

12 Plum Street  
Norton  
Malton  
North Yorkshire

SE 7957 7148

Archaeological Evaluation

11/01143/FM4

- 11 NOV 2011

11 NOV 2011  
11 NOV 2011  
11 NOV 2011

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**12 Plum Street  
Norton  
Malton  
North Yorkshire**

**SE 7957 7148**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

***Non-technical Summary***

*An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd in the front and rear garden of No. 12 Plum Street, between the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2011. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential re-development of the site. The site is currently an unoccupied bungalow with gardens to front and rear and extensive outbuildings in the rear garden. The narrow access to the rear garden meant all archaeological work in this area was undertaken by hand.*

*The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of two trial trenches that were excavated in order to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.*

*The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Evaluation consisted of a linear gully containing Roman pottery located in the front garden and a curvilinear ditch in the rear garden containing Roman Pottery. These features were sealed by subsoil. There was a later pit cut into the subsoil containing residual Roman pottery in rear garden trench.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 An Archaeological Evaluation was commissioned by Margaret Mackinder acting on behalf of ANM UK Ltd in advance of the Proposed Redevelopment of No. 12 Plum Street, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). Work commenced on the 12<sup>th</sup> October 2011, and backfilling was completed on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2011. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed demolition of the existing bungalow and shed and the redevelopment of the site.



- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale Local Plan and Planning Policy Statement 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5).
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation was prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and submitted to Rachel Smith at Ryedale District Council and Lucie Hawkins at the Historic Environment Team at North Yorkshire County Council.
- 1.4 All work was funded by ANM UK Ltd.
- 1.5 The project was assigned the site code MAP 05.14.2011.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.
- 2. Site Description**
  - 2.1 The site covers an area of 36m by 12m and lies on the southern side of Plum Street, and comprised a bungalow with lawned front garden and a rear garden with a patio, raised lawn, vegetable patch and shed (Fig. 2).
  - 2.2 The town of Norton lies on the south of the River Derwent and the town of Malton approximately 20 miles between York and Scarborough within the District of Ryedale. The proposed Development Area was part of the expansion of Norton in the second half of the nineteenth century. The site is bounded to the south by the recently built apartment building fronting onto Commercial Street with a car park for residential properties on Commercial Street to the west on Plum Street, access onto Plum Street to the north; and a residential property to the east on Plum Street.
  - 2.3 The site stands at a height of 22m AOD to 23m AOD.

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

### **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 Norton is a settlement in the Buckrose Wapentake of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and it is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Norton(e) and Nortun(a), and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Norton meaning 'North farm' (Smith 1937, p. 140).
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 The expansion in Norton eastward along Commercial Street in the late nineteenth century uncovered segments of the Roman Road on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment during excavations for sewers (Robinson, 1978: 239), and a possible Roman kiln (pottery, partly burnt clay and ashes) during the construction of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1862 (*ibid*, 245). Roman pits, gullies and a limestone surface were found during the evaluation at Cornucopia at 87, Commercial Street in 2005. The Archaeological Evaluation at 10 Plum Street in 2009 uncovered Roman features in the rear garden.
- 3.4 In the medieval period, the proposed development area was outside (east of) the settlement in Norton. Medieval pits were found during the evaluation at the Cornucopia at 87, Commercial Street in 2005.
- 3.5 A mid nineteenth century map of the proposed Railway routes through Malton and Norton shows a series of strip plots from the Commercial Street Frontage (Fig. 3).
- 3.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Town Series Edition dates to the late nineteenth century and shows the development along Commercial Street



including Plum Street, Piccadilly (behind the Malt Shovel) public house and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to the west and the Primitive Methodist Chapel to the east (Fig. 4).

#### **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 Two Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of 17m<sup>2</sup>, as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Works (Fig. 5). Excavation took place between the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2011. The trenches were backfilled on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2011.
- **Evaluation Trench 1** covered an area of 7m<sup>2</sup> (3.5m x 2m); aligned east-west and was sited in the front garden (north side) of No. 12 Plum Street (Pl. 1).
  - **Evaluation Trench 2** covered an area of 10m<sup>2</sup> (5m x 2m), aligned east-west and was sited in the vegetable patch to the rear (south side) of No. 12 Plum Street (Pl. 5).
- 5.2 The narrow access into the rear garden of No. 12 Plum Street meant that a mechanical excavator could only be used for Evaluation Trench 1. Turf, topsoil and subsoil in Evaluation Trench 1 were excavated using a 360° mini-digger with toothless ditching bucket supplied by A & D Sturdy, Rillington. Turf, topsoil overburden and subsoil were excavated by hand for Evaluation Trench 2 by hand by the archaeological team. All archaeological deposits,

structures and features were excavated by hand. All trenches were hand backfilled.

- 5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. Contexts were given for Evaluation Trench 1 from 1001 to 1004 and Evaluation Trench 2 from 2001 to 2008.
- 5.4 A total of ninety-seven artefacts were collected from the excavated deposits and features (Appendix 2). Finds recovered included 9 artefacts from Trench 1 (3 fragments of animal bone and 5 sherds of pottery); and 88 artefacts from Trench 2 (6 fragments of animal bone, 1 fragment of glass and 81 sherds of pottery).
- 5.5 Modern deposits that were removed as part of the overburden were recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total, seven drawings were archived.
- 5.6 The photographic record comprised twenty digital shots. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).
- 5.7 Two Environmental Sample was taken from two features, one each in Trenches 1 and 2 (Appendix 5 forthcoming).



## **6. Results**

### **6.1 Evaluation Trench 1**

#### **6.1.1 Summary**

There were three phases of archaeological activity noted in Evaluation Trench 1. Existing ground level was at a height of 22.48m AOD – 22.56m AOD. Subsoil was revealed at 22.20m AOD. Archaeological Features cut into the natural sand and gravel in Evaluation Trench 1 was revealed at a depth of circa 21.53m AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 21.14m AOD.

#### **6.1.2 Phase 1 and 2: Roman and Medieval**

An east-west aligned linear feature (Deposit 1003) was revealed in Evaluation Trench 1 cut into natural sand and gravel. Deposit 1003 was a slightly silty brown sand filling a gully (cut 1004), which measured 3.30m long by 1.04m wide. A one metre segment was excavated through this gully. Gully cut 1004 had steep sides with a slightly rounded flat base (flat based U-shaped profile), and the cut was 0.40m deep, base at 21.14m AOD (Figs. 6-7 & Pls.2-4). The segment excavated through Deposit 1003 recovered five sherds of Roman Pottery and three fragments of Bone (Appendix 2).

#### **6.1.3 Phase 2: Medieval**

A 0.75m deep deposit of subsoil (Context 1002) covered the Phase 1 Deposit 1003. The subsoil was an accumulation of alluvium (blown sand).

#### **6.1.4 Phase 3: Late Post-medieval/Modern**

Phase 2 Subsoil (Context 1002) was sealed by the modern garden soil (Context 1001).

### **6.2 Evaluation Trench 2**

#### **6.2.1 Summary**

Three phases of archaeological activity in Evaluation Trench 2, dating from the Roman period to the modern turf and topsoil. Existing ground level was at a height of between 23.29m AOD and 23.23m AOD. Subsoil was encountered at 22.53m AOD. Archaeological features cutting into natural



sand and gravel was encountered in Trench 2 at a depth of circa 22.09m AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 21.40m AOD.

#### 6.2.2 *Phase 1: Roman*

A single curvilinear feature (Deposit 2006), aligned east-west then curving to the south was visible cutting through natural sands and gravels at the northern and western sides of Evaluation Trench 2, which measured 5m long by 2.10m wide. A one metre wide segment was excavated through the southern side of ditch cut 2008. Cut 2008 had a steep, possibly U-shaped profile which was 0.65m deep, base at 21.10m AOD (Figs 8-9; Pls. 8-12). This feature was filled by deposit 2007, a brown, silty sand. A soil sample was taken, and the flotation produced fragments of charcoal. Deposit 2007 was sealed by Phase 2 subsoil 2003. Finds recovered from Deposit 2006 included five sherds of Roman Pottery including a complete Greyware jar base dating to the third century A.D.

#### 6.2.3 *Phase 2: Medieval (Fig. 12)*

A 0.60m deep deposit of subsoil (Context 2003) covered the Phase 1 Deposit 2006. The subsoil was an accumulation of alluvium (blown sand).

#### 6.2.4 *Phase 3: Post-medieval/Modern*

A small pit (cut 2005) through Phase 2 subsoil and was filled brown silty sand (Context 2004). Pit 2005 was sub-circular in plan with tapering sides to a flattish base (Figs. 8-9 & Pls. 6-7). This feature continued to the north, and measured 0.55m long and 0.35m within the trench and was 0.56m deep (base at 22.06m AOD). Finds from Deposit 2004 included residual sherds of Roman Pottery and two small fragments of animal bone.

Deposit 2004 was sealed by topsoil (Context 2001)

Phase 2 Subsoil (Context 2003) was sealed by a deposit of mixed rubble and dumps of mortar (Context 2002) and the modern garden soil (Context 2001). The subsoil contained a large amount of residual Roman pottery, 2

sherds of Medieval pottery, a fragment of glass, four fragments of animal bone and a fragment of modern glazed tile.

## **7. Conclusion**

- 7.1 The Proposed Development Area incorporates the gardens and outbuildings around a twentieth century bungalow. This area of Norton, to the north of Commercial Street, north of the Malt Shovel Public House, which comprised the insertion of Plum Street and Piccadilly represented the expansion of Norton eastwards in the 1860's. During the construction, Roman features including a possible kiln and the Roman Road, were found along Commercial Street.
- 7.2 Both Evaluation Trenches had Roman features sealed beneath the a deep layer of alluvium and topsoil c. 0.95m deep in Evaluation Trench 1 and 1.05m deep in Evaluation Trench 2.
- 7.3 The linear feature/gully in Evaluation Trench 1 could represent a Roman boundary. The curvilinear ditch in Evaluation Trench 2 is larger, and a more substantial boundary feature

## **8. Mitigation**

- 8.1 The archaeological features investigated in the Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 suggests that any impact of the proposed development below c. 0.95m may encounter Archaeological Features and therefore would require further mitigation. The proposed mitigation suggested is an archaeological Strip and Record.

## 9. Bibliography

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## **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.







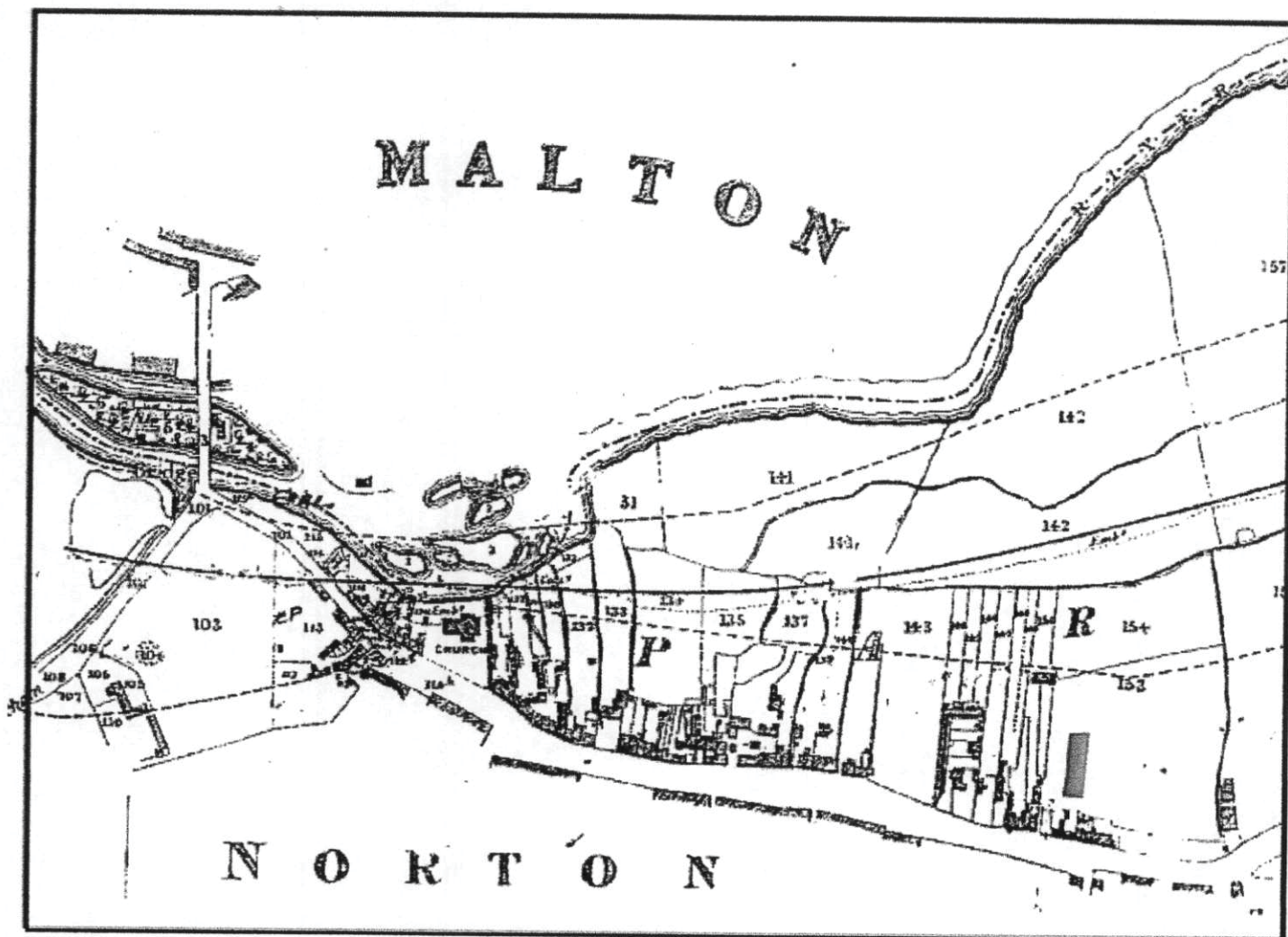


Figure 3. Extract from the Proposed Line of Malton to Driffield Railway through Norton, c.1849

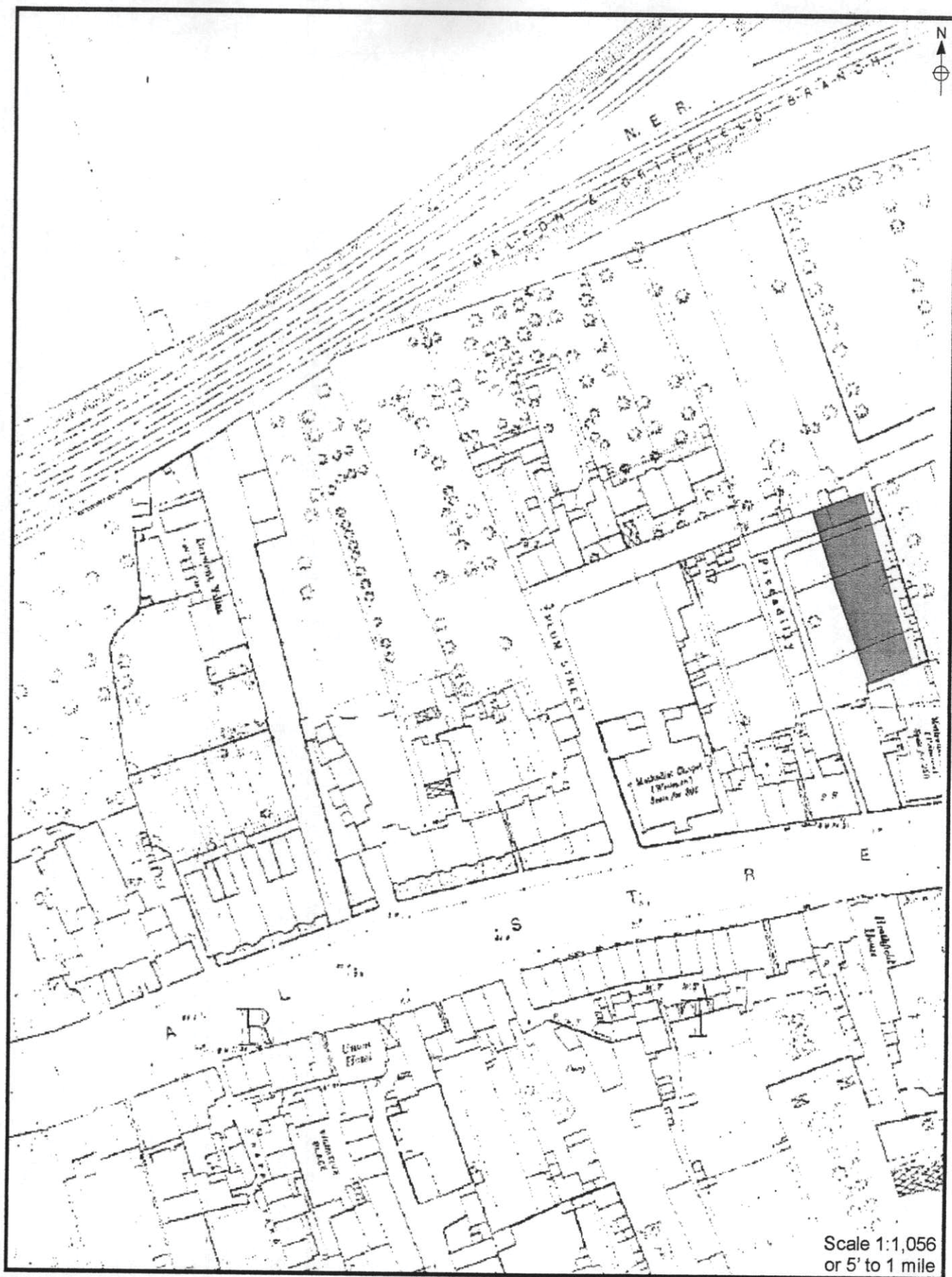
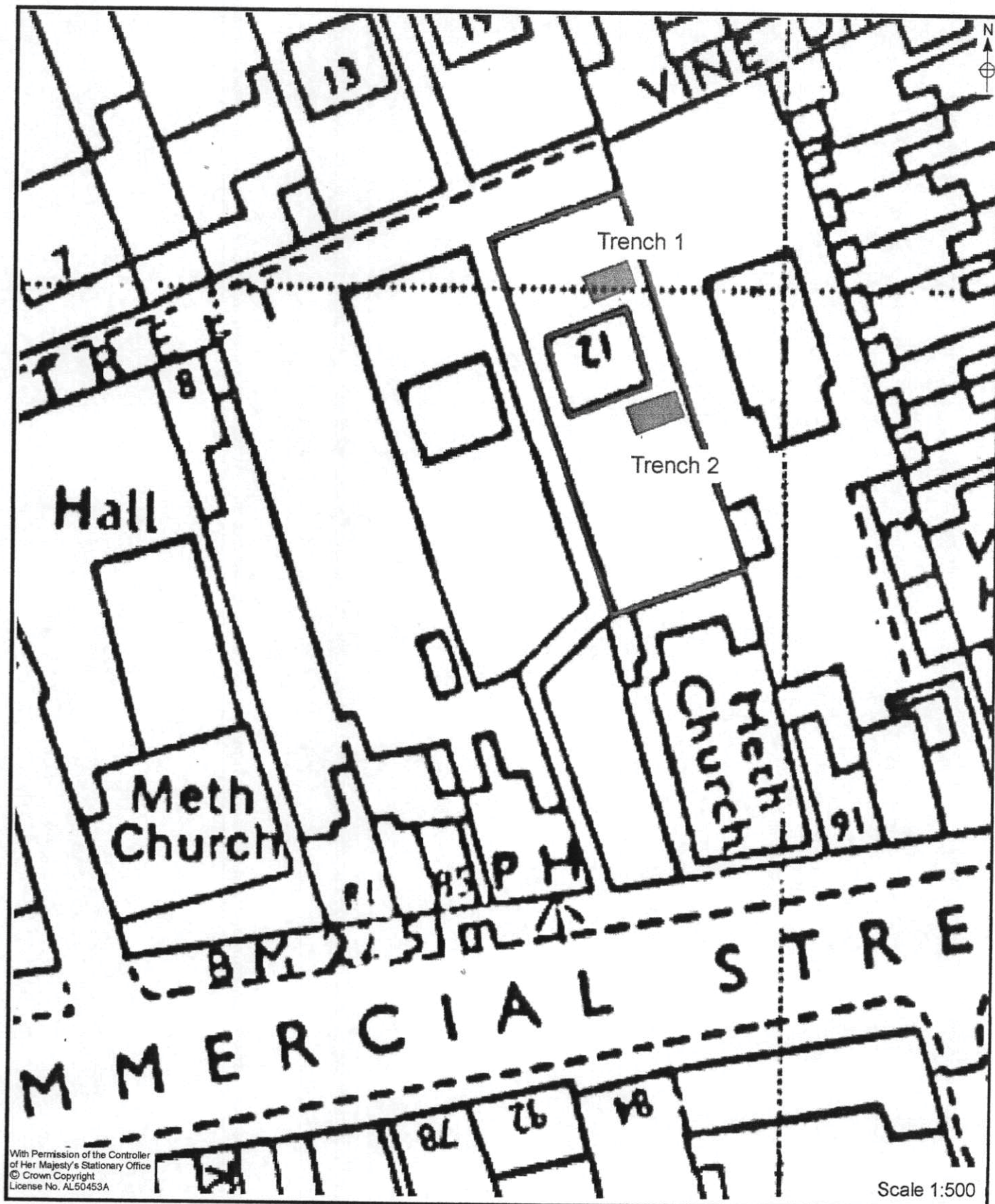


Figure 4. Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Town Series of Norton, 1891)





**Figure 5.** Location of Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2.

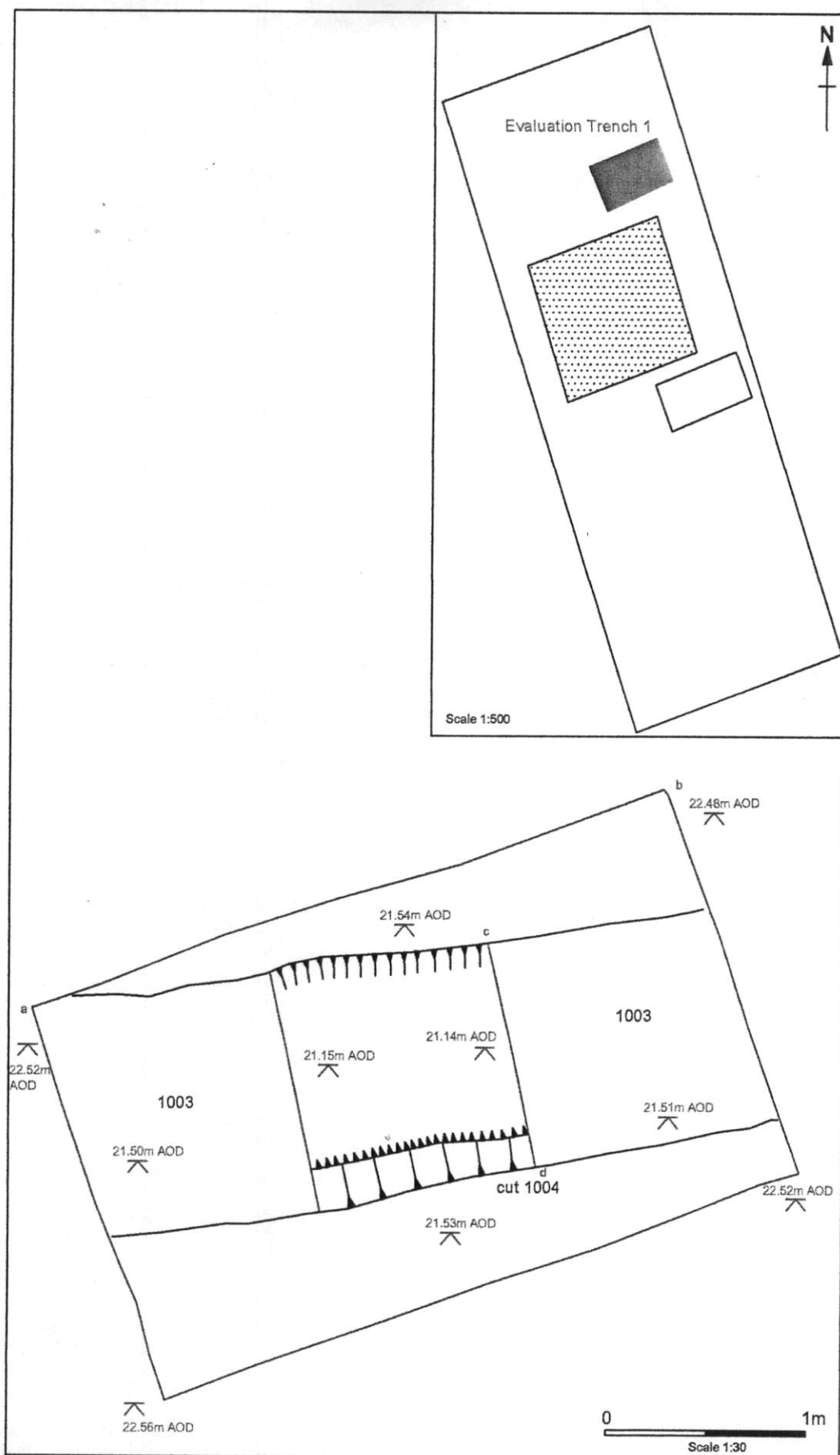


Figure 6. Plan of Evaluation Trench 1.





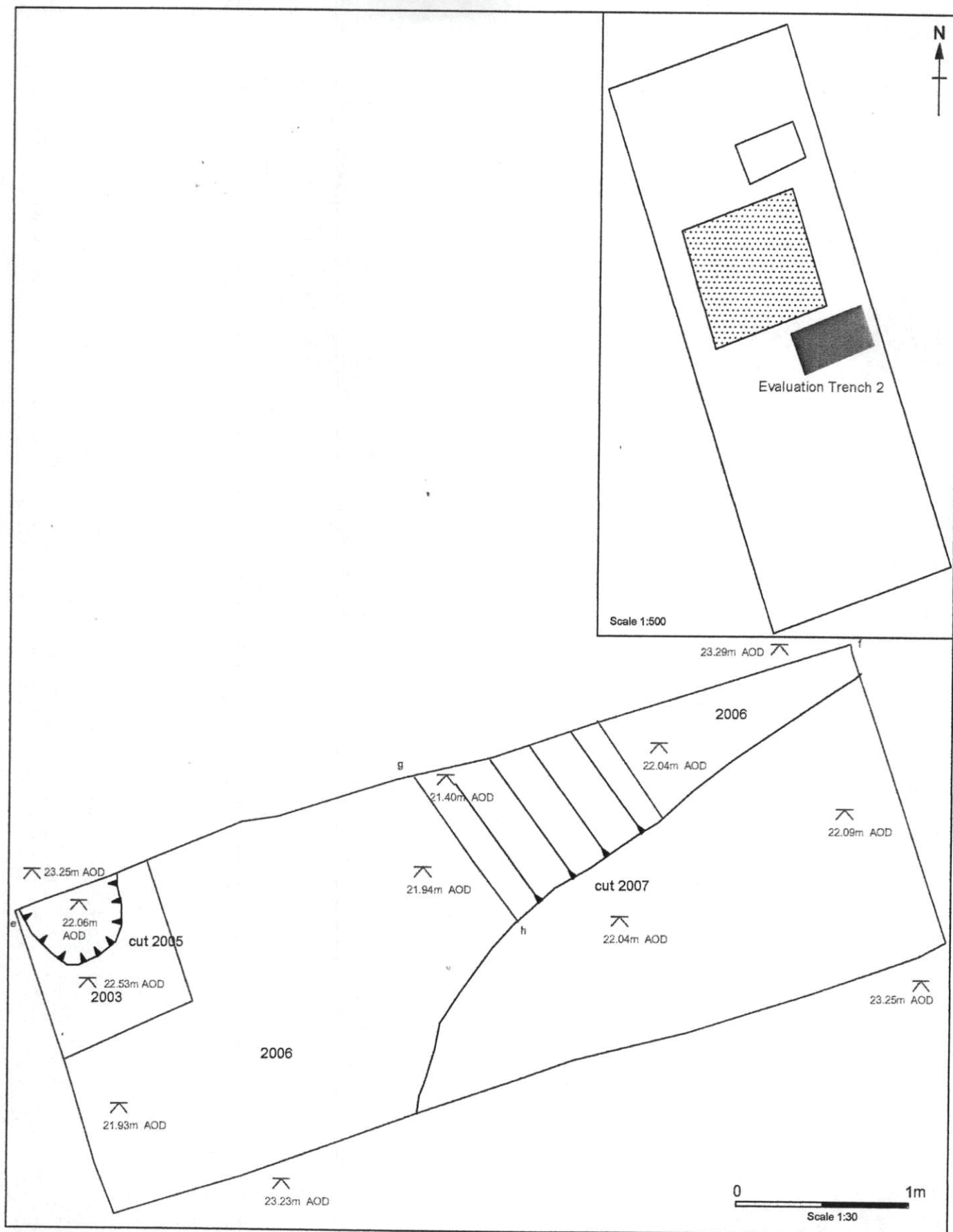
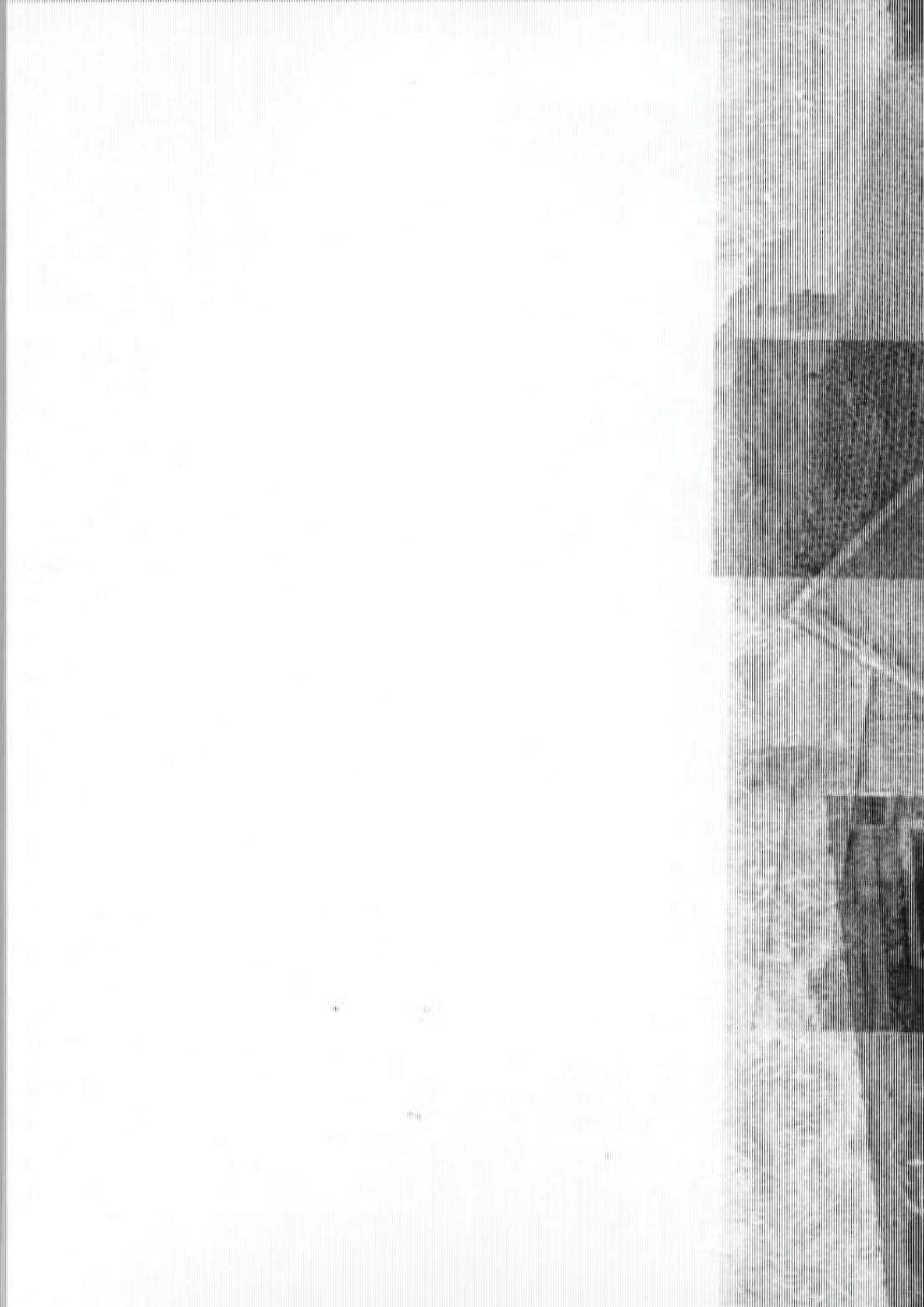
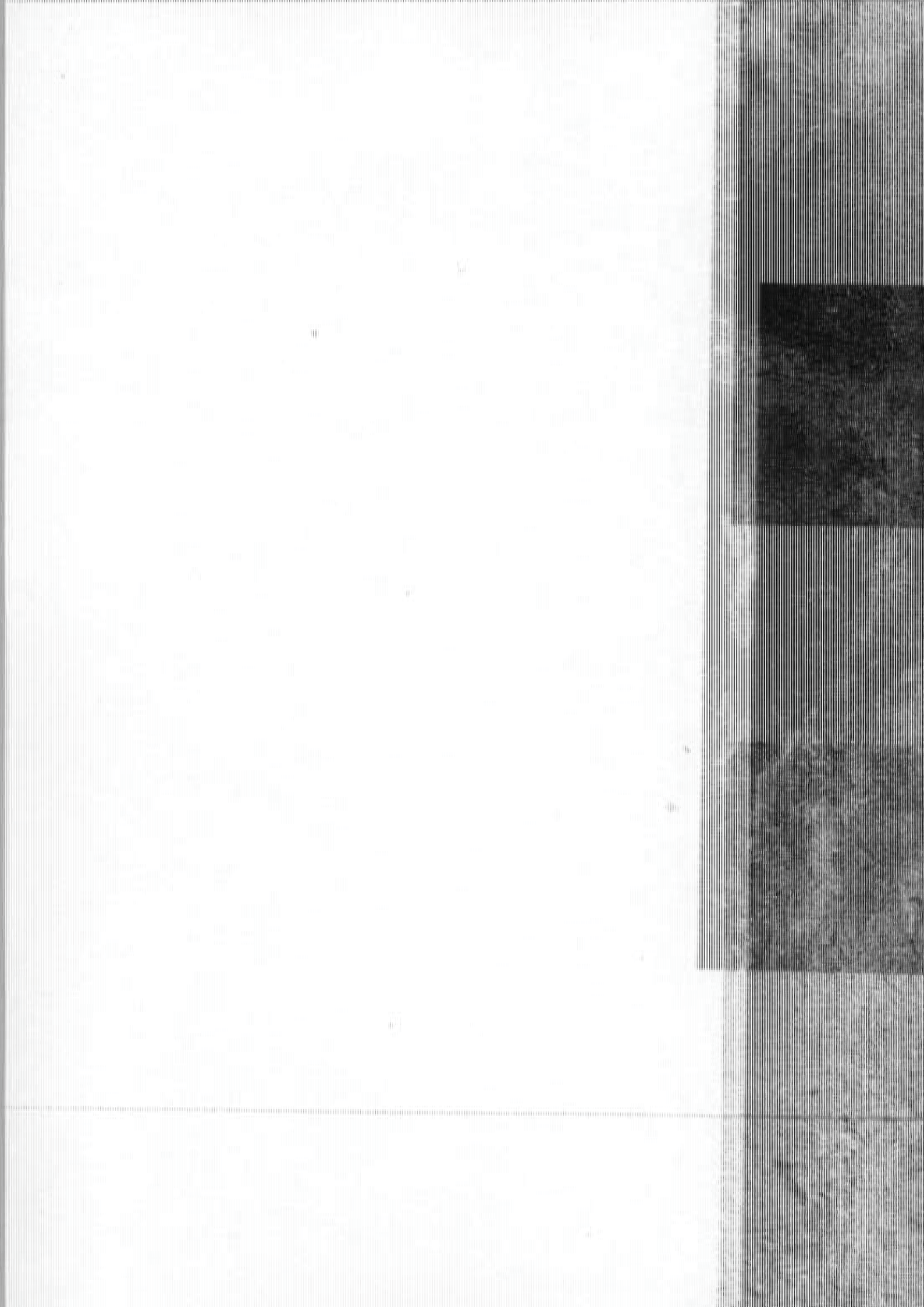


Figure 8. Plan of Evaluation Trench 2.

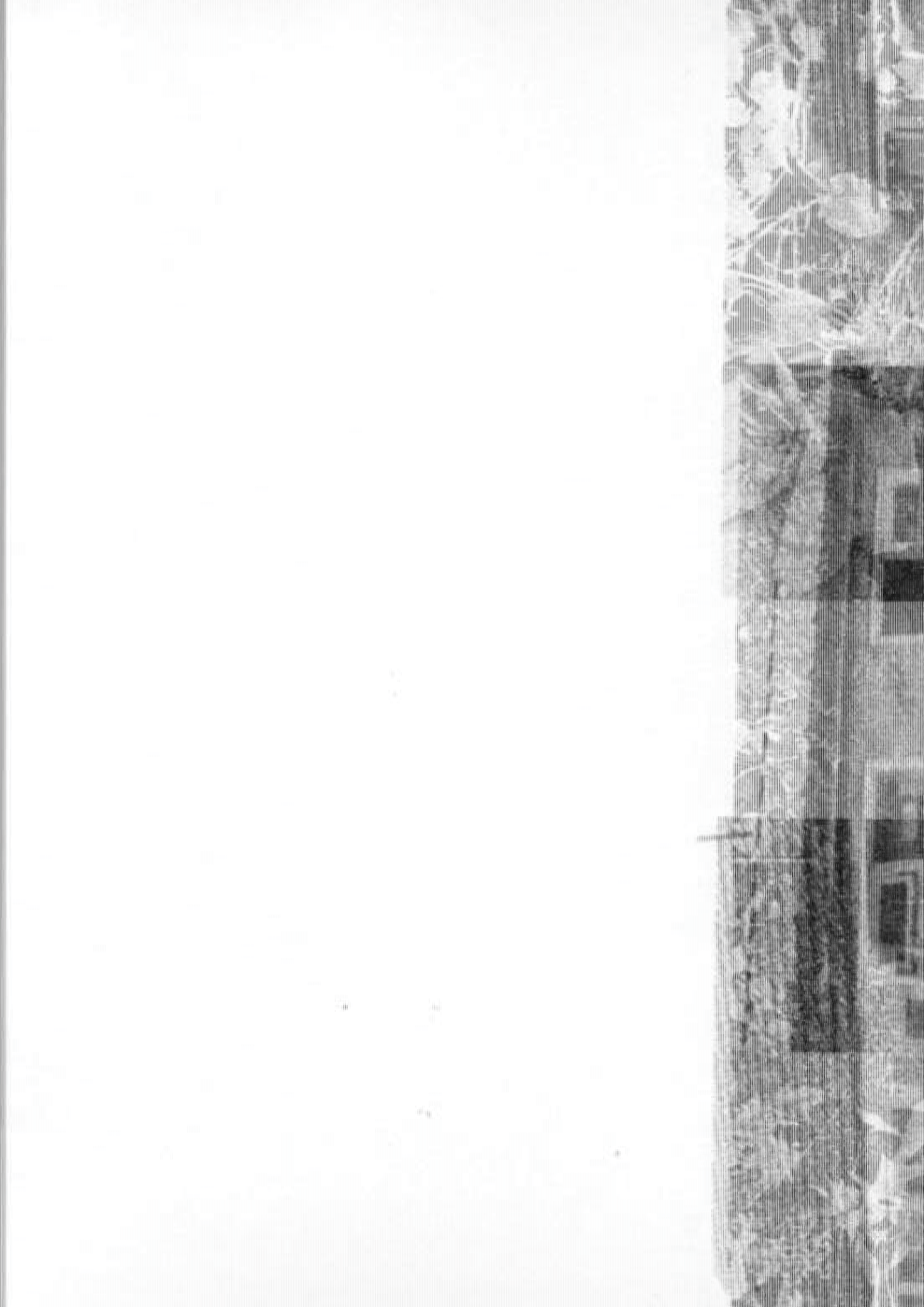


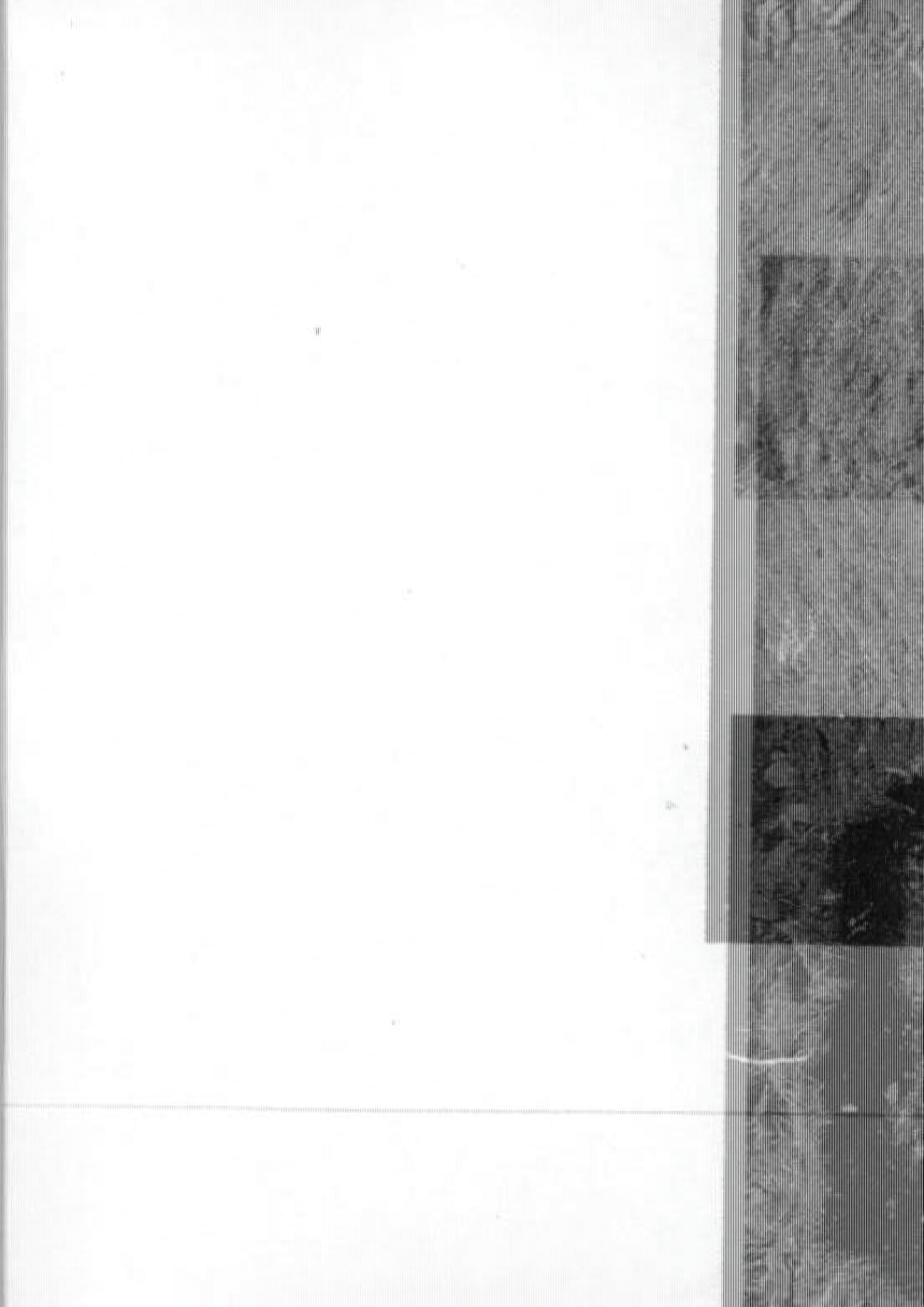






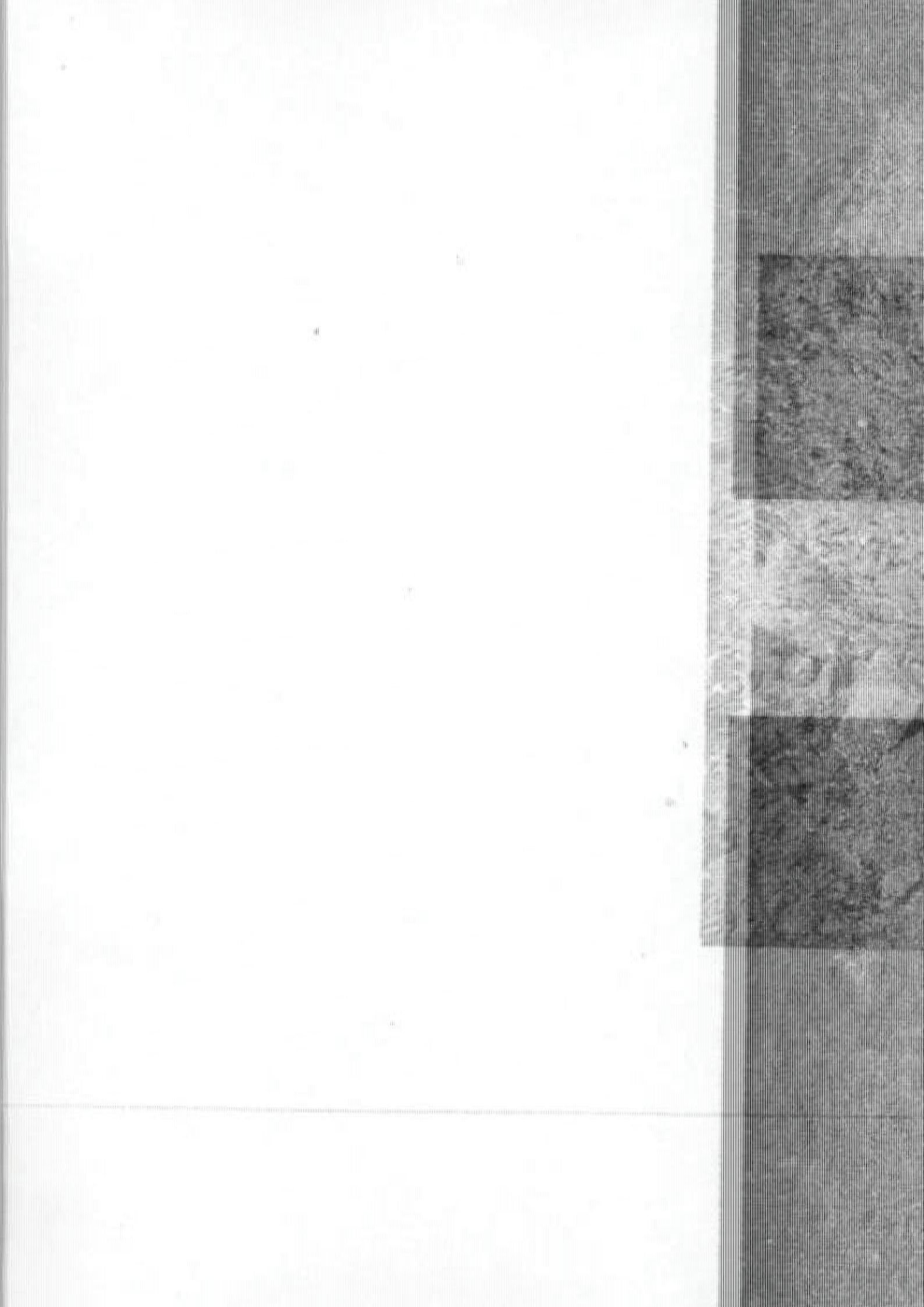












## APPENDIX 1

### Context Listing

#### 12 Plum Street Norton Malton (MAP 05.14.2011)

##### Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Plan Nos.
1001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty sandy loam	4
1002	Deposit	Subsoil - brown alluvium/wind blown sand	4
1003	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 1004 - brown silty sand with occasional chalk gravel	2, 3
1004	Cut	Linear Feature / Gully	2, 3

##### Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Plan Nos.
2001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty sandy loam	5, 7
2002	Deposit	Modern rubble and mortar dump deposit	5, 7
2003	Deposit	Subsoil - brown alluvium/wind blown sand	5, 7
2004	Deposit	Fill of modern pit 2005 - brown sand	5
2005	Cut	Modern Pit	1, 5
2006	Deposit	Fill of Linear Ditch 2008 - brown slightly silty sand	1, 6, 7
2007	Cut	Curvilinear Ditch	1, 6, 7

# APPENDIX 2

## Finds Catalogue

10 Plum Street, Norton, Malton (MAP 01-09-10)

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1003	Pottery	5	1 base sherd, Greyware (jar) 4 body sherds, Greyware (1 badly abraded)	0.070kg	mid-late 19th century
	Animal Bone	3	2 unidentified fragments 1 ovis pelvis fragment	0.001kg	mid-late 19th century

### Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2003	Pottery	73	1 fragment, glazed ceramic tile 19th century 2 body sherds, Medieval pottery (1 York Glazed ware & 1 Humber ware)	0.476kg	early-mid 19th century (residual Medieval and Roman)
			45 body sherds, Greyware (including burnished and lattice decorated) 1 body sherd, Rusticated ware 2 body sherds, Calcite Gritted ware 1 body sherds, Oxidised Coarse ware 1 body sherd, Fine Reduced ware 1 body sherd, Amphora		
			6 base sherds, Greyware (jars and bowl forms) 1 base sherd, Samian ware (bowl)		
			8 rim sherds, Greyware (jar forms)		
			1 rim sherd, Colour Coated ware (very small)		
	Glass	1	1 fragment	0.005kg	Post-medieval
	Animal Bone	3	1 burnt ovis ulna fragment 2 ovis ulna fragments 1 ovis scapula fragment	0.100kg	
	Pottery	3	1 rim sherd, Greyware bowl 1 base sherd, Greyware 1 body sherd, greyware	0.075kg	2nd-3rd century AD
	Animal Bone	2	2 small fragments, unidentified	0.005kg	
	Pottery	5	1 base sherd, Greyware (complete jar base) 4 body sherds, Greyware	0.030kg	2nd-3rd century AD



## APPENDIX 3

### Drawing Archive Listing

#### 10 Plum Street Norton Malton (MAP 01-09-10)

Drawing No	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 2 - Plan of Pit 2005 and Curvilinear Ditch 2007
2	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 1 - Plan of Linear Feature/ Gully 1004
3	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - West Facing Section Linear Feature/Gully 1004
4	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1 - South Facing Section
5	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - South Facing Section (West) including Pit 2004
6	1:20	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - West Facing Section Ditch Segment 2007
7	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - South Facing Section (East) including Ditch Segment 2007

## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listing

#### 12 Plum Street Norton Malton (MAP 05.14.2011)

##### Digital Camera

No.	Folder	File Name	Description
1	124_1012	IMGP0374.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: area before excavation. Facing South-east.
2	124_1012	IMGP0375.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: area before excavation. Facing North-east.
3	125_1013	IMGP0376.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Deposit 2004 (Fill of Pit 2005) pre-excitation. Facing North.
4	125_1013	IMGP0377.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2005 - post excavation. Facing North.
5	127_1017	IMGP0387.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: during removal of turf and topsoil by minidigger. Facing North-west.
6	127_1017	IMGP0388.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: during removal of subsoil by minidigger. Facing West
7	127_1017	IMGP0389.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Deposit 1003 (Fill of Gully 1004) before excavation. Facing West.
8	127_1017	IMGP0390.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Excavated Segment through Gully 1004. Facing East
9	127_1017	IMGP0391.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Excavated Segment through Gully 1004. Facing West
10	127_1017	IMGP0392.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Deposit 2006 (Fill of Curvilinear Ditch 2007) before excavation. Facing East
11	127_1017	IMGP0393.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Deposit 2006 (Fill of Curvilinear Ditch 2007) before excavation. Facing East
12	127_1017	IMGP0394.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Deposit 2006 (Fill of Curvilinear Ditch 2007) before excavation. Facing West
13	127_1017	IMGP0395.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Deposit 2006 (Fill of Curvilinear Ditch 2007) before excavation. Facing West
14	127_1017	IMGP0396.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after backfilling. Facing North-east
15	127_1017	IMGP0397.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after backfilling. Facing North-east
16	127_1017	IMGP0398.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after backfilling. Facing North-west
17	127_1017	IMGP0399.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Segment through Curvilinear Ditch 2008. Facing East
18	127_1017	IMGP0400.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Segment through Curvilinear Ditch 2008. Facing East
19	127_1017	IMGP0401.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Segment through Curvilinear Ditch 2008. Facing West
20	128_1018	IMGP0402.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 backfilled. Facing North-east.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**12 Plum Street  
Norton  
Malton  
North Yorkshire  
SE 7957 7148**

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd  
At the request of Margaret Mackinder acting for Mr A Featherstone**

**September 2011**



**12 Plum Street  
Norton  
Malton  
North Yorkshire  
SE 7957 7148**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**1. Summary**

- 1.1 The Proposed Development Area is situated at 12 Plum Street, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 7957 7148), which comprises an area of c. 400 m<sup>2</sup>. The Proposed Development consists of the demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 2 no. three-bedroom semi detached dwellings with vehicular access, parking and amenity areas.
- 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 Margaret Mackinder acting on behalf of Mr A Featherstone 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 extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan at 1:200 scale. The total area of the Proposed Development Area is c. 400m<sup>2</sup>, and stands at an elevation of c. 20m AOD.
- 3.2 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' (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.
- 4.3 The expansion in Norton eastward along Commercial Street in the late nineteenth century uncovered segments of the Roman Road on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment during excavations for sewers (Robinson, 1978: 239), and a possible Roman kiln (pottery, partly burnt clay and ashes) during the construction of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1862 (*ibid*, 245).
- 4.4 In the medieval period, the proposed development area was on the eastern fringes of the settlement in Norton.
- 4.5 A mid nineteenth century map of the proposed Railway routes through Malton and Norton shows a series of strip plots running back northwards from the Commercial Street Frontage, and with buildings set back slightly from the street.



- 4.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Town Series Edition dates to the late nineteenth century and shows the development along Commercial Street including Plum Street, a row of houses known as Piccadilly (behind the Malt Shovel public house), with the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to the west and the Primitive Methodist Chapel to the east of the site.
- 4.7 An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on the site of the former Cornucopia Public House Car-park and adjacent land at 87 Commercial Street, Norton, North Yorkshire, from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup> July 2005. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential re-development of the site (Planning Application Ref: 04/00961/FUL). The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Evaluation consisted of pits, stone surfaces and linear features containing sherds of abraded Roman pottery that were located to the rear of the Cornucopia restaurant (the former Malt Shovel public house). Medieval pit features were recorded in the trenches to the east of the Cornucopia. These features were sealed by subsoil and truncated by 19<sup>th</sup> century features.
- 4.8 An Archaeological Evaluation and Strip and Record was undertaken at 10 Plum Street, Norton in September 2010 and April/May 2011. Several undated archaeological features were uncovered and sherds of Roman pottery were recovered.

## **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 prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

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

## **6. Access, Safety and Monitoring**

6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.

6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

6.3 The project will be monitored by the 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. 430m<sup>2</sup> in size. It is suggested that 12m<sup>2</sup> 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 two trial trenches (Fig. 1) Trenches 1 and 2 measuring 2 x 3m. 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. One trench is suggested within the present front lawn of the property, and another as close as possible to the southern side of the existing bungalow. The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).
- 7.2 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	Sandra Garside -Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		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	Jerry McDonnell	Bradford University	01274 383 5131
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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Neal, V the Archaeological Section of the United  
Kingdom  
Institute for conservation.

**11. Additional Information**

This brief was completed on 7th September 2011 by:

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd

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