

11/01001/OUT
Supporting Info

Colin Douthwaite

From: Graeme Holbeck [g.holbeck@oneill-associates.co.uk]
Sent: 04 November 2011 11:12
To: Development Management
Subject: 11/01001/OUT: Erection of 8 detached bungalows to the south of Heron Way
Attachments: Langton Road Norton Evaluation.pdf

FAO: Rachel Smith

Rachel,

Please find attached a copy of the Archaeological Evaluation Report prepared by MAP in support of the above planning application. The report details the findings of the recent trial trenching and earthworks survey. A copy of the report has been issued to Melanie Patlett at North Yorkshire County Council.

If you have any queries regarding the findings of the report, please contact me or Janet

Regards,

Graeme



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-7 NOV 2011

DEVELOPMENT
IMPROVEMENT

**Land to the North of Sutton Farm
Langton Road
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation
Trial Trenching and Earthwork Survey**

SE 7944 7049

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Non Technical Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Site Description	4
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
4. Aims and Objectives	6
5. Methodology	7
6. Results: Trial Trenching	8
7. Results: Earthwork Survey	9
8. Conclusions and Recommendations	9
9. References and Bibliography	10
10. List of Contributors	11
Appendices	
1. Context Listing	21
2. Finds Catalogue	22
3. Archive Listing	23
4. Photographic Listing	24
5. Written Scheme of Investigation	25

Figure List		Page
1.	Site Location. Scale 1:50,000.	12
2.	Proposed Development Area. Scale 1:2,500.	13
3.	Trench Location and Earthwork Survey Results.	14
4.	Trench Sections.	15

Plate List		
1.	View of Earthwork. Facing East.	16
2.	View of Trench 1 Area before excavation. Facing South-west.	16
3.	View of Trench 2 Area before excavation. Facing North.	17
4.	View of Trench 3 Area before excavation. Facing South-east.	17
5.	Evaluation Trench 1. Facing West.	18
6.	Evaluation Trench 2. Facing South.	18
7.	Sondage 2003. Facing South.	19
8.	Evaluation Trench 3. Facing West.	19
9.	Modern Pit (Contexts 3003 & 3004) Facing North-west.	20
10.	Modern Water Pipe (Context 3005). Facing South-east.	20

**Land to the North of Sutton Farm
Langton Road
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation
Trial Trenching and Earthwork Survey**

SE 7944 7049

Non Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under the instruction from Graham Holbeck of O'Neill Associates acting on behalf of Andy Hague, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of the proposed residential development comprising ten bungalows on land to the north of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton. North Yorkshire.

Archaeological finds, historical references and cartographic information suggest that the development site may have features, structures or burials dating to the Roman and the Medieval Periods.

No archaeological features or structures were located on the site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeological Assessment has been commissioned by Andy Hague to assess the impact of the proposed residential development on land to the north of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 7944 7049: Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment)

- 1.3 This report was funded by Andy Hague.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site encompasses an area of approximately 180m by 40m and is accessed from Langton Road to the east with the access to Sutton Farm to the south, pasture to the east and west and a modern housing development to the north (Figs. 1 & 2 & Pls. 1-4). The site is currently in use as a paddock for horses.
- 2.2 The topography of the site consists of rough pasture with undulating ground with four overhead cables to the Farm.
- 2.3 There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks, Gardens or Battlefield within the boundary of the site.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken By MAP in August 2011. The Proposed Development Area lies within the Parish of Norton, in the District of Ryedale, North Yorkshire, which was formerly in the Bulmer Wapentake in the East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 3.2 There are several spot finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date attributed to the Parish of Norton. Within 500m, there is series of aerial photographic cropmarks, one interpreted as an Iron Age cemetery with at least eighteen barrows some with central pits; four Iron Age Square Barrows or Ditched enclosures and a 30m diameter enclosure.
- 3.3 Within a kilometre is the site of the Roman fort in Malton (*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. There are two Roman finds noted in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area including a cremation burial in a Roman pottery jug or pitcher and a Roman urn and coins found at Sutton Grange. Within 500m, there are a further fifty sites of Roman date including the Burials, Kilns and associated features at Model Farm Estate and other burials, walls, floors, a Roman Road, Pottery and Coins. Aerial Photographic Cropmarks interpreted as Roman features include a double ditch trackways and an enclosure.

- 3.4 Norton was in the Wapentake of Buckrose in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Norton meaning 'North farm' and with the derivation of as *Norton(e)* and *Nortun(a)* in 1086 and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Smith 1937, p. 140). The place name Sutton meaning 'south farm', or 'Sudton' in Domesday with later mentions in thirteenth and fourteenth century charters (ibid, p.140). There are four entries for Norton in the Domesday Book of 1086. The first entry states the holding of King William the Conquerer "*In Norton, Ulfketill, 1 carucate and 1 bovate taxable*" (Faull and Stinson 1984, 1E39). The second entry mentions the settlement of Sutton under the holdings of Ralph of Mortemer "*In Sutton (Grange) and Norton, 5 carucates of land taxable. There is land for 3 ploughs. It belongs to Welham*" (ibid, 15E11). The third entry states the holdings of Hugh, son of Baldr "*In Norton and Welham, Gamall had 4 carucates and 3 bovates of land taxable. There is land for 2 ploughs. Hugh has there 2 ploughs; and 12 villagers with 4 ploughs. There is there a church and a priest. A mill, 10s. Value before 1066, 60s. now the same*" (ibid, 23E15). The fourth entry summarises the landholdings in Norton "*The King in Norton , 1*

carucate and 1 bovate. Ralph of Mortemer, in the same place, 1 carucate. Hugh, son of Baldric, in the same place, 3 carucates" (ibid.,SESc3-4). The settlement at Sutton is mentioned on the North Yorkshire HER (MNY2987) as a deserted medieval settlement or village (DMV) with earthworks (House platforms) still visible in 1951. Sutton Grange (MNY2987) is noted as belonging to the Priory in Old Malton in the thirteenth century and Valor Ecclesiasticas notes that when sold in 1540 Sutton Grange included a fishery. Cropmarks relating to Sutton include a trackway (MNY3045) and house platforms (MNY3046). 6.5.4 Within 500m, a William II coronation medal was found at the Chase (MNY24062).

- 3.5 To the west of the proposed development area is High Beck Mill (MNY2889).
- 3.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 (Fig.9) shows the proposed development area a woodland and field north of Sutton Grange and east of High Beck Mill.
- 3.7 An Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken at Norton College in 2007 and 2008 undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd provided negative results.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development had the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.
- 4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to the commencement of the re-development.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 Three Evaluation trenches were excavated, each measuring 10m by 2m, covering a total of 60m², as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Works. Excavation took place between the 28th and 31st October 2011. An earthwork Survey was undertaken on the 31st October 2011 using a Leica TC-600 Total Station.
- **Evaluation Trench 1** covered an area of 20m² (10m x 2m); aligned east-west
 - **Evaluation Trench 2** covered an area of 20m² (10m x 2m), aligned north-south
 - **Evaluation Trench 3** covered an area of 20m² (10m x 2m), aligned east-west
- 5.2 Turf, topsoil and subsoil were excavated using a 360° mini-digger with toothless ditching bucket.
- 5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. All deposits and features was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. Contexts were given for Evaluation Trench 1 from 1001 to 1003, Evaluation Trench 2 from 2001 to 2003 and Evaluation Trench 3 from 3001 to 3006.
- 5.4 Two artefacts were collected from subsoil deposits in Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 (Appendix 2: two body sherds of Roman Greyware).
- 5.5 Modern deposits that were removed as part of the overburden were recorded in section and by record only. Trench Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total, three drawings were archived.

- 5.6 The photographic record comprised fifteen digital shots of features and general trench shots. Included in the film register was a film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).
- 5.7 The earthwork survey was undertaken by two qualified archaeological surveyors using a Leica TC-600 Total Station.

6. Trial Trenching Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1

6.1.1 Summary

There were no archaeological features noted in Evaluation Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4 and Pl. 5). Existing ground level was at a height of 26.29m AOD – 26.34m AOD. Subsoil was revealed at 25.95m AOD. Natural Sand was revealed at a depth of circa 25.55m AOD.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2

6.2.1 Summary

No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 4 and Pls. 6 & 7). Existing ground level was at a height of between 26.39m AOD and 26.51m AOD. Subsoil was encountered at 26.25m AOD. Natural sand was encountered in Evaluation Trench 2 at a depth of circa 25.87m AOD. At the southern end of the trench, a 1m wide and 0.10m deep sondage (context 2003) was excavated through a mixed subsoil and natural area of disturbance (possibly evidence of burrowing or agriculture).

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3

6.2.1 Summary

The archaeological activity revealed in Evaluation Trench 3 were a modern water pipe and a modern testpit were (Figs. 3 & 4 and Pls, 8, 9 and 10). Existing ground level was at a height of between 26.60m AOD and 26.69m AOD. Subsoil was encountered at 26.18m AOD.

Natural sand was encountered in Evaluation Trench 3 at a depth of circa 25.78m AOD.

7. Earthwork Survey Results

- 7.1 A single bank was noted within the Proposed Development Area orientated east-west (Pl. 1). The earthwork is approximately 40m long by 3m wide and 0.2 to 0.4m high; and appears to terminate at its east end in a slightly raised lump. This earthwork was a low bank with extant thin vegetation growing on it, possibly suggesting it is the remains of a former boundary feature or hedge line (Fig. 3). There was a stump noted on the earthwork.
- 7.2 On a line north of the modern fence boundary there were three tree stumps (Fig. 3). There was a marked slope on the western boundary of the site (Fig. 4).

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 8.1 There were no archaeological features noted in the three Evaluation Trenches excavated. The only finds recovered were two body sherds found in subsoil. Modern Disturbance including a possible testpit and water service pipe were observed in Evaluation Trench 3.
- 8.2 The earthwork survey recorded the low bank crossing the site which has been interpreted as a former hedge boundary.
- 8.3 Due to the lack of archaeological deposits or features it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required on the site.

9. Bibliography

- Corder, P. 1930 Roman Malton and District Report No. 3. Defences of the Roman Fort.
- Faull, M. and Stinson., M 1986 The Domesday Book: Yorkshire. Parts One and Two. Phillimore.
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- Robinson, J. F. 1978 The Archaeology of Malton and Norton. The Yorkshire Archaeological Society.
- Smith, A.H. 1937 The Place-Names of The East Riding of Yorkshire and York. The English Place-Name Society. Cambridge University Press

10. List of Contributors

Excavation Team Kelly Hunter, Anne Finney and Zara Burn

Editorial Paula Ware

Report Kelly Hunter

Illustrations Kelly Hunter

Plates Kelly Hunter, Sophie Langford

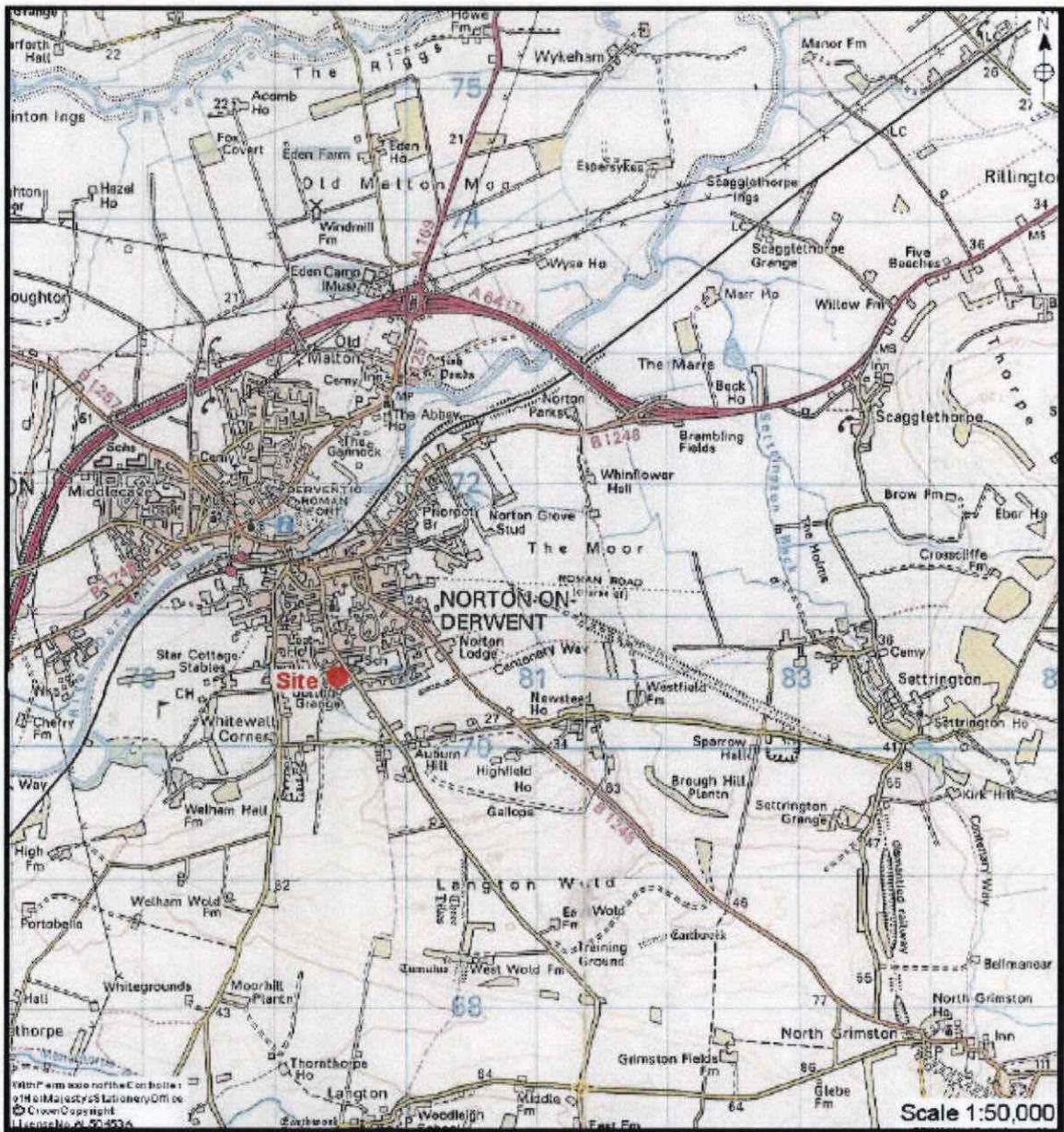


Figure 1. Site Location.

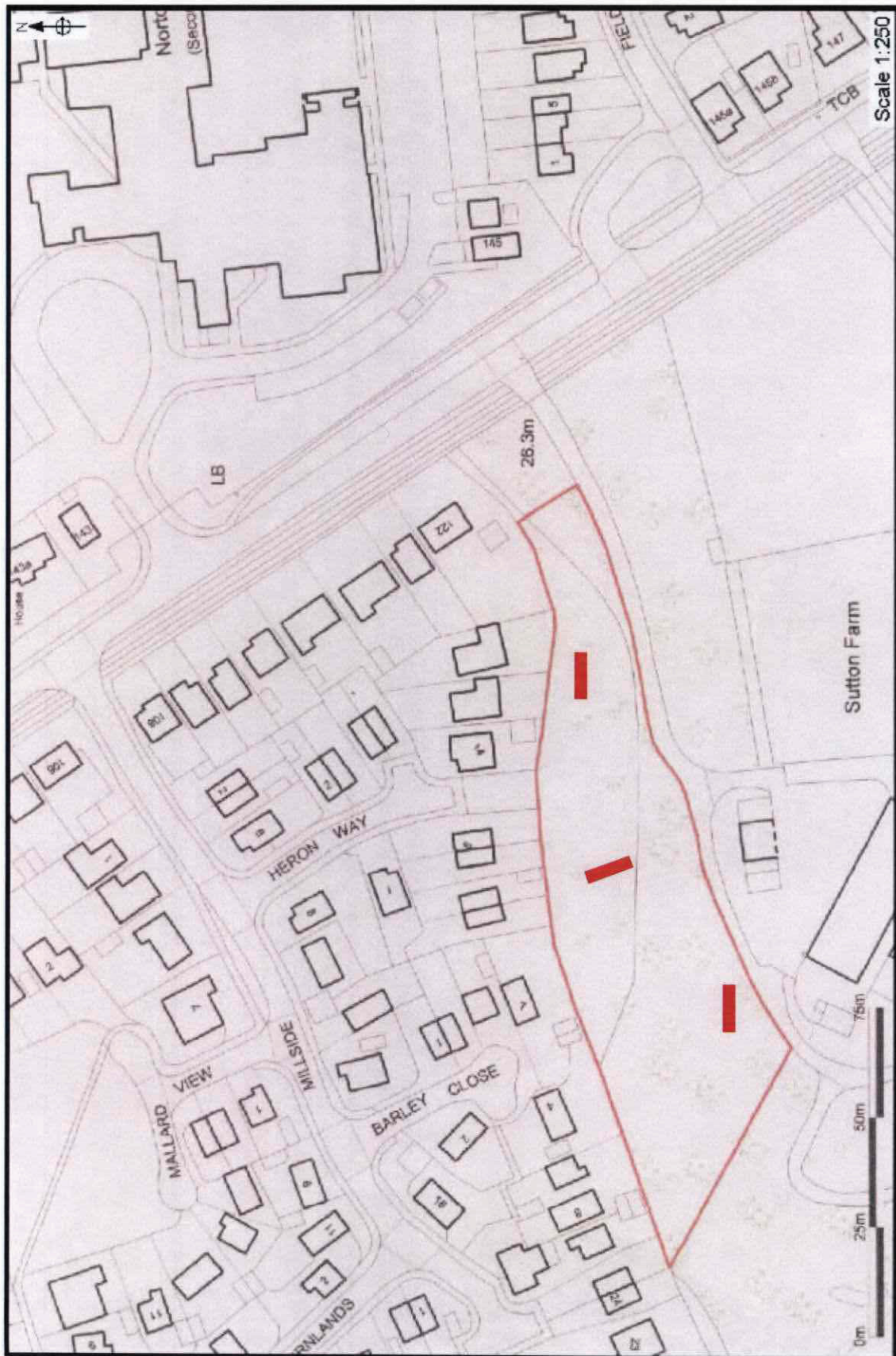


Figure 2. Proposed Development Area.

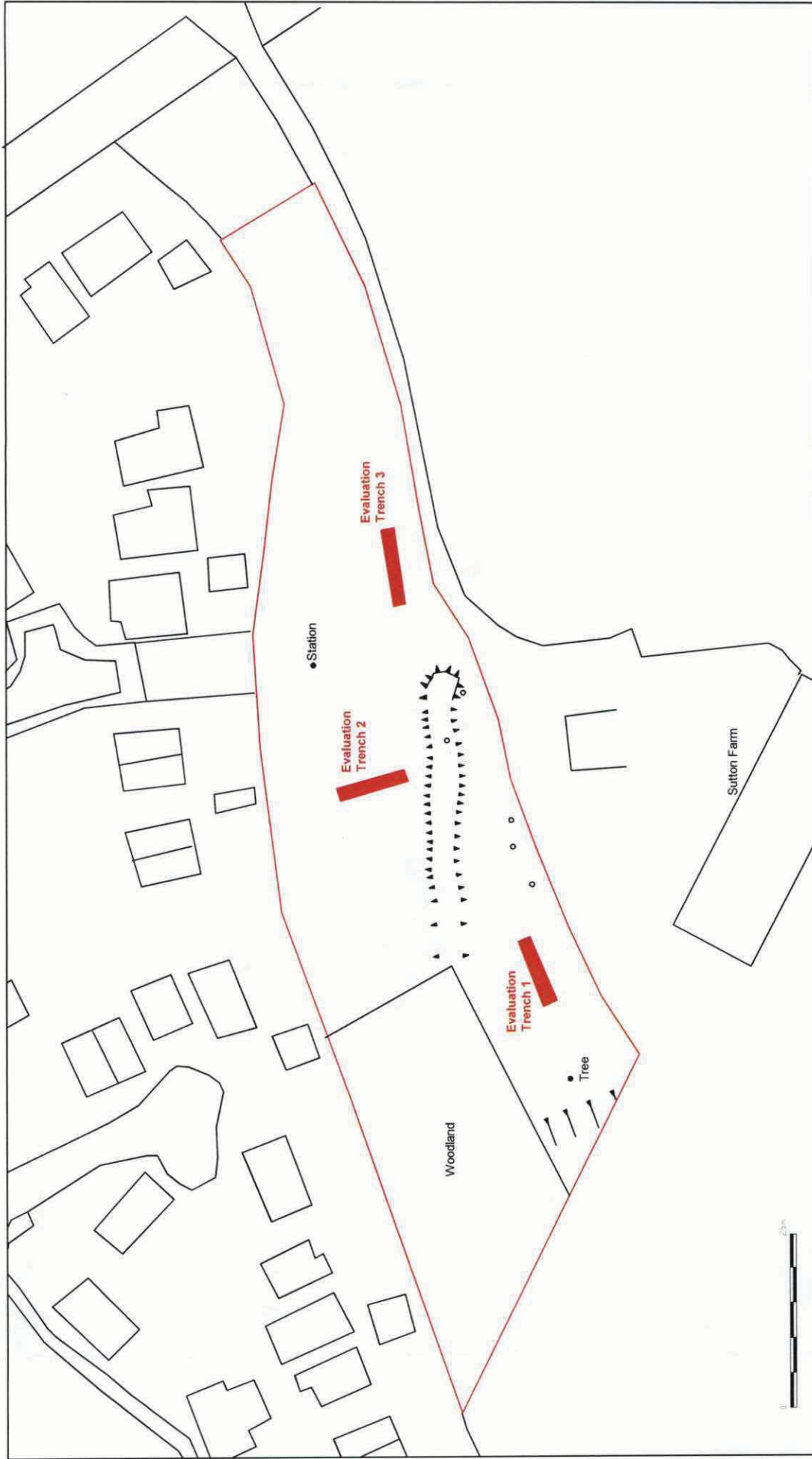


Figure 3. Trench Location and Earthwork Survey Results.

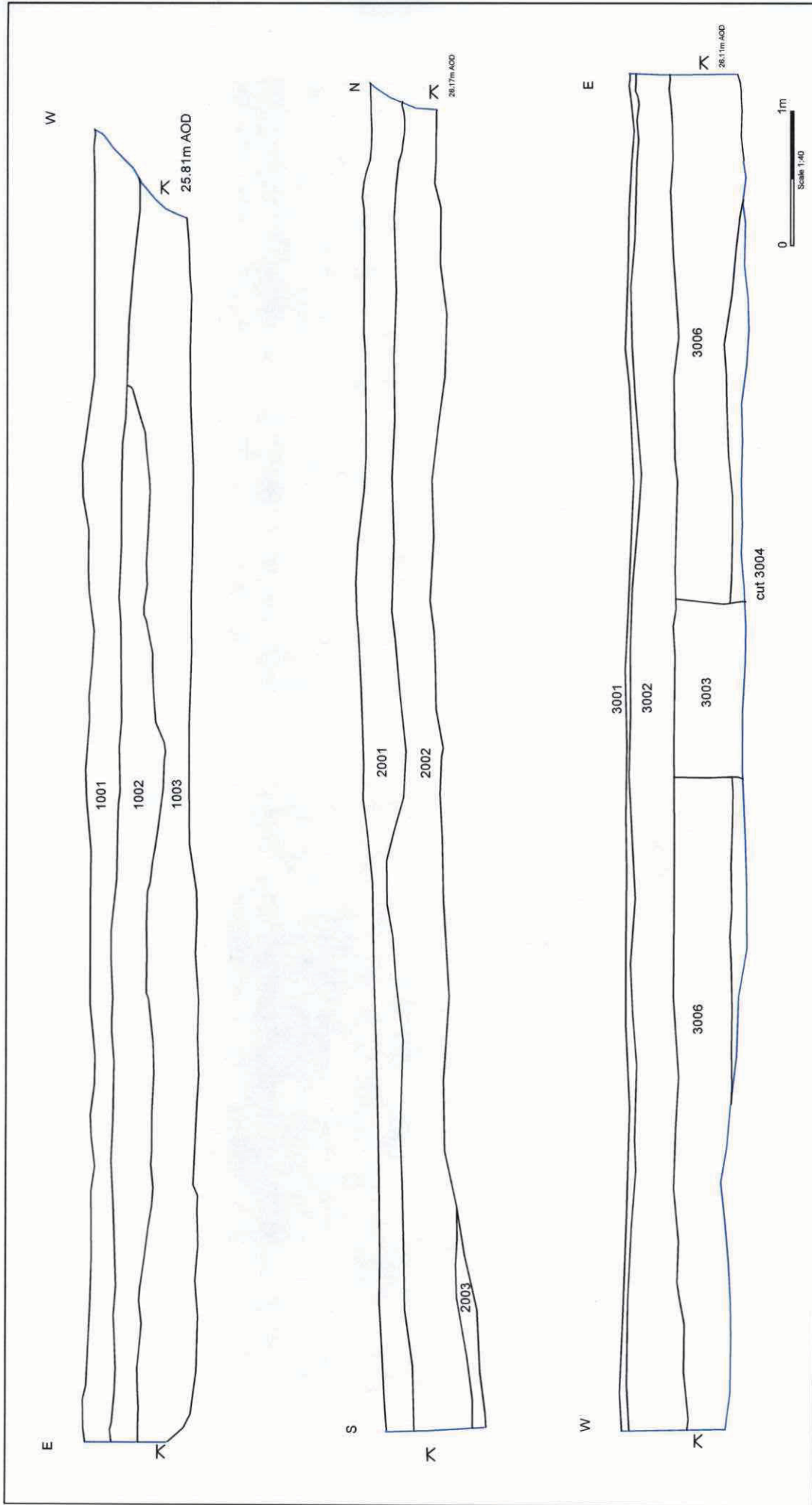


Figure 4. Trench Sections.



Plate 1. View of Earthwork. Facing East.



Plate 2. View of Trench 1 Area before excavation, Facing South-west.



Plate 3. View of Trench 2 Area before excavation. Facing North.



Plate 4. View of Trench 3 Area before excavation. Facing South-east.



Plate 5. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing West.



Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing South.



Plate 7. Sondage 2003, Facing South.



Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 3, Facing West.



Plate 9. Modern Pit (Contexts 3003 & 3004). Facing North-west.



Plate 10. Modern water Pipe (Context 3005). Facing South-east.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Land to the west of Langton Road, Norton Malton (MAP 05.10.2011)

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description
1001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty sandy loam
1002	Deposit	Rubble and topsoil mixed deposit
1003	Deposit	Subsoil - brown alluvium/wind blown sand

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description
2001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty sandy loam
2002	Deposit	Subsoil - brown alluvium/wind blown sand
2003	Sondage	Through Deposit of mixed subsoil and natural

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Type	Description
3001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty sandy loam
3002	Deposit	Modern rubble and mortar dump deposit
3003	Deposit	Subsoil - brown alluvium/wind blown sand
3004	Deposit	Fill of modern pit 2005 - mixed topsoil, subsoil and natural sand
3005	Cut	Modern Pit
3006	Service	Modern metal water pipe

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Land to the west of Langton Road (MAP 05.10.2011)

Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1003	Pottery	1	1 body sherd, Greyware	0.005kg	

Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2003	Pottery	1	1 body sherd, Greyware	0.005kg	2nd-3rd century

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive Listing

Land to the west of Langton Road, Norton, Malton (MAP 05.10.2011)

Drawing No	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Section	Evaluation Trench 1 - South Facing Section
2	1:20	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - East Facing Section
3	1:20	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - South Facing Section

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Land to the west of Langton Road, Norton, Malton (MAP 05.10.2011)

Digital Camera

Pentax WG-1 - 14 megapixel

No.	Folder	File Name	Description
1	129-1028	IMGP0403.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: area before excavation. Facing South-east.
2	129-1028	IMGP0404.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: area before excavation. Facing North
3	129-1028	IMGP0405.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: area before excavation. Facing West
4	129-1028	IMGP0406.jpg	Site before excavation. Facing east.
5	129-1028	IMGP0407.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: after Excavation. Facing North
6	129-1028	IMGP0408.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: after Excavation. Facing South
7	129-1028	IMGP0409.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after Excavation. Facing West
8	129-1028	IMGP0410.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after Excavation. Facing East
9	129-1028	IMGP0411.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: after Excavation. Facing South
10	129-1028	IMGP0412.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: after Excavation. Facing East
11	129-1028	IMGP0413.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Modern Pit 3004/3005. Facing North-west.
12	129-1028	IMGP0414.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Modern Pit 3004/3005. Facing West.
13	129-1028	IMGP0415.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Water Pipe 3006. Facing South-east
14	129-1028	IMGP0416.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Sondage 2003. Facing South.
15	129-1028	IMGP0417.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Sondage 2003. Facing South.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND EARTHWORK SURVEY**

**Land North of Sutton Farm
Langton Road
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire
SE 7944 7049**

MAP 05.10.2011

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd
At the request of Andy Haigh**

October 2011

**Land North of Sutton Farm
Langton Road
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire**

SE 7944 7049

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND EARTHWORK SURVEY**

1. Summary

1.1 The Proposed Development Area is situated on land to the north of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 7944 7049), which comprises an area of 180m by 40m. The Archaeological Evaluation by Trail Trenching and Earthwork Survey is to be undertaken in advance of Planning Permission.

1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage Unit has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation by Trial Trenching should be undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd at the request of Andy Haigh to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation.

2. Purpose

2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale Local Plan (March 2002) and the guidance of Planning Policy Statement 5.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 7957 7148)

- 3.1 The site encompasses an area of approximately 180m by 40m and is accessed from Heron Road to the east, with Sutton Farm to the south, pasture and Langton Road to the east and a modern housing development to the north. The site is currently in use as a paddock for horses.
- 3.2 The topography of the site consists of rough pasture with undulating ground.
- 3.3 The site lies on soils of the Landbeach Association, which exist as coarse loams that overlie glaciofluvial sands and gravel (Mackney *et al.*).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Norton is a settlement in the Buckrose Wapentake of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and it is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Norton(e) and Nortun(a), and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Norton means 'North farm' and Sutton meaninf 'South farm' (Smith 1937, p. 140).
- 4.2 Malton and Norton are important centres of Roman activity including the *vicus* and fort in Malton and Roman Roads, industrial activity (including pottery production), settlement and burials in Norton.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
 1. to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological

deposits will be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

2. to survey the Proposed Development Area to record the extant earthworks noted by the Sutton Farm Boundary
3. to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,
4. to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Historic Environment Team, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire & The Humber region) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 6.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:

1. a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
 2. progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
 3. a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible.

7. Brief

- 7.1 The proposed development area is c. 0.72 Ha in size. It is suggested that 60m² of trial trenching should be excavated within the application area. The trial trenches will determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. It is proposed that there should be three trial trenches (Fig. 1), measuring 2m x 10m. The precise location of the trenches will be agreed by the Historic Environment Team, at North Yorkshire County Council, and the commissioning body, and to reiterate, will depend upon the practicability of access (Fig. 2). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999). An earthwork survey using a Leica TC400 Total Station would record the extant earthworks within the Proposed Development Area.
- 7.2 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench; they should not be used to provide a representative sample of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be

given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Historic Environment Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council.

- 7.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 7.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a JCB fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets will not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits will be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 7.5 Human remains will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).
- 7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.

- 7.7 Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.
- 7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).

- 7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slags hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.
- 7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Historic Environment Team, NYCC.
- 7.13 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Historic Environment Team, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.
- 7.14 Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.
- 7.15 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Bulk samples should be collected from contexts

containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.

7.16 Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved samples (wet or dry) and flotation samples should be processed during fieldwork to allow the continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies. Samples from waterlogged and anoxic deposits, which might contain plant macros and entomological evidence, taken for General Biological Analysis (GBA), should normally be 20 litres in size. The English Heritage guidance should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples, which may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

7.17 The specialists that MAP Archaeological Practice 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	Anne Finney	MAP	01653 697752
Animal Bone	Jane Richardson	WYAS	0113 588 7500
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065

Leather	Ian Carlisle	YAT	01904 663000
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Rod Mackensie		0114 235 2028
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling	Diane Alldritt		
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, 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 Historic Environment Team, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

10. References

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http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/cfa_archaeometallurgy.pdf
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- Jones, DM (ed) 2006 Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork. English Heritage
- Mackney *et al.* 1983 Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 1: Northern England.
- Robinson, J F 1978 The Archaeology of Malton and Norton.
- VCH 1914 History of the County of York, North Riding.

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Institute for conservation.

11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 2nd September 2010 by:

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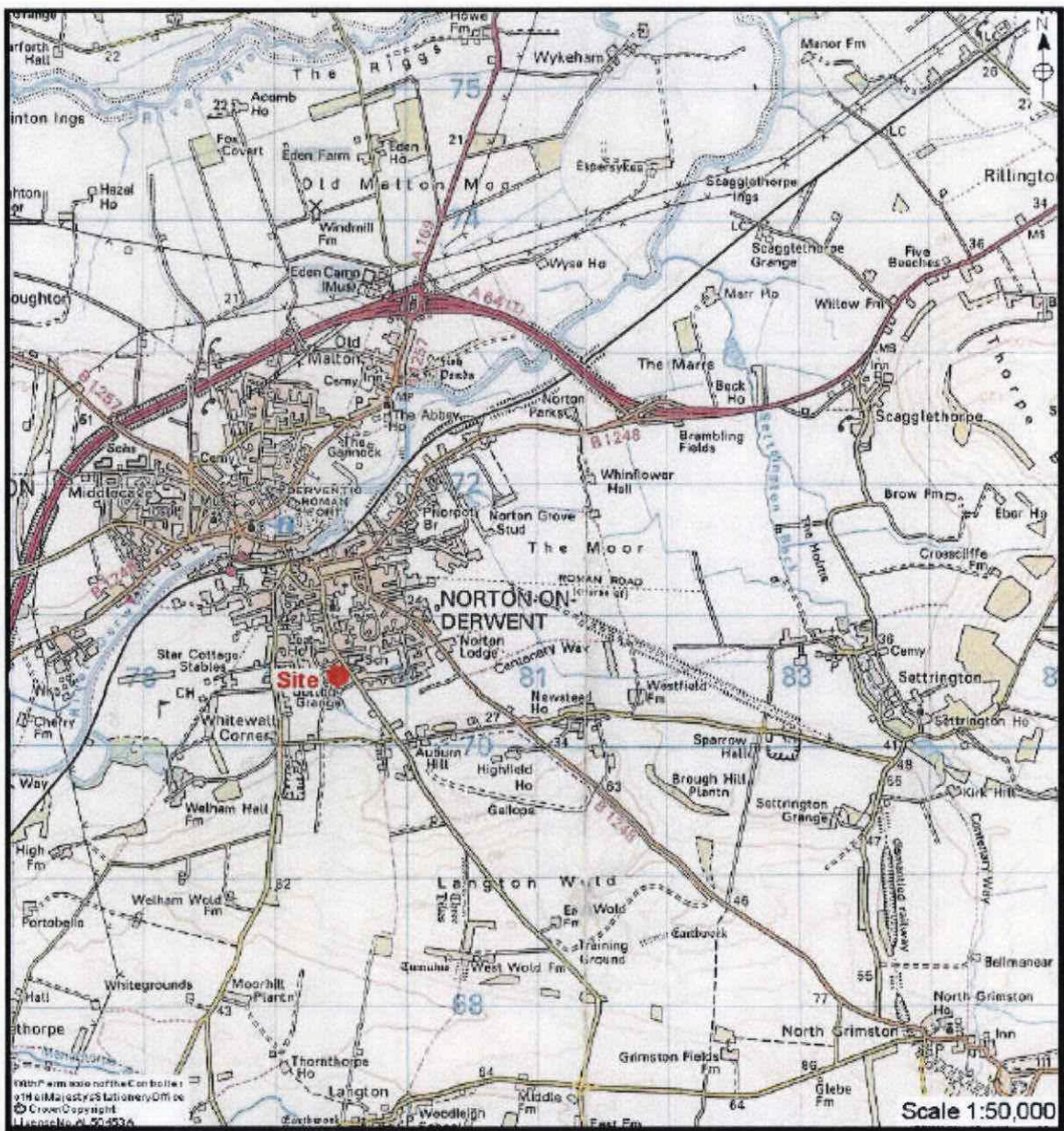


Figure 1. Site Location.

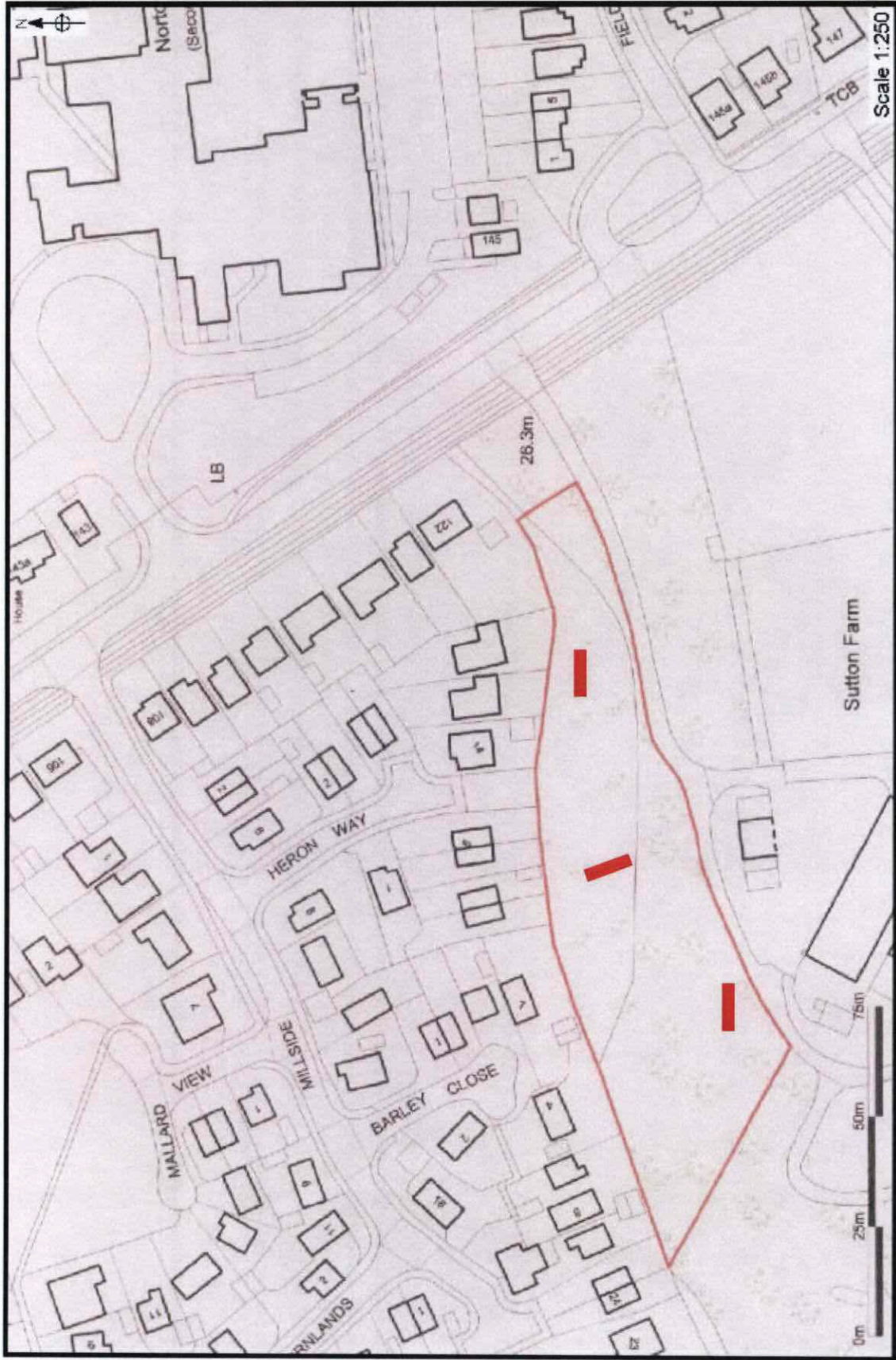


Figure 2. Proposed Development Area.