

**Morrison's Supermarket
Castlegate
Malton
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
SE 7882 7151**

Authorised by

Date:.....

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2009

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Non Technical Summary

The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at to the south of Morrison's Supermarket, Castlegate, North Yorkshire, in March 2009.

The archaeological work comprised the excavation of two 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 in the area of the proposed Supermarket Extension, in an area to minimise disruption to the Supermarket Car Park.

The earliest archaeological evidence encountered was an eighteenth century deposits, predating the nineteenth and twentieth century brewery structures, and modern services.

Archaeology was encountered in both trenches but the evaluation has revealed that the deposits are not of National Significance to prevent development of the site. Any further ground disturbance below 600mm below the present car park surface could encounter archaeological deposits of Regional Importance.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in the Car Park of Morrison's Supermarket on Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The Archaeological Evaluation was commissioned by Bowman Riley Architects on behalf of Morrison's Supermarket. Work commenced on the 13th March 2009, with backfilling completed on the 20th March 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 Morrison's Supermarket.
- 1.4 The project was assigned the site code MAP 03-07-08.
- 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 is a Proposed Extension to the south of the Present Store (Figs. 1 & 2; Pl. 1). The Area is currently used a car Park encompasses an area of approximately 300m by 30m (8 Ha.). Morrison's Supermarket is bounded by Castlegate to the north, the former Derwent Cornmill, (now apartment accommodation) and Railway Street to the east and the River Derwent immediately to the south, and Residential and Retail Buildings to the west (Fig. 1 & 2 & Pls. 1-6).
- 2.2 The topography of the site consists of fairly flat ground at the base of a slope that runs downhill from north to south to the River Derwent.

- 2.3 The site lies within the Malton Designated Conservation Area.
- 2.4 The site stands at heights of c. 19 - 20m AOD.
- 2.5 The site lies on soils of the Fladbury 3 Association, described as clayey fine silty soils over river alluvium (Mackney et al., 1984).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 There is no evidence of Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.
- 3.2 Malton was the site of the Roman fort of *Derwentio*, which was established in the first century A.D. and guarded the river crossing. The main fort was located at Orchard Fields, and a civilian settlement or *vicus* extended southwards from the fort to the river (Corder 1930 & Michelson 1964). Norton, to the south of the river, also formed part of the extensive Roman Town, with a ford and road leading to Malton. The fort and the *vicus* developed through many phases of activity and re-building during the Roman occupation until it declined in the fourth century. The proposed development site is located approximately 300m to the south-west of the Roman Fort. A ditch that supposedly formed the boundary of the Roman “village” was identified in two separate locations, at Water Lane and Carpenters Yard (Robinson 1978, p. 30; Huddleston 1962, p. 9). The ditch was described as being 21ft wide. The proposed development site lies within the so-called Roman village. In 2002, West Yorkshire Archaeological Services undertook a Watching Brief was undertaken on the insertion of flood defences along the riverfront. Archaeological deposits dating from Roman period were encountered.
- 3.3 The place-name ‘Malton’ derived from the Old English meaning middle farm (Maltune in 1086). The Domesday Book of 1086 stated that “*in Old Malton, Siward and Thorkil, 8 carucates to the geld. Land for 2 ploughs. There are now 1 ½ ploughs in demesne; and 7 villans and 5 bordas with 3/2 ploughs.*”

There is a church and the site of a mill .TRE worth 20s; now 10s. Kolbrand, 3 carucates to the geld,. Land for 1 ½ ploughs. There is 1 villan with half a plough, and 16 acres of meadow. 1 league long and 1 broad. TRE worth 10s; now 5s. There are 2 bovates of land to the geld, sokeland of the same manor” (Williams and Martin 1992 ; 791).

- 3.4 The Proposed Development Area lies within the Borough of New Malton, which was founded in the mid twelfth century, with a castle built north of Castlegate. There is a late fifteenth century reference to the walls of the town, with four gates for access (Robinson 1978, 30). The course of the Town Wall has provisionally been traced (Robinson 1978) in effect following the borough boundary. In 1865/6, Channon believed that the town defences continued towards the lower end of Castlegate (ibid 30). Although this alignment is different to that shown by Hinderwell, and the site now covered by Morrison’s Supermarket could have been included within the defended area. Residual medieval pottery was recovered from the Safeway Plc stores excavation in 1999 that may indicate medieval activity within the development area.
- 3.4 In the early eighteenth century, the Derwent Navigation Act was passed which improved the navigability of the river. The work was carried out from 1702 to the 1720s and seems to have led to the industrial development along the River Derwent in Malton, including the development of the site. (Huddleston 1962). Dickinson’s 1730 *Map of the Burrow of New Malton*. It showed that the site was located on one of a number of narrow strips of land that formed burgage plots running from properties on Castlegate and bounded by the River Derwent to the south. William Copperthwaite’s survey of Malton of the 1840s listed the occupiers of the site and included a description of the buildings on the site (Plots No. 428 - 447) and depicted on Robert Wise’s map of 1843. The properties consisted of houses with attached businesses including Counting houses, kilns, coal yard, leather workshops and stables. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 showed further development of the site and surrounding area with the river frontage had several building including a corn kiln, several granaries and two coal yards, two breweries were located on the site and an assortment of industrial and domestic

properties. The 1911 Ordnance Survey Map showed further development of the site into a larger industrial unit including the large premises for Derwent Brewery facing onto Castlegate. The 1970 Ordnance Survey Map showed changes to the Derwent Brewery, which was then part of the Cameron chain, the smaller buildings had been demolished and the building was much larger.

- 3.5 By 1999, the Ordnance Survey Map showed that large areas of the site had been cleared and a new building erected for a supermarket on the site. An Archaeological Evaluation undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in 1999 on the present Morrison site, located residual medieval pottery and a large build-up of post-medieval and modern levelling dumps, and post medieval structures including part of a dry dock associated with a nineteenth century boat builders yard.

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.
- 4.3 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 Two Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of c. 20m², 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 in the Car Park south of the Supermarket. Excavation took place between the 13th March 2009 and the 20th March 2009. The trenches were backfilled on the 20th March 2009.
- **Evaluation Trench 1** measured 10m by 2m (20m²), aligned east-west and was located at the south side of the Morrison's Supermarket in the Supermarket Car Park.
 - **Evaluation Trench 2** measured 10m by 2m (20m²), aligned east-west and was located south of Trench 1 in the Supermarket Car Park side of the North Yorkshire County Council Depot Site;
- 5.2 A six tonne 360° mechanical excavator was used to remove the tarmac, concrete, hardcore, rubble 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). Fifty-eight 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 fourteen drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full photographic record was made comprising monochrome prints, colour slides, and digital photographs. Thirty digital shots were taken, two monochrome print films (31 exposures) and two colour slide films (31 exposures). 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. 2-8)

6.1.1 Evaluation Trench 1 was located in the 1.5m south of the south wall of the supermarket building. There was 0.50m of overburden at the eastern end of the Trench, excavation ceased at a concrete foundation of a late 1980's substation removed by the expansion of the supermarket in 1999. There was approximately 0.90m of overburden at the western end of the trench, was removed by machine to reveal three archaeological features. Existing ground level lay between 19.32m and 19.23m AOD. The initial excavated level in the trench was at between 18.74m AOD and 18.23m AOD (Pls 2-3).

6.1.2 Phase 1:

The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was Context 1029, a silty clay, at a depth of 18.25m AOD. Deposit 1029 was cut by Phase 2 robber trench 1028, posthole 1023 and pit 1019.

Pit 1019 (Pl. 4) was located in the north-west corner of Trench 1 and a 1m wide segment was excavated through this pit. The pit measured 2.63m by 1.40m and was 0.50m deep with a flat base at 18.09m AOD. This pit fill

(context 1018) contained sherds of seventeenth and eighteenth century pottery.

Posthole 1023 (Pl. 4) was sub-rectangular in plan with a diameter of 0.32m and a depth of 0.23m (base at 18.17m AOD). There was a distinct post-hole impression in the cut with a diameter of c. 0.15m. Posthole 1023 was filled by deposit 1020, which contained a sherd of late medieval pottery.

6.1.3 Phase 2

After removal of the tarmac (context 1001) and reinforced concrete (context 1002), which was c. 0.5m deep, revealed modern foundations from a Substation demolished in 1999/2000 (wall 1003 and concrete foundations 1004). Beneath this former substation was a brick rubble deposit (context 1005), which overlies and butted the former brewery building (concrete floor 1007 and brick wall 1006; Pl. 5). The cellar floor was at 18.14m AOD, and the top of the wall was at 18.83m AOD.

In the southern section of Trench 1, there was a modern drainage trench backfilled with gravel (fill 1008; cut 1009).

A modern concrete surface (context 1010), a brick floor (context 1013) with sand bedding layer (context 1014), a cinder yard surface (context 1015) and limestone deposit (context 1016) were removed by machine west of wall 1006 down to between 18.49m AOD and 18.25m AOD.

Deposit 1017, a mix of cinder and silt, overlies Phase 1 pit fill 1018.

To the west of wall 1006 was a linear feature (fill 1011 and cut 1012), which was fairly modern in date, cutting through brick surface 1013 and sealed below concrete floor 1010. Cut 1012 (Pl. 6) measured 1.43m by 1.10m and was 1.30m deep. Deposit 1011 contained mid-late nineteenth century pottery.

There was an earlier linear feature west of wall 1006. Linear feature 1027 (Pl. 7) contained wall 1025, and was filled by deposits 1024 and 1027. Wall 1025 (Pl. 8) was a possible property boundary wall, with only the core remaining, all facing stones had been robbed. Wall 1025 was aligned north south, west of the later brewery wall 1006. Deposit 1024 contained tile fragments, and Deposit 1027 contained nineteenth century pottery, a residual sherd of Humber ware and ceramic building material.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 5 & 6 and Pls. 9-14)

6.2.1 Evaluation Trench 2 was located approximately 10m south-east of Trench 1. Between 0.34 and 1.20m of overburden was removed (Pls. 9-11). During Machining a concrete floor was removed (Pl. 9). A modern electricity duct prevented further excavation over the majority of this trench, two sondages to the north of the electricity duct were excavated. Archaeological deposits were revealed at 0.70m and 1.15m below the car park surface, at 18.54m AOD and 17.85m AOD respectively. Existing ground level lay at 19.14m AOD.

6.2.2 Phase 1: Post-medieval Features

Beneath Phase 2 concrete surface 2015 was a deposit of silt (context 2016), which overlay a cobble surface (structure 2017). This cobble surface (context 2017; Pl. 12) possibly predates the nineteenth century brewery. In the base of the Phase 2 pit 2014, at c. 17.96m AOD, a deposit of silty clay was observed (context 2029).

Beneath the Phase 2 twentieth century concrete floor (context 2019) was a cinder surface (context 2026) at 17.97m AOD. A north-south aligned linear feature (fill 2020, cut 2021) cut through cinder deposit 2026. This linear feature was not fully excavated and may be a robber trench or drainage feature. A fragments of ceramic building material and a single sherd of nineteenth century pottery was recovered from this feature.

Excavation ceased after the removal of Cinder surface 2026, which revealed a mortar deposit (context 2025), a possible Surface (context 2027) and a sandy silt deposit (context 2028).

6.2.3 Phase 2: Modern Features

A deposit of tarmac carpark surface, concrete and hardcore (context 2001) was removed by machine and revealed a modern concrete surface (structure 2004) and a modern electricity duct for the car park lighting (fill 2002 and cut 2003; at c 18.74m AOD). Two brick walls were also uncovered at this level. Wall 2006 aligned east-west and Wall 2024, aligned north-south. Wall 2006 was within a Construction cut (fill 2007 and cut 2008). Within Deposit 2007 was a possible kern made up of three concrete blocks (Structure 2005). Wall 2006 had been partially disturbed by the electricity duct in the western half of Trench 2. These features were left in situ and excavation continued north of the service trench and the trench was widened to allow the machine removal of further modern deposits.

A north-south aligned brick wall (structure 2024), which had been left in situ, further machine excavation was undertaken (Pl. 13). A Modern construction cut (2011) for a concrete base 2010 and its backfill (context 2009) and Deposit 2012, a sandy mortar deposit, was removed to the west of Wall 2024. A deposit of Brick rubble (context 2018) was removed east of Wall 2024. Another concrete floor (structure 2019), was revealed after the removal of brick rubble 2019, this floor butted and was contemporary with Wall 2024.

Beneath deposit 2012 was a relatively recent pit (fill 2013; cut 2014). Pit 2014 (Pl. 14) measured 1.30m by 0.84m and was 0.50m deep. Deposit 2013 contained mid-late nineteenth century pottery. Pit 2013 cut through a concrete surface 2015.

The concrete floor 2019 (Pl. 8) was at 18.15m AOD and was removed to reveal a twentieth century concrete pipe (Pl. 13) in a construction trench at a depth of 17.94m AOD (fill 2022 and cut 2023).

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 Archaeological features predating the nineteenth century brewery were found in both trenches at between 0.6m and 1.20m beneath the present carpark surface.

- 7.4 Whilst archaeological features have been revealed in both 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, and services 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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Plates Sophie Langford

Filing and Binding Sophie Langford



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Morrison's, Castlegate, Malton

CLIENT: Morrisons

TITLE: Site Location.

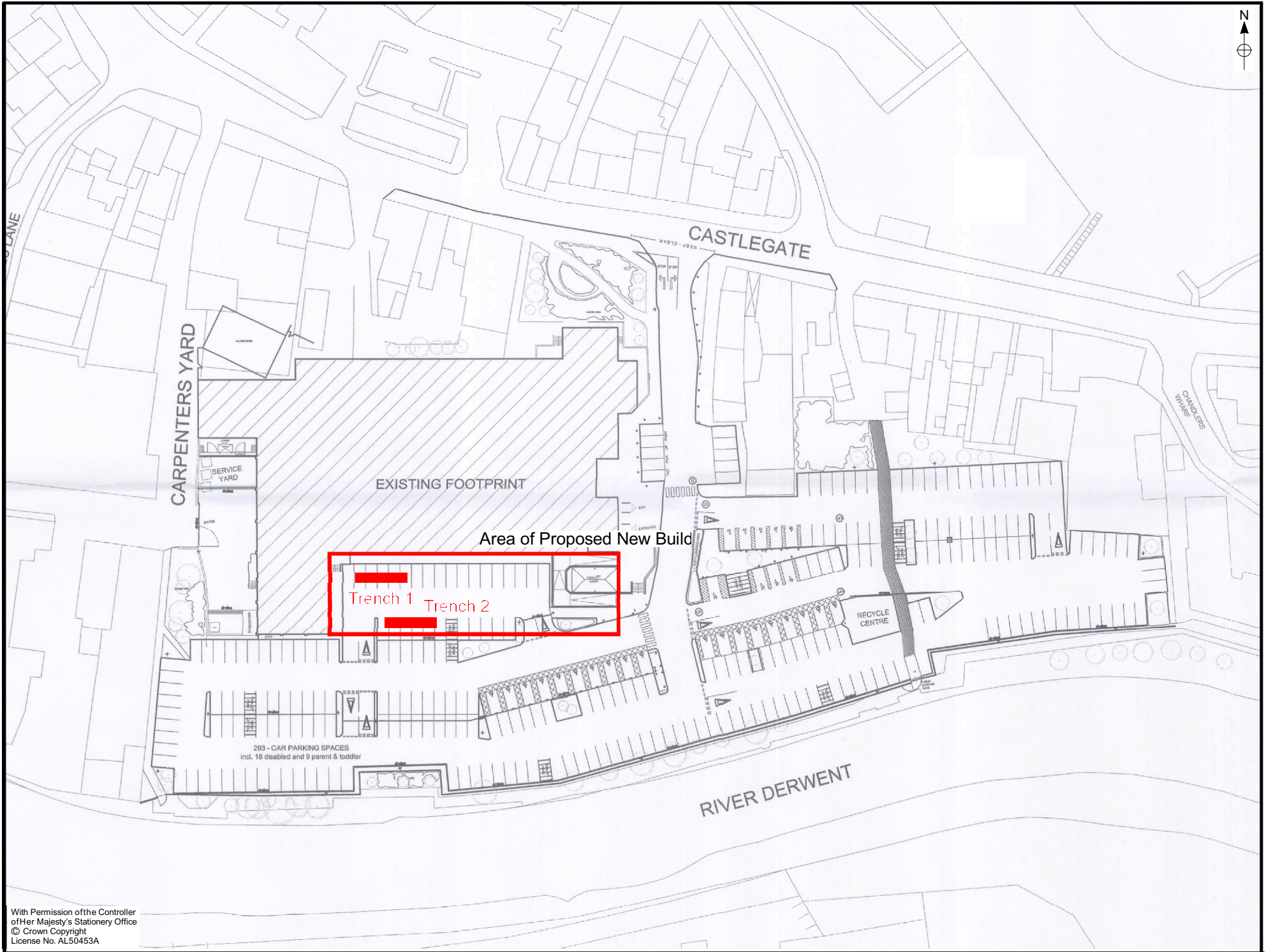
Figure 1.

Scale: 1:50,000

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Morrison's, Castlegate, Malton

CLIENT: Morrisons

TITLE: Location of Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2.

Figure 2.

Scale: 1:1,000

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:

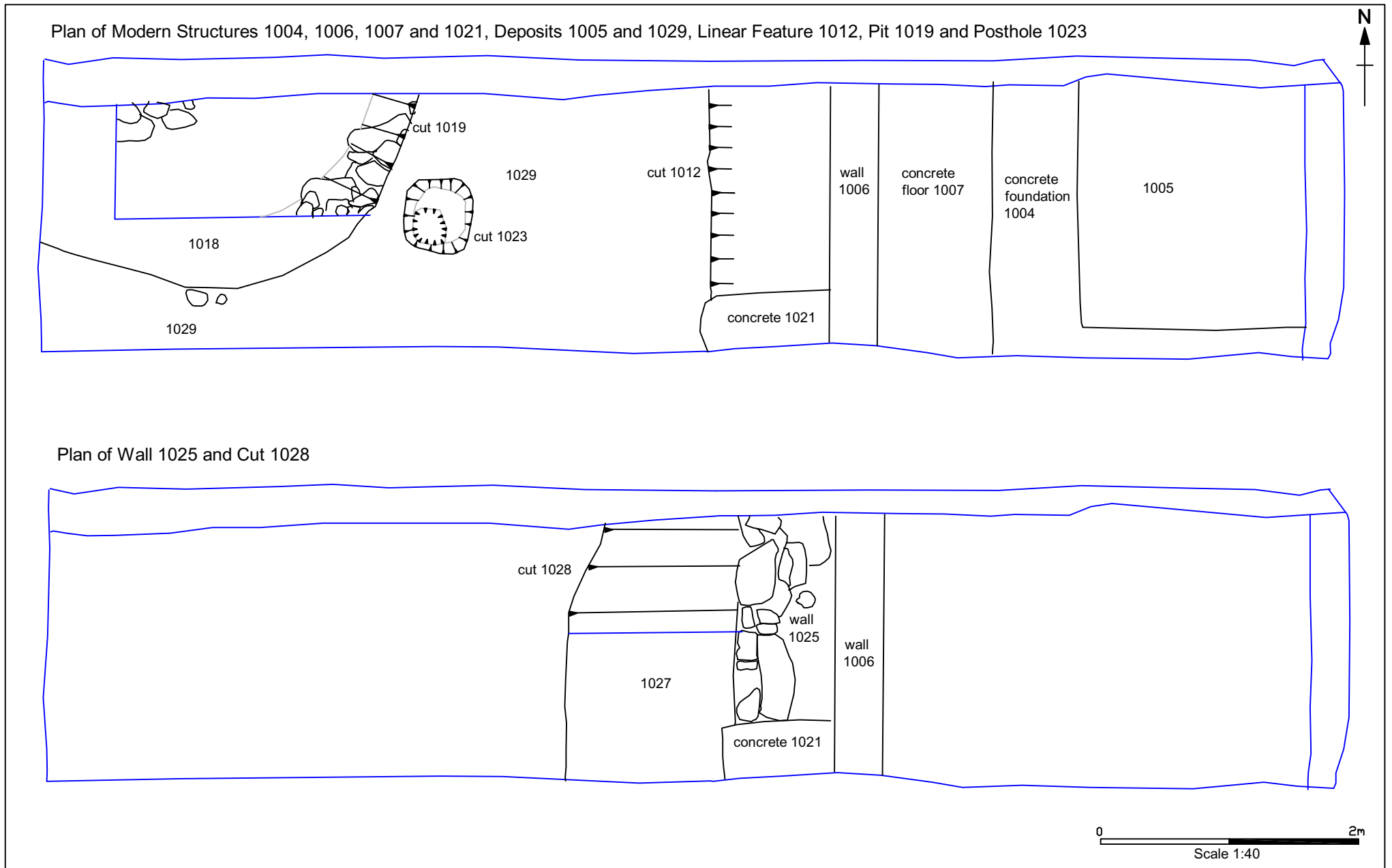


Figure 3. Trench 1: Plans.

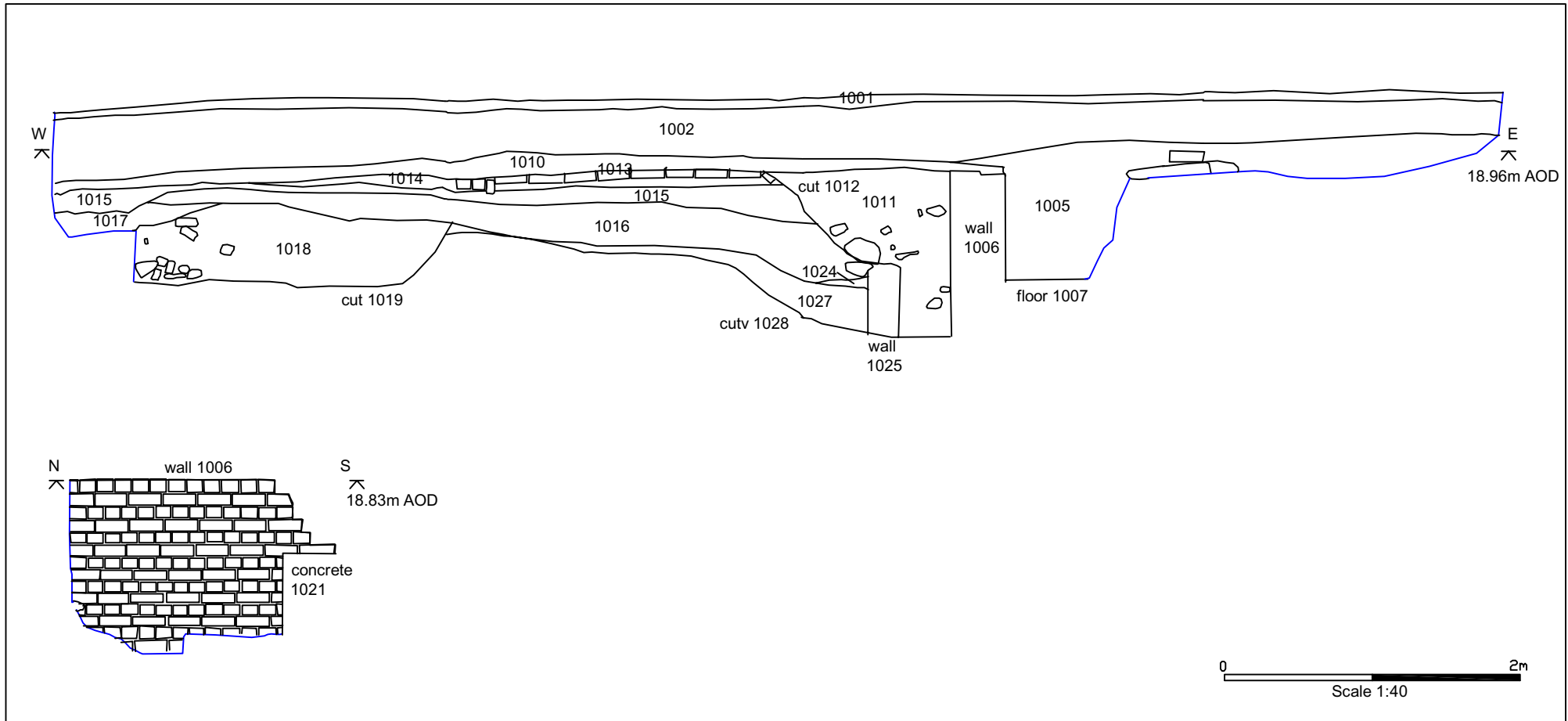


Figure 4. Trench 1 Sections.

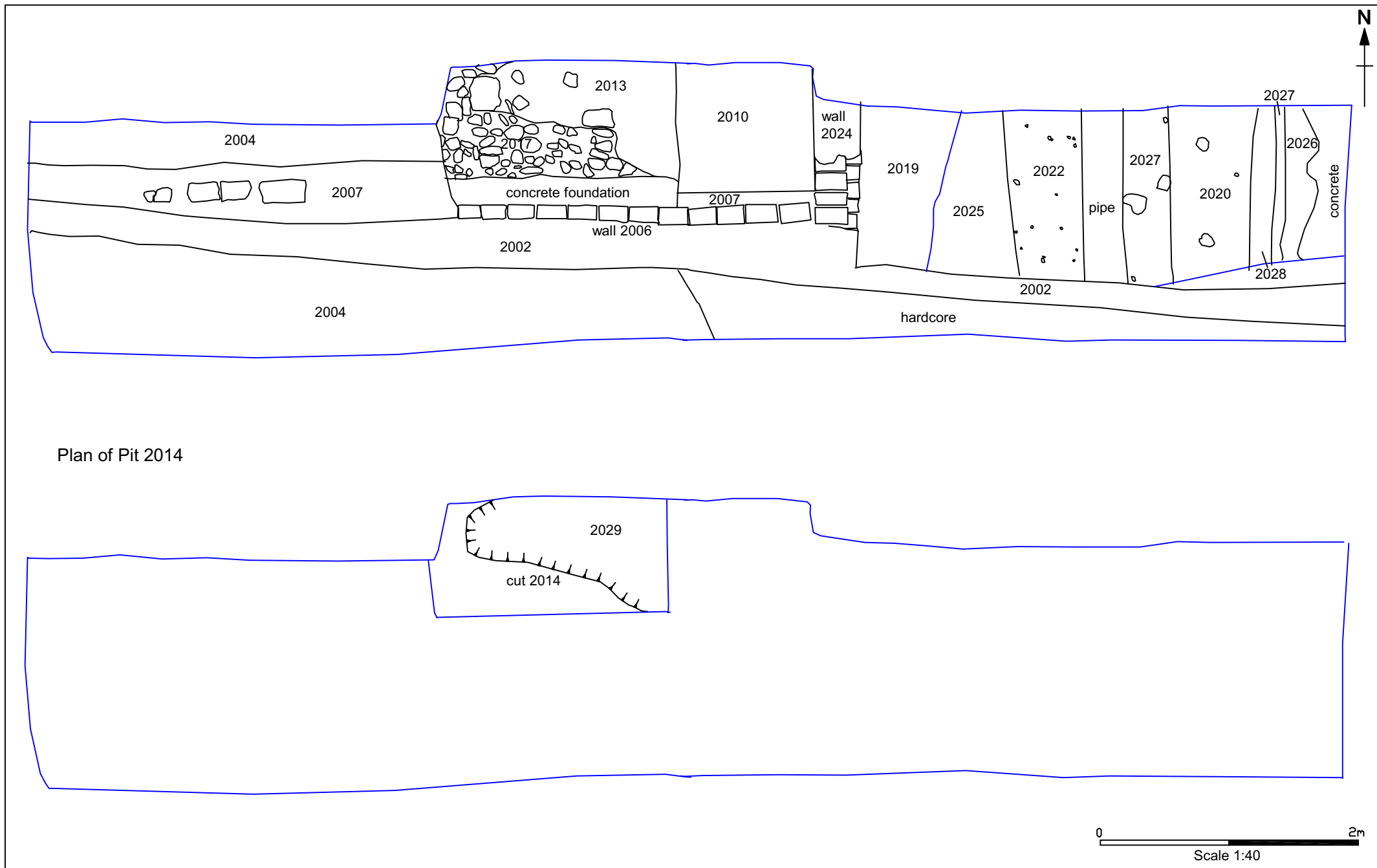


Figure 5. Trench 2: Plans.

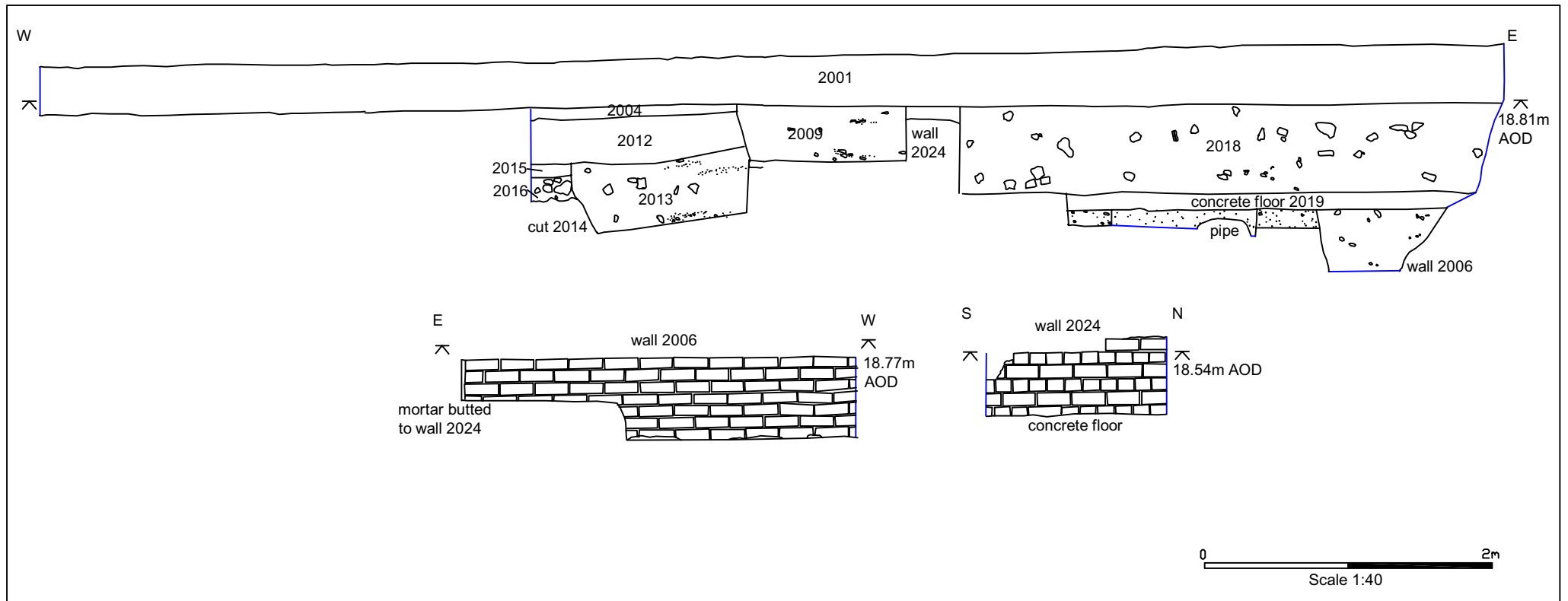


Figure 6. Trench 2: Sections.



Plate 1. View of the Area of Evaluation Trenches. Facing North.



Plate 2. View of Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing East.



Plate 3. View of Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing West.



Plate 4. Trench 1: Posthole 1023 and Pit 1019. Facing West.



Plate 5. Trench 1: Concrete Floor 1007 and Brick Wall 1006. Facing South.



Plate 6. Trench 1: Linear Cut 1012. Facing North.



Plate 7. Trench 1: Cut 1028. Facing East.



Plate 8. Trench 1: Wall 1025. Facing North-east.



Plate 9. Trench 2: Concrete Floor 2019. Facing West.



Plate 10. View of Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing East.



Plate 11. View of Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing West.



Plate 12. Trench 2: Cobble Surface 2017. Facing West.



Plate 13. Deposits and Modern Pipe at Eastern end of Trench 2. Facing North-east.



Plate 14. Trench 2: Pit 2014. Facing North.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Morrison's Supermarket, Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 03-07-08

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
1001	Structure	Tarmac Car Park Surface	14
1002	Structure	Concrete surface	14
1003	Structure	Brick wall	
1004	Structure	Concrete foundation	1
1005	Deposit	Compacr mixed concrete and brick rubble	1, 14
1006	Structure	Brick Wall	1, 13, 14
1007	Structure	Concrete Surface	1
1008	Deposit	Fill of Drainage Trench 1009: gravel and hardcore	
1009	Cut	Modern Servuice Trench	
1010	Structure	Concrete Surface	14
1011	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 1012: Slightly clay silt, 10YR5/1	1, 14
1012	Cut	Linear Feature	2, 14
1013	Structure	Brick floor	14
1014	Deposit	Coarse sand, 7.5YR5/6	14
1015	Structure	Cinder Yard Surface, 10YR2/1	14
1016	Deposit	Compact crushed limestone, 10YR6/4	1, 14
1017	Deposit	Cinder and silt, 10YR5/1	14
1018	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1019: Gritty sandy silt, 10YR5/2	1, 14
1019	Cut	Large Pit	2, 14
1020	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 1023: loose cinder and silt, 10YR2/1	2
1021	Structure	Modern Concrete Stanction	
1022	Cut	Modern construction cut for Stanction 1021	
1023	Cut	Posthole	2, 11
1024	Deposit	Gritty slightly clay silt, 10YR5/1	5, 14
1025	Structure	Limestone wall	6, 10, 14
1026	Cut	Construction Cut for Wall 1025	10, 14
1027	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 1029: gritty silty clay, 10YR5/2	7, 10, 14
1028	Cut	Linear Ditch	10, 14
1029	Deposit	Silty Clay, 10YR5/2	

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
2001	Structure	Tarmac, concrete and hardcore	8
2002	Deposit	Fill of Duct Trench: hardcore and gravel	3
2003	Cut	Modern Electricity Duct Trench	3
2004	Structure	Concrete surface	3, 8
2005	Structure	Possible concrete kerb	3
2006	Structure	Brick wall (part of brewery)	3, 12
2007	Deposit	Fill of Construction Trench 2008: silty mortar sand, 10YR4/2	3
2008	Cut	Construction Trench for Wall 2006	3
2009	Deposit	Fill of Cut 2011: sandy silt, 10YR4/1 and 10YR5/2	8
2010	Structure	Concrete surface	3, 8
2011	Cut	Cut for concrete base 2010	3, 8

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
2012	Deposit	Fine sandy mortar, 10YR6/2	8
2013	Deposit	Fill of Pit 2014: sandy silt, 10YR3/2	3,8
2014	Cut	Pit	3, 8, 9
2015	Structure	Concrete surface	8
2016	Deposit	Coarse sandy silt. 10YR4/2	8
2017	Structure	Cobble surface	3
2018	Deposit	Brick rubble	8
2019	Structure	Concrete Floor	3, 8
2020	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 2021: silty clay, 10YR4/1	3, 8
2021	Cut	Possible robber trench or drainage feature	3, 8
2022	Deposit	Fill of Service Trench 2023: silty coarse sand, 10YR3/1	3, 8
2023	Cut	Trench for Modern Service Trench	3, 8
2024	Structure	Brick wall (part of brewery)	3, 4, 8
2025	Deposit	Compacted mortar with limestone and cbm fragments	3
2026	Deposit	Cinder surfacing with mortar and limestone fragments	3
2027	Deposit	Possible surface - sandy silt with compacted mortar, limestone and cbm fragments	3
2028	Deposit	Sandy silt, 2.5Y	3
2029	Deposit	Silty clay, 10YR3/1	9

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Morrison's Supermarket, Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 03-07-08

Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1011	Pottery	18	1 sherd, York Glazed Ware 2 sherds, Pearlware 1 sherd, Creamware 6 sherds, Blue and White Transferware 4 sherds, Red earthenware 1 sherd, Blackware 1 sherd, Plant Pot 4 sherds, Salt Glazed 19th century Stout Bottle	0.290kg	mid-late 19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	3	2 tiles 1 brick (handmade)	0.948kg	Post-medieval
	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1 clay pipe stem	0.002kg	mid-late 19th century
	Glass	5	2 clear jar fragments 3 clear bottle fragments	0.092kg	Modern
	Animal Bone	1	1 cows tooth (adult)	0.044kg	
1016	Pottery	2	2 sherds, Nottingham Type Stoneware	0.010kg	18th century
	Ceramic Building Material	2	2 tile fragments	0.038kg	Post-medieval
	Animal Bone	2	1 sheep vertebrae fragment (adult) 1 cow rib fragment (adult)	0.038kg	
1018	Pottery	5	4 sherds, Ryedale ware (including 1 bowl and 1 jar rim)	0.128kg	17th-late 18th century
	Ceramic Building Material	5	4 brick fragments 1 tile fragment	0.160kg	Post-medieval
	Glass	1	1 green bottle fragment	0.102kg	
	Animal Bone	6	1 cow jaw fragment (adult) 5 cow rib fragments (adult)	0.130kg	
	Metal	5	5 ferrous nails	0.112kg	
1020	Pottery	1	1 sherd, Siegburg Type Stoneware	0.008kg	14th-15th century
	Ceramic Building Material	2	1 tile fragment 1 brick fragment	0.110kg	
1024	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 tile fragment	0.016kg	Post-medieval
1027	Pottery	6	1 rim and strap handle sherd, Humber Ware 1 sherd, Staffordshire Slipware (mug/jug base) 1 sherd Nottingham Type Stoneware 3 sherds, Blue and White Transferware	0.126kg	19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	6	3 tile fragments 3 brick fragments (handmade)	0.796kg	Post-medieval

Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2013	Pottery	2	2 salt glazed beer bottle (1 base)	0.196kg	mid-late 19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	4	2 bricks (1 handmade, 1 glazed ventilateion brick) 2 pantiles	1.866kg	Post-medieval
2020	Pottery	1	1 sherd, Blue and White Transferware	0.012kg	19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	5	1 tile fragment 1 brick fragment (handmade)	0.060kg	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Morrison's Supermarket, Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 03-07-08

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Plan	Trench 1: Pre-excavation Plan.	Scale 1:20
2	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Cuts 1012, 1019 and 1023.	Scale 1:20
3	Plan	Trench 2: Pre-excavation Plan.	Scale 1:20
4	Section	Trench 2: East Facing Elevation for Wall 2024.	Scale 1:10
5	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Deposit 1024.	Scale 1:20
6	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Wall 1025.	Scale 1:20
7	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit 1026.	Scale 1:20
8	Section	Trench 2: South Facing Section.	Scale 1:10
9	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Truncated Pit 2014.	Scale 1:20
10	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Cut 1028.	Scale 1:20
11	Profile	Trench 1: Profile of Posthole 1023.	Scale 1:10
12	Section	Trench 2: North Facing Elevation for Wall 2006.	Scale 1:10
13	Section	Trench 1: West Facing Elevation for Wall 1006.	Scale 1:10
14	Section	Trench 1: South Facing Section.	Scale 1:10

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Morrison's Supermarket, Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 03-07-08

Digital Camera

No.	File Name	Description
1	DSCN4253	Morrisons Car Park: Area of Trench 1 before exavation. Facing West
2	DSCN4254	Morrisons Car Park: Area of Trench 2 before exavation. Facing South-west
3	DSCN4255	Morrisons Car Park: Proposed Development Area. Facing North
4	DSCN4256	Morrisons Car Park: Proposed Development Area. Facing North-east
5	DSCN4257	Trench 2 concrete floor. Facing North.
6	DSCN4258	Trench 2 concrete floor. Facing North-west.
7	DSCN4259	Trench 2 concrete floor. Facing West.
8	DSCN4260	Trench 2 concrete floor. Facing West.
9	DSCN4261	Trench 2 concrete floor. Facing East.
10	DSCN4262	Trench 2 concrete floor. Facing North-east.
11	DSCN4263	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing East.
12	DSCN4264	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing East.
13	DSCN4265	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing West.
14	DSCN4266	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing West.
15	DSCN4267	Trench 1: Concrete flooring 1004 and demolition debris 1005. Facing West.
16	DSCN4268	Trench 1: Concrete flooring 1004 and demolition debris 1005. Facing West.
17	DSCN4269	Trench 1: Concrete flooring 1004 and demolition debris 1005. Facing South.
18	DSCN4270	Trench 1: Concrete flooring 1004 and demolition debris 1005. Facing South.
19	DSCN4271	Trench 1: Wall 1006, Footing 1004 and Floor 1007. Facing South.
20	DSCN4272	Trench 1: Wall 1006, Footing 1004 and Floor 1007. Facing South.
21	DSCN4273	Trench 1: Wall 1006, Footing 1004 and Floor 1007. Facing North.
22	DSCN4274	Trench 1: Wall 1006, Footing 1004 and Floor 1007. Facing North.
23	DSCN4275	Trench 1: Deposit 1011 and Concrete 1021. Facing South.
24	DSCN4276	Trench 1: Deposit 1011 and Concrete 1021. Facing South.
25	DSCN4277	Trench 1: Deposit 1011 and Concrete 1021. Facing North.
26	DSCN4278	Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing West.
27	DSCN4279	Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing West.
28	DSCN4280	Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing East.
29	DSCN4281	Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing East.
30	DSCN4282	Trench 2: Concrete 2010, Deposits 2013 and cobbles 2017. Facing North.
31	DSCN4283	Trench 2: Concrete 2010, Deposits 2013 and cobbles 2017. Facing West.
32	DSCN4284	Trench 2: Concrete 2010, Deposits 2013 and cobbles 2017. Facing East.
33	DSCN4285	Trench 2: Concrete 2010, Deposits 2013 and cobbles 2017. Facing East.
34	DSCN4286	Trench 2: Concrete 2010, Deposits 2013 and cobbles 2017. Facing East.
35	DSCN4287	Trench 2: Concrete 2010, Deposits 2013 and cobbles 2017. Facing East.
36	DSCN4288	Trench 2: Concrete 2010 and Walls 2006 and 2024. Facing East.
37	DSCN4289	Trench 2: Concrete 2019 and Walls 2006 and 2024. Facing West.
38	DSCN4290	Trench 2: Deposits 2019, 2025, 2022, 2020. 2026, 2027 and 2028. Facing North-east.
39	DSCN4291	Trench 2: Deposits 2019, 2025, 2022, 2020. 2026, 2027 and 2028. Facing North-east.
40	DSCN4292	Trench 2: Deposits 2019, 2025, 2022, 2020. 2026, 2027 and 2028. Facing North-east.
41	DSCN4293	Trench 2: Deposits 2019, 2025, 2022, 2020. 2026, 2027 and 2028. Facing East.
42	DSCN4294	Trench 2: Deposits 2019, 2025, 2022, 2020. 2026, 2027 and 2028. Facing North.

43	DSCN4295	Trench 2: Deposits 2019, 2025, 2022, 2020. 2026, 2027 and 2028. Facing North-west.
44	DSCN4296	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing North.
45	DSCN4297	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing North.
46	DSCN4298	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing East.
47	DSCN4299	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing North.
48	DSCN4300	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing South.
49	DSCN4301	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing West.
50	DSCN4302	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing East.
51	DSCN4303	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing North.
52	DSCN4304	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing North.
53	DSCN4305	Trench 1: Pit 1019 and Posthole 1023. Facing West.
54	DSCN4306	Trench 1: Pit 1019 and Posthole 1023. Facing West.
55	DSCN4307	Trench 1: Deposit 1024. Facing North
56	DSCN4308	Trench 1: Deposit 1024. Facing North
57	DSCN4309	Trench 1: Deposit 1024. Facing North
58	DSCN4310	Trench 2: Deposit 2016 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
59	DSCN4311	Trench 1: Deposit 1027. Facing East.
60	DSCN4312	Trench 1: Deposit 1027. Facing East.
61	DSCN4313	Trench 1: Deposit 1027. Facing North-east.
62	DSCN4314	Trench 1: Deposit 1027. Facing North-east.
63	DSCN4315	Trench 1: Deposit 1027. Facing North.
64	DSCN4316	Trench 1 after excavation. Facing East.
65	DSCN4317	Trench 1 after excavation. Facing East.
66	DSCN4318	Trench 1 after excavation. Facing East.
67	DSCN4319	Trench 1 after backfilling. Facing East.
68	DSCN4320	Trench 1 after backfilling. Facing East.
69	DSCN4321	Trench 1 after backfilling. Facing East.
70	DSCN4322	Trench 2 after backfilling. Facing South-east.
71	DSCN4323	Trench 2 after backfilling. Facing South-east.
72	DSCN4324	Trench 2 after backfilling. Facing South.
73	DSCN4325	Trench 1 after backfilling. Facing North.

Colour Slide

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
	34	Trench 2: Concrete Floor 2004 and Brick Wall 2005. Facing North.
	35	Trench 2: Concrete Floor 2004 and Brick Wall 2005. Facing North.
	36	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing East.
	37	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing East.
1109	1	Identification Shot
1109	2	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing West.
1109	3	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing West.
1109	4	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing West.
1109	5	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing West.
1109	6	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing East.
1109	7	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing East.
1109	8	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
1109	9	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
1109	10	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
1109	11	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
1109	12	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North-east.
1109	13	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North-east.
1109	14	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing North.
1109	15	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing North.
1109	16	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing West.

1109	17	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing West.
1109	18	Trench 1: Segment through Pit 1019. Facing West.
1109	19	Trench 1: Segment through Pit 1019. Facing West.
1109	20	Trench 1: Cut 1023. Facing North.
1109	21	Trench 1: Cut 1023. Facing North.
1109	22	Trench 2: Pit 2014. Facing West.
1109	23	Trench 2: Pit 2014. Facing West.
1109	24	Trench 1: Wall 1025 and Deposits 1027 and 1028. Facing North.
1109	25	Trench 1: Wall 1025 and Deposits 1027 and 1028. Facing North.
1109	26	Trench 1 after excavation. Facing East.
1109	27	Trench 1 after excavation. Facing East.

Black and White Print

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
	19	Trench 2: Concrete Floor 2004 and Brick Wall 2005. Facing North.
	20	Trench 2: Concrete Floor 2004 and Brick Wall 2005. Facing North.
	21	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing East.
	22	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing East.
	23	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing West.
	24	Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing West.
	25	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing West.
	26	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing West.
	27	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing East.
	28	Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing East.
	29	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
	30	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
	31	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
	32	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North.
	33	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North-east.
	34	Trench 2: Deposit 2013 and Cobbles 2017. Facing North-east.
	35	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing North.
	36	Trench 1: Ditch 1012. Facing North.
	37	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing West.
1108	1	Identification Shot
1108	2	Trench 1: Posthole 1023. Facing West.
1108	3	Trench 1: Segment through Pit 1019. Facing West.
1108	4	Trench 1: Segment through Pit 1019. Facing West.
1108	5	Trench 1: Cut 1023. Facing North.
1108	6	Trench 1: Cut 1023. Facing North.
1108	7	Trench 2: Pit 2014. Facing West.
1108	8	Trench 2: Pit 2014. Facing West.
1108	9	Trench 1: Wall 1025 and Deposits 1027 and 1028. Facing North.
1108	10	Trench 1: Wall 1025 and Deposits 1027 and 1028. Facing North.
1108	11	Trench 1 after excavation. Facing East.
1108	12	Trench 1 after excavation. Facing East.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**MORRISON'S SUPERMARKET
CASTLEGATE
MALTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

NGR SE 7882 7151

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of Bowman Riley Architects and Morrisons**

**MORRISONS
CASTLEGATE
MALTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 An Extension is proposed on the south side of Morrisons Supermarket, Castlegate, Malton. The development proposals removal of the existing car parking to extend to supermarket

- 1.2 The site lies on the south side of Castlegate, within the area of the medieval town.

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

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 policies within the Ryedale District Local

Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SE 7882 7151)

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan supplied by Bowman Riley Architects at 1:500 scale. The proposed development forms a rectangular area with a maximum extent of 30m x 11m.
- 3.2 Morrison's Supermarket lies on south side of Castlegate, and the proposed extension is on the South side of the supermarket over an area of car park.
- 3.3 The site lies at the junction of two soil types, with the Elmton 2 Association to the north (calcareous fine loamy soils over Jurassic limestone) and Fladbury 3 Association to the south (clayey fine silty over river alluvium) (Mackney *et al.*, 1984).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site lies in area with the potential for the survival of remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 4.2 The Roman fort at Orchard Field lies c. 100m to the north-east, with a civilian settlement extending to the south. Excavations took place within the Roman fort between 1927 and 1930 (Corder 1930), and at the civilian settlement between 1949 and 1952 (Mitchelson 1964) and 1968-70 (Wenham and Heywood 1997). In addition in 1997 MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd identified a large ditch of potentially Roman military origin c. 40m north-east of the site during the Time Team visit to Malton (MAP 1996).
- 4.3 As mentioned above, the site almost certainly lies within the area of the medieval settlement at Malton, although apparently outside the area enclosed by the town wall. The Borough of New Malton was founded

in the third quarter of the 12th century (Beresford 1967). Malton Castle was granted by Henry I to Eustace fitz John in the early 12th century, and went through several phases of occupation, destruction and rebuilding until it was finally demolished in the late 16th century (Robinson 1978, no. 174). The wall that forms the boundary to the site is scheduled as the southern boundary of the ancient monument of Malton castle (NMR No. SE 77 SE 46), and is believed to represent part of the castle wall itself (MAP 1993).

- 4.4 After the foundation of the Derwent Navigation in 1702 Castlegate developed into an industrial quarter with the establishment of various breweries and mills that exploited the river for transport. Castle Dykes House belongs to this period of growth in Malton, being described as of probable early 18th century origin, with early 19th century additions (www.imagesofengland.org.uk IoE number 389393).

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 trench(es) of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

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

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

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional 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 area of actual ground disturbance is c. 330m² in size. Two trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that the trenches should be 10m x 2m in size and positioned to avoid the existing services as far as possible. 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 In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.

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

7.4 The use of mechanical excavation equipment is ruled out by there being no suitable access, therefore hand-excavation of all deposits will be necessary. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 7.5 Should any human remains be encountered, these will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).
- 7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 7.7 Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete

features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.

- 7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).
- 7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slags hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.
- 7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.
- 7.13 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.
- 7.14 Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in

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

7.15 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 612529
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Paula Ware	MAP	01653 697752
Pre-conquest Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	Sandra Garside – Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone	Anne Finney	MAP	01653 697752
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle		
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	David Berg	WYAS	0113 3837515
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 Malton 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 Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

10. References

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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11. Additional Information

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