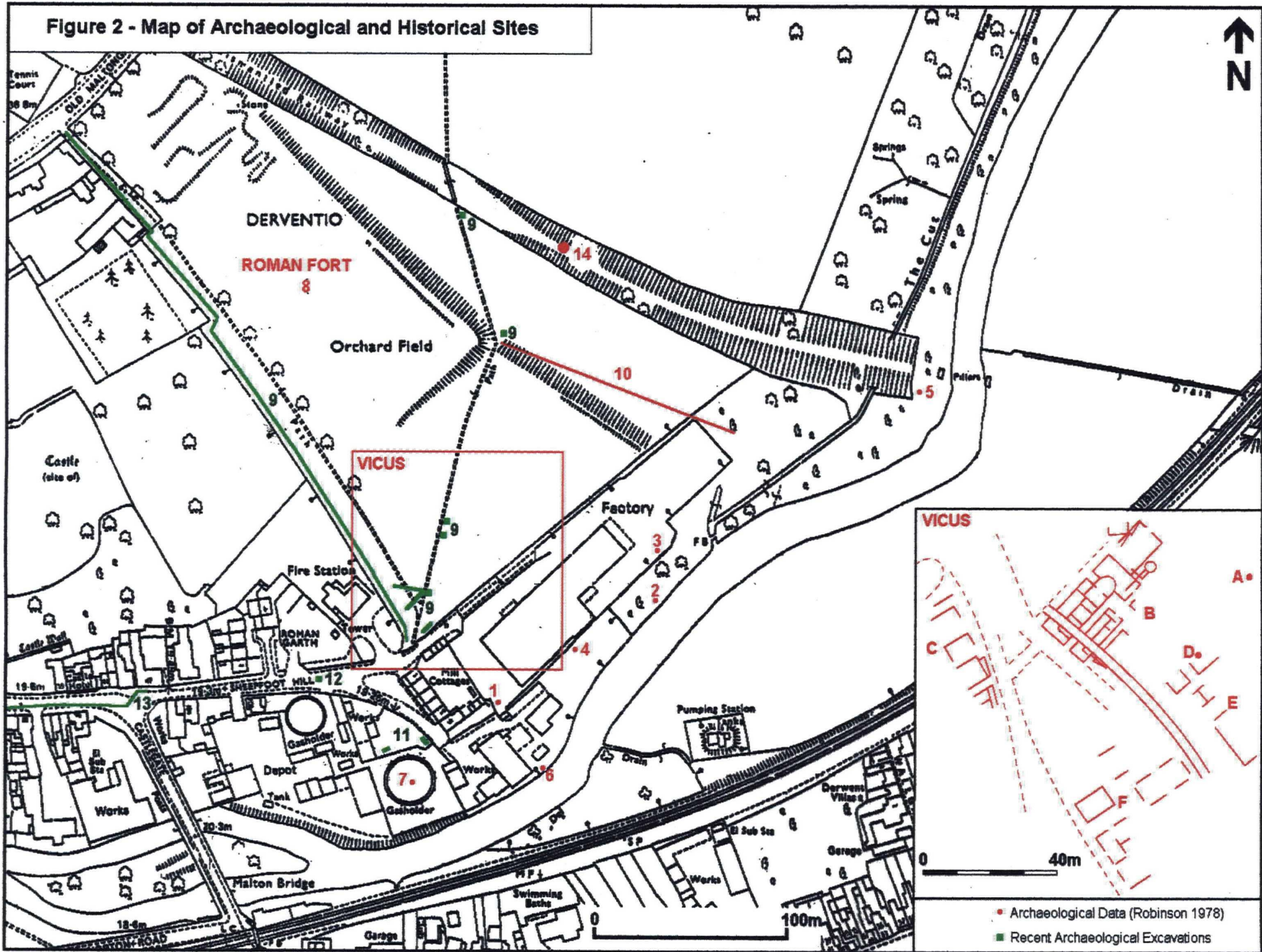


Figure 2 - Map of Archaeological and Historical Sites



• Archaeological Data (Robinson 1978)
 ■ Recent Archaeological Excavations

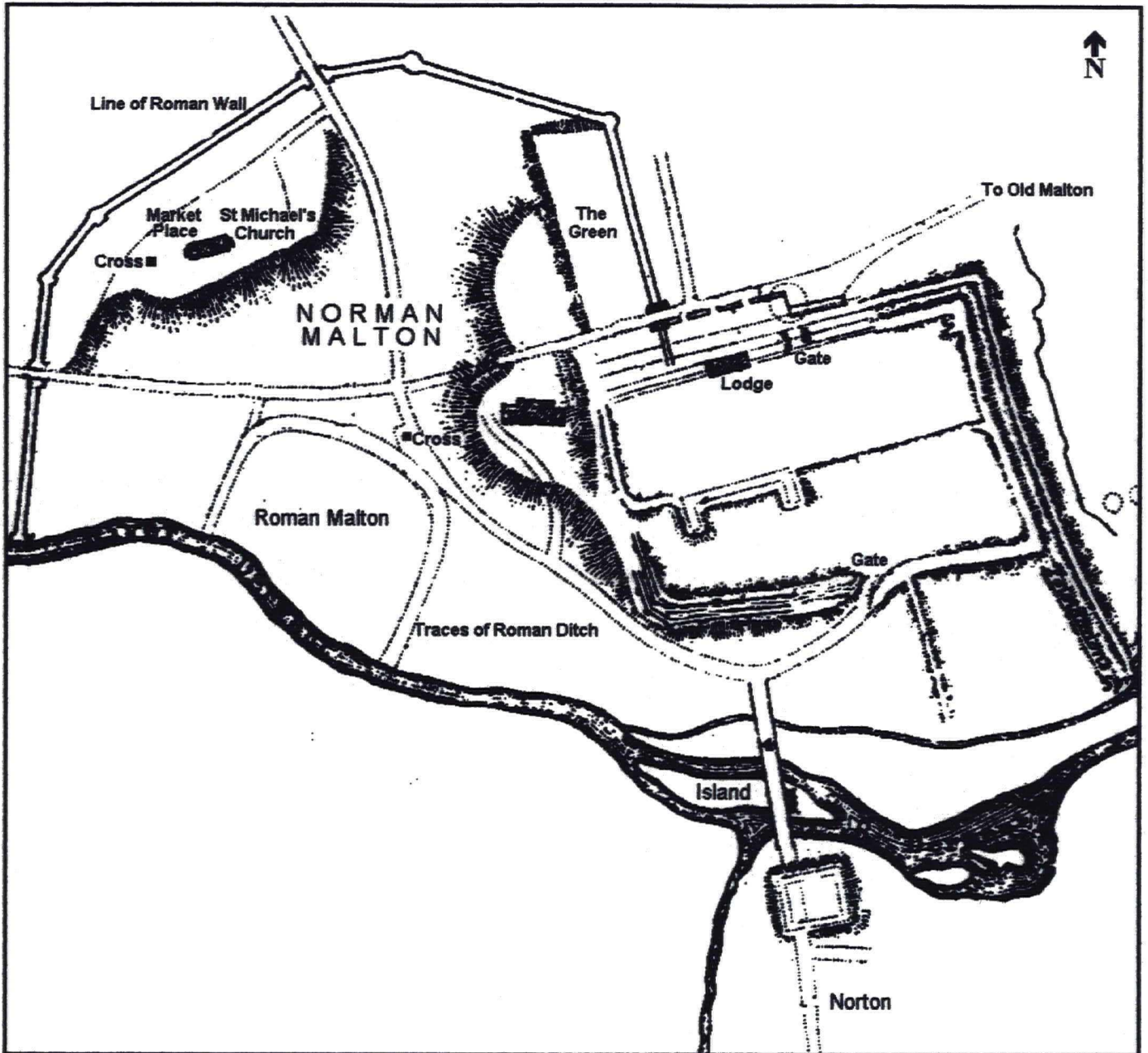


Figure 3 - Map of Roman and Norman Malton by E.C. Monkman, c. 1865.

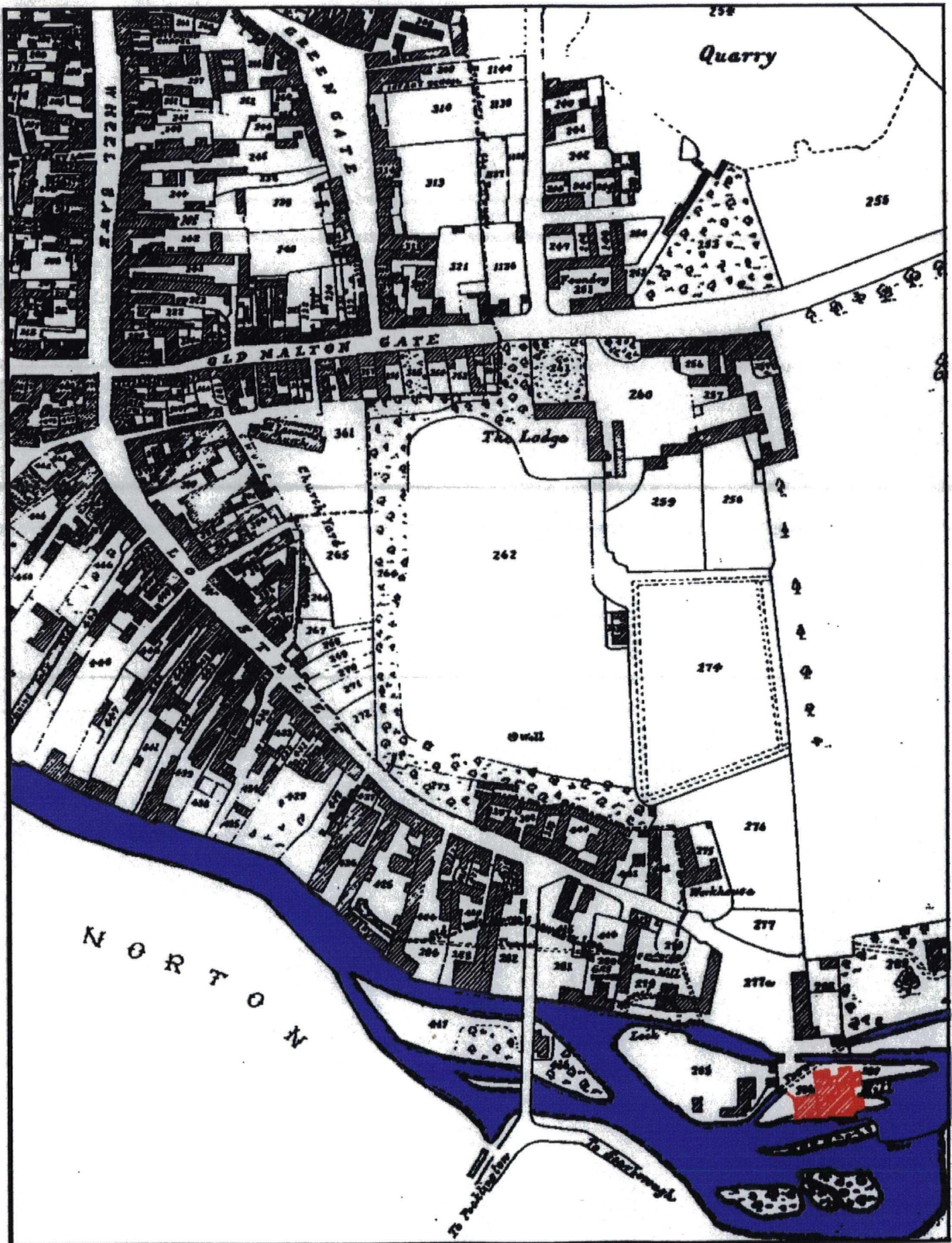


Figure 4 - Map of Malton by Robert Wise, c. 1840.

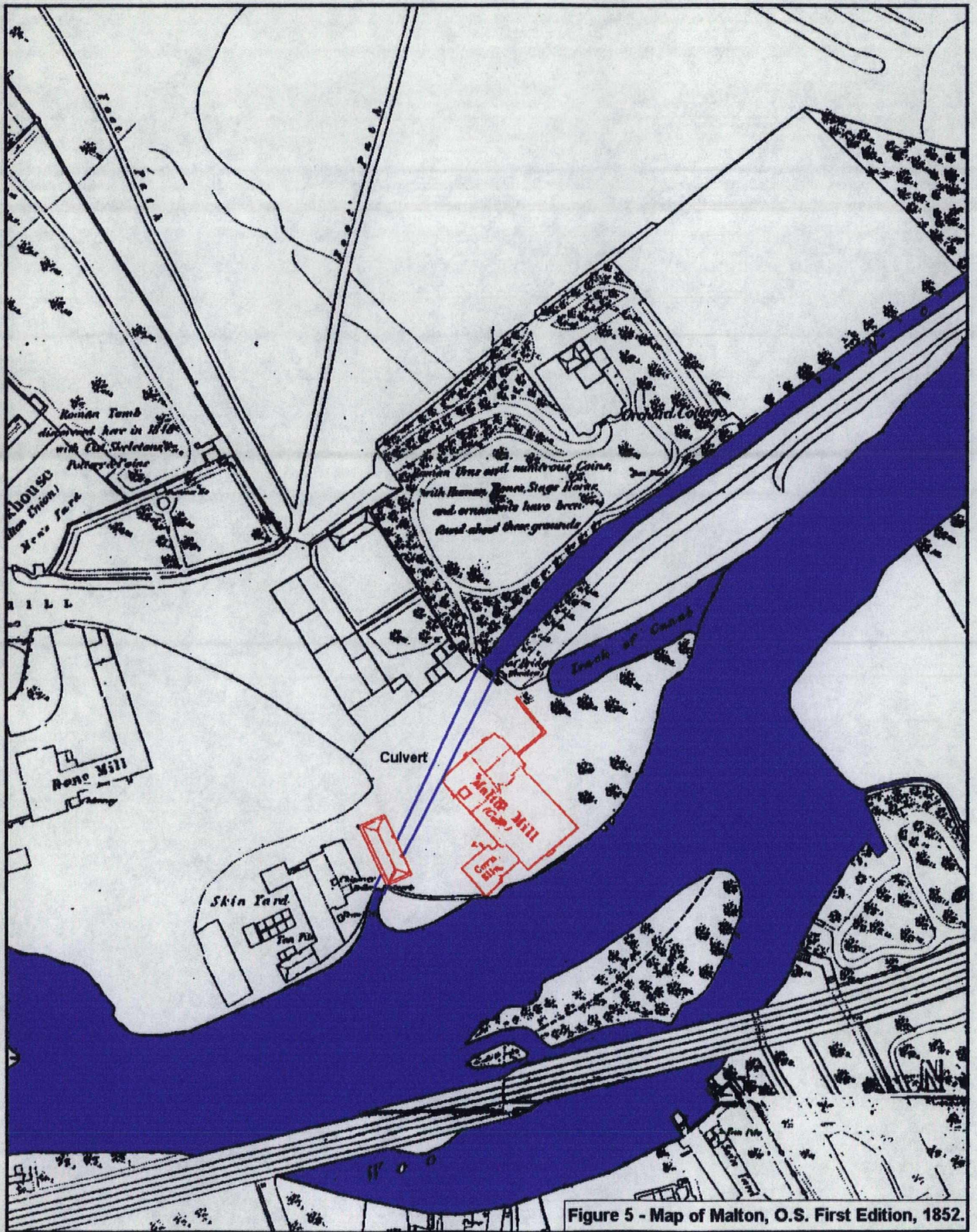


Figure 5 - Map of Malton, O.S. First Edition, 1852.

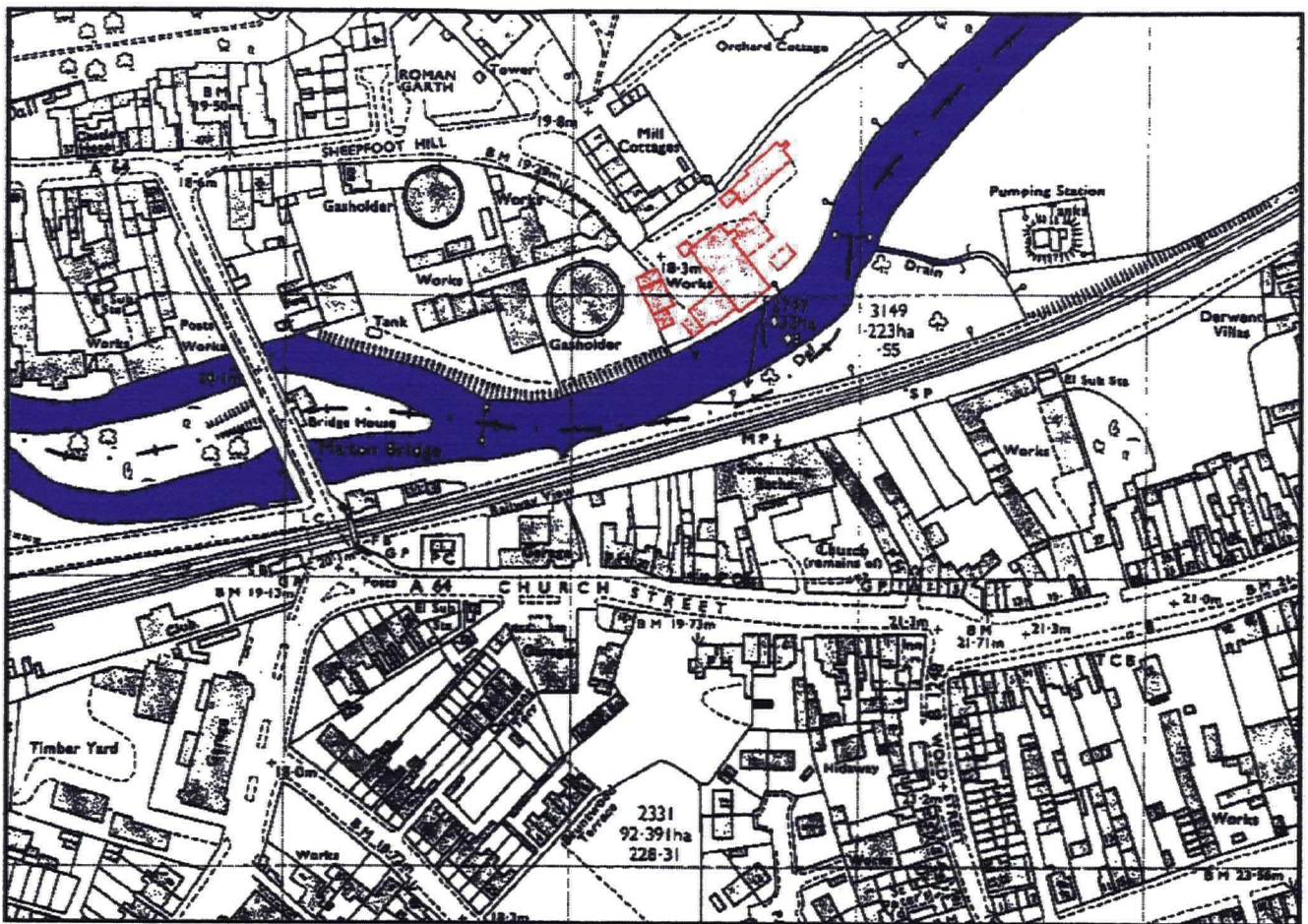


Figure 7 - Map of Malton, O.S. 1:2500, 1972.

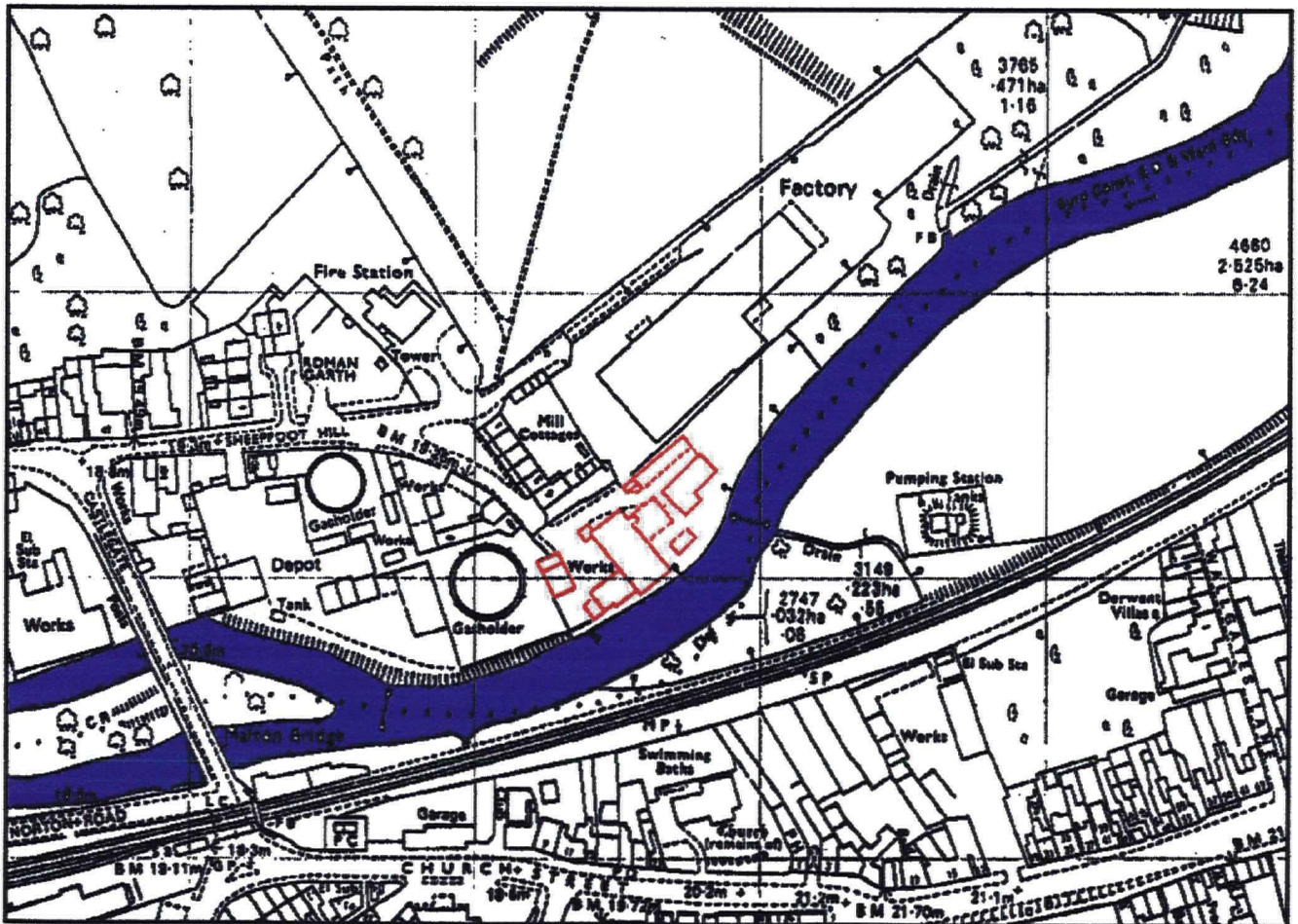


Figure 8 - Map of Malton, O.S. 1:2500, 1980.

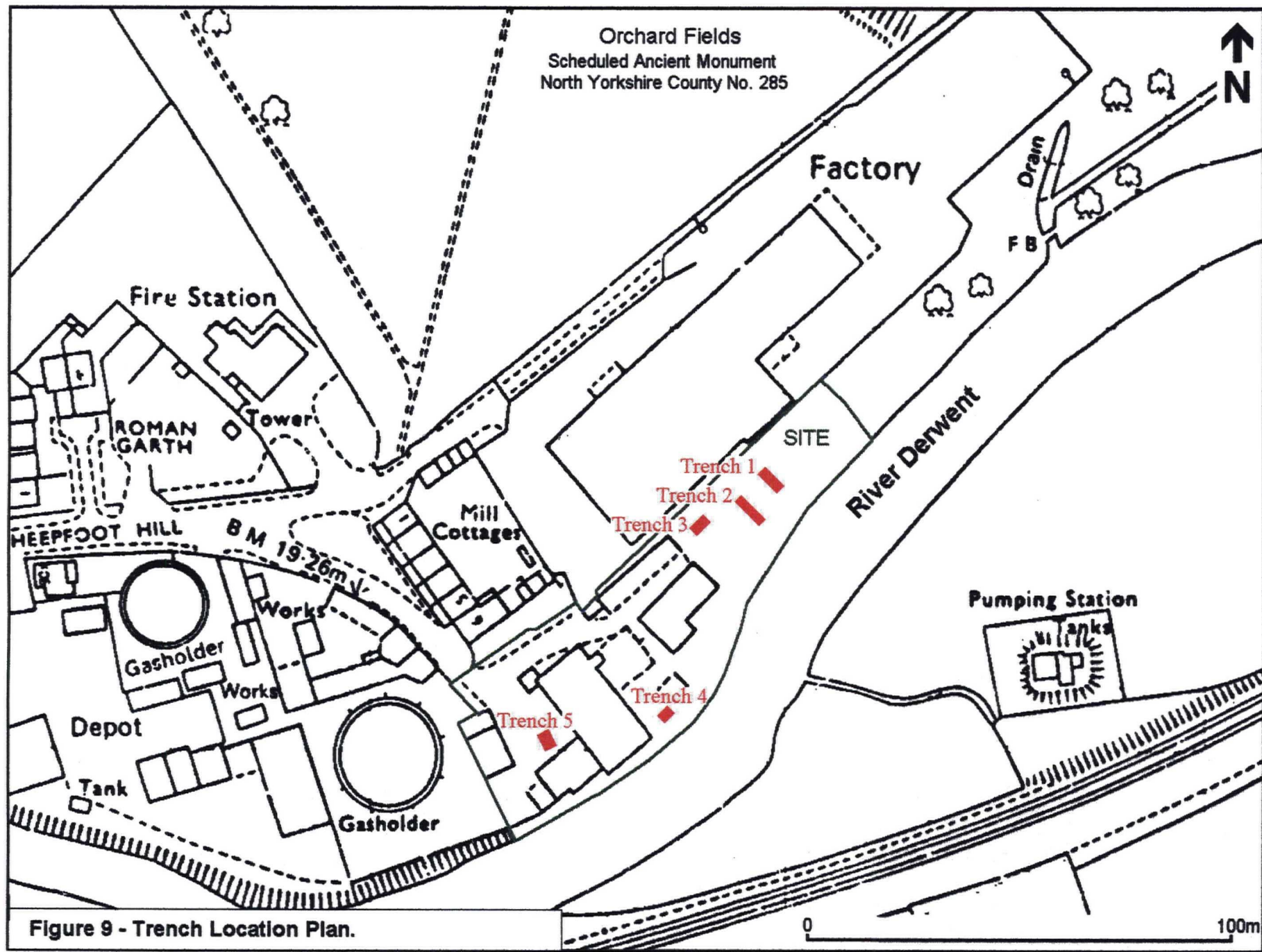


Figure 9 - Trench Location Plan.

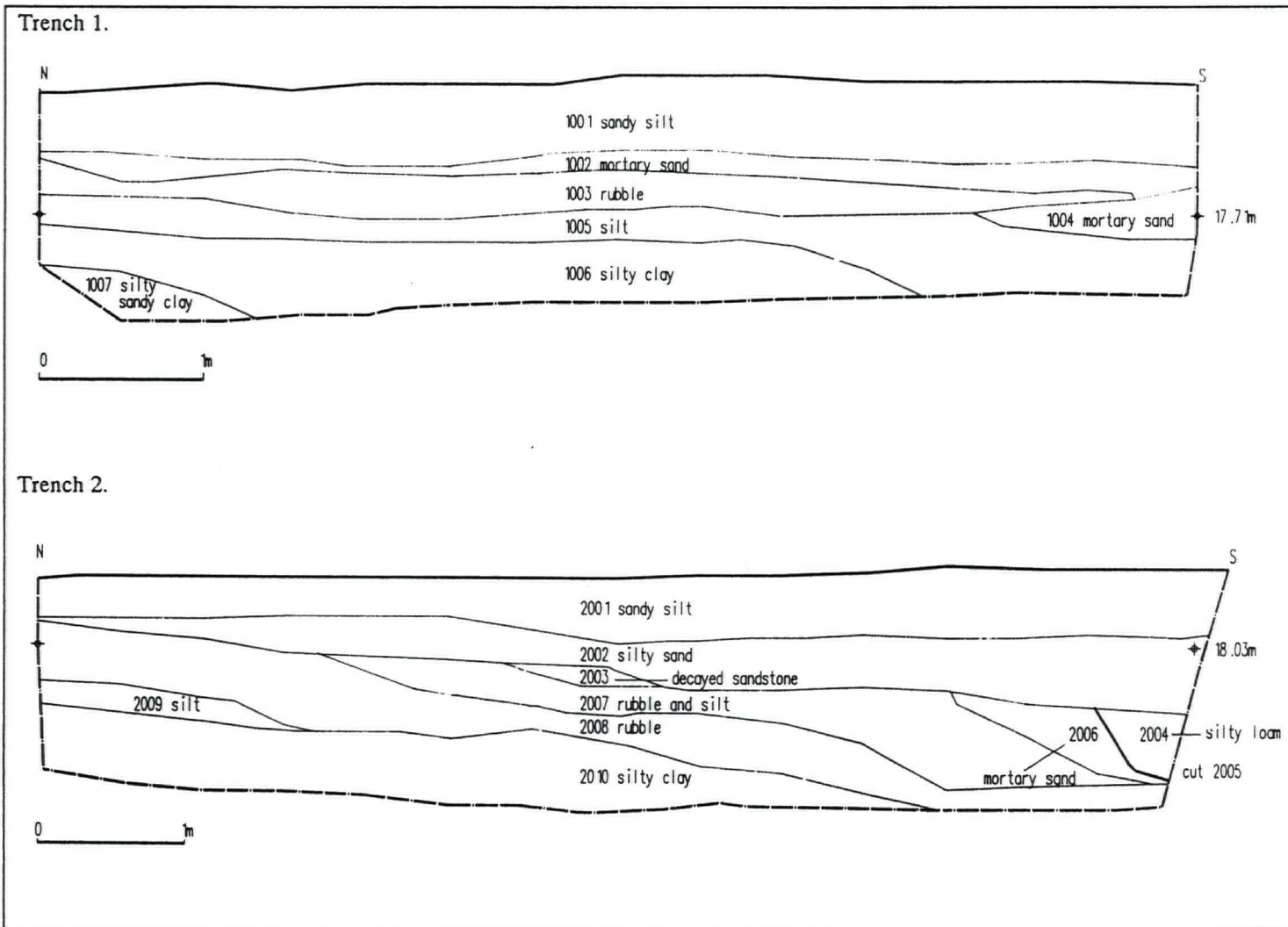


Figure 10.

3. Excavation results

A total of five trenches were excavated (Fig. 9). Trenches 1–3 were located in the area proposed for further residential development; Trench 4 was placed to assess a car park area and Trench 5 was excavated to assess the nature of deposits in front of the kiln house of the mill.

All of the trenches were mechanically excavated using a JCB with a toothless ditching bucket. The depths of the trenches were determined by the nature of the deposits encountered and by the factor that any construction on the site would be of a maximum depth of 0.80m; as the site is so close to the river foundation construction would be on rafts as opposed to strip foundation.

Excavation showed that the trenches could be placed in specific groups based on the nature of the fills.

Trenches 1 & 2

Trench 1 measured 7m by 2m and was 1.46m deep, Trench 2, measured 7.2m by 2m and was 1.35m deep (Fig. 10; Pls. 1 & 2). Below a thick deposit of topsoil (contexts 1001 and 2001) which sealed both trenches were dump deposits of mortar, brick and limestone rubble, and cinders (contexts 1002–7 and 2002–2010). All of these deposits were modern in date as suggested by the associated finds. Although a single sherd of residual Samian was recovered from context 1007 (Appendix 2).

Based on associated finds and the nature of the fills it is clear that these trenches represented deep deposits of backfill. Recourse to documentary sources has shown that the mill was originally sited on an island, therefore deposits observed in Trenches 1 and 2 can be seen as material deposited as part of the land reclamation undertaken in the 19th century.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 3.6m by 2m and was 1.84m deep (Fig. 11; Pl. 3).. Below the topsoil (3001) was a horizon of dumped material (3002 and 3003). These deposits sealed a thick layer of clean sandy loam (3004) which measured 0.98m in depth. The basal layer of the trench (3005) was very similar to 3004 except that it was much siltier. At this depth excavation ceased as the water table had been reached.

Contexts 3004 and 3005 were completely different in nature and formation to those seen immediately to the east in Trenches 1 and 2. The clean nature of the fills would seem to be indicative of natural silting resulting from possible association with the mill race as it is on the same alignment.

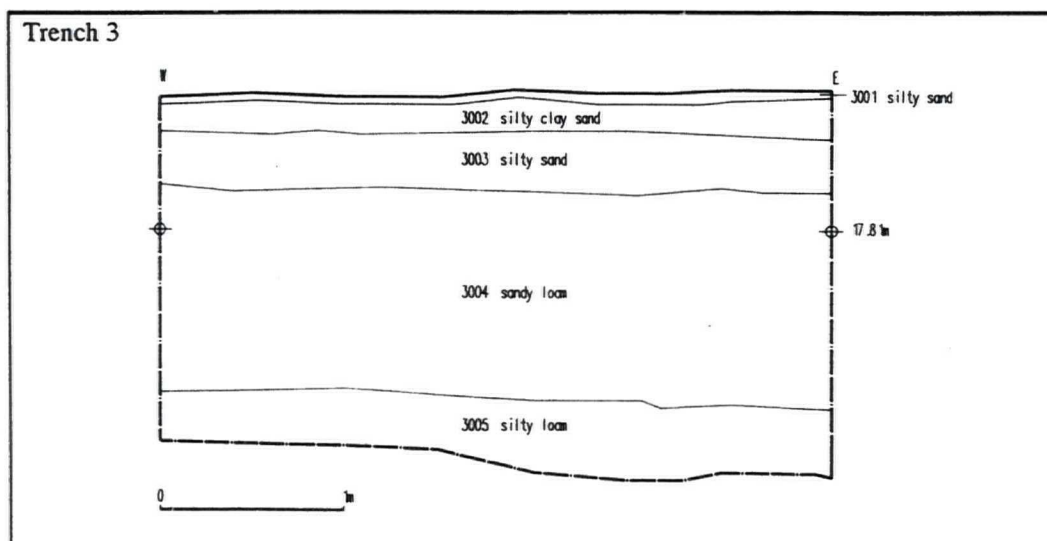


Figure 11.

Trenches 4 and 5

Trench 4 measured 3m by 2m and was 1.94m deep, and Trench 5 measured 3m by 2m and was 1.35m deep (Figs 12 & 13: Pls. 4 & 5). Both of these trenches were filled with deposits of brick and limestone rubble (4002–4009 and 5002–5012). All of the deposits were of modern date as attested by the hand made brick and modern pottery. Although from context 5003 a single sherd of residual Samian was recorded.

It is interesting that the land surface in the location of Trench 4 is approximately 0.7m above the level of the ground floor of the mill.

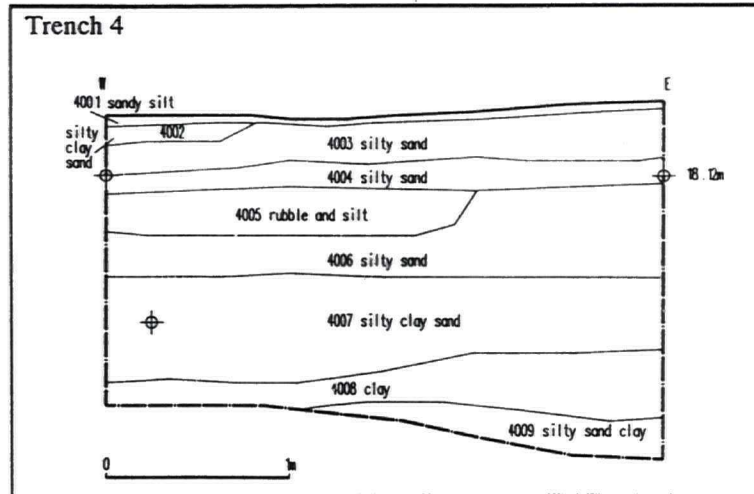


Figure 12.

The fills of both Trenches 4 and 5 are very similar in nature and therefore suggest that they were deposited in approximately the same period. As with Trenches 1 and 2 this backfilling may be associated with land reclamation or the deliberate infilling of the mill race that was classed as redundant due to the introduction of steam power.

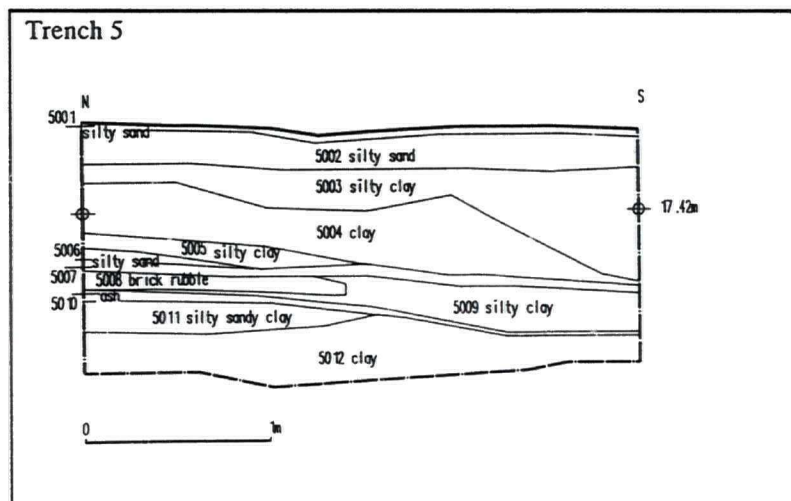


Figure 13.

Summary

The excavations showed that in the areas of the proposed development substantial deposits of a backfill nature exist on the site. Finds from the excavations were predominantly of modern date

although two sherds of Roman material were located. This is to be expected due to the close proximity of the Roman Fort and vicus to the north of Kings Mill.

Conclusions

Excavations showed that between a depth of 1.35m and 1.84m below present ground levels no in situ archaeological remains were encountered. Deposits on the areas evaluated were purely of a backfill nature which may be equated with land reclamation at the site in the 19th century.

Recommendations

Based on the evaluation results it is suggested that only a watching brief is required at the site if excavation for services or underpinning is required below 1.35m from the present ground levels.

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