

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Land at Cornucopia, 87 Commercial Street, Norton (Map 01-07-05 Phase 2)

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1004	Pottery	64	34 body sherds (4 modern, 1 Blackware, 1 Staxton- Potter Brompton ware, 25 Greyware, 1 Greyware headpot, 1 Ebor ware, 1 Calcite Gritted ware) 1 handle fragment, York glazed ware strap handle 17 rim sherds (4 Modern, 1 Redware bowl, 9 Greyware, 3 Mortaria - 2 joining) 13 base sherds (7 Greyware, 1 Samian ware, 5 modern)	3482g	19th century
	CBM	1	1 tile fragment	70g	
	Clay Pipe	1	1 stem fragment	4g	
1005	Pottery	2	2 body sherds, Calcite Gritted ware	41g	Roman
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	5g	
1009	Pottery	3	1 body sherd, Greyware 1 base sherd, Brandsby type ware pot base 1 handle fragment, Brandsby type ware jug rim and strap handle	185g	13th-14th
1011	Pottery	5	2 body sherds, Greyware 2 rim sherds, Calcite Gritted ware	106g	Roman
1012	Pottery	3	2 body sherds, Greyware 1 rim sherd, Greyware	75g	Roman
1024	Pottery	7	3 body sherds (1 Calcite Gritted ware, 2 Greyware) 4 rim sherds (1 Samian ware, 1 Calcite Gritted ware, 2 Greyware)	74g	Roman
1032	Pottery	4	3 body sherds (1 Staxton-Potter Brompton ware, 2 Greyware) 1 base sherd, Greyware	50g	Medieval
	Animal Bone	2	2 fragments	157g	

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Land at Cornucopia, 87 Commercial Street, Norton (MAP 01-07-05 Phase 2)

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:50
2	Plan	Plan of Deposits 1005, 1006	Scale 1:20
3	Plan	Plan of Deposit 1014	Scale 1:20
4	Plan	Plan of Cut 1015	Scale 1:20
5	Plan	Plan of Deposit 1005, 1036 & 1038	Scale 1:20
6	Plan	Plan of Deposit 1009	Scale 1:20
7	Plan	Plan of Cut 1016	Scale 1:20
8	Section	West Facing Section of Cut 1016	Scale 1:10
9	Section	West Facing Section of Cut 1017	Scale 1:10
10	Plan	Plan of Cuts 1017, 1037 & 1039	Scale 1:20
11	Plan	Plan of Deposit 1011	Scale 1:20
12	Plan	Plan of Cut 1018	Scale 1:20
13	Section	East Facing Section of Cut 1018	Scale 1:10
14	Plan	Plan of Deposit 1007	Scale 1:20
15	Plan	Plan of Deposit 1019	Scale 1:20
16	Plan	Plan of Cut 1020	Scale 1:20
17	Section	West Facing Section of Cut 1020	Scale 1:10
18	Plan	Plan of Cut 1021	Scale 1:20
19	Section	West Facing Section of Cut 1022	Scale 1:10
20	Section	West Facing Section of Cut 1025	Scale 1:10
21	Section	North Facing Section of site	Scale 1:10
22	Section	West Facing Section of Cut 1033	Scale 1:10
23	Plan	Plan of Deposit 1032	Scale 1:20
24	Plan	Plan of Cut 1033	Scale 1:20
25	Section	West Facing Section of site	Scale 1:20

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Land at Cornucopia, 87 Commercial Street, Norton (MAP 01-07-05 Phase 2)

Film No.	Film Type	Neg. No.	Context No.	Description	Facing
925	Black & White Print	1	-	Identification shot	-
925	Black & White Print	2	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North
925	Black & White Print	3	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North
925	Black & White Print	4	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
925	Black & White Print	5	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
925	Black & White Print	6	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
925	Black & White Print	7	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
925	Black & White Print	8	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
925	Black & White Print	9	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
925	Black & White Print	10	1005	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	11	1005	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	12	1006	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	13	1006	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	14	1007	Deposit	East
925	Black & White Print	15	1007	Deposit	East
925	Black & White Print	16	1008	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	17	1008	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	18	1009	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	19	1009	Deposit	South
925	Black & White Print	20	1011	Deposit	West
925	Black & White Print	21	1011	Deposit	West
925	Black & White Print	22	1012	Deposit	West
925	Black & White Print	23	1012	Deposit	West
925	Black & White Print	24	1030	Deposit after the removal of 1006	West
925	Black & White Print	25	1030	Deposit after the removal of 1006	West
925	Black & White Print	26	1016	Pit cut	East
925	Black & White Print	27	1016	Pit cut	East
925	Black & White Print	28	1013 & 1015	North Facing Section	South
925	Black & White Print	29	1013 & 1015	North Facing Section	South
925	Black & White Print	30	1017	Ditch cut	East
925	Black & White Print	31	1017	Ditch cut	East
925	Black & White Print	32	-	End of Film	-
928	Black & White Print	1	-	Identification shot	-
928	Black & White Print	2	1018	Linear feature cut	West
928	Black & White Print	3	1018	Linear feature cut	West
928	Black & White Print	4	1007	Deposit	East
928	Black & White Print	5	1007	Deposit	East

928	Black & White Print	6	1020	Linear feature cut	East
928	Black & White Print	7	1020	Linear feature cut	East
928	Black & White Print	8	1021	Pit cut	East
928	Black & White Print	9	1021	Pit cut	East
928	Black & White Print	10	1018 & 1020	Linear feature cuts	East
928	Black & White Print	11	1018 & 1020	Linear feature cuts	East
928	Black & White Print	12	1022	Linear feature cut	West
928	Black & White Print	13	1022	Linear feature cut	West
928	Black & White Print	14	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
928	Black & White Print	15	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
928	Black & White Print	16	1025	Linear feature cut	East
928	Black & White Print	17	1025	Linear feature cut	East
928	Black & White Print	18	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	East
928	Black & White Print	19	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	East
928	Black & White Print	20	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
928	Black & White Print	21	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
928	Black & White Print	22	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
928	Black & White Print	23	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
928	Black & White Print	24	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
928	Black & White Print	25	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
928	Black & White Print	26	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
928	Black & White Print	27	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
928	Black & White Print	28	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
928	Black & White Print	29	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
928	Black & White Print	30	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East
928	Black & White Print	31	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East
928	Black & White Print	32	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
928	Black & White Print	33	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
928	Black & White Print	34	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
928	Black & White Print	35	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
928	Black & White Print	36	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
928	Black & White Print	37	-	End of Film	-
Film No.	Film Type	No.	Context No.	Description	Facing
924	Colour Slide	1	-	Identification shot	-
924	Colour Slide	2	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North
924	Colour Slide	3	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North

924	Colour Slide	4	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
924	Colour Slide	5	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
924	Colour Slide	6	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
924	Colour Slide	7	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
924	Colour Slide	8	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
924	Colour Slide	9	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
924	Colour Slide	10	1005	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	11	1005	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	12	1006	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	13	1006	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	14	1007	Deposit	East
924	Colour Slide	15	1007	Deposit	East
924	Colour Slide	16	1008	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	17	1008	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	18	1009	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	19	1009	Deposit	South
924	Colour Slide	20	1011	Deposit	West
924	Colour Slide	21	1011	Deposit	West
924	Colour Slide	22	1012	Deposit	West
924	Colour Slide	23	1012	Deposit	West
924	Colour Slide	24	1030	Deposit after the removal of 1006	West
924	Colour Slide	25	1030	Deposit after the removal of 1006	West
924	Colour Slide	26	1016	Pit cut	East
924	Colour Slide	27	1016	Pit cut	East
924	Colour Slide	28	1013 & 1015	North Facing Section	South
924	Colour Slide	29	1013 & 1015	North Facing Section	South
924	Colour Slide	30	1017	Ditch cut	East
924	Colour Slide	31	1017	Ditch cut	East
924	Colour Slide	32	1017	Ditch cut	East
924	Colour Slide	33	-	End of Film	-
926	Colour Slide	1	-	Identification shot	-
926	Colour Slide	2	1018	Linear feature cut	West
926	Colour Slide	3	1018	Linear feature cut	West
926	Colour Slide	4	1007	Deposit	East
926	Colour Slide	5	1007	Deposit	East
926	Colour Slide	6	1020	Linear feature cut	East
926	Colour Slide	7	1020	Linear feature cut	East
926	Colour Slide	8	1021	Pit cut	East
926	Colour Slide	9	1021	Pit cut	East
926	Colour Slide	10	1018 & 1020	Linear feature cuts	East
926	Colour Slide	11	1018 & 1020	Linear feature cuts	East
926	Colour Slide	12	1022	Linear feature cut	West
926	Colour Slide	13	1022	Linear feature cut	West
926	Colour Slide	14	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
926	Colour Slide	15	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
926	Colour Slide	16	1025	Linear feature cut	East

926	Colour Slide	17	1025	Linear feature cut	East
926	Colour Slide	18	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	East
926	Colour Slide	19	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	East
926	Colour Slide	20	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
926	Colour Slide	21	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
926	Colour Slide	22	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
926	Colour Slide	23	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
926	Colour Slide	24	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
926	Colour Slide	25	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
926	Colour Slide	26	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
926	Colour Slide	27	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
926	Colour Slide	28	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
926	Colour Slide	29	-	West Facing Section (north)	East
926	Colour Slide	30	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East
926	Colour Slide	31	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East
926	Colour Slide	32	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
926	Colour Slide	33	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
926	Colour Slide	34	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
926	Colour Slide	35	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
926	Colour Slide	36	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
926	Colour Slide	37	-	End of Film	-

Film No.	Film Type	Neg. No.	Context No.	Description	Facing
923	Colour Print	1	1017	Ditch cut	East
923	Colour Print	2	1017	Ditch cut	East
923	Colour Print	3	1017	Ditch cut	East
923	Colour Print	4	1005	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	5	1005	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	6	1013 & 1015	North Facing Section	South
923	Colour Print	7	1013 & 1015	North Facing Section	South
923	Colour Print	8	1016	Pit cut	South
923	Colour Print	9	1016	Pit cut	South
923	Colour Print	10	1016	Pit cut	East
923	Colour Print	11	1016	Pit cut	East
923	Colour Print	12	1006	Deposit	West
923	Colour Print	13	1006	Deposit	West
923	Colour Print	14	1012	Deposit	West
923	Colour Print	15	1012	Deposit	West
923	Colour Print	16	1011	Deposit	West
923	Colour Print	17	1011	Deposit	West

923	Colour Print	18	1009	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	19	1009	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	20	1008	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	21	1008	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	22	1007	Deposit	East
923	Colour Print	23	1007	Deposit	East
923	Colour Print	24	1006	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	25	1006	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	26	1005	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	27	1005	Deposit	South
923	Colour Print	28	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
923	Colour Print	29	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
923	Colour Print	30	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
923	Colour Print	31	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
923	Colour Print	32	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
923	Colour Print	33	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
923	Colour Print	34	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North
923	Colour Print	35	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North
923	Colour Print	36	-	Identification shot	-
927	Colour Print	1	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East
927	Colour Print	2	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East
927	Colour Print	3	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	4	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	5	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	6	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	7	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	8	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	9	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	10	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	11	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
927	Colour Print	12	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
927	Colour Print	13	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
927	Colour Print	14	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
927	Colour Print	15	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North

927	Colour Print	16	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
927	Colour Print	17	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
927	Colour Print	18	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
927	Colour Print	19	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
927	Colour Print	20	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	East
927	Colour Print	21	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	East
927	Colour Print	22	1025	Linear feature cut	East
927	Colour Print	23	1025	Linear feature cut	East
927	Colour Print	24	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
927	Colour Print	25	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
927	Colour Print	26	1022	Linear feature cut	West
927	Colour Print	27	1022	Linear feature cut	West
927	Colour Print	28	1021	Pit cut	East
927	Colour Print	29	1021	Pit cut	East
927	Colour Print	30	1020	Linear feature cut	East
927	Colour Print	31	1020	Linear feature cut	East
927	Colour Print	32	1007	Deposit	East
927	Colour Print	33	1007	Deposit	East
927	Colour Print	34	1018	Linear feature cut	West
927	Colour Print	35	1018	Linear feature cut	West
927	Colour Print	36	-	Identification shot	-
929	Colour Print	1	1037	Pit cut	North
929	Colour Print	2	1037	Pit cut	North
929	Colour Print	3	1038	Deposit	North
929	Colour Print	4	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
929	Colour Print	5	1039	Pit cut	North
929	Colour Print	6	1037 & 1039	Pit cuts	South
929	Colour Print	7	1037 & 1039	Pit cuts	South
929	Colour Print	8	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
929	Colour Print	9	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
929	Colour Print	10	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	South
929	Colour Print	11	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
929	Colour Print	12	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North
929	Colour Print	13	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North East
929	Colour Print	14	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	North East
929	Colour Print	15	-	Final excavation shots	North
929	Colour Print	16	-	Final excavation shots	South West

Film No.	Film Type	No.	Context No.	Description	Facing
DCP 02088	Digital Camera	1	-	Identification shot	-

DCP 02089	Digital Camera	2	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North
DCP 02090	Digital Camera	3	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	North
DCP 02091	Digital Camera	4	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
DCP 02092	Digital Camera	5	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	South
DCP 02093	Digital Camera	6	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
DCP 02094	Digital Camera	7	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	West
DCP 02095	Digital Camera	8	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
DCP 02096	Digital Camera	9	-	Overall View of Area: Pre-excavation	East
DCP 02097	Digital Camera	10	1005	Deposit	South
DCP 02098	Digital Camera	11	1005	Deposit	South
DCP 02099	Digital Camera	12	1006	Deposit	South
DCP 02100	Digital Camera	13	1006	Deposit	South
DCP 02101	Digital Camera	14	1007	Deposit	East
DCP 02102	Digital Camera	15	1007	Deposit	East
DCP 02103	Digital Camera	16	1008	Deposit	South
DCP 02104	Digital Camera	17	1008	Deposit	South
DCP 02105	Digital Camera	18	1009	Deposit	South
DCP 02106	Digital Camera	19	1009	Deposit	South
DCP 02107	Digital Camera	20	1011	Deposit	West
DCP 02108	Digital Camera	21	1011	Deposit	West
DCP 02109	Digital Camera	22	1012	Deposit	West
DCP 02110	Digital Camera	23	1012	Deposit	West
DCP 02111	Digital Camera	24	1006	Deposit	South
DCP 02112	Digital Camera	25	1006	Deposit	South
DCP 02113	Digital Camera	26	1016	Pit cut	East
DCP 02114	Digital Camera	27	1016	Pit cut	East
DCP 02115	Digital Camera	28	-	Identification shot	-
DCP 02116	Digital Camera	29	1021	Pit cut	East
DCP 02117	Digital Camera	30	1021	Pit cut	East
DCP 02118	Digital Camera	31	1021	Pit cut	East
DCP 02119	Digital Camera	32	1021	Pit cut	East
DCP 02120	Digital Camera	33	1020	Linear feature cut	East
DCP 02121	Digital Camera	34	1020	Linear feature cut	East
DCP 02122	Digital Camera	35	1018 & 1020	Linear feature cuts	East
DCP 02123	Digital Camera	36	1018 & 1020	Linear feature cuts	East
DCP 02124	Digital Camera	37	1022	Linear feature cut	West
DCP 02125	Digital Camera	38	1022	Linear feature cut	West
DCP 02126	Digital Camera	39	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
DCP 02127	Digital Camera	40	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
DCP 02128	Digital Camera	41	1025	Linear feature cut	East
DCP 02129	Digital Camera	42	1025	Linear feature cut	East
DCP 02130	Digital Camera	43	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West
DCP 02131	Digital Camera	44	-	Overall View of Area: Post-excavation	West

DCP 02132	Digital Camera	45	-	Overall View of Area: Post- excavation	East
DCP 02133	Digital Camera	46	-	Overall View of Area: Post- excavation	East
DCP 02134	Digital Camera	47	-	Overall View of Area: Post- excavation	West
DCP 02135	Digital Camera	48	-	Overall View of Area: Post- excavation	West
DCP 02136	Digital Camera	49	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
DCP 02137	Digital Camera	50	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
DCP 02139	Digital Camera	51	-	West Facing Section (south)	East
DCP 02140	Digital Camera	52	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East
DCP 02141	Digital Camera	53	-	West Facing Section (centre)	East

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Samples

Land at Cornucopia, 87 Commercial Street, Norton (MAP 01-07-05 Phase 2)

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	1011	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 1018: sand with small stones and gravels, 10YR 4/3	GBA	2
2	1005	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 1017: silty sand with pebbles, 10YR 4/4	GBA	2
3	1024	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 1025: sand with small stones and gravels, 10YR 4/3	GBA	1

**Cornucopia
87 Commercial Street
Norton
North Yorkshire
SE 7957 7145**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Excavation**

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Figure List

1. Site Location.
2. Archaeological Excavation Area.

**Cornucopia
87 Commercial Street
Norton
North Yorkshire
SE 7957 7145**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Excavation**

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Works has been commissioned by Transcore to fulfil a condition attached to Planning Application 05/00117/FUL for the refurbishment of an existing building into two dwellings and the erection of a terrace of four new dwellings (Fig 1).
- 1.2 The site was formerly occupied by the Cornucopia restaurant, and an open grassed area to the east and a car-park to the north. At the time of writing, the grassed area has already been stripped to a depth of *c.* 650 mm without archaeological supervision and the rear extension of the Cornucopia has been demolished.
- 1.3 This Specification covers the archaeological works required to fulfil the above condition.

2. PURPOSE

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. This is in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale Local Plan (March 2002) and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning* 1990. No work should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Malton was an important Roman centre, with a fort and *vicus* or civilian settlement. Roman occupation extended into Norton and included industrial activity such as pottery production, as well as settlement and cemeteries.

- 3.2 The expansion of Norton eastwards along Commercial Street in the second half of the 19th century uncovered segments of the Roman road from Malton to Settrington (Robinson 1978). A possible Roman kiln, represented by deposits of pottery, burnt clay and ashes, was revealed during the construction of the Primitive Methodist chapel immediately east of the development site in 1862 (*ibid.* no.245).
- 3.3 Norton was mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) as *Nortone* and *Nortona*, the name meaning 'north farm' (Smith 1937). The medieval settlement lay west of the development site, as did the parish church.
- 3.4 The late 19th century Town Series Ordnance Survey map of the site shows the Victorian development along Commercial Street, including Plum Street and a row of dwellings behind the street frontage called Piccadilly. The street frontage of the site was occupied by a public house (the Malt Shovel). Both the Wesleyan Methodist chapel to the west of the site, and the Primitive Methodist chapel to the east, are depicted on the map.
- 3.5 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2005, consisting of four trenches: two in the car-park to the rear and two in the grassed area at the east of the site (MAP 2005). Pits and linear features containing abraded Roman sherds were recorded in the area of the car-park. Medieval pits were located in the trenches to the east of Cornucopia. The features were sealed by a subsoil deposit and truncated by 19th century features.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The objectives of the archaeological work within the proposed development area are:
1. to determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
 2. to locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artifacts exposed during the course of the excavation,
 3. where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further

analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,

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

5. METHOD STATEMENT

- 5.1 Evaluation has shown that development of the site has potential to destroy *in situ* archaeological deposits and features. It was proposed that a mechanical topsoil strip be undertaken over the areas of the proposed house foundations (Units 3-6 – Fig. 2) by a machine using an un-toothed ditching bucket directly under the supervision of an archaeologist. However, a c. 650mm depth of the topsoil has already been cleared. Nevertheless, the remainder of ground reduction must be carried out under archaeological supervision.

The disturbance associated with the new build foundations is understood to require an additional 500mm depth of material to be removed from the footprint area to the east of the former Cornucopia, and a shallower depth of c. 150mm at the rear, where the former extension has already been demolished and cleared.

Further machine operations should cease at either the level of archaeological deposits, or the natural, whichever is encountered soonest. Any archaeological features will be cleaned, planned and a programme of targeted excavation will be undertaken after consultation and agreement with Gail Falkingham, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council. In case of a query, a site meeting shall be convened. If there is a query about the depth of excavations required, discussion should also take place with the foreman of the building contractor on site to discuss the depth of disturbance associated with the new-build foundations.

In addition, an archaeological watching brief shall be maintained during the excavation of service trench connections, which fall within the area of the proposed courtyard to the rear of the former Cornucopia, outside the area of the new building footprint (see Bramhall Blenkham 'Proposed Drainage' drawing no. 205, job ref. 695, dated 06/07/06).

6. EXCAVATION AND RECORDING

- 6.1 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mechanical excavator 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 should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out.

- 6.2 Any significant unstratified artefacts or small finds will be collected. Spoil from machine clearance and archaeological excavation should be subject to the detection and collection of metal objects. All hand cleaned surfaces, features and archaeological layers should be scanned for metal object signals, and excavation priorities assessed taking these signals into account. Any metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice. Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved.
- 6.3 Depending on the results following preliminary machine excavation, the distribution of layers and the underlying natural, flat-lying deposits should be hand excavated on a sampling basis to determine their character, information content and stratigraphic relationships. Running sections across the site, including from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers.
- 6.4 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 less than 5m in length, and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length should be excavated, with a minimum section width of 1m. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. All large features, such as pits, should be half-sectioned by hand to record their fills and shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. A sample of post and stake holes should be cross-sectioned to obtain a general understanding of their character, depth and size distribution across the site.
- 6.5 Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits will be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having

potential for further recording should be fully excavated, sampled, and recorded. Full excavation should be carried out on features and deposits of limited potential where the stratigraphic relationships, phasing or origin of these are still unclear. Further excavation may also be needed to expose the full stratigraphic sequence across the site.

- 6.6 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each excavation area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. The elevation of the underlying natural should be recorded where encountered. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 6.7 Due attention will be paid to 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.
- 6.8 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 6.9 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate (c. 10ml) should be collected for hammer-scale and spherical droplets. In these cases the guidance of English Heritage (2001) should be sought.
- 6.10 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate. A

provision of a minimum of four dates using scientific dates should be allowed for.

- 6.11 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 the guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002).
- 6.12 Deposits should be sampled for the retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. 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 fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variations in the sampling strategy, but also to because processing at a later stage causes delays.
- 6.13 Samples should be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, 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 (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones should be hand-collected, and bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.
- 6.14 In accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 30 and 40 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should only be sampled if the volume is low and specialist samples such as for General Biological Analysis, should be in the order of 10 litres. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the environmental specialist. A minimum of 25 bulk samples should be taken.
- 6.15 In the event that any human remains are encountered, they must be treated at all stages with care and respect. Excavators must be aware of and comply with, the relevant legislation and any Home Office and local environmental health concerns. A DCA burial licence should be obtained before any human remains are excavated. Burials should be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without additives), marked and packed to standards

compatible with McKinley & Roberts (1993). Provision should be allowed for the carbon and nitrogen study of any human remains.

Post-Excavation Assessment

- 6.16 Upon completion of archaeological fieldwork, where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment should be undertaken and an Assessment Report produced in accordance with MAP2 guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The assessment report should summarise the evidence recovered and should consider its potential for further analysis, review the programme for archaeological science, update the project design as necessary and provide costings for the post-excavation analysis stage of work, with proposals for the production of a final report and/or publication. The site assessment report should include reports on all aspects of Archaeological Science investigated, and include assessment of their suitability for analysis, so as to inform the updated project design.
- 6.17 Assessments of artifacts should include x-radiography of all iron objects (after initial screening to remove modern debris), and a selection of non-ferrous artifacts (including all coins and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy). An assessment of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers, working in collaboration. Where necessary, active stabilization/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long-term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in Watkinson and Neal (1998).
- 6.18 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken. Processing of samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, should be completed. Assessment will include recording the preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved, to inform up-dated project designs. Methods presented in English Heritage (2002) should be followed. Unprocessed sub-samples should be stores in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.
- 6.19 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as deemed necessary by the specialist, particularly where storage of unprocessed samples is thought likely to result in deterioration. Appropriate assessment should be undertaken (Canti 1996, English Heritage 2002). Assessment of human remains should be undertaken by recognized specialist (English Heritage 2004).

Analysis

- 6.20 Within a time agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, a timetable for post-excavation work will be produced, following consultation with all specialists involved in the project. Agreement of timetables will be made in writing with external specialists.
- 6.21 A detailed and cost-effective strategy for scientific dating will be prepared, in consultation with appropriate specialists. Samples for dating will be submitted to promptly, and prior agreement will be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.
- 6.22 All artefacts will be conserved and stored in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998). Investigative conservation will be undertaken on those objects selected during the assessment phase, with the aim of maximising information whilst minimising intervention. Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long-term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Proposals for ultimate storage will follow Walker (1990).
- 6.23 Appropriate analysis of technological residues will be undertaken, as outlined in English Heritage (2001). Samples or sub-samples collected for all types of biological and geoarchaeological analysis will be processed, and material retrieved analysed by recognised specialists. Any unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the specialists, or a reasoned discard policy will be developed (English Heritage 2002).
- 6.24 Analysis of animal bones will be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design (see also English Heritage 2002). Analysis of human remains will be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the up-dated project design.

7. ARCHIVE

- 7.1 Preparation and deposition of the site archive will be undertaken with reference to the appropriate repository guidelines and standards, to Walker (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) and the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced and cross-referenced.

- 7.2 The archaeological contractor will liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. In this instance, the Malton Museum is suggested. The relevant museum curator will be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results. The archaeological contractor will demonstrate that arrangements have been made with an appropriate organisation for the deposition of the project archive as part of the Project Design.

8. COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors will be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive 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.
- 8.2 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 will 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. REPORT

- 9.1 Following post-excavation assessment and analysis as appropriate, a report will be prepared following the County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report will set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved, including photographs of operations, description of the remains including all relevant plans and sections, interpretation and assessment of the significance of the remains. The report will also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 9.2 The results from investigations in Archaeological Science, *including negative results*, will be included in the Site Archive and reported to the HER.

- 9.3 A timetable for completion of reports will be agreed with all specialists, and agreements in writing with sub-contracted external specialists are desirable. The time-table will allow for adequate provision by the excavator of contextual information, provisional dating and stratigraphic relationships of contexts. Reports will include clear statements of methodology. The results from scientific analysis will be clearly distinguished from their interpretation. Non-technical summaries of results will be included. Reports on Archaeological Science will be published fully, in the text of printed reports or in the main body of reports disseminated by electronic means, wherever the results merit it.
- 9.4 At least six copies of the report will be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.
- 9.5 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This will comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 9.6 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor will 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 Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

10. LIST OF SPECIALISTS

Pottery	Prehistoric – T G Manby Roman – P A Ware Medieval – M R Stephens Post medieval – M R Stephens
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Flint	P Makey
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Animal Bone	PRS
Environmental Sampling	PRS
Human Remains	Malin Holst, York Osteology Ltd
Small-finds	Hilary Cool and in-house
Conservation	Durham University
Slag	G McDonell
CBM	J Tibbles
Clay pipe	M R Stephens

11. REFERENCES

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- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Archaeological Field Evaluations.
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- Smith, A H 1937 The Place-names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.
- Walker, K 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.