

**MAP**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.**

**Land at 6 Parliament Street  
Norton  
Malton  
North Yorkshire**

**SE 79604 71478  
Planning Ref. 14/01111/FUL  
MAP 10.08.2015  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

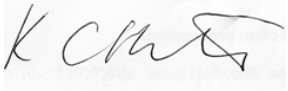
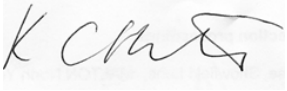
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<b>Report Prepared By</b> 	<b>Report Authorised By</b> 
<b>Date:</b> <b>30/06/2015</b>	<b>Date:</b> <b>30/06/2015</b>

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Site Description	4
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
4. Aims and Objectives	4
5. Methodology	5
6. Results	5
7. Conclusions	5
<b>Appendices</b>	
1. Written Scheme of Investigation	10

<b>Figure List</b>		<b>Page</b>
1.	Site Location. Scale 1:50,000.	6
2.	Archaeological Watching Brief Area. Scale 1:1,250.	7

<b>Plate List</b>		
1.	View of Building Plot. Facing South-west.	8
2.	View of Strip Foundation Trench. Facing North.	8
3.	View of Strip Foundation Trench. Facing South.	9
4.	View of Strip Foundation Trench. Facing North.	9

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**Summary**

*An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on the groundworks for the construction of a four bedroom dwelling with two parking spaces and vehicular access on Land at 6 Parliament Street, Norton-on-Derwent, Malton, North Yorkshire. The works involved the excavation of strip foundation trenches. These works were observed on a site visit on the 26<sup>th</sup> June 2015.*

*No archaeological features or finds were observed during the observation.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken on the 26<sup>th</sup> June 2015, during the construction of a four bedroom dwelling with two parking spaces and vehicular access on Land at 6 Parliament Street, Norton-on-Derwent, Malton, North Yorkshire (Planning Ref 14/01111/FUL; SE 79604 71478; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The Archaeological Watching Brief was designed to provide the appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the development, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

- 1.3 All work was funded by Mr and Mrs S. Finnerty.
- 1.4 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, Licence No. AL 50453A.

## 2. **Site Description**

- 2.1 The site is located to the west of the town centre of Norton (Church Street and Commercial Street) and on the south side of Parliament Street (Figs. 1 & 2). The Development Area is within the Garden of 6 Parliament Street, to the west.

## 3. **Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 The Roman fort and *vicus* (civilian settlement) at Malton lies c. 600m north of the site, across the river Derwent. Additional Roman settlement spread southwards across the river to cover a substantial area of what is now the modern town of Norton. From its origins as a medieval village, modern Norton greatly expanded in the mid-19th and 20th centuries to form a large residential and industrial area.
- 3.2 In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a number of Romano-British inhumation and cremation burials were discovered in the area to the west of the Parliament Street. In addition, the projected alignment of a Roman road heading east from Norton runs approximately east to west to the north of the Development Area.

## 4. **Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 The aim of this archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, date, sequence, nature depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made, and the impact which development will have upon them.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The site was excavated using a small 360 back acting tracked machine using a flat bladed ditching bucket. The excavation was taken down to the natural gravel horizon through a deep build up of overburden (topsoil and subsoil) inter-cut with modern services.
- 5.2 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CifA 2014).
- 5.3 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout using a high resolution digital camera.

## **6. Results (Fig. 3 & Pls. 2-8)**

- 6.1 The strip footings were 0.6m wide and excavated to a depth of between c. 0.90m below ground level and uncovered a deep deposit of garden soils and subsoil inter-cut with services trenches, which overlay clean sand in the base of the foundation trenches.
- 6.2 There was no archaeological finds or features observed during the excavation of the strip footings for the new dwelling.

## **7. Conclusions**

- 7.1 The results of this watching brief have shown that no archaeological activity was present within the Development Area.



Figure 1. Site Location.



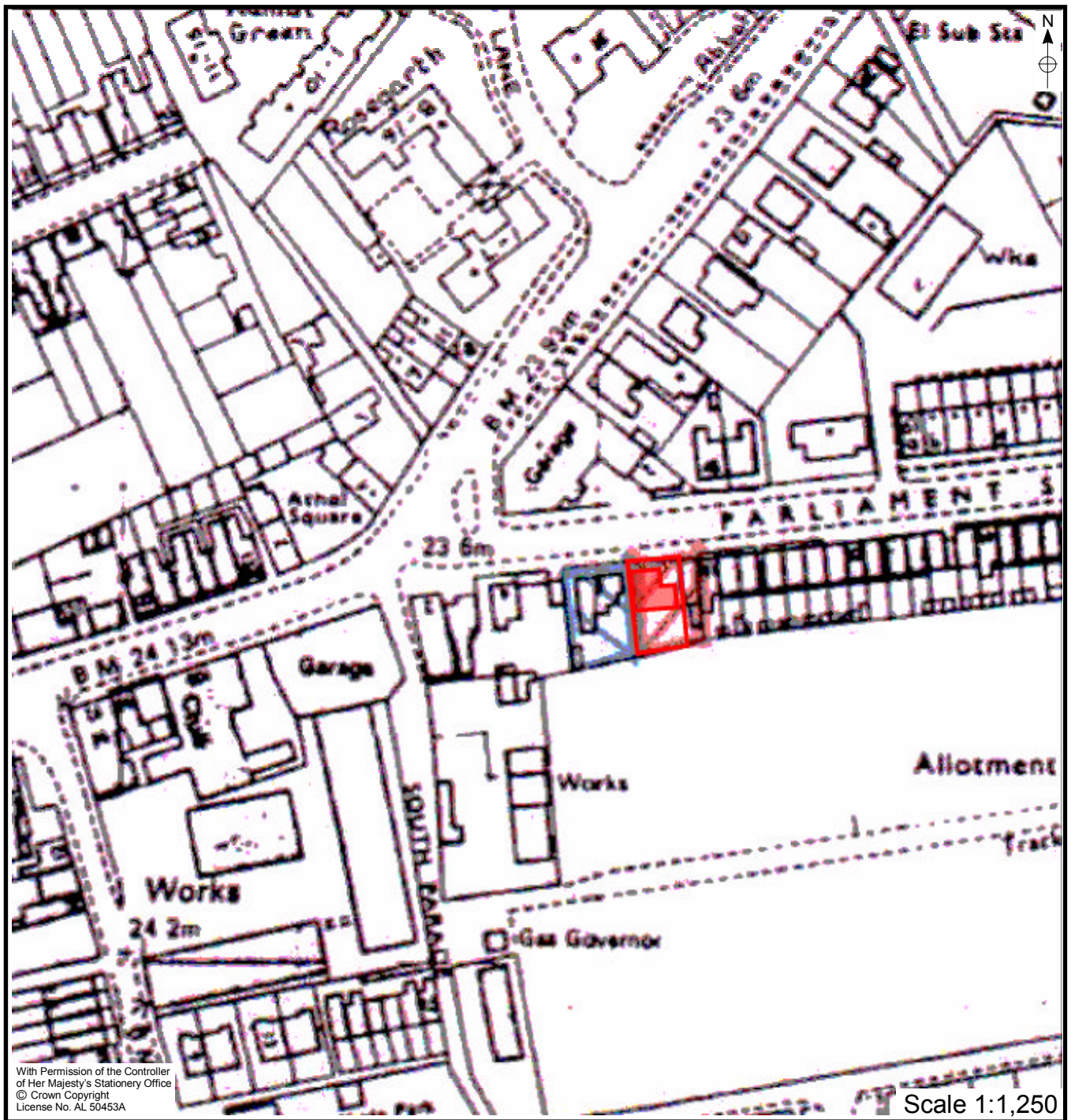


Figure 2. Archaeological Watching Brief Area.



Plate 1. View of Building Plot. Facing South-west.



Plate 2. View of Strip Foundation Trench. Facing North.



Plate 3. View of Strip Foundation Trench. Facing South.



Plate 4. View of Strip Foundation Trench. Facing North.

# MAP

## Archaeological Practice Ltd

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (“WATCHING BRIEF”)

#### **Planning Application 14/01111/FUL**

Land At 6 Parliament Street Norton Malton - Erection of a four bedroom dwelling with 2no. parking spaces and vehicular access

This Written Scheme of Investigation is for an Archaeological Watching Brief to be carried out during groundwork's associated with the erection of a four bedroom dwelling with 2no. Parking spaces and vehicular access. Planning Application 14/01111/FUL.

The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological importance where numerous finds of Romano-British date have been made. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a number of Romano-British inhumation and cremation burials were discovered in the area to the west of the application site. In addition, the projected alignment of a Roman road heading east from Norton runs approximately east to west to the north of the application area.

The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains, which are:

- a) affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent,
- b) not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or of limited importance or potential.

The work should not require any groundworks to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although adequate time should be allowed for any archaeological features to be excavated, sampled and recorded.

1. The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. This is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). The work on site should commence with the implementation of the agreed WSI and Method Statement and subject to the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and standards and guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
2. The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the Historic Environment Team of the County Council at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
3. The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) should be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
4. Removal of overburden by machine should be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B

- horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
5. Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (DCMS 2008).
  6. Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate. The English Heritage Science Advisor will be contacted at Tanner Row, York if appropriate.
  7. Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
  8. Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the Historic Environment Team of the County Council at the discretion of the District Council or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.
  9. A summary report will be produced following the Council's guidelines on reporting. The report will contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas will be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features will be illustrated with conventionally-scaled plans, sections, and photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.
  10. Copies of the summary report will be provided to the client(s), The Historic Environment Team of the County Council (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage. A licence should be granted to the accepting museum and the County Council to use the documentation arising from the work for its statutory functions and to give to third parties as an incidental to those functions.

11. Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the Archaeologist to notify the Historic Environment Team of the County Council of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a summary report on the work.
12. Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR) information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The Archaeologist should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
13. At the discretion of the District Council, the Historic Environment Team of the County Council will be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence, or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.
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