

**66 Castlegate
Malton
North Yorkshire
SE 79005 71532**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Authorised by

Date:.....

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Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at 66 Castlegate, (SE 79005 71532) in October 2010, in order to fulfil a condition attached to Planning Application 10/00184/FUL. The work involved the monitoring of the groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension to hairdressing salon, change of use of first floor of salon to form 1no. two bedroom flat and erection of section of 1.7m to 2m high brick boundary wall to Hawkswell Lane.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the Watching Brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was undertaken in October 2010, by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 79005 71532). The work was undertaken in accordance with a standard written scheme of investigation.
- 1.2 The Watching Brief was designed to provide an appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the ground works, following the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5)*.
- 1.3 All work was funded by Mrs L Burr.

1.4 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.

1.5 The Site Code is 04-06-10.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site of the development is located at 66 Castlegate, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 79005 71532).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 The site lies in area with the potential for the survival of remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

3.2 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).

3.3 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).

- 3.4 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).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Watching Brief were to record and recover archaeological remains, which could be affected by services works, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 All the groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension to hairdressing salon, change of use of first floor of salon to form 1no. two bedroom flat and erection of section of 1.7m to 2m high brick boundary wall to Hawkswell Lane were monitored.
- 5.2 All excavations were undertaken using a back acting mechanical excavator using a toothed and a toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 5.4 All deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

- 5.5 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Recording Brief on a digital camera.

6. Results

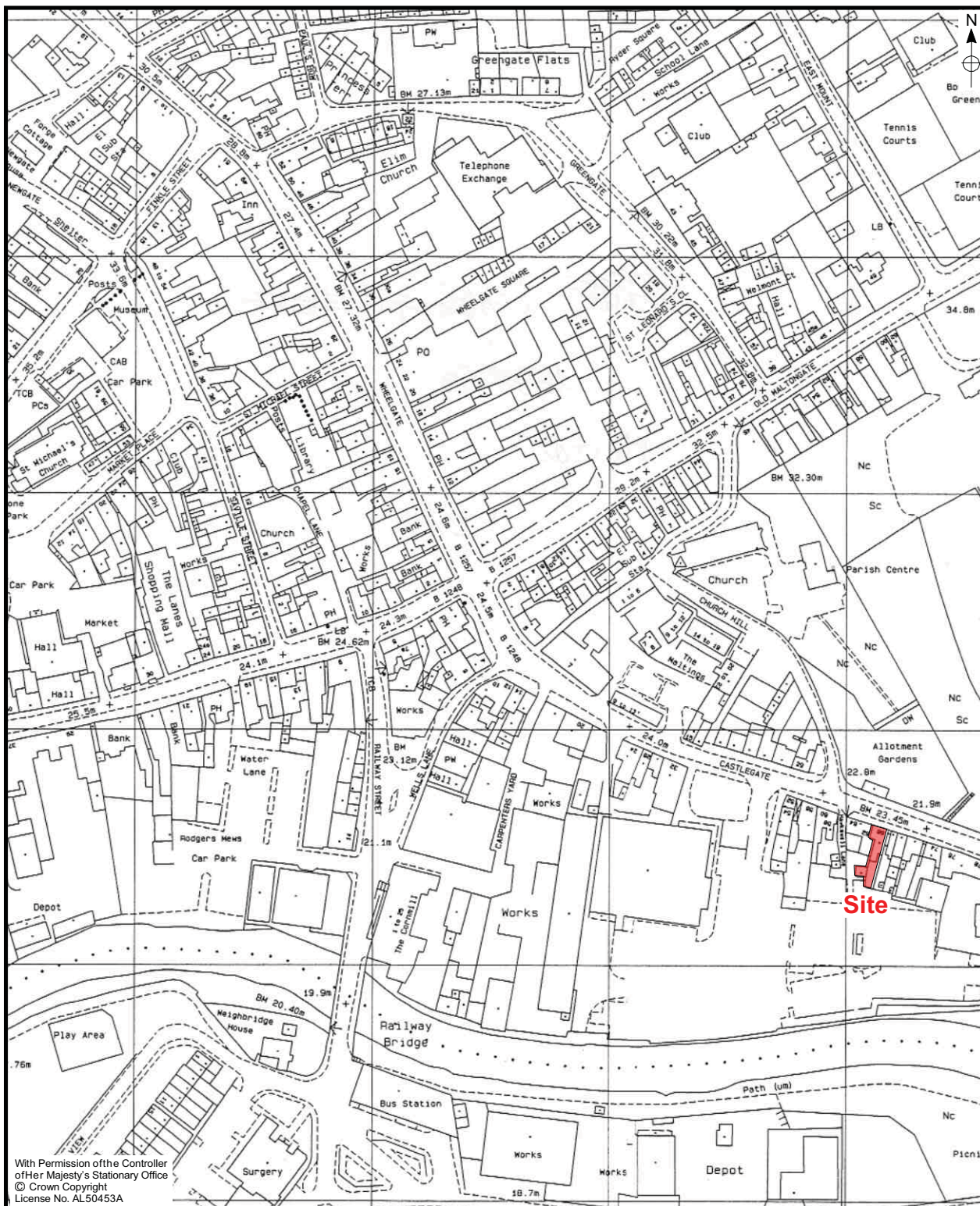
- 6.1 The foundation strip and the service trench excavations were undertaken under close archaeological supervision (Pl. 1).
- 6.2 No archaeological finds or artefacts were uncovered during the watching brief. The site had previously been disturbed and levelled with the insertion of previous footings in the twentieth century; these works may have removed any archaeological deposits.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Whilst all groundworks taking place on the site were watched under archaeological supervision, no finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.



<p>MAP</p> <p>Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</p>		<p>TITLE: Site Location</p>	
<p>SITE: Rear Of 66 Castlegate</p>		<p>Figure 1.</p>	<p>Scale: 1:50,000</p>
<p>CLIENT: Mrs L Burr</p>		<p>DRAWING REF.:</p>	
		<p>DRAWN BY: TWS</p>	
		<p>REVISIONS:</p>	



MAP
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Rear Of 66 Castlegate

CLIENT: Mrs L Burr

TITLE: Area Of Development

Figure 2.

Scale: 1:2,500

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:



Plate 1. View of Foundation Trench.

STANDARD WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING ("WATCHING BRIEF")

The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains, which are: affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent, not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or of limited importance or potential.

1. The work should not require the topsoil strip to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some quarries may give such a facility.
2. The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition.
3. The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris, and topsoil) should be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
4. Removal of overburden by machine should be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
5. Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
6. Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.

7. Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.

8. Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated, and properly stored. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the County Archaeologist or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.

9. A summary report should be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features should be illustrated with conventionally scaled plans, sections, or photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.

10. Copies of the summary report should be provided to the client(s), the County Heritage Unit (SMR), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage.

11. The County Archaeologist should be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If human remains are encountered, they should be exhumed subject to the conditions of a Home Office licence.