remains at the site, certainly with the potential to augment the understanding of Roman Norton, but not of sufficient quality to rule out the proposed development on archaeological grounds. The archaeological remains could be adequately preserved either by record (e.g. open area archaeological excavation) or physically *in situ* by a design solution such as a raft.

9. Implications of the Proposed Development

- 9.1 The evaluation trenches showed clear evidence of archaeological activity, suggesting a relatively consistent spread of archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The remains are of local, perhaps even regional, importance as they have the potential to characterise Roman activity in this part of Norton; they are not of a degree of importance to preclude the development.
- 9.2 There is a varying coverage of subsoil and overburden above the undisturbed natural deposits, the depth of coverage ranging from 1.00m in Trench 1 to a minimum of 0.80m in Trench 2. The elevation of natural deposits in Trench 1 was 22.60m AOD and between 22.60m and 22.70m AOD in Trench 2. The relatively large depth of subsoil and overburden in both trenches may give scope for the preservation of the archaeological deposits *in situ*, depending on the exact depths required by any design solution. Should a design solution prove impractical within the parameters noted above, the impact on the archaeological deposits should be mitigated by total open-area archaeological excavation of the footprints of the proposed buildings, along with areas of deep services and intrusive landscaping, in advance of the development. The archaeological excavation, and any mitigation, should be in accordance with a specification approved by the Heritage and Environment Section (NYCC)

10. Bibliography

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11. List of Project Contributors

Excavation Team: Mark Stephens, Charlotte Ware

Report Text: Mark Stephens

Appendices: Sophie Langford

Illustrations: Kelly Hunter

Editor: Paula Ware

Finds Processing: Charlotte Ware



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Ebenezer's Yard, Norton

CLIENT:

TITLE: Site Location.

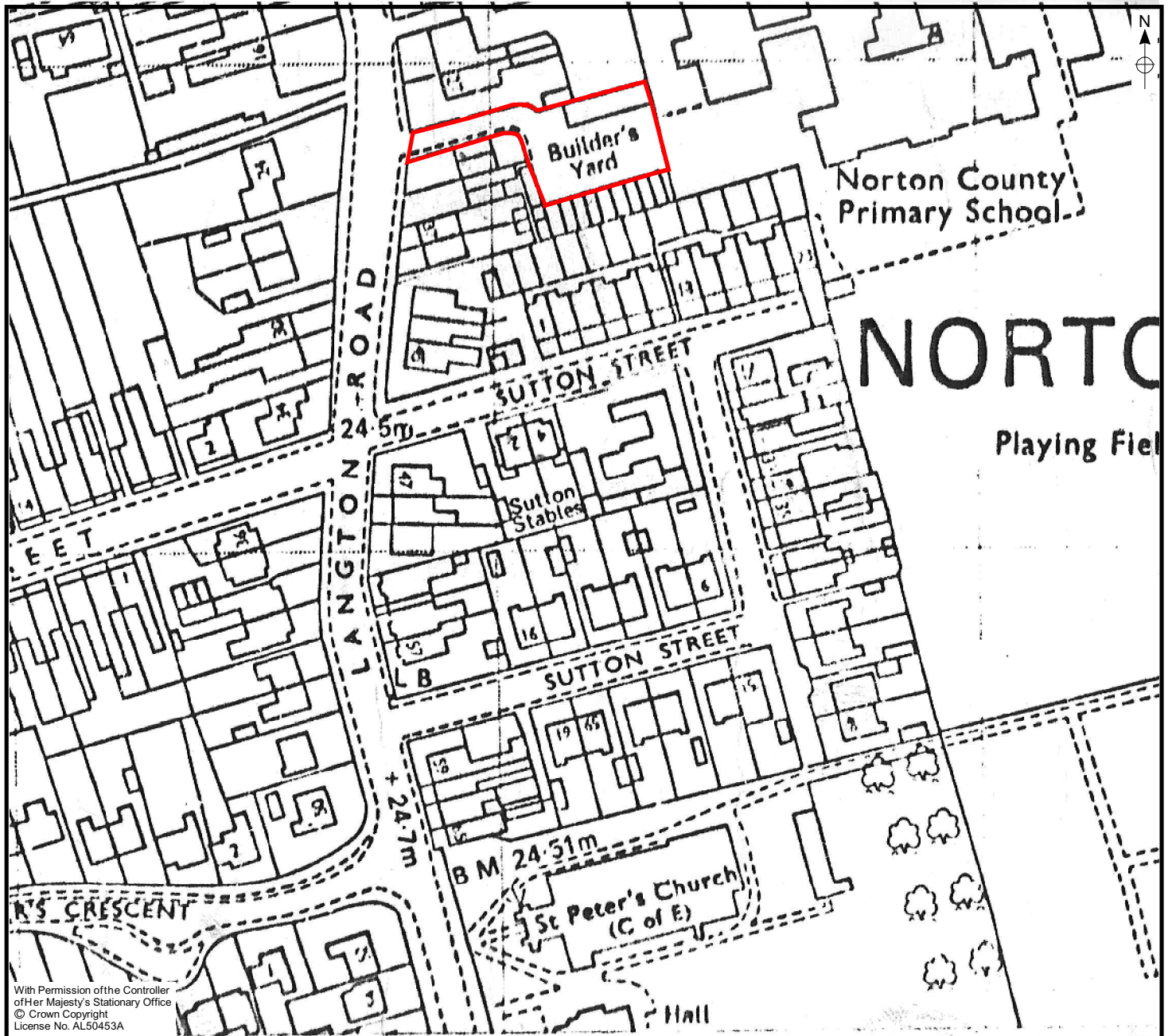
Figure 1.

Scale: 1:50,000

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



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MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Ebenezer's Yard, Norton

CLIENT: Mr. Skelton

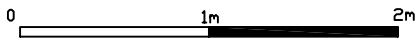
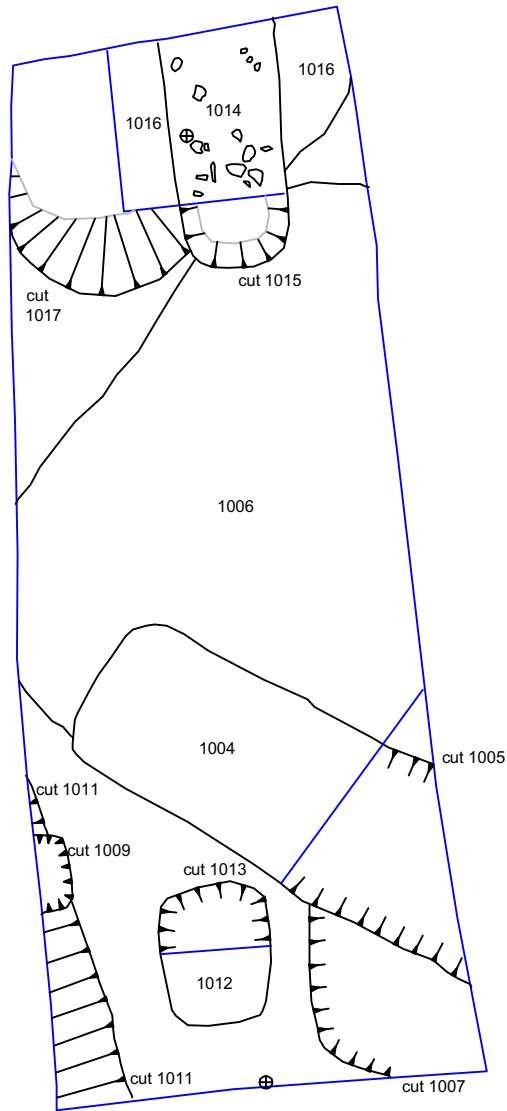
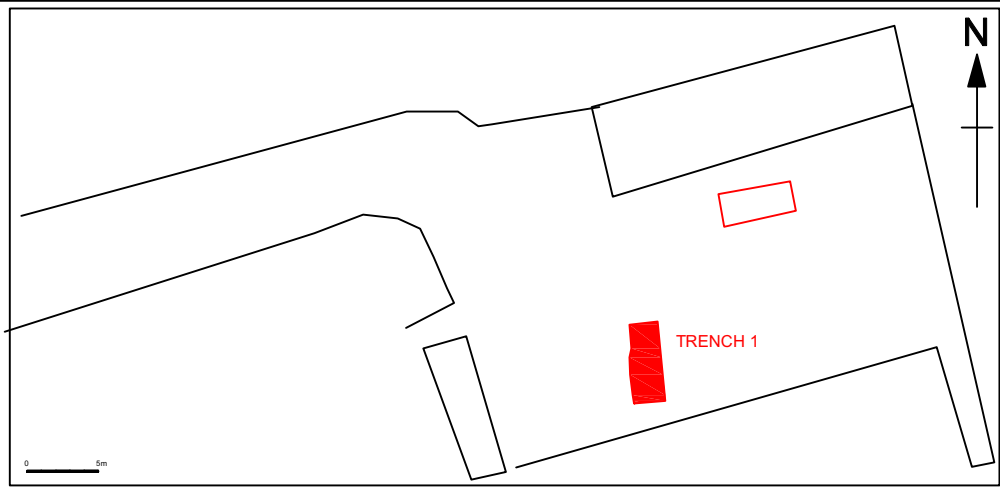
TITLE: Proposed Development Area.

Figure 2. Scale: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Ebenezer's Yard, Norton

CLIENT: Mr. Skelton

TITLE: Trench 1 Plan.

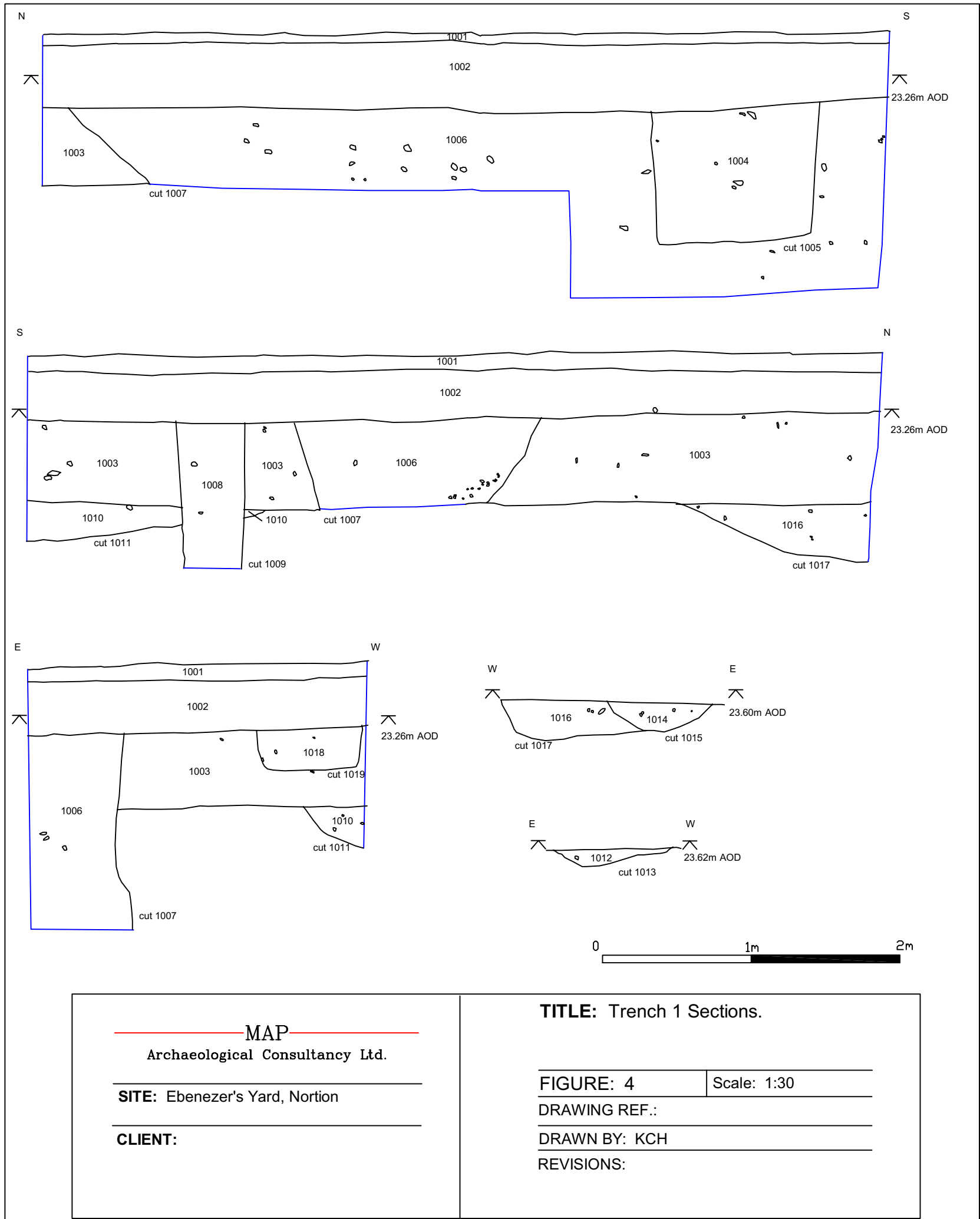
FIGURE: 3

Scale: 1:40

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



MAP
 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Ebenezer's Yard, Norton

CLIENT:

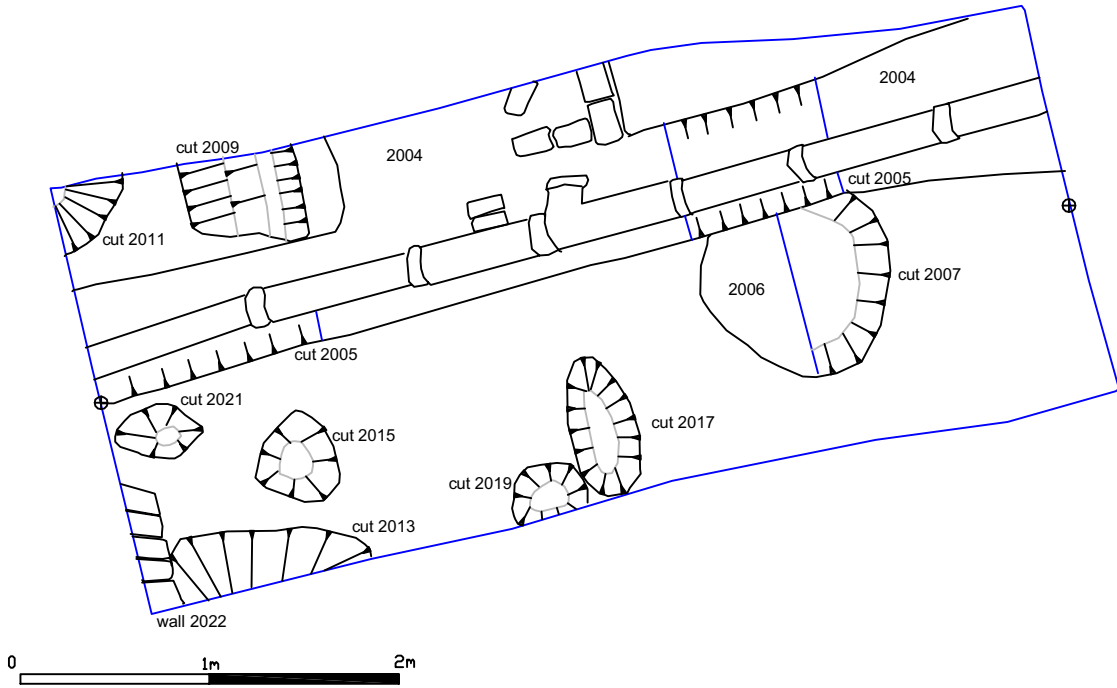
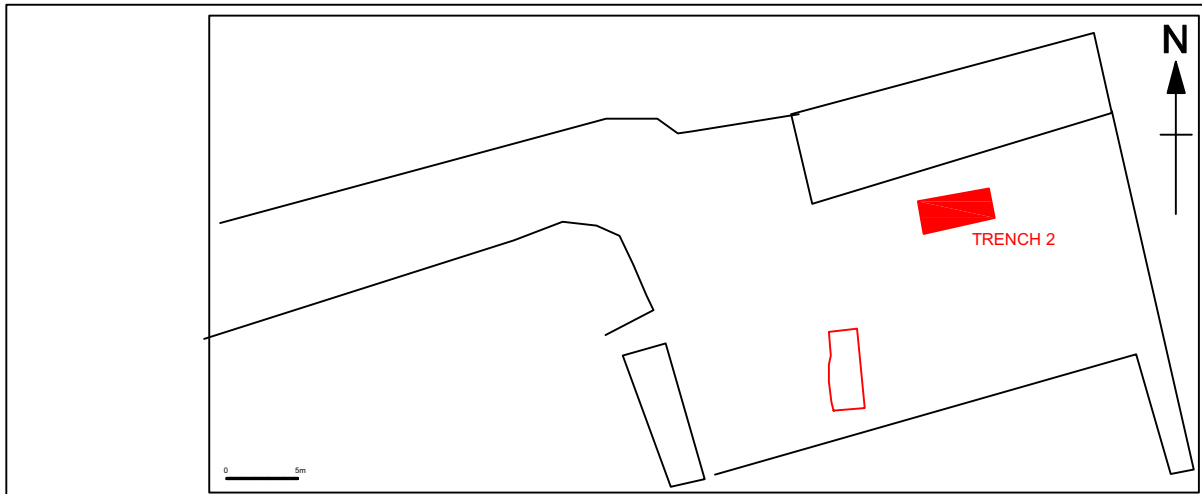
TITLE: Trench 1 Sections.

FIGURE: 4	Scale: 1:30
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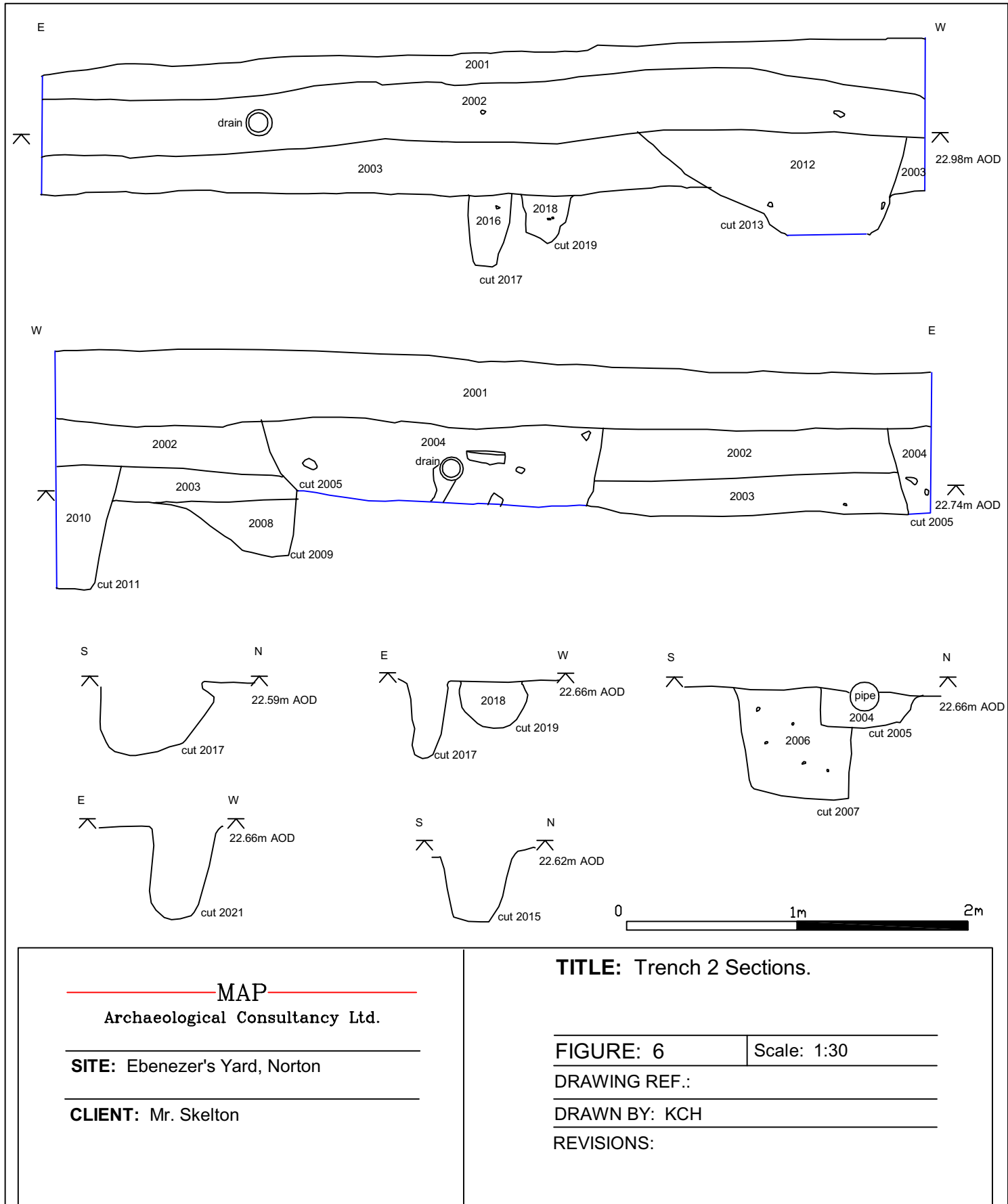
DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



<hr/> MAP <hr/> Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.		TITLE: Trench 2 Plan.	
SITE: Ebenezer's Yard, Norton		FIGURE: 5	Scale: 1:40
CLIENT: Mr. Skelton		DRAWING REF.:	
		DRAWN BY: KCH	
		REVISIONS:	



MAP
 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
SITE: Ebenezer's Yard, Norton
CLIENT: Mr. Skelton

TITLE: Trench 2 Sections.

FIGURE: 6 | **Scale:** 1:30
DRAWING REF.:
DRAWN BY: KCH
REVISIONS:



Plate 1. Linear 1011. Facing South.



Plate 2. Pit 1013. Facing South



Plate 3. Pits 1015 & 1017. Facing West.



Plate 4. Pits 1005 & 1007. Facing East.

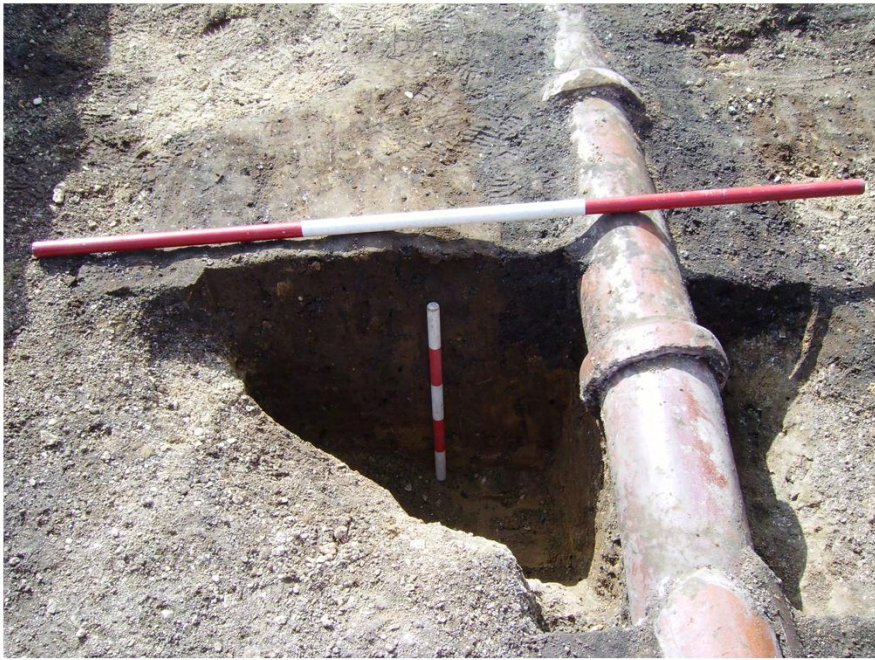


Plate 5. Pit 2007. Facing West.



Plate 6. Posthole 2021. Facing East.

APPENDIX 1

Ebenezer Yard 03-08-09

Context Listing

Context Number	Description
1001	Deposit, Modern Hardcore Surface
1002	Deposit, 10YR 4/1, Friable Sandy Loam. Topsoil
1003	Deposit, 10YR, Friable Silty Sand. Subsoil
1004	Deposit, 10YR 3/2, Friable Sandy Silt. Fill of Modern Pit 1005
1005	Cut. Modern Pit Cut
1006	Deposit, 10YR 3/2, Loose Friable Sandy Clay. Fill of Pit 1007
1007	Deposit, Cut of relatively recent Pit
1008	Deposit, 10YR 3/2, Loose Friable Sandy Silt. Fill of Posthole 1009
1009	Cut. Modern Posthole Cut
1010	Deposit, 10YR 4/3, Friable Silty Sand. Fill of Roman Linear 1011
1011	Cut. Cut of Roman Linear Feature
1012	Deposit, 10YR 4/2, Friable Sandy Silt. Fill of possible Pit 1013
1013	Cut. Cut of possible Pit
1014	Deposit, 10YR 3/2, Loose Sandy Silt. Fill of Pit 1015
1015	Cut. Modern Pit Cut
1016	Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Silty Sand. Fill of Pit 1017
1017	Pit Cut.
1018	Deposit, 10YR 3/2, Loose Friable Sandy Silt. Fill of Pit 1019
1019	Cut. Modern Pit Cut
2001	Deposit, Modern Hardcore Surface
2002	Deposit, Topsoil
2003	Deposit. Subsoil
2004	Deposit, 10YR 2/1, Friable Silty Sand. Fill of Drain 2005
2005	Cut. Cut of Modern Drain
2006	Deposit. 10YR 4/6. Friable Sand. Fill of Pit 2007
2007	Pit Cut.
2008	Deposit, 10YR 4/6. Deposit/fill of linear feature 2009
2009	Cut. Linear
2010	Deposit, 10YR 4/6. Fill of Pit 2011
2011	Pit Cut.
2012	Deposit, 10YR 2/2, Compact Silty Sand. Fill of Pit 2013
2013	Cut. Cut of Modern Pit
2014	Deposit 5YR 3/2, Friable Sandy Silt. Fill of Posthole 2015
2015	Cut. Cut of Possible Posthole
2016	Deposit, 10YR 2/2, Compact Sandy Silt. Fill of Pit 2017
2017	Cut. Cut of Pit or Posthole
2018	Deposit, 10YR 2/2, Compact Sandy Silt. Fill of Posthole 2019
2019	Cut. Cut of possible posthole
2020	Deposit, 10YR 2/2, Compact Sandy Silt. Fill of Posthole 2021
2021	Cut. Posthole Cut
2022	Brick Structure

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Ebenezer Yard, Norton Site Code MAP 03-08-09

Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
1004	Pottery	10	7 Body sherds 2 Rim sherds 1 Base sherd	82	C19th
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	32	
	CBM	2	2 brick fragments	1.065	
1006	Pottery	5	5 Body sherds	72	C19th
	CBM	2	2 brick fragments	1.940	
1010	Pottery	12	10 Body sherds 2 Rim sherds	276	R-B
	Animal Bone	3	3 fragments	36	
1012	Pottery	2	2 Body sherds	10	R-B
1014	Pottery	24	7 Body sherds 10 Rim sherds 7 Base sherds	668	C19th
	CBM	1	1 drain pipe fragment	16	
1016	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	2	

Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2006	Pottery	10	6 Body sherds 3 Rim sherds 1 Base sherd	66	C19th
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	14	
	Glass	2	2 modern sherds	30	
	Fe Object	2	2 Fe modern nails	50	
	CBM	1	1 modern drain pipe fragment	26	
2010	Pottery	1	1 Base sherd	14	C19th
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	45	
	Clay pipe	2	2 stem fragments	4	
	CBM	1	1 fragment	112	
2012	Pottery	7	5 Body sherds 2 Rim sherds	276	C19th
2014	Pottery	1	1 Body sherd	4	
Unstratified	Pottery	3	2 Body sherds 1 Rim sherd	41	
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	1	

APPENDIX 3

Ebenezer Yard 03-08-09 Archive Listing

Drawing No	Scale	Description
1	1:10	North Facing Section Pit 1013
2	1:10	South Facing Section of Intercutting Pits
3	1:10	East Facing Section of Pit
4	1:10	East Facing Section of Posthole
5	1:10	West Facing Section of Trench 1
6	1:10	East Facing Section of Trench 1
7	1:10	East Facing Section of Trench 1
8	1:20	Composite Plan of Trench 1 North
9	1:20	Composite Plan of Trench 1 North
10	1:10	Section of Posthole 2021
11	1:10	Section of Pit
12	1:10	Section of Posthole
13	1:20	Composite Plan of Trench 2
14	1:10	North Facing Section of Trench 2
15	1:10	South Facing Section of Trench 2

APPENDIX 4

Ebenezer Yard 03-08-09 Photographic Listing

Type: Colour Slide Film No. 1134

Date	No.	Description	Direction
8/25/2009	1	I.D SHOT	
8/25/2009	2	Cut of Pit 2007	N
8/25/2009	3	Cut of Pit 2007	N
8/25/2009	4	Cut of Pit 2007	W
8/25/2009	5	Cut of Pit 2007	W
8/25/2009	6	Pit Cuts	E
8/25/2009	7	Pit Cuts	E
8/26/2009	8	Posthole and Linear Cut	S
8/26/2009	9	Posthole and Linear Cut	S
8/26/2009	10	Linear and Pit Cut	N
8/26/2009	11	Linear and Pit Cut	N
8/26/2009	12	Pit Cuts	S
8/26/2009	13	Pit Cuts	S
8/26/2009	14	Intercutting Pits	N
8/26/2009	15	Intercutting Pits	N
8/26/2009	16	Pit, Posthole and Modern Drain	E
8/26/2009	17	Pit, Posthole and Modern Drain	E
8/26/2009	18	Posthole and Pit Cut	S
8/26/2009	19	Posthole and Pit Cut	S
8/26/2009	20	Posthole Cut	E
8/26/2009	21	Posthole Cut	E

Type: Colour Slide Film No. 1135

Date	No.	Description	Direction
8/25/2009	1	I.D SHOT	
8/25/2009	2	Cut of Pit 2007	N
8/25/2009	3	Cut of Pit 2007	N
8/25/2009	4	Cut of Pit 2007	W
8/25/2009	5	Cut of Pit 2007	W
8/25/2009	6	Pit Cuts	E
8/25/2009	7	Pit Cuts	E
8/26/2009	8	Posthole vand Linear Cut	S
8/26/2009	9	Posthole vand Linear Cut	S
8/26/2009	10	Linear and Pit Cut	N
8/26/2009	11	Linear and Pit Cut	N
8/26/2009	12	Pit Cuts	S
8/26/2009	13	Pit Cuts	S
8/26/2009	14	Intercutting Pits	N
8/26/2009	15	Intercutting Pits	N
8/26/2009	16	Pit, Posthole and Modern Drain	E
8/26/2009	17	Pit, Posthole and Modern Drain	E
8/26/2009	18	Posthole and Pit Cut	S
8/26/2009	19	Posthole and Pit Cut	S
8/26/2009	20	Posthole Cut	E
8/26/2009	21	Posthole Cut	E

Type: Colour Slide Film No. 1136

Date	No.	Description	Direction
8/25/2009	1	Trench 1 After Cleaning	S
8/25/2009	2	Trench 1 After Cleaning	S
8/25/2009	3	Trench 1 After Cleaning	N
8/25/2009	4	Trench 1 After Cleaning	N
8/25/2009	5	Trench 2 After Cleaning	E
8/25/2009	6	Trench 2 After Cleaning	E
8/25/2009	7	Trench 2 After Cleaning	W
8/25/2009	8	Trench 2 After Cleaning	W
8/25/2009	9	Cut of Pit 2007	N

Type: B & W Film No. 1137

Date	No.	Description	Direction
8/25/2009	1	Trench 1 After Cleaning	S
8/25/2009	2	Trench 1 After Cleaning	S
8/25/2009	3	Trench 1 After Cleaning	N
8/25/2009	4	Trench 1 After Cleaning	N
8/25/2009	5	Trench 2 After Cleaning	E
8/25/2009	6	Trench 2 After Cleaning	E
8/25/2009	7	Trench 2 After Cleaning	W
8/25/2009	8	Trench 2 After Cleaning	W
8/25/2009	9	Cut of Pit 2007	N

Type: Digital

Date	No.	Description	Direction
8/25/2009	1	Trench 1 After Cleaning	S
8/25/2009	2	Trench 1 After Cleaning	S
8/25/2009	3	Trench 2 After Cleaning	N
8/25/2009	4	Trench 2 After Cleaning	N
8/25/2009	5	Pit Cuts	E
8/25/2009	6	Linear and Posthole Cut	E
8/25/2009	7	Linear and Pit Cut	W
8/25/2009	8	Pit Cut	W
8/25/2009	9	Intercutting Pits	N
8/26/2009	10	Cuts 2013 & 2015 Posthole and Pit	E
8/26/2009	11	Posthole and Pit Cut	S
8/26/2009	12	Posthole and Pit Cut	W
8/26/2009	13	Cut of Posthole	E
8/26/2009	14	Cut of Posthole	E

APPENDIX 5

Ebenezer Yard 03-08-09

Environmental Listing

No	Area	Context	Description	Type	No. of Bags
1	2	2006	Fill of Pit Cut 2007	GBA	1 Bag
2	1	1010	Linear Fill	GBA	1 Bag
3	1	1012	Pit Fill	GBA	1 Bag
4	1	1016	Pit Fill	GBA	1 Bag
5	2	2014	Posthole Fill	GBA	1 Bag
6	2	2016	Pit Fill	GBA	1 Bag

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LAND AT BUILDERS YARD, LANGTON ROAD,
NORTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

NGR SE 7942 7118

Prepared for Mr J Skelton

by

**North Yorkshire County Council
Heritage Section
Countryside Services
Planning & Countryside Unit
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15 September 2004

LAND AT BUILDERS YARD, LANGTON ROAD, NORTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING

1. Summary

- 1.1 Residential development of four dwellings is proposed on 0.08ha of land at the Builder's Yard on the east side of Langton Road, Norton, North Yorkshire. The site is presently occupied by a workshop and garages, with an open area of hardstanding in between. This is an archaeologically important area of Norton, with high potential for the survival of remains of Romano-British and later date. A large area of the present settlement at Norton overlies earlier, Romano-British settlement and industrial areas, most notably areas of pottery production, as well as areas of burial, both cremation and inhumation, concentrated alongside the Roman road alignments.
- 1.2 In response to the submission of an outline planning application for the development of this site, the Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Section, North Yorkshire County Council has advised Ryedale District Council that a scheme of pre-determination archaeological evaluation be undertaken. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, date, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The evaluation results will enable an assessment of the archaeological impact of the development proposals. An informed and reasonable planning decision can then be taken as to whether the development should be permitted. If so, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this archaeological evaluation for the applicant, Mr J Skelton.

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. It does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SE 79428 71182)

- 3.1 An outline planning application was submitted by Mr J Skelton to Ryedale District Council in June 2004, application ref. 04/00749/OUT. The proposal is for the erection of 4 dwellings on 0.08ha of land at the Builder's Yard, Langton Road, Norton, following the demolition of the existing workshop and garages on the site. A layout of two pairs of semi-detached dwellings is envisaged, with gardens to the rear and parking and turning areas to the front. Access will be taken from Langton Road, between the existing properties at numbers 27 and 29 Langton Road.
- 3.2 The settlement of Norton lies to the south of the River Derwent and the town of Malton, to the south of the A64, approximately 20 miles north-east of York. This area was formerly part of the North Riding and now falls within Ryedale District of North Yorkshire. The proposed development site lies on the east side of Langton Road, behind the properties of 29-39 Langton Road, and to the west of Norton County Primary School. The site is currently an area of hardstanding, occupied by a number of garages along the southern boundary, and a workshop along the

northern boundary. It is understood from the applicant, Mr Skelton, that a sewer runs along the eastern boundary of the site.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Lying on the River Derwent, to the south of Malton Roman fort, a large area of the present settlement at Norton overlies earlier, Romano-British settlement and industrial areas. During expansion of the residential areas of Norton from the mid-nineteenth century onwards, numerous observations of archaeological material were made and finds collected and reported. These findings relate to areas of pottery production, as well as areas of burial, both cremation and inhumation, concentrated alongside the Roman road alignments (Robinson 1978). The chief sources for early archaeological finds in this area are the Gazetteer of Roman remains in East Yorkshire (Kitson Clark, 1935) and the survey of the parishes of Malton and Norton undertaken for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in the 1970s (Robinson, 1978).
- 4.2 Of particular relevance in relation to the proposed development is the projected alignment of a Roman road, which crosses the east-west access road to the Builder's Yard on an approximate north-south axis (Robinson 1978, Fig.6c). It is suggested by Robinson (1978, Fig.2) that this Roman road turns to the south-west at a point somewhere between Wood Street and Sutton Street, and merges with another Roman road alignment on the western side of the present Langton Road, (c. 300m to the south of the application area) to form what would have been the main York to Malton road in the Roman period; however, the precise road alignment is unknown. What is clear, is that a number of Romano-British burials have been encountered during development of the area north of the present application site in the late 19th century, presumably located close to the road. These are recorded by Robinson (1978, nos 272-274), who notes that in 1853, the crown of the alleged Roman road was discovered 3ft below the surface during the cellar excavations in Williamson's Houses, where workmen also found many burials, largely skeletons. To the west of Langton Road, in the mid-20th century, finds of pottery, largely Crambeck Ware, have been recorded, including the site of a kiln and associated buildings interpreted as workshops (Robinson 1978 nos 262-4).
- 4.3 Development of the application site could, therefore, disturb and destroy any surviving evidence of features and finds relating to former roads, settlement, industry and burial within the former Romano-British, medieval and later settlements at Norton.
- 4.4 Archaeological information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, Countryside Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 532558.

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 need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to 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. Tenders

- 6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work*

and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire.

7. Variations to Work

- 7.1 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 8.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming:
- a) the date of commencement,
 - b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and
 - c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.

9. Brief

- 9.1 A minimum of two areas of trial trenching should be excavated within the proposed development site. Archaeological contractors should quote for an area of 25m² to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. The suggested minimum trench size is 5m x 2m. The suggested positioning is one in the north-eastern corner of the site, and one at the western edge of the site.
- 9.2 The precise location and size of trenches must be agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, and the commissioning body prior to excavation (see 8.5.1 above). It is understood from the applicant that vehicular access to the site and to the garages needs to be maintained during the evaluation. The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

- 9.3 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench; they should not be used to provide a representative sample of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 9.4 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 should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 9.5 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger 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 should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 9.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should 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.
- 9.7 Due attention should 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.
- 9.8 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.9 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society (1995) should be followed.
- 9.10 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 9.11 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised ge archaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) should be followed.
- 9.12 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English

Heritage (2002). Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.

- 9.13 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

10. Archive

- 10.1 Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.
- 10.2 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. In this instance the Malton Museum is suggested. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

11. Copyright

- 11.1 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 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.

12. Report

- 12.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, the research questions applicable to the site, and the deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 12.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section, the museum accepting the archive, and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

13. Further Information

- 13.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

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Heritage Section
Countryside Services
County Hall
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL7 8AH

e: gail.falkingham@northyorks.gov.uk
Tel: 01609 532839
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13.2 References

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