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DEVELOPMENT
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MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

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

SE 79533 70492

MAP 5.16.2013

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

**MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

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SE 7954 7053

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Report Prepared By	Report Authorised By
Date: 19/06/2013	Date: 19/06/2013

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MAP 5.16.2013

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under the instruction Mr. D. Tatham, to evaluate the impact of the proposed residential development comprising two bungalows and thirteen houses including areas of open space and associated infrastructure on land to the east of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton. North Yorkshire.

The Desk Based Assessment of the Designated and non-designated Heritage Assets, Archaeological finds, historical references and cartographic information suggest that the development site may have features, structures or burials dating to the Roman and the Medieval Periods. .

Three Evaluation Trenches were excavated as stipulated in the Specification, which had been submitted by MAP Archaeological Practice. The excavation of the three evaluation trenches uncovered natural sands and gravels, but no archaeological finds, deposits or features were recorded.

1. Introduction

1.1 This Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching has been commissioned by Mr. D. Tatham to assess the impact of the proposed residential development on land to the east of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton. North Yorkshire (SE 79533 70492 : Fig. 1).

- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and National Planning Policy Framework Chapter 12 : March 2012).
- 1.3 The Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the Written Scheme of Works commissioned by Mr D Tatham (MAP 2013), which was submitted to Ryedale District Council and NYCC Heritage and Environment Section. The Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken pre-determination as part of the Planning Application submission.
- 1.4 The Evaluation Trenches were excavated recorded and backfilled on Tuesday 18th June 2013.
- 1.3 This report was funded by Mr. D. Tatham.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site encompasses an area of approximately 100m by 100m at its maximum and is accessed from Langton Road with Sutton Farm to the south-west (Fig. 1 & 2 & Pls. 1-6). The site is currently in use as a paddock for horses. There are several overhead services (BT and electricity) crossing the area from Langton Road to Sutton Grange and Sutton Farm.
- 2.2 The topography of the site consists of reasonable flat paddock at a height of c. 23m AOD.

- 2.3 The site stands on soils of the Landbeach Soil Association (512b) “permeable calcareous coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater over chalky gravel. Some deep, in part non calcareous, fine and coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater”, over geology of glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Mackney et al 1984, 8).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 There are no known Sites or Finds on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within the Proposed Development Area.
- 3.2 There are several spot finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date attributed to the Parish of Norton (MNY2735, MNY2932, MNY2933, MNY2934 and MNY 3059).
- 3.3 An Iron Age cemetery has been noted by Aerial Photographic Cropmarks (MNY2945); at least eighteen barrows some with central pits. Also within 500m were four Iron Age Square Barrows or Ditched enclosures (MNY2940-MNY2944), and a 30m diameter enclosure (MNY4431) noted as Aerial Photographic Cropmark.
- 3.4 Within a kilometre of the site is the Roman fort in Malton (*Derventio*), which was established in the first century A.D. and guarded the river crossing. The main fort was located at Orchard Fields, and a civilian settlement or *vicus* extended southwards from the fort to the river (Corder 1930 & Michelson 1964). Norton, to the south of the river, also formed part of the extensive Roman Town, with a ford and road leading to Malton. The fort and the *vicus* developed through many phases of activity and re-building during the Roman occupation until it declined in the fourth century.
- 3.5 There are two Roman finds noted in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area including a cremation burial in a Roman pottery jug or pitcher (MNY2979) and a Roman urn and coins found at Sutton

Grange (MNY2998). Within 500m, there are a further fifty sites of Roman date including the Roman Burials, Roman Kilns and associated features at Model Farm Estate (MNY2714, MNY2715, MNY2718, MNY2720, MNY 2728-MNY2731, MNY 22738-MNY2739, MNY 2746 and MNY 2747), Roman Burials (MNY2759, MNY2761-MNY2764), Roman Walls and Floors MNY2766-MNY2768), a Roman Road (MNY2995), Roman Pottery (MNY25598, MNY31303 and MNY 32044) and Roman Coins (MNY12259). Aerial Photographic Cropmarks interpreted as Roman features include a double ditch trackways and an enclosure (MNY 2758, MNY 2842 and MNY3044). Evidence for the Roman Road was found during an Archaeological Evaluation at Brooklyn Youth Club (MAP 2002)

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

same place, 1 carucate. Hugh, son of Baldric, in the same place, 3 carucates" (ibid, SESc3-4).

- 3.8 The settlement at Sutton is mentioned on the North Yorkshire HER (MNY2987) as a deserted medieval settlement or village (DMV) with earthworks (House platforms) still visible in 1951. Sutton Grange (MNY2987) is noted as belonging to the Priory in Old Malton in the thirteenth century and Valor Ecclesiasticas notes that when sold in 1540 Sutton Grange included a fishery. Cropmarks relating to Sutton include a trackway (MNY3045) and house platforms (MNY3046).
- 3.9 Within 500m, a William II coronation medal was found at the Chase (MNY24062).
- 3.10 To the west of the proposed development area is High Beck Mill (MNY2889).
- 3.11 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 shows the proposed development an area of woodland and field north of Sutton Grange and east of High Beck Mill.
- 3.12 An Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken at Norton College in 2007 and 2008 undertaken by MAP provided negative results.
- 3.13 A Desk Based Assessment was undertaken in 2011 for land to the north of Sutton Grange (MAP 5.10.2011) and based on the results of this survey and Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching and Earthwork Survey was undertaken prior to planning. No archaeological finds or features were uncovered in the trial trenches (MAP 2011a & b).
- 3.14 There are no Listed Buildings within the Proposed Development Area. There are four listed buildings within 500m, including Sutton Grange Barn and Stables immediately west of the Proposed Development Area.

4. Aims and Objectives

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

5. Methodology

- 5.1 Three Evaluation trenches were excavated, each measuring 10m by 2m, covering a total of 60m², as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Works (MAP 2013). The positions of the Trenches were shifted, due to the existence of several overhead cables crossing the field. Each trench had to be at least 7m away from these due to the use of a mechanical excavator.
- **Evaluation Trench 1** covered an area of 20m² (10m x 2m); aligned north-south and was located parallel to Langton Road on the eastern part of the site.
 - **Evaluation Trench 2** covered an area of 20m² (10m x 2m); aligned east-west and was located in the north of the southern boundary of the site.
 - **Evaluation Trench 3** covered an area of 20m² (10m x 2m); aligned north-south and was located on the western part of the site.
- 5.2 Turf and topsoil were excavated using a JCB back acting mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket subcontracted with a driver. Excavation took place on the 18th June 2013.

- 5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. All deposits and features was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. Contexts were given for topsoil in each trench.
- 5.4 Modern deposits that were removed as part of the overburden were recorded in by levelling only.
- 5.5 The photographic record comprised fifty 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 2).

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 3; Pl. 8)

- 6.1.1 There were no archaeological features noted in Evaluation Trench 1. Existing ground level was at a height of 26.66m AOD – 26.53m AOD. The topsoil was c. 0.23m deep, and was a sandy loam (context 1001) and overlay a deposit of sandy subsoil, which was 0.19m deep (context 1002). Natural sands and gravels was revealed in the base of the trench at depths between 26.28m AOD and 26.01m AOD.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Fig. 3; Pl. 9)

- 6.2.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 2, Existing ground level was at a height of between 27.02m AOD and 26.81m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 2001) was 0.25m deep and was a sandy loam and overlay a deposit of sandy subsoil, c. 0.50m deep (context 2002). Natural sands and gravels was encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 2 at a depths between 26.21m AOD and 26.16m AOD.

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Fig. 3; Pl. 10)

- 6.3.1 No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 3. Existing ground level was at a height of between 26.92m AOD and 26.78m AOD. The topsoil deposit was c. 0.25m deep and was a sandy loam (context 3001), which overlay a deposit of sandy subsoil c. 0.54m deep (context 3002). Natural sands and gravels were encountered in the base of Evaluation Trench 3 at a depth of circa 26.28 m AOD and 26.10m AOD.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The alignment of the cropmarks in the field to the south and that of Sutton Grange and Sutton Barn suggest that the deserted medieval village follows that alignment to the west of the Proposed Development Area as there was no sign of any medieval finds, features or structures in the Evaluation Trenches excavated within the Proposed Development Area.
- 7.2 The finding of Roman Deposits, finds and features further north on Langton Road associated with the Roman Road at Brooklyn Youth Club (MAP 2002) may also indicate the alignment of this Roman road is reflected by the settlement at Sutton rather than the modern alignment of Langton Road.
- 7.2 No further archaeological work is required on this site.

8. Bibliography

- IFA 2009 Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation. Institute for Archaeologists.
- Mackney, D et al. 1984 Soil Survey of England and Wales. Soils of Northern England Sheet 1.
- MAP 2011a Land South of Heron Way, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire. Desk Based Assessment. MAP 5.16.2013. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.
- MAP 2011b Land South of Heron Way, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.
- MAP 2013a Land west of Sutton Grange, Langton Road, Nortin, Malton, North Yorkshire. Desk Based Assessment. MAP 5.16.2013. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.
- MAP 2013b Land west of Sutton Grange, Langton Road, Nortin, Malton, North Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.
- Smith, A.H. 1937 The Place-Names of The East Riding of Yorkshire and York. The English Place-Name Society. Cambridge University Press.

9. List of Contributors

- Excavation Team Kelly Hunter, Zara Burn
- Report Kelly Hunter
- Illustrations Kelly Hunter
- Plates Kelly Hunter

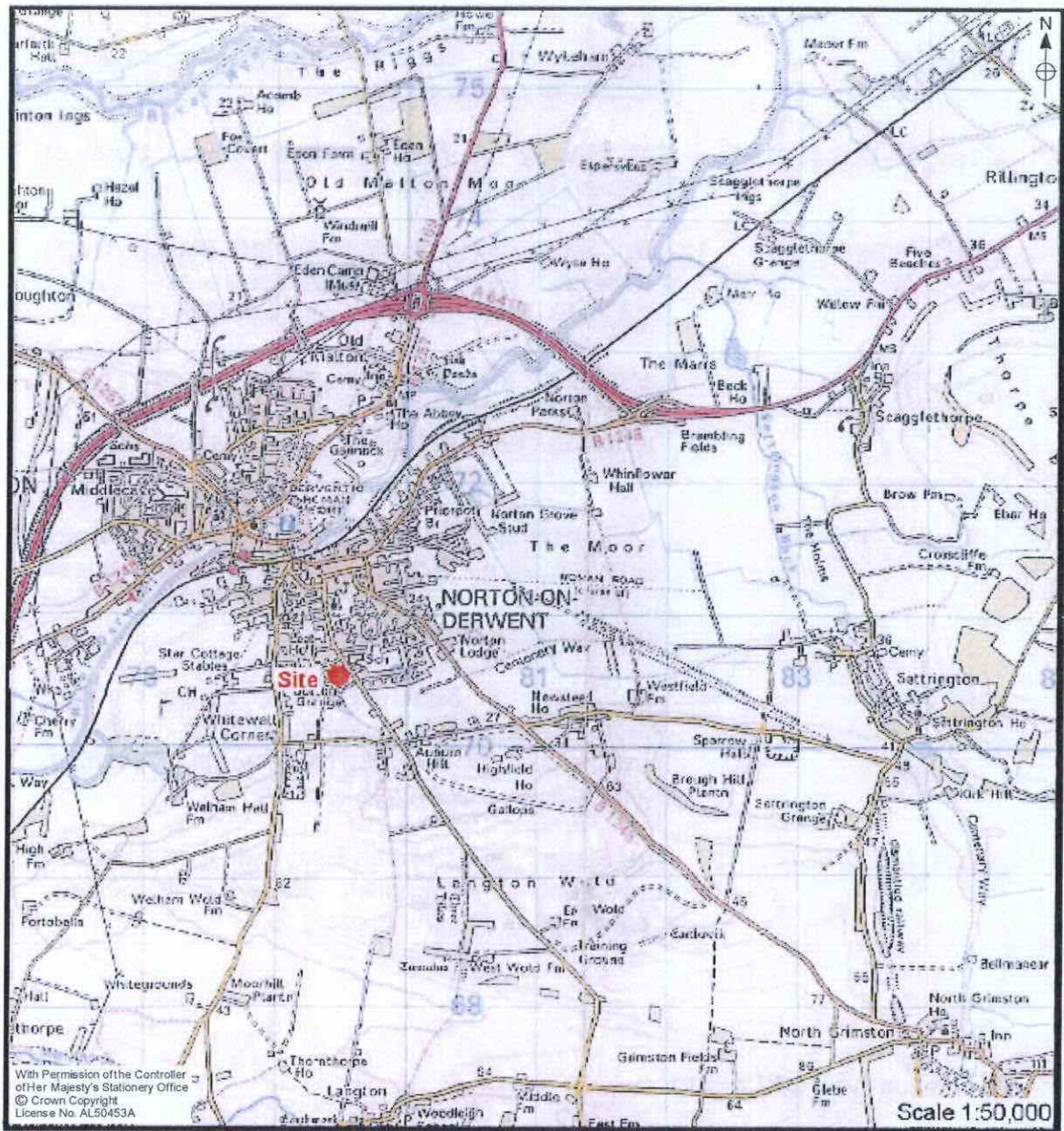


Figure 1. Site Location.

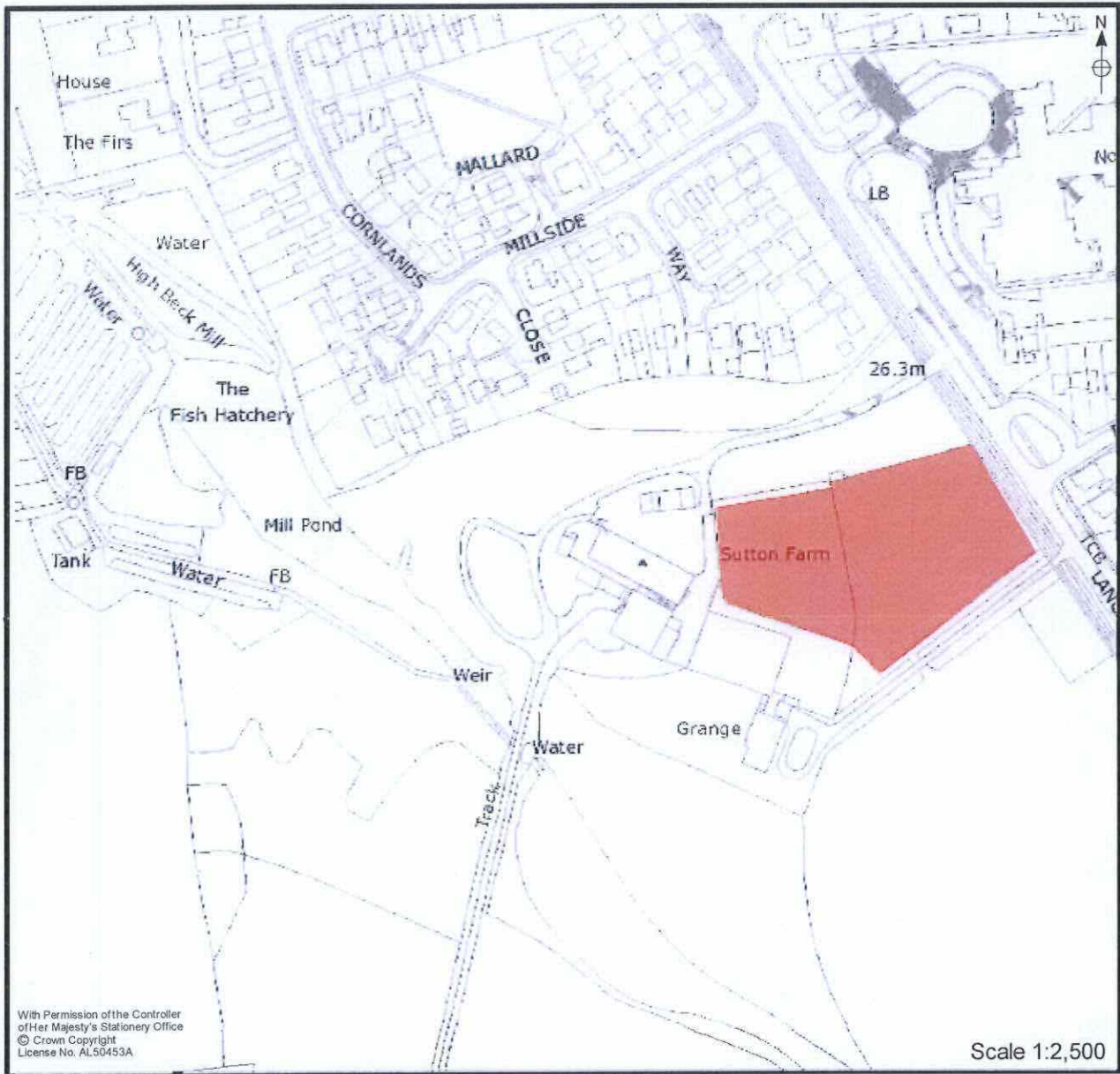


Figure 2. Proposed Development Area.

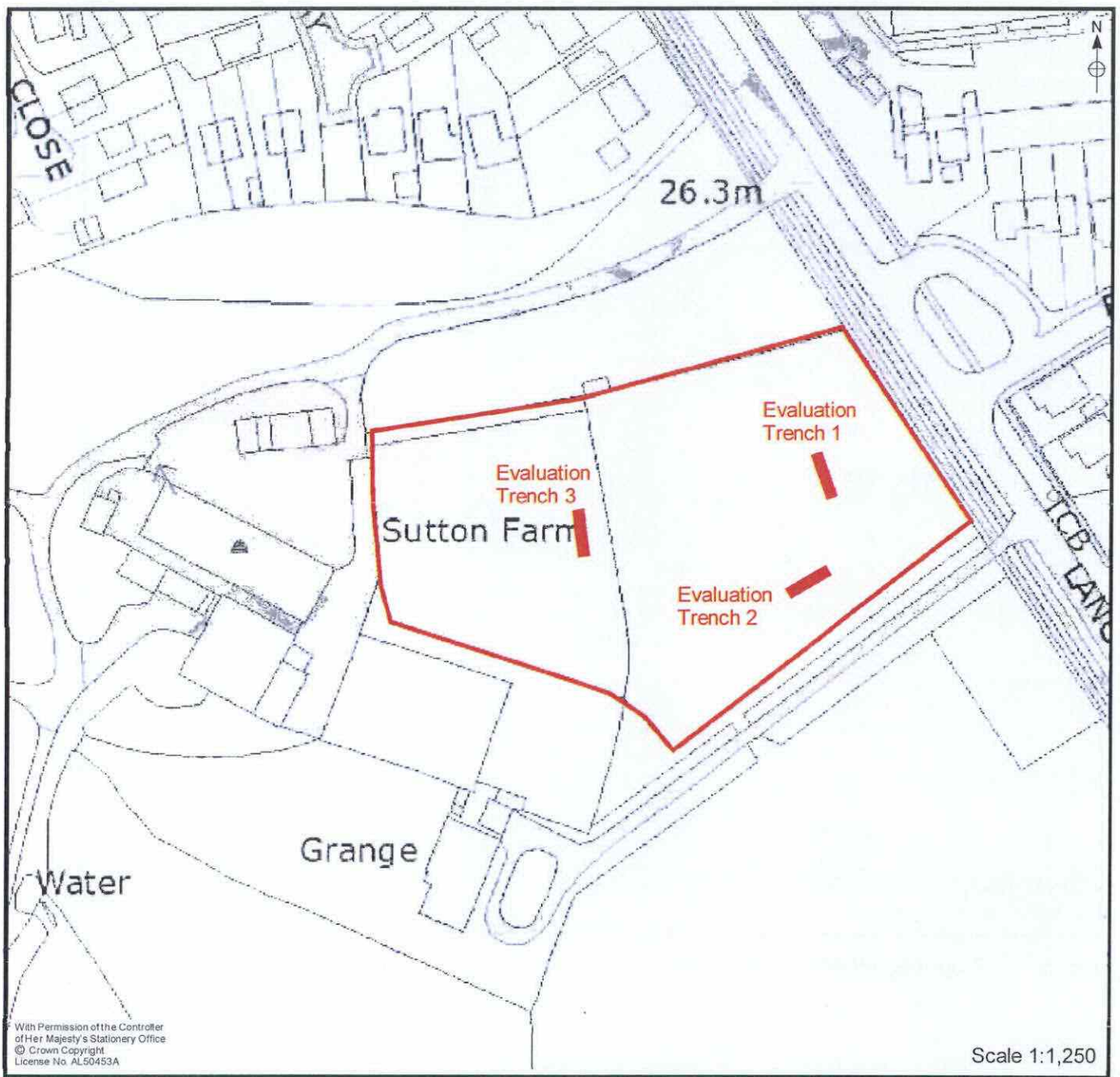


Figure 3. Location of Evaluation Trenches 1-3.



Plate 1. View of Site from Gate. Facing South.



Plate 2. Area of Evaluation Trench 1. Facing South.



Plate 3. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing North.



Plate 4. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing South.



Plate 5. Area of Evaluation Trench 2. Facing South-west.

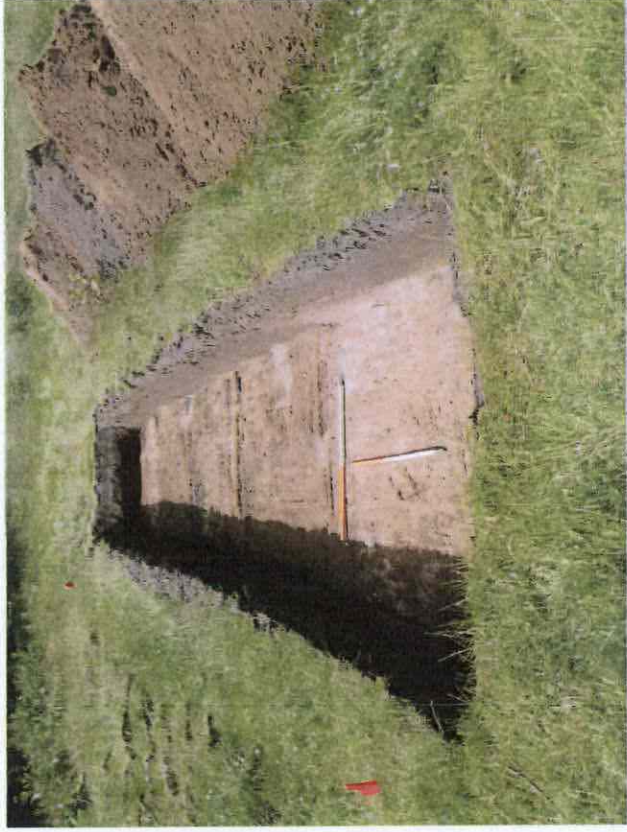


Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing West.

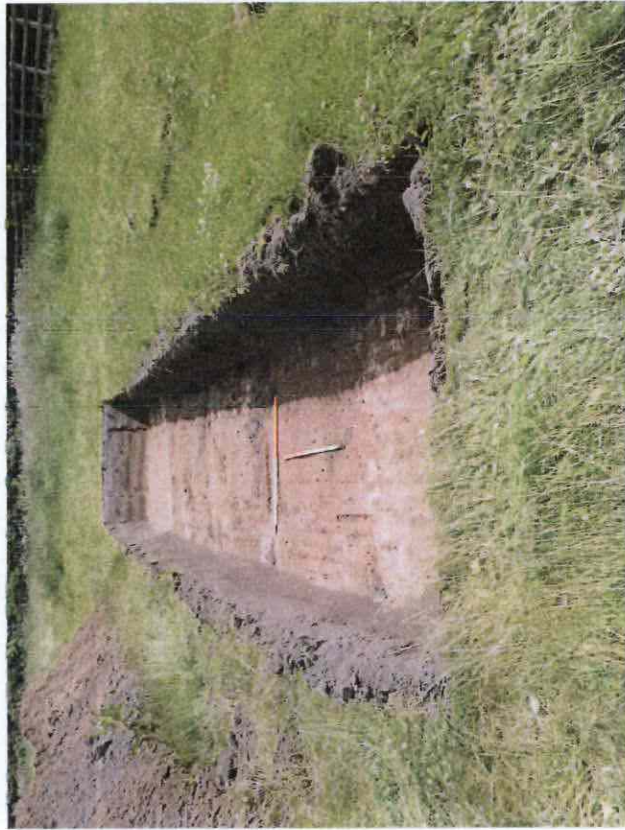


Plate 7. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing East.



Plate 8. Area of Evaluation Trench 3. Facing South.

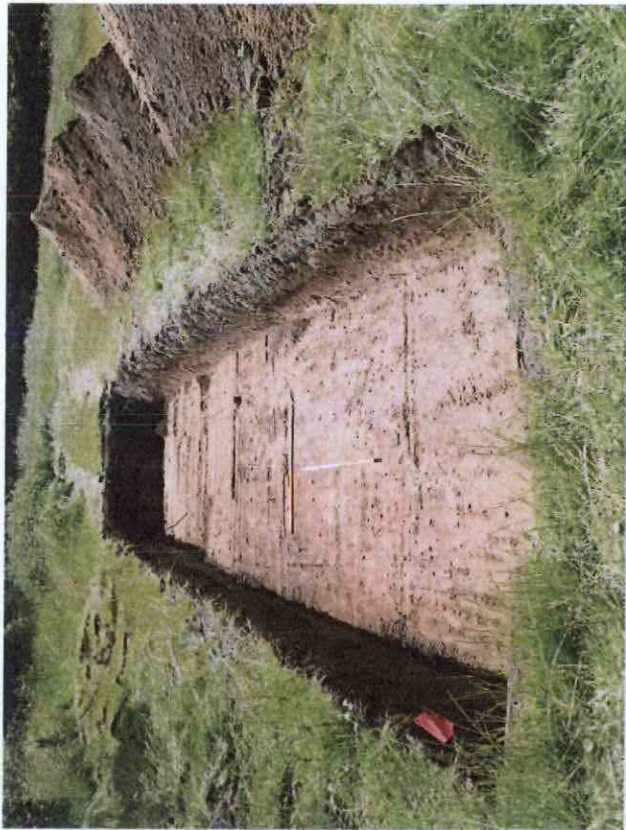


Plate 9. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing South.



Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing North.

APPENDIX 1

Land East of Sutton Grange, Langton Road. Norton, Malton (MAP 5.16.2013)

Context Listing

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description	
1001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark Grey Brown, Silty Sandy Loam
1002	Deposit	Subsoil: Brown, Silty Sand

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description	
2001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark Grey Brown, Silty Sandy Loam
2002	Deposit	Subsoil: Brown, Silty Sand

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Description	
3001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark Grey Brown, Silty Sandy Loam
3002	Deposit	Subsoil: Brown, Silty Sand

APPENDIX 2

Photographic Archive Listing

Digital Camera

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
IMGP2298	Area of Evaluation Trench 1.	N/A	South
IMGP2299	Area of Evaluation Trench 2.	N/A	South-west
IMGP2300	Area of Evaluation Trench 3.	N/A	South
IMGP2301	Area of Evaluation Trench 1.	N/A	South-east
IMGP2302	View of Site.	N/A	South
IMGP2303	View of Site.	N/A	South-east
IMGP2304	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of turf	N/A	South
IMGP2305	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of turf.	N/A	South
IMGP2306	Area of Evaluation Trench 2.	N/A	South-west
IMGP2307	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of turf.	N/A	West
IMGP2308	Evaluation Trench 1.	2x1m	North
IMGP2309	Evaluation Trench 1.	2x1m	South
IMGP2310	Evaluation Trench 3 after removal of turf.	N/A	South
IMGP2311	Evaluation Trench 2.	2x1m	West
IMGP2312	Evaluation Trench 2.	2x1m	East
IMGP2313	Evaluation Trench 3.	2x1m	South
IMGP2314	Evaluation Trench 3.	2x1m	North
IMGP2315	Evaluation Trench 3 backfilled.	N/A	South-west
IMGP2316	Evaluation Trench 1 backfilled.	N/A	South
IMGP2317	Evaluation Trench 2 backfilled.	N/A	South-west

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MAP 5.16.2013

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

Prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd

Acting on instruction Mr D Tatham

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JUNE 2013

**Land to the East of Sutton Grange
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MAP 5.16.2013

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

1. Summary

1.1 The proposed residential development is located at land to the east of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire and has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd to evaluate the archaeological impact of the development by Trial Trenching Pre-determination.

1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage and Environment Section of NYCC has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is 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.

2. Purpose

2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable the preservation by record of the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

3. Location and Description

- 3.1 The proposed development is located at land to the east of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken By MAP in August 2011. The Proposed Development Area lies within the Parish of Norton, in the District of Ryedale, North Yorkshire, which was formerly in the Bulmer Wapentake in the East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 4.2 There are several spot finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date attributed to the Parish of Norton. Within 500m, there is series of aerial photographic cropmarks, one interpreted as an Iron Age cemetery with at least eighteen barrows some with central pits; four Iron Age Square Barrows or Ditched enclosures and a 30m diameter enclosure.
- 4.3 Within a kilometre is the site of the Roman fort in Malton (*Derwentio*), which was established in the first century A.D. and guarded the river crossing. The main fort was located at Orchard Fields, and a civilian settlement or *vicus* extended southwards from the fort to the river (Corder 1930 & Michelson 1964). Norton, to the south of the river, also formed part of the extensive Roman Town, with a ford and road leading to Malton. The fort and the *vicus* developed through many phases of activity and re-building during the Roman occupation until it declined in the fourth century. There are two Roman finds noted in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area including a cremation burial in a Roman pottery jug or pitcher and a Roman urn and coins found at Sutton Grange. Within 500m, there are a further fifty sites of Roman date including the Burials, Kilns and associated features at Model Farm Estate and other burials, walls, floors, a Roman Road, Pottery and Coins. Aerial Photographic Cropmarks interpreted as Roman features include a double ditch trackways and an enclosure.

- 4.4 Norton was in the Wapentake of Buckrose in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Norton meaning 'North farm' and with the derivation of as *Norton(e)* and *Nortun(a)* in 1086 and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Smith 1937, p. 140). The place name Sutton meaning 'south farm', or 'Sudton' in Domesday with later mentions in thirteenth and fourteenth century charters (ibid, p.140). There are four entries for Norton in the Domesday Book of 1086. The first entry states the holding of King William the Conquerer "*In Norton, Ulfketill, 1 carucate and 1 bovate taxable*" (Faull and Stinson 1984, 1E39). The second entry mentions the settlement of Sutton under the holdings of Ralph of Mortemer "*In Sutton (Grange) and Norton, 5 carucates of land taxable. There is land for 3 ploughs. It belongs to Welham*" (ibid, 15E11). The third entry states the holdings of Hugh, son of Baldr "*In Norton and Welham, Gamall had 4 carucates and 3 bovates of land taxable. There is land for 2 ploughs. Hugh has there 2 ploughs; and 12 villagers with 4 ploughs. There is there a church and a priest. A mill, 10s. Value before 1066, 60s. now the same*" (ibid, 23E15). The fourth entry summarizes the landholdings in Norton "*The King in Norton, 1 carucate and 1 bovate. Ralph of Mortemer, in the same place, 1 carucate. Hugh, son of Baldric, in the same place, 3 carucates*" (ibid, SESc3-4). The settlement at Sutton is mentioned on the North Yorkshire HER (MNY2987) as a deserted medieval settlement or village (DMV) with earthworks (House platforms) still visible in 1951. Sutton Grange (MNY2987) is noted as belonging to the Priory in Old Malton in the thirteenth century and Valor Ecclesiasticus notes that when sold in 1540 Sutton Grange included a fishery. Cropmarks relating to Sutton include a trackway (MNY3045) and house platforms (MNY3046). 6.5.4 Within 500m, a William II coronation medal was found at the Chase (MNY24062).
- 4.5 To the west of the proposed development area is High Beck Mill (MNY2889).

- 4.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 shows the proposed development area a woodland and field north of Sutton Grange and east of High Beck Mill.
- 4.7 An Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken at Norton College in 2007 and 2008 undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd provided negative results.
- 4.8 A Desk Based Assessment was undertaken on the site by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd in May 2013 to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of the proposed residential development on land to the east of Sutton Farm, Langton Road, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological finds, historical references and cartographic information suggest that the development site may have features, structures or burials dating to the Roman and the Medieval Periods but with appropriate mitigation this should not preclude development. The Desk Based Assessment has shown that the Proposed Development will have no Cultural Heritage impacts that would prevent development.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are to:
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 should be arranged through the commissioning body.

6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled. Necessary precautions should be taken near underground services and overhead lines. A risk assessment should be provided to the commissioning body before the commencement of works.

6.3 The project will be monitored by the Historic Environment Team, NYCC, to whom written documentation should be sent ten days before the start of the excavation including:

1. the date of commencement,
2. an opportunity to monitor the works.

6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, (Yorkshire and Humber Region) may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project. Archaeological contractors may wish to contact him to discuss the science components of the project before submission of tenders.

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.
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 Historic Environment Team, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency arrangements being required.

7. Brief

- 7.1 The proposed area of development is c. 0.35 hectares in area and **30m²** of trial trenching is proposed. Three trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that the trenches should be 2m x 10m in size (See Figure 1). 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 In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 7.3 In the area of each trench, overburden such as crop, turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator, which will be 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. Hand-excavation of all archaeological deposits will be necessary. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 7.4 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, the trenches will be cleaned and an assessment made of any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should 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 excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 Should any human remains be encountered, these will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 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.

- 7.9 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.10 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.
- 7.11 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).
- 7.12 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-slugs hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.

- 7.13 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 Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.
- 7.14 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 Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.
- 7.15 Deposits should be sampled for 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 (2011). 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.
- 7.16 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.

7.17 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 40 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.

7.18 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	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Animal Bone	Anne Finney	MAP	01653 697752
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle		
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Gerry Mcdonnell		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, the 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 Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the

work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

10. References

- Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. *Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.*
<http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.html>
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- Smith, A.H. 1937 *The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.*

- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections. Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.*
- Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage,* Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 *First Aid for Finds (3rd edition),* RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- West Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2009 *West Garth Cayton Geophysical Survey*

APPENDIX 1

Conservation Strategy By Ian Panter of York Archaeological Trust

Artefacts from all categories and all periods will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with **First Aid for Finds**. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

If waterlogged conditions are encountered a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with **First Aid for Finds** and **Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage** (Walker, 1990).

Waterlogged wood, including structural elements will be assessed following the English Heritage guidelines, **Waterlogged wood: sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood** (Brunning 1996). The assessment will include species identification, technological examination and potential for dating.

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

References

Brunning, R. 1996

Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood. English Heritage, London.

Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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Environmental Strategy By Diane Alldrit

The on-site environmental sampling strategy will systematically seek to recover a representative sample of botanical, molluscan (both terrestrial and aquatic), avian and mammalian evidence from the full range of contexts encountered during the excavation. This will enable, at the assessment stage, the possibility for radiocarbon dating material to be obtained, and for an initial analysis of the economic and environmental potential of the site. In order to achieve this, a bulk sample (BS, Dobney *et al* 1992) comprising an optimum size of 28litre of sediment (where possible) should be taken from **every stratigraphically secure and archaeologically significant context**. In practice it may not always be possible to obtain 28l of sediment from certain features during the assessment stage, for instance from partially excavated pits or post-holes, in which case a single bucket sample, c.10 to 14litre should be taken at the site supervisors discretion. Deposits of mixed origin, for instance topsoil, wall fills and obvious areas of modern contamination, should be avoided where possible, as these will contain intrusive material and not provide secure radiocarbon dates.

All buckets and other sampling equipment must be clean and free of adherent soil in order to prevent cross-contamination between samples. If dry soil is to be stored for any length of time it should be kept in cool, dry conditions, and away from strong light sources. However, it is preferable to process samples as soon as possible after excavation.

Bulk soil samples shall be processed using an Ankara-type water flotation machine (French 1971) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. The flotation tank should contain a >1mm mesh for collection of the retent or 'residue' portion of the sample (which may contain pottery, lithics and animal / bird bone, in addition to the heavier fragments of charcoal which do not float). The 'flot' portion of the sample, which may include carbonised seeds, cereal grain, charcoal and sometimes mollusc shell, should be captured using a nest of >1mm and >300micron Endicot sieves. Flotation equipment, including sieves, meshes, brushes and so forth must be meticulously cleaned between samples in order to prevent contamination of potential radiocarbon dating material. All material resulting from flotation will be dried prior to microscopic examination. Flotation is not suitable for the recovery of pollen or for processing waterlogged samples, which shall be discussed below.

Where there is potential for waterlogged preservation, shown for instance by the presence of wood and other organic or wet material, then a 5 to 10litre size sample should be taken (GBA sample, Dobney *et al* 1992). This material is to be retained for later processing using laboratory methods to enable the recovery of waterlogged plant material and insects. For assessment purposes a 1litre sub-sample of the organic sediment from each potential waterlogged sample shall be processed using laboratory wash-over methods, and once processed **kept wet**. All waterlogged samples awaiting processing should be kept damp, preferably stored in plastic sealable tubs, and in cool

conditions. Where large waterlogged timbers are recovered these should be stored under refrigerated conditions and an appropriate conservator consulted.

If sediment suitable for pollen analysis is encountered, for instance rich organic peaty deposits, or deep ditch sections with organic preservation, the archaeobotanical specialist is to be consulted prior to any sampling taking place. These deposits would require sampling with large kubiena tins and require the specialist to be on-site. Pollen analysis, even at assessment level, would subsequently impose a considerable cost implication should it be carried out.

The specialist is available to provide consultation and advice on the environmental sampling strategy throughout the course of the excavation and during post-excavation processing if required.

References

Dobney, K. D., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. 1992 A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9 24-26.

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.