

**LAND AT YORK ROAD,
MALTON,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION REPORT
CP. No: 1029/1214
10/09/2010**

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. were commissioned by David Haig of the David Harrison Group, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at York Road, Malton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 7710 7050) in order to provide information in support of a planning application for a proposed mixed use development at the site. The work was undertaken at the request of Ryedale District Council following consultation with Graham Lee, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP). This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) and its successor PPS5: *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE6).

A previous archaeological appraisal determined that archaeological remains existed within the proposed development area in the form of earthworks that were thought to represent relict ridge and furrow features associated with medieval cultivation (Marishal Thompson Group 2010). In addition, the important Roman fort of Derwentio and its extensive civilian *vicus* lie approximately 1.5km to the east of the site (Wenham 1974) and the potential existed for Roman remains upon the site.

In July and August 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, commissioned by Marishal Thompson Group, undertook geophysical surveys of the site, which revealed potential archaeological features across the majority of the area (Railton 2010a). These included soil-filled furrows of probable medieval origin in the northern part of the site and a network of land drains in the southern part, which were detected by the survey. A number of broad linear geophysical anomalies were also detected which probably represented palaeochannels.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over four days between the 31st August and 4th September 2010. The evaluation involved the excavation of 12 trenches, totalling 576m². Archaeological remains were identified in Trench 7, in the form of two linear features that pre-dated the medieval ridge and furrow. The medieval ridge and furrow was recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6, whilst a probable furrow was identified in Trench 9, surviving beneath the modern ploughsoil horizon. A series of geophysical anomalies that were investigated in Trenches 5 to 12 proved to be of natural origin. Post-medieval field drains were also identified in a number of trenches.

The results obtained during the evaluation suggest that the study area has not been intensively used in the past other than for agricultural purposes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank David Haig of the David Harrison Group for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Graham Lee, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA), for his assistance throughout the project. Further thanks are extended to the staff at Malton Library for their help during this project.

The archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Nigel Cavanagh, Helen Noakes, Sue Thompson, Charles Rickaby and Annie Anderson. The report was written by Nigel Cavanagh and the drawings were produced by Helen Noakes. The project was managed and edited by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In August 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. were invited by David Harrison Group to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at York Road, Malton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 7710 7050; Figures 1 and 2), in advance of a planning application for the development of the site.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development area lies approximately 1 mile to the south-west of the centre of Malton and is situated immediately north of the River Derwent, with the B1248 to the north, and an industrial park to the east (Figure 1). The study area comprises two fields of pasture land and one arable field on the south side of York Road (B1248), measuring 7.2ha in total. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SE 7710 7050.
- 1.1.3 A previous archaeological appraisal of the site identified the survival of ridge and furrow earthworks in the northern part of the site (Marishal Thompson Group 2010), whilst geophysical surveys have revealed potential archaeological features across the majority of the area (Railton 2010a). In the light of this work, the potential for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains at the site was deemed high for the medieval, and possibly earlier periods. Ryedale District Council therefore advised that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), submitted to, and approved by Graham Lee, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, NYMNPA. The information gained will allow the Planning Authority to make a reasonable and informed decision about the current planning application regarding whether the proposed development is appropriate to the site and, if so, to enable either preservation *in situ*, or to allow appropriate mitigation to be designed to ensure adequate preservation by record.
- 1.1.4 All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2002), and were consistent with the project design provided by North Pennines Archaeology (Railton 2010b) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.5 This report outlines the works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by David Harrison Group, for an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Graham Lee, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, NYMNPA, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

- 2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 12 trenches covering 576m² of the proposed 7.2ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to target both geophysical anomalies and ridge and furrow earthworks. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2002).
- 2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
 - to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
 - to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
 - to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.
- 2.2.3 Turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).
- 2.2.4 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated topsoil, and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

- 2.2.5 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.
- 2.2.6 The 12 evaluation trenches were backfilled under NPAL supervision, following excavation and recording.
- 2.2.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within the Yorkshire Museum, York, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Northallerton, North Yorkshire, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA10, YRM-A, CP 1257/10.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project, under the unique identifier northpen3-82346.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The town of Malton lies on the northern bank of the River Derwent, at the south-western end of the Vale of Pickering, some 30km to the north-east of York on the line of the A64 York to Scarborough road. The proposed development area lies approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the town centre, on the southern side of the B1248 York Road, and is centred upon Ordnance Survey grid reference SE 7710 7050.
- 3.1.2 The site consists of two fields of pasture land and one arable field measuring 7.2ha in total. The site is bounded to the north by the B1248 York Road, to the east by the existing York Road Business Park and to the south and west by agricultural land.
- 3.1.3 The underlying geology of the area consists of post-glacial alluvial, warp and lacustrine clay and sand deposits at the base of the oolitic limestone outcrop that forms the Howardian Hills (Robinson 1978).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Place-name Evidence:** The name Malton derives from the Old English for middle farm (Old English *middle* or Old Norse *medal*, Old English *tun*, Field 1980). Malton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although this is taken to refer to the village of Old Malton. Old Malton itself is thought to have been the main settlement focus during the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods.
- 3.2.3 **Prehistoric (pre c.43 AD):** Mesolithic activity in the Vale of Pickering is known from the sites at Starr Carr and Flixton to the east and Helmsley to the north-west (Robinson 1978, 3). Whilst no evidence of Mesolithic activity has been identified in the Malton area, it is nevertheless likely that the area was exploited at that time. Similarly, the recovery of Neolithic flints and axe-heads from the Malton area can be taken as evidence of occupation, although no settlement site has yet been identified (*ibid.*). The presence a number of burial mounds in the Malton and Norton area, most of which were destroyed without record in the 19th century, argues for an intensification of settlement during the early Bronze Age.
- 3.2.4 **Roman (43AD-400AD):** a fort of 8.4 acres was established in Malton (the present day Orchard Fields site) in *circa* 79 AD. This replaced an earlier fort

or camp and functioned as part of the Agricola system of roads and forts in the northern England. The fort is thought to have been rebuilt in stone in circa 107AD and remained in sporadic occupation until the end of the fourth century (Robinson 1978 5). A civilian vicus became established to the north and east of the fort, whilst on the opposite bank of the river an extensive industrial settlement sprang up, specialising in pottery production (Wenham 1974).

- 3.2.5 **Medieval (400AD-1485):** the evidence of post-Roman activity in Malton is presently somewhat unclear. However, a pre-Conquest church and mill were established at Old Malton (approximately 1km to the east of the existing town centre). This indicates the existence of an Anglican or Viking settlement focus in the vicinity of the modern village (Robinson 1978). In the post-Conquest period the settlement focus moved the area around the fort as a result of the construction of the castle and the foundation of the town and borough of New Malton. The castle is thought to have been built in the early 12th century and was besieged by the supporters of Stephen in 1138. The date of the foundation of New Malton is not known but is thought to have taken place at the time of or shortly after the construction of the castle (*ibid.*). New Malton grew and expanded during the 13th and 14th centuries, the importance of the town as a centre of trade being evident in the establishment of a market and a town wall (*ibid.*)
- 3.2.6 **Post-medieval and Modern (1485 to present):** the post-medieval history of Malton is characterised by the continued development of the town as a centre of regional and local trade. In the first instance, trade was stimulated by the Derwent Navigation Act of 1702, which allowed to town to develop a riverine trading network to Leeds and Hull. In the 19th century, the river trade was largely suceeded by by the development of the railway. Malton remained an important regional market centre until its gradual decline in the post-war period.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 31st August 2010 and the 4th September 2010. A total of twelve 30m long archaeological trial trenches were excavated.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located in the north-eastern part of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench was located in order to investigate a series of shallow north to south-aligned earthworks, interpreted as relict ridge and furrow (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m revealing deposits of natural silty sand (108) that were cut by three shallow linear features [103], [105] and [107] that represented the bases of furrow cuts. Furrow [103] was 0.92m wide and 0.12m deep (23.19m AOD) whilst Furrow [105] was 1.40m wide and 0.12m deep (23.30m AOD). Furrow [107] was 1.74m wide and 0.18m deep (23.16m AOD). All three features had shallow concave profiles and were filled by similar deposits of silty clay (102), (104) and (108) respectively.
- 4.2.2 Deposits (102), (104) and (108) were each truncated by north-to south aligned linear cuts [109], [110] and [111] that each contained unglazed terracotta field drains, backfilled by silty clay (112), (113) and (114) respectively. The field drains were of post-medieval date and were positioned so that one was cut through the base of each of the relict furrows, it being clear that this was done in order to maximise the efficiency of the new drainage system.
- 4.2.3 Deposits (112), (113) and (114) were sealed by a 0.18m deep sandy clay subsoil (101). Subsoil (101) was sealed by a 0.20m deep deposit of modern topsoil (100).
- 4.2.4 Since ridge and furrow earthworks were still extant in this part of the site, it follows that this particular area has not been ploughed since the cessation of medieval cultivation. The presence of a post-medieval drainage system is therefore somewhat unusual. Given that the site lies on relatively low ground close to the River Derwent, the most likely explanation is that the drainage system was inserted in order to improve the quality of the pasture, and hence the yields of wool and meat.



Plate 1: Trench 1: Post-excavation view. Facing east.



Plate 2: Furrow 107 and Field Drain 111. Facing North.

- 4.2.5 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located in the north-western part of the site and was aligned from east to west. (Figure 2). The trench was located in order to investigate a series of shallow north to south-aligned earthworks, interpreted as relict ridge and furrow. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m (22.95m AOD) revealing natural sand deposits (203). The natural sands were sealed by a 0.18m deep deposit of sandy clay that represented a buried cultivation soil (202). Deposit (202) undulated along the length of the trench, mirroring the shallow undulations evident at ground level.
- 4.2.6 Deposit (202) was sealed by a shallow deposit of silty clay subsoil (201). Deposit (201) was sealed by modern topsoil (200).



Plate 3: Trench 2. Facing West.

- 4.2.7 **Trench3:** Trench 3 was located in the south-western part of the site and was aligned from north-west to south-east. (Figure 2). The trench was located in a shallow depression between the ridge and furrow earthworks. Existing ground level in this part of the site sloped sharply from north-west to south-east.

- 4.2.8 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m (19.95m AOD) revealing mixed natural sand and clay deposits (307). These were cut by three linear features, [306], [303] and [305]. Cut [303] was 0.45m wide and 0.32m deep, with a steeply sloping, concave-based profile. The feature ran on a north-south alignment and was filled by sandy clay (302). Cut [305] ran on a similar alignment and was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep, with a steeply-sloping, concave-based profile. It contained a sandy clay fill (304). Cut [306] was situated at the northern end of the trench and was a rubble-filled filed drain. Again, this feature ran on a broad north to south alignment.
- 4.2.9 No finds were recovered from the features, but the fact that [303] and [305] ran on a similar alignment to drain [306] and to the field drains observed in Trench 1 would suggest that they also represented post-medieval drainage features. All three features were sealed by sandy subsoil (301) which was in turn sealed by modern topsoil (300).



Plate 4: Trench 3. Facing north-west.



Plate 5: Cut 303. Facing south.

4.2.10 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located to the south-west of Trench 3 in a low-lying part of the site and was aligned from north-east to south-west. (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m (20.03m AOD) revealing natural sand deposits (402) that were sealed by a 0.35m deep deposit of sandy silt subsoil (401). Deposit (401) was sealed by modern topsoil (400).

4.2.11 No archaeological features were observed in Trench 4.



Plate 6: Trench 4. Facing south-west.

- 4.2.12 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located close to the eastern boundary of the site and was aligned from east to west. The trench was sited in order to investigate a geophysical anomaly that may have represented a palaeochannel.
- 4.2.13 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m (19.42m AOD) revealing natural sand and clay deposits (503). There was no obvious source of the geophysical anomaly, which may therefore be attributed to localised variations in the natural geology. The natural sands and clays were sealed by a 0.18m deep deposit of sandy clay that represented a buried cultivation soil (502). Deposit (502) undulated along the length of the trench, mirroring the shallow undulations evident at ground level.
- 4.2.14 Deposit (502) was sealed by a shallow deposit of silty clay subsoil (501), which in turn was sealed by modern topsoil (500).



Plate 7: Trench 5. Facing east.

- 4.2.15 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was located to the north-west of Trench 5 and was aligned from north-west to south-east. The trench was sited in order to investigate a geophysical anomaly that may have represented a palaeochannel.
- 4.2.16 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m (19.89m AOD) revealing natural sand and clay deposits (503). Again, there was no obvious source of the geophysical anomaly, which probably resulted from localised variations in the natural geology. The natural sands and clays were sealed by a 0.18m deep deposit of sandy clay that represented a buried cultivation soil (602). Deposit (602) was sealed by a shallow deposit of silty clay subsoil (501) which in turn was sealed by modern topsoil (500).



Plate 8: Trench 6. Facing west.

- 4.2.17 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was located approximately 30m to the north-east of Trench 6, upon and earthwork ridge between two furrows. It was aligned from north-west to south-east and was sited in order to investigate a geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.18 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m (20.04m AOD) revealing mixed natural sand and clay deposits (701). Three apparent linear features [704], [706] and [708] were investigated within the trench. Features [704] and [706] ran on a parallel east-west alignment in the centre of the trench. Cut [704] was 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep, with a steeply-sloping profile and a concave base. Cut [706] had a similar profile and was slightly larger, with a depth of 0.45m and a width of 0.65m. Both features were filled by deposits of sandy clay, (703) and (705) respectively.
- 4.2.19 Feature [708] ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and was 0.50m wide and 0.42m deep. Excavation showed the feature to consist of a band of silty blue clay, situated between deposits of more sandy material. No clear edge to the feature could be defined and the most likely explanation is that it

represented a localized variation in the sequence of naturally-formed deposits.

- 4.2.20 Deposits (703) and (705) were sealed by a 0.50m deep deposit of sandy clay (702) that represented the buried medieval ploughsoil. This in turn was sealed by modern topsoil (700).



Plate 9: Trench 7. Facing north.



Plate 10: Probable natural feature 708. Facing west.

- 4.2.21 **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was located in the cultivated field in the south-eastern part of the site and was aligned from west to east. The trench was sited in order to investigate an isolated geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.22 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m (19.09m AOD) revealing natural sand and clay deposits (801). There was no obvious source of the geophysical anomaly, which may therefore be attributed to localised variations in the natural geology. The natural sands and clays were sealed by a 0.25m deep deposit of modern ploughsoil (800).
- 4.2.23 Two modern features were located in Trench 8; a north to south-aligned field drain [804] at the western end of the trench and a vertical-sided bore hole [803] that was partially exposed in the northern trench section.



Plate 11: Trench 8. Facing East.



Plate 12: Borehole 803. Facing north.

- 4.2.24 **Trench 9:** Trench 9 was situated in the south-eastern corner of the cultivated field and was aligned from south-west to north-east. The trench was sited in order to investigate an isolated geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.25 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m (18.73m AOD) revealing natural sand and clay deposits (901). A 1.80m wide, 0.20m deep shallow concave feature [903] was noted in the centre of the trench. It was filled by silty clay (902) and appeared to be the base of a relict furrow that had survived below the horizon of the modern ploughing. The feature corresponded to the position of the mapped geophysical anomaly and was sealed by a 0.25m deep deposit of modern ploughsoil (900).
- 4.2.26 A single modern feature was located in Trench 9; a north to south-aligned field drain [904] that corresponded with the alignment and orientation of field drains identified by the geophysical survey (Railton 2010a).



Plate 13: Trench 9. Facing north-east.

- 4.2.27 **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was located 55m to the north of Trench 9 in the south-eastern corner of the cultivated field and was aligned from south-west to north-east. The trench was located in order to investigate an isolated geophysical anomaly.

- 4.2.28 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47m (18.87m AOD) revealing natural sand and clay deposits (1001). There was no obvious source of the mapped geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.29 A modern linear cut [1003] was noted in the central part of the trench. The cut contained a terracotta field drain (1002) and corresponded to the location and orientation of a field drain identified by the geophysical survey. A second modern feature [1005] was partially exposed in the southern trench baulk. This proved to be the corner of a vertical-sided rectangular machine cut that was backfilled with sandy gravel (1004). Both features were sealed by a 0.25m deep deposit of modern ploughsoil (1000).



Plate 14: Trench 10. Facing west.

- 4.2.30 **Trench 11:** Trench 11 was located 52m to the north-west of Trench 10 and was aligned from east to west. The trench was located in order to investigate an isolated geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.31 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.08m (18.72m AOD) revealing mixed natural sand and clay deposits (1101). There was no obvious source of the mapped geophysical anomaly.

4.2.32 The trench was cut by two modern field drains [1103] and [1104], each of which contained unglazed terracotta pipes that were backfilled by mixed silty clay (1102) and (1105) respectively. The drains ran on a parallel north-south alignment and corresponded to field drains that were identified on the geophysical survey. Both features were sealed by a 0.30m deep deposit of modern ploughsoil (1100).



Plate 15: Trench 11. Facing south-west.



Plate 16: Drain 1103. Facing north-west.

- 4.2.33 **Trench 12:** Trench 12 was located 38m to the south-west of Trench 11 and was aligned from north-west to south-west. The trench was located in order to investigate an isolated geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.34 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m (19.56m AOD) revealing mixed natural sand and clay deposits (1201). The natural deposits appeared to be slightly more compact and sandy in the centre of the trench which may account for the mapped geophysical anomaly. The natural deposits were sealed by a 0.30m deep deposit of modern ploughsoil (1200). No archaeological features were noted within the trench.



Plate 17: Trench 12. Facing south-east.

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of 49 pottery finds from six different contexts were recovered during the watching brief. All the finds came from topsoil deposits and consisted of a mixture of medieval and post-medieval sherds. The medieval sherds consisted of later medieval green glazed wares and Splashed Wares, together with a Yellowware sherd from context (700). Post-medieval sherds included Cistercian Ware, Tin-glazed earthenwares, brown glazed earthenwares, stonewares and Whitewares of 18th and 19th century date. Also recovered were 18 fragments of undiagnostic clay pipe stem, together with one bowl fragment of probable 18th century date. The assemblage probably reflects the process of agricultural improvement through middening or the importation of night soils and the wide date range of the artefacts demonstrates the continued agricultural exploitation of the site from the medieval period to the present.
- 5.1.2 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F. Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director). The metalwork was placed in a stable environment and was monitored for corrosion.

Trench	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
	U/S	Clay pipe stem	3	0.007	Post-medieval
	U/S	Clay pipe bowl	1	0.004	Post-medieval
	U/S	Glazed pottery	9	0.046	Post-medieval
	U/S	Animal bone	2	0.014	Post-medieval
	U/S	Green glazed pottery	3	0.068	Medieval
	U/S	Black glazed pottery	2	0.023	Post-medieval
	U/S	Glazed earthenware	3	0.011	Medieval
	U/S	Slipware	1	0.005	Unknown
	U/S	Unglazed pottery	2	0.032	Medieval
4	400	Clay pipe stem	2	0.01	Post-medieval
4	400	Glazed pottery	4	0.017	Post-medieval
5	500	Glass - blue	1	0.002	Post-medieval
5	500	Clay pipe stem	1	0.001	Post-medieval
5	500	Green glazed pottery	4	0.037	Medieval
5	500	Glazed earthenware	2	0.016	Medieval
5	500	Glazed pottery	3	0.018	Post-medieval
5	500	Transfer print pottery	1	0.001	Post-medieval
5	500	Animal bone	3	0.048	Post-medieval
6	601	Salt glazed pottery	1	0.009	Post-medieval
6	601	Combed slipware pottery	1	0.013	Post-medieval
6	601	Green glazed pottery	1	0.026	Medieval
6	601	Unglazed pottery	2	0.008	Unknown
7	700	Animal bone	8	0.113	Post-medieval
7	700	Clay pipe stem	7	0.027	Post-medieval
7	700	Clay pipe bowl	1	0.003	Post-medieval
7	700	Glazed pottery	6	0.017	Post-medieval
7	700	Transfer print pottery	1	0.002	Post-medieval
7	700	Unglazed earthenware	3	0.116	Post-medieval
7	700	Tile	1	0.001	Undated
7	700	Unglazed pottery	1	0.001	Medieval
7	700	Glazed earthenware	2	0.022	Post-medieval
7	700	Green glazed pottery	3	0.045	Medieval
7	700	Clay pipe stem	2	0.01	Post-medieval
11	1101	Clay pipe stem	1	0.001	Post-medieval
11	1101	Unglazed earthenware	1	0.001	Medieval
11	1101	Animal bone	1	0.001	Post-medieval
12	1200	Unglazed earthenware	1	0.016	Post-medieval
12	1200	Black glazed pottery	1	0.013	Post-medieval
12	1200	Glazed pottery	1	0.008	Post-medieval

Table 1: Finds Table of Artefacts Recovered from the Evaluation.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at York Road, Malton, 12 trenches were excavated, covering 576m² of the proposed 7.2ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to target both geophysical anomalies and provide a representative sample of the development area. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 6.1.2 Trench 7 revealed two linear features which appeared to pre-date the period of medieval cultivation evidenced by the survival of ridge and furrow earthworks in the northern part of the site. The ridge and furrow itself was recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6. A further probable furrow was also identified in section in Trench 9, surviving beneath the level of the modern ploughing. The only other features identified on the site were post-medieval field drains.
- 6.1.3 Trenches 5 to 12 were sited to investigate geophysical anomalies. With the exception of Trench 9, where the mapped anomaly is thought to relate to the relict furrow, all the anomalies proved to be of natural origin.
- 6.1.4 The finds assemblage was consistent with the use of the site for medieval and post-medieval cultivation and pasture. No finds were recovered that pre-dated the medieval period.
- 6.1.5 The results obtained during the present evaluation suggest that the study area has not been intensively used in the past other than for agricultural purposes.

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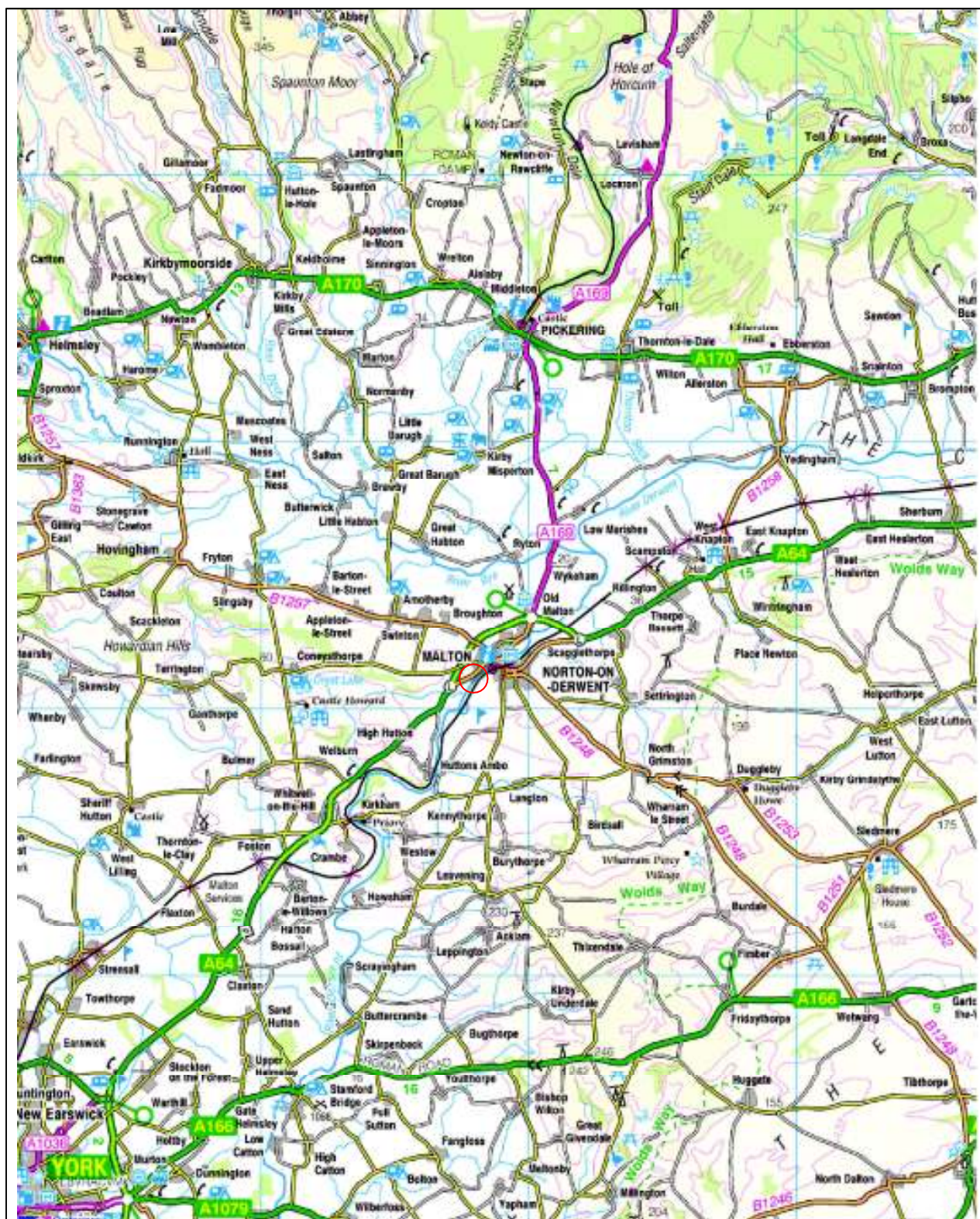
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Subsoil
102	Deposit	Fill of 103
103	Cut	Furrow
104	Deposit	Fill of 105
105	Cut	Furrow
106	Deposit	Fill of 107
107	Cut	Furrow
108	Deposit	Natural
109	Cut	Field drain
110	Cut	Field drain
111	Cut	Field drain
112	Deposit	Fill of 109
113	Deposit	Fill of 110
114	Deposit	Fill of 111
200	Deposit	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Subsoil
202	Deposit	Buried ploughsoil
203	Deposit	Natural
300	Deposit	Topsoil
301	Deposit	Subsoil
302	Deposit	Fill of 303
303	Cut	Ditch filled by 302
304	Deposit	Fill of 305
305	Cut	Ditch filled by 304
306	Cut	Field drain
307	Deposit	Natural
400	Deposit	Topsoil
401	Deposit	Subsoil
402	Deposit	Natural
500	Deposit	Topsoil
501	Deposit	Subsoil
502	Deposit	Buried ploughsoil
503	Deposit	Natural
600	Deposit	Topsoil
601	Deposit	Subsoil
602	Deposit	Buried ploughsoil
603	Deposit	Natural
701	Deposit	Natural
702	Deposit	Buried ploughsoil
703	Deposit	Fill of 704
704	Cut	Linear feature
705	Deposit	Fill of 706
706	Cut	Linear feature
707	Deposit	Fill of 708
708	Cut	Natural geological anomaly
800	Deposit	Topsoil
801	Deposit	Natural
802	Deposit	Fill of 803
803	Cut	Modern borehole

900	Deposit	Topsoil
901	Deposit	Natural
902	Deposit	Fill of 903
903	Cut	Relict furrow
1000	Deposit	Topsoil
1001	Deposit	Natural
1002	Deposit	Fill of 1003
1003	Cut	Field drain
1004	Deposit	Fill of 1005
1005	Cut	Modern machine cut
1100	Deposit	Topsoil
1101	Deposit	Natural
1102	Deposit	Fill of 1103
1103	Cut	Field drain
1104	Cut	Field drain
1105	Deposit	Fill of 1104
1200	Deposit	Topsoil
1201	Deposit	Natural

Table 2: List of Contexts issued during the Evaluation.

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Land at York Road, Malton
SCALE: 1:20,000 at A4
REPORT No: CP 1257
CLIENT: David Harrison Group
DRAWN BY: MDR
DATE: August 2010
FIGURE No: 1

○ site location



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Figure 1 : Site location










 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land off York Road, Malton</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1257/10</p> <p>CLIENT: David Harrison</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: September 2010</p> <p>FIGURE: Figure 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  land drain  ridge & furrow  predicted geophysical anomalies  Evaluation Trench  Site Boundary 	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 2: Trench location plan

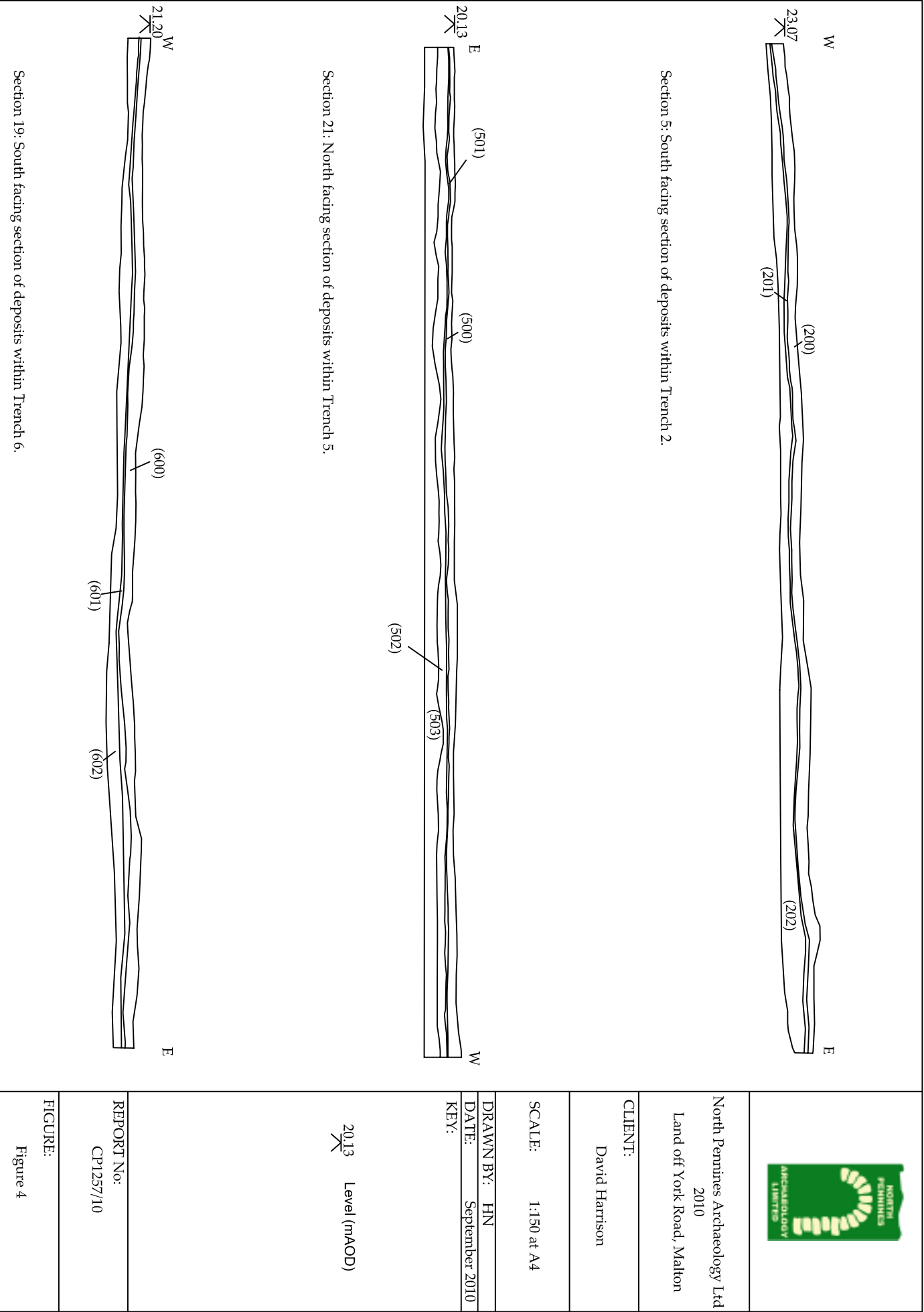


Figure 4: Long-sections of Trenches 2, 5 and 6, Showing evidence of medieval ridge and furrow

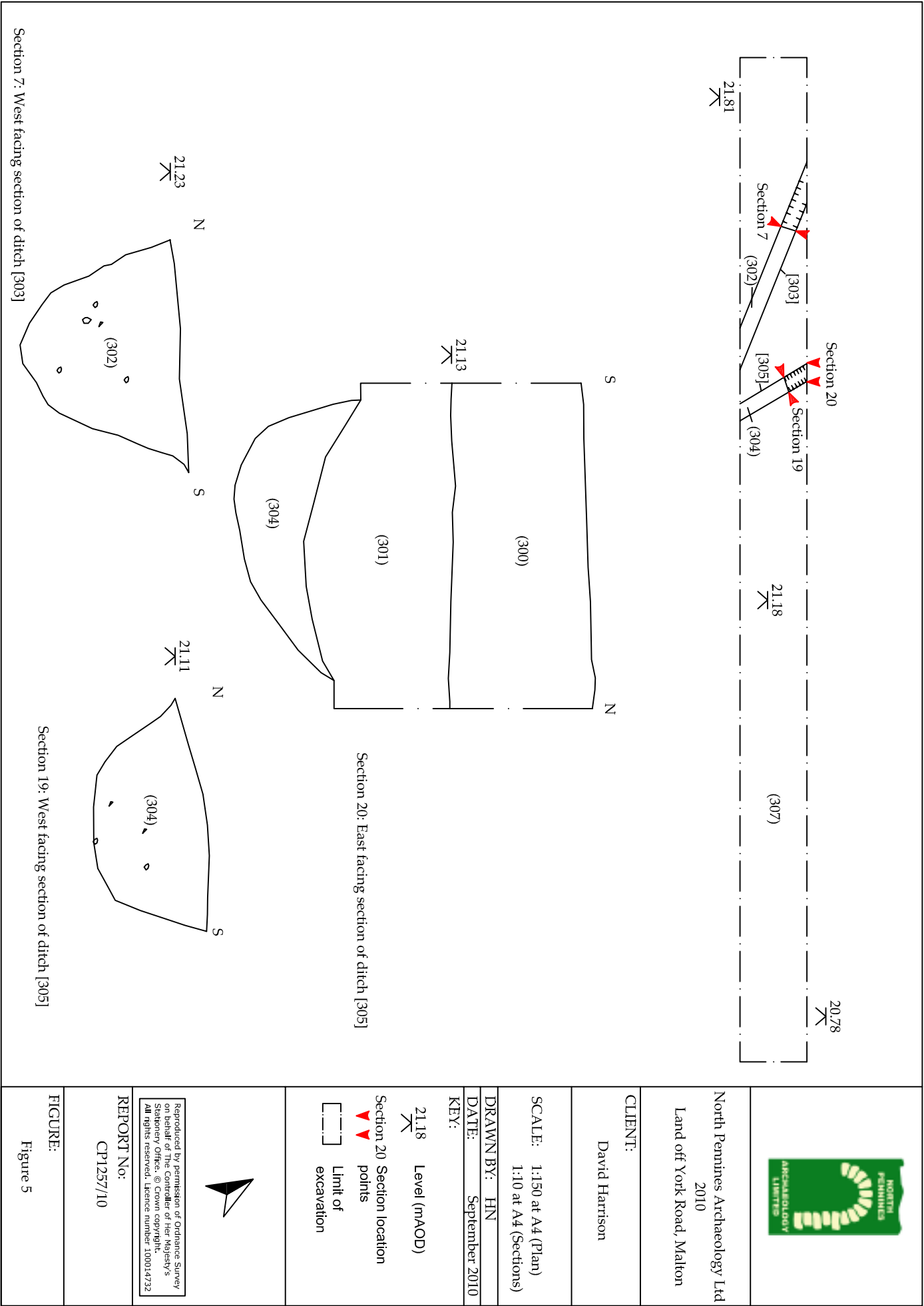


Figure 5: Plan and Section of features within Trench 3

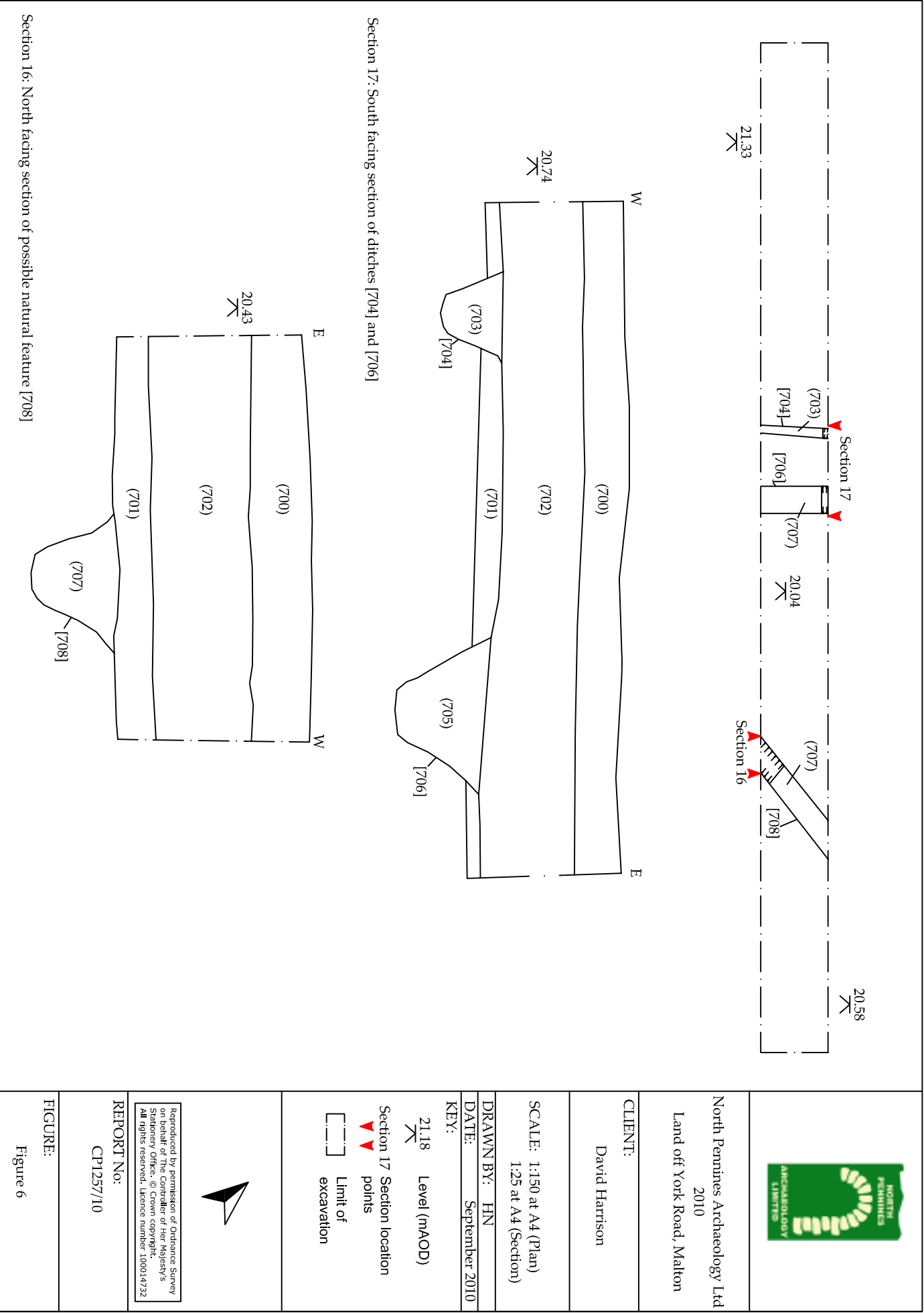


Figure 6: Plan and Section of features within Trench 7

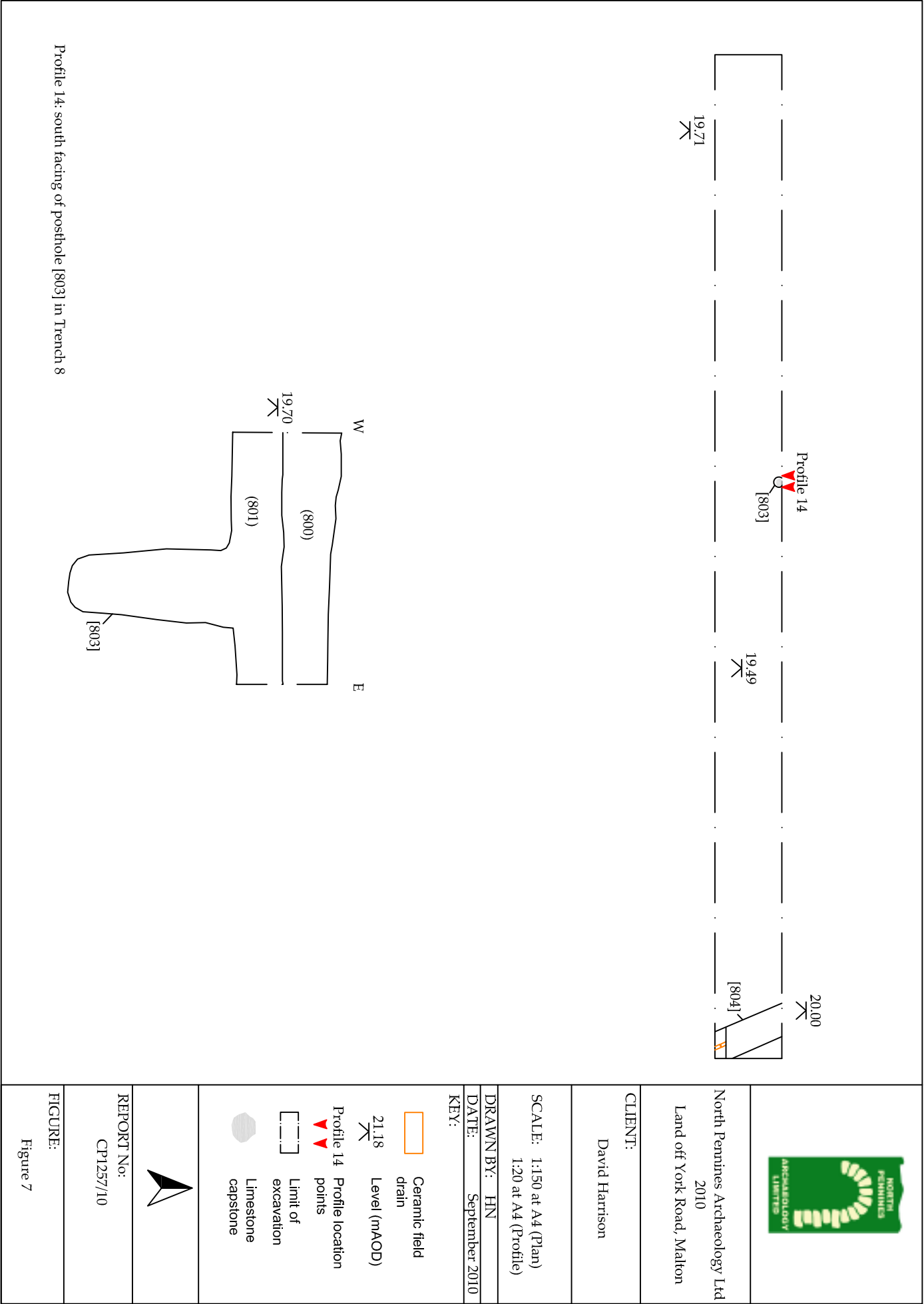


Figure 7: Plan and profile of features within Trench 8

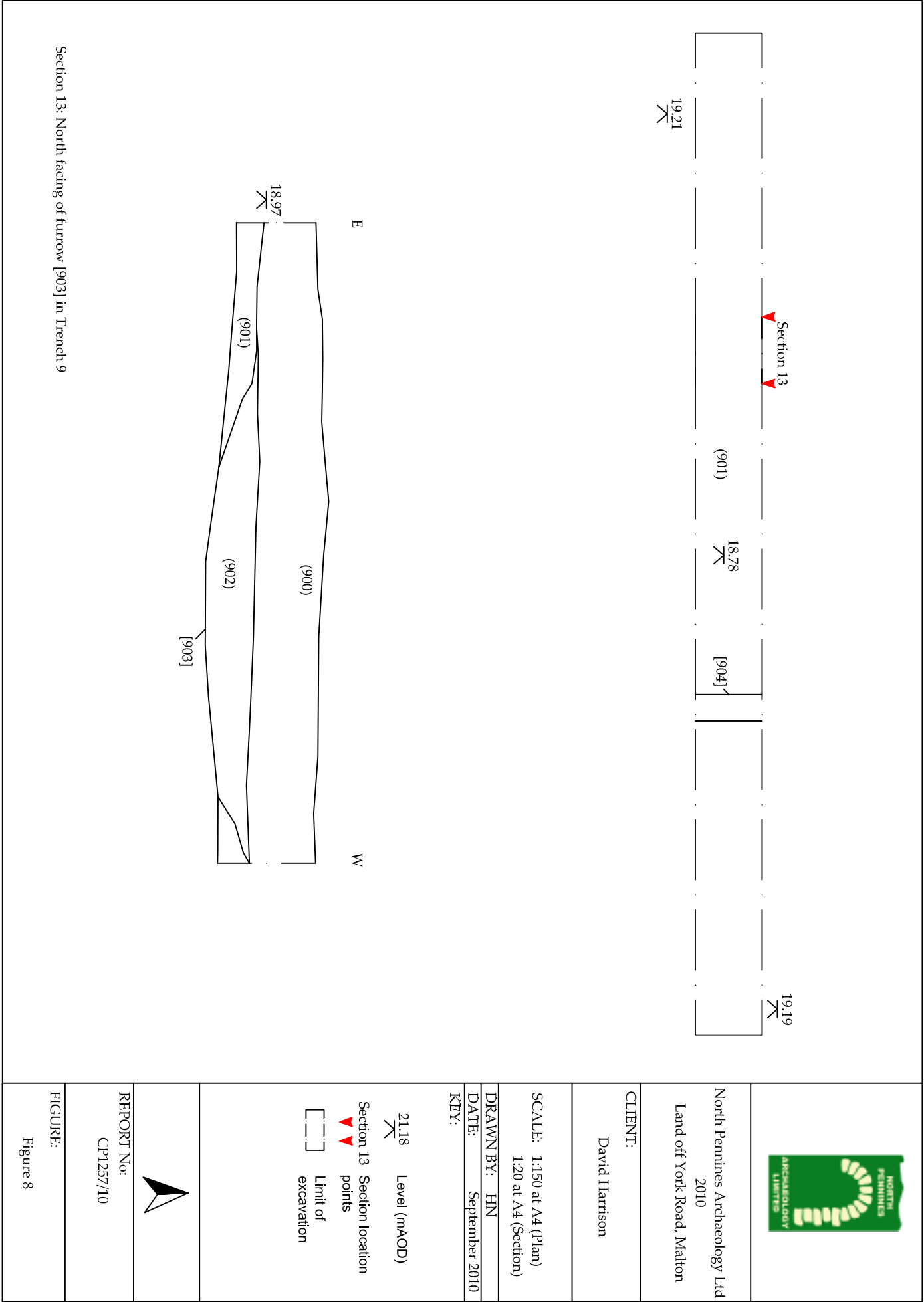


Figure 8: Plan and profile of features within Trench 9



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010
Land off York Road, Malton

CLIENT:
David Harrison

SCALE: 1:150 at A4 (Plan)
1:20 at A4 (Section)

DRAWN BY: HN

DATE: September 2010

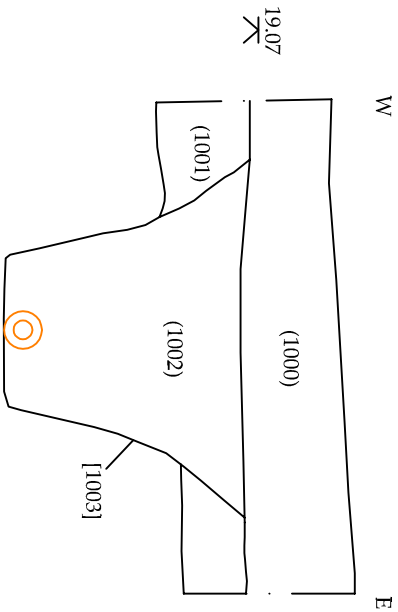
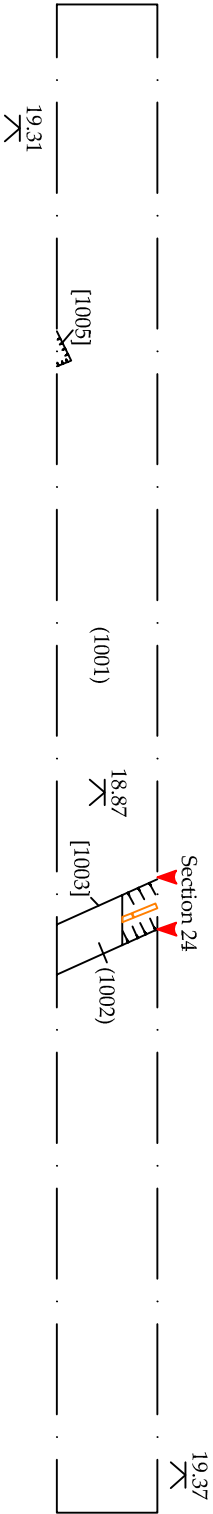
KEY:

- 21.18 Level (mAOD)
- Section 13 Section location
- Limit of excavation
- Ceramic drain



REPORT No:
CP1257/10

FIGURE:
Figure 9



Section 24: South facing of drainage ditch [1003], Trench 10

Figure 9: Plan and section of features within Trench 10

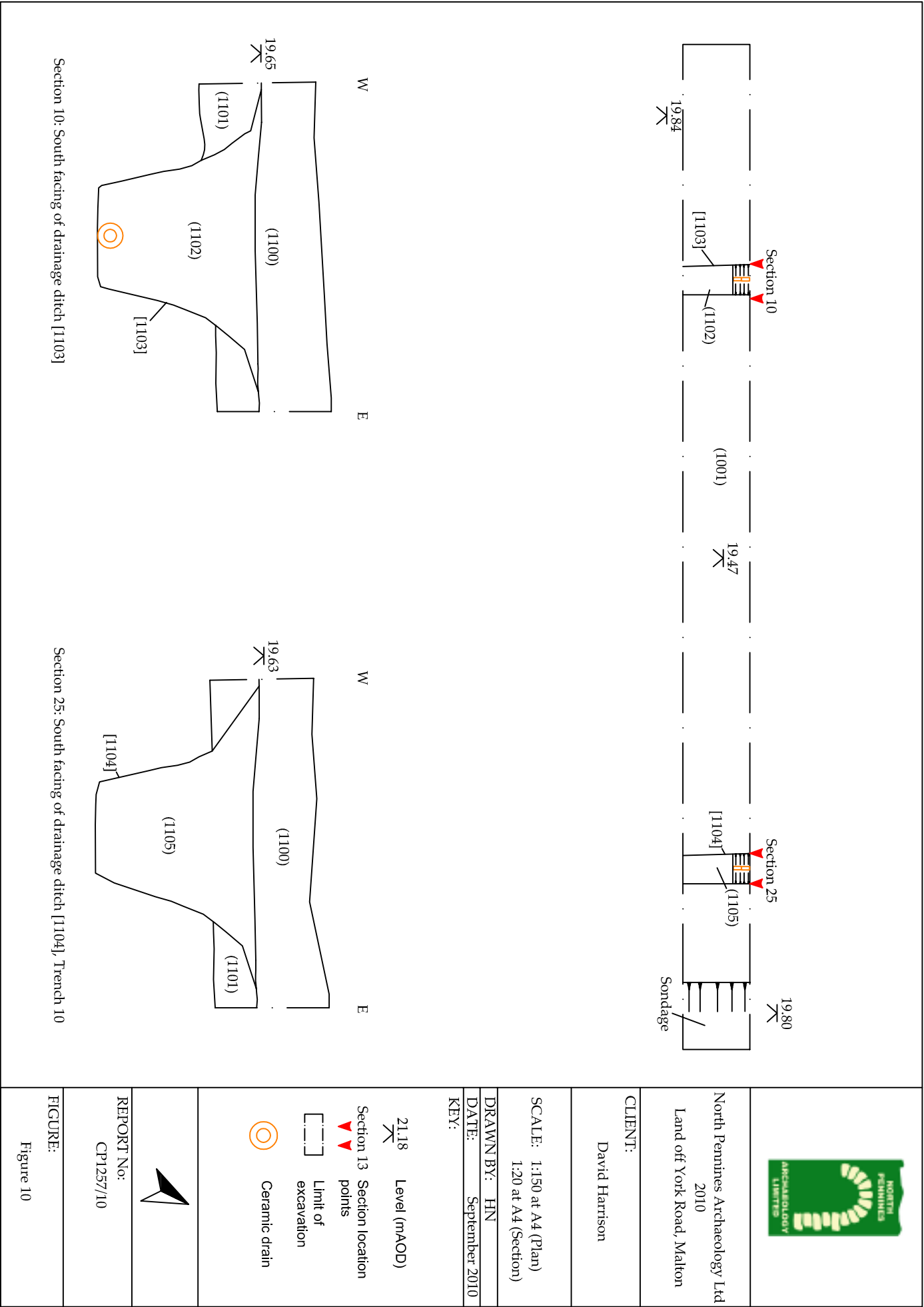


Figure 10: Plan and section of features within Trench 11