

OS/001171FUL
M24313

Rec. 27-10-05

NYCC HER	
SNY	9746
ENY	2930
CNY	4264
Parish	3096
Rec'd	27/10/05

**Land at Cornucopia
87 Commercial Street
Norton
North Yorkshire
SE 7957 7145+**

Archaeological Evaluation

(supersedes previous draft version received on 16-09-05)

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	3
Non-technical Summary	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Site Description	5
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	6
4. Aims and Objectives	6
5. Methodology	7
6. Results	9
7. Conclusion	17
8. Mitigation	17
9. Bibliography	19
10. List of Contributors	20
Appendices	
1. Context Listing	44
2. Finds Catalogue	50
3. Archive Listing	56
4. Photographic Listing	58
5. Environmental Sample Listing	67
6. Pottery Assessment	68

Figure List**Page**

1.	Site Location.	21
2.	Proposed Development Area.	22
3.	Extract from Proposed Line of Malton to Driffield Railway through Norton, c. 1849.	23
4.	Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Town Series of Norton, 1891).	24
5.	Evaluation Trench Location 1:2500.	25
6.	Evaluation Trench 1: Plan of Phase 1 Features.	26
7.	Evaluation Trench 1: Plan of Phase 3 Features.	27
8.	Evaluation Trench 1: Sections	28
9.	Evaluation Trench 2: Plan of Phase 1 Features.	29
10.	Evaluation Trench 2: Plan of Phase 3 Features.	30
11.	Evaluation Trench 2: Plan of Phase 4 Features.	31
12.	Evaluation Trench 2: Sections.	32
13.	Evaluation Trench 3: Plan of Phase 1 Features.	33
14.	Evaluation Trench 3: Sections.	34
15.	Evaluation Trench 4: Plan of Phase 1 Features.	35
16.	Evaluation Trench 4: Plan of Phase 3 Features.	36
17.	Evaluation Trench 4: Sections.	37

Plate List	Page
1. Trench 1: Phase 1 Features. Facing West.	38
2. Trench 1: Phase 1 Features. Facing West.	38
3. Trench 1: Rubble 1006 Facing East.	39
4. Trench 1: Pit cut 1005. Facing East.	39
5. Trench 2: Pit Cut 2039. Facing East.	40
6. Trench 2: Pit Cut 2036. Facing East.	40
7. Trench 2: Posthole 2025 and Pit Cuts 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. Facing North.	41
8. Trench 2: Wall 2002 and Cobbles 2003. Facing East.	41
9. Trench 3: Pit cuts 3006 and Segment through Cut 3007. Facing South.	42
10. Trench 3. Pit cut 3007 and Post-pads 3009 and 3010. Facing South.	42
11. Trench 4: Stone Surface 4017. Facing East.	43
12. Trench 4: Ditch segment 4016. Facing North.	43

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Non-technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on the site of the former Cornucopia Public House Car-park and adjacent land at 87 Commercial Street, Norton, North Yorkshire, from the 15th to the 29th July 2005. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential re-development of the site (Planning Application Ref: 04/00961/FUL).

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

The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Evaluation consisted of pits, stones and linear features containing sherds of abraded Roman pottery that were located to the rear of the Cornucopia. Medieval pit features were recorded in the trenches to the east of the Cornucopia. These features were sealed by subsoil and truncated by 19th century features.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An Archaeological Evaluation was commissioned by Bramhall Blenkham on the car-park and land to the east of the former Cornucopia Public House at 87, Commercial Street, Norton, North Yorkshire, on behalf of the site owner Yorkshire Housing. Work commenced on the 15th July 2005, and backfilling was completed on the 29th July 2005 (Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential re-development of the site (Planning Application Refs: 04/00961/FUL).
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was prepared for Bramhal Blenkham by the Gail Falkingham, Senior Archaeologist at

the Heritage Section, Countryside Services, North Yorkshire County Council. This document stated *"that a scheme of pre-determination archaeological evaluation be undertaken ... to establish the nature, date, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The evaluation results will enable an assessment of the archaeological impact of the development proposals"* (Land at Cornucopia, 87 Commercial Street, Norton, North Yorkshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, 04/73/3096).

- 1.3 All work was funded by Yorkshire Housing.
- 1.4 The project was assigned the MAP site code 01-07-05.
- 1.5 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site covers an area of 0.08 hectares and lies on the northern side of Commercial Street, incorporating the former Public House and its car-park to rear with access from Plum Street, and a small grassed area to the east (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The town of Norton lies on the south of the River Derwent and the town of Malton approximately 20 miles between York and Scarborough within the District of Ryedale. The proposed Development Area was part of the expansion of Norton in the second half of the nineteenth century. The site is bounded to the south by Commercial Street and Plum Street to the north; with the Primitive Methodist chapel to the east on Commercial Street and by residential properties to the rear, east and west on Plum Street and west on Commercial Street.
- 2.3 The car-park area to the rear of the Cornucopia was hard standing with a single garage block, and was bounded by hedges to the east and west. The area to the east of the Cornucopia was accessed via a footpath between Plum Street and Commercial Street, bounded by a brick wall to the front and a hedge to the rear.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Norton is a settlement in the Buckrose Wapentake of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and it is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Norton(e) and Nortun(a), and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Norton meaning 'North farm' (Smith 1937, p. 140).
- 3.2 Malton and Norton are important centres of Roman activity including the *vicus* and fort in Malton and Roman Roads, industrial activity including pottery production, settlement and burials in Norton.
- 3.3 The expansion in Norton eastward along Commercial Street in the late nineteenth century uncovered segments of the Roman Road on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment during excavations for sewers (Robinson, 1978: 239), and a possible Roman kiln (pottery, partly burnt clay and ashes) during the construction of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1862 (*ibid*, 245).
- 3.4 In the medieval period, the proposed development area was outside (east of) the settlement in Norton.
- 3.5 A mid nineteenth century map of the proposed Railway routes through Malton and Norton shows a series of strip plots from the Commercial Street Frontage to the west with buildings on the frontage and a large field behind (Field 153: Fig. 3).
- 3.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Town Series Edition dates to the late nineteenth century and shows the development along Commercial Street including Plum Street, Piccadilly behind the public house and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to the west and the Primitive Methodist Chapel to the east (Fig. 4).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development had the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.
- 4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This

was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to the commencement of the re-development.

5. Methodology

5.1 Four Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of 30m², as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Works issued by the Heritage Section, North Yorkshire County Council, with the location agreed by the Senior Archaeologist, Gail Falkingham (Fig. 5). Excavation took place between the 15th July and the 29th July 2005. The trenches were backfilled on the 28th and 29th July 2005.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** covered an area of 8m² (4m x 2m); and was sited close to the Commercial Street frontage, on land east of the Cornucopia, aligned east-west.
- **Evaluation Trench 2** covered an area of 8m² (4m x 2m, and was sited north of Trench 1 on land to the east of the Cornucopia and was aligned north-south.
- **Evaluation Trench 3** was located in the north-west corner of the car-park to the rear of the Cornucopia on the Plum Street frontage, aligned north-south, and measured an area of 6m² (3m x 2m).
- **Evaluation Trench 4** covered an area of 8m² (4m x 2m), aligned north-south at the rear of the Cornucopia extension in the car-park.

5.2 In the car-park area, all the overburden (including modern tarmac, hardcore, topsoil, subsoil, modern rubble and walls) was removed using a back-acting mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavations were undertaken under full archaeological supervision. Access to the land to the east of the Cornucopia was via a narrow (1.5m wide) footpath, so these trenches were de-turfed and fully excavated by hand. All trenches were hand backfilled.

5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. Contexts were given for Evaluation Trench 1 from 1000 to 1024; Evaluation Trench 2

from 2001 to 2048, Evaluation Trench 3 from 3000 to 3014, and Evaluation Trench 4 from 4000 to 4018.

- 5.4 A total of 594 artefacts were collected from the excavated deposits and features (Appendix 2). Finds recovered included 151 artefacts from Trench 1 (28 fragments of animal bone, 9 fragments of ceramic building material, 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 6 fragments of glass, 1 ferrous nail and 100 sherds of pottery); 390 artefacts from Trench 2 (10 fragments of animal bone, 24 fragments of ceramic building material, 11 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 2 flint artefacts, 11 fragments of glass, 2 copper alloy objects, 2 ferrous nails, 1 modern coin and 327 sherds of pottery); 7 sherds of pottery from Trench 3 (2 sherds were unstratified), and 46 artefacts from Trench 4 (5 fragments of animal bone, 1 struck flint and 40 sherds of pottery).
- 5.5 Modern deposits that were removed as part of the overburden were recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total 51 drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full photographic record comprising digital, colour print, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. Nine films were used. The film record comprised three colour print films (101 exposures), three colour slide films (101 exposures) and three monochrome print films (101 exposures). The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).
- 5.7 Twenty-five Environmental Samples were taken from fourteen deposits, ranging in size from 1 tub per context to three samples per context (Appendix 5). Seven contexts were sampled from Trench 1 (Deposits 1008; 1009; 1012; 1014; 1017; 1019 & 1020); five contexts from Trench 2 (Deposits 2033; 2035; 2038; 2044 & 2045; and two contexts from Trench 4 (Deposits 4014 & 4015). The samples have been sieved and the residues contained the occasional fragment of charcoal.

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1

6.1.1 Summary

Four phases of archaeological activity were noted in Evaluation Trench 1, dating from the Medieval period to the 20th century. Residual Roman sherds were found in contexts 1004, 1007, 1008, 1009 and 1014. Existing ground level was at a height of 23.32m – 23.21m AOD. Natural sand and gravel in Evaluation Trench 1 was at a depth of circa 21.90 – 22.20 AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 21.53m AOD.

6.1.2 Phase 1: Medieval (Figs. 6 & 8; Pls. 1 & 2)

Deposits and features were uncovered at a height of 22.36m AOD and 22.21m AOD, and included a series of intercutting pits and linear features.

The earliest activity in Trench 1 were three cut features, contexts 1022, 1018 and 1013; which cut natural sands and gravels (Deposit 1023). Linear Feature 1013, measured 2m long, 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep (base at 22.06m AOD); and was aligned north-south in the eastern half of the trench, with a u-shaped profile and flat base gently sloping northwards, and was truncated on its north-eastern side by pit 1011. Pit 1018 was a large cut feature, measuring 1.52m by 1.26m and 0.60m deep (base at 21.53m AOD), irregular in plan and continuing to the west with vertical sides and uneven base, and was truncated by pit 1015. Cut 1022 was a possible linear feature, aligned north-south with a u-shaped profile and flat base, measuring 0.80m by 0.30m and 0.19m deep (base at 21.86m AOD), truncated by pits 1010 and 1021. These pits, contexts 1013, 1018 and 1022, were filled with sandy silt deposits 1012, 1017, and 1020.

Pit 1010 was located in the north-western corner of Trench 1, and cut deposit 1019 (fill of Pit 1021), and measured 1.20m by 0.50m and 0.28m deep (base at 22.05m AOD) continuing to the north and west, and was rectangular in plan with steep sides and flat base. Pit 1011 was located in the north-eastern corner of Trench 1, continuing to the north and east, measuring 0.65m by 0.30m and 0.18m deep (base at 22.21m AOD); and was sub-circular in plan with a u-shaped profile and uneven base and truncated Deposit 1012 (Fill of Feature 1013). Pit 1015 was sub-circular in plan

with steep near vertical sides and even base, measuring 0.80m by 0.60m and 0.37m deep (base at 21.83m AOD), and cut Deposit 1017 (fill of Pit 1018). Pit 1021, was sub-rectangular in plan with a u-shaped profile, flat base slightly sloping to the east, measuring 0.66m by 0.50m and 0.14m deep (base at 21.86m AOD), which cut through Deposit 1020 (fill of Pit 1022). These four pits were filled by sandy silt, Deposits 1008, 1009, 1016 & 1014, and 1019 respectively. A deposit of sand and gravel, context 1024, was seen in the north facing section on the western side above Deposit 1017 (fill of Pit 1018).

Finds from this phase included Medieval pottery sherds, residual Roman pottery sherds, and one tile fragment.

6.1.3 *Phase 2: Post-Medieval (Fig. 8)*

This phase was a sealing deposit interpreted as subsoil (context 1007), which sealed Phase 1 features (at a level of between 23.08m AOD and 22.99m AOD). This deposit contained Post-medieval pottery sherds, animal bone, shell and glass, and was truncated by a later Phase 3 Pit 1005 (dated to the 19th/early 20th century).

6.1.4 *Phase 3: Late Post-medieval/Modern (Figs. 7 & 8; Pls. 3 & 4)*

A Large Pit, cut 1005, cut through subsoil 1007, and was filled by rubble, contexts 1006 and 1003, and deposit 1004. Pit 1005 continued to the south and almost covered the entire area of Trench 1, measuring 3.90m by 1.55m and 0.73m deep (base at 22.41m AOD).

This pit was sealed by a uniform deposit, context 1002.

Deposit 1004 contained sherds of 19th century pottery, animal bone, a tile fragment, clay tobacco pipe stem fragments and residual pottery (including Cistercian ware, Staxton/Potter Brompton ware and Greyware). Deposit 1002 contained Animal bone, brick and tile fragments, clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, a ferrous nail, glass fragments, and pottery dated from the Medieval period to the 20th century.

6.1.5 Phase 4: Modern (Fig. 8)

Modern activity in Trench 1 was represented by a loose deposit of topsoil (context 1001).

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2

6.2.1 Summary

There were four phases of activity in Evaluation Trench 2, dating from the Medieval period to the modern turf and topsoil. Existing ground level was at a height of between 23.41m and 23.34m AOD. Natural sand and gravel was encountered in Trench 2 at a depth of circa 22.26m AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 21.16m AOD.

6.2.2 Phase 1: Medieval (Figs. 9 & 12; Pls. 5 & 6)

Deposits and features were uncovered at a height of 22.74m AOD and 22.66m AOD, and included a series of intercutting pits, and linear features.

Pit/Linear Feature 2046 was cut into natural sand and gravel deposits, and was truncated by later pits, cuts 2037 and 2039, to the east and continued to the west and north. Pit 2046 measured 0.90m by 0.54m and was 0.21m deep (at base 22.00m AOD), and was filled by silty sand deposit 2045.

Deposit 2042 overlay Pit Fill 2045, and was truncated by two pits, cuts 2039 and 2036. A large, deep feature was excavated in the north-eastern corner of Trench 2, Pit 2039; which continued to the north and east and measured 1.36m by 1.22m and 1.17m deep (at base 21.16m AOD). This pit had vertical, slightly undercut sides and undulating base, and was filled by a sandy silt deposit, context 2038, a slump of natural sand, context 2043, and the primary fill of slightly sandy clay silt, context 2044. Deposit 2038 was cut by Pit 2037. Pit 2037 was located in the north-eastern corner of Trench 2, and continued to the north and east. This pit was filled by a silty sand deposit, context 2033, and had steep/vertical sides and a slightly dished base, which measured 1.40m by 1.10m and 0.41m deep (at base 21.94m AOD). Pit 2036 was a large, deep, sub-rectangular pit on the eastern side of Trench 2, which continued to the east, which measured 1.80m by 1.10m and 0.82m deep (at base 21.62m AOD). Pit 2036 was filled by two deposits, fills 2034 and 2035, a slightly

silty sand and a slightly clay sandy silt. The western half of Pit 2039 was fully excavated and revealed a steep/vertically sided cut with a slightly rounded base.

Phase 1 Deposits 2033, 2034, 2035, 2038, 2042, 2043 and 2044 contained artefacts including Medieval and Roman Pottery sherds, animal bone, brick and tile fragments, flint artefacts, glass, a Copper alloy object, and ferrous nails. Intrusive sherds of Post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe were noted in Deposit 2035.

6.2.3 *Phase 2: Post-Medieval (Fig. 12)*

This phase was two sealing deposits interpreted as subsoil (contexts 2029 and 2032), which sealed Phase 1 features (at a level of 22.79m AOD and 22.82m AOD). These deposits contained Post-medieval, Medieval and Roman pottery sherds, animal bone, ceramic building material, a decorated 'masonic' clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment and a late medieval copper alloy belt stiffener.

6.2.4 *Phase 3: Late Post-medieval (Figs. 10 & 12; Pl. 7)*

Phase 3 consisted of a series of inter-cut nineteenth century pits and postholes.

Pit 2031 cut through Subsoil Deposit 2029, and was filled by Deposit 2030, a silty sand. Feature 2031 was a sub-circular pit with u-shaped profile and dished base, which continued into the southern baulk of Trench 2 and was truncated by later pits, cuts 2022, 2023 and 2028. A large pit, cut 2028, was located in the south-eastern corner of Trench 2 and continued to the east and south. The western edge of Pit 2028 was truncated by a later pit, cut 2022. This feature measured 2.32m by 1.24m and 0.45m deep (at the base 22.33m AOD), was filled by a loose silty sand deposit, context 2025; and was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Deposit 2025 was cut by later pits 2010; 2021 and 2022.

Part of Pit 2023 was located in the south-western corner of Trench 2, the majority of this feature lay to the south and west of Trench 2. Pit 2023 and was filled by a silty sandy loam deposit, context 2019; and had steep, almost vertical sides, excavation did not expose the base of this pit, which measured 1.09m by 0.48m and 0.85m deep (at the base 21.98m AOD). Pit 2022 was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base; which measured 1.78m by 1.08m and 0.80m deep (at the base 22.01m

AOD), and was filled by a silty sandy loam deposit, context 2018. Posthole 2027 was seen in the base of Pit 2022, which was sub-rectangular/square in plan with steep sides and a tapered base, measuring 0.32m diameter and 0.40m deep (depth at the base was 21.68m AOD). Posthole 2027 was filled by a deposit 2026, which was similar to context 2018. Pit 2024 was located in the north-western corner of Trench 2 and continued to the north, cutting into Subsoil Deposit 2029, and was filled by a silty sandy loam deposit, context 2020. This cut had vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.35m by 0.21m and 0.30m deep (base at 22.55m AOD). Pit 2021 cut deposit 2018; and was filled by deposit 2017. Pit 2021 was sub-rectangular in plan with a u-shaped profile and measured 1.11m by 0.49m and 0.15m deep (base at 22.67m AOD).

Deposits 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2025 and 2030 contained artefacts, including post-medieval, Medieval and Roman pottery sherds, glass, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material.

6.2.5 Phase 4: Modern (Figs. 11 & 12; Pl. 8)

A series of late nineteenth/twentieth century deposits, pits and postholes containing modern pottery, brick and rubble backfill, and also a modern brick wall and a cobble surface with bedding layer in a construction cut.

A deposit of compact sandy silt, context 2016, sealed Phase 3 features and deposits, and was cut by later features 2008; 2009; 2011; 2012, 2015 and 2048. Pit 2008 was a sub-rectangular cut feature with vertical sides and uneven base located on the eastern side of Trench 2, and continued to the east; which was filled by Deposit 2006, and measured 1.10m by 0.60m and 0.10m (base at 22.77m AOD). On the opposite (west) side of the Trench was Pit 2009, which continued to the west, and was a sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and slightly uneven, rounded base; filled by deposit 2007, and measured 1.20m by 0.50m and 0.20m deep (base at 22.75m AOD). Posthole/void 2011 and Posthole/void 2012 were seen in the base of cut 2010, cutting deposit 2016. These features measured 0.15m across and 0.15m deep (base at 22.50m), and 0.25m diameter and 0.25m deep (base at 22.42m AOD). Feature 2041 was observed cutting Phase 1 Deposit 2042 was probably the same as void 2012, and was backfilled with topsoil/subsoil remnant, Deposit 2040. Pit 2015 was located in

the north eastern corner of Trench 2, and was filled by loamy rubble deposit 2014 (dimensions 0.80m by 0.85m and 0.46m deep, base at 22.30m AOD). Pit 2048 was observed in the south facing section, and was filled with a loamy deposit, context 2047 (dimensions 0.54m wide and 0.35m deep, base at 22.47m AOD: Fig. 00). Pit 2010 cut into pit fills 2017 and 2014, and was situated in the north-eastern corner of Trench 2, continuing north and east beyond the trench, which measured 1.90m by 0.52m and 0.28m deep (base at 22.65m AOD), and filled by deposit 2005.

Construction trench 2013 cut through pit fill 2005, and contained mortar bedding deposit 2004 and Cobble surface 2003, and continued to the north, east and west, measuring 2m by 0.8m and 0.18m deep (base at 22.79m AOD). Part of a Brick Wall 2002 overlay cobble surface 2003.

Topsoil (context 2001) overlay the Wall 2002.

Deposits 2001, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2014 and 2016 contained pottery dating from the Roman to the Modern periods, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, glass, ceramic building material and a modern penny.

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3

6.3.1 Summary

There were three phases of activity in Evaluation Trench 3, dating from the Romano-British period to the modern period. Existing ground level was at a height of 22.36m to 22.25m AOD. Natural sand and gravels were encountered in Trench 3 at a depth of c 21.45m AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 20.60m AOD.

6.3.2 Phase 1: Romano-British (Figs. 13 & 14; Pls. 9 & 10)

Roman deposits and features were uncovered at a height of 21.57m AOD and 21.41m AOD, and included a series of pits and possible postpads.

Sub-circular feature 3006 was a pit located in the north-eastern corner of Trench 3, continuing to the north and east, with u-shaped profile, and was filled by silty sand deposit 3005; dimensions 0.86m by 0.52m and 0.36m deep (base at 21.09m AOD). Pit 3014 was observed continuing to the east facing section in the base of Pit 3007;

and was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base, and was filled by silty sand deposit 3013. Pit 3014 cut into natural sand and gravel deposits. This feature measured 0.64m by 0.44m and 0.29m deep (base at 20.60m AOD). Deposit 3008 was a deposit of silty sand, which was cut by Pits 3006 and 3007

A large feature, cut 3007, cut through deposit 3008 and truncated pit fill 3013, and was filled by deposit 3004. Pit 3007 was located along the western side of Trench 3 with an irregular eastern edge with steep near vertical sides and flat base; dimensions 2.45m by 0.94m and 0.40m deep (base at 21.15m AOD). Two postpads, 3009 and 3010, were uncovered in the base of Pit 3007.

Deposits 3004 and 3005 contained sherds of Roman pottery.

6.3.3 *Phase 2: Medieval (Fig. 14)*

This phase was a sealing deposit interpreted as subsoil (contexts 3003), which sealed Phase 1 features (at a level of c.21.50m AOD). Deposit 3003 was removed by machine.

6.3.4 *Phase 3: Post-medieval*

No Post-medieval features were noted in Trench 3.

6.3.5 *Phase 4: Modern (Fig. 14)*

The modern features were a remnant of topsoil (context 3002), which was cut by a small pit, cut 3012, and was itself sealed by a limestone hardcore bedding deposit (context 3001) that acted as a foundation for an existing modern car-park surface (context 3000).

6.4 **Evaluation Trench 4**

6.4.1 *Summary*

There were four phases of activity in Evaluation Trench 4, dating from the Roman period to the modern car park surface. Existing ground level was at a height of 22.74m to 22.61m AOD. Natural sand and gravels were encountered in Trench 4 at a depth of c 21.84m AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 21.14m AOD.

6.4.2 *Phase 1: Romano-British (Figs. 15 & 17; Pls. 11 & 12)*

Roman deposits and features were uncovered at a height of 21.98mAOD and 21.79m AOD, and included a stone surface and a linear feature.

On the eastern side of Trench 4, continuing to the north, south and west, was a linear feature, Ditch segment 4016, which was filled by deposits 4014 and 4015 (dimensions 4m by 1.10m wide and 0.56m deep, and a base at 21.34m AOD). Ditch 4016 was cut into natural sand and gravel deposits, and a 1m segment was excavated at its southern end, which side a steep east side, then a gently sloping shelf and a steep sided slot with a flat base. Deposit 4014 was cut by several later features (Phase 3 cuts 4003; 4005 and 4007).

Deposits 4014 contained 2 Medieval pottery sherds and 27 sherds of Roman pottery, and Deposit 4015 contained Roman pottery sherds, animal bone and a struck flint artefact.

Overlying the eastern edge of Deposit 4014 was a Limestone Surface, context 4013/4017.

Pit 4009, a small cut feature with u-shaped profile, cut through surface 4013/4017, and filled by deposit 4008 (dimensions 0.82m by 0.50m and 0.13m deep; 21.80m AOD).

Finds from Surface 4013 included one sherd of Brandsby type ware and one Roman pottery sherd and a tooth (animal). Deposit 4018 contained animal bone and Roman pottery sherds.

6.4.3 *Phase 2: Post-medieval (Fig. 17)*

This phase was a sealing deposit interpreted as subsoil (contexts 4012), which sealed Phase 1 features (at a level of c.22.40 AOD). Deposit 4012 was removed by machine.

6.4.4 Phase 3: Late Post-medieval (Figs. 16 & 17)

Subsoil Remnant 4012 was truncated by four later features (cuts 4003, 4005 and 4007).

Cuts 4003, 4005 and 4007 were a series of modern intrusions filled with rubble and rubbish, mostly 19th century pottery and glass broken vessels, including fragments of a large salt-glazed stoneware vinegar jar/cistern for 'Z.T. Welburn, Scarborough'.

6.4.5 Phase 4: Modern (Fig. 17)

Phase 3 features and Phase 2 subsoil were sealed by limestone hardcore bedding deposit (context 4001) that acted as a foundation for the modern car-park surface (context 4000).

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The Proposed Development Area included the Cornucopia (formerly the Malt Shovel Public House) and land to the west of the Primitive Methodist Chapel on Commercial Street. This area of Norton, including the Malt Shovel Public House, the Methodist Chapel and the insertion of Plum Street and Piccadilly represent the expansion of Norton eastwards in the 1860's. During their construction, Roman features including a possible kiln and the Roman Road, were found along Commercial Street.
- 7.2 In the area to the east of the Cornucopia (Trenches 1 and 2) and directly to the north of the rear extension (Trench 4), earlier archaeological deposits had been heavily disturbed by late 19th century and 20th century features.
- 7.3 The cut features in Trenches 1 and 2, probably relate to cess or rubbish pits excavated and filled in the medieval period.
- 7.4 In the car park to the rear of the Cornucopia, fronting on to Plum Street, Roman features were excavated. The linear feature in Trench 4 could represent an earlier, possibly Roman boundary. The pits and stones/post pads in Trench 3 were dated to the Roman period by two sherds of Roman pottery.

8. Mitigation

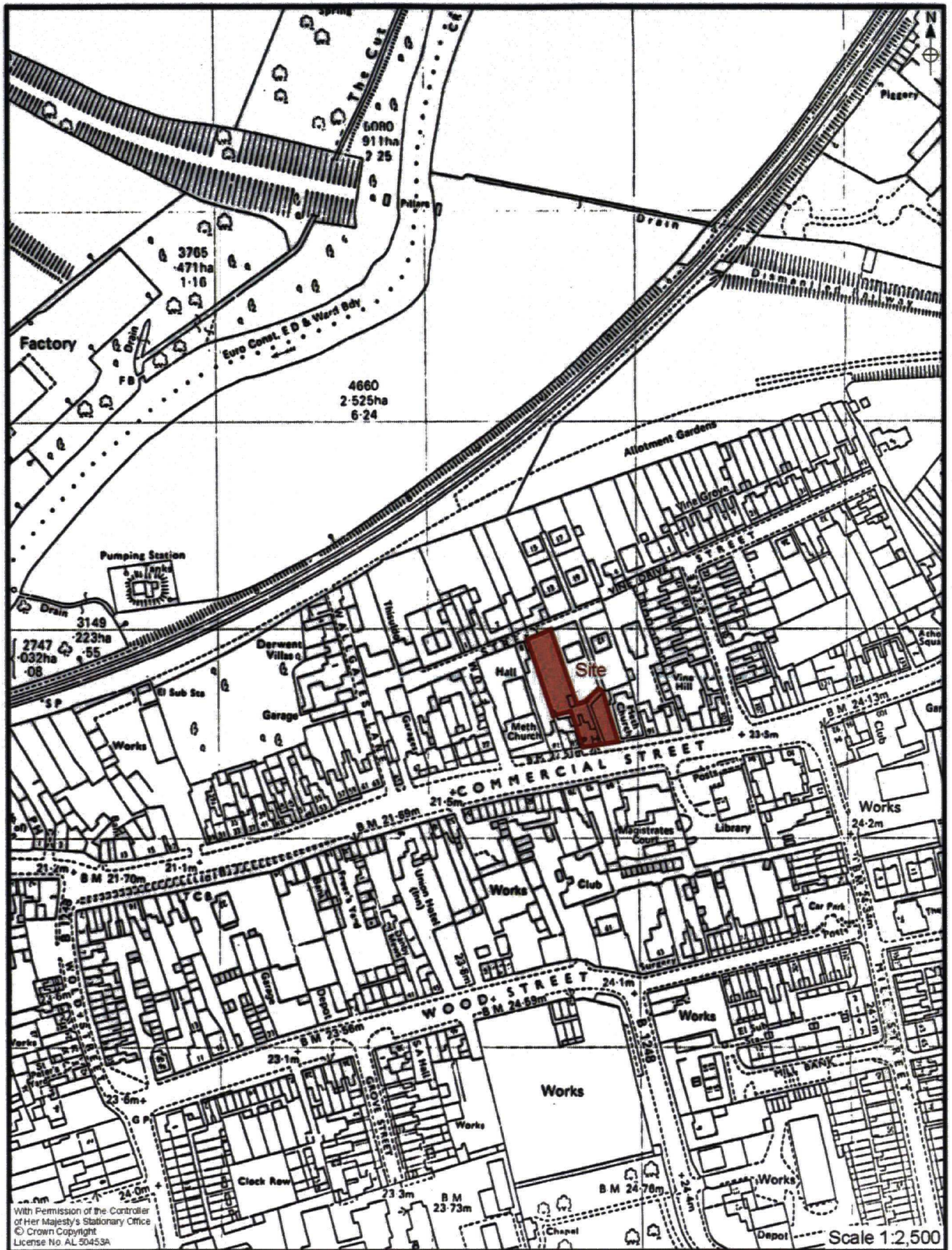
- 8.1 The archaeological features investigated in the Evaluation Trenches 1, 2 and 4, all appear to relate to the Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern periods, many of the deposits contained residual Roman material. The features in Trench 3 contained several sherds of Roman pottery.
- 8.2 This suggests that any impact of the proposed development below c. 0.80m would encounter Archaeological Features.

9. Bibliography

- Kitson Clark, M. 1935 A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire. Roman Malton and District Report No. 5.
- North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section 2004 Land at Cornucopia, 87 Commercial Street, Norton, North Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. October 2004, 04/73/3096.
- Robinson, J.F. 1978 The Archaeology of Malton and Norton. Yorkshire Archaeological Society.
- Smith, A.H. 1937 The Place-names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York. English Place-name Society. Volume XIV. Cambridge University Press.
- Wenham, L.P. 1974 Derventio (Malton). Roman Fort and Civilian Settlement. Cameo Books.



Figure 1. Site Location



With Permission of the Controller
of Her Majesty's Stationary Office
© Crown Copyright
License No. AL 50453A

Figure 2. Proposed Development Area

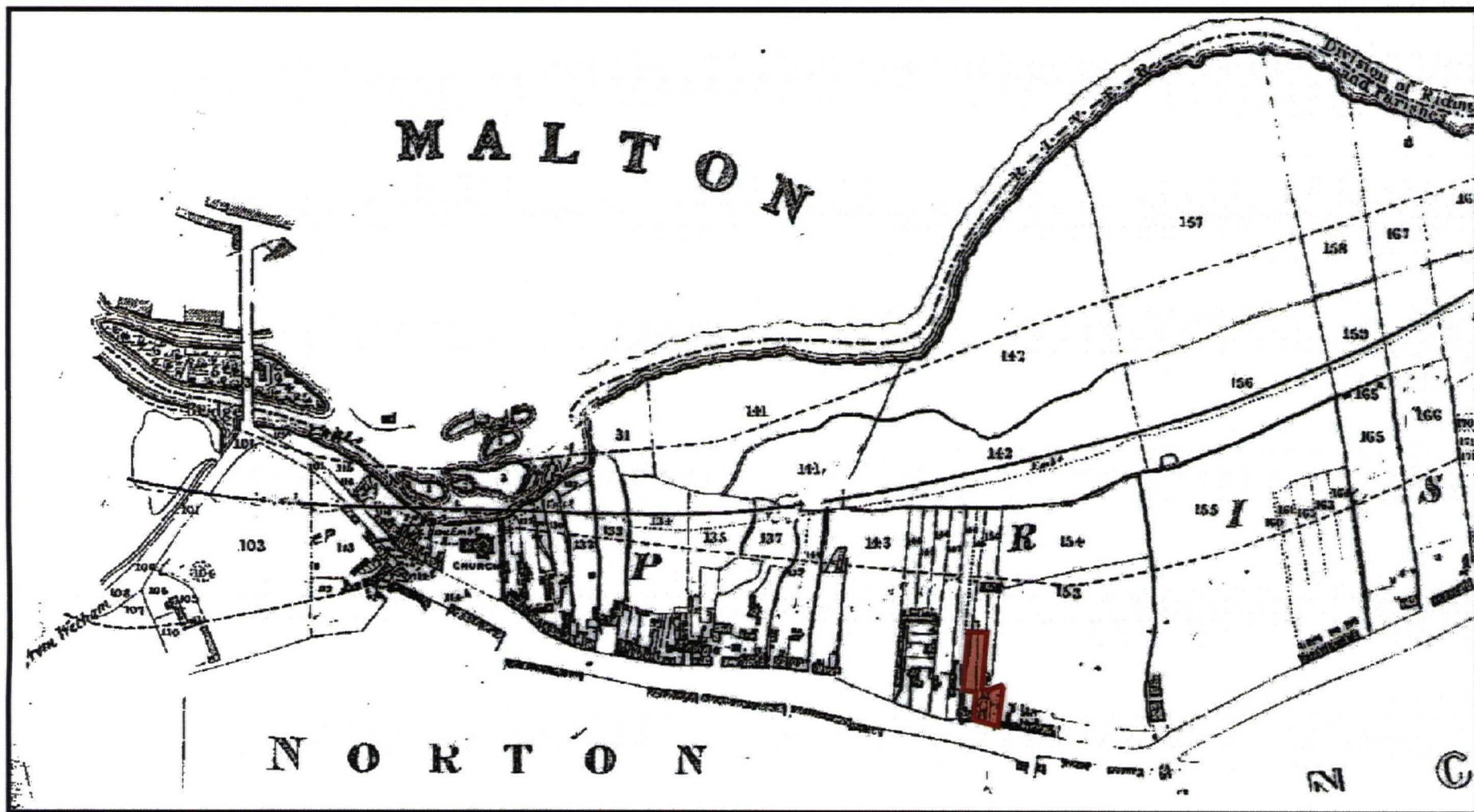


Figure 3. Extract from the Proposed Line of Malton to Driffield Railway through Norton, c.1849

