An Archaeological Watching Brief at Marne Barracks,

Catterick, North Yorkshire, SE 24472 97206

Excavations undertaken by Stephen Sherlock

on behalf of Carillion Enterprise and Defence Estates

October 2012 & January 2013.

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A Programme of Archaeological Works at Marne Barracks, Catterick SE 24472 97206

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1.2 The work was requested by North Yorkshire County Council to monitor the excavation of foundation trenches as part of a planning application.

1.3 The programme of work found evidence of Roman activity at a depth of 1.50m and several sherds of pottery, metalwork and animal bones were found.

1.4 This report comprises the results of the investigation with the conclusion that no further work is required during this development. Finds from the excavation are to be deposited in the Yorkshire Museum, York.

2 Introduction

2.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken at the site of a Biomass Boiler at Marne Barracks, Catterick (figs 1& 2) as a condition of a planning application submitted to Richmondshire District Council and commented on by North Yorkshire County Council (Ref:12/00348/FULL). A brief for the work was prepared as part of a statement of the significance of the site by the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO), (Abramson 2012).

2.2 This report presents the results of the watching brief for the development and also the finds from an earlier stage of monitoring works in the area. The initial monitoring of work to services in the area was undertaken between 15th and 21st May 2012. The watching brief occurred between 23rd and 30th July 2012 following the submission and acceptance of a Written Scheme for the Investigation of the site.

2.3 The archaeological background to this part of Catterick will be briefly considered in light of the historic evidence and earlier archaeological events in the immediate environs. Marne Barracks lies to the east of the roman road of Dere Street, the principle roman road to the north. Archaeological excavations have exposed roman remains in the immediate area considered to be associated with the town of Cataractonium. Although there have been earlier discoveries and excavations at Catterick before the war (Hildyard 1952), in 1949 aerial photography showed the extent of the town (Ottaway 2003,132) and excavations were undertaken in the 1950s by Wacher (Wilson 2002) in advance of the A1 dual carriageway being constructed.

2.4 At Marne Barracks excavations were undertaken in the 1930s (Hildyard 1952), 1950s (Hildyard 1957), 1960s by Cramp, 1990s by Geoquest (Wilson et al 1996, 24 fig.10) and in the last decade by ASDU, 2005. The excavations by Hildyard followed the discovery in 1939 of a skeleton with Anglo-Saxon jewellery within a roman building (Hildyard 1952, 241). This site was 50m north of the proposed development. In the 1960s Professor Cramp excavated 30m north of the development site near the Chapel following the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon burial with jewellery and found a further part of a roman building (Cramp 1996, 30). Excavations to the south east of the present development by Geoquest revealed a grubenhaus near Romano-British ditches (Taylor-Wilson 1996, 24). Lastly, in 2004 excavations by ASDU at Marne Barracks found a substantial Neolithic circular enclosure (Hale, Plattell & Millard 2009) 700m to the south-east of the Biomass Boiler site. Clearly, the site has been intensively occupied between 3000 BC and c AD1000. The possibility of finding archaeological remains was therefore realistic.

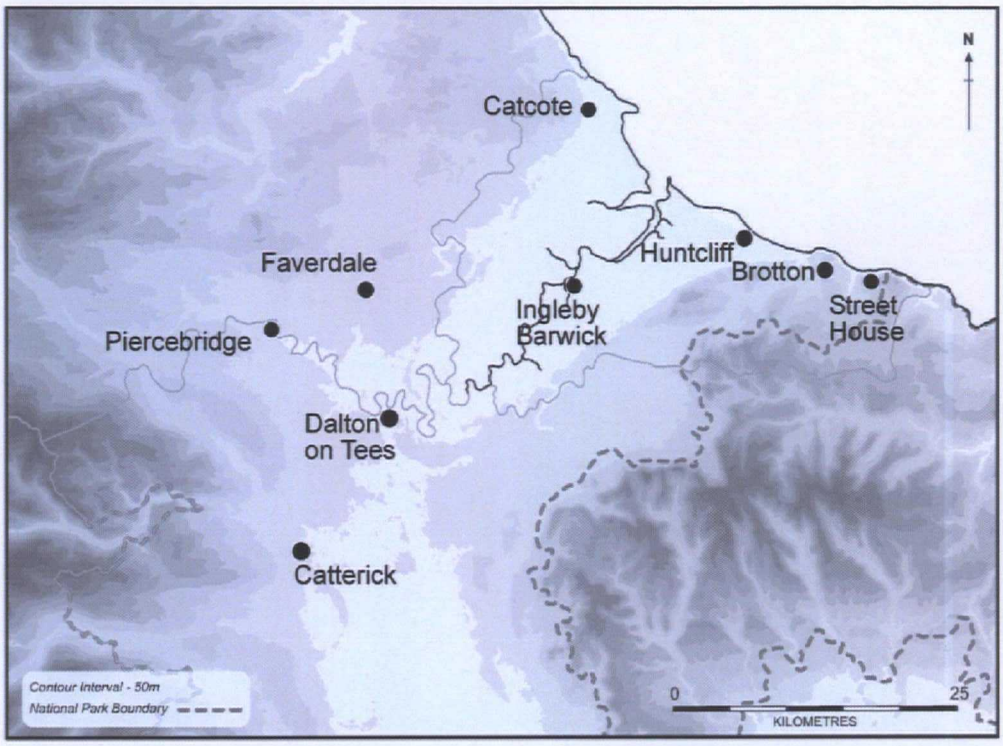


Fig 1 To show Catterick and other Roman sites in and around the Tees Valley

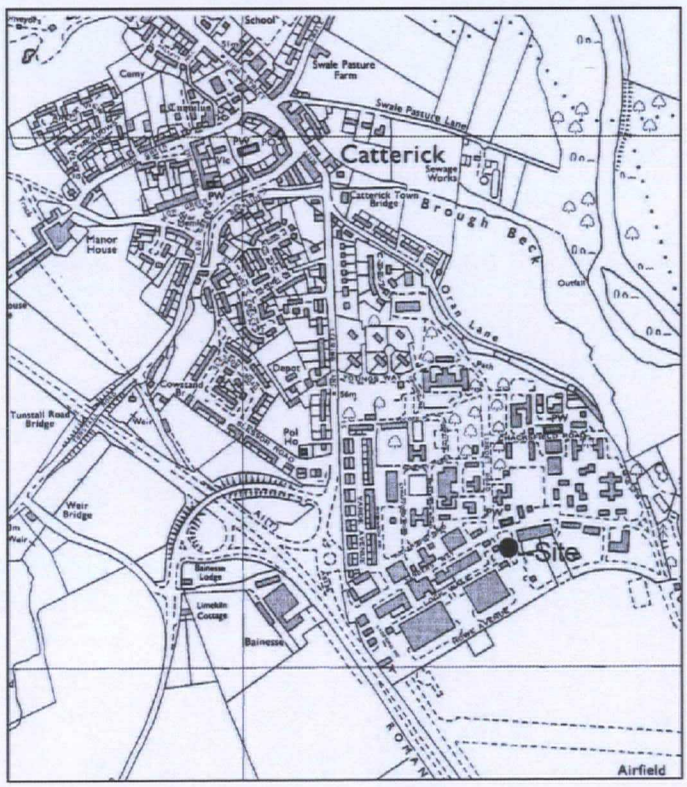


Fig 2 To show location of the site at Catterick, reproduced from Ordnance Survey material under Ordnance Survey Licence No. AL 100042193

3 The Watching Brief

3.1 The archaeological monitoring occurred over two phases of work in May and July 2012 and the author was the principal archaeologist monitoring the work. The development at Marne Barracks was to construct a Biomass Boiler and access road next to an existing boiler and on the site of a former storage tank (Abramson 2012). Prior to obtaining planning permission, preliminary site investigations were undertaken to establish the nature of water, gas and communications services that crossed the site. Initially the work was monitored by the Archaeological Advisor to DIO, but the discovery of pottery and bone on a stone surface changed the nature of the monitoring to a constant presence by an outside contractor. The results from both the monitoring and the present development undertaken by the author are presented jointly to provide a more holistic report.

3.2 On 14th May 2012 I attended site following the discovery of a sherd of pottery (sf 1) and bone at a depth of 1.5m below the present ground surface. The potsherd was considered to be Roman and was found in a trench 0.90m wide and up to 1.50m deep. Access into this trench was only possible following the insertion of a mechanical "box" to shore the sides. The work consisted of monitoring the machine strip from outside the trench and examining the spoil as it was removed. In this manner potsherd and bone were recorded and the find spot cleaned when access permitted along a 40m length of trench (fig 3). The finds were at a depth of between 1.30m and 1.50m. The trench was excavated to realign a water pipe but no geological horizon was found. The bottom of the trench appeared to be a compacted horizon of intentionally laid stones forming a surface. The finds comprised pottery of Romano-British date, metalwork, both iron and one bronze annular ring, as well as bone. All of the finds (sf 1-10) were at the base of the trench on a surface interpreted as a cobbled floor or yard of Roman date. The monitoring of the machine work occurred for five days whilst a 40m length of pipe was excavated. The finds from this phase of work are marked upon the site plan (fig. 3). The small finds are reported within the finds reports.

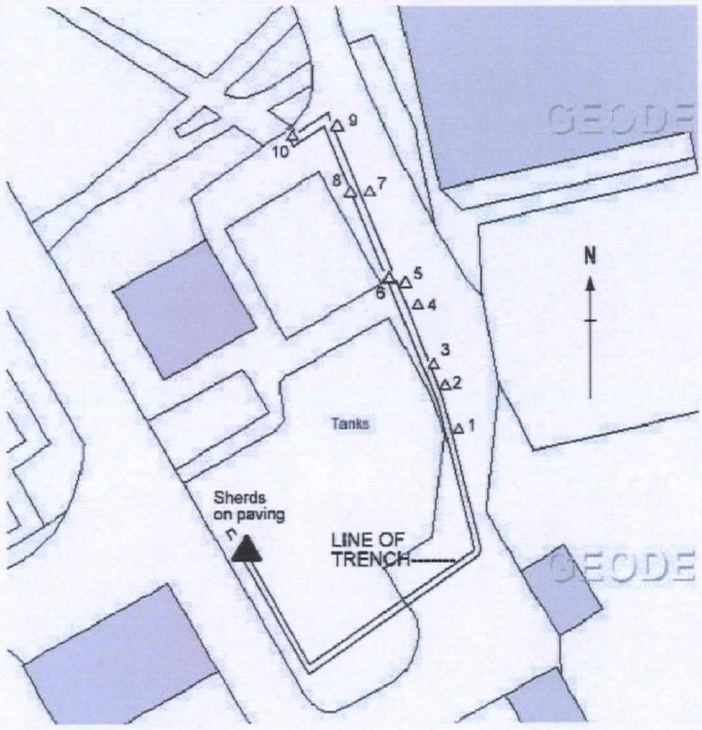


Fig 3 To show location of trench and the finds

3.3 Following the initial monitoring of work it was apparent a programme of archaeological mitigation would be required during the development and a brief was prepared and approved by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage section. The Biomass Boiler was designed as a steel framed building with the structure supported by 16 columns buried into concrete in the ground with a metal frame cladding forming the exterior wall. The planning application for the work ref (12/00348/FULL) was commented upon by North Yorkshire County Council in their capacity as advisors to the District Council and a watching brief was requested. Stephen Sherlock was appointed to undertake the work and upon arrival on site found that there had been some levelling of the ground, a stone horizon 0.20m had been spread across the site and seven pits had been dug to a depth of 0.50m below ground. The excavated pits, numbering 1-7 on the plan (fig. 4), were dug to the level of a modern brick building. No archaeological features were visible in the seven trenches that had been dug. It is considered that the builder excavated these trenches to the level of a later building that is associated with RAF Catterick. Trenches 8-16 were fully monitored each is photographed and included as plates 3-10.

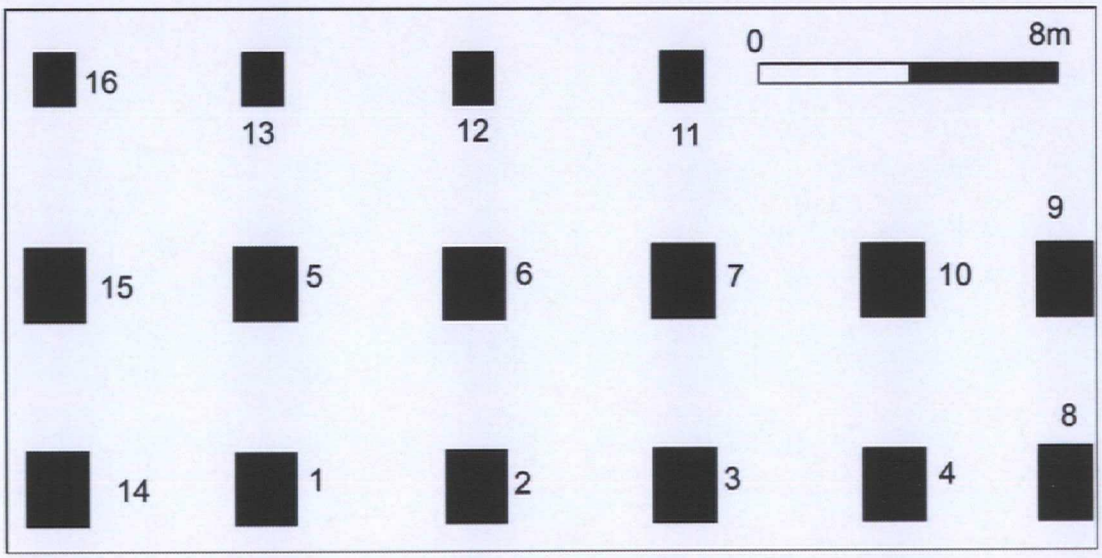


Fig 4 To show location and number of each of the trenches for the steel frame (N to left)

3.4 Detail of the trenches

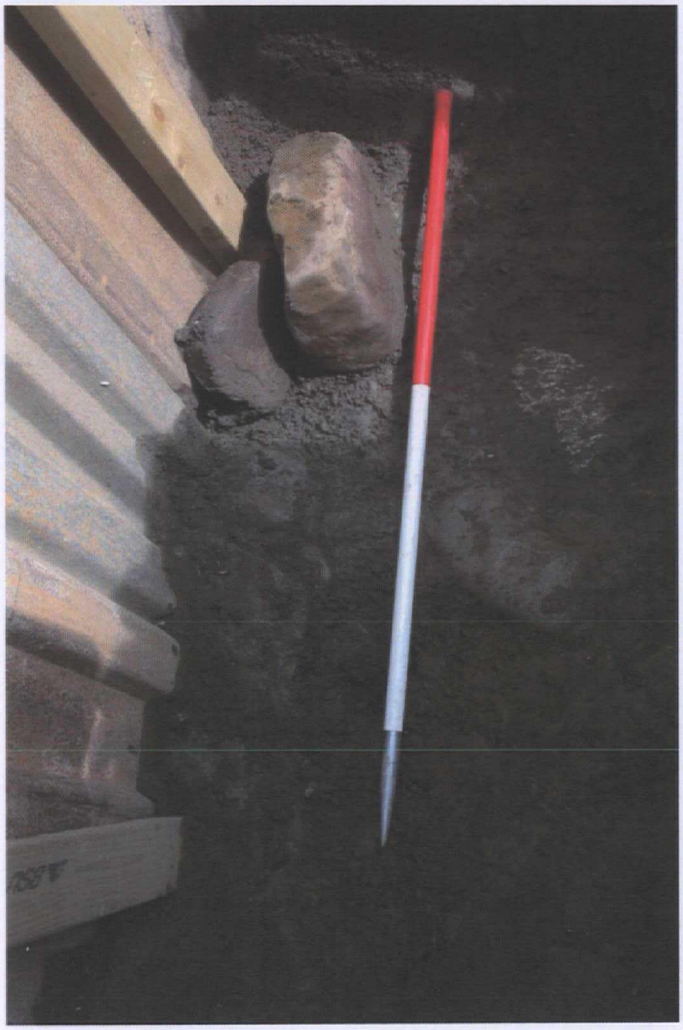
The trenches were excavated to a uniform size into which the concrete bases for the structure were to be set. The sizes and depth are set out in table 1. The trenches did not go down to the level of archaeological features seen in the provisional works in May 2012.

No.	E-W	N-S	Depth	Comment	Finds
8	2.20m	1.80m	1.50m	Disturbed pit with three pipes E-W – one soil horizon	X
9	2.40m	1.80m	1.20m	Realigned water main - three layers	X
10	2.00m	2.00m	1.20m	Brown soil and a sand feature from a backfilled trench	X
11	2.00m	2.00m	0.80m	2 layers, concrete& rubble over brown clayey soil	X
12	2.00m	2.00m	0.90m	3 layers, rubble, compacted stone, brown soil	X
13	1.60m	1.60m	0.80m	3 layers , stone, rubble, brown soil	X
14	2.10m	1.90m	1.10m	North end of site, tree roots and soil	X
15	2.00m	1.80m	1.10m	Soil with traces of cobbles emerging R-B?	X
16	2.00m	1.80m	1.10m	Excavated in May to find services – disturbed by pipes	SF10

Table 1: Detail of sizes and features within the trenches examined.

The cobbled horizon noted in the preliminary works was seen only in trench 15 at the north end of the site. Only in one trench at the north end was a sherd of Romano-British pottery found (SF10), a samian sherd of second-century date. Clearly, the method of construction was not at a level that would damage archaeological features. However, when the trench was deeper in the preliminary works archaeological features were encountered.

3.5 A further trench was recorded following on from the preliminary works in May 2012. This was located at the western end of the site as part of the works to re-align the water pipe (fig 3 "sherds on paving"). In the course of the trench being dug 16 sherds of ceramic material were collected from five locations and presented to the author in five separate bags. They form a range of material from the second to fourth century AD. The finds were at a depth of 1.50m. At the base of the trench were three substantial squared stones interpreted as part of a Roman building (P Abramson, pers comm.).The trench was shuttered and a photograph was taken as a record of the feature (pl.1).



Pl.1 To show the line of stones within a shored trench, (North to the top, 1m scale).

4 **The Finds:**

4.1 Roman ceramics from Marne Barracks, Catterick: Peter Didsbury

The pottery considered here was submitted for examination on 13th August 2012, by Stephen Sherlock. The pottery is essentially from a mixed unstratified layer, and this report restricts itself to basic identification and spot-dating, where possible.

1. Pottery with small-find ID nos:

SF1 Undecorated samian body sherd, from a vessel of uncertain form. Dating of this sherd would need specialist identification of the fabric.

SF2 Lower body/base sherd of greyware dish/bowl with pronounced basal chamfer. Sandy grey fabric with pale core margins and darker grey surfaces. On general typological grounds, the presence of the chamfer might imply a date before *c.* the mid third century.

SF7 Three joining sherds (freshly fractured) of a greyware straight-sided flanged bowl, furnishing an almost complete profile. The fabric is sandy and very dark grey with off-white core margins. The form is widespread, and seems to have made its first appearance in most areas of the north in *c.* the second quarter of the first century AD. It may be taken as a "mid third- through fourth-century" type fossil.

SF9 Bag marked with context number "3" in addition. Three items, comprising:

(i) An eroded fragment of sandy, light red CBM. Date unknown

(ii) Incomplete section of a rim or flange sherd in a fine light-coloured ware with a grey core.

(iii) Body sherd with decoration of intersecting burnished loops. Form and date uncertain.

SF10 Bag marked with context number "3" in addition. Samian basal sherd with potter's stamp on the interior. It apparently reads LVPIN [...]. There is a Lupinus of Lezoux, known to have been working in the period *c.* AD 150-180, but there may be others and specialist identification and dating is required.

2. "Material collected by Phil Abramson and machine driver west of sherds <1> - <10>".

Bag 1. Comprises six body sherds and one rim sherd, in assorted greyware fabrics; and one sherd of slightly sandy pinkish-buff ware. The greyware rim, short and upright above a globular body, is apparently from a small jar. The form cannot be convincingly matched to any of those in the published CfA Catterick form type series (Bell and Evans 2002), though there is a degree of similarity to form J20.14 (ibid, fig. 181), probably of second-century date.

Bag 2. The rim of a fully developed Huntcliff jar. The sherd is vesicular and rather abraded. The form is almost ubiquitous in the north of England in the period from the *c* AD 350s to the end of the Roman period.

Bag 3. (i) A sherd of pinkish-buff ware with yellow cream slip (?). Probably from a flagon. Second or third century AD?

(ii) Straight-sided bowl with short, square-sectioned, slightly down bent rim. On general typological grounds, perhaps second or earlier third century AD.

Bag 4. Two joining, freshly fractured, thick-walled sherds in a hard, grey fabric. This is CBM, rather than pottery, probably from one of the varieties of Romano-British curved tile.

Bag 5. (i) Large fragment of oxidised CBM, possibly *tegula*.

(ii) Two joining fragments from a Romano-British curved tile, either *imbrex* or ridge. The fabric is very pale grey with creamy exterior. One end-edge and one side-edge are extant. There is part of a possible finger-scored signature or tally mark on the upper surface.

It is recommended that specialist opinion be sought on the two sherds of samian, and that relevant further research be undertaken on local CBM fabrics.

4.2 Conservation assessment of finds: Jennifer Jones, Durham University

QUANTIFICATION AND CONDITION

Two iron, one copper alloy and one glass object, along with one bone fragment and one ?chalk fragment were received for conservation assessment and X-radiography of the metal. The iron was found to be highly corroded with little or no metal remaining, and the copper alloy was lightly corroded. The glass and the sliver of bone were found to be stable. The possible chalk fragment was fragile but stable. A further object was also X-rayed but was found to be compacted soil.

Highly corroded metallic material is defined as having both the form and the surface detail of the object obscured by corrosion, and/or having little or no metal remaining in its core.

X-RADIOGRAPHY

The objects were briefly visually examined to assess their condition and stability, to determine the material from which they were made, and to look for surface and technological detail. The metal was then X-rayed in plan and/or side view as appropriate (see Pl.2).

Details of the artefacts examined are listed can be seen in table 2, including the context and small finds number,identification of the material and the object where possible, the condition of the object when examined, its XR plate number, and any technological or other observations.

When viewing the XR plate, it should be orientated with the bright spot (a lead marker) in the top left hand corner, to correspond to the annotated XR sleeve.

RESULTS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are based on information which could be revealed by further conservation, and do not take account of the archaeological importance of the object or its context.

2Δ Copper Alloy ring: the ring is lightly corroded with a dark surface patination. Around the inside there are adhering non-mineralised hairs or fibres. The object could be surface cleaned to reveal detail, and the hair/fibres sampled for possible identification.

2Δ Iron objects: both objects are very highly corroded. One is cracking and the other has breaks at both ends. X-radiography did not elucidate their form or surface detail. Selective corrosion removal using air abrasion may help with identification of the objects and elucidate any surface mineralised material.

2Δ Glass fragment: the object is stable and may be part of a glass bead. It could be surface cleaned to reveal detail.

2Δ Bone sliver and possible chalk: no further conservation work is recommended.

Context	SF no	Material	Object	Condition	Observations	XR no
3	2	Copper alloy	ring	lc/st	Fibre/hair adhering	6446
3	2	Soil	concretion		Not metal	6446
3	2	Iron	unknown	hc/st	?mineralised organics on surface	6446
3	2	Iron	unknown	hc/cr	?mineralised organics on surface	6446
3	2	Glass	fragment	st	Dark green glass	none
3	2	Bone	sliver	st	Too small to be diagnostic	none
3	2	?Chalk	fragment		V small fragment of chalk	none

lc : lightly corroded, hc : highly corroded, cr : cracking, st : stable

Table2: Objects sent to conservation for assessment

STORAGE

The objects are packed for medium to long term storage. The metal should be stored in an airtight container at a stable temperature and below 15% RH, to inhibit further corrosion. The RH should be controlled by active silica gel, which is regularly monitored and regenerated as necessary. The glass, bone and ?chalk can be stored in conditions of ambient temperature and humidity, avoiding extremes of both.

4.3 The finds: Stephen Sherlock

The metalwork and other finds associated with SF2 were found during machine work and all of the finds were collected from the soil within a machine bucket. The copper alloy annular ring is 25mm in diameter with round outer edge and a straight inner edge, presenting a D- shaped profile to the ring.It is similar to an Anglo-Saxon annular brooch excavated at Norton from grave 9 (Sherlock & Welch 1992, 126) and similar to an annular brooch found in the soil near the chapel in 1966 (Cramp 1996, 30). However, without a Saxon provenance the annular brooch is thesame diameter as a 1 inch brass washer.

Associated with the finds were two pieces of ironwork and a small fragment of glass. The pieces of iron were 23mm and 28mm long and are not diagnostic. The glass is a very small fragment of green vessel, weighing <1g. All of the bone found during the watching brief was at the same level as the Romano-British pottery and is considered contemporary with the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon material.

Pl. 2 X- ray of metalwork from Marne Barracks, Catterick XR6446

4.4 Animal bone assessment from Marne Barracks, Catterick: Louisa Gidney

Catalogue

SF1:Sheep/goat metacarpal, fresh breaks

SF3:Sheep/goat tibia, distal epiphysis fused. Large and robust suggesting post-medieval origin. Fresh breaks.

SF4:Cattle metatarsal diaphysis, fresh breaks at both ends.

SF5: Cattle humerus, distal end fused. In seven fragments, all with fresh breaks.

SF6: Tiny fragment tooth enamel, two tiny indeterminate fragments.

SF8:Horse maxillary premolar or molar, damaged.

Discussion

The species represented in this very small assemblage are cattle, sheep and horse. All the bones have been damaged during recovery but are otherwise in a good state of preservation. The present collection is too small for any detailed comment but does show that bones were deposited on this site, though whether as domestic household refuse or as midden spreading is unclear. Bone clearly survives well on the site and any further investigation should seek to minimise damage during recovery.

5 Discussion and Conclusions

5.1 Earlier excavations in around Catterick and Scorton have demonstrated the importance of the area from prehistoric times through to the Anglo-Saxon period. Excavations within Marne Barracks reflect this pattern with human activity from 2500 -2100BC when the circular enclosure was built 700m to the south east of the Biomass Boiler. The evidence for Romano-British settlement within the barracks

is presented by Hildyard (1952, 1957) with further discoveries by Wilson during preliminary work on widening the A1 (Wilson et al 1996, 3). The evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the barracks has been demonstrated to the immediate north (Cramp 1996) and to the south- east (Taylor-Wilson 1996), and the finds from the area are discussed by Wilson et al (1996, 5).

5.2 The finds and features from the Biomass Boiler site should be seen in light of the earlier discoveries at Marne Barracks. There is evidence for Romano-British buildings in the immediate area as well as Anglo-Saxon remains, therefore these limited findings are not a surprise. What is of note is the depth of dark, almost sterile soil in this area. It was noted "that a great deal of soil had been dumped upon the site bringing it up to the surrounding area" (Hildyard 1952, 242). Whether this occurred during the creation of runways at RAF Catterick is unknown. Clearly the depth of these "recent deposits" have ensured that archaeological horizons found in 1939, 1966 and now in 2012 are sealed at a deep level.

5.3 In summary, there are archaeological deposits of Roman and Saxon date at this site. The construction of a Biomass Boiler has not impacted upon those deposits. The finds from this project appear to be at the interface of Roman buildings with the recent deposition of soil and the insertion of services over the last 70 years of military use. However, the archaeological potential of this part of the defence estate should be considered during any future development proposals.

6 Acknowledgements

The work was commissioned by Carillion Enterprise Ltd on behalf of Defence Infrastructure Organisation and I am grateful to Ian Clough and Gary Rowland at Carillion for interest and support in the project. The DIO Archaeologist, Philip Abramson, provided information relating to earlier work at Marne and undertook some of the monitoring. Excavations and work on site was managed by Andy Gustard and his staff of Byzac – Entec UK who assisted throughout the fieldwork. The report has been prepared by Stephen Sherlock, with editorial assistance by Wendy Sherlock and specialists as named in the report. I express my thanks to all contributors, errors and omissions remain with the author.

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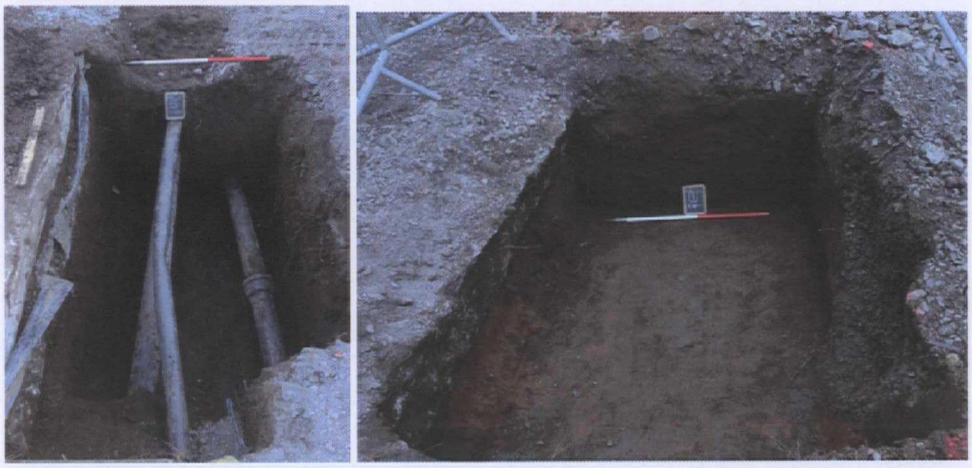
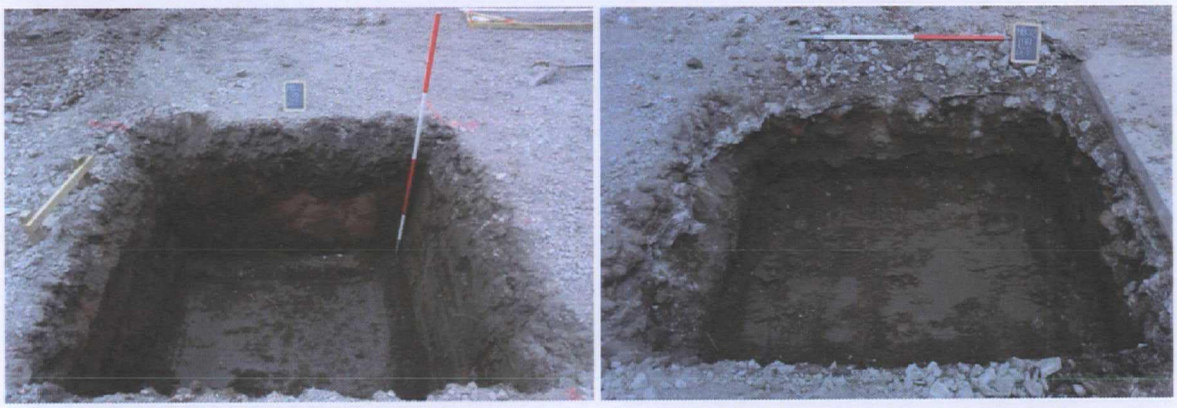


Pl 3 & 4 Trenches 8 (left) and 9 (right)



Pl. 5 & 6 Trenches 10 (left) and 11(right)

Pl. 7 & 8 Trenches 12 (left) and 13 (right)

Pl.9 & 10 Trenches 14 (left) and 15 (right)

8 Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological strip and record at the site of a Biomass Boiler and access road, Marne Barracks, North Yorkshire

1. Introduction

1.1 This is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip and record investigation followed by foundation monitoring on the site of a proposed construction of a biomass boiler and access road at Marne Barrack, North Yorkshire.

1.2 The WSI will require approval by the planning authority prior to the commencement of the field investigation.

1.3 Carillion Building are commissioning the construction works on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation, who are a TLB within the Ministry of Defence.

1.4 Carillion have appointed Dr Stephen Sherlock of Stephen Sherlock Services to undertake the archaeological fieldwork and to manage aspects of the investigation which require additional specialist resources.

2. Location

2.1 The proposed development is situated at NGR SE 24472 97206 adjacent to an existing boiler building, within the technical area of Marne Barracks, North Yorkshire.

2.2 The proposed boiler house occupies an area measuring approx. 10m x 10m, whose surface is some 0.75m below the surrounding ground level. It is recorded that a former storage tank once occupied the site.

2.3 The route of the current road which gives access to the building will be amended in order to facilitate access for woodchip delivery vehicles. The area of proposed route amendment lies to the south of the boiler house on ground which is currently grassed with mature trees and numerous sub-surface services (recently removed). The route amendment through this grassed area measures approximately 20m north to south by 5m wide.

2.4 The proposed development is close to the southern edge of the technical area of the base, some 60m to the north of the Watch Office (Bldg 54) and Meteorological building (Bldg 53), both of which are Grade II listed buildings.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation is to identify, excavate, record and recover archaeological remains and artefacts and to compile a report which describes and interprets the findings of the fieldwork.

3.2 On completion of the fieldwork, specialist assessment and analysis of the site archive and artefacts will be undertaken. This will be followed by the compilation of a detailed report for submission to the Historic Environment Record.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 Marne barracks is situated adjacent to the main roman road of Dere Street close to the Roman settlement of Cataractonium, modern day Catterick village. The area is known for its density of Roman civil and military sites and also of post-Roman burials of the 5th and 6th century AD.

4.2 The most relevant of previous discoveries was made by Hildyard in 1939. Building remains and a skeleton associated with a large Anglian cruciform brooch were recorded as being '*50 yards behind the aeroplane hangars... and some 500 yards east of the farm of Bainesse*'. Subsequent rescue excavation revealed evidence for a total of three rooms, pottery from the end of the 3rd century and first half of the 4th century and three skeletons. The rooms may have been part of a block of secondary buildings associated with a possible villa.

4.3 A further archaeological intervention was carried out in almost the same spot in 1966 when a a burial with grave goods had been discovered *c.*1.40m below the ground surface whilst digging the footing for a signpost immediately west of the Catholic Chapel. The attitude of the skeleton and the grave goods (including 24 amber and paste beads, 2 pairs of copper alloy sleeve clasps and a copper alloy swastika brooch) all indicated an Anglian date for the burial. Professor Rosemary Cramp opened a small trench and although no further burials were encountered, more Anglian metalwork finds were recovered from disturbed ground, almost certainly indicating the former presence of other burials. Part of one room of a Roman building was also excavated, believed to be part of the same building group partially excavated by Hildyard in 1939.

4.4 It is probable that the burials and structural remains discovered in 1939 and 1968 were recovered some 30 or 40m to the north of the proposed development area.

5. Recent work

5.1 Prior to the commencement of the main groundworks some preliminary site investigation was undertaken, to locate and re-align the active services that were known to run under the area of the proposed development.

5.2 These works were monitored by in-house and external archaeologists and resulted in the recording of the following stratigaphic sequence:

- Layer 001: topsoil or road make up, 0.30m - 0.60m thick, overlying
- Layer 002: a humic-rich, stone free soil, 1.15m thick, overlying
- Layer 003: a rammed gravel and cobble surface, c. 0.15m thick.

5.3 The cobbled surface was associated with Romano-British pottery. Several pieces of disarticulated human bone and an annular brooch were recovered from the subsoil at a depth of about 1.40m. It is likely that the cobbled surface is of Romano-British date and the human remains and brooch are of Anglian date.

5.5 A Heritage Significance Statement prepared by the DIO Archaeology Advisor which summarises the archaeological status of the site was attached to the planning application.

6. Methodology

6.1 In view of the archaeological interest relating to the development area, an archaeological strip and record investigation has been requested by the planning authority as a condition on the planning consent.

6.2 The site contractors methodology requires stripping of topsoil and overburden to a depth of 200mm followed by machine excavation of foundation pits, circa 1.5m deep.

6.3 In order to meet the condition of the planning authority the following methodology is considered appropriate:

Phase 1:

6.4 Continuous archaeological monitoring will be undertaken of the stripping of topsoil and overburden over all of the site down to the formation depth of 200mm required by the contractor.

6.5 The strip will be undertaken by a back acting excavation machine using a toothless ditching bucket and monitored by an archaeologist at all times.

6.6 Any archaeological features within the stripped area will be cleaned, excavated and recorded to the following parameters:

- 100% of articulated human remains (in compliance with Ministry of Justice, English Heritage and IfA Legislation, Policy and Guidelines) *
- 50% of cut features such as post-holes, pits etc as a minimum to determine and record their form, and then fully excavated to aid dating and recovery of finds.
- 50% of deposits at junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features.
- 50% of features such as hearths, kilns, storage pits industrial, funerary or ritual structures or buildings.
- 10% of linear features.
- Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and recorded so that their construction form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established, if possible.
- Pottery will be collected as bulk samples whilst any significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to processing. The excavation team will have access to appropriate expertise to allow information from artefacts to contribute to strategies for excavation.
- Palaeoenvironmental samples will be collected from appropriate deposits and processed following English Heritage guidelines (2011)

Phase 2:

6.7 Following on from the archaeological site strip, the site contractors methodology requires the excavation of sixteen foundation pits measuring approximately two metres square over the site.

6.8 Archaeological monitoring of these pits and any other foundation and service trenches will be undertaken in order to identify, excavate and record any archaeological deposits which may be encountered.

6.9 Where archaeological deposits and artefacts are identified, the site contractor will enable sufficient time and safe working space for the deposits/artefacts to be excavated by the archaeologist.

6.10 In the event that articulated human remains are present within the foundation pits and/or service trenches, these will need to be fully excavated, recorded and removed. If necessary the

foundations will need to be enlarged to enable all of the skeletal deposits to be examined and removed.

7. Site records and archive

7.1 A full written record of all archaeological deposits, features, artefacts and samples will be required using pro-forma recording sheets and a unique site code and numbering system.

7.2 All archaeological features and/or human remains will be photographed using digital images greater than 10 megapixels.

7.3 Articulated human remains will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Other plans and sections will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, whichever is most appropriate. An overall site plan at 1:50 or an appropriate scale will be produced.

7.4 Plans and sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

8. Finds

8.1 The Deposition of the site archive (both 3D and paper) will be agreed with a museum prior to the commencement of the work.

8.2 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (UKIC 1990; MGC 1992; English Heritage 2005, 2006; IfA 2008b), except where these are superseded by statements made below.

8.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained for assessment, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.

8.4 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Conservation needs will be assessed by Stephen Sherlock Services' Conservator.

8.5 Animal bone recovered by hand during excavation will be processed as part of the finds assemblage. Animal bone recovered from bulk samples will also be retained for analysis.

8.6 All artefacts will be recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts will be assessed and reported by specialists.

8.9 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments), their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and Curator.

9. Human Remains

9.1 In the event that human remains will be encountered a Ministry for Justice Licence for the removal of human remains has been obtained. Further excavation and recording will be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

9.2 All excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in McKinley & Roberts (1993).

9.3 Appropriate specialist guidance and/or site visits will be undertaken by the human bone specialist commissioned by Stephen Sherlock Services

9.4 Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence.

10. Environmental Samples

10.1 All sealed and stratified archaeological contexts will be considered for standard environmental sampling. Bulk soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

11. Specialists

The following specialists will be commissioned to undertake assessment/analysis:

- Human skeletal material: Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)
- Roman Pottery: Peter Didsbury
- Anglian Pottery: Wendy Sherlock
- Anglian metalwork: Dr Stephen Sherlock
- Plant macrofossils: Archaeological services, University of Durham
- Conservation: Jennifer Jones, University of Durham

12. Report and post-excavation

12.1 Guidance from the Institute for Archaeologists and English Heritage will be followed in the assessment, analysis and reporting of the archaeological deposits, features artefacts and samples recovered from the site investigation

12.2 A technical report on the watching brief which identifies the location, extent and significance of archaeological remains investigated will be prepared and is likely to include the following sections:

- Summary
- Introduction
- Archaeological background
- Methodology
- Site description
- Specialist contributions (e.g. dating techniques, environmental analysis, pottery, human bones, metalwork, glass etc)
- Interpretation
- Figures and photographs.

12.3 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*.

12.4 The archaeological consultant/contractor will arrange for the archive (artefacts and documents) to be deposited with a suitable museum or repository.

12.5 The report shall form a final document for publication as a journal article should the results merit this approach.

12.6 In the event of little or no archaeological evidence being found a shorter report will outline what was found, the extent of the works including a location plan and this along with an OASIS submission could form the site archive.

12.7 Copies of the report will be submitted to Carillion, MOD and the Historic Environment Record of North Yorkshire County Council.

12.8 The report copyright will be MOD

13. Health and Safety

13.1 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. A risk assessment will be completed by the archaeological consultant/contractor before site work begins. All visitors will be required to undertake appropriate site induction and wear appropriate protective clothing as directed.

14. References

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Appendix 2 : Marne Barracks 2013

A further programme of work to install services across the site was undertaken in the same manner as the monitoring in 2012. The removal of deposits to a depth of 1.7m in three trenches was excavated by machine with the monitoring of the work from outside the trench. In the excavations in 2013 two factors appear to be significant in the discovery of further cultural material, the trenches were deeper, and not in areas that had previously been overlain by a building. Two categories of artefact were recovered from this exercise; Romano-British pottery and metalwork. The pottery was washed and then the sherds were sent to pottery specialist Peter Didsbury, his report is included here. The metalwork comprised a series of iron nails and two copper alloy items, these were sent to Durham University Conservation Laboratories for cleaning, x – rays and conservation as appropriate.

The trenches are located on figure 5 showing their location in relation to the new Biomass boiler at Marne Barracks (in red). A sequence of layers similar to the earlier work was noted but with context numbers starting at 1000 for trench one, 2000 for trench two and 3000 for trench three, work in trenches four and five was not monitored. Whilst the majority of the excavations in 2013 were excavating through layers to a depth similar to the Phase I trenching in 2012 there is one exception. Trench three was excavated to a depth of 1.70m, this included the cut of a feature [3006] of Romano-British date.

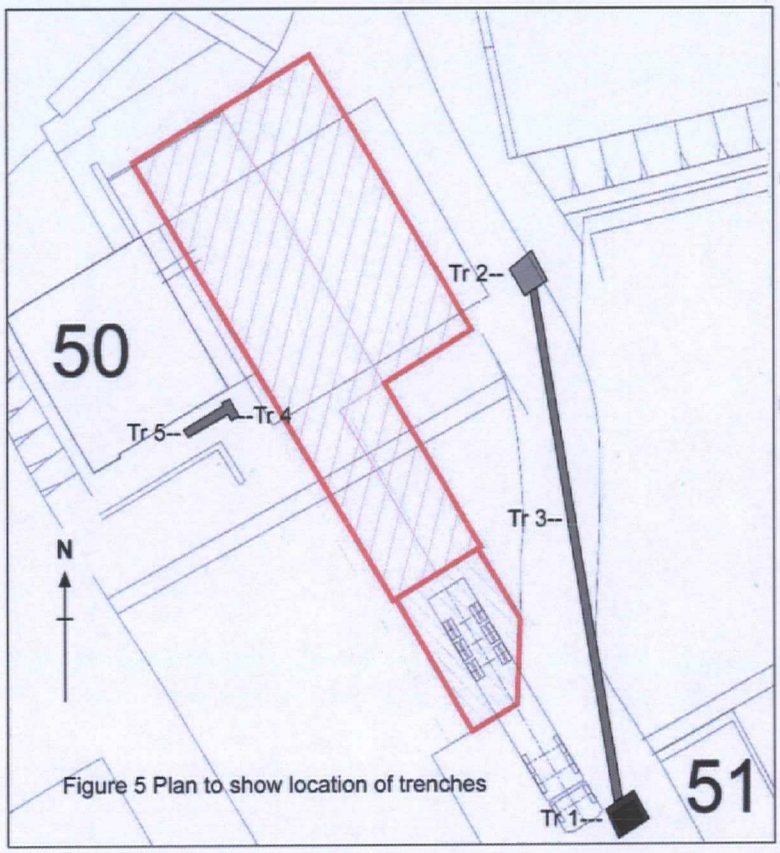


Fig. 5 To show the location of the trenches subject to the Watching Brief

Trench three was a long trench linking trenches one and two, within this (at the junction with trench two) a feature was excavated comprising large cobble stones (3004) filling pit [3006] (fig. 6). Pit [3006] was at a depth of 1.7m, a plan was drawn and the feature excavated (fig.7). One coin from the site in layer 3003 was found at the base of the layer, upon cobbles (3004) that overlie pit [3006].

Context	Same as No.	Description
1000	(1 in 2012)	Concrete and Hardcore base
1001	(2 in 2012)	Yellow Brown sandy-silt
1002	(3 in 2012)	Light Brown Soil
1003		Brown dry silt present at about 1.5m
1004	(4 in 2012)	Mid Yellow Brown coarse gravel with small – medium stone
1005		Cut for drain (contains 1003)
2000	1000	Concrete surface
2001		Hardcore
2002	1001	Yellow brown sandy-silt
2003		Dark Brown clay - silt
3000	1000, 2000	Concrete
3001	2001	Hardcore
3002	2002	Yellow – Brown sandy-silt
3003	2003	Mid Brown dark silt
3004		Large Cobbles
3005		Grey silty clay
3006		Feature – Cut of pit cutting into natural gravel [3007]
3007		Natural Gravel

Table Four Context information from all of the Trenches

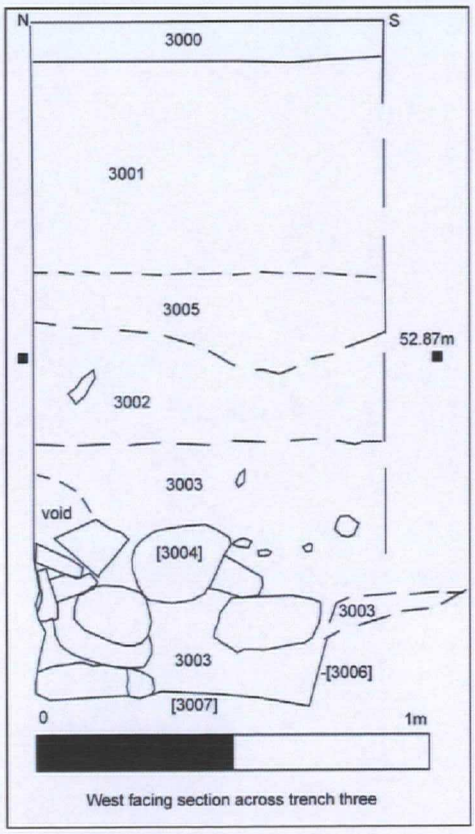


Fig. 6 Section within trench three .

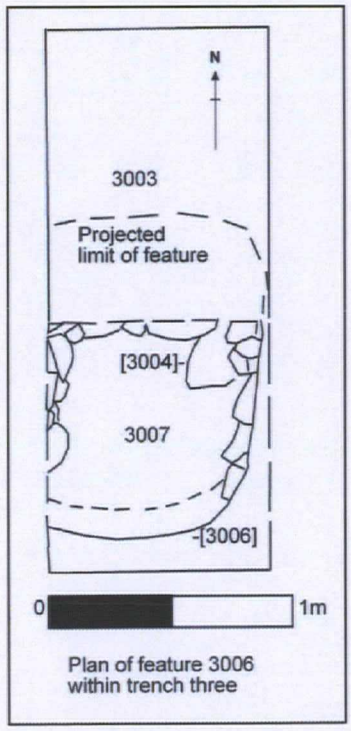


Fig 7 Plan of pit within trench three

Further Roman ceramics from Marne Barracks, Catterick (MBC 13)

Peter Didsbury MPhil FSA

The pottery considered here was submitted for examination on 27th January 2012, by Stephen Sherlock. A majority of the pottery comes from Trench 1 and 3 spoilheaps and from unstratified collection, the remainder from contexts 1003, 2003 and 3003. This report follows on from the author's earlier assessment of pottery from MBC 12 (Didsbury 2012). Like the earlier report it restricts itself to basic identification and "spot-dating", though quantification by weight is also now added.

The latest chronologically diagnostic piec(es) in each collection are asterisked.

Fabric codes employed are as follows:

BB1	Black Burnished Ware Type 1
CBM	Brick or tile
CRAG	Crambeck greyware
HC	Huntcliff ware
PLA	Plaster or mortar
PMED	Post-medieval and early modern wares
RG	General Roman greyware
RM	Mortarium
RO	Roman oxidized ware
RS	Samian

1. Pottery from the spoilheaps:

(NB the contents of the several bags from each spoilheap have been aggregated.)

<Trench 1 spoilheap>

(NB 15 bone fragments were included with the pottery.)

BB1? 1 sherd, 5 grams. Undiagnostic body fragment.

CBM 3 fragments, 18 grams. Non-diagnostic.

PMED 1 sherd, 62 grams. Consists of:

*1. A body sherd in 18th- or 19th-century iron-glazed ware (Late Blackware).

RCC 1 sherd, 2 grams. Consists of:

1. Body sherd from untyped decorated beaker. Reddish fabric with bronze colour-coat. Curvilinear overslip decoration. Not apparently a scale beaker. Too fragmentary for attribution at this stage of assessment to type and production centre. Probably 3rd-century.

RG 38 sherds, 361 grams. Includes:

1. Rim sherds from 2 or 3 bead rim dishes, the bead defined by an external groove. The general form is long-lived, from the 2nd to 4th century. Cf. the D2 series in Bell and Evans 2002.

2. Small beaker cf. Gillam Type 86, *c.* AD 80-130.

3. Straight-sided flanged bowl. The high flange might suggest a date in the first half of the 3rd century, rather than later, though the form lasts until the end of the Roman period.

4-7. Incomplete curved and everted rim fragments from 4 different jars.

8. Jar with bell mouth, in rather gritty fabric. Almost identical to Type J12.1 in the CfA form type series (Bell and Evans 2002, fig. 180), but with the addition of a groove on the upper edge of the rim, and decorative girth grooves on the shoulder. A form which is typical of the South Yorkshire industries, 2nd to 4th century.

9. Dish with heavy bead rim, undercut, in Crambeck-like fabric, but not a Crambeck form. Broadly cf. Type D3.5 in the CfA form type series (Bell and Evans 2002, fig. 190), *c.* AD 190-250, or later.

10. Simple curved-side dish/bowl with flat/bevelled upper face to rim. Not diagnostic.

11. Fragment of rim of wide-mouthed jar, cf. J10.2 in the CfA form type series (Bell and Evans 2002, fig. 179). A 3rd-century date would be appropriate.

RM 2 sherds, 104 grams. Consists of:

*1. Joining rim and body of a body with reeded hammerhead rim. Black trituration grits. Perhaps cf. CfA Catterick form type series M38 (Bell and Evans 2002, fig. 185) rather than Crambeck Type 6 (Corder 1937). *C.* 250-350 if former, 4th-century if latter.

RO/RG 2 sherds, 35 grams. Consists of:

*1. 2 joining rim sherds in a buff-faced fabric with light grey core. Probably from a later 3rd- or 4th-century wide-mouthed jar or bowl.

RS 1 sherd, 6 grams. Consists of:

1. Rim sherd of an open form in the 18 to 31 range. Possibly 31, in which case a date between the mid 2nd and mid 3rd centuries would be in question; but precise identification to form and fabric would require specialist input.

<Trench 3 spoilheap>

(NB 3 bone fragments were included with the pottery.)

CBM 1 amorphous fragment, 2 grams.

RG 307 sherds, 256 grams. Includes:

1. An everted, slightly dished jar rim in a grey-faced light-firing fabric, not unlike Crambeck Ware but not a typical Crambeck form. Identification as fabric would imply a fourth-century date.

*2. Jar rim cf. types J13.7 and 13.8 in the CfA Catterick form type series (Bell and Evans 2002, fig. 180). Late 3rd to early 4th century.

3. Fragment of outbent rim with groove on upper surface. Small vessel, rim diameter *c.* 100 mm. Unidentified form.

4. Open form with downsloping, undercut rim flange. Cf. Monaghan 1997, fig. 404, no. 4064, form DP9, *c.* AD 160-280.

5. Simple rim fragment with groove below rim edge, possibly from a bead rim bowl. The form is long-lived.

RO 10 sherds, 41 grams. Assorted fabrics. Includes:

1. Very small rim fragment from an untyped and undated small flagon or similar vessel.

RM 1 sherd, 30 grams. Consists of:

1. Sherd from the basal angle of a mortarium in hard, sandy fabric with light red surfaces and buff core. Abundant white quartz trituration grits. Specialist identification would be needed in order to date this vessel.

2. Pottery from contexts identified by numbers:

<Context 1003>

BB1 1 sherd, 29 grams. Consists of:

1. Straight-sided flanged bowl with intersecting arc decoration. Cf. Type B17.1 in CfA form type series Bell and Evans 2002, fig. 183.) Late 2nd to early 3rd century.

PLAS 2 lumps, 17 grams.

RG 14 sherds, 11 grams. Includes:

1-2. 2 undiagnostic curved jar rim fragments.

3. Rim sherd from bead rim dishes, the bead defined by an external groove. The general form is long-lived, from the 2nd to 4th century. Cf. the D2 series in Bell and Evans 2002.

RM *1 sherd, 46 grams. Consists of:

Rim of reeded hammerhead type in white/cream fabric. 3rd century rather than 4th?

RO 21 sherds, 116 grams. Includes:

1. Non-diagnostic bead rim vessel.

2. Wide-mouthed jar, cf. Types J2.6, J2.7 in the CfA form type series (Bell and Evans 2002, fig. 179). Late 2nd to mid 3rd century onwards.

3. 4 sherds of thin-walled vessel in fine red fabric with grey core, and bands of dark slip decoration on the exterior.

4. Strap handle with groove on upper face, from small flask or flagon.

RS 1 sherd, 5 grams. Consists of:

1. Rim of a form 33. This was the most popular cup in Britain in the mid to late 2nd century, though the form was made from the early 1st century.

<*Context 2003*>

(NB 1 bone fragment was included with the pottery.)

RG 8 sherds, 40 grams. Includes:

*1. Sherd from neck of jar in fine, smooth, black-faced fabric. By comparison with jars in the Gillam BB series, probably post *c.* AD 160.

2. Grooved shoulder of jar. Perhaps from a bell mouth jar like that from the Trench 1 spoilheap.

RO 3 sherds, 12 grams. Non-diagnostic body fragments.

<*Context 3003*>

HC 1 sherd, 16 grams. Consists of:

*1. Lid-seated rim of classic Huntcliff jar. *C.* mid 350s to 400+.

CBM 7 lumps, fragments and flakes, 57 grams. One fragment has a well-defined groove on one face, with ?mortar adhering. Perhaps from a box flue tile.

PLA Lump, 24 grams.

3. Pottery from Trench 5, unstratified

RG 2 sherds, 7 grams. Undiagnostic bodies.

Summary

The *pottery* submitted was distributed as follows:

Trench 1 spoilheap	46 sherds, 575 grams
Trench 3 spoilheap	318 sherds, 327 grams
Context 1003	38 sherds, 207 grams
Context 2003	11 sherds, 52 grams
Context 3003	1 sherd, 16 grams
Trench 5	2 sherds, 7 grams

All the material except for one sherd was Roman. The overall date-range of the Roman material is possibly from the late 1st or earlier 2nd century through to the later 4th or early 5th. The latest identifiable pottery is a Huntcliff jar from context 3003. Such late material occurs only in that context. If there is a chronological emphasis in the collection as a whole it probably encompasses the later 2nd to late 3rd or earlier 4th century.

The Metalwork

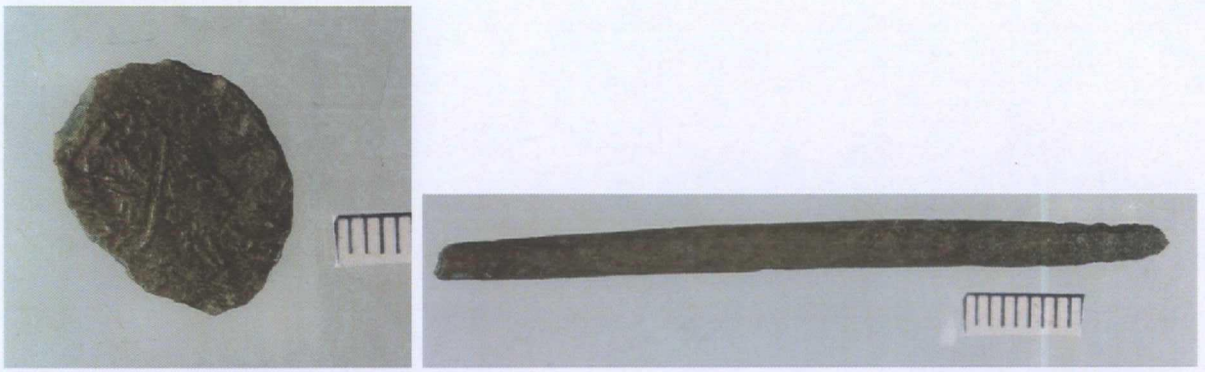
There were five fragments of ironwork from this phase of the work comprising three iron nails and two copper alloy objects. The nails were cleaned and x –rayed: SF 1 was a complete nail with a circular head 78mm long, SF 2 was an iron nail 68mm long with a sub-circular head and SF 3 formed part of a nail without a head 84mm long.

SF 1 – context unstratified within Trench One machine bucket)

SF 2 Context 3003 associated with Roman pottery Huntcliff ware and coin (SF 4)

SF 3 Context 3003 associated with Roman pottery Huntcliff ware and coin (SF 4)

SF 4A copper ally coin 17mm in diameter and 1.5mm thick. On the obverse side is a radiate head facing right date unknown. Within fill of feature containing Huntcliff ware (Plate below left)



SF 5 Fragment of Copper Ally object possibly a stylus 55mm long with a tapering end and the opposite end has been flattened. Context for find is the soil within Trench 3. (plate above right).

Concluding Remarks

This recording exercise has demonstrated the potential for the survival of archaeological material in this part of Marne Barracks, Catterick. Clearly there are significant deposits demonstrated by both this work in 2012-13 and the earlier excavations by Hildyard from the 1930s. There is the potential for a Romano-British building to be surviving albeit at a depth of between 1.30m – 1.70m and future developments should consider the implications of this discovery. The finds from the excavation are to be deposited at the Yorkshire Museum, York.

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