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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

**Malton, Norton and Old Malton
Flood Alleviation Scheme
North Yorkshire**

Planning Application Number
01/0421/FUL

*Archaeological Sample Excavation
Assessment Report*

November 2001

Report No 941

C L I E N T

 **Babbie Brown & Root**

Recd 3/12/01

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Malton, Old Malton and Norton

Flood Alleviation Scheme

North Yorkshire

Archaeological Sample Excavation

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Summary

Archaeological evaluation by sample excavation was carried out in eight areas within Malton Norton and Old Malton with a total of seventeen trenches being excavated. Archaeological remains were identified at five of the eight areas. Many of the features encountered were post medieval/early modern in origin: a water channel in Area A, several structures and culvert in Area B, a brick kiln in Area C and some structures in Area G.

Area B revealed the most interesting evidence: a row of timber stakes which have been tentatively dated to the 12th to 13th centuries and which may relate to the nearby Gilbertine Priory founded c. 1150. Excavation in this area also revealed structures which probably relate to a mill which is shown on 19th century maps. Artefactual evidence revealed that the mill was probably constructed in the 18th century.

The artefact assemblage comprised pottery, ceramic building materials, clay tobacco pipe, metalwork, slag, glass, animal bone and mollusc shells. Environmental sampling in Area A indicated that the level of preservation of botanical and insect material was good. The artefacts were mainly post medieval in date but a small medieval component was identified in the pottery and ceramic building material assemblages.

1 Introduction

- 1 1 Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Babbie Brown and Root on behalf of the Environment Agency to carry out a series of archaeological investigations in Malton Norton and Old Malton. The work was requested in response to the proposed construction of flood defences along the River Derwent (planning application number 01/0421/FUL)
- 1 2 The proposed route of the flood defences will impact on a number of areas of potential archaeological interest located along the course of the River Derwent. Eight areas (Areas A-E, G (east), G (west) and J) were identified by Babbie Brown and Root for archaeological evaluation by sample excavation (Figs 1 and 2). The evaluation was carried out between 4th September and 5th October 2001.
- 1 3 The underlying geology of the area is post-glacial sand and gravel deposits overlying lacustrine clay with oolitic limestone underlying the higher land (Babbie Brown and Root 2001a).
- 1 4 In addition, Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Babbie Brown and Root to monitor the hand excavation by Halcrow of nine geotechnical test pits. This Watching Brief was undertaken on 18th and 25th September 2001.

2 Archaeological Background

- 2 1 The initial studies comprised a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey of a 3.45km² study area, which were carried out by Babbie Brown and Root in 1999, with additional work completed in 2001. This resulted in the production of a *Cultural Heritage Assessment* (1999), a *Preliminary Environmental Report* (2000) and an *Environmental Statement* (2001). A total of 339 sites of cultural heritage significance were identified.
- 2 2 Previous archaeological work has been undertaken within one of the current areas of investigation. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy in Area G (west) in 1999.
- 2 3 The current programme of work, devised by Babbie Brown and Root, incorporated geophysical surveys carried out by GSB Prospection in 2001. Nine areas of archaeological potential were surveyed: 6.26ha of gradiometer survey in Areas A-E, 1ha of resistance survey in Area B, and transects totalling 728m of ground penetrating radar survey in Areas F-I.
- 2 4 The results of the desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and geophysical surveys were utilised to identify eight areas in which further archaeological investigation was required.

3 **Method and Objectives**

- 3 1 The sample excavations were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Specification for Sample Excavation* provided by Babbie Brown and Root (2001a)
- 3 2 The general aims of the sample excavations were to obtain information which would contribute to an evaluation of the archaeological potential of each site and which would enable the need for nature and scope of mitigation measures to be determined. The specific aims and objectives were
- to determine or confirm (so far as possible) the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains
 - to test the provisional interpretation of the anomalies of potential archaeological significance identified by geophysical survey
 - to determine or confirm the general nature of any significant archaeological features
 - to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains by means of artefactual or other evidence
 - to determine the condition or state of preservation of the remains
 - to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy of the remains
 - to determine the likely range quality quantity and nature of the artefactual evidence present
 - to determine the potential range quality quantity and nature of the artefactual evidence present
 - to identify research potential or research questions that could be addressed at mitigation stage
- 3 3 A total of seventeen trenches were excavated in Areas A E G (east) G (west) and J. The trenches were set out using a 600 series Geodimeter total station theodolite with reference either to permanent structures and boundaries mapped by the Ordnance Survey (OS) or to permanent ground markers (PGMs) established by Babbie (Babbie Group 2001)
- 3 4 The trench limits as excavated were surveyed with the Geodimeter total station theodolite and overlaid onto OS digital map data provided by Babbie Brown and Root with reference either to features mapped by the OS or to PGMs established by Babbie. Detailed survey information is provided in Appendix VIII
- 3 5 The trenches in Areas B C D E G (east) and G (west) were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision in level controlled spits. Excavation ceased at the first archaeologically significant horizon or at undisturbed natural when no archaeologically significant deposits were encountered
- 3 6 The trenches in Areas A and J were deturfed by hand. The trenches in these areas were excavated using a mini-excavator. Area A lies within a Site of

No Brief
INC

- Special Scientific Interest and therefore Terram matting was used to protect the ground surface from the mini excavator the spoil and the stockpiled turf
- 3 7 During the course of the work additional machine excavation was carried out in Trenches A2 B3 B4 and G4 after consultation with Babbie Brown and Root
- 3 8 The resulting surfaces were cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains All archaeological features were hand excavated in accordance with the strategy set out in the *Specification for Sample Excavation* The written drawn and photographic record followed the Archaeological Services WYAS standard method (Boucher 1995)
- 3 9 Where appropriate and in consultation with the Archaeological Services WYAS Environmental Officer a soil sampling programme was undertaken for the recovery of carbonised and non carbonised plant remains and vertebrate remains It was hoped that this would provide material suitable for ecological reconstruction Ten litre soil samples were taken where appropriate ? CRITERIA ?
- 3 10 The spoil heaps in Areas A B E and J were scanned for metal artefacts with a Whites Electronics 6000 Pro XL metal detector
- 3 11 The monitoring of Halcrow's geotechnical test pits was carried out in accordance with the *Specification for Watching Brief* provided by Babbie Brown and Root (Babbie Brown and Root 2001b) The Watching Brief did not identify any archaeological deposits The results are presented in Appendix IX and the resulting archive has been integrated into the sample excavation archive Not INCLUDED
- 3 12 The results of the sample excavations are presented below Context descriptions are included in Appendix II Inventories of the artefacts and samples are presented as Appendices III and IV respectively
- #### 4 Area A
- 4 1 Introduction
- 4 1 1 Area A is located to the north east of Old Malton at SE 80030 72780 (Fig 2) The area lies on the right bank of the River Derwent and is currently used as pasture The land declines from c 18 7m above ordnance datum (OD) in the north to c 18 2m OD in the south Two trenches were excavated in Area A (Fig 3)
- 4 2 Archaeological background
- 4 2 1 The village of Old Malton has Anglo Saxon origins Area A lies close to the village and to The Doodales – a group of fishponds of possible medieval origin which may have been associated with the nearby Gilbertine Priory (see Area B below) A post-medieval drainage channel known as The Cut also lies within Area A
- 4 2 2 Gradiometer survey in this area identified anomalies associated with The Doodales plus some discrete anomalies and several weak linear trends in the southern part of the area (GSB Prospection 2001a)

- 4 3 Trench A1 (Fig 4 and Fig 5, S 4)
- 4 3 1 Trench A1 measured 15m by 2m and was positioned to investigate a magnetic anomaly of probable natural origin. Excavation revealed 0.71m of topsoil (100) and subsoil/alluvia (101) overlying at least a further 0.65m of orange brown silty sand alluvial deposits (102-103). Excavation ceased at 1.65m below ground surface (17.18m OD).
- 4 3 2 No features (of either archaeological or natural origin) were encountered. It was noted that the subsoil at the eastern end of the trench contained a greater concentration of limestone inclusions than at the western end of the trench. It is therefore likely that the geophysical anomaly identified in this area was caused by pedological variation.
- 4 3 3 No stratified artefacts were recovered from this trench but the unstratified assemblage indicated activity in the area dating from the medieval to modern periods.
- 4 4 Trench A2 (Fig 4 and Fig 6, S 3)
- 4 4 1 Trench A2 measured 20m by 2m and was positioned to investigate a series of linear magnetic anomalies and two anomalies of probable natural origin.
- 4 4 2 Excavation revealed 0.5m of topsoil and subsoil (201-203). In the northern part of the trench the subsoil (202) overlies a series of alluvial deposits (208-209, 218-220, 221) which were similar in composition to the non-archaeological alluvia identified in Trench A1.
- 4 4 3 A 12m wide linear feature (224) was identified in the southern part of the trench cut into the natural alluvial deposits. Feature 224 was orientated approximately east to west with a wide U-shaped profile and a depth of 2m. It was filled by a sequence of fifteen deposits.
- 4 4 4 The primary fill (223) was waterlogged with a high organic content but the secondary fill (215) contained a high proportion of limestone and may have been inserted deliberately as a means to stabilise the northern side of the cut. The subsequent fill (222) was similar to the primary fill and also contained organic material. Above these three basal deposits lay eight smaller deposits (207, 210-214, 216, 217) which had accumulated mainly on the northern side of the cut. Four further deposits completed the sequence of fills and were sealed by subsoil deposits.
- 4 4 5 Excavation ceased at 2.75m below ground surface (15.42m OD). No further archaeological features were identified and no features correlating with the geophysical anomalies were observed.
- 4 4 6 Four of the fills of 224 yielded stratified artefacts. The primary fill (223) contained a pancheon rim of 15th to 16th century date and fill 222 contained a single sherd of 16th to 17th century pottery. Much further up the sequence fills 206 and 209 produced 18th to 19th century artefacts.
- 4 4 7 Feature 224 appears to represent an artificial water channel possibly associated with the nearby fishponds. The artefacts suggest a 16th century date for the basal fills of the feature but the majority of the artefacts were not deposited until the 18th century by which time the cut had almost completely infilled.

5 Area B

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Area B is located to the south east of Old Malton on the right bank of the River Derwent at SE 79930 72960 (Fig 2) The area is used for pasture and recreation and the ground is fairly level at c 17.8m OD. Four trenches were excavated in Area B (Fig 7)

5.2 Archaeological background

5.2.1 Area B lies adjacent to the site of a Gilbertine Priory founded in AD 1150 now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Anglo Saxon village of Old Malton is also close by and this area may be the site of an early church.

5.2.2 Most of the known activity in this area dates to the post medieval period. A drainage channel (The Cut) was constructed in 1810 and is known to flow through a culvert in Area B although its precise route is unknown. An 1840s tithe map illustrates a mill in Area B located on a small island between the river to the east and a narrow channel to the west. By the 1850s however the OS 1st edition map showed that the river course had been modified and that the mill no longer existed.

5.2.3 Within the scheduled area located to the south of evaluation Area B resistivity survey identified anomalies representing buried walls and foundations probably associated with the Gilbertine Priory. Gradiometer survey identified made ground within Area B (outside of the scheduled area) plus a possible water channel which runs through both the scheduled area and the evaluation area (GSB Prospection 2001a). The made ground masked any potential anomalies in the areas of Trenches B1 to B3.

5.3 Trench B1 (Fig 8 and Fig 5, S 104)

5.3.1 Trench B1 measured 10m by 2m. Excavation revealed 0.65m of topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) overlying a further 1.1m of alluvial deposits (303-304) which overlay undisturbed natural mid grey silty sand (306). A possible cut (305) was found upon excavation to be natural. Excavation ceased at the surface of deposit 306 which lay at 1.75m below ground surface (17.93m OD).

5.3.2 No archaeological features were identified. A single stratified artefact was recovered - an 18th to 19th century clay tobacco pipe stem from deposit 304.

5.4 Trench B2 (Fig 8, Fig 10, S 107, S 109 and Fig 11, S 124)

5.4.1 Trench B2 measured 20m by 2m. The surface of the natural dark green grey silty clay (416) was encountered at 1.25-2.4m below ground surface (15.45m-16.81m OD).

5.4.2 Two walls were identified in the eastern end of the trench - a brick wall (406) and a stone wall (408) which converged in the northern section (S 107). The brick wall was the most substantial and had been constructed within a foundation trench (409) which had been cut directly into the natural clay. Wall 406 survived to 0.8m high and was constructed from eleven courses of mortared bricks. It terminated 1.1m into the trench with the terminus perhaps representing one side of an entranceway. It had later been rebuilt and the structure extended or the entrance blocked in stone (407). The stone rebuild

- was 1.5m high and was constructed from mortared roughly hewn limestone blocks. A timber stake survived *in situ* against the eastern side of wall 407.
- 5.4.3 Wall 408 was located to the east of wall 406/407 and was also constructed from mortared roughly hewn limestone blocks. Stratigraphically it lay above several deposits (411, 413, 414) but no construction cut was visible. The wall survived to a height of 1.0m.
- 5.4.4 The walls were abutted by a series of levelling deposits which were up to 1.5m deep and were sealed by a 0.2-0.45m deep topsoil (401).
- 5.4.5 Five of the deposits in Trench B2 yielded artefacts. The earliest of these deposits (411, 412, 414) pre-date the walls and contained pottery, brick and clay tobacco pipe indicative of a 18th to 19th century date. The later levelling deposits (405, 417) contained pottery of 18th to 19th century and 20th century date.
- 5.4.6 The artefactual dating of the backfill and levelling deposits correlates with cartographic evidence which indicates that significant landscaping took place in this area during the mid 19th century.
- 5.5 Trench B3 (Fig 8 and Fig 12, S 102)**
- 5.5.1 Trench B3 measured 20m by 2m. Excavation revealed 0.1-0.45m of topsoil (501) and subsoil (502) overlying a further 2.1m of levelling deposits. At 1.2m below ground level (17.6m OD) cut 533 was encountered. This north-west to south-east orientated linear was 9.5m wide and had been cut into natural yellow-orange silty sand deposits. Excavation ceased at 3.1m below ground surface (16.05m OD).
- 5.5.2 Feature 533 was found to be the construction cut for a vaulted brick and stone culvert (536). The culvert was backfilled with a sequence of ten deposits which levelled the cut. Additional levelling in the area was evidenced by a further sixteen deposits (deposit 503 and above on the matrix) which were then sealed by topsoil and subsoil deposits.
- 5.5.3 The culvert represents the continuation of The Cut (a post-medieval drain) through Area B. It is known to have been constructed in 1810 (Babtie Brown and Root 2001a).
- 5.6 Trench B4 (Fig 9, Fig 14, S 106 and Fig 15, S 101, S 112)**
- 5.6.1 Trench B4 measured 25m by 2m and was positioned across the possible mill channel identified by geophysical survey and possibly extended into the area of the former island and mill. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.7m below ground level (15.87m OD). The natural deposits comprised yellowish-brown sandy silt (647) and blue-black silty clay (638) and were identified at 1.3m below ground surface (17.33m OD) in the western part of the trench and at 2.57m below ground (15.40m OD) in the eastern end of the trench. Three phases of archaeological activity were identified.
- 5.6.2 *Phase 1*
- The earliest activity was represented by a line of at least seven stake holes (645). The timber stakes (634) remained *in situ* and were found to have been driven into the underlying natural (638) to a minimum depth of 1.84m. The ground surface at this time appears to have equated with the top of the natural

at *c* 16 13m OD Additional deposits (644 636 637) then accumulated around the stake alignment

5 6 3 A further stake (653) was identified 5m to the east of the line of stake holes Only a single stake was identified in a small sondage through later deposits but it is probable that stake 653 which was also cut into natural relates to the same phase of activity as the stake alignment

5 6 4 A single sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery was recovered from stake hole fill 644

5 6 5 *Phase 2*

Upon disuse the stake alignment had not been removed but the tops of the stakes may have been truncated (at 16 45m OD) to allow for the construction of wall 607 The stake alignment continued beneath the lower course of the wall and clearly belonged to a separate phase of activity

5 6 6 During the next phase of activity the western end of the trench appears to have been levelled with redeposited natural (639 640) and a mortared stone foundation (635) was constructed at the eastern end of the trench

5 6 7 Four walls (629 630 607 632) were constructed after the levelling each traversing the trench on an approximately north/south alignment Wall 632 was the westernmost structure and its construction trench was cut into levelling deposit 640 It stood six irregular courses high and was built from unbonded limestone blocks The top of the wall was encountered at 17 3m OD Located 5m to the east of 632 wall 607 represented a far more substantial structure It comprised six regular courses of mortared limestone blocks above a further five foundation courses The top of the wall was encountered at 17 68m OD Wall 607 was constructed within a foundation trench which had been cut into natural silty clay (638)

5 6 8 Wall 630 lay only 0 6m east of wall 607 It was constructed on a slightly different alignment to its neighbour and could represent a different phase but this could not be demonstrated stratigraphically Wall 630 was built from five courses of mortared limestone with an unfaced eastern side and a faced western side The uppermost course lay at 17 67m OD A possible floor surface (631) existed between walls 607 and 630 Wall 630 had been built directly above the stone foundation (635) and its alignment was mirrored by wall 629 which lay 2 6m to the east Wall 629 was contemporary with wall 630 and had also been built onto the stone foundation The mortared limestone wall (629) was three courses high and the top of the wall was encountered at 17 46m OD The wall appeared to represent a structure comprising three elements two north/south walls connected by a short east/west wall The function of this arrangement was not clear

5 6 9 This phase of activity appears to have commenced in the late 17th to early 18th centuries The levelling deposit (640) which pre dated the construction of the walls contained fragments of early 18th-century brick and the fill (642) of the construction cut for wall 632 contained 17th century pottery and possibly late 18th century brick

5 6 10 The structures in this phase are probably associated with the mill buildings and water channel that are known to have existed in this area during the early 19th

century Cartographic evidence shows that the mill was built on an island created by a water channel to the west and the river to the east. The structures at the eastern end of the trench may indicate the position of the island with the sides of the adjacent water channel defined by wall 607 and possibly by wall 632 (although this wall seems a little insubstantial). The date of the mill's construction is not known from cartographic sources but the excavated evidence would seem to suggest that it may have been built in the later 17th century.

5.6.11 *Phase 3*

The final phase of activity mainly comprised the backfilling and levelling of the area. Some additional structures may belong in this phase as evidenced by the presence of foundations 605 and 650 at the western end of the trench. These structures are undated.

5.6.12 The earliest backfill deposits such as 627 and 625 which filled the eastern end of the trench contained 18th to 19th century ceramics, brick and tile. At the western end of the trench the backfill (604) yielded 18th to 20th-century pottery, brick, tile and clay tobacco pipe. Some residual medieval ceramics had been incorporated into deposit 603 and may derive from the nearby priory.

5.6.13 The presence of these backfilling and levelling deposits correlates with the cartographic evidence which indicates that significant landscaping took place in this area in the mid 19th century following the demolition of the mill and the modification of the river course.

5.6.14 *The geophysical evidence*

Geophysical (gradiometer) survey of the area around and to the south of Trench B4 indicated the presence of a 10m wide linear magnetic anomaly orientated north-west to south east. Several interpretations of the anomaly were proposed: a palaeochannel, an infilled canal, a feature associated with the mill or an underground culvert (GSB Prospection 2001a). The anomaly intersects with Trench B4 and indicates the presence of a feature across the whole of the western part of the trench. It roughly correlates with the position of the 5m wide water channel bounded by walls 607 and 632. It is probable that the position of foundation 605 was mistakenly identified by the gradiometer survey as the western side of the anomaly.

6 **Area C**

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Area C is located within Norton on the left bank of the River Derwent at SE 77510 71630 (Fig 2). The land is rough scrubland and the uneven ground in the western part of the area is fairly level at c. 17.5m OD although elevated banks are present along the river edge and to the north of the area. The eastern part of Area C comprises marshy lower lying ground. Two trenches were excavated in Area C (Fig 16). Please note that trench nomenclature in this area does not follow the *Specification for Sample Excavation*.

-NGR 15
W/10NG-1

6.2 Archaeological background

6.2.1 The North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record identifies a crop marked possible ring ditch within Area C. In the southern part of the area gradiometer survey identified the probable location of the ring ditch plus several weak linear trends and discrete anomalies. In the north of the area a number of very strong rectilinear anomalies were identified and interpreted as possible buildings, floors or infilled ponds (GSB Prospection 2001a).

6.3 Trench C1 (Fig 17 and Fig 18, S 7)

6.3.1 Trench C1 was 20m in length and 2m wide. It was located to investigate several geophysical anomalies including two of the very strong rectilinear anomalies.

6.3.2 Excavation revealed topsoil (701) and subsoil (702) to a depth of 0.6m below ground surface. Archaeological remains were identified immediately beneath these deposits. The trench was traversed by three parallel brick/tile linear structures orientated north west to south east representing the structural elements of two kilns. The kilns were constructed directly above natural silty clay deposits (716) which were encountered at 0.8-1.4m below ground surface (c. 16.7m OD).

6.3.3 Kiln A

The earliest of the structures was 719 which had been built into the underlying natural silty clay (716) at the eastern end of the trench. Structure 719 was 0.5m wide and was constructed from a single mortared course of bricks, possibly forming a surface rather than a wall. It formed the eastern boundary of Kiln A which contained two heat affected deposits (714-715) representing successive firings of the kiln. Above 714 and extending over surface 719 to the east was a further heat affected deposit (713). Above this was an unbaked deposit (712) which contained a significant quantity of brick wasters and probably represents the disuse and backfilling of the kiln.

The excavated evidence indicates that Kiln A was approximately 8.5m⁹ in length. Comparison with the geophysical survey results suggests that this represents the long axis of a rectangular kiln which was 4m in width and was orientated north east to south west. WIDTH?

Brick taken from structure 719 and brick fragments recovered from deposit 712 indicate a 19th century date for Kiln A.

6.3.4 Kiln B

A second, later kiln was located in the western part of Trench C1. This kiln was bounded to the west by structure 718 and to the east by structure 708. Structure 718 was 1.0m wide and was constructed of two courses of mortared bricks and floor tiles. Structure 708 was 1.05m wide and consisted of two courses of mortared bricks and some water worn stones. Three deposits (707-706-705) lay between the two structures/surfaces. The earliest of these were 707 and 706, they were heat affected and clearly relate to the firing of the kiln. Above these, deposit 705 was also heat affected but contained a large quantity of brick fragments, possibly representing disuse of the kiln. Deposit 717 lay above 705. It extended over structure 718 to the west and abutted 708 to the east. Deposit 717 was heat affected and appears to represent a second phase of

firing of Kiln B. Above this were two rubble deposits (704-703) which represent the demolition and backfilling of the kiln.

The geophysical survey and excavation results demonstrate that Kiln B was 4.8m wide and 11m long with the long axis orientated north west to south east.

The dating evidence from Kiln B comprises brick and tile samples from structures 708 and 718 and deposits 703 and 705 and indicates a 19th century date.

6.4 Trench C2 (Fig 17 and Fig 19, S 8, S 9)

6.4.1 Trench C2 was L shaped and totalled approximately 25m in length and 2m in width. It was located to investigate two discrete geophysical anomalies. Excavation revealed 0.25m of topsoil (801) overlying eight levelling/alluvial deposits totalling 0.5-1.1m in depth. These deposits sloped downwards from the north west (nearest the river) to the lower lying ground in the south east. Natural yellow brown silty sand and orange brown sandy clay deposits were encountered at 0.7m below ground level (17.71m OD) in the north western part of Trench C2.

6.4.2 A single archaeological feature was identified cut into the natural deposits. Feature 814 appeared to be a large pit which extended beyond the trench limits to the east, west and south. Only the northern edge of the feature could be investigated within the trench. Excavation revealed that the cut was filled by deposits 811-813 although the full depth of the cut was not determined and it cannot be assumed that deposit 813 represents the primary fill of the feature.

6.4.3 Dating evidence from the pit fills revealed 18th to 19th century activity. It is possible that the formation of this feature relates to the construction of the nearby railway lines. Once open the pit may have been used for rubbish disposal.

7 Area D

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Area D is located to the south west of Norton on the left bank of the River Derwent at SE 78320 71290 (Fig 2). The area consists of rough scrubland and the ground is fairly level at c. 17.7m OD. Two trenches were excavated in Area D (Fig 20).

7.2 Archaeological background

7.2.1 The site lies to the north east of a crop mark burial site consisting of at least six square barrows.

7.2.2 Gradimeter survey in the area was hindered by magnetic disturbance affecting much of the site. The disturbance was thought to have a modern origin possibly associated with the construction of the railway or nearby housing. Some isolated anomalies and linear trends were tentatively identified (GSB Prospection 2001b).

- 7 3 Trench D1 (Fig 21 and Fig 22, S 15)
- 7 3 1 Trench D1 measured 10m by 2m and was located to investigate three geophysical linear trends. Excavation revealed 0.65m of topsoil and subsoil (900-901) below which lay a relict topsoil (902) and a relict subsoil (903) overlying natural yellowish-brown sandy gravels. The surface of the natural lay at 1.0m below ground level (16.80m OD).
- 7 3 2 The relict topsoil and subsoil were almost certainly created by the past deposition of alluvium across the floodplain during flooding. No archaeological features were identified and no stratified artefacts were recovered. The cause of the geophysical anomalies could not be determined.
- 7 4 Trench D2 (Fig 21 and Fig 22, S 16)
- 7 4 1 Trench D2 measured 20m by 2m and was located to investigate several geophysical trends and anomalies. Excavation revealed an identical sequence of deposits to that in Trench D1. The topsoil and subsoil (904-905) overlay a relict topsoil and subsoil (906-907) beneath which were natural yellowish-brown sandy gravels. The surface of the natural lay at 1.15m below ground level (16.81m OD).
- 7 4 2 The relict topsoil and subsoil were almost certainly created by the past deposition of alluvium across the floodplain during flooding. No archaeological features were identified and no stratified artefacts were recovered. The cause of the geophysical anomalies could not be determined.

8 Area E

8 1 Introduction

- 8 1 1 Area E is located to the south west of Norton on the left bank of the River Derwent at SE 78130 71160 (Fig 2). The area consists of rough scrubland on fairly level ground at c. 17.3m OD. One trench was excavated in Area E (Fig 20).

8 2 Archaeological background

- 8 2 1 Gradiometer survey in the area revealed faint linear and discrete anomalies plus a group of anomalies possibly forming a square pattern (GSB Prospection 2001b).

8 3 Trench E1 (Fig 21 and Fig 22, S 17)

- 8 3 1 Trench E1 measured 30m by 2m and was located to investigate several geophysical linear and discrete anomalies. The sequence of deposits within the trench was identical to those found in Area D except that the relict subsoil (1003) and relict topsoil (1002) were succeeded by only 0.15m of subsoil (1001) and topsoil (1000). The surface of the yellowish-brown sandy gravel natural lay at 0.85m below ground level (16.44m OD). The natural deposits included several pockets of grey-blue clay also of natural origin.
- 8 3 2 The relict topsoil and subsoil were almost certainly created by the past deposition of alluvium across the floodplain during flooding. No archaeological features were identified and no stratified artefacts were recovered. The cause of the geophysical anomalies could not be determined.

9 Area J

9 1 Introduction

9 1 1 Area J is located within Norton on the left bank of the River Derwent at SE 78546 71416 The grassed area is used for recreation and the ground is level at c 17 7m OD Two trenches were excavated in Area J (Fig 23)

9 2 Archaeological background

9 2 1 The North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit indicated the possible presence of a Roman road and/or river crossing in the area

9 3 Trench J1 (Fig 21 and Fig 24, S 1)

9 3 1 Trench J1 measured 10m by 2m Within this trench the topsoil (1401) directly overlay light yellowish brown sandy silt natural deposits The surface of the natural lay at 0 25m below ground level (17 38m OD)

9 3 2 No archaeological features were identified and no stratified artefacts were recovered

9 4 Trench J2 (Fig 21 and Fig 24, S 2)

9 4 1 Trench J2 measured 10m by 2m The topsoil (1500) overlay a stony levelling deposit (1501) beneath which lay a relict topsoil (1502) which was identical to 1401 in Trench J1 These deposits overlay natural light yellowish brown sandy silts The surface of the natural lay at 0 5m below ground level (17 38m OD)

9 4 2 No archaeological features were identified and no stratified artefacts were recovered

10 Area G (east)

10 1 Introduction

10 1 1 Area G (east) is located within Malton on the right bank of the River Derwent at SE 79010 71460 The area is located within the boundary of a former gasworks the gasometer has been demolished and the mbble and gravel surface is level at c 17 9m OD There is a risk of low level contamination in this area Two trenches were excavated (Fig 25)

OF WHAT?

10 2 Archaeological background

10 2 1 Area G (east) lies only 150m south of a Roman fort and evidence of Roman period activity has been recovered at numerous find spots in the vicinity Roman artefacts were found c 50m east of the gasworks when during the excavation of The Cut in c 1810 several Roman coins plus two or three funerary urns were uncovered (Robinson 1978 cat 122) Robinson also records that a Roman bronze patera (a round flat dish) complete with maker s and owner s names and a platter were found within the gasworks site in 1878 (cat 129) An arrowhead and a bronze basin were also discovered at the same time and may attest to earlier activity in the area (Robinson 1978 cat 129)

10 2 2 This area is also known to have been the site of industrial activity in the post medieval period A tannery was located within the site boundary and a smithy is recorded close by Two possible earlier river crossings are also located close

WRONG
LOCATION

to Area G (east) and in the mid 19th century a road surface was uncovered during drainage works

10 2 3 Ground penetrating radar survey of transects to the west of Area G (east) recorded reflections likely to represent past landscaping (GSB Prospection 2001a)

10 3 Trench G1 (Fig 26 and Fig 27, S 120, S 121)

10 3 1 Trench G1 measured 8m by 2m The trench was excavated to a depth of 2 1m below ground level (15 87m OD) but undisturbed natural deposits were not encountered Excavation ceased when the water table was reached because of the increased risk of contamination associated with the presence of standing water These Health and Safety issues meant that only minimal investigation of the basal deposits in this trench was possible It is therefore difficult to establish the stratigraphic sequence with certainty

10 3 2 Archaeological deposits were present in the base of the trench with several structures being identified at 1 07 1 46m below ground level (16 51 16 9m OD) Wall 1101 was the most substantial of the structures It was orientated north-east to south west and was constructed from mortared sandstone blocks The wall survived to a height of at least 0 9m equating to four rough courses A further two structures walls 1102 and 1103 conjoined the eastern side of wall 1101 These structures were orientated east/west and their relationship with wall 1101 was unclear Walls 1102 (two courses high) and 1103 (one course high) were each constructed of sandstone blocks but were of inferior construction to wall 1101

10 3 3 The walls were covered by deposit 1112 a mortar and rubble layer which appeared to represent demolition activity The area was then levelled by the addition of at least three further deposits A robber trench (1115) was identified on the southern side of wall 1101 and appeared to have cut through the levelling deposits Further backfilling and levelling deposits incorporating coal brick rubble and hardcore made up the remainder of the sequence in this trench and were sealed by 1110 the modern surface

10 3 4 No artefacts were recovered from this trench

10 4 Trench G2 (Fig 26 and Fig 28, S 119)

10 4 1 Trench G2 measured only 3 9m by 2m due to restrictions caused by the presence of modern services and geotechnical boreholes in the vicinity The trench was excavated to a depth of 2 9m Natural brown orange silty sands (1205) were encountered at 2 4m below ground surface (15 64m OD) Immediately above the natural lay a levelling deposit (1204) and a relict topsoil (1203) These were succeeded by further episodes of levelling (1202) and topsoil development (1201) which were sealed by the modern surface (1200)

10 4 2 No archaeological features or artefacts were identified

11 Area G (west)

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Area G (west) is located within Malton on the right bank of the River Derwent at SE 78949 71510. The area is within Safeways supermarket car park and Chandlers Wharf. The tarmac surface slopes downwards from c 22.5m OD in the north adjacent to Castlegate to c 18.5m OD in the south near to the river. Two trenches were excavated in Area G (west) (Fig 29).

11.2 Archaeological background

11.2.1 This area is mapped as undeveloped land in 1730 but buildings had been constructed on Castlegate (to the north of the car park and Chandlers Wharf) by 1825. Excavations carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy in advance of the supermarket development recorded an early post medieval repairing dock and medieval activity (Battie Brown and Root 2001).

11.2.2 Ground penetrating radar survey carried out at the boundary between the car park and Chandlers Wharf indicated the presence of a possible archaeological feature at some depth (GSB Prospection 2001a).

11.3 Trench G3 (Fig 26 and Fig 28, S 123)

11.3.1 Trench G3 measured 8.4m by 1.5m. The section revealed that natural orange brown clay sand (1609) first occurred at 2.5m below ground level (16.61m OD). Above the natural were two deposits of possible archaeological origin (1608-1607). Above these at 1.8m below ground surface (17.31m OD) a brick drain (1612) and a dry stone wall (1606) were identified. The brick drain (not illustrated) was orientated north east to south west and was of unbonded construction. The wall was also unbonded and very unstable. It did not traverse the trench and appeared only in the south facing section. It was orientated east/west with a possible north/south return at the western end. The wall and drain had been covered with deposit 1605 which was the first of nine levelling and surfacing deposits that filled the remaining 1.9m of the trench.

11.3.2 Animal bone was recovered from deposit 1608. A brick from drain 1612 was dated to the 19th century.

11.3.3 Trench G3 did not extend far enough east to evaluate the feature identified by ground penetrating radar. The length of the trench was restricted by the presence of modern services in that area and it is possible that these services caused the reflection observed by the survey. The structural remains recorded within the trench were not identified by the geophysical survey.

11.4 Trench G4 (Fig 26 and Fig 30, S 12, S 14)

11.4.1 Trench G4 measured 17.5m by 2m although the westernmost 4.7m could not be evaluated due to the presence of modern services in that part of the trench. Almost the entire 2.1m depth of the trench was composed of modern levelling and surfacing deposits. Natural light brown sands were encountered at 1.55m below ground level (17.99m OD) in the western part of the trench only.

11.4.2 Two stone walls were identified each traversing the trench from north to south. Wall 1706 was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was c 0.6m wide and stood at least 1.95m high. The wall was of substantial build and had been constructed from sixteen courses of mortared limestone. The wall had not

been truncated and the upper course of capping stones survived *in situ*. The top of the wall was encountered at only 0.5m below the modern ground surface (18.04m OD)

- 11.4.3 Wall 1711 was located 6.1m west of wall 1706. This structure was also constructed from mortared limestone but only three courses were exposed demonstrating a minimum height of 0.5m. Wall 1706 may have been truncated as the top of the wall was encountered at 1.4m below ground level (17.14m OD)
- 11.4.4 The westernmost wall (1711) had been built directly onto a natural sand deposit (1710) and it seems probable (although it was not demonstrated) that wall 1706 would also have been constructed onto natural deposits
- 11.4.5 Wall 1711 was covered by deposit 1709 and the area had subsequently been levelled by the deposition of 1708 and 1707. A large cut (1712) then removed the western end of deposits 1707, 1708 and 1709. Originally these deposits had probably abutted wall 1706. The cut did not actually impact upon the wall and only removed the deposits. Thus the eastern side of cut 1712 corresponds with the western face of wall 1706. The full depth of cut 1712 was not revealed but it was clearly filled by modern levelling deposits (1704-1705). The sequence of modern deposits had been completed by the laying of a Terram membrane and two further deposits before finally being sealed by a tarmac surface.
- 11.4.6 No datable artefacts were recovered but the walls are likely to be the remains of a post-medieval dry dock illustrated on 19th century OS mapping. They are almost certainly associated with the features of similar date identified during excavations beneath the present supermarket buildings (undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy in 1999).

CONCURRENT
SURFACE
SEP CONTEXT
NO

12 **Artefact Record**

12.1 The medieval and later pottery

by Chris Cumberpatch PhD

- 12.1.1 This report contains basic quantification and provisional ascription of the pottery to recognised types (Appendix V). In the cases specified below further work will be needed in order to confirm the identification or to provide full descriptions of unknown or unrecognised types. A fuller interpretation of the significance of the material will also await further stages of reporting, the creation of a research archive and a publication report.

12.1.2 *Unstratified pottery*

Unstratified pottery was recovered from Trenches A1, A2, B2, B3, B4 and C2. This included a significant proportion of the medieval pottery from the excavations and therefore this material deserves closer consideration at the next stage of the project. The later unstratified pottery was similar to the types found in stratified contexts.

12.1.3 *Trench A2*

Contexts 206 and 209 both produced mixed assemblages of pottery which include medieval, post-medieval and early modern (18th century) material.

The absence of post-18th century pottery suggests that the deposits were created in the 18th century and incorporated earlier material within them. The earliest material provisionally identified as Scarborough or Scarborough type ware occurred in the stratigraphically later deposit 206. Contexts 222 and 223 both contained single sherds of post medieval wares no later in date than the 17th century and most probably slightly earlier.

12.1.4 Trench B2

Contexts 405 and 411 both produced small quantities of 18th century tableware. Context 414 stratigraphically one of the earliest deposits produced a significantly larger assemblage dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Although further work on this material might produce a closer date it seems unlikely that it is earlier than 405 and 411 although a contemporary date is possible. The material from context 411 was of a similar date to the material from context 417 predominantly 18th to 19th century but with small numbers of sherds of an apparently later date (19th to early 20th century). Context 417 produced similar wares and also included a sherd of whiteware (19th to 20th century).

12.1.5 Trench B4

The stratified pottery from Trench B4 included one of the earliest sherds from the site a fragment of 12th to 13th century Splash Glazed Gritty ware from context 644 (a second was found in the unstratified pottery from Trench A2). Context 603 also produced a single sherd of medieval pottery but elsewhere the date range was similar to the from the other trenches 18th to early 20th century although medieval material and post medieval (16th to 17th century) was present presumably residually.

12.1.6 Trench C2

Context 811 produced an 18th to 19th century assemblage.

12.2 The ceramic building materials

by John Tibbles BA

12.2.1 A total of 182 ceramic building material samples (including land drains) weighing 58.03kg were retrieved from thirty four contexts (Appendix VI). The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Areas A, B and C although one fragment of brick came from Area G (west). Additional to the ceramic building material assemblage were one complete and one fragment of stone flags/tiles recovered from a single context (209) within Trench A2 weighing a total of 5.35kg.

12.2.2 It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. The dating of brick and tile can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature and therefore the date range given is that of the known dates where such material has been recorded. It may be noted that all ceramic building material designated as medieval in this report has been physically compared with reference material held by the Humber

Archaeological Partnership The ceramic building materials were in the main well preserved with few of the examples abraded the majority showing manufacturing characteristics clearly

12 2 3 The possible date range of the material ranged between the 13th to 19th centuries although some of the non diagnostic tile fragments may be of earlier manufacture Residual medieval ceramic building material was present in Trench A1 (unstratified) Trench A2 (unstratified context 209) Trench B4 (unstratified context 625) Trench C1 (context 705) and Trench C2 (unstratified) The majority of the assemblage was however of post medieval date with a concentration of 18th to 19th century material present in all trenches The fabric from the majority of the material was of a similar nature suggesting that the manufacturers were using a similar if not identical clay source

12 2 4 The bulk of the brick assemblage was of non diagnostic material however none of the material examined appeared earlier in date than the late 17th century The kiln structures in Trench C1 and the associated deposits walls and surfaces (703 705 712 718 719) are quite late and have incorporated late 18th to early 19th century re used material within their construction as the heavy mortar adhesions over the broken brick/tile surfaces suggests

12 2 5 Although at least three different types of ceramic roof covering were identified from the assemblage ridge tile flat tile and pantile (the latter forming the bulk of the roof tile assemblage) there was a distinctive lack of medieval roof tile This may be the result of the site location in comparison with the medieval settlement however the diagnostic medieval flat roof tiles within the assemblage are comparable with 12th to 13th century contexts in Beverley and Hull

12 3 The clay tobacco pipes
by Susie White

12 3 1 The excavations at Malton produced just eighteen clay tobacco pipe fragments comprising five bowls thirteen stems and no mouthpieces None of the fragments bear maker s marks or initials The fragments came from a total of six stratified contexts and three unstratified deposits

12 3 2 The overall chronological range of the bowls and stems for each of the contexts is given in Table 1 below The date range shown in the final column is the extremes of the ranges of all the dateable fragments for a given context Date ranges that are expressed in the form of 17th/18th/19th century refer to fragments usually plain stems which cannot be dated more precisely

12 3 3 *Trench A1*

This trench produced one unstratified 17th century stem

12 3 4 *Trench A2*

This trench produced seven pipe fragments comprising two bowls and five plain stems from two different contexts The two bowl fragments from context 209 belong to the same bowl and date from 1690-1710 This bowl is part of a forward leaning transitional bowl form common throughout Yorkshire from c 1690 through to c 1720 This example is rather unusual in that the walls are

very thick. The remaining fragments from this trench (five stems) range in date from the late 17th century through to the early 19th century.

Table 1 Summary of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage

Context	Bowls	Stems	Date range
A1 unstrat		1	17th century
A2 206		1	17th – 18th century
A2 209	2	4	1690 – early 19th century
B1 304		1	18th – 19th century
B2 412	2	1	late 18th century – c 1840
B2 414	1		c 1810–1840
B4 604		2	18th – 19th century
B4 unstrat		2	18th century
J2 unstrat		1	18th century

12.3.5 Trench B1

This trench produced one stem fragment dating from the late 18th or early 19th century and appears to have originated from a long stemmed pipe.

12.3.6 Trench B2

Context 412 produced two joining bowl fragments and one stem. Both bowls date from c 1810–1840 and are decorated. The design is very poorly moulded, suggesting that the mould used was badly worn. The design, however, clearly shows two human supporters. Each supporter appears to be holding a staff or spear in one hand. Across the back of the bowl (facing the smoker) there is a motif that includes sprigs of foliage. The back of the bowl is broken and this combined with the poor moulding makes identification of the central motif difficult. Similar examples have been found at Lincoln where there were a range of bowls depicting Indians supporting a shield (Mann 1977). Mann dates the Lincoln examples to the mid to late 19th century although the bowl form from Malton suggests an earlier date. The examples from Lincoln have a central shield on the back of the bowl facing the smoker. It is unclear if the Malton example also has a shield of which the foliage is part or if the foliage surrounds a smaller motif or set of initials. The stem from the same context can be dated to the late 18th or early 19th century and may be contemporary with the bowls.

Context 414 produced one spur fragment of a similar design to those recovered from context 412 and it also dates from c 1810 to 1840. Very little of the outside of the bowl survives but traces of a moulded design can clearly be seen on the left hand side.

12 3 7 *Trench B4*

This trench produced four stems from one stratified context and one unstratified layer. Context 604 produced two stems dating from the 18th or early 19th century. The unstratified layer produced one stem fragment dating from the 18th century.

12 3 8 *Trench J2*

This trench produced one unstratified stem dating from the 18th century.

12 3 9 *Summary*

The majority of the excavated contexts produced too few pipe fragments to be able to say anything very conclusive. Several of the contexts that produced pipes were described as alluvial deposits (206 209 304 414) and yet none of the pipe fragments showed signs of being water worn or rolled. The bowl fragments from context 414 are badly worn but the breaks are still quite clean and the poor moulding is almost certainly the result of a badly worn mould rather than of post depositional water action. This suggests that the pipes were quite freshly deposited within these alluvial contexts and were not old or residual pieces. The remaining two stratified contexts (412 604) are levelling deposits. The fragments recovered from these contexts could either have been the result of casual losses by the workmen responsible for laying these deposits or may have been amongst the rubble that was brought in to create these levelling layers.

The decorated bowl from Trench B2 is of particular interest. Current research by the author into the Yorkshire tobacco pipe industry has noted a number of examples where a pair of standing figures dominate the design from Doncaster Womersley Pontefract Leeds Hull and York. It is highly unlikely that the Lincoln makers were exporting their products to these sites in Yorkshire. What seems more likely is that this particular decorative motif was adopted by some of the Yorkshire makers, in particular the makers in south east Yorkshire. No examples of this particular style have been noted any further west than Leeds and the pipes from Malton are the most northerly examples recorded to date.

12 4 *Miscellaneous*

12 4 1 The remainder of the artefact assemblage comprised glass metalwork and slag.

12 4 2 The glass assemblage totalled 24 fragments of which all but one were vessel glass. A fragment of window glass was unstratified from Trench A2. In all eighteen fragments were recovered from four stratified contexts, the remainder being unstratified. The glass from Trench A2 (context 209 unstratified) and Trench B4 (context 603) was decayed internally and externally, presumably due to waterlogging in these contexts. All of the contexts yielding glass except for 622 have been adequately dated by pottery evidence.

12 4 3 Forty one iron objects were recovered of which 22 came from metal detecting the spoil heaps in Areas A and B. The metal detector survey of the spoil heaps in Areas E and J did not identify any artefacts. All of the iron objects were x rayed but none were found to be of particular interest, comprising mainly

nails bolts fittings and unidentifiable lumps In addition a fragment of a lead window-came was recovered from context 209 in Trench A2

- 12 4 4 Two cu alloy objects were recovered a thimble from deposit 209 in Trench A2 and an unstratified circular token from Trench B2 The token was of some interest It was 34mm in diameter and had been issued by Iredale and Co iron merchants and general ironmongers established 1820 from Sydney Australia The majority of trade tokens were issued in the 17th and late 18th centuries Tokens issued in the latter part of this period and later were primarily issued for the benefit of collectors rather than to fill a shortage in coinage (Lobel 1998 57)
- 12 4 5 A large lump of highly vitrified slag, was recovered from context 712 in Trench C1 ^{ORIGIN ?}

13 Environmental Record

13 1 The animal bone

by Jane Richardson PhD

- 13 1 1 A total of 50 animal bone fragments was recovered Unfortunately the small size of the assemblage the unstratified nature of many of the bones and the dispersed location of the trenches offered little interpretative potential As the animal bone assemblage was so small all bone fragments were examined and identified where possible to species or species group (such as sheep/goat) (see Appendix VII) Fusion and dental wear data were noted although the assemblage was too small to warrant the recording of metrical data
- 13 1 2 Of the 50 animal bone fragments retrieved 28 came from unstratified deposits The remaining contexts are most likely to represent post medieval activity although this could not be stated with any certainty Cattle sheep pig and rabbit were identified from the stratified deposits and butchery to a sheep/goat rib suggests carcass reduction and meat consumption
- 13 1 3 Age data were limited from the stratified deposits Adult sheep were identified (and sub adult sheep were recovered from unstratified deposits) while evidence of a neonatal calf suggests a breeding population in the vicinity
- 13 1 4 The animal bones probably represent domestic food waste although industrial activities are indicated by the presence of tanneries on Ordnance Survey mapping from the mid 19th century and the survival of the street name Sheepfoot Hill in the centre of Malton The identification of two sheep metapodials from Trench G3 may be tentatively associated with such activities
- #### **13 2 The mollusca**
- by Jane Richardson PhD
- 13 2 1 An upper valve from a common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from unstratified deposits in Trench A2 One valve of a common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) came from context 209 in Trench A2

13 3 The environmental samples

by Jane Richardson PhD

13 3 1 Two waterlogged soil samples were recovered. These came from the basal deposits (222-223) of a water channel in Trench A2 that may have been associated with nearby medieval ponds. Pottery from these deposits was post-medieval in date but no later than the 17th century. It was hoped that an assessment of the environmental remains from these waterlogged contexts would indicate whether the deposits were rich in botanical material and beetle remains.

13 3 2 *Method*

For the extraction of plant remains, a sub-sample of one litre of soil was processed from each deposit using a wash-over technique. The sub-sample was placed in a bucket with water and gently agitated. Floating remains were poured into a 300µm sieve and the procedure was continued until all floating material was removed. These waterlogged plant remains were stored in alcohol.

For the extraction of beetle remains, a sub-sample of one litre of soil was processed from each deposit using the technique of paraffin flotation. The sub-sample was placed in a bucket and gently mixed with enough paraffin to coat the sample. The bucket was filled with cold water ensuring that the sediment was disturbed and was then allowed to settle. The water was poured through a 300µm sieve and this process was continued until no further beetle remains were noted. The beetle remains were stored in alcohol.

The flots from both procedures were scanned using a binocular microscope and the results are presented below in Table 2.

13 3 3 *Results*

Both deposits contained abundant waterlogged plant remains, predominately leaf and stem material, but weed seeds were also common from context 222 and occasional from context 223. Waterlogging represents the predominant means of preservation as charred plant material was only recorded as rare from context 222. Beetle remains were noted as common from context 222 and occasional from context 223. Many of the coleopteran body parts, however, were incomplete and poorly preserved.

Table 2 Assessment of the environmental samples

Context number	Sample number	Plant leaf/stem	Plant seeds	Charred plant material	Beetle remains
222	104	++++	+++	+	+++
223	105	++++	++		++

Key: + = rare (0-5) ++ = occasional (6-10) +++ = common (11-50) ++++ = abundant (>50)

14 Statement of Potential

14 1 The stratigraphic data

14 1 1 The evaluation of Areas D E and J revealed no deposits of archaeological significance

14 1 2 Excavation in Areas A B (except Trench B4) C and G identified post medieval and early modern features directly overlying natural deposits The water channel in Trench A2 could be 16th century or perhaps earlier but the structures revealed in Trenches B2 B3 C1 G3 and G4 all relate to activity no earlier than 18th century in date The structures in Trench G2 were undated

14 1 3 Trench B4 proved to be the most interesting The earliest phase of activity in this trench could potentially date to the 12th to 13th centuries and thus may be associated with the nearby Gilbertine Priory The function of the stakes was unclear they could relate to a structure a fence or perhaps to some modification of the water course The putative medieval remains were succeeded by the construction of substantial walls probably associated with the mill which appears on 19th century cartographic evidence The artefactual evidence suggests that the mill was constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century

14 1 4 The stratigraphic data recovered from the sample excavations are sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project The artefacts recovered from each area are adequate to resolve the dating of the majority of features

14 1 5 Should more detailed information be required documentary and cartographic research may provide additional dating of the structural features Further work in the area of Trench B4 may be required in order to fully understand the nature of the potentially medieval features and to confirm the limited dating evidence

14 2 The medieval and later pottery

by Chris Cumberpatch PhD

14 2 1 The assemblage from the Malton excavations includes pottery spanning a wide chronological range Although small and including medieval pottery principally as a residual element within later deposits the assemblage as a whole is of significance for comparison with other assemblages from towns in North Yorkshire and neighbouring areas (Ripon Darlington Northallerton) Only through such a process of comparison will a fuller picture of the medieval and post medieval pottery industry in North Yorkshire emerge

14 2 2 From the point of view of a further report the following issues would need to be addressed

- the closer definition of the Green Glazed Coarsewares/Reduced Sandy wares with reference to other North Yorkshire types and the later Humberware tradition
- the closer definition and dating of the German Stonewares Pearlwares Tin Glazed Earthenware and the medieval wares
- the definition and description of the post medieval elements (notably the Yellow wares) within the assemblage

- recommendations should be made for illustrations in the final report

14 3 The ceramic building materials

by John Tibbles BA

- 14 3 1 This material has the potential to further our understanding of ceramic building material and how it was used in the area. An in depth study of the kiln in Trench C1 and its construction material would complement our knowledge of not only the growth of local industry within Malton and Norton but also the construction materials and architecture of local buildings. Therefore an opportunity should be made for further detailed study. Should further work be undertaken on this site it is recommended that thin sectioning of selected fabrics should be undertaken to provenance the material.

175 LOCAL

14 4 The clay tobacco pipe

by Susie White

- 14 4 1 The excavations at Malton produced a small group of pipes from a part of North Yorkshire where very few pipes have been published. The stems offer very little in the way of dating evidence as they are all plain and of mixed date. The group does however provide valuable additional information with regard to the use of standing figures as a decorative motif. In particular it helps to build a better picture of the area over which this specific decorative motif was employed.

- 14 4 2 No further analysis of this assemblage is required but should the group be published the decorated bowl should be illustrated.

14 5 Miscellaneous

- 14 5 1 Many of the other artefacts were recovered from unstratified deposits. In the absence of a significant archaeological context they are not considered to be suitable for further analysis. Almost all of the remainder of the assemblage derived from contexts which had yielded other datable artefacts such as pottery and/or ceramic building materials. Further analysis is not considered appropriate.

14 6 The animal bone

by Jane Richardson PhD

- 14 6 1 Only 50 bone fragments were retrieved from the trial trenching with the majority coming from unstratified deposits. Consequently the assemblage was too small to be statistically valid and the observations made here are very tentative and may change should additional faunal material be excavated.

- 14 6 2 Nevertheless the assemblage is of limited value only due to its size. Bone preservation was adequate and a range of species was identified. Although meat consumption was recognised further excavation and a larger sample size would help clarify the importance of secondary products such as dairying and wool production and the presence of industrial activities such as tanning.

14 7 The mollusca

by Jane Richardson PhD

- 14 7 1 No further work is required.

14 8 The environmental remains

by Jane Richardson PhD

14 8 1 The identification of plant and beetle parts to species should provide ecological data regarding the conditions of the water channel such as the speed of water flow and the local plant cover. If further work is undertaken these samples should be included in a broader analysis of waterlogged deposits in this area. It will be important however to target deposits that contain dateable material or can be phased due to the association of other stratified deposits.

14 8 2 Given further archaeological investigation in this area it is recommended that waterlogged deposits continue to be sampled. Ecological data should be ubiquitous from such contexts and provide indications of land use, local habitats and water courses (although the beetle remains were quite poorly preserved).

15 *Storage and Curation*

15 1 The written, drawn, photographic and digital records are currently held by Archaeological Services WYAS.

15 2 Where necessary the artefacts have been washed and packed and will be stored or discarded following consultation with Babbie Brown and Root. It should be noted that the specialists have raised the following points:

- pottery and clay tobacco pipe - discard is not appropriate
- brick/tile following analysis all the material associated with the construction of the kiln, the examples of diagnostic medieval flat roof tile and the stone tile should be retained and deposited in a local museum. The remaining material should be discarded.
- environmental evidence if further work is not necessary and the ecological data inherent in the biological samples are not required the flots can be discarded.

15 3 Where appropriate the artefacts are currently stored in controlled conditions.

15 4 The following repository has agreed to the deposition of the archive after completion of post excavation analysis:

Malton Museum, Old Town Hall, Market Place, Malton, YO17 7LP. Contact Mr F Wiggle (museum curator) 01653 692610.

16 *Proposals*

16 1 It is considered that the sample excavations have fulfilled the aims and objectives of the project and that this document is the full and final report of this programme of work.

16 2 More detailed analysis of the ceramic, brick and tile assemblages has been proposed by the relevant specialists but is not necessary to achieve the aims and objectives of this stage of work. It is therefore recommended that this further artefact analysis be dealt with as part of the mitigation process and reported separately.

- 16.3 It is recommended that a summary of the results of the sample excavations be submitted for inclusion in a regional synthesis of recent archaeological work such as the *CBA Forum*. The results are not considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant more detailed reporting.
- 16.4 The ceramics, brick and tile and clay tobacco pipe specialists have however indicated that these assemblages are of sufficient interest to artefact studies to warrant publication and illustration. These recommendations should also be considered during the mitigation process.

17 Conclusions

- 17.1 Archaeological remains were identified at five of the eight areas selected for sample excavation. Where present these remains tended to be post-medieval/early modern in origin, such as the water channel in Trench A2, the structures and culvert in Trenches B2 and B3, the brick kiln in Trench C1 and the structures in Trenches G1, G3 and G4. No further work has been proposed in response to these findings.
- 17.2 Trench B4 yielded the most interesting evidence, the most important of these was an alignment of stakes which has been tentatively dated to the 12th to 13th centuries. These features may relate to the nearby Gilbertine Priory, the site of which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Excavation in this trench also revealed that the mill, which was known from 19th century map evidence, had probably been constructed in the 18th century.
- 17.3 The artefact assemblage from these sites was largely recovered from backfill and levelling deposits of post-medieval date. A residual medieval element was identified in the pottery and ceramic building material assemblages from Areas A, B and C, but the only trench to contain potentially non-residual medieval material was Trench B4.
- 17.4 Although some elements of the artefact assemblages have further potential for artefact studies, additional analysis is not necessary in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the sample excavation.

POST-MEDIEVAL
ELEMENT
NOT ASSESSED

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