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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

**Bridge Farm, Catterick, North Yorkshire**

*Phases 1 & 2, Haul Road, Bund, River Bank  
Protection Scheme*

*Archaeological Watching Brief and  
Excavation*

*August 1997*

CLIENT

Northern Aggregates Ltd.

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WYAS R505, 1 September 1997

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Appendix

# Bridge Farm, Catterick North Yorkshire

*Phases 1 & 2, Haul Road, Bund, River Bank Protection Scheme*

## *Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation*

### **Summary**

*A watching brief undertaken in advance of gravel extraction at Bridge Farm, Catterick Bridge identified evidence for late medieval agricultural activity on land to the immediate south-east of an existing farm. Subsequent excavation resulted in the identification of a well-preserved medieval rural landscape. In addition to a number of probable field boundaries, two structures were identified; these consisted of an extremely well preserved lime kiln, and a large rectangular building interpreted as a barn.*

### **1. Introduction**

#### *1.1 Aims and Objectives*

1.1.1 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area and to determine the location, extent, date, condition and significance of any remains subsequently identified.

1.1.2 To determine the environmental and ecofactual potential of any archaeological features of deposits.

#### *1.2 General Location and Geology*

1.2.1 The area of permitted gravel extraction is centred on NGR SE 234 989.

1.2.2 The site is situated on the flood plain of the River Swale. The local geology is of gravel with occasional pockets of alluvial silt overlying limestone bedrock.

1.2.3 The site consisted of two fields located 120m directly north of Catterick village and immediately to the east of Catterick racecourse stables (Fig. 1). The majority of the site (Phases 2-20) comprised a broad level field undulating slightly towards the south-eastern corner. The remainder of the site (Phase 1) consisted of a small meadow with a pronounced north-east facing terrace overlooking the river, where the Swale has cut down into the hard geology, exposing the underlying limestone. Both fields are bounded on the north side by the Swale. The total development area is 25.7 hectares.

#### *1.3 Archaeological Background*

1.3.1 The area is best known for the Roman town of *Cataractonium*, which is situated c. 1km to the north-west of the area under investigation. Immediately to the west, a further Roman fort and its associated civilian settlement, or *vicus*, have been identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey (Bartlett & Boucher 1991). The Roman presence was also evident to the

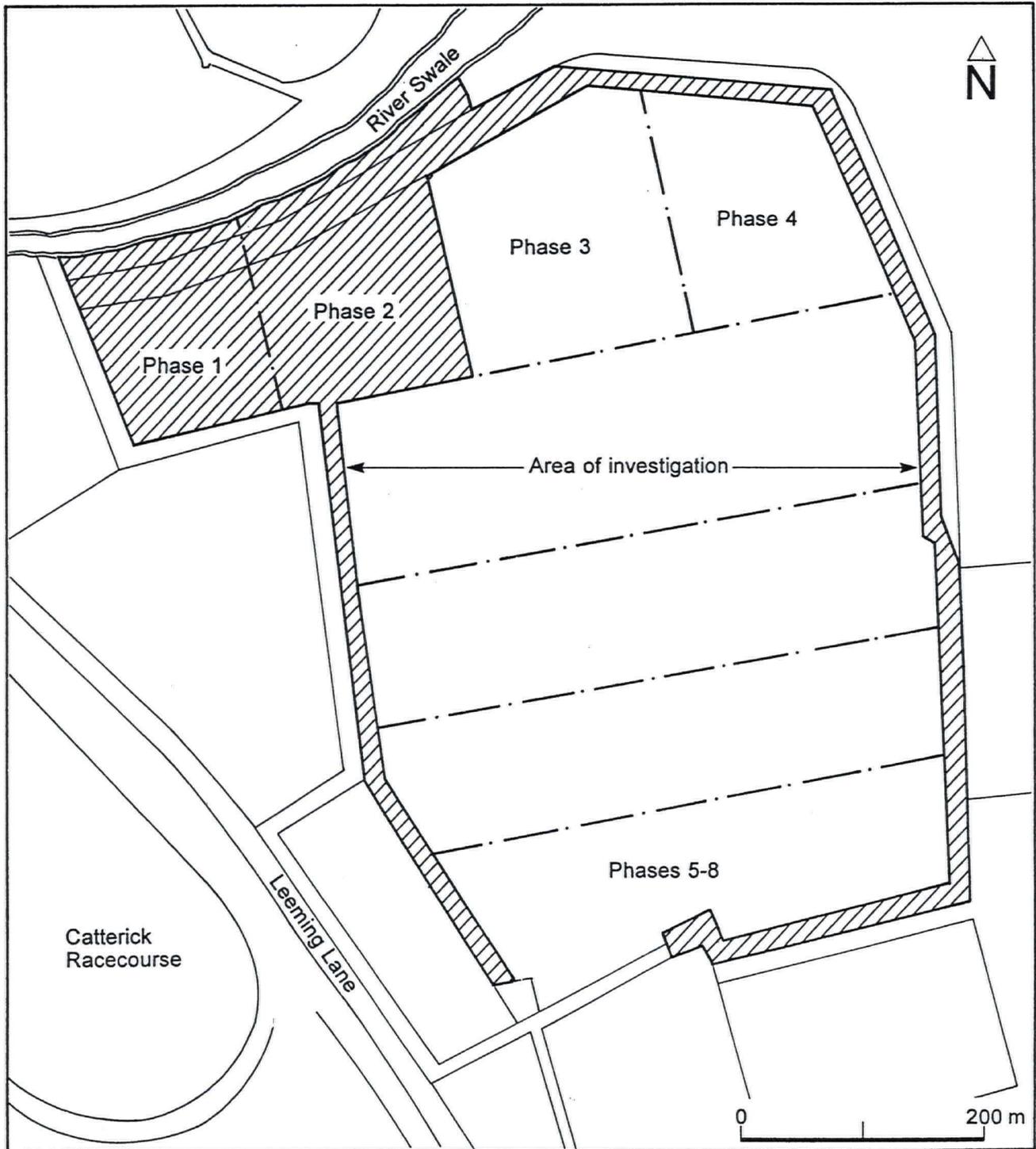
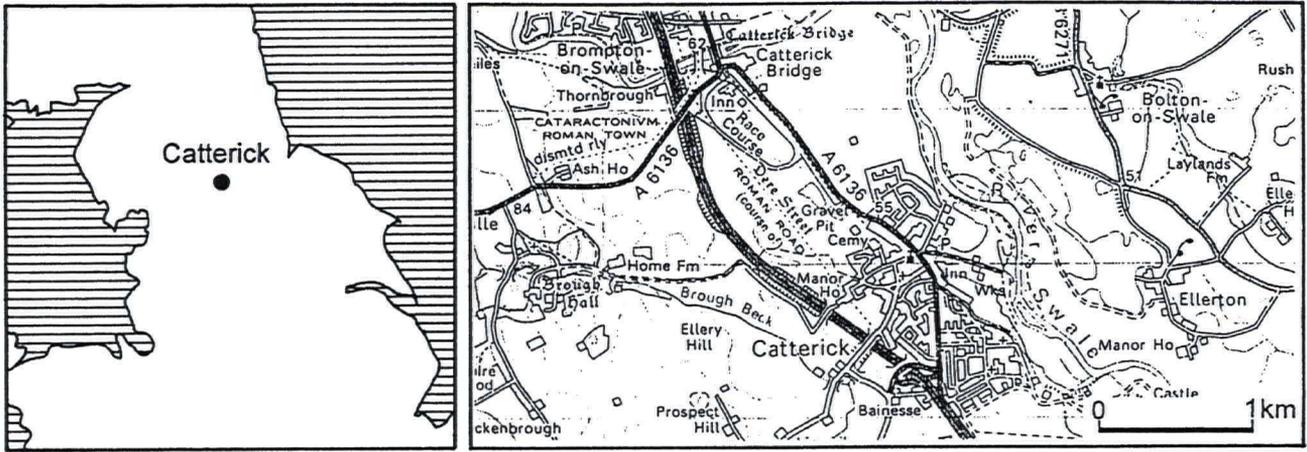


Fig. 1. Site location plan

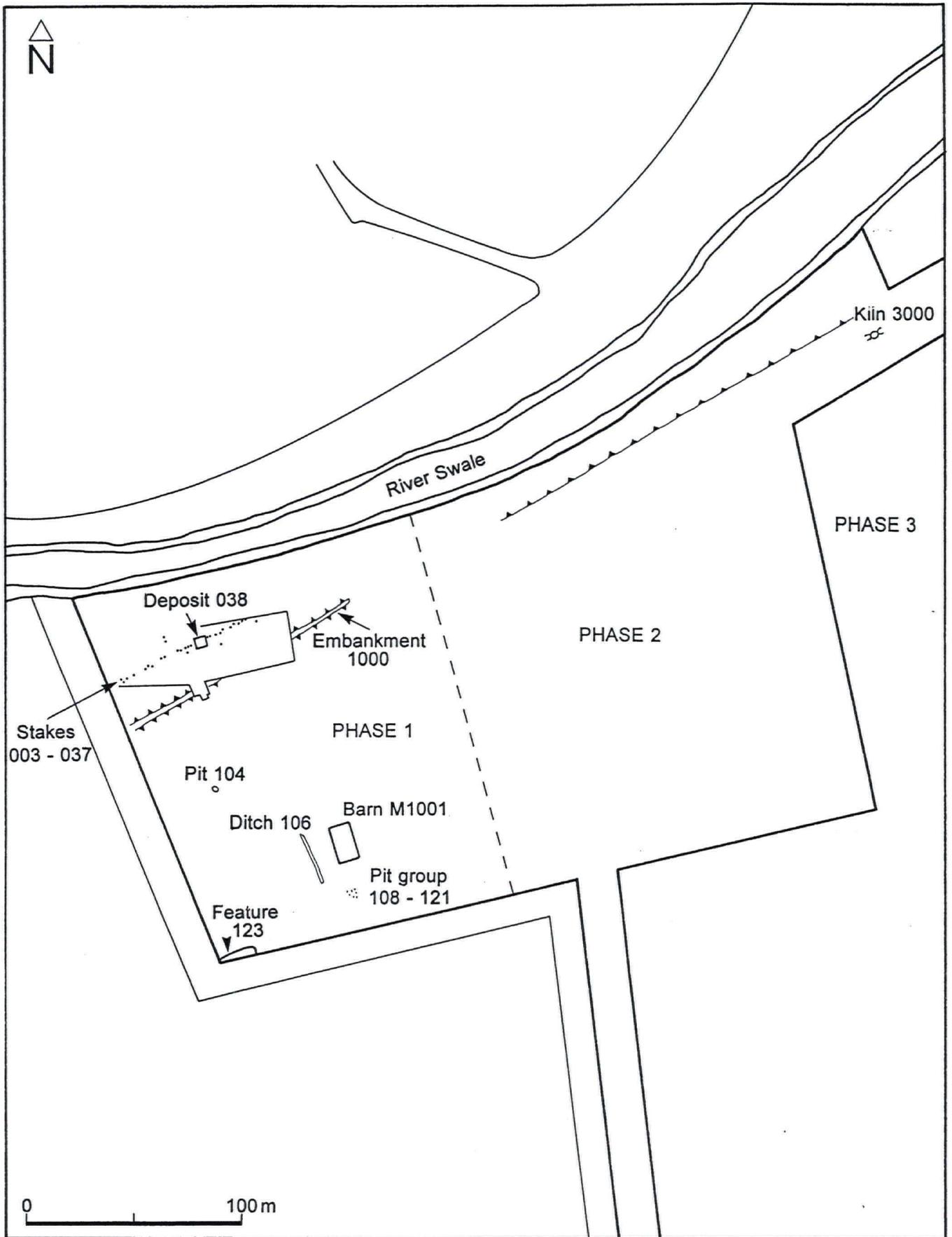


Fig. 2. Location of features within Phases 1 - 3

south of the modern village of Catterick, where a roadside settlement straddling Dere Street (now part of the A1) was identified at the site known as Bainesse Farm (Busby *et al* 1996).

1.3.2 On the opposite side of Leeming Lane, excavations some 500m to the west, and within the grounds of Catterick Racecourse, identified an area of multi-phase occupation spanning 4000 years. A late Neolithic/early Bronze Age burial cairn and associated pits comprised the earliest evidence for use on the site. Subsequent to this, a large enclosed settlement dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period indicated the earliest Roman activity on the site. This Roman presence later took the form of a large amphitheatre, incorporating the earlier cairn in its construction. The final phase of activity consisted of a 6th century Anglian inhumation cemetery (Moloney *et al* forthcoming).

## **2. Method**

2.1 Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Northern Aggregates Ltd to maintain an archaeological watching brief during the first phase of extraction of a sand and gravel quarry on land adjacent to Bridge Farm, Catterick. This was carried out during September and October 1996, in accordance with a specification prepared by Oxford Archaeological Associates, and complied with planning conditions imposed by North Yorkshire County Council.

2.2 The complete sand and gravel extraction programme has been estimated to last approximately 20 years, and is being carried out in a series of phases. The archaeological scheme of investigation dealt only with Area A, which consisted of the haul road, bund, river bank protection scheme, and the initial areas of sand and gravel extraction, Phases 1 and 2 (see Fig. 1).

2.3 All areas undergoing development were excavated to the ploughsoil base using a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. This was carried out under archaeological supervision. Archaeological features thus revealed were recorded in accordance with the WYAS site context recording manual (Boucher, ed. 1995). Discrete deposits from excavated features were sampled for the future retrieval of artefactual and ecofactual remains. The extent of the area where archaeological features were present and the locations of all individual features were recorded by instrument survey using an EDM.

## **3. Excavation Results**

### **3.1 Phase 1**

#### *3.1.1 Building M1001*

3.1.1.1 The stone foundations of a rectangular building were identified at the south-western edge of the site, on a level gravel terrace overlooking the River Swale (Fig. 2). It had dimensions of 17m along the north/south axis and 9m along the east/west axis. Although the northern wall had been almost entirely truncated, the rest of the structure was indicated by a single course of random, unbonded rubble, lying within a fine-textured silt sand matrix (Fig. 3). Two sondages were excavated alongside wall 103, but failed to locate surviving floor surfaces or other evidence for occupation.

Post-excavation plan of building 1001

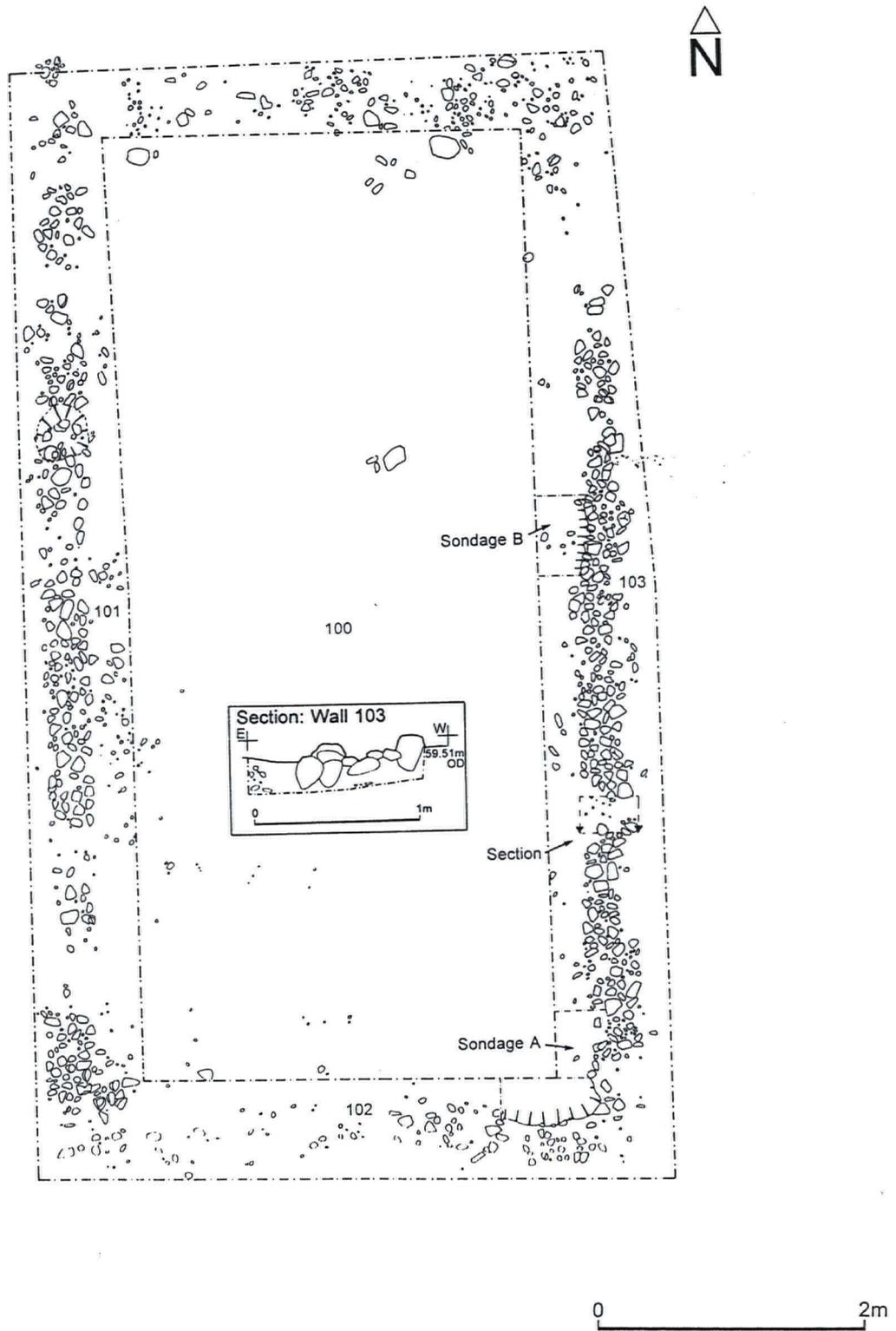


Fig. 3. Plan of building M1001 and section through wall 103

3.1.1.2 During the course of excavation a small assemblage of undiagnostic Roman and medieval pottery, and some small pieces of possible daub were recovered from the fabric of the walls (103) and the interior (100) of the building.

### 3.1.2 Summary of the pottery from M1001 by Naomi Crowley

There are two medieval fabrics present, recovered from two contexts (100 and 103):

Context	Quantity	Fabric	Comments
100	1	1	Rim
	4	1	Body sherds, very small
	2	2	Body sherd, green glaze
103	5	1	Splash green glaze x 1
	1	-	Residual Roman Samian
	1	-	Residual Roman
	1	-	Residual Roman

- Fabric 1 is a pinky red coloured fabric containing frequent quartz inclusions;
- Fabric 2 is a fine red coloured fabric.

Due to the fragmentary nature of the sherds it is not possible to attribute form or to date them closer than to the medieval period. Context 103 contained residual Roman pottery. See Appendix

### 3.1.3 Pits 108 - 121

A group of seven plough-truncated post-pits was recorded 14m south of the building M1001. These were sub-circular in plan, measured *c.* 0.44m in diameter, and survived up to a maximum depth of 0.24m. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from three of the fills. Collectively they described an area approximately 6m x 3m (Fig. 4), and may have been a subsidiary timber building associated with the larger stone-founded building.

### 3.1.4 Linear Features

3.1.4.1 Two linear features were recorded in the south-western part of Phase 1, one of probable medieval origin (106), and one of unknown date (123).

3.1.4.2 The narrow shallow ditch 106, filled by a pale brown fine sandy loam without obvious inclusions, was identified to the west of the ruined building M1001 (Fig. 2). It was oriented north/south, and ran parallel to the west wall of the ruined building at a distance of 10m. No datable artefacts were recovered during excavation of this feature: however, its proximity to, and alignment alongside, the ruined building suggests that they may have been associated.

3.1.4.3 A further possibly linear feature (123) was recorded immediately adjacent to the western baulk in the south western corner of Phase 1 (Fig. 2). It was aligned east/west, and observed for a distance of 18m before running beneath the southern baulk, making interpretation difficult. However, excavation did reveal the profile of the northern side of the ditch which was excavated to its base at a depth of 1m and an incomplete width of 1.8m and had a wide, U-shaped profile (Fig. 5).

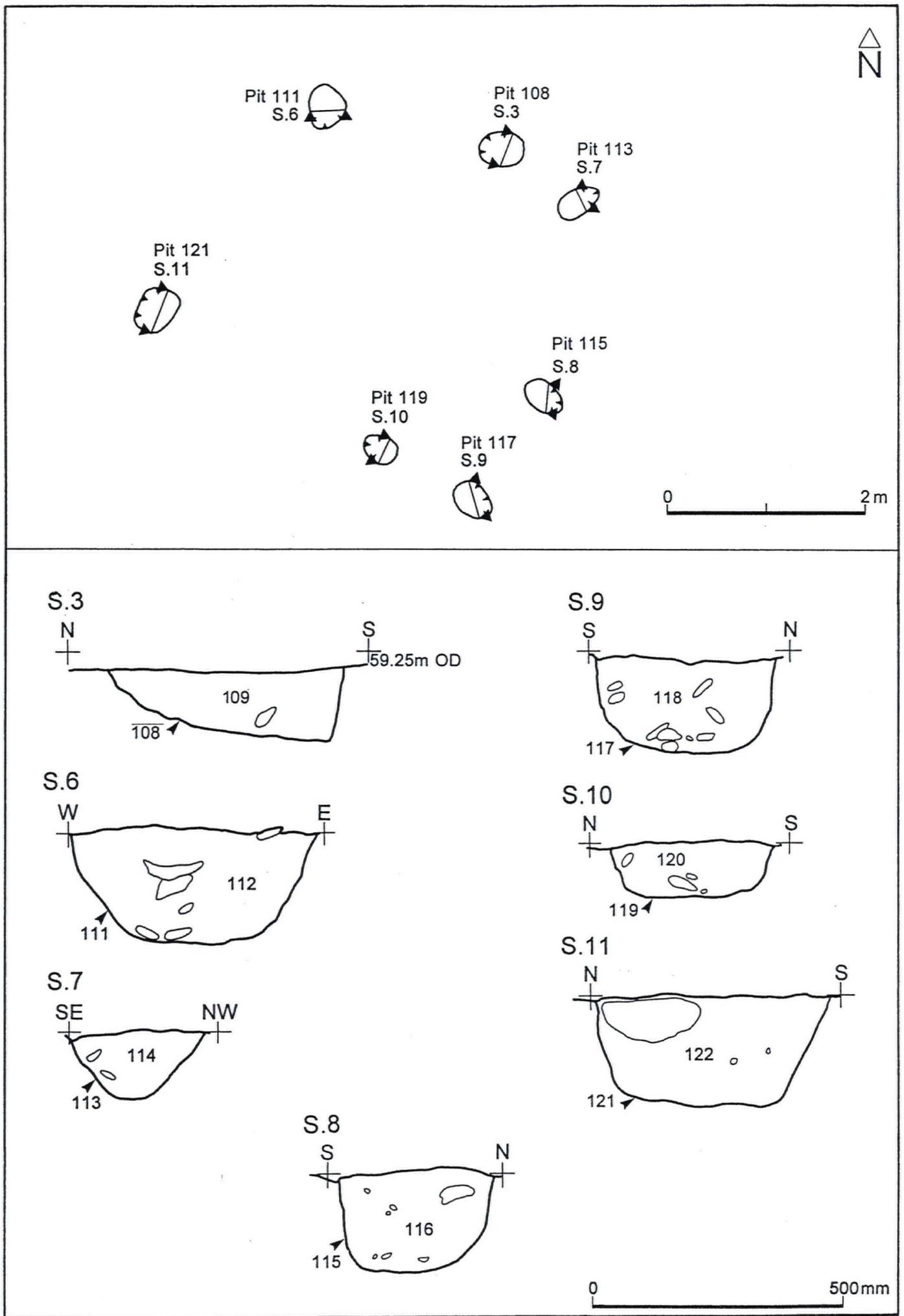


Fig. 4. Plan and sections of pit group 108 - 121.

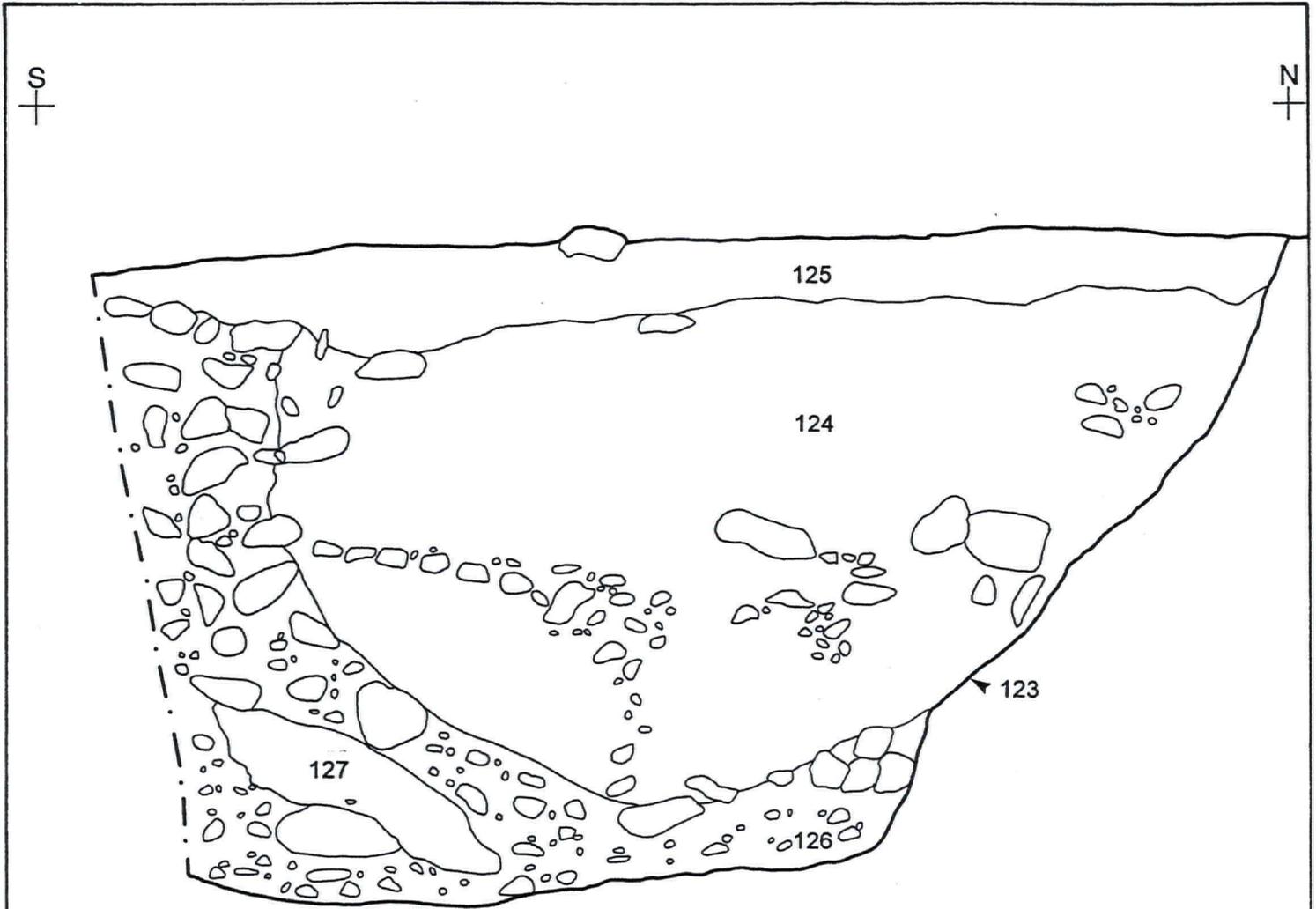


Fig. 5. East-facing section through feature 123

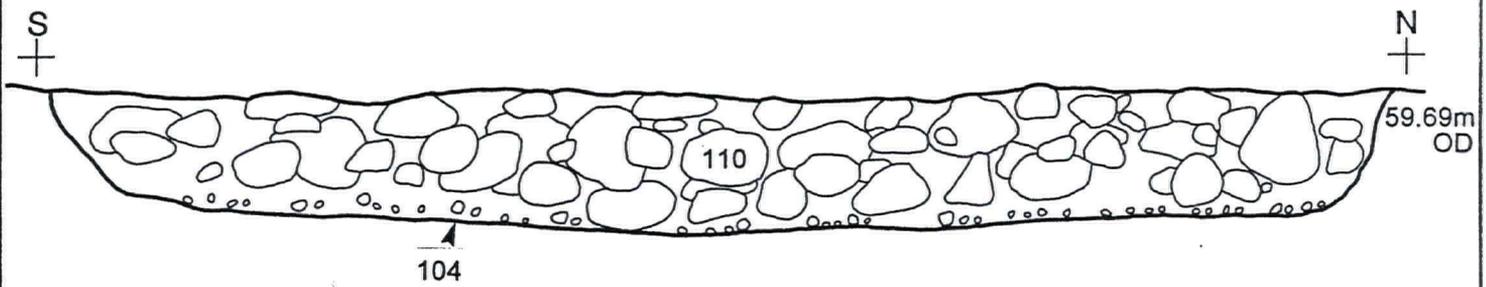


Fig. 6. East-facing section through pit 104

0 500mm

### 3.1.5 Pit 104

An isolated and shallow sub-circular stone filled pit was recorded on top of the gravel terrace at the western side of Phase 1 (Fig. 2). It measured 1.7m in length; 1.1m in width and was 0.24m deep (Fig. 6). The pit contained a single fill (110) of a pale brown fine sandy loam which included frequent small heat-affected cobbles and occasional larger stones. Frequent wood charcoal was present throughout. The natural gravel observed in the sides and base of the pit were not unduly scorched, which suggests that its use was of short duration. Three fragments of post-medieval brick were recovered from the fill 110.

## 3.2 Phases 1-3

A number of features were identified within Phases 1 to 3 which appear to be of post-medieval origin.

### 3.2.1 Embankment

3.2.1.1 The earthen embankment 1000 was observed as an upstanding linear feature traversing the northern edge of Phase 1, from the west to the east at a distance of between 10m and 30m from the River Swale (Fig. 2). It was visible at its western extent as a grass covered bank 1.0m high and 7.4m wide. It became progressively truncated over a distance of 106m until it disappeared. This truncation may be due to the action of the Swale, for at this point the bank lies closer to the current course of the river than any other part of the feature.

3.2.1.2 In Phase 3 it was again visible as a bank 2m high and *c.* 1m wide with a ditch on the northern (river) side, overgrown with mature hardwood and hedgerow. Here it formed part of the present field boundary along the northern edge of Phase 3, until it turned to the north and terminated at the south bank of the River Swale.

### 3.2.2 Stakes 003 - 037

3.2.3.1 A number of small round and square-cut stakes *c.* 60mm diameter, spaced at approximately 1m intervals, were observed in the north-west corner of Phase 1 (Fig. 2). The majority of stakes were aligned parallel to the northern edge of the earthen embankment 1000, at a distance of 15m. The remainder were irregularly displaced at right angles to the north and south of the main east/west alignment, creating a number of small enclosures. An uneven square of redeposited graded gravel approximately 5m<sup>2</sup> was situated centrally within the area of the enclosures and may be contemporary. Sherds of modern pottery, clay pipe fragments and some modern building debris were observed in this area.

## 3.3 Phase 3

### 3.3.1 Lime kiln 3000

3.3.1.1 The kiln was discovered along the projected course of the flood prevention bund that formed the northern limit of Phase 3. It was initially identified by faint patches of heat-reddened sand visible at the plough soil base.

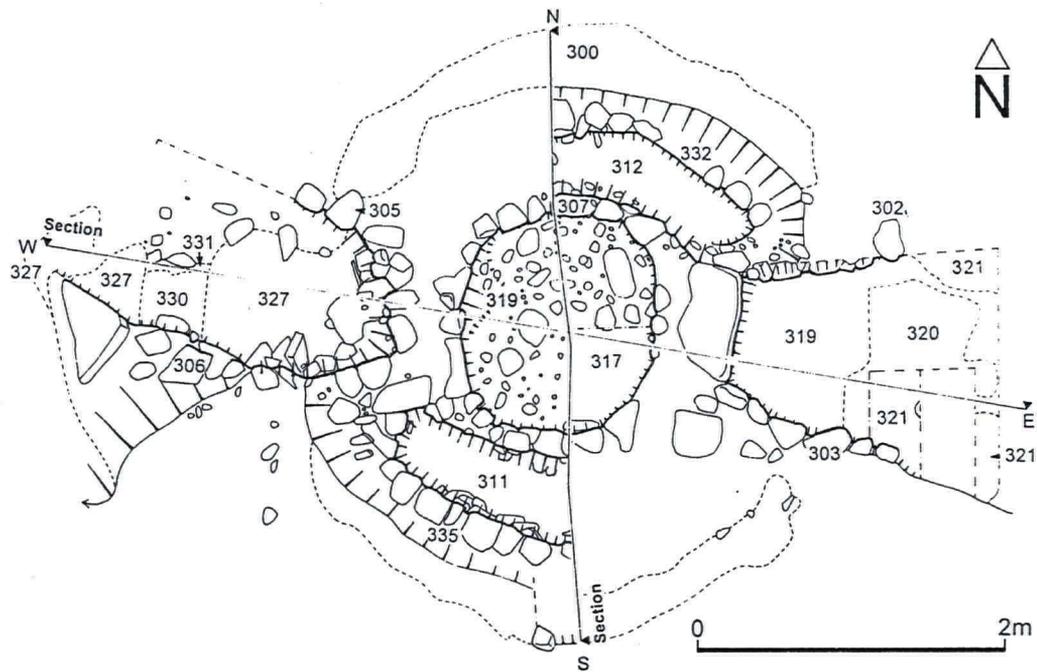


Fig. 7. Post-excavation plan of kiln 3000

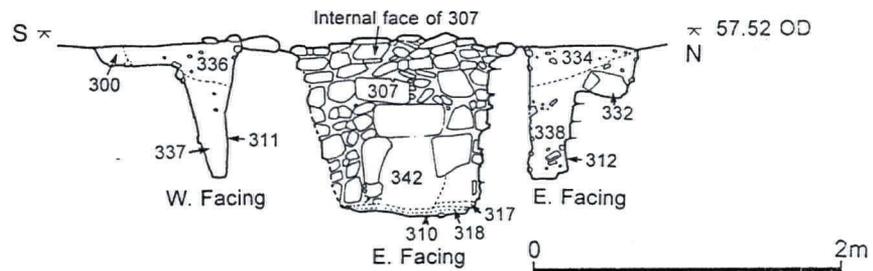


Fig. 8. East-facing section through kiln 3000

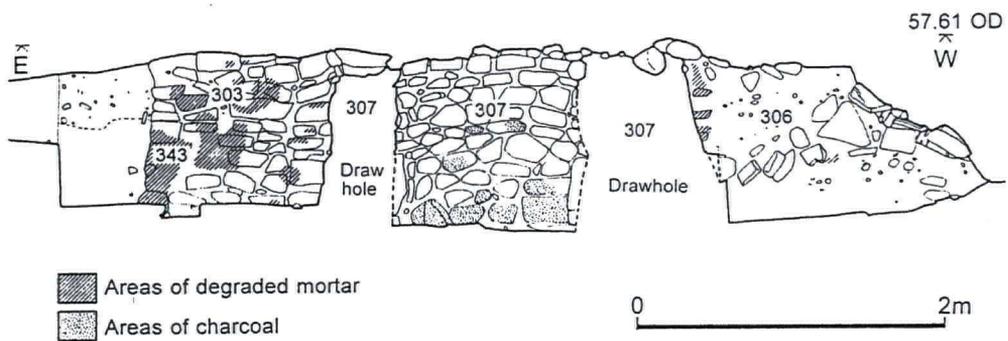


Fig. 9. North-facing section through kiln 3000

3.3.1.2 Subsequent excavation revealed a semi-permanent structure built into a flat bottomed bowl-shaped pit (333), 3.5m in diameter, which was cut through natural sand and gravel to a depth of 1.2m (Fig. 7). The pit was cut by two vertically-sided trapezoidal construction slots for the kiln vents 301 and 304, which extended to the east and west respectively from the edge of the kiln pit. These vents were aligned to utilise the prevailing wind and enabled a controlled supply of oxygen to the single cylindrical central chamber, or pot, 307, at the centre of the pit. Two possible revetting walls were observed following the line of the pit cut 333 until they abutted the walls of the vents, to the north (332) and south (352) of the pot. The areas between the pot 307 and these walls, termed the north (312) and south (311) chambers, were filled by a silty gravel deposit, which had become heat-reddened due to the repeated firing of the kiln.

3.3.1.3 The pot was cylindrical in profile, though very slightly narrower at its base, and was built from random rubble one row in width and ten courses high. Its aperture, defined by 307, measured 1.0m in diameter, and survived to a height of 1.20m from the base of the kiln pit (Figs. 8 and 9). Any superstructure that had originally extended above this level had since been removed, probably through collapse or deliberate demolition, and latterly through plough damage.

3.3.1.4 The kiln vents measured *c.* 1.9m in length, 1.1m in depth and increased in width from 0.7m to 1.6m as they extended outwards. The sides of the kiln vent construction slots were lined with random rubble brought to course, one stone in width and up to nine courses in depth. There was evidence that they may have been faced with a mortar render (343), which was now badly degraded and survived only in isolated patches. In parts the kiln vent walls suffered from collapse. A number of very large flat stones were revealed during excavation between the kiln vent walls, indicating that the walls had been capped during the period the kiln was in use. One large cap stone survived *in situ* on top of the eastern kiln vent walls. Two draw-holes (341 and 342), each *c.* 0.50m<sup>2</sup>, were built into the base of the pot at the abutment of the east and west vent walls.

3.3.1.5 A considerable quantity of building tumble, presumably derived from the original superstructure, was excavated from within the pot and from between the two kiln vent walls. A series of similar, layered deposits was identified at the base of both vents and the pot, sealed beneath this tumble and the subsequent silting in the top of the feature. These deposits comprised alternately mixed sandy silts with lenses of burnt material and charcoal throughout (320 and 321 in eastern vent 301; 328 in western vent 304; 317 in pot 307), and a pale grey material with coarse sand and grits cemented in a lime rich matrix (322 and 319 in the eastern vent 301; 327 and 329 in the western vent 304; 318 in pot 307). It is not clear whether these derive from an accumulation of material being produced in the kiln, or whether they may be the remains of a surface deliberately laid in order to consolidate the loose gravel below. Analysis of samples collected from these deposits may give a clearer indication of their nature.

3.3.1.6 A long cross silver penny dated 1595 was recovered from deposit 337 during excavation of the south chamber.

#### 4. Discussion

The predominant archaeological features revealed under this phase of investigation were all associated with agricultural land use on the gravel terraces of the Swale flood plain. Due to the

long history of such land use, particularly in the form of ploughing, many of the shallower features, such as pit 104, have been heavily truncated. The ephemeral nature of part of the foundations for Building 1001 can also be partly attributed to these processes, although deliberate robbing of building materials following abandonment cannot be ruled out.

#### 4.1 Building M1001 and associated features

4.1.1 The interpretation of buildings merely from their foundations is difficult, as there is often little indication of the manner or materials of construction above that level. The use of stone as a building material in rural areas seems to have been adopted generally in the thirteenth century, possibly as a result of a reduction in available timber, either through natural causes or reduced access to woodlands held by local landlords (Clarke 1984). The presence of a stone foundation course in Building M1001 would, by this reckoning, date its construction to later than the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries.

4.1.2 The structural details available for Building M1001 are scant, but they do allow for a certain degree of suggested interpretation. Stone foundations such as these could have supported full-height dry-stone walls as at Wythemail, Northamptonshire (Hurst & Hurst 1969). More probably, the building was composed of low stone foundations topped by timber-framed or cob walls. This latter was made up of varying proportions of clay, straw, and chalk or lime, with a quantity of small stones for strength, and was usually protected by a coating of plaster or whitewash. The gaps between the timber frames were often filled by wattle panels covered in plaster or daub. This theoretical reconstruction is supported by the small fragments of a lime-rich material tentatively identified as wall covering which were recovered from within the fabric of the remaining foundations. All of these materials would have been to hand at the site of Bridge Farm.

4.1.3 There did not appear to be any internal features such as hearth, chimney stack, partition walls or panels within M1001, although traces of these may have been lost through truncation and erosion. That there were few finds from the area within the building is not uncommon even in better preserved structures; the earthen floors found in medieval houses seem to have been regularly and thoroughly swept, and very rarely do they provide any tangible evidence for occupation (Powell 1984). All the pottery recovered from in and around this feature is likely to have been residual rather than directly associated or contemporary with the active life of the building.

4.1.4 It is perhaps more likely that Building M1001 represents the remains of a farm building, probably a barn, although it does not follow from this that M1001 was situated within a farmstead - indeed, it may have been located some distance away. Following the enclosure of <sup>when was</sup> ~~this area~~ <sup>enclosed?</sup> land in the sixteenth century, many farmsteads became separate from their land, and a system of field barns and outfarms was adopted to provide the storage and shelter that would have formerly been provided in the barn and foldyard attached to the farmstead itself (Peters 1981). Situated on the terrace overlooking the River Swale, Building M1001 could have served the fields between Leeming Lane and the river-edge marshes. These wetter lands may have provided pasture, and subsequently hay, of the water meadow type - an invaluable source of fodder for storage and use through the winter months.

4.1.5 The small group of post pits located to the south of M1001, and the ditch (106) to the west, are very probably all associated. The relative positions of the ditch and M1001 suggest

that this may have been a field edge barn, rather than set in the centre of the field. The function of the post pits is less certain: they almost certainly formed a timber building rather than an enclosure or fold pen, but lacking a direct stratigraphic relationship, it is not possible to say whether this was contemporary with the large, stone-founded building to the north. It could be that the timber structure was the precursor of M1001.

#### 4.2 *Lime Kiln 3000*

4.2.1 Although the upper part of the kiln structure was missing, the surviving lower portion was sufficiently well preserved to give an indication of type and function, and to suggest that there had been two phases of kiln construction on the site. The supposed revetting walls 332 and 352 may in fact be the remaining evidence for an earlier kiln, prior to the construction of the more permanent structure discussed below. The loose nature of the underlying gravel may have required some revetting of the sides while the kiln was in use, thus providing a more durable base. The superstructure would have been formed of a similar dry stone construction, being dismantled after firing in order to extract the lime. This type of kiln was not very economical, but did produce good lime, which could be removed from above if required, in order not to contaminate it with ash (Williams 1989).

4.2.2 The later phase was represented by the more robust, upstanding structure raised in the centre of the same kiln pit. The size and form of the kiln indicate an open-topped combustion chamber with two draw holes or eyes at the base, allowing a controlled oxygen supply into the central chamber, or *pot*, and access for raking out the resulting ash and calcined lime. This is typical of pre-industrial lime kilns, where the central chamber contained both fire and limestone (known as mixed-feed kilns). A small load of limestone (calcium carbonate) would have been built into a dome at the base of the pot, possibly supported by a wooden frame, and leaving room for the initial fire charge to be placed in the ensuing space below. The rest of the limestone would then have been placed into the pot via the top opening, and the whole left to roast slowly for some days before being raked out. Where a purer form of lime (calcium oxide) was required, it may have been removed from the top of the kiln, rather than being raked out with the ashes. These kilns would have been charged and fired as required, in response to demand, and are known as intermittent burn kilns. It was a more efficient form of the earlier kiln described above, due to the fact that the superstructure did not have to be dismantled after every firing.

4.2.3 It may not be possible to tell whether the later kiln was an intermittent or a continuous burn kiln, as these are very similar in construction at the small, local farm level, and relate more to a difference in technique rather than in construction (Leach 1995). The continuous burn kilns were charged much as above, but with alternating layers of fuel and limestone being loaded instead of a single load of stone. A charge was set at the base to ignite the lowest layer of fuel; as the lime above this collapsed on roasting, it brought the next lot of fuel into contact with the fire below, causing it to ignite and roast the limestone above, and so on. Subsequent layers of limestone would have been pre-heated by the roasting fires of the layers below them, provided that sufficient gaps had been left between the limestone pieces to allow for the passage of hot air. This rising hot air would also drive off carbon dioxide produced by the chemical reactions within the kiln, which would otherwise smother the fire. The continuous burn method was more efficient in terms of fuel consumption, as the mass of the kiln did not have to be reheated for every firing, and further charges of fuel and limestone could be loaded into the kiln from the top while firing was taking place below.

4.2.4 Kilns such as this have been used to produce lime since Roman times, and are described in Cato's *De Agricultura* (dated from the second century BC). The agricultural use of lime was also known to the Romans, and is documented from the Saxon period onwards. The earliest documented production of lime in the Catterick area is a contract from 1421 pertaining to the building of a bridge over the River Swale, which required the builder to excavate sand and limestone and to build lime kilns. The earliest known description of the structure of an agricultural lime kiln in Britain was not until George Owen's *Description of Pembrokeshire*, dated 1603. In this, he described a kiln of similar size to that found at Bridge Farm, being 6 feet (1.8m) high and 4 to 5 feet (1.2 to 1.5m) broad, with two draw holes in the base (Williams 1989). The small size and isolated location of the Bridge Farm kiln suggest that it was privately owned by a local landowner and used for agricultural purposes, although this is not always obvious from size alone - a fifteenth century lime kiln of comparable dimensions and ground plan excavated at Old Erringham, West Sussex, had been built for making lime mortar for a nearby manor house (Williams 1989).

4.2.5 Agricultural lime was used to break down heavy clay soils to a finer texture, releasing nutrients otherwise trapped in the soil and enabling these to be taken up more readily by plants (i.e. crops). The presence of lime reduces stickiness and the tendency for clay soils to break into hard, uncultivable lumps during dry seasons (Leach 1995), and it was used extensively to help open up marginal areas to cultivation during the enclosures of the mid-sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. The siting of lime kilns on marginal land is documented for other parts of the country such as at Calke, Derbyshire, where two seventeenth century kilns were located at the edge of contemporary field systems (Marshall *et al* 1992). It may be that the Bridge Farm kiln was built during a period of land improvement in the area, perhaps following enclosure. *- when was this?*

4.2.6 Its situation on the bank of the River Swale is particularly suited to the production of lime. Here, two of the three necessary raw materials are at hand: a limestone bed exposed through river erosion below the kiln would have provided both the material for roasting and the building materials to construct the kiln. The adjacent river would have facilitated the wetting of the limestone prior to heating. This was carried out in order to produce steam to help drive off the carbon dioxide produced during heating (see above). There are indications of other lime-burning sites being associated with water-courses, one quarter mile south-west of Bainsesse Farm, where Lime Kiln Farm, Limekiln Wood and a handful of field names containing a "lime kiln" element lie adjacent to the Tunstall Beck.

4.2.7 Apart from a small amount of charcoal, there is little indication of what fuel was used to fire the kiln, but coal, wood and furze are all possibilities, as they will all produce the required temperatures of between 900°C and 1200° C. A central location within the field system would have been fortuitous, and have facilitated distribution to the land around and about. It is conceivable that the River Swale was used to carry the resulting lime downstream; although the strongly exothermic and volatile nature of unslaked lime (calcium oxide) would have made this somewhat perilous, it would have been possible for quantities of stable slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) to have been moved in this way.

4.2.8 The inclusion of a long cross silver penny of 1597 in the material forming the outer mass of the later kiln phase (deposit 337) provides a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the later phase of kiln construction, and reliably dates the feature to the reign of Elizabeth I. This is in keeping with the increasingly observed trend towards small, semi-permanent lime kilns in rural areas coinciding with general agricultural improvements in the late medieval period.

4.2.9 It has been suggested that the medieval pattern of one-off lime kilns for building work, complemented by a scatter of agricultural sod kilns, only changed with growing industrialisation in the eighteenth century (Raistrick 1967). It may be that this approach has become outdated, and must be modified to account for the growing evidence for a firmly established practice organised around more durable stone-built kilns.

#### *4.3 Post-medieval and undated features*

4.3.1 The modern complex of stakes suggested that a small area of land between the River Swale and the earthen embankment had been enclosed from the more clearly-defined field system, and may have been used as domestic allotments. The earthen bank was probably created as a flood defence.

4.3.2 Certain features were recorded of which neither function nor period was determined; these were the small stone filled pit 104, and feature 123 which emerged from under the baulks in the south-west corner of the Phase 1 area.

### **5. Conclusion**

5.1 A variety of archaeological features were recorded by the watching brief and subsequent excavation in the north-western part of the development area. The majority of these can be interpreted with a reasonable degree of confidence, although concise dating evidence was sadly lacking in general. The pottery retrieved from within some of the features consisted entirely of undiagnostic fragments, from which the original form of the vessels cannot be derived. The fabric and glaze are not sufficiently specific so as to provide a closer chronology for the features. This means that only the kiln, dated by the Elizabethan silver penny, can be assigned a fixed date.

5.2 The stone-founded barn M1001 and the associated timber building can be dated to the post-medieval on typological grounds, and in comparison with similar excavated remains that have been dated from artefacts and other evidence. These structures, enclosed to the west by ditch 106, may have formed part of a medieval farm complex, although the nature and extent of such a farm cannot be deduced from the available evidence. The late medieval kilns and the earthen embankment 1000 represent a deliberate development of the land for arable use in the form of flood defence and improvements in the fertility and condition of the soil. Certainly, there is a strong sense of continuity in the agricultural activity of this area, and it may be that collectively these features represent the earlier phases of settlement and landuse in the immediate vicinity, that have culminated in the present Bridge Farm.

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*Survey* R. Holbrey BSc(Hons)

*Report* M. Stone BA(Hons)

*Illustrations* H. Boyd HND

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## Appendix

The resulting archive from this watching brief and excavation is currently held by Archaeological Services WYAS, and comprises:

### 1 Lever Arch File containing (number of A4 sheets):

Group Context Register (1)  
Group context Sheet (3)

Context Register (8)  
Context Sheet (76\*)

Environmental Register (2)

Finds Registration Form (2)

Drawing Register (4)  
Photocopy: photo of fully excavated kiln(1)  
Photocopy: plan of kiln, part-excavated(1)  
Photocopy: plan of kiln, fully excavated(1)  
Photocopy: north-facing elevation of kiln(1)  
Photocopy: east-facing elevation of kiln(1)  
Photocopy: plan of building M1001(1)

Geodimeter plan of earthwork @ 1:500 (1)  
Geodimeter plan of Phases 1 & 2 @ 1:2500 (1)  
Geodimeter data (3)

Map extract 1822 (2#)  
Field Plan 1739 (1#)  
Extract from Strickland Estates plan 1781 (1#)

### 1 Green File containing:

Drawing Register (4)  
Drawing Sheet (31#)

Note: \* denotes double-sided sheets  
# denotes A3 or other size sheets

**Finds:**

	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<i>Pottery</i>	U/S	1	Post-Medieval
	100	4	Medieval
	100	1	Medieval
	100	1	Medieval, green glaze
	103	5	Medieval
	103	1	Roman, probably Samian, residual
	103	1	Roman, residual
	103	1	Roman, residual
	109	1	tiny (<5mm) scrap, unidentifiable red ceramic
	122	3	tiny (<3mm) scraps, unidentifiable red ceramic
	CBM	U/S	1
110		3	Small fragments, post-Medieval
100		1	possible daub