ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Scott Wilson
for
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire Ltd

Outgang Road / Broughton Road
Malton
North Yorkshire

archaeological evaluation

report 2425
June 2010

Durham University

Contents

Figures

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1. Summary

The project

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted in advance of a proposed development at Outgang Road / Broughton Road, Malton. The works comprised the excavation of six trenches.

1.2 The works were commissioned by Scott Wilson Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

1.3 Three sherds of unstratified late third or fourth century Roman calcite-gritted ware pottery and an unstratified flint tool of probable Mesolithic date were recovered from Trench 5. An unstratified flint tool probably Mesolithic/Neolithic in date was found in Trench 6. The location of these two trenches and their associated finds ties in with known settlement to the north-west of the proposed development. No significant environmental evidence was identified.

1.4 Ridge and furrow was identified in trenches 3, 4 & 5.

1.5 A modern trackway, on the same north-south alignment as the furrows, was found in trenches 3 & 4. This trackway is presumably pre-1974 in date (prior to the construction of the A64 to the north-west) when the field boundary was altered making the track redundant. It appears to line up with Crabtree Lane north of the A64.

1.6 Two gullys in Trench 6 are likely to be of more recent origin with little environmental evidence present.

Conclusion and recommendation

1.7 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the evaluation.

1.8 There is no recommendation for any further archaeological work in relation to the development.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

2.1 The site is located at Outgang Road, Malton, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: NZ 478150 472430). It covers an area of approximately 14.6 ha. It is bounded to the north by the A64, to the east by Outgang Road and to the south by Broughton Road.

Development proposal

2.2 Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire Ltd commissioned Scott Wilson to prepare a specification for evaluation of land at Outgang Road in relation to proposed residential development.

Objective

2.3 The objectives of the scheme of works are:

- *to identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains*
- *to determine (where possible) the nature, depth, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits or features encountered (as far as circumstances permit)*
- *to determine the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features encountered*
- *to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present*
- *to determine the significance of any archaeological remains present and establish how they relate to the site of the purported deserted medieval settlement to the west*
- *to aid in the design of a suitable mitigation strategy as necessary*

Specification

2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Specification provided by Scott Wilson Ltd (Appendix 3) and a Method Statement provided by Archaeological Services Durham University (reference DS10.26).

Dates

2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 24th and 26th May 2010. This report was prepared for 10th June 2010.

Personnel

2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Jamie Armstrong and David Graham (Supervisor). This report and the illustrations was prepared by David Graham. Specialist reporting was conducted by Jennifer Jones (ceramics, flint, glass and iron objects) and Lorne Elliot (palaeoenvironmental). The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

2.7 The site code is **MOG10**, for **M**alton **O**utgang Road 20**10**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to North Yorkshire in due course. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-78033**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area comprised 2 fields of short cereal crop, and an area of allotments.

3.2 The site has a mean elevation approximately 46m OD in the south-east corner to 50m OD in the north-west corner, and 41m OD in the north-east corner of the proposed development area. The land in general slopes gradually but in places steeper variations are seen.

3.3 The solid strata for the site is Cretaceous Speeton Clay, Upper Jurassic Kimmerridge Clay and Upper Jurassic Calcareous Grit Formation underlain by alluvium deposits, lacustrine deposits (silty, clay and sand, locally with peat) that overlies glacial till comprising granular material of varying density interbedded with normally consolidated clay.

4. Historical and archaeological background

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

4.1 These is little evidence for this period within the proposed development area. The broader landscape includes evidence of farming communities dating from the Neolithic period mainly represented by their burials and stone implements (Scott Wilson, Appendix 3).

4.2 Bronze Age material evidence from within the wider area, including an urn, hammer stone, dagger and mace recovered in the 19th century, comprises isolated finds but their precise location is unknown. Two prehistoric flint flakes were discovered during the construction of the A64 to the north of the site.

4.3 Aerial photographs taken prior to the construction of the A64 showed a significant number of features to the north of the proposed development area. These included a complex of enclosures and ditches (probably dating from the Bronze Age to the Roman period) and a possible ploughed out Bronze Age barrow.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

4.4 By AD 69 a small vexillation fortress had been built at Malton. The Roman name for the military complex at Malton appears in the Antonine Itinerary of the late 2nd century. It describes the route from Hadrian's wall to a lost Romano-British port near Bridlington in Humberside. *Derventione* is listed 7 miles from *Eburacum* (York) and 13 miles from *Delgovicia* (near Millington, Humberside).

4.5 A thriving civilian settlement (*vicus*) developed outside the fort walls until the 4th century. Excavations were conducted on the *vicus* between 1949-52 in Orchard Field, and in 1968/9 during building operations on the site of Orchard Cottage. The 1968/9 investigations revealed the presence of further *vicus* buildings arranged along two roads of limestone rubble leading south to the River Derwent. The easternmost of these roads was the earliest, probably constructed in the late 2nd century. The road to the west, carried on an embankment to a probable river crossing at Malton New Mills, was built at the beginning of the 4th century.

4.6 During drainage operations in the 1860s a Roman road or roads were revealed to the south of the proposed development area. Broughton Road, which forms the

southern boundary of the proposed development area, is marked as the possible route of a Roman road on the 1912-1913 Ordnance Survey map.

4.7 There is little tangible evidence for Roman activity from within the immediate environs of the proposed development area. Fieldwalking carried out prior to the construction of the A64 to the north of the site found Roman pottery sherds possibly relating to the cropmark features in that area.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

4.8 The borough of New Malton was founded after 1138, and archaeological evidence of the layout of streets, marketplace and burgage plots reveals that they were deliberately planned, as were many medieval urban settlements. A stone wall (as yet undated) was constructed around much of its perimeter, and fragments of this still survive.

4.9 The settlement of New Malton lies close to the old ford across the River Derwent and the construction of a bridge here in the 12th century would have increased the commercial potential of the town.

4.10 Medieval pottery sherds were found to the north of the proposed development area during fieldwalking prior to the construction of the A64. These probably relate to the manuring of the fields. Geophysical survey (Archaeological Services 2008) identified ridge and furrow in the proposed development area.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

4.11 Malton was a moderately prosperous town in the post-medieval period. It functioned largely as a market town. The decline in the wool trade, dissolution of the religious houses and rise in cloth trade effected many other urban centres to a greater extent than at Malton. The town continued to prosper until the early 17th century when the burgesses lost their privileges. The civil wars of the 1640s also had an impact on the royal garrison stationed at Malton.

4.12 The town recovered as a market centre with improvements to agricultural land in the Wolds. The Derwent Navigation Act of 1702 meant the town was located at the head of a navigable river by 1724, greatly increasing its potential for trade, linking the agricultural market to major towns such as Hull and Leeds. The advent of the railway from the 1840s in the region lead to decline of river trade. The railway arrived in Malton in 1845 when the town was connected to York and Scarborough. A branch line (now dismantled) which left York to Berwick is located approximately 300m to the north of the proposed development area.

The modern period (1900 to present)

4.13 The growth of road transport saw the demise of many branch lines in the 1950s and 1960s. The proposed development area remained in agricultural use throughout this period.

5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction

5.1 The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2. Trenches 1 and 2 were 30m long. Trenches 3, 4 and 6 were 50m long. Trench 5 was 45m long. Trenches 2 & 5

specifically targeted potential features identified in the geophysical survey areas of 2008 (Archaeological Services 2008). Trenches 1, 3-4 and 6 were placed to sample any potential features in those locations. Trench matrices are provided in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

5.2 A reddy brown sandy clay natural [4] extended approximately 17m from the north end of the trench where a limestone gravel natural occurred extending 13m to the south end of the trench [4]. Plough scars were visible in the natural oriented north-west to south-east. The natural was overlain by a grey gritty sandy silt topsoil [1; 0.25-0.33m deep]. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 3)

5.3 A reddy brown sandy clay natural [4] extended approximately 3m from the north end of the trench where it was replaced by natural limestone gravel which contained patches of compacted reddy brown sandy clay. The interface between these changes in natural may explain the diffuse north-west to south-east linear band identified as a possible field boundary in the geophysical survey (Archaeological Services 2008). This would link to the changes in natural seen in Trench 1. Grey-gritty sandy silt topsoil [1] overlay the area. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

Trench 3 (Figures 2, 3 & 6)

5.4 The natural consisted of gravely limestone/chalk with patches of reddy-brown compacted sandy clay [4]. A furrow [F12] [11] was identified aligned approximately north-south as indicated by the geophysical survey [Archaeological Services 2008). A modern trackway [F3] [2] consisting of three track ruts was identified at the west end of the trench. The fill [2] of the ruts [F3] was a brown silty sand and contained iron objects, modern glass and pottery. Topsoil [1; 0.3m deep] of grey gritty sandy-silt overlay the area.

Trench 4 (Figures 2, 4 & 7)

5.5 Underlying natural was limestone/chalk gravel with patches of compact reddy-brown sandy-clay [4]. Three furrows [F12] [11], aligned approximately north-south, were identified. The continuation of the modern trackway [F3], as identified in Trench 3, was also seen following the same alignment as the furrows. Topsoil [1; 0.3m deep] overlay the area.

Trench 5 (Figures 2 & 4)

5.6 Limestone/chalk gravel with patches of reddy-brown clay-sand [4] formed the underlying natural. Some variation in consistency and patterning of these explain the geophysical anomaly that was identified in the survey (Archaeological Services 2008). A flint tool and three sherds of pottery were recovered from the topsoil [1] strip of this trench. It suggests some activity in the vicinity, possibly related to known settlement to the north-west of the proposed development area. No features were identified in the trench so the pottery may result from dumping in the area from the known settlements to the north, or from ploughed out low intensity features that formed a peripheral element to the more intensive settlement in the north.

Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 5)

5.7 The underlying natural in this trench consisted mostly of the limestone/chalky gravel [4] seen in the other trenches. There were less of the reddy-brown sandy clay patches seen elsewhere [4]. One of these patches of reddy-brown silty clay sand was investigated archaeologically [F10] [9]. Significant root infiltration, earthworm and snail burrowing was visible in this deposit. Two very shallow gullys, running parallel with each other on a north-west to south-east alignment, were identified. Gully [F6; 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep] was filled by orange-brown silty-sand [5]. Gully [F8; 0.55m wide and 0.06m deep] was located 1.8m to the north of gully [F5]. The fill of [F8] was a dark brown silty-sand [7]. Topsoil [1] was approximately 0.3m deep. A flint was recovered from the topsoil strip.

6. The finds

Pottery assessment

Summary

6.1 Four sherds were hand-recovered. Three were later Roman in date and the fourth was post-medieval.

Results

6.2 Three pieces of Roman calcite-gritted ware, including rim sherds from two different vessels, were found unstratified. The rims are from cooking pots, and all the sherds can be dated to the later third or fourth century.

6.3 A single base sherd of plain tin-glazed earthenware came from context [2]. No decoration or marks survive on the sherd, and it may be dated from the late 17th into the 18th century or later. A flake of glaze from a creamware vessel of late 18th to 19th century date came from environmental sample <1> from context [5], and a very small piece of salt glazed stoneware of 18th century or later date came from environmental sample <2> from context [7].

Recommendation

6.4 No further work is recommended on this material.

Animal bone assessment

6.5 Tiny, unidentifiable fragments of animal bone and crushed shell (non-marine) were recovered in environmental samples from contexts [5, 7, and 9].

Recommendation

6.6 No further work is recommended on this material.

Glass assessment

6.7 A piece of highly weathered, dark green, post-medieval bottle glass was found unstratified. This is probably from a wine bottle. Two sherds of clear bottle glass came from context [2]. The unweathered condition of these suggests that they are of recent origin. Very small fragments of glass with no dateable features were recovered in environmental samples from contexts [5, 7, and 9].

Recommendation

6.8 No further work is recommended on the glass.

Building materials assessment

6.9 Tiny unidentifiable fragments of probable crushed brick, tile or fired clay were recovered in environmental samples from contexts [5 and 7].

Recommendation

6.10 No further work is recommended on this material.

Iron objects assessment

6.11 Three pieces of iron were found in context [2]. Two are parts of the same highly corroded, post-medieval iron fitting or tool, 66mm long, with two broken circular-sectioned tapering shanks, with a flattened band of iron 72mm wide and 12-20mm deep between. The object is roughly made and was found in two pieces. Traces of mortar on one of the shanks suggest an architectural function.

6.12 A curved fragment from a small horseshoe was also found in context [2]. It is 52mm long by 12mm wide, with one of its short ends intact. X-radiography shows it to have two rectangular perforations.

Recommendation

6.13 No further work is recommended on the iron object assemblage.

Industrial residues assessment

6.14 Fragments (<5g weight) of dark coloured fuel waste were found in the environmental sample from contexts [7].

Recommendation

6.15 No further work is recommended on this material.

Flint assessment

6.16 The assemblage comprises two unstratified flint artefacts. The first is a broken blade (34x16mm) in mint condition, with fine retouch/use wear on the ventral right side around a notch-like feature. The raw material is grey flint with slight white patination and the termination is blunted with a small oblique removal. The second is a small triangular piece (21x14mm), similarly in mint/fresh condition with very fine retouch/use wear along both dorsal sides. The flint is white patinated with slightly darker areas, again a product of blade technology, with a small removal thinning the base, possibly suggesting hafting.

Discussion

6.17 These flints represent tools, rather than the debitage which is usually found at sites. The second may have functioned as a point or part of a composite tool, fitting in a wooden shaft. Although not diagnostic it is probable that the first is Mesolithic in date and the second is Mesolithic/Neolithic.

Recommendation

6.18 No further work is recommended.

7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

Personnel

7.1 Assessment and report preparation were conducted by Lorne Elliott and sample processing was undertaken by Janet Beveridge.

Methods

7.2 A palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on three bulk samples taken during archaeological works at Outgang Road, Malton. These included two shallow gully fills (contexts 5 and 7), and a possible pit fill (context 9). The soil samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500μm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

7.3 All three samples comprised evidence of domestic waste with varying amounts of calcined and unburnt bone, clinker/cinder, fuel waste, charcoal and fired clay. Small finds included fragments of pot in contexts (5) and (7) and fragments of glass in all three samples. Charred botanical remains were absent apart from a poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grain in context (9). Tiny fragments of willow/poplar charcoal were identified in context (9). A few uncharred seeds of fool's parsley, dead-nettle and goosefoot family were recorded in contexts (5) and (9), although the presence of modern roots and the well-drained nature of the soils suggest these are modern introductions. The results are presented in Table 1.2.

Discussion

7.4 The palaeoenvironmental assessment can provide little information about the age or nature of the features due to the absence of charred plant remains, although some of the small finds from all three samples may represent domestic waste.

Recommendations

7.5 No further work is recommended on the samples due to the absence of charred palaeoenvironmental remains. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is absent.

8. The archaeological resource

8.1 Three sherds of unstratified late third or fourth century Roman calcite-gritted ware pottery and an unstratified flint tool of probable Mesolithic date were recovered from Trench 5. An unstratified flint tool probably Mesolithic/Neolithic in date was found in Trench 6. The location of these two trenches and their associated finds ties in with known settlement to the north-west of the proposed development. No significant environmental evidence was identified.

8.2 Ridge and furrow was identified in trenches 3, 4 & 5.

8.3 A modern trackway, on the same north-south alignment as the furrows, was found in trenches 3 & 4. This trackway is presumably pre-1974 in date (prior to the construction of the A64 to the north-west) when the field boundary was altered making the track redundant. It appears to line up with Crabtree Lane north of the A64.

8.4 Two gullys in Trench 6 also appear to be post-medieval in date due to the presence of small fragments of post-medieval pottery recovered from the environmental samples. The environmental samples from Trench 6 also contained tiny unidentifiable fragments of bone and crushed land snail shell. The two gullys in Trench 6 also included fragments of probable crushed brick, tile or fired clay.

9. Conclusion and recommendation

9.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the evaluation.

9.2 There is no recommendation for any further archaeological work in relation to the development.

10. Sources

Archaeological Services 2008 *Land off Outgang Road, Malton, North Yokshire: geophysical survey*. Unpublished report **1845**, Archaeological Services Durham University

Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge

Appendix 1: Data tables

Table 1.1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, I industrial residues, G glass, C ceramic burnt material, O other materials.

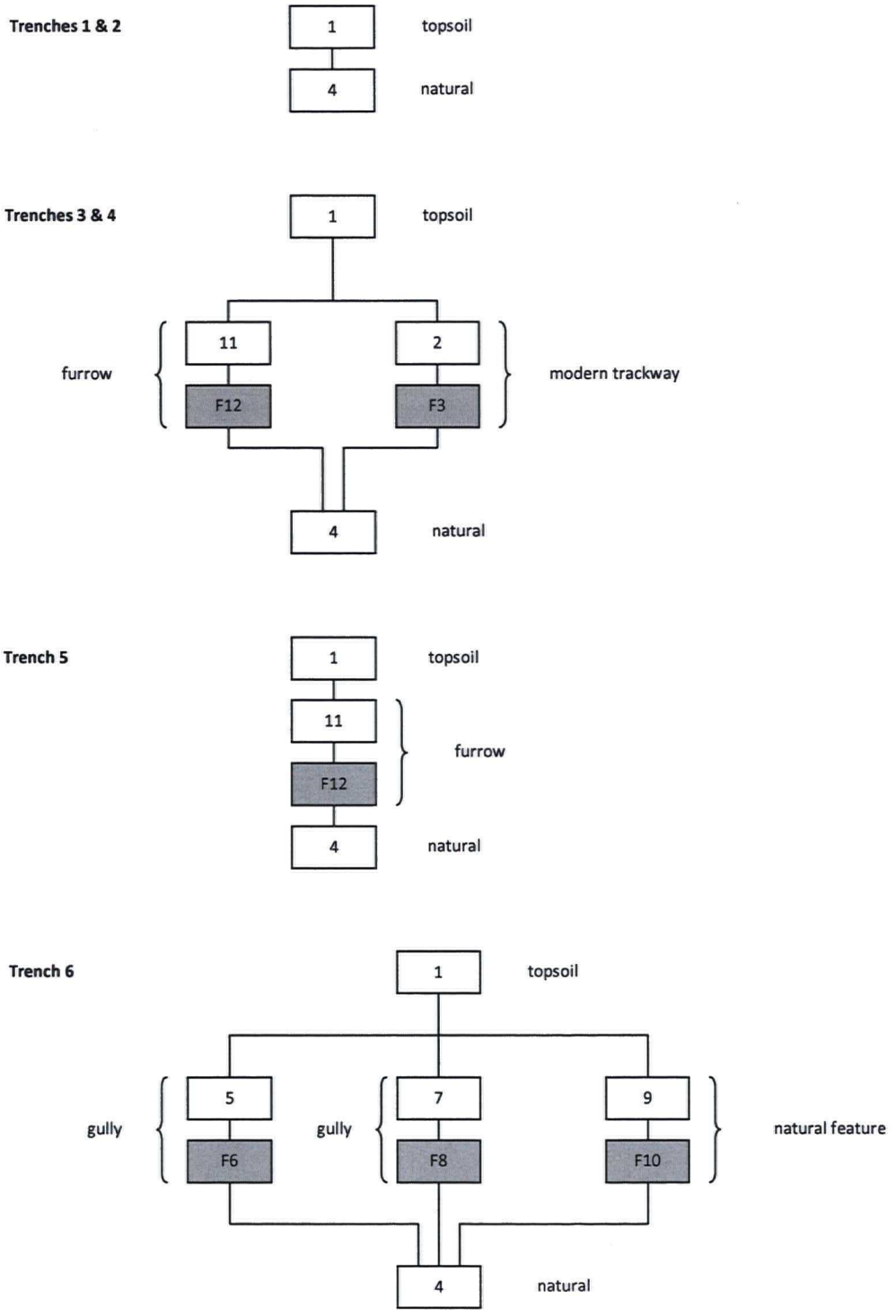
No	Area	Description	P	B	M	F	I	G	C	O
1	1-6	Topsoil	•			•		•		
2	3	Fill of modern trackway			•			•		
F3	3	Cut of modern trackway								
4	1-6	Natural								
5	6	Fill of gully								
F6	6	Cut of gully								
7	6	Fill of gully								
F8	6	Cut of gully								
9	6	Fill of natural geological feature								
F10	6	Cut of naturally formed geological feature								
11	3-5	Fill of furrow								
F12	3-5	Furrow cut								

Table 1.2: Macrofossil results

Context		5	7	9
Sample		**1**	**2**	**3**
Feature		**gully**	**gully**	**?pit**
Volume processed (l)		15	15	16
Volume of flot assessed (ml)		250	200	50
Residue contents				
Bone (calcined)	indet. frags	+	(+)	-
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frags	++	+	-
Charcoal		+	-	-
Clinker / cinder		+	+	(+)
Coal		+	-	-
Fired clay		-	++	+
Fuel waste (ferrous)		+	+	-
Glass (no. of fragments)		3	2	2
Hammerscale		-	(+)	-
Pot (no. of fragments)		2	4	-
Snails (terrestrial)		++	+	++
Flot matrix				
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frags	(+)	(+)	-
Charcoal		(+)	-	(+)
Clinker / cinder		+++	+++	+
Coal		++	++	+
Roots (modern)		++	++	++
Snails (terrestrial)		++	+	++
Uncharred seeds		+	-	+
Charred remains (total counts)				
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	grain	-	-	1

[c-cultivated. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant]

Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices



Appendix 3: Project specification

Land off Outgang Road, Malton

Revision Schedule

An Archaeological Specification for Evaluation.
Land off Outgang Road, Malton.

April 2009

Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
01	2 March 2008	Draft	Annie Bingham **Archaeological Consultant**	Neil Macnab **Principal**	Annette Roe **Technical Director**
02	11 May 2010	Final	Annie Bingham **Senior Archaeological Consultant**	Neil Macnab **Principal**	Annette Roe **Technical Director**

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

List of Figures

1 Introduction

1.1 Scott Wilson has been commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Homes to prepare a specification for evaluation of land at Outgang Road, Malton, in North Yorkshire. The need for evaluation is prompted by the potential for encountering archaeological remains associated with a possible enclosed prehistoric and/or Romano-British farmsteads and field systems to the north and northeast of the site.

1.2 The results of the evaluation will aid in the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy for the area.

1.3 The works specified in this document will be let by competitive tender by Scott Wilson to a suitably qualified archaeological contractor.

1.4 This document details the methods to be used for the evaluation. The document was reviewed by the Archaeology Officer for North Yorkshire in March 2008 and will be submitted to Ryedale District County for final approval.

2 Site Description and Geology

2.1 The proposed development area is situated on the outskirts of the town of Malton. It is triangular in plan and covers an area of *c.*14.6ha centred upon NGR 478150 472430 (Figure 1).

2.2 It is bounded to the north by the A64, to the east by Outgang Road, and by Broughton Road to the south. At present the site consists of agricultural land and allotment gardens

2.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 169 indicates that the solid strata for the site is Cretaceous Speeton Clay, Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay and Upper Jurassic Calcareous Grit Formation underlain by alluvium deposits (mainly clay), lacustrine deposits (silty, clay and sand, locally with peat) that overlies glacial till comprising granular material of varying density interbedded with normally consolidated clay.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The following archaeological background is taken from an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment undertaken in 2008 and submitted to North Yorkshire for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record (Scott Wilson 2008).

Prehistoric

3.2 Despite the location of the proposed development area within a known prehistoric landscape, there is little evidence from the site itself. The broader landscape includes evidence of farming communities dating from the Neolithic period mainly represented by their burials and stone implements.

3.3 The only material evidence for prehistoric activity from within the wider area comes from a number of isolated finds recovered in the 19th century dating to the Bronze Age. These include an urn, a hammer stone, a dagger and a mace, although it must be noted that the precise location of these finds is unknown. Two prehistoric flint flakes were discovered during the construction of the A64 to the north if the site.

3.5 Aerial photographs taken prior to the construction of the A64 indicated a significant number of features to the north of the site including a complex of enclosures and ditches (probably dating from the Bronze Age to the Roman period) and a possible ploughed out Bronze Age barrow.

Roman

3.5 By AD69 a small vexillation fortress had been built at Malton. The Roman name for the Malton military complex first appears in the *Antonine Itinerary* of the late 2nd century, which describes the route from Hadrian's Wall to a lost Romano-British port near Bridlington in Humberside, the entry *Derventione*, is listed 7 miles from *Eburacum* (York, North Yorkshire) and 13 miles from *Delgovicia* (nr. Millington, Humberside).

3.6 The fort attracted its own thriving economy of tradesmen, shopkeepers, craftsmen, entertainers and others in a civilian settlement (*vicus*) outside its walls. This was occupied until the 4th century. Excavations were conducted on the *vicus* between 1949-52 in Orchard Field, and during 1968/9 building operations on the site of Orchard Cottage. The 1968/9 investigations revealed the presence of further *vicus* buildings arranged along two roads of limestone rubble leading south to the River Derwent. The easternmost of these roads was the earliest, probably constructed in the late 2nd century, while the road to the west, carried on an embankment to a probable river crossing at Malton New Mills, was built at the beginning of the 4th century (Wacher, 1978).

3.7 During drainage operations in the 1860s a Roman road or roads were revealed to the south of the proposed development area and Broughton Road, which forms the southern boundary of the site, is marked as the possible route of a Roman road on the 1912-1913 Ordnance Survey map.

3.8 Despite the location of the proposed development area between the fort and the possible Roman features seen as cropmarks to the north, and the proximity of the Roman roads reported to the south; there is little tangible evidence for Roman activity from the immediate environs of the site. Fieldwalking carried out prior to the construction of the A64 to the north of the site in 1974 found Roman pottery sherds possibly relating to the cropmark features.

Medieval

3.9 Although there is the suggestion of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery near St Mary Magdalene's Hospital (Ordnance Survey 1854 – 1975), there is no further settlement evidence within the defined study area until the medieval period. The borough of New Malton was founded after 1138, and archaeological evidence of the layout of streets, marketplace and burgage plots reveals that they were deliberately planned, as were many medieval urban settlements (Schofield and Vince 2003). A stone wall (as yet undated) was constructed around much of its perimeter, and fragments of this still survive. The principal streets and burgage plots appear to be a variation of a grid.

3.10 The settlement of New Malton lies close to the old ford across the River Derwent and the construction of a bridge here during the 12th century (Robinson 1978, 13) would have greatly enhanced its commercial potential.

3.11 Fieldwalking carried out prior to the construction of the A64 to the north of the proposed development in 1974 found medieval pottery sherds although these probably relate to the manuring of fields rather than indicating settlement.

Post-medieval – 19th century

3.12 During the post-medieval period Malton was moderately prosperous. Its function as a regional market allowed it to survive the problems experienced by York and many other major towns, such as the decline of the wool trade, the rise of the cloth trade in the 15th and 16th centuries, and the Dissolution of the priory. It continued to prosper until the early seventeenth century, when the burgesses lost their privileges and the town was acquired by William Lord Eure (1617), and when the Civil War took its toll on the royal garrison stationed at Malton (Robinson 1978, 17).

3.13 The town was recovered, partly as a market centre for the improved agricultural lands of the Wolds, and partly as a result of the Derwent Navigation Act of 1702, which meant that it was located at the head of a navigable river by 1724, linking the town with Hull and Leeds, until 1840, when the advent of the railway heralded the decline of the river.

3.14 The railway arrived in Malton in 1845 when the town was connected to York and Scarborough. A branch line (now dismantled) which left the York to Berwick line and once went to Malton is located *c.*300m to the north of the proposed development site. From 1890 to the 1920s Malton Station prospered and became one of the most important stations on the North Eastern Railway.

3.15 The eventual growth of road transport saw the demise of many railway branch lines in the 1950s and 1960s and today only stations at Malton and Seamer remain on the York to Scarborough line.

3.16 Further post-medieval evidence recorded within the study area can be seen in the form of a limestone quarry (marked on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map), the site of a post-medieval cottage (now demolished), a former road marked on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map (now built over), and a sheep pound/pinfold also marked on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map (now demolished).

3.17 The proposed development area remained in agricultural use throughout this period.

4 Project Objectives

4.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:

- to identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains;
- to determine (where possible) the nature, depth, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits or features encountered (as far as circumstances permit);

- to determine the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features encountered;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to determine the significance of any archaeological remains present and establish how they relate to the site of the purported deserted medieval settlement to the west;
- to aid in the design of a suitable mitigation strategy as necessary.

5 Proposed Evaluation Trenches

5.1 The location of the evaluation trenches is shown on Figure 2. The current trench configuration targets positive anomalies identified during the geophysical survey undertaken in 2008 (ASUD 2008).

5.2 **Table 1: Schedule of Evaluation Trenches**

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Reason for trench location
1	30 x 1.8	Investigate evidence for field boundary ditch plus presence / absence of other archaeological features
2	30 x 1.8	Investigate evidence for field boundary ditch plus presence / absence of other archaeological features
3	50 x 1.8	Investigate evidence for possible ditched enclosure, plus presence / absence of other archaeological features
4	50 x 1.8	Investigate evidence for internal features associated with possible ditched enclosure
5	50 x 1.8	Investigate evidence for possible ditched enclosure, plus presence / absence of other archaeological features
6	50 x 1.8	Determine presence / absence of archaeological features

6 Methodology

6.1 Prior to the commencement of the evaluation the archaeological contractor will acquire a site code (HER Event Number) from North Yorkshire County Council. All work shall be carried out in accordance with the Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (2000), the IfA Code of Conduct (2001) and will adhere to all current and relevant best practice standards and guidelines (Appendix 1).

Plant movement within the site

6.2 To minimise disturbance to the current crop, the mechanical excavator will restrict movement across the site to the perimeter of the field. Trenches will be accessed from the perimeter of the field via a single tracked route. The route created by the mechanical excavator to access the trenches will also be used as egress and return to the perimeter of the field (Figure 3). The following methodology is based on the archaeological contractor working within the defined access corridors illustrated on Figure 3. **In the event the archaeological contractor**

disturbs an area outside of the agreed access corridors, they will be liable to pay any compensation accordingly.

Machine excavation

6.3 All trenches will be excavated in the locations agreed and will be opened using an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching blade.

6.4 The excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. The resulting surface will be inspected for archaeological remains. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.

6.5 All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

Hand excavation

6.6 Any archaeological deposits/features will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features.

6.7 A sufficient sample of deposits / features will be investigated in each trench to understand the complete stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits. No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. Excavation must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

6.8 The following excavation strategies will be employed:

Linear features: A minimum of 10% (each section not less than 1m wide) where the depositional sequence is consistent along the length. Linear features with complex variations of fill type will be sampled sufficiently in order to understand the sequence of deposition.

Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship between the component features. All termini will be evaluated.

Discrete features: Pits, post-holes, kilns, floor surfaces and other isolated features will normally be half-sectioned, 50% sample. If large pits or deposits are encountered then the sample excavated should be sufficient to define the extent of the feature and to achieve the objectives of the investigation.

Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated to establish their form, phasing, and construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

Recording

6.9 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made even where no archaeological features are identified. Hand drawn plans and sections of features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). At least one long section of each trench within which archaeological remains have been identified will be drawn. Sample

sections of archaeologically empty trenches will be drawn at a scale of not less than 1:50. All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs will be taken to give an overview of the site.

6.10 The excavated trench limits will be accurately located using electronic survey equipment and fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads.

6.11 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for 20th century material, which may be noted and discarded. If appropriate all small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. If artefact scatters are encountered these should be also recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Finds will be stored in controlled conditions where appropriate. All artefacts will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines of the UKIC (United Kingdom Institute of Conservators).

6.12 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the archaeological sub-contractor). Again modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th century material and earlier should be retained).

6.13 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-consultant working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detector is: *'In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [location of site] between the dates of [insert dates], [name of person contributing to the project] is working under direction of permission of [name of archaeological organisation] and herby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996'.*

6.14 Should human remains be discovered during the course of the excavations the remains will be covered and protected and left in situ in the first instance. The removal of human remains must comply with current legislation and Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857. In such an event the contractor will notify Scott Wilson immediately.

6.15 Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to Scott Wilson and to H. M. Coroner. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6.16 All trenches will be backfilled with the excavated material (subsoil followed by topsoil).

7 Monitoring

7.1 The archaeological works will be subject to regular monitoring visits by a Scott Wilson Archaeologist, who will have unrestricted access to the site, site records or any other information. The work will be inspected to ensure that it is being carried out to the required

standard and that it will achieve the desired aims and objectives. The Scott Wilson Archaeologist will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and will be afforded the opportunity to view all archaeological remains on site. Any observed deficiencies identified during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of Scott Wilson's Archaeologist by the next agreed site meeting.

7.2 Verbal progress reports will be provided to Scott Wilson and the Archaeology Officer if requested. Written updates (email) will be provided to Scott Wilson and the Archaeology Officer on a weekly basis if the fieldwork lasts more than 5 working days. Scott Wilson will liaise with the Archaeological Officer for North Yorkshire County Council to inform her/him of the commencement of archaeological works.

8 Sampling

8.1 Sampling, deposits should be routinely sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all environmental remains; it is not always possible on-site to identify significant environmental deposits, hence the need to take samples and then consider their potential for assessment. Bulk samples will be 40ltr per context.

8.2 Any samples taken must come from appropriately cleaned surfaces, be collected with clean tools and be placed in clean containers. They will be adequately recorded and labelled and a register of all samples will be kept. Once the samples have been obtained they should be stored appropriately in a secure location prior to being sent to the appropriate specialist.

9 Reporting

9.1 Verbal progress reports will be provided to Scott Wilson on request. .Upon completion of the archaeological works an interim statement will be prepared and submitted to Scott Wilson. It will include:

- a brief summary of the results;
- a draft or sketch plan of each trench;
- a quantification of the primary archive including finds and samples.

9.2 Immediately after completion of fieldwork the finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate. Each category of find or environmental material will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist and their results incorporated into the final report.

9.3 **The final report will be submitted within 10 working days of the completion of fieldwork**. The report will include the following:

- a non-technical summary;
- introduction (to include site code/project number, planning reference number, dates of fieldwork/visits, grid references and OASIS reference);
- site location;

- archaeological and historical background;
- methodology;
- aims and objectives;
- results (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains. If archaeological remains are observed these will be described in the context of the known archaeology of the area);
- statement of potential with recommendations;
- archive storage and curation;
- general and detailed plans showing the location of the trenches accurately positioned on an Ordnance Survey base map (to a known scale). Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plan);
- detailed plans and sections as appropriate (to a known scale);
- a complete matrix for each trench;
- general site photographs (a minimum 35mm format), as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
- a cross-referenced index of the project archive;
- specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
- specialist reports as necessary.

9.4 Artefact assessment is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

9.5 Environmental assessment is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology.

9.6 Details of the style of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, and a copy of this specification.

9.7 **One copy** of the complete report will be submitted to Scott Wilson as a draft. In finalising the report the comments of Scott Wilson will be taken into account. Scott Wilson will submit the draft report to the Archaeology Officer for North Yorkshire County Council.

9.8 Two bound copies, one unbound copy and a digital version of the report and illustrations will be produced within one week of the receipt of Scott Wilson's comments on the draft report (Digital text to be in Microsoft Word format and illustrations in AutoCAD and/or PDF format).

9.9 Scott Wilson will distribute copies of the report accordingly. Two hard copies and a digital copy will be submitted to the Archaeology Officer for North Yorkshire County Council and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

9.10 It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

10 Publication

10.1 If the results of the evaluation merit it, the archaeological contractor should be prepared to produce a short article (c. 500 words) for inclusion into the archaeological journal for the county.

10.2 If significant results are obtained it is likely that further stages of archaeological work will be required. In these circumstances the results of the evaluation will be included in the publication requirements for subsequent stages of work.

11 Archive Preparation and Deposition

11.1 The archive of finds and records generated during all aspects of the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.

11.2 The archive will be produced to the standards outlined by English Heritage (1991, Appendix 1) and will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork.

11.3 The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of this project. The archaeological contractor will deposit a properly ordered and indexed project archive with the appropriate repository. The archaeological contractor shall provide Scott Wilson with copies of communication with the appropriate repository and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. Scott Wilson will deal with the transfer of ownership and copyright issues.

11.4 North Yorkshire HER is taking part in the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in North Yorkshire will be made available through the above website unless otherwise agreed.

12 Confidentiality and Publicity

12.1 Information regarding the development is in the public domain and the archaeological works may attract interest.

12.2 All communication regarding this project is to be directed through Scott Wilson. The archaeological sub-contractor will refer all inquiries to Scott Wilson without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

12.3 The archaeological sub-contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of Scott Wilson.

13 Copyright

13.1 The archaeological sub-contactor will assign copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to Scott Wilson. The sub-contractor retains the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all aspects of the project.

13.2 The archaeological sub-contractor may apply in writing to use/disseminate any of the project archive or documentation (including images). Such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

14 Resources and Timetable

14.1 All archaeological personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The archaeological sub-contractor will provide Scott Wilson with staff details including CVs of the Project Manager, Site Supervisor, Site Assistants and specialists if requested.

15 Insurances and Health and Safety

15.1 The archaeological sub-contractor will provide Scott Wilson with details of public and professional indemnity insurance.

15.2 The archaeological sub-contractor will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety policy will be submitted to Scott Wilson in advance of fieldwork.

15.3 The archaeological sub-contractor will undertake a risk assessment detailing project specific Health and Safety requirements. The risk assessment shall be submitted to Scott Wilson in advance of the commencement of site work. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological issues.

15.4 All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the sites health and safety coordinator;
- the first aider;
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctors surgery.

15.5 All site personnel will wear full PPE consisting of hardhat, steel toe-capped boots with mid-sole protection and high-visibility vest or jacket at all times. Additional PPE will be issued by the archaeological contractor as required, i.e. goggles, ear defenders, masks, gloves etc. In addition, site personnel will ensure that any visitors to the excavation are equipped with suitable PPE prior to entry to the site.

15.6 As photographs taken as part of this project may be utilised for publicity or for publication purposes, it is essential that all personnel photographed within any working shot is wearing the specified PPE.

15.7 The site will be left in a tidy condition and the archaeological contractor will ensure they remove all materials brought onto site.

16 Adherence to Specification

16.1 Prior to the commencement of the work, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to Scott Wilson. Should the archaeological contractor wish to alter the specification, a justification should be put forward in writing. Written confirmation is required from Scott Wilson confirming acceptance of any variations. Unauthorised variations implemented during the course of the project constitute a breach of contract.

17 Access Arrangements

17.1 Access to the site is restricted to authorised personnel only.

17.2 Scott Wilson will liaise with the client to obtain details regarding approved routes of access/egress. It is envisaged that the archaeological contractor will provide all welfare and storage facilities. This should be costed as separate items within the contractor's tender documentation.

17.4 It is anticipated that the archaeological contractor will provide plant and suitable fencing (netlon) for the evaluation area. These should be itemised individually within the contractor's tender documentation including the type of fencing to be utilised and the type and size of machine.

18 General Provisions

18.1 Any technical queries arising from this specification will be addressed to Scott Wilson without delay.

18.2 All communication on archaeological matters will be directed through Scott Wilson.

18.3 This Specification is valid for a period of 6 months from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practises or techniques.

19 References

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Appendix 1:
Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

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Figures

Site Location
Trench Location
Access Corridors