

# Early Anglian Catterick and *Catraeth*

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*The evidence from scattered excavations undertaken over several decades in Catterick is brought together and assessed. The evidence of both settlement and burial indicates activity in the early Anglian period. Indications of status and ethnicity are discussed, and set within their historical context.*

Catterick (Fig. 1) has attracted considerable archaeological attention in the last 60 years, largely, but not exclusively, focused on the Roman town of *Cataractonium* and its hinterland.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the Roman period the early Iron Age<sup>2</sup> and the early Anglian periods have benefited from this attention. Following a review of the publication programme for the excavations undertaken in the Catterick area between 1958 and 1993 it was decided that the early Anglian aspects of the various sites were better served by a free-standing publication than appearing as minor elements of site reports in a publication devoted largely to the development and discussion of Roman Catterick.<sup>3</sup> This decision was further prompted by the clear importance of Catterick in the discussion of the early medieval North and the association with *Y Gododdin* and the battle of *Catraeth*.<sup>4</sup>

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The references to *Catraeth* in *Y Gododdin* probably form the first appearance of Catterick in the post-Roman historical record. The earliest certain reference to the site, by Bede, indicates that by the 7th-century Catterick was one of the royal *vills* of Northumbria<sup>5</sup> where Paulinus, *c.* 627, baptized many Christians in the River Swale which flowed by the *vicus* of *Cataracta*. Later, in *c.* 666, Bede again mentions Catterick when he locates a village as 'nearby Catterick',<sup>6</sup> thereby implying that Catterick was an important focus. In the 8th century it was still one of the northern royal residences, and one suitable for large ceremonial occasions: Simeon of

Durham's *History of the Kings* records in the annal for 762, '... King Aethelwold married Queen Aethelthryth at Catterick on 1 November',<sup>7</sup> and in 792, 'King Ethelred married Queen Aelflaed, daughter of Offa, king of the Mercians, at Catterick on 29th September'.<sup>8</sup> One further mention in *The History of the Kings* states that in 769, 'Catterick was burned by the tyrant Earnred'.<sup>9</sup>

The later Anglian history of the site is undocumented. However, some Viking artefacts have been found at Catterick Bridge and in the wider Catterick area and it seems that this region was a politically ambiguous zone between the Scandinavian settlers and the Anglo-Saxon population. It is likely that Catterick, by this time probably focused on the area of the present village, remained as the centre of an important estate and at the time of the Domesday Survey it was one of the two largest manors in Richmondshire.<sup>10</sup>

### THE SITES (Fig. 1)

The primary stimulus for archaeological investigation has been the construction and subsequent modification of the A1 Catterick by-pass. The diversion of the Great North Road away from Catterick Village was first proposed in the 1930s and led to work in the area of *Cataractonium* under the auspices of the Roman Antiquities Committee of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society under the direction of E. J. W. Hildyard.<sup>11</sup> The construction of the A1 Catterick by-pass in 1959 led to further work directed by Hildyard in 1958, with Professor J. S. Wachter assuming the role of project director in 1959 (Site 433);<sup>12</sup> this phase of work was sponsored by the (then) Ministry of Works. Further work in advance of improvements to the A1 was undertaken by the (then) Department of the Environment Central Excavation Unit (now English Heritage Central Archaeology Service — CAS) in 1981–82 (Site 46).<sup>13</sup> Most recently the CAS undertook an evaluation of the preferred route of the proposed A1 motorway in the Catterick area,<sup>14</sup> a project which involved 21 separate invasive and non-invasive interventions over a 7.5 km length of the road corridor (Sites 504–24).

Other development threats have provided further stimuli to archaeological investigation. These include construction work, and proposed construction work on the N. bank of the river (Sites 240, 251 and 434).<sup>15</sup> Agricultural improvements at Thornbrough Farm prompted limited excavation within the area of the Roman fort and town (Sites 452 and 482), where further recording was undertaken in response to erosion by the river Swale (Site 499). Gravel extraction within the area of Catterick Racecourse was preceded by trial excavation (Site 273), with additional work being undertaken in advance of an expansion of the Pallet Hill quarry towards Catterick Village (Site 425).<sup>16</sup> During 1995 further work was undertaken in the southern part of Catterick Racecourse which will be reported separately by the excavators.<sup>17</sup>

In addition, following the discovery of an Anglian burial, Professor R. J. Cramp undertook a small-scale excavation in 1966 at R.A.F. Catterick in close proximity to a site excavated by Hildyard in 1939.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore during the 1970s the Richmondshire Excavation Group undertook a long-term research excavation

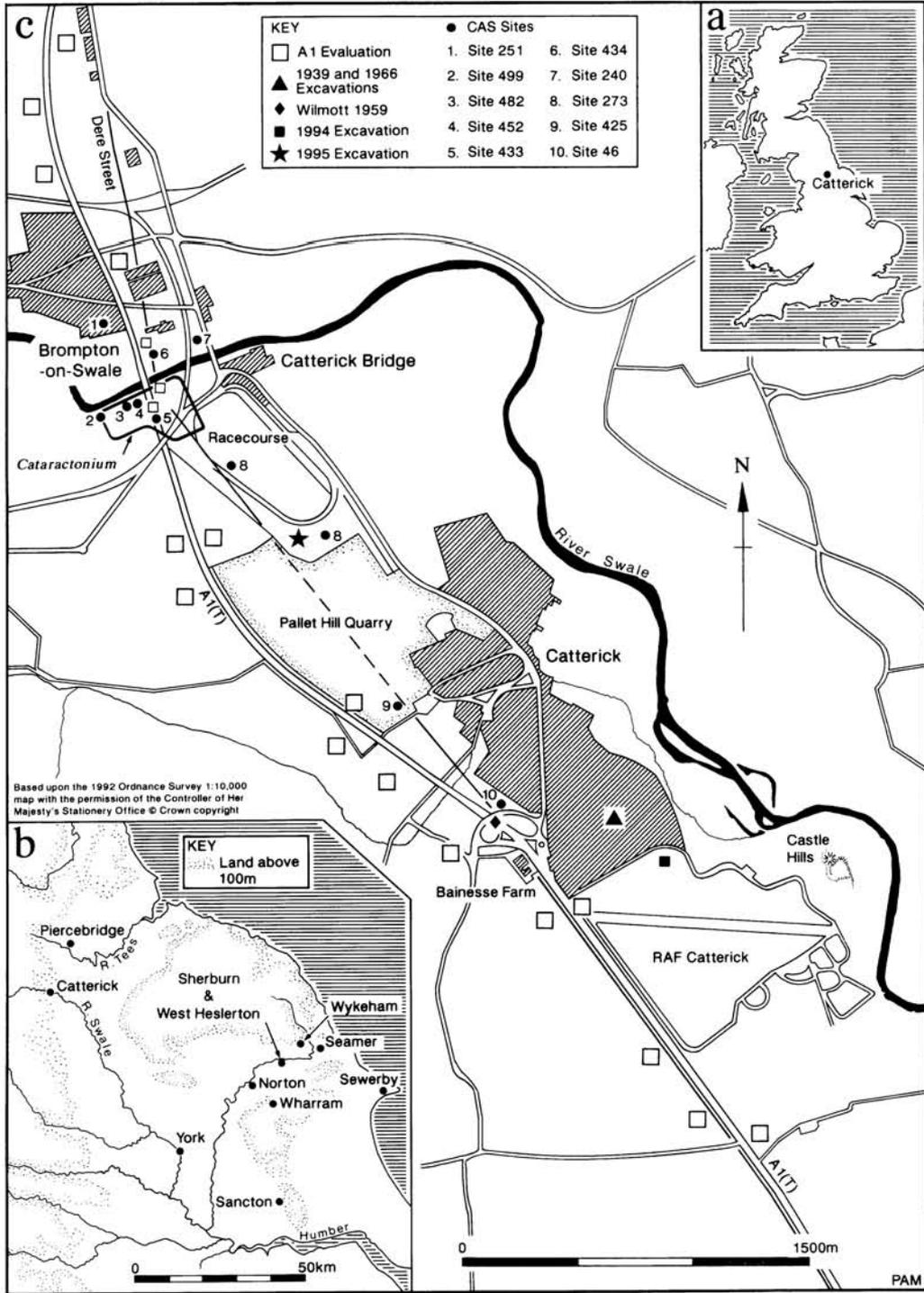


FIG. 1  
Catterick, locations of sites

on part of Site 240, the results of which have been integrated with the subsequent work by the CAS.<sup>19</sup>

Other, normally small-scale, work has been undertaken by a number of organizations, largely with funding from various developers. With regard to this report the most significant of the developer-funded work was undertaken by GeoQuest Associates in 1994 in advance of the transfer of R.A.F. Catterick from the Air Force to the Army.<sup>20</sup> The development proposals for an area *c.* 200 m S. of the sites excavated in 1939 and 1966 necessitated the excavation of part of a Romano-British field-system, within which was discovered a *Grubenhau*.

#### EARLIER DISCOVERIES (Fig. 1)

Catterick has produced a limited quantity of other early Anglian material that has already found its way into the literature.<sup>21</sup> This material has most recently been brought together by Alcock.<sup>22</sup> Table 1 locates this material in relation to the sites under consideration here using Alcock's catalogue numbers.

Other Anglian finds have been reported from the Catterick area:

1. Hildyard<sup>39</sup> refers to 'at least six definite Saxon fibulae' from Catterick. Although this number includes the two great square-headed brooches (Table 1, nos. 10 and 11) it does suggest a further four brooches from the Roman town site may have gone unrecorded, as he distinguishes these finds from the material he excavated at R.A.F. Catterick (no. 2 — below).

2. The Group V(a) florid cruciform brooch from R.A.F. Catterick, listed as number 12 in Table 1, is described by Hildyard in passing as 'a large cruciform brooch' and is reported to have been found with a skeleton; 'two sets of buckles' were also found associated with a second skeleton, and the skull of a third skeleton is also reported.<sup>40</sup> Hildyard also makes reference to 'two more bodies reported from earlier excavations to the south'.<sup>41</sup> The equation of the 'large cruciform brooch' with the Group V(a) florid cruciform brooch appears certain, but unfortunately no information is available on the other finds which appear to have been lost.<sup>42</sup>

3. The salvage recording undertaken by Wilmott in 1959 that produced the Swanton Type H2 spearhead and great square-headed brooch (nos. 5 and 13 in Table 1) also produced a further five spear-heads, an iron 'dagger', and a shield-boss — all dispersed.<sup>43</sup> The Ordnance Survey<sup>44</sup> describe the 'dagger' as triangular and suggest that two of the spearheads might have gone to the Brough Hall collection (now dispersed). Reference is also made to the burials being in 'cists', and it is stated that the great square-headed brooch was found subsequent to the other material. The locational information places the discoveries N. of Baines Farm and adjacent to the area occupied by the burials from Site 46 reported below.

#### GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The solid geology of the area is divided on a roughly N.-S. axis into Lower Magnesian Limestone in the W. and Carboniferous Sandstones to the E. Throughout the Catterick area these deposits are obscured by Boulder Clay, river gravels or alluvium, with a limited area of glacial sands and gravels immediately W. of Castle Hills. Castle Hills itself is formed by a outlying outcrop of Boulder

TABLE I  
EARLY ANGLIAN EVIDENCE PRESENTED BY ALCOCK

<i>Alcock Number</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Attribution to site/find spot</i>	<i>Attribution certainty</i>	<i>Alcock date</i> <sup>23</sup>	<i>Site code/name for sites discussed below, where association is possible</i>
1	Buckle, Class 1A <sup>24</sup>	From floor of building within defences of Roman town excavated by E. J. W. Hildyard in 1952	Certain	A.D. 375-425	433
2	Buckle-plate, Class 1A/B <sup>25</sup>	From vicinity of Roman town	Probable	A.D. 375-425	?433
3	Buckle, Class IVB <sup>26</sup>	From floor of building within defences of Roman town excavated by E. J. W. Hildyard in 1952	Certain	A.D. 375-425	433
4	<i>Buckelurne</i> <sup>27</sup>	From the filling of the <i>Grubenhaus</i> excavated by Professor J. S. Wachter on the N. bank of the river Swale and within the northern suburb of the Roman town <sup>28</sup>	Certain	A.D. 400/425-510/540	434
5	Iron spearhead Type H2 <sup>29</sup>	From salvage recording by G. F. Wilmott of a site on the line of the A1 Catterick by-pass in 1959 adjacent to Site 46 <sup>30</sup>	Certain	A.D. 400/425-600	46
6	Small-long brooch lozenge foot <sup>31</sup>	From vicinity of Roman town	Probable	A.D. 450/460-550	?433
7	Small-long brooch trefoil type <sup>32</sup>	From vicinity of Roman town	Probable	A.D. 460/490-550	?433
8	Small-long brooch cross potent derivative <sup>33</sup>	From vicinity of Roman town	Probable	A.D. 460/490-550	?433
9	Handmade bi-conical urn <sup>34</sup>	From Catterick find spot unknown	—	A.D. 500-600	—
10	Great square-headed brooch, Class A4 <sup>35</sup>	From 'Thornbrough pasture' within Roman town	Certain	A.D. 525/550-620/650	433
11	Great square-headed brooch, Class B <sup>36</sup>	From 'Thornbrough pasture' within Roman town	Certain	A.D. 525/550-620/650	433
12	Florid cruciform brooch, Group V(a) <sup>37</sup>	From E. J. W. Hildyard's excavation of a Roman structure and Anglian burials at R.A.F. Catterick in 1939. This site is adjacent to that excavated by Professor R. J. Cramp in 1966	Certain	A.D. 525/550-620/650	R.A.F. Catterick
13	Great square-headed brooch, Class C2 <sup>38</sup>	From salvage recording by G. F. Wilmott of a site on the line of the A1 Catterick by-pass in 1959 adjacent to Site 46	Certain	A.D. 575/600-660	46

Clay, a deposit that is otherwise largely restricted to the western side of the area S. of the Swale, where it forms Thornbrough Hill, the eastern slopes and summit of which are occupied by Roman *Cataractonium*. The Boulder Clays of the western side of the area present an undulating, 'drumlin-type' landscape of low hills, whilst the area to the E. is generally flat, consisting largely of river gravels.

The soils of the area are also divided roughly N.-S. to the S. of the Swale, with soils of the Brickfield 2 Association roughly coinciding with the areas of

Boulder Clay and those of Wick 1 Association occupying the eastern part of the area and the N. bank of the Swale. The former provide generally less favourable conditions for arable and pastoral farming than the latter.<sup>45</sup>

#### CATTERICK AND *CATRAETH*

The major landscape feature of the early Anglian period would have been the Roman road known as Dere Street. *Cataractonium* town, the Roman roadside settlement at Baines Farm and the probable villa within R.A.F. Catterick<sup>46</sup> are likely to have been visible features (Fig. 1). The defences of the town may have survived to a considerable degree, particularly if they were the 'ramparts of the stronghold' on which one of the heroes, possibly Gwawrddur,<sup>47</sup> is claimed to have 'glutted black ravens', possibly with carrion from fallen warriors of the opposing forces. However the fact that the burial recorded by Hildyard as Grave III possibly post-dated the robbing of part of the southern wall (below) calls the extent of the survival of the walls into question. The location of the ramparts referred to in *Y Gododdin* is further discussed below, and even if the equation of Catterick and *Catraeth* is not in doubt, the location of the military action described in *Y Gododdin* at Catterick may be.

The identification of Catterick with the battle of *Catraeth* has been accepted. The philological relationship between *Cataractonium*, the accepted Latin name for the Roman town of Catterick<sup>48</sup> and *Catraeth*, is argued by Williams and Crawford,<sup>49</sup> and accepted by most subsequent commentators including Jackson in the standard work on *Y Gododdin*.<sup>50</sup> However in discussing the contradictions inherent in the archaeological and historical evidence, the latter in effect consisting of *Y Gododdin*, Alcock has acknowledged that the identification can be questioned, albeit with the conclusion that Catterick and *Catraeth* should be equated, but that the location of the battle ascribed to *Catraeth* may in fact be suspect.<sup>51</sup> Further doubt has been cast by recent philological research which suggests that *Catraeth* may mean 'battle crossing/bank/shore', and may 'have been a quite common placename [given the] frequency of such river battles . . .'.<sup>52</sup>

Conventionally the derivation of *Cataractonium* is viewed as arising from the falls and rapids 4 km upstream at Richmond; however an alternative derivation from the Celtic *catu-* 'battle' *ratis* 'rampart, fortification or fort' has been suggested. In part this hinges on the argument that the Latin '*cataracta* was not a native Latin word but a borrowing from Greek *καταράκτα*; [and as such] it probably remained a literary word in Latin'<sup>53</sup> in which case it would be an unlikely etymological base for a Romano-British place name.

However, if the possibility of a *cataracta* derivation can be admitted recent reconnaissance of the Castle Hills area<sup>54</sup> has suggested that the cataracts referred to could be those on the Swale to the N. of Castle Hills, where the river turns E. around the Boulder Clay hill occupied by the motte and bailey castle. These cataracts are not as impressive as those at Richmond, but could possibly have presented an obstacle to navigation on the Swale in the Roman period and provided an impetus to the development of the Baines Farm Romano-British

roadside village as a transshipment point between river and road.<sup>55</sup> Against this must be set Bede's reference to the *vicus* of *Cataracta* in *c.* 627, with the juxtaposition of '*vicus*' and '*Cataracta*' suggesting the name *Cataracta* may have been specifically associated with the site of the Roman town.

Alternatively, if a pre-Norman origin for occupation in the Castle Hills area can be entertained, the earthworks on the isolated Boulder Clay hill<sup>56</sup> could represent Aneirin's 'ramparts of the stronghold', rather than *Cataractonium*. Indeed for an early medieval war-band an earthwork circuit of *c.* 350 m might be more practicable to defend than the *c.* 1.1 km of the walls of the Roman town.<sup>57</sup> If the Castle Hills earthworks have a prehistoric, or even post-Roman origin, they could provide an origin for Rivet and Smith's suggested '*catu-*' '*ratis*' etymology.

### THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

The majority of the early Anglian evidence from Catterick falls into two broad categories of domestic and funerary. The locations of the sites discussed below that have produced Anglian features or material are shown on Fig. 1, as are other interventions in the Catterick area. Given the number of interventions, it is instructive to note the number of sites that have not produced evidence of Anglian occupation, although considering the ephemeral and sporadic nature of the recorded Anglian material, early Anglian activity might have been more widespread in the area than this distribution suggests.

### THE DOMESTIC EVIDENCE

THE POTTERY *By* J. EVANS, *with contributions by (the late) T. BRISCOE and N. REYNOLDS*

Catalogues of the Anglian pottery from each site are placed with the finds catalogues and the site description. The fabric descriptions are arranged here, with the discussion of the pottery before the catalogues. The fabrics have been visually defined from fresh breaks and the assemblages described by catalogue. The collection from the 1958–59 excavations is probably incomplete, but that from the 1972 excavations would seem substantially complete and all the other groups are complete. All of the pottery is handmade.

#### *The fabrics*

*Fabric 1* is dark grey to black with common translucent and white quartz inclusions and some pinkish quartz *c.* 0.5–2 mm. Piercebridge Fabric 4.<sup>58</sup>

*Fabric 2* is black with no visible sand tempering but with common angular limestone/chalk inclusions *c.* 1–3 mm (not calcite). The fabric is superficially very similar to E. Yorks. calcite gritted ware and falls within the local 'native' tradition of the Roman period.

*Fabric 3* is black, tempered with abundant large grog inclusions *c.* 1–4 mm, which are orange-brown, angular and quite soft.

*Fabric 4* has a black core and exterior, brownish-grey interior. Tempered with common black, laminar, soft shale-like inclusions *c.* 0.5–3 mm, very occasional large sandstone inclusions *c.* 5 mm, some finish sand *c.* 0.2 mm, some voids *c.* 1–2 mm, perhaps from a little organic tempering.

*Fabric 5* is black with common fine sand *c.* 0.2 mm, common angular brown ironstone inclusions *c.* 1–3 mm and some voids, up to *c.* 3 mm, probably left by a small amount of organic tempering.

*Fabric 6* is extremely laminar with common calcite, translucent and white quartz inclusions *c.* 0.5–3 mm and some soft, gold-black mica inclusions, and brown ironstone inclusions both *c.* 0.5–1.5 mm.

*Fabric 7* has a black core and interior, exterior burnt? yellowish-brown, common translucent, white and greyish quartz temper *c.* 0.5–2 mm and some soft gold-black mica inclusions, *c.* 1 mm. It is very laminar and friable. Piercebridge Fabric 2.<sup>59</sup>

*Fabric 8* has a black core and surfaces, common gold mica inclusions *c.* 0.5–2 mm, some white, pinkish and grey angular quartzite *c.* 0.5–3 mm, some calcite *c.* 1–3 mm and some fine sand *c.* 0.1 mm. This could be related to Fabric 7.

*Fabric 9* is black, with abundant grey sub-angular limestone inclusions *c.* 0.5–2 mm.

*Fabric 10* has a black core and brown margins and surfaces. It is very coarse, being tempered with abundant large limestone inclusions and sub-angular grey quartzite(?) inclusions *c.* 1–5 mm.

*Fabric 11* is dark grey with some angular quartz inclusions *c.* 1–3 mm and occasional limestone inclusions *c.* 2–3 mm. The quartz inclusions are much less frequent than in Fabric 1.

*Fabric 12* has a black core and brown-dark grey surfaces. Some angular translucent quartz inclusions *c.* 0.5–2 mm, occasional white limestone inclusions *c.* 2–4 mm and common fine linear voids probably from vegetable tempering.

*Fabric 13* is a hard dense dark grey with common coarse sand temper *c.* 0.5 mm and common limestone sand inclusions *c.* 0.5–1 mm. It appears fairly similar to Fabric 9, but is distinguished by its sand component and the rather smaller size of the calcareous inclusions.

*Fabric 14* is black with abundant black angular stone inclusions (perhaps dolerite) *c.* 1–5 mm, some quartz *c.* 1 mm and occasional limestone *c.* 1–3 mm. The use of igneous rock inclusions as tempering has a long tradition in the North stretching back to the Bronze Age in E. Yorks., but the most probable source is the Tees Valley.

*Fabric 15* is black with common-abundant translucent quartz tempering *c.* 0.5–2 mm, as Fabric 1, but with occasional limestone/chalk inclusions generally *c.* 1–2 mm.

### Discussion

Only the groups from Sites 240, 425 and 434 are large enough to compare as assemblages. Between Sites 240 and 425 the range of fabric types is broadly similar, although Site 425 has more minor fabric groups as might be expected in a larger group of material, suggesting broad contemporaneity for the two assemblages, though Fabrics 7 and 8 are better represented on Site 425.

Table 2 shows that the fabric proportions from Site 434 are quite similar to those from Site 425 and fairly similar to those from Site 240, with Fabric 1 being the major type, followed by the Fabrics 7 and 8 group. There is a problem with the apparent representation of Fabric 7 in the Site 434 material as a result of its very friable nature, which has resulted in a very large number of small chips of this fabric. This is partly shown by the average sherd weight in this fabric of 17.1 g compared with an average sherd weight for the other fabrics of 24.8 g. The representation of Fabric 7 in the group by sherd weight, however, is 40.8% and Fabric 8 is 0.1%.

Very many of the sherds show signs of external burning, probably from use as cooking vessels, 70% at Site 240 and 33% at Site 425. Similarly at least 50% of sherds from Site 240

and 39% from Site 425 show food residue (or soot) deposits (the former is more probable as they are most frequently found on the interiors of the vessels). Both of these features strongly suggest a domestic origin for the two assemblages. It may be significant that the single vessel from Site 46, which is remarkably complete if from a domestic context, lacks evidence of wear or food residues (though it has slight external sooting) perhaps suggesting that it originated from a disturbed burial.

There are some contrasts between the Site 240 and Site 425 assemblages, with the former having a greater proportion of externally burnt sherds and sherds with internal carbonized deposits. Also 80% of the Site 240 sherds are internally burnished, compared with 19% from Site 425. These figures tend to suggest a greater emphasis on cooking vessels in the Site 240 assemblage than in that from Site 425. However, the greater proportion of internal burnishing on Site 240 is probably directly related to the far greater proportion of Fabric 1 from that site, as it seems to be a particular feature of this fabric.

The Site 434 assemblage would also appear to be from a domestic context, with 67% of all the sherds showing signs of burning (68% excluding Fabric 7), a similar level to that at Site 240, whilst 28% of all sherds have soot/food residue deposits (or 61% if Fabric 7 with its many small chips is excluded from the calculations). Only 15% of sherds have traces of internal burnishing (33% excluding Fabric 7), a similar level to that of Site 425, which reflects the lower quantities of Fabric 1 in these assemblages (the main fabric to show this feature). These figures suggest a greater functional similarity with Site 240 than with Site 425, perhaps both having a higher emphasis on cooking. Alternatively the proximity of Sites 240 and 434 could indicate a common source for the material.

The nature of the soot/food residue deposits on the Anglian pottery shows a marked contrast with such deposits on the Roman ceramics. The Roman material does not exhibit carbonized food residues and the only deposits in general found on the interiors of cooking vessels are limescale deposits in areas of hard water. Another feature, rarely observed on Roman vessels, is considerable wear on the interiors of pots, which has removed the burnished surface; when combined with the very durable tempering of many of the Anglian vessels, this suggests wear almost comparable with that on later Roman mortaria. This seems unlikely to have resulted from attempts at cleaning, since it is not normally found on Roman cooking vessels (which generally lack carbonized food deposits). Also most of the Anglian vessels are internally burnished, a feature which should facilitate cleaning and one not found on Roman cooking pots. The food residue deposits suggest that vessels were cleaned less frequently or thoroughly, and their position so far down the vessel walls indicates that often only a fairly small amount of food(?) was heated in the bottom of the vessels.

Given the dominance of Fabric 1 at Catterick it would seem likely that it was from a fairly local source and may well have been made there, rather than at Piercebridge, despite the recognition of it there. Similarly Fabric 7 (and therefore by association perhaps Fabric 8) is dominant at Piercebridge<sup>60</sup> and seems more likely to originate in that region. This, and the presence of possibly dolerite tempered material (Fabric 14) at Catterick, suggests connections between the two settlements. The nature of exchange between settlements in this period is not well understood, but given the general nature of the society<sup>61</sup> is more likely to have been based on social relations and obligations than on a commercial basis.

#### *Dating evidence*

Whilst there is no conclusive dating evidence for any of the fabrics the stamp decorated piece from Site 434 (no. 1) in Fabric 1, the horseshoe stamped piece from the 1958/59 excavations (no. 3) in Fabric 7 and the chevron stamped piece from Piercebridge in Fabric 7 (or 8?)<sup>62</sup> do offer some indications, as do the varying fabric proportions from the three Catterick groups which are large enough to compare (Table 2).

The decorated sherd in Fabric 7 at Piercebridge is dated to the later 5th to 6th centuries, the horseshoe stamped piece in Fabric 7 (1958/9 no. 3) has 6th-century parallels

TABLE 2  
CATTERICK ANGLIAN POTTERY PROPORTIONS

Fabric	Site 240		Site 425		Site 434		Piercebridge <sup>65</sup>							
	Sherd No.	%	Sherd No.	%	Sherd No.	%	Sherd No.	%						
1	27	90.0	11	78.6	24	45.3	13	43.3	124	35.6	8	38.0	15	8.4
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3.2	2	9.5	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	1	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	2	3.8	2	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	2	3.8	1	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	1	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	3	10.0	3	21.4	11	20.8	5	16.7	174	50.0	2	9.5	108	60.3
8	—	—	—	—	12	22.6	7	23.3	1	0.3	1	4.8	—	—
9 <sup>66</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	4.9	2	9.5	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2.9	2	9.5	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.9	1	4.8	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.6	1	4.8	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.6	1	4.8	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	1	4.8	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	31.3

and Site 434 no. 1 in Fabric 1 is probably 6th century. Fabric 1 is far more common in the assemblage from Site 240 than it is in the other two large Catterick groups, perhaps suggesting a slightly different chronological emphasis. It is, however, difficult to suggest, if this is the case, which fabric was the earlier.

Sherds of Fabric 1, and possibly Fabric 7, have been recovered from some of the graves excavated at the Catterick Racecourse,<sup>63</sup> which probably starts in the second half of the 5th century.<sup>64</sup> Information is not yet available for the accurate dating of these contexts, but this site may yet suggest a later 5th-century start to some of the fabrics.

## THE BUILDINGS

### CATTERICK TRIANGLE (SITE 425) *By P. CARDWELL<sup>67</sup> and P. R. WILSON<sup>68</sup>*

This site (Fig. 2a) which lies immediately N. of the modern Catterick Village, was excavated in advance of gravel extraction and the bulk of the evidence recovered related to Dere Street,<sup>69</sup> which crossed the threatened area from NNW. to SSE. This evidence will be discussed in the publication of the Roman aspects of the site, although Dere Street itself presumably remained a significant component of the landscape and in use at this time, as it appears it may have done until the early 15th century when the present Catterick Bridge was constructed and the route focus formed by the river crossing moved to the E.<sup>70</sup>

Most of the early Anglian evidence, designated phase 2 in the site sequence, was concentrated towards the N. edge of the excavated area, c. 55 m W. of the line of Dere Street, and consisted of limited evidence of settlement and associated features within the western half of the site (Fig. 2b). All these features appear to have been within a large enclosure, the S. side of which was formed by the partially infilled ditch 45 and the E. side by boundary feature 116. The N. side of the enclosure was defined by what is interpreted as part of a double-ditched trackway

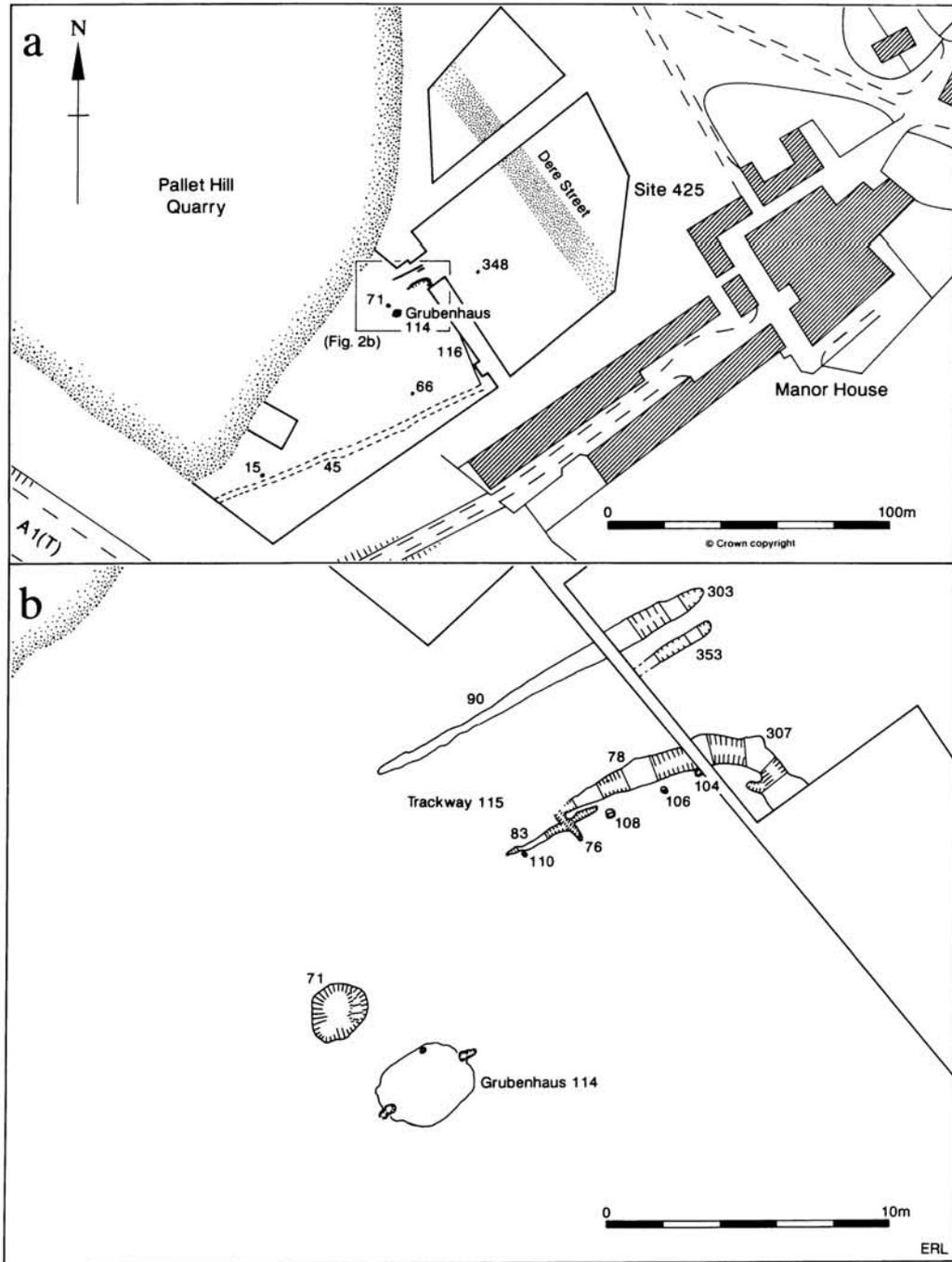


FIG. 2

Catterick Triangle (Site 425): (a) overall site plan; (b) detail plan of the main group of Anglian features

(115), the S. side of which appeared to curve round through a right-angle at the NE. corner to link with ditch 116, although no direct relationship was established. All of these features could originate in the Roman period, but their use also appears to be related to Anglian period features.

The lengths of gully defining the trackway were less substantial than the ditches to the S., and probably originally continued further to the W. but were not evident in this area. The gullies, which were *c.* 5 m apart, probably served both as drainage and boundary features. No evidence of any form of metallised surface was apparent, and none may have ever existed. The enclosure boundary on the S. side of the trackway appears at least in part to have been associated with a parallel fence-line defined by post-holes. At least two features of early Anglian date were recorded to the NE. of the main area of Anglian occupation, gully 303 and pit 348, both of which produced Anglian pottery. Other features found in this area, including gullies 307 and 353, could either have been Roman or Anglian in date.

An isolated *Grubenhäus* (114) was identified in the NE. corner of this enclosure to the S. of the trackway. This was defined by a shallow ovate hollow 4.1 m in length and 2.6 m wide which had been cut or worn into the natural gravels beneath to a depth of 0.1 m (Fig. 3). The building was of two-post type, with a pair of post-holes located at each end of the longest axis of the hollow. The outermost post-hole of each pair (92 and 98) was up to 0.2 m in diameter and 0.5 m in depth and markedly more substantial than the inner post-holes (94 and 96). It is suggested that the latter held the original timber supports for the superstructure, but that their shallow depth led to them being replaced by timbers set into the more substantial outer post-holes. Similar evidence for repairs or rebuilding has been recorded at West Heselton.<sup>71</sup> A further post-hole (100) was evident near the N. edge of the feature.

Although the function of this *Grubenhäus* is not readily apparent, it is most likely to have been domestic. A group of burnt stones and associated charcoal within the SE. corner of the hollow may represent the remnants of a hearth, although this could be related to other refuse, including pottery, which may have been deliberately dumped within the building after it had gone out of use. At least some of the infill material could have accumulated beneath a wooden floor of which no evidence survived.

A shallow pit (71) *c.* 2 m to the N. of the *Grubenhäus* contained domestic refuse, including animal bone (particularly of cattle), and 6th-century pottery. The pit appears to be contemporary with the building, as would another pit (348) *c.* 21 m to the E. of the enclosure.

Two further pits (15 and 66) N. of ditch 45 at the S. edge of the enclosure also appear to be Anglian in date. Although *c.* 60 m apart these were almost identical features, and were sub-rectangular or ovate in plan, up to 1.7 m in length and 0.4 m in depth. Both pits contained numerous burnt and fire-cracked cobblestones above and within a thick layer of charcoal. These can probably be best interpreted as cooking pits, although their isolation both from each other and from the only building within the site area remains somewhat enigmatic, unless other structures originally existed within the southern part of the enclosure. However, similar fire pits of Anglian date have been excavated at both West Heselton and Sherburn which were some distance from domestic structures.<sup>72</sup> The Catterick examples contained no evidence that suggests a craft-related function, although clearly the location of the features could have resulted from a wish to keep the activity being undertaken away from the occupation areas.

#### POTTERY *By* J. EVANS (Fig. 4)<sup>73</sup>

1\* Context 302, phase 2. One small rim sherd from a jar, or, perhaps, a bowl (wt 5 g). A simple vertical rim, slightly out-sloping towards the shoulder. Surfaces wiped but not burnished. Black. Fabric 1.

2\* Context 72, phase 2. Jar rim sherd with two joining shoulder sherds, four body sherds and two joining base sherds (wt 181g). Vertical rim with flattened squared top, base uneven and, therefore, the vessel is unlikely to

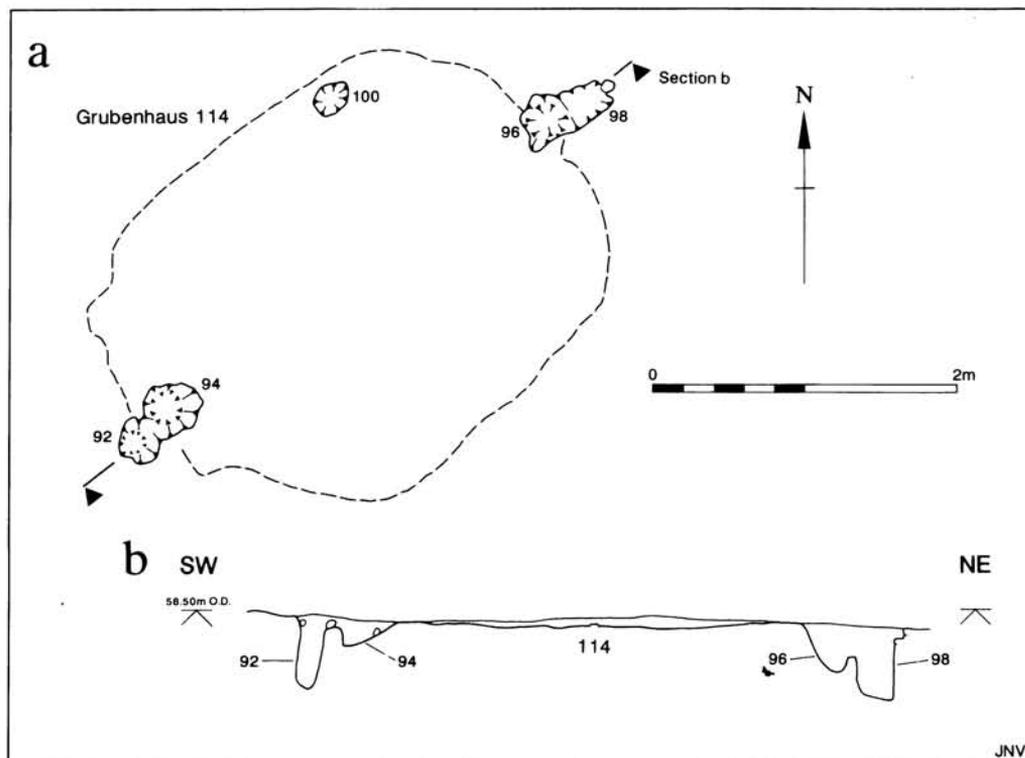


FIG. 3

Catterick Triangle (Site 425): (a) plan of *Grubenhäus*; (b) section through *Grubenhäus*

have been manufactured standing on its base. The interiors of all the sherds from this vessel are heavily worn, though surviving surfaces suggest that the interior originally may not have been burnished. Exterior wall, but not base, is horizontally hand-burnished and there is an applied boss/lug on the carination. Fabric 1.

3 Context 72, phase 2. Two body sherds possibly from the same vessel, probably a jar (wt 35 g). Core and surfaces black, interiors and exteriors horizontally hand-burnished. The larger sherd has some internal sooting/carbonized food residues. The smaller sherd has a large coal fragment amongst the inclusions. Fabric 1.

4 Context 95, phase 2. Body sherd, interior undecorated and thickly encrusted with soot/carbonized food residues, exterior horizontally hand-burnished (wt 9 g). Fabric 1.

5\* Context 72, phase 2. Base sherd from a thick-walled vessel (c. 15 mm) probably a storage jar (wt 57 g). Core and interior black, exterior yellowish-brown, perhaps burnt, or misfired. The surfaces are smoothed but not burnished. Fabric 1.

6a and 6b Context 75, phase 2. Two body sherds probably from two different vessels, perhaps jars (wt 10 g). Both sherds are undecorated, both have sooting/carbonized food residues on the interior, one has brown, possibly burnt, exterior. Fabric 1.

7 Context 72, phase 2. Body sherd, yellowish-brown surfaces and edges, grey core within, well burnt after breakage (wt 11 g). Interior and exterior probably originally hand-burnished. Probably Fabric 1.

8\* Context 40, phase 2. Jar rim sherd with everted rim (wt 55 g). Exterior surface wiped but not decorated, interior surface worn or abraded. Black fabric, interior surface burnt? brown, as Fabric 1, also one very occasional large sandstone inclusion c. 10 mm. The section shows evidence of coil building.

9 Context 72, phase 2. Two body sherds from a large, thick-walled vessel (c. 10 mm), presumably a storage jar or thick base sherd (wt 53 g). Exterior surfaces undecorated interior surfaces heavily worn/abraded and, perhaps, burnt. Fabric as Fabric 1, but a little coarser, quartz c. 1–3 mm.

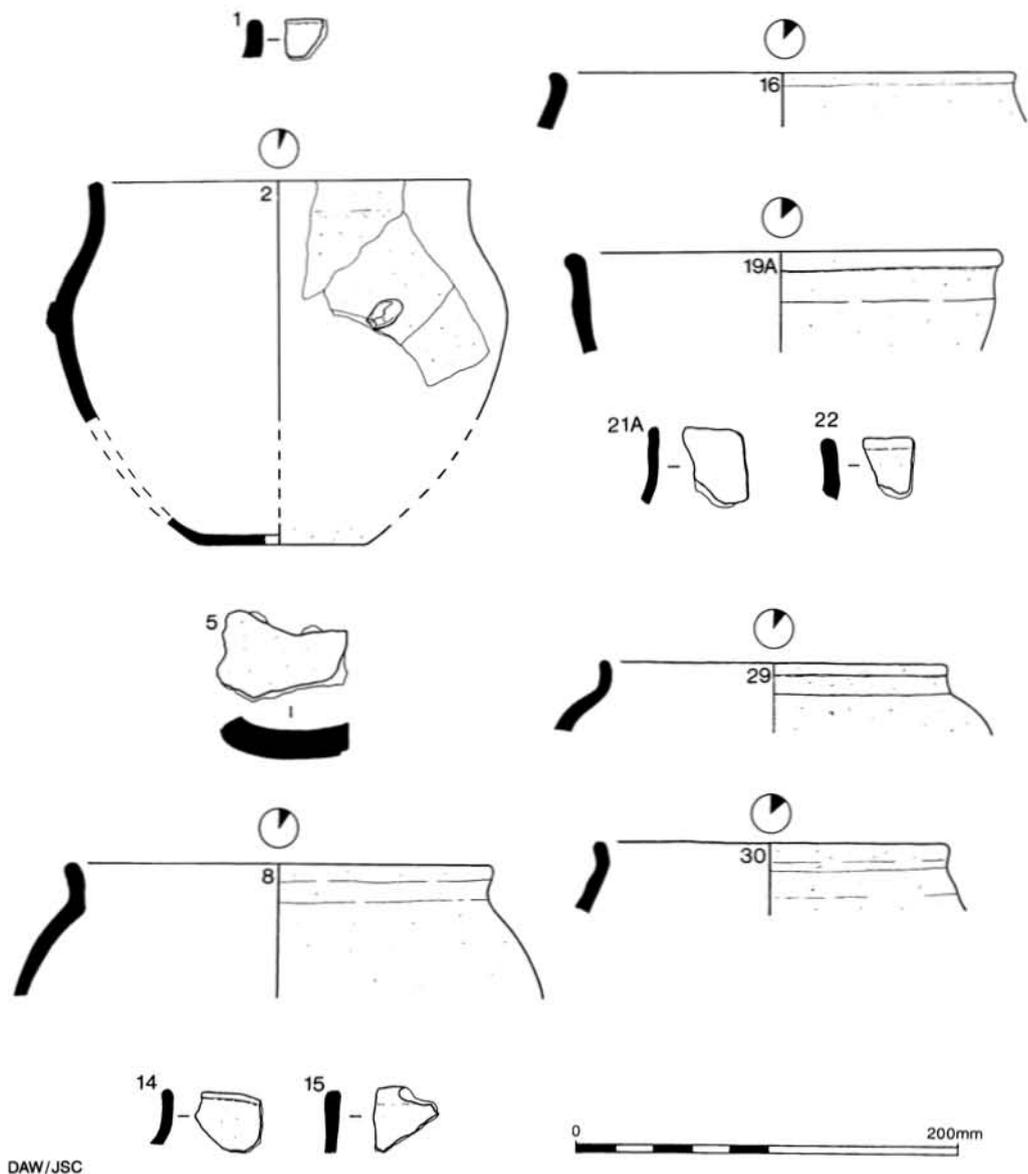


FIG. 4  
Catterick Triangle (Site 425): pottery

10 Context 72, phase 2. One body sherd, exterior smoothed, but not necessarily burnished, the interior appears worn (wt 11 g). Fabric 4.

11 Context 75, phase 2. Body sherd, surfaces smoothed, but not apparently burnished (wt 9 g). Fabric 4.

12 Context 75, phase 2. Two body sherds, perhaps from the same vessel, one has a lightly burnt exterior (wt 11 g). Fabric 5.

13 Context 341, phase 2. Body sherd from a large, thick-walled vessel (c. 15 mm), presumably a storage jar or thick base sherd (wt 44 g). Surfaces undecorated, interior perhaps worn. Shows evidence of coil construction, with a black core and exterior and a brown interior surface. Fabric 6.

14\* Context 72, phase 2. Jar rim sherd with everted roughly finished rim (wt 9 g). Interior surface abraded, exterior possibly burnished. Fabric 7.

15\* Context 72, phase 2. Simple jar rim sherd (wt 9 g). The surfaces are smoothed and the top of the rim flattened. Traces of sooting/carbonized food residues remain on the interior and exterior. Fabric 7.

16\* Context 75, phase 2. Wide-mouthed jar rim sherd and body sherd probably from the same vessel (wt 26 g). Simple rim well finished, slightly thickened and out-curving. Interior, rim and exterior horizontally hand-burnished, exterior of body sherd perhaps slightly burnt. Fabric with black core, brown outer margin and black surfaces, essentially Fabric 7.

17 Context 75, phase 2. Body sherd, probably from a jar (wt 19 g). Surfaces undecorated, Fabric 7.

18 Context 341, phase 2. Body sherd, surfaces abraded (wt 15 g). Fabric 8.

19a\* and 19b Context 75, phase 2. Two joining bowl rim sherds and three body sherds probably from the same vessel and one other body sherd (wt 51 g). Simple, slightly out-curving rim, surfaces smoothed but not decorated, some sooting/carbonized food residue trail on the exterior.

The body sherd from another vessel has a black core, brown interior margins and surface and a brown exterior, probably burnt. Its exterior has been smoothed and could originally have been burnished. Fabric 8.

20 Context 59, phase 2. Body sherd, probably from a jar (wt 15 g). Surfaces undecorated, exterior surface is sooted. Fabric 8.

21a\* and 21b Context 35, phase 2. Thin-walled jar or bowl rim sherd, and a thick-walled body sherd, probably from a different vessel (wt 45 g). A fairly vertical, everted rim, thin walled with smoothed but undecorated surfaces. The exterior surface is brown, perhaps burnt, the interior has a thick soot/carbonized food residue deposit on the upper rim. The thick-walled body sherd (c. 10 mm) is also undecorated with an orange-brown exterior, heavily burnt, and an interior coated with soot/carbonized food residues. Fabric 8.

22\* Context 16, phase 2?. Simple rim sherd, perhaps from a bowl (wt 9 g). Interior undecorated, exterior horizontally hand-burnished, some traces of sooting on the exterior. Fabric 1.

23 Context 89, phase 2?. Small body sherd, surfaces very abraded (wt 2 g). Fabric 8 perhaps, but could be Fabric 7.

24 Context 12, phase 3. Body sherd(?), dark grey core and yellow-brown margins and surfaces (wt 5 g). Probably Fabric 1.

25 Context 12, phase 3. Body sherd, heavily burnt on one side (wt 7 g). Its association with the rest of the material from this site makes it fairly certainly Anglian, its fabric, however, is very unusual. Fabric 3.

26 Context 12, phase 3. Jar or bowl body sherd, exterior surface burnt? and slightly abraded, interior surface horizontally hand-burnished (wt 26 g). Some traces of sooting/carbonized food residues on the interior. Fabric 7.

27 Context 4, phase U/S. Two small abraded body sherds, perhaps from the same vessel (wt 4 g). Fabric 1.

28 Context 301, phase U/S. Small body sherd (wt 3 g), interior sooted after breakage. Fabric 8 probably, but could be Fabric 7.

29\* Context 6, phase U/S. A large jar rim sherd (wt 28 g). The rim is possibly from the same vessel as no. 19a, Fabric 7. The rim sherd has a brown exterior surface and rim and a black interior. This is possibly a result of oxygen leaking in after firing rather than of later burning. The simple, slightly out-curving, vertical rim is roughly finished and shows finger impressions. The exterior below the rim is horizontally hand-burnished, as is the interior from c. 20 mm below the rim. The interior has extensive sooting/carbonized food residues immediately below the rim.

30\* Context 6, phase U/S. Jar rim sherd and small body sherd, possibly from the same vessel (wt 38 g). Fabric 7 with dark brown surfaces. The slightly out-curving, vertical rim is very roughly finished, with finger marks and a knife mark on its interior where surplus clay has been trimmed away. The exterior of the rim is sooted and the interior of the rim and wall has extensive sooting/carbonized food residues. The interior and exterior surfaces are undecorated.

31 Context 6, phase U/S. Three body sherds (wt 24 g). Exterior surfaces yellowish-brown, perhaps burnt, or misfired. Interior surfaces horizontally hand-burnished, one showing traces of sooting/carbonized food residues, exterior surface smoothed, possibly originally burnished. Fabric 7.

32 Context 4, phase U/S. Body sherd, interior undecorated, exterior abraded and brown, probably burnt (wt 7 g). Interior coated with a soot/carbonized food residue deposit. Fabric 8 probably, but includes a 4 mm black, laminar, reflective inclusion, shale or coal?

NORTH BANK OF THE SWALE (SITE 434) By J. S. WACHER and P. R. WILSON

This site (Fig. 5) was excavated in 1972 in advance of the proposed construction of a playing field. Significant Roman period evidence relating to a later 2nd-century defensive enclosure and a later suburb of the Roman town focused on Dere Street was found.<sup>74</sup>

The early Anglian structural evidence from this site, designated phase 6 in the site sequence, derives in its entirety from the area of a possible 'theatre', the flagged floor of which appears to belong to the early to mid 4th century. This floor was cut by the insertion of a *Grubenhaus* (Figs. 6 and 7; Pl. 1, A). The *Grubenhaus* took the form of a pit 3.85 m E.-W., that was divided into two unequal halves, the smaller western one being 2.3 m N.-S., and the larger eastern one 3 m. The 'waist' of the feature narrowed to 1.5 m, with a post-hole at either side of it and a stone set slightly to the S. of the middle, representing a possible post-pad to support the centre of the roof. A further 11 post-holes were recorded around the edges of the feature, providing further evidence of roof supports. The pit was up to 0.60 m deep, with its base probably being formed by a layer of sand deposited during the 4th century. Figure 7b suggests that the bottom of the pit may have been partially lined with a layer of small stones, although it is not clear if these were deliberately laid with the construction of the building, or whether they were remnants of a Roman period layer encountered during the digging of the pit. Above this level in Trench R VIII layer R VIII 7 produced a certain amount of daub, this latter context itself being sealed by a floor level (R VIII 6) largely represented by a layer of Anglian pottery associated with much charcoal. It is possible that layer R VIII 6 was in fact the base of the feature, which would have made the pit 0.4 m deep. Despite the quantities of charcoal observed within the *Grubenhaus* there was no evidence of an internal hearth. To the NW., and cut into stone layer R V 6, there was a pit 0.35 m deep and 1 m square that may have represented a hearth; it incorporated broken flue tiles in its structure, and the 0.5 m diameter bowl contained much ash, burnt clay and charcoal. This possible hearth pit was located immediately to the N. of a layer of reused flags that appear to have been laid in the Anglian period in front of what was probably the entrance to the structure.

The structure of this *Grubenhaus* is rather different from those recorded at Catterick Triangle (Site 425) and R.A.F. Catterick, and indeed is very different in plan from most *Grubenhäuser* recorded in Britain. Despite the large number of post-holes recorded there was little clear evidence of a pairing of posts away from the centre of the feature, either to support gable ends, or the main part of the structure, unless it is assumed that the axis of the western half paralleled the northern edge and that two further posts had existed on the NE. side, presumably set on the stones in that area, to 'pair' with post-holes XI and XIII. Alternatively the structure could have been supported by a combination of the recorded ground-fast posts and additional posts. Such a form of structure is most readily recognized as a 'wall-post' house (*Wandpfostenhaus*).<sup>75</sup>

The apparent compaction of the layer of pottery suggests that the floor of the structure could have been at the bottom of the pit, comparable with the *Grubenhäuser* known from sites such as: Bourton on the Water,<sup>76</sup> Dorchester on Thames,<sup>77</sup> and

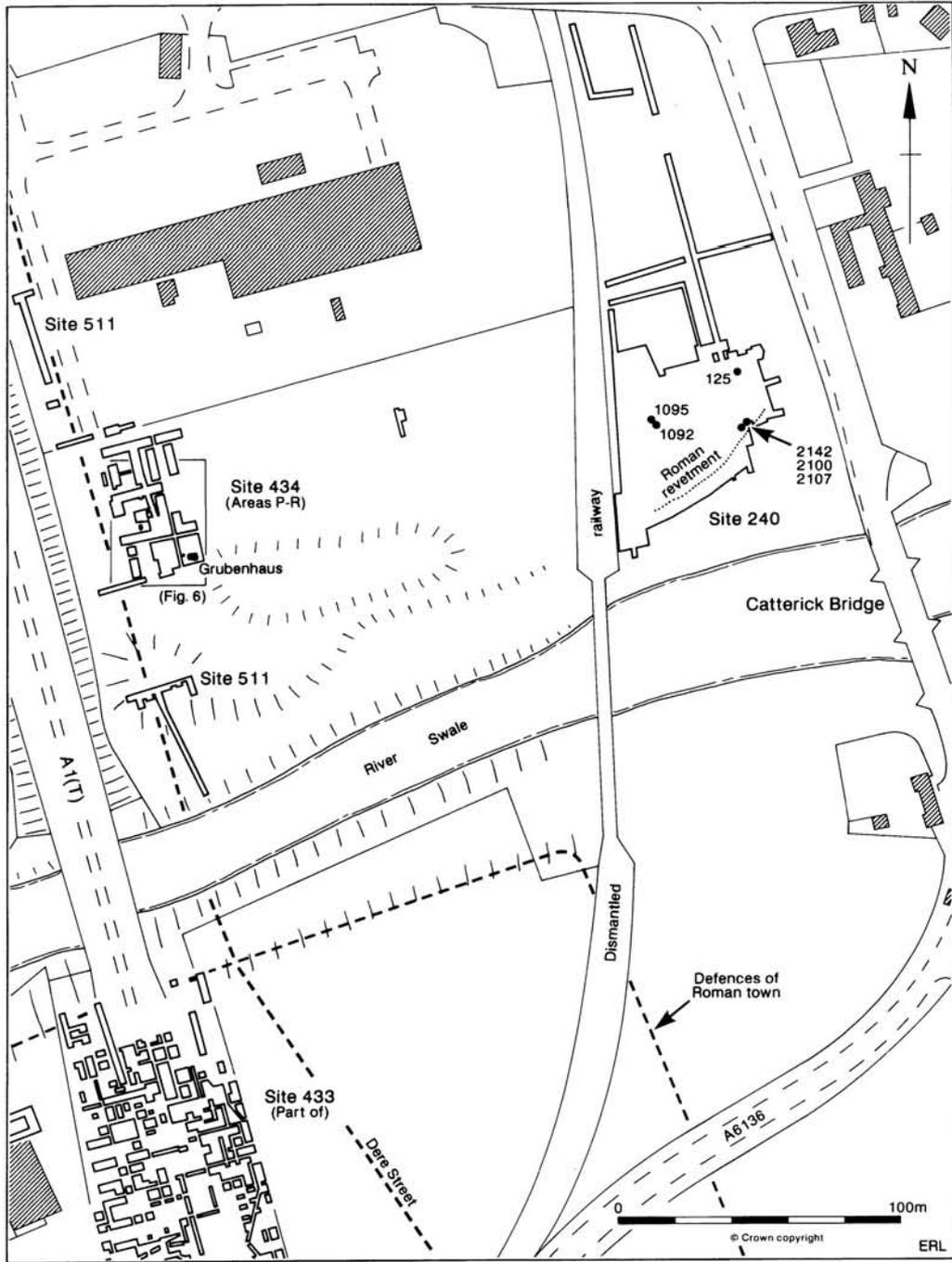


FIG. 5

Catterick Bridge (Site 240) and North of the Swale (Site 434): location plan showing Anglian features and relationship of Site 434 to A1 Evaluation trenches (Site 511)

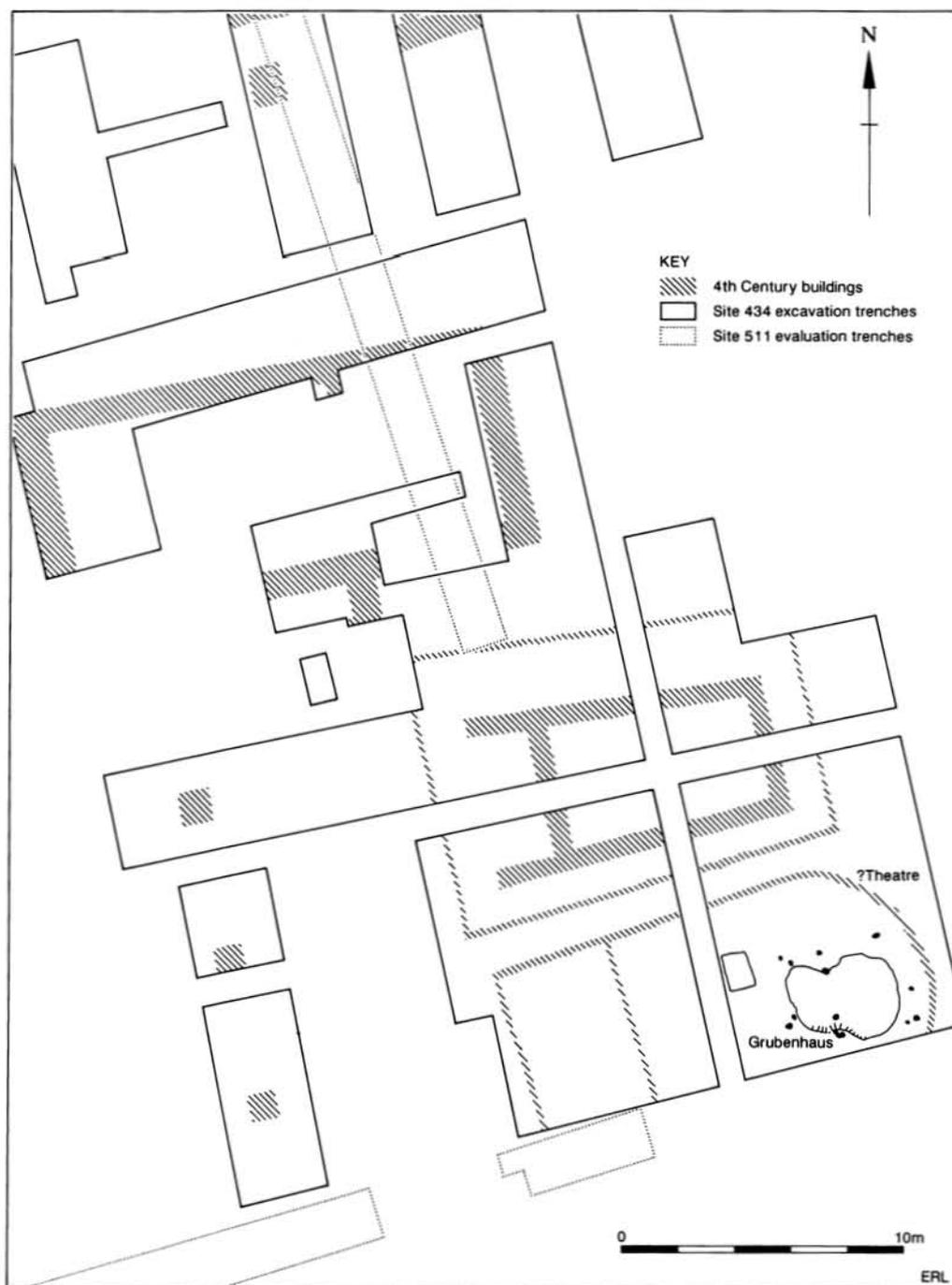


FIG. 6

North of the Swale (Site 434): plan showing *Grubenhäuser* in relation to the latest of the underlying Roman period structures

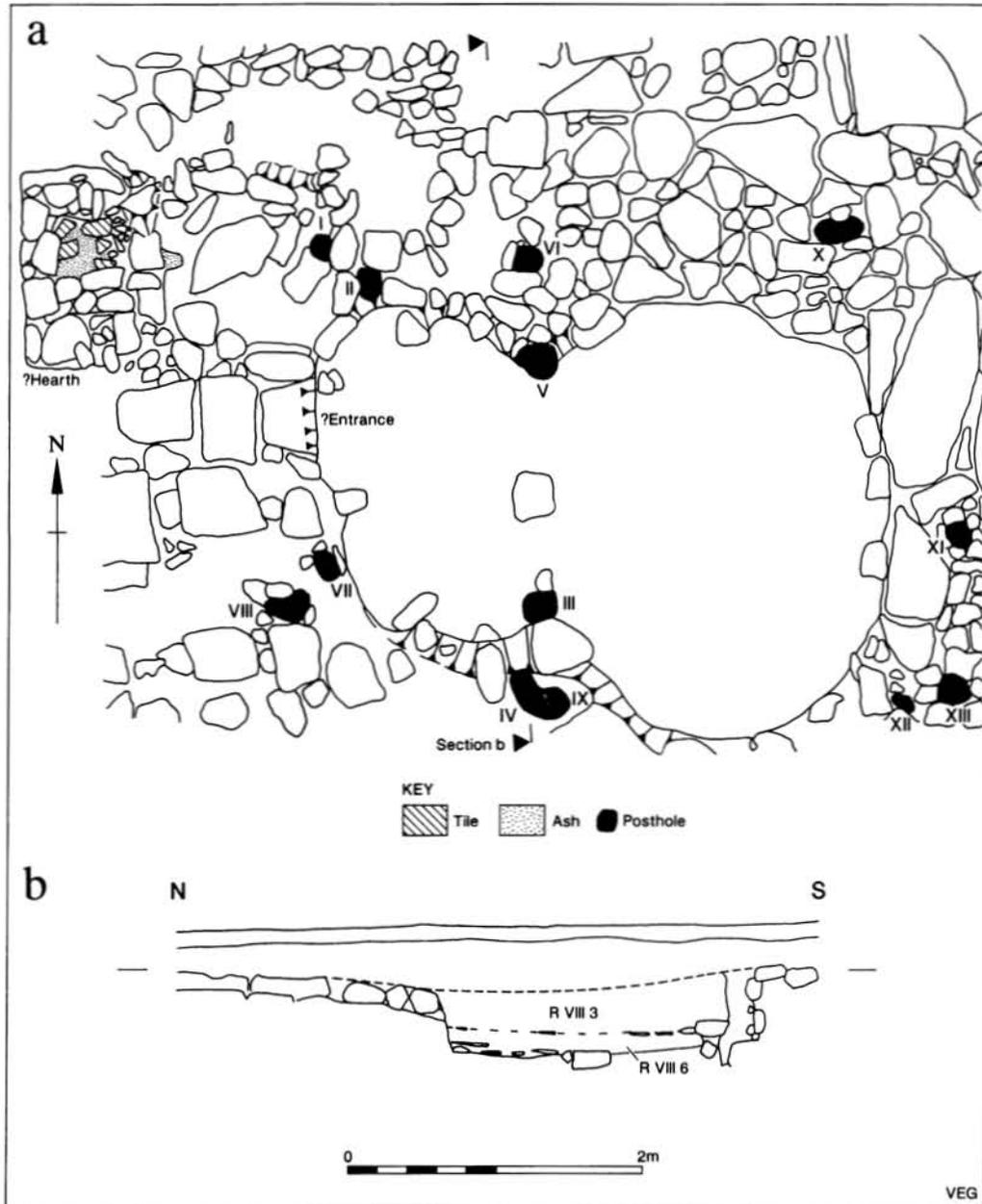


FIG. 7

North of the Swale (Site 434): (a) plan of *Grubenhaus*; (b) section through *Grubenhaus*

Hut 55 at Crossgates, Seamer<sup>78</sup> rather than having a suspended floor on the West Stow model,<sup>79</sup> which appears to have been the case at Catterick Triangle. The fact that the feature was cut through a layer of substantial stone flags and blocks would have prevented the erosion that has been recognized as a problem if the West Stow *Grubenhäuser* had sunken occupation floors. However the compaction of the pottery bearing material could have been an abandonment period phenomenon and the relatively good survival of the ceramics does not suggest that they were subject to wear as might be expected in a floor deposit. Therefore on balance a suspended floor may be more probable.

POTTERY *By* J. EVANS (Figs. 8 and 9)

The pottery comes from three contexts R V 5 in the western part of the phase 6 *Grubenhäuser* and R VIII 3 and R VIII 6 from the larger eastern part. There is a large number of body sherds and the collection would appear to be substantially complete. Many sherds from the three contexts have been joined together to reconstruct the two complete profiles. Therefore the material from these three contexts has been treated as one group for the purposes of recording. Wachter has pointed out that the bossed urn<sup>80</sup> (no. 1 below) comes from the upper fill of the *Grubenhäuser*, and therefore can have no bearing on the date of its construction.

1\* Seven body sherds, five joining, from a shoulder bossed urn with stamped pendant triangles in the panels, Fabric 1 (wt 351 g). The interior is hand-burnished and has traces of carbonized food residues suggesting use in a domestic context. The exterior has been burnt so that much of the surface is oxidized to a pale brown. The exterior has been hand-burnished after decoration.

The vessel was examined by J. N. L. Myres in 1972 who commented that it is 'a fine example of the bossed, stamped panel style, coming quite early in that series (c. A.D. 500) — due to the vigour and precision of design and the combination of dots and stamps. The decoration is quite a common design, but there are no exact parallels. The same combination of a chevron zone above the panels and elaborate stamped design come from Sancton, Yorks and Heworth, York'.<sup>81</sup> Teresa Briscoe commented that 'because of the infilling of the chevrons I would suggest a 6th century date for this pot rather than anything earlier'.

2\* A simple jar rim, the top of the rim has been folded over, creating a slight beading (wt 10 g). Interior and exterior hand-burnished and some soot/food residue deposits on rim. Fabric 1.

3\* Two joining rim sherds from a fairly vertical rimmed jar (wt 150 g). Unburnished, the exterior wall is slightly sooted. Fabric 1.

4\* A bowl rim with out-sloping wall and simple rim (wt 45 g). The exterior wall is burnt to a patchy brown-grey and has soot/food residue trails, whilst the interior has a heavy encrustation of carbonized food residues. Fabric 1.

5\* A jar rim with a slightly everted rim, undecorated and unsooted (wt 33 g). Fabric 1.

6\* A jar rim with a slightly everted rim, interior and exterior hand-burnished, exterior wall burnt brown (wt 33 g). The shoulder and interior have soot/carbonized food residue deposits. Fabric 1.

7 41 jar wall and base sherds, several burnt brown on the exterior, three are burnished on both surfaces and three on the exterior only (wt 796 g). Fabric 1.

8\* A rim and three body sherds probably from the same vessel, undecorated (wt 138 g). The rim is of simple type, apparently sloping inwards, and there are soot/food residue deposits on its interior. Fabric 1?

9\* A completely reconstructed jar of c. 66 sherds with a simple, slightly thickened, vertical rim poorly finished and irregular (wt c. 1800 g). The base and wall to the shoulder have been burnt and are oxidized brown and there are soot/food residue deposits on the shoulder and trailing down the wall. The exterior appears originally to have been hand-burnished. The interior, too, would appear to have been burnished originally, but the lower half of the interior is worn. Similar to Fabric 1, but with occasional calcareous inclusions.

10\* Seven joining sherds from the rim of a simple bag-shaped jar or bowl (wt 89 g). Neither the form nor the fabric are necessarily Anglian, though in this context both almost certainly are. The exterior is burnt to a patchy grey-brown and there is soot/carbonized food residues on the shoulder and the interior of the rim, unburnished. Fabric 2.

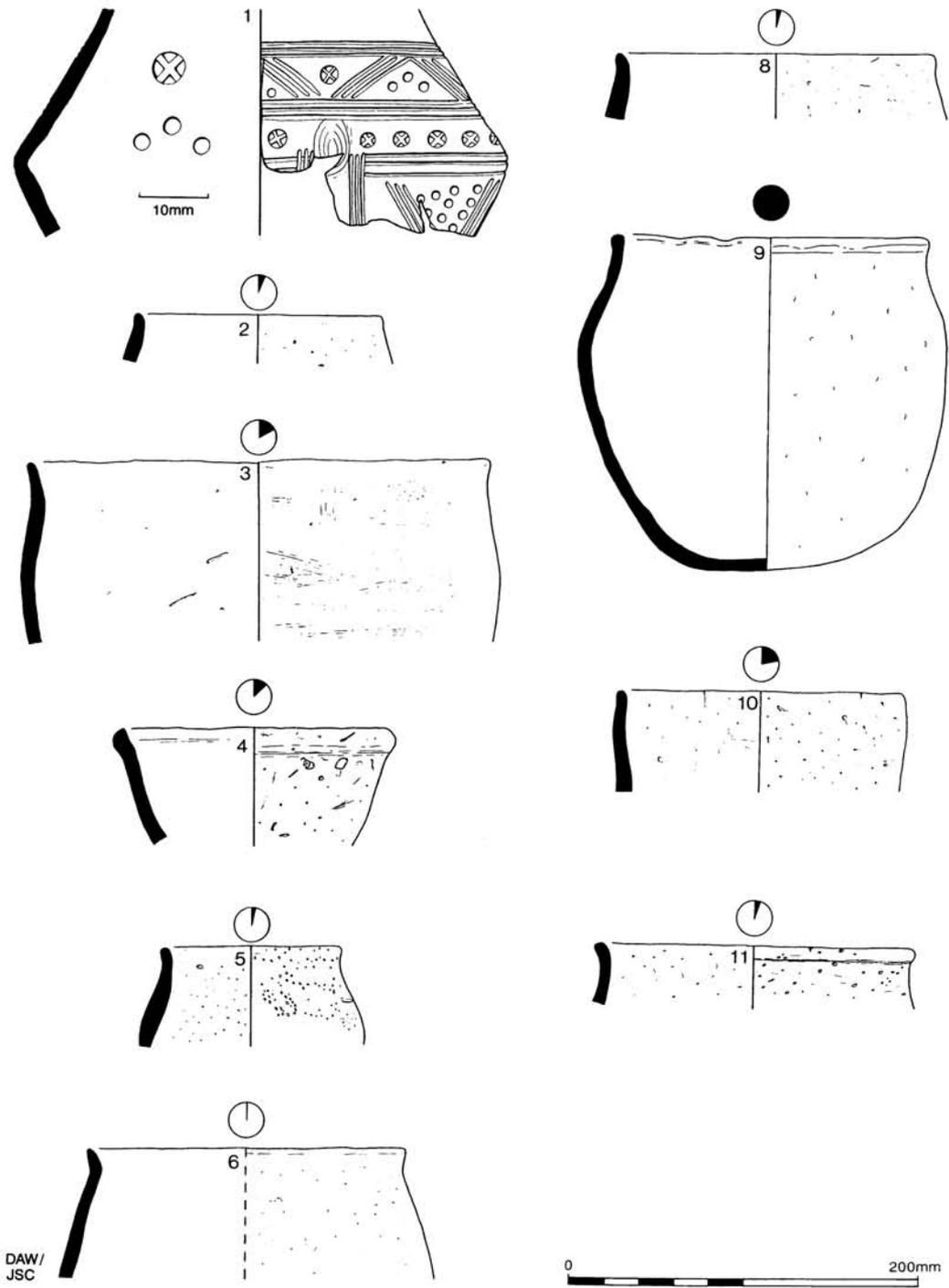


FIG. 8  
North of the Swale (Site 434): pottery nos. 1-11

11\* An out-curving and slightly beaded rimmed jar with a well-finished rim, undecorated, with slight internal soot/food residue deposits (wt 21 g). Fabric 2. In this context the vessel is probably Anglian, although neither the fabric nor the form are necessarily so.

12 Three jar body sherds, possibly from the two vessels above (wt 29 g). One has soot/food residue deposits. Fabric 2. As this fabric is very similar to later Roman calcite gritted wares it is just possible that these sherds are not Anglian.

13\* A large jar with a simple, slightly everted rim (c. 120 sherds). The lower exterior wall is burnt orange-brown and the surfaces do not appear to have been burnished (wt c. 2500 g). The fabric is very friable and much of the interior surface is now abraded, but there is no evidence that it was originally burnished. There are no soot/carbonized food residue deposits on the vessel. Fabric 7.

14\* Two simple, vertical rim sherds with thinning, well modelled rim (wt 58 g). The small fragment is not burnished or sooted, whilst the larger has soot deposits on the exterior. Fabric 7.

15 Nine body sherds, unburnished, from a jar or jars, one has internal carbonized food residue deposits (wt 80 g). Also 93 body sherds, probably from a jar, surfaces smoothed but not burnished, exterior surfaces of some sherds burnt brown (wt 320 g). All these sherds may be from the same vessel as no. 13 above. Fabric 7.

16\* A jar shoulder sherd with an out-curving rim (wt 12 g). The shoulder is encrusted with soot/carbonized food residues and has a small circular applied boss c. 25 mm in diameter. Fabric 8.

17\* A fairly thick-walled jar in a very coarse fabric with a slightly everted rim (wt 197 g). There is a rim sherd and eight body sherds from the same vessel which is undecorated but has carbonized food residues on the interior of the rim and the interior of the base. Fabric 10.

18\* A small out-curving rim sherd, undecorated (wt 8 g). Fabric 10?

19 Seven jar body sherds, undecorated, one with external sooting and another with carbonized food residues on the interior (wt 65 g). Fabric 10?

20\* A rather vertical rimmed globular jar, quite crudely modelled, undecorated (wt 71 g). The exterior is patchily brown and grey and may have been burnt. The interior of the rim and the lower interior wall have carbonized food residues. Fabric 11.

21\* A vertical rimmed jar, fairly crudely finished, undecorated (wt 32 g). The shoulder is a patchy grey-brown, probably due to burning and the interior has a small patch of sooting/food residue deposit. Fabric 11.

22 Eight body sherds in Fabric 11 (wt 143 g). All are burnt brown on the exterior and six have internal carbonized food residues. All could belong to the two vessels above in Fabric 11 (nos. 20 and 21).

23 Three body sherds, one thick-walled base sherd, a second possibly from the same vessel and a body sherd with a burnished exterior (wt 97 g). Fabric 12.

24 A jar shoulder sherd, very heavily soot-encrusted on the exterior, and a small body sherd (wt 39 g). Fabric 13.

25 Two jar body sherds, undecorated, one burnt brown on the exterior, the other has carbonized residues on the interior (wt 98 g). Fabric 14.

26 Four jar body sherds, from at least two vessels, all with exteriors burnt brown (wt 60 g). Fabric 15.

R.A.F. CATTERICK, 1994 *B* by R. H. TAYLOR-WILSON<sup>82</sup>

The early Anglian occupation of the site was represented by a *Grubenhaus* situated within a ditch-defined enclosure complex which was apparently abandoned during the second half of the 4th century (Fig. 10). Although the northern edge of the feature was situated only a few centimetres from the edge of one of the enclosure ditches it was not possible to determine any stratigraphic relationship between them, although the post-Roman date of the structure would appear assured given the presence of Anglian pottery (see below). The enclosure complex may have been associated with a late Roman building,<sup>83</sup> c. 200 m to the N., that underlay the burials investigated in 1939<sup>84</sup> and 1966.<sup>85</sup>

The *Grubenhaus* (170) was first detected as a sub-circular strong positive magnetic anomaly during a geomagnetic survey conducted in order to locate a series of trial trenches prior to

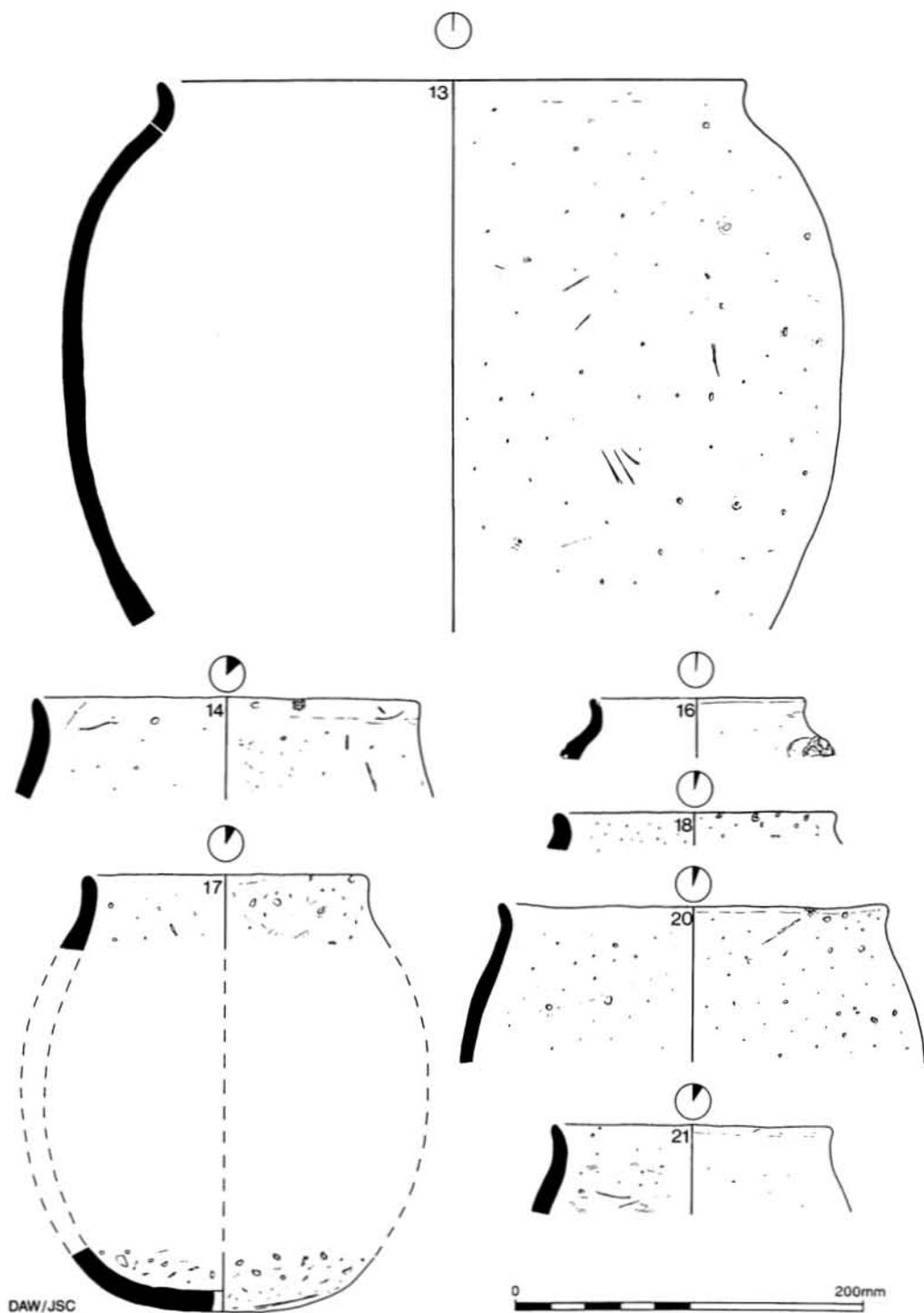


FIG. 9  
North of the Swale (Site 434): pottery nos. 13-21

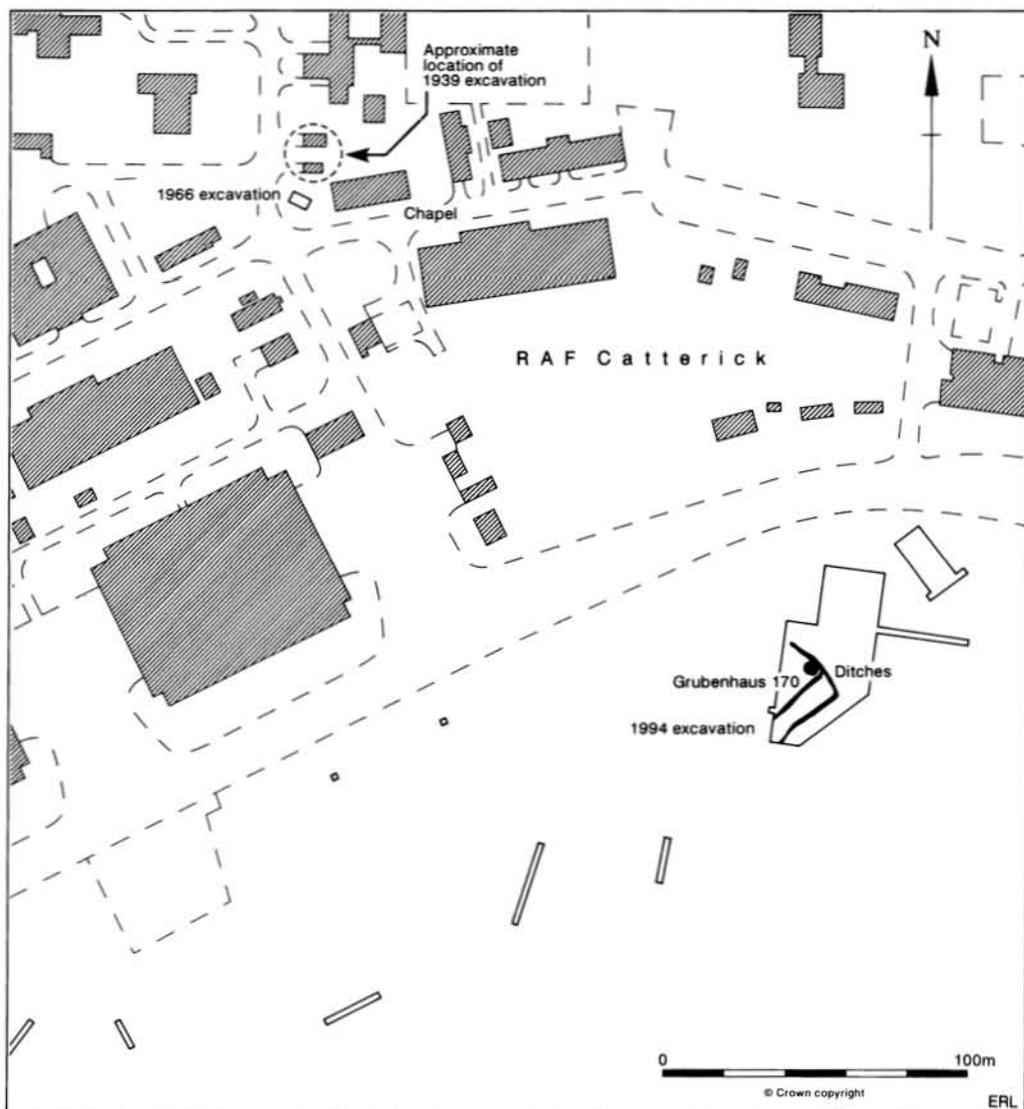


FIG. 10

R.A.F. Catterick 1966 and 1994: plan showing location of sites in relation to Hildyard's work, and position of *Grubenhaus*

open area excavation. Excavation revealed that the feature was a large sub-rectangular pit cut into the underlying natural River Terrace gravels.

The *Grubenhaus* measured 4.40 m (E.-W.) by 4.0 m (N.-S.) and it had a maximum depth of 0.52 m (Fig. 11). The longer edges were curved while those to the E. and W. were distinctly straighter. In particular, the eastern edge was linear for a length of c. 1.40 m. The sides of the pit were generally straight or slightly concave and had been cut steeply (between 40° and 60° to the horizontal). The sides met the base with a gradual break of

slope. The base sloped down slightly to the NE. from a maximum height of 52.19 m OD to a minimum height of 52.05 m OD.

Within the base of the pit and along its long axis were three large post-pits (195, 232 and 211) cut into the natural sub-stratum. Semi-void post-pipes located centrally in the fills of features 195 and 232 could represent the positions of upright timbers left to decay *in situ*. The fills of both 195 and 211 contained large angular, probably crudely dressed, blocks of limestone and chalk which may have been utilized as packing stones.

Post-pits 195, 232, and 211 divided the building into two unequal parts, that to the N. being 2.25 m wide and that to the S. 1.75 m wide. This is paralleled in the plan of the *Grubenhäuser* to the N. of the Swale (Fig. 7), and may have been a deliberate result of the construction technique. However, it is possible that the northern edge may simply have weathered or eroded to a far greater extent than the southern edge.

Four other post-holes were observed within the base of the pit, three within the southern part. To the N. of 195 was a square post-hole (206) which may have formed a double gable post along with 195. Alternatively, 206 could represent a structural modification that had been inserted at a later date to provide additional support at the western end of the structure. Repair, or rebuilding of the gable posts has been postulated for the Catterick Triangle *Grubenhäuser* (above). Another post-hole (198) was situated along the southern edge of the pit and this too may have provided additional support. In addition a shallow double post-hole (233) was recorded to the NE.

Revealed within parts of the lower edge of the pit was a loose dark yellowish-brown sand with frequent small and medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles (189). This deposit varied in thickness from a maximum of 0.50 m in part of the pit's edge to less than 20 mm in part of the base. The deposit could conceivably represent an accumulation of material in a space beneath a floor, perhaps constructed of planks, during the occupation of the building. However, it is more likely that it indicates a period of abandonment. A single handmade body sherd in an unusual fabric, probably of early Anglian date, was recovered from this deposit along with a small amount of friable and eroded animal bone, none of which was identifiable to species.

The filling of the remainder of the pit consisted of an homogeneous soft dark brown loamy-sand (169). Included throughout were frequent small and medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, moderately large crudely dressed limestones, occasional sub-rounded cobbles and boulders and occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and ceramic building material. This deposit was probably dumped into the hollow left after abandonment in an action of deliberate levelling. There was no evidence of any prepared floor surface, or of debris from collapsed walls or roof or of a hearth.

Hand excavation of the backfill recovered a range of cultural material (below) and environmental remains, the latter including over 600 fragments of animal bone of which 107 were identifiable to species: horse (3), cattle (66), caprovid (36) and pig (2).<sup>86</sup>

The shape, size and depth of this *Grubenhäuser* are typical of the *Grubenhäuser* recorded elsewhere, with parallels at Mucking, Essex<sup>87</sup> and West Stow, Suffolk.<sup>88</sup> The posts (195; 211) set hard against the edge on the long axis are characteristic features of many of these *Grubenhäuser* which may have had a simple ridge pole tent-like construction.<sup>89</sup> The R.A.F. Catterick *Grubenhäuser* can be assigned to the 'two-post derivative' group according to the typology devised by West.<sup>90</sup> The central post (232) is not a constant feature, but it may have served to support the roof, alternatively it might represent a repair inserted to support the floor.<sup>91</sup> It has generally been assumed that weakening of the support system was the eventual reason for the abandonment of sunken-featured buildings.<sup>92</sup>

Several of the items recovered from the backfill, such as the bone pins, loom weights and bone combs, may relate to a weaving process and indeed many of the *Grubenhäuser* elsewhere have been identified as weaving huts. It seems likely therefore that the hut at R.A.F. Catterick might originally have been used for weaving. Groups of irregular post/stake-holes observed cutting into the floors of other *Grubenhäuser* have been interpreted as relating to light wooden structures of vertical form, such as looms, which may have been

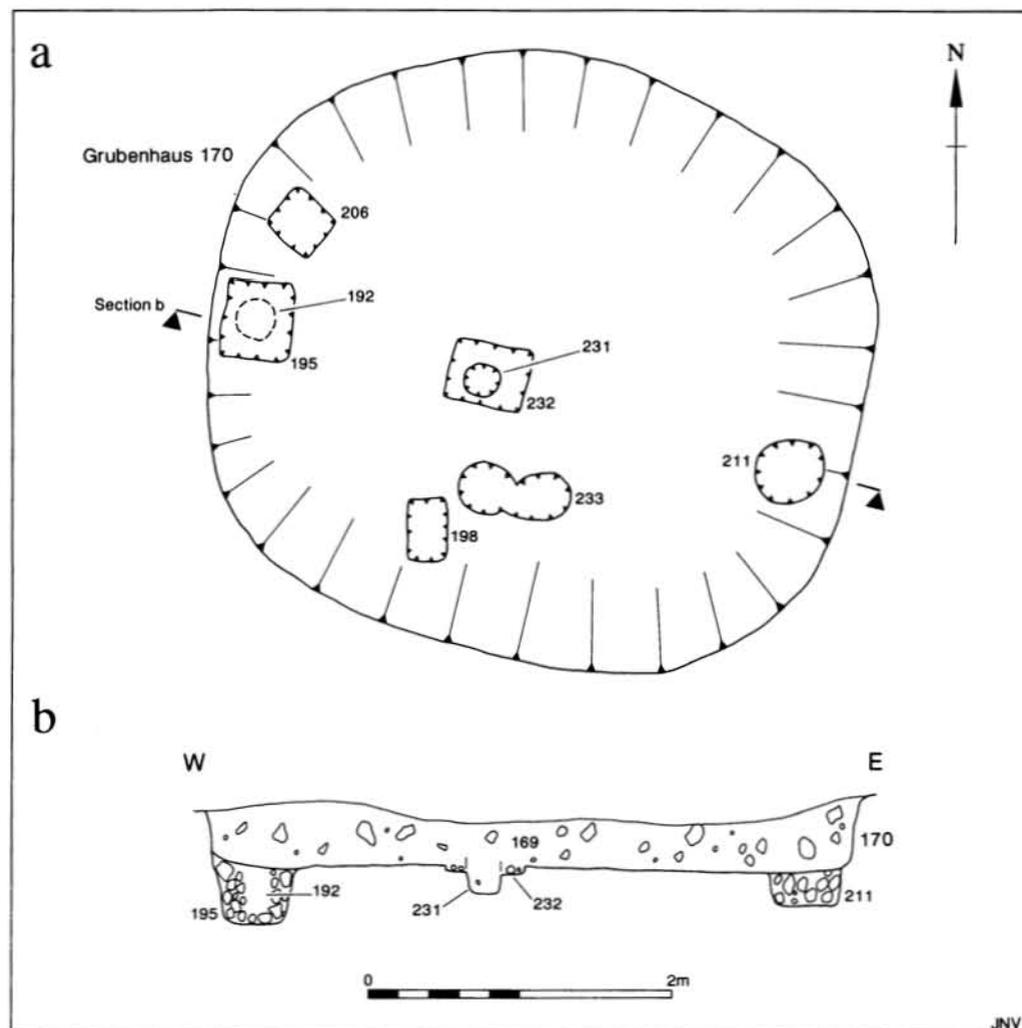


FIG. 11

R.A.F. Catterick 1994: (a) plan of *Grubenhaus*; (b) section through *Grubenhaus*

erected within the hut. Although the double post-hole (233) could represent part of such a structure as there was only one double post-hole and it was very shallow, such an arrangement here is unconvincing.

Much of the domestic rubbish in the pit appears to have been dumped in one operation — probably after the building had gone out of use. Parallels for unfired clay loomweights again exist at West Stow and Mucking. The large proportion of Roman material within the backfill (91% of the pot sherds) must represent residual debris from the nearby Roman building(s). It is also likely that a large element of Roman residual material may be present within the animal bone assemblage. The limestone and chalk blocks, used as post-packing in the structure, probably derive from the masonry of the abandoned Roman buildings.

## FINDS (Fig. 12)

With the exception of one sherd of pottery all the finds described were recovered from context (169), the main backfill of the *Grubenhäuser*.

POTTERY *By* J. EVANS

Context 169. Some 164 g of Central Gaulish and E. Gaulish samian ware, a calcite gritted ware Huntcliff type jar rim and coarse greyware bowl copying Crambeck type 8 were found residual in this context. It also produced a sherd in Anglian Fabric 7, another in Fabric 14 and one in an unknown, probable Anglian fabric. This latter was a highly micaceous dark fabric with quartz inclusions, oxidized on the exterior. The total weight of the Anglian pottery was 47 g.

Context 189. Unknown fabric. Handmade, highly micaceous black fabric with quartz inclusions. Oxidized on exterior. 16 g. Probably Anglian.

This single sherd contained within the primary fill 189 is in a rare fabric which can only be presumed to be Anglian given the context. The main backfill 169 contained only three sherds of Anglian pottery. These were body sherds and one was in the same fabric as that from the primary fill and indeed may have been from the same vessel. The remaining two sherds are in Anglian Fabrics 7 and 14 and are tentatively ascribed to the 6th or possibly 7th century.

## GLASS

1 Curved fragment of blue-green vessel glass. Probably a residual Roman find.<sup>93</sup>

BONE AND ANTLER OBJECTS *By* C. BUCKLEY *and* R. H. TAYLOR-WILSON

2\* Two fragments from a double-sided composite comb. The connecting plate is probably antler and the toothplate either that or bone. The single toothplate is held to the one surviving connecting plate by alternating iron and bone rivets, the rivets spaced between 4 and 11.5 mm apart. Five iron rivets and one bone rivet remain in place, two other bone rivets were recovered and perforations for four further rivets survive. The toothplate had five teeth per centimetre and although all the teeth are broken off some were recovered and these are up to c. 19 mm in length. Deep parallel decorative grooves are cut into the face of the connecting plate close to both upper and lower edges. The slightly convex upper area of the plate is further decorated by pairs of ring-and-dot motifs which are arranged diagonally. The positioning of the rivets did not respect the ring-and-dot decoration to any great degree. There is a series of narrow incised crisscrossing lines on one part of the connecting plate. Evenly spaced saw-marks (cut so deeply and evenly that they appear decorative) along both edges of the connecting plate indicate that the teeth were cut after assembly. Length 125 mm. Width 22 mm.

3\* Fragment from a double-sided composite comb. The connecting plate is probably antler and the toothplate either that or bone. The single toothplate is held to the two connecting plates by two surviving iron rivets, 15 mm apart. The toothplate had five-six teeth per centimetre and although all the teeth are broken off some were recovered and these are up to c. 19 mm in length. Two sets of parallel grooves are cut into the face of both connecting plates. Further decoration is provided by an intermittent horizontal line of ring-and-dot motifs running along the flattish central area of the plates which is delimited by the parallel grooves. Evenly spaced incisions along both edges of the connecting plate indicate that the teeth were cut after assembly. Length 55 mm. Width 15 mm.

Both combs are of the double-sided composite form,<sup>94</sup> which pre-dates the Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and is certainly provincial Roman in origin.<sup>95</sup> Since a comprehensive typology for bone and antler combs does not exist it is almost impossible to date these objects precisely. Double-sided composite combs decorated with ring-and-dot motifs have been found in late Roman graves at Poundbury, Dorset<sup>96</sup> and Colchester, Essex,<sup>97</sup> the latter example displaying diagonally-arranged rows of ring-and-dot decoration. An early Anglo-Saxon example was found at Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire<sup>98</sup> and further examples from the late 6th/early 7th century were found in *Grubenhäuser* at West Stow<sup>99</sup> and Upton, Northamptonshire.<sup>100</sup> The latter example displayed pairs of ring-and-dot decoration arranged diagonally. Overall it can be said that both combs are of types typical to both late Roman and Anglo-Saxon contexts.

4\* Bone object. Possibly a crude pin beater. The object has clearly been sharpened to a point. Length 50 mm. Width 10 mm.

5\* Fragment of polished bone object. Length 44 mm. Width 12 mm.

6\* Pin with swollen shank and flattened fan-shaped head. Length 38 mm. Width 3 mm. Head width 5 mm.

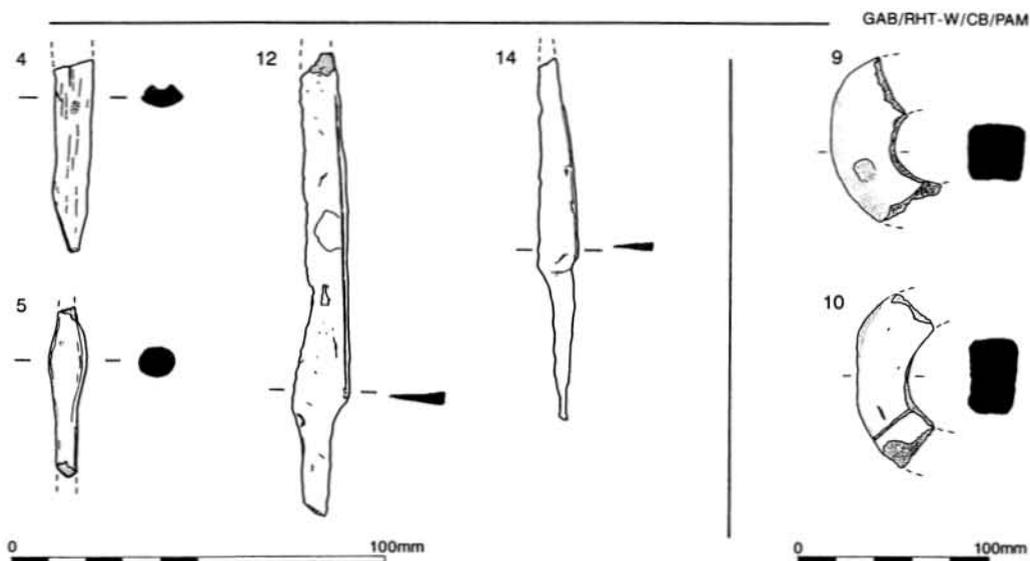
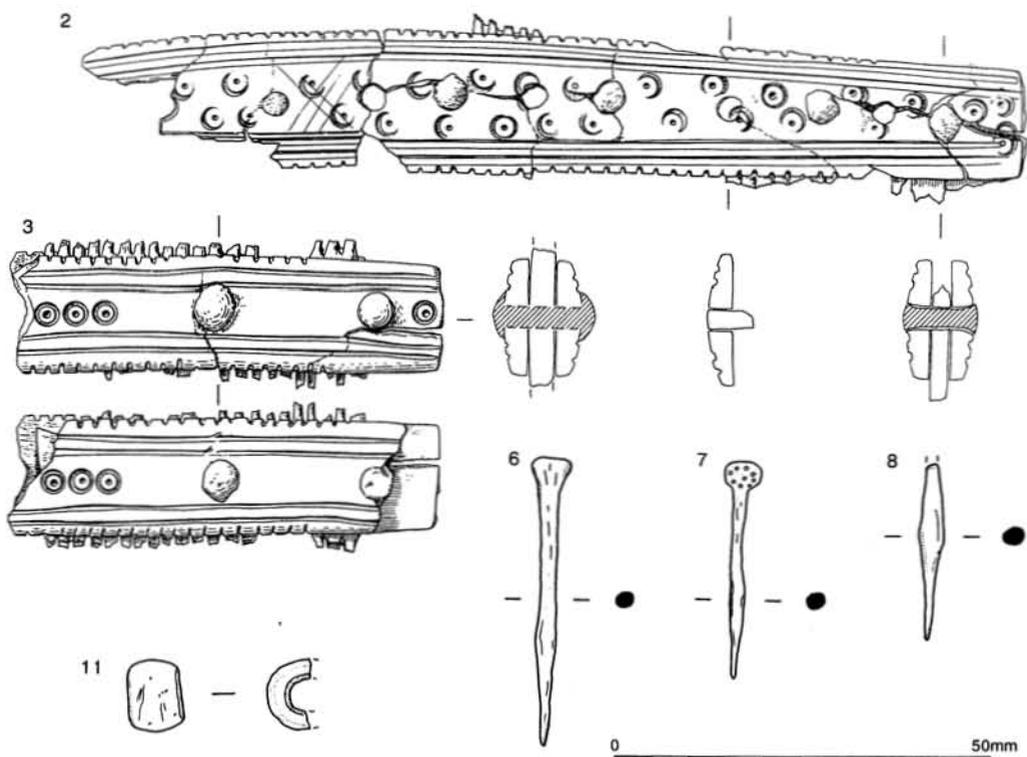


FIG. 12

R.A.F. Catterick 1994: bone combs and other finds

7\* Pin with swollen shank and flattened sub-circular head. Head is decorated with eight tiny indentations arranged in a circle around a central indentation. Length 29 mm. Width 2.5 mm. Head width 4.5 mm. Parallels from West Stow<sup>101</sup> and Wharram<sup>102</sup> date this pin type from the late 6th-8th century.

8\* Pin fragment, swollen shank, head missing. Length 24 mm. Width 3.5 mm.

#### FIRED CLAY OBJECTS *By* C. BUCKLEY *and* R. H. TAYLOR-WILSON

9\* Fragment of annular loomweight. On the flattish surface of the clay ring is a sub-square indentation, probably a finger impression. Estimated diameter *c.* 105 mm. Hole diameter *c.* 40 mm. Width 40 mm.

10\* Fragment of annular loomweight. On the flattish surface of the clay ring is an oval indentation, probably a finger impression. In addition there is a shallow linear groove across the surface of the clay ring on both sides. Estimated diameter *c.* 110 mm. Hole diameter *c.* 55 mm. Width 40 mm.

Loomweights are frequently found within Anglo-Saxon *Grubenhäuser* and parallels exist at West Stow, Suffolk,<sup>103</sup> Mucking, Essex<sup>104</sup> and Riby Cross Roads, Lincolnshire.<sup>105</sup> The two fragments of brownish-red fired clay loomweight were both from the annular type of weight (the diameter of the central perforation being greater than the width of the surrounding clay ring) which was introduced into Britain by the Anglo-Saxons.<sup>106</sup> They are considered to be the commonest type of loomweight in the earliest period of Anglo-Saxon settlement in England, for example at Mucking 83% of the loomweights identifiable to type were annular. Both of the weights from R.A.F. Catterick have surface markings (above). Markings on loomweights have been observed elsewhere and it has been suggested that they could represent marks of ownership.<sup>107</sup>

11\* Fragment of short oblate bead. Orange-red fired clay. Diameter 9 mm. Hole diameter 5 mm. Length 7.5 mm. Since beads of this form generally belong to the 3rd and 4th centuries<sup>108</sup> it is likely that this fragment is Roman in origin.

#### IRONWORK *By* C. BUCKLEY *and* R. H. TAYLOR-WILSON

12\* Knife blade. The blade back is straight to a point *c.* 62 mm from the shoulder before curving slightly down to the tip (which is missing). The cutting edge is concave, indicating excessive wear or sharpening. The shoulder is sloping. Length 122 mm. Width 14 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

13 Knife blade fragment. The blade back is straight but *c.* 15 mm from the break it appears to curve downwards. Length 45 mm. Width 15 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

14\* Knife blade. The blade back is straight to a point *c.* 35 mm from the shoulder before curving slightly down to the tip (which is missing). The cutting edge is basically straight. The shoulder was probably sloping but is rather corroded. There is an incised groove cut along the blade face close to the blade back. Length 94 mm. Width 10 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

15 Two fragments from a knife blade. The blade back is straight to a point *c.* 35 mm from the shoulder before curving slightly down to the tip (which is missing). The cutting edge is basically straight. The shoulder was probably sloping but is rather corroded. Lengths 27 and 24 mm. Widths 16 and 13 mm. Thicknesses 3.5 and 3.5 mm.

16 Pointed strip. Possibly a tack or nail. Length 44 mm.

Nos. 12 and 14 are knife blades with curved backs that find parallels with Type 1 from the 5th- to 8th-century Buckland, Dover cemetery,<sup>109</sup> although similar forms are common in post-Roman contexts of the Anglo-Saxon to Medieval periods.<sup>110</sup> The 'whittle' type of tang, displayed by both knives, and the incised groove on the blade face of no. 14 are typical features on knife blades throughout the Anglo-Saxon period. On the basis of their dimensions it is probable that both knives were produced for domestic or small-scale craft usage rather than as weapons, but knives are multi-purpose items so they could also have been used as weapons, or utilized for purposes such as butchery.

## THE FUNERARY EVIDENCE

R.A.F. CATTERICK 1966 *By* R. J. CRAMP

In December 1964, a report was made to the Archaeology Department of Durham University that a burial with grave goods had been unearthed at R.A.F. Catterick (Fig. 1) when digging the bedding for a sign post immediately to the W. of the Catholic Chapel<sup>111</sup> (Fig. 10). Unfortunately the discovery had been reported to the Coroner and the local police had removed the body before any archaeologist

could examine it. A report from the police pathologist said that the body was that of a young woman of average height and the Police Constable who later returned the bones and grave contents reported that the body was discovered at a depth of *c.* 1.40 m from the modern ground surface. It was also reported that the skeleton was found lying with head to the N. turned to the left with the arms apparently bent up to the breast. The grave-goods consisted of a suite of Anglian jewellery: a string of 24 amber and paste beads, two pairs of copper alloy sleeve clasps, one found by the right wrist, the other by the left leg, and a copper alloy pierced swastika brooch found at the throat (Fig. 13a) (see below). The grave fill included mortar, animal bone, and a boar's tusk.

In order to see whether the burial was part of a larger cemetery permission was obtained from the Camp Commandant to open a small area adjacent to where the body had been found.<sup>112</sup>

A cutting 3.65 m x 6.70 m was made in the available ground W. of the Chapel door. No further burials were found, although one further sleeve clasp and part of a ring brooch (Fig. 13b) were discovered in the disturbed topsoil, indicating that there had been more burials in the vicinity. However part of one room of a Roman building was excavated<sup>113</sup> and it seems clear that it formed a further element of the building partially excavated by Hildyard in 1939. The burial then would appear to be associated with the three recorded as being cut into Hildyard's building.<sup>114</sup>

#### THE GRAVE GROUP (Fig. 13a and Pl. 1,c)

1\* Seven globular amber beads, roughly faceted and *c.* 10 mm in diameter; one segmented glass bead, 7 x 4 mm; two cylindrical paste beads — one pale blue, 9 x 5 mm, one pale green, 11 x 4 mm; and one red glass bead, 4 x 3 mm. The amber beads conform to the Sewerby D3 type of irregular barrel beads.<sup>115</sup>

2\* 4426a. Two pairs of sleeve clasps, not identical, although both belong to Hines Type B. The clasps consist of cut rectangles of copper alloy sheet and whilst one pair has two holes for attachment, the other has three. Both pairs are decorated with an edging of repoussé dots and punched circles. Recovered from the right wrist and the left leg of the skeleton.

Pair 1, with slot fastenings. 28 x 24 mm and 36 x 24 mm.

Pair 2, with hook fastenings. 29 x 19 mm and 26 x 21 mm.

3\* 4425. Brooch ring plate of copper alloy with a high patina on the surface. The brooch plate is cut with four T-shapes, creating a swastika motif and the outer edge is ornamented with a circle of triangular punches. The iron pin is now missing.

The brooch was recovered from the neck of the skeleton. Diameter 50 mm.

Strings of predominantly amber beads seem to occur throughout the 6th century and the combination of amber beads with cylinder beads is also typical of 6th-century graves.<sup>116</sup> The sleeve clasps likewise seem to belong to a 6th-century type.<sup>117</sup> The swastika brooch is less common in Northumbria than in Lindsey, although a very similar example was discovered in excavations at Heslerton, Yorkshire.<sup>118</sup> Amber beads have been interpreted by Hirst as of relatively high status<sup>119</sup> and the swastika brooch is a rare type. Therefore the inhumation can be considered a higher status burial dating to the 6th century.

#### THE SKELETON *By S. ANDERSON*<sup>120</sup>

The skeleton was in poor condition and all of the bones were broken. The bones recovered included parts of the left arm, left leg, fragments of the pelvis, ribs and vertebrae, the right ulna, two right metacarpals, and fragments of the right knee. The skeletal age was estimated from the state of fusion of the epiphyses of the bones, those of the long bones were fully fused, but the rim of the ilium was unfused, suggesting an age of 20–23 years. The bones of the individual were small and gracile and the sciatic notch of the pelvis was wide, which suggests that the skeleton was that of a female. Height *c.* 1.69 m. Schmorl's

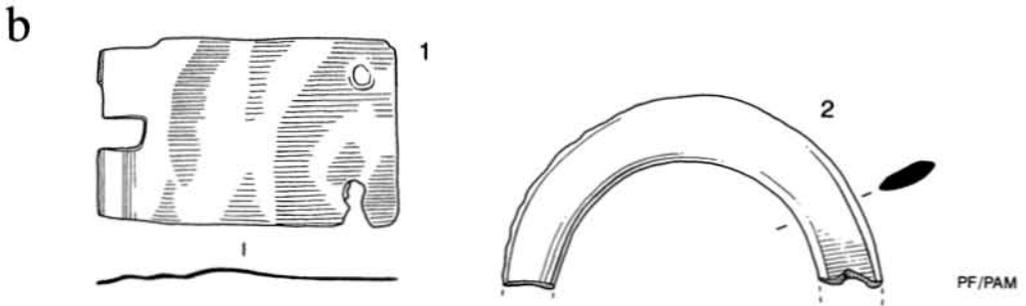
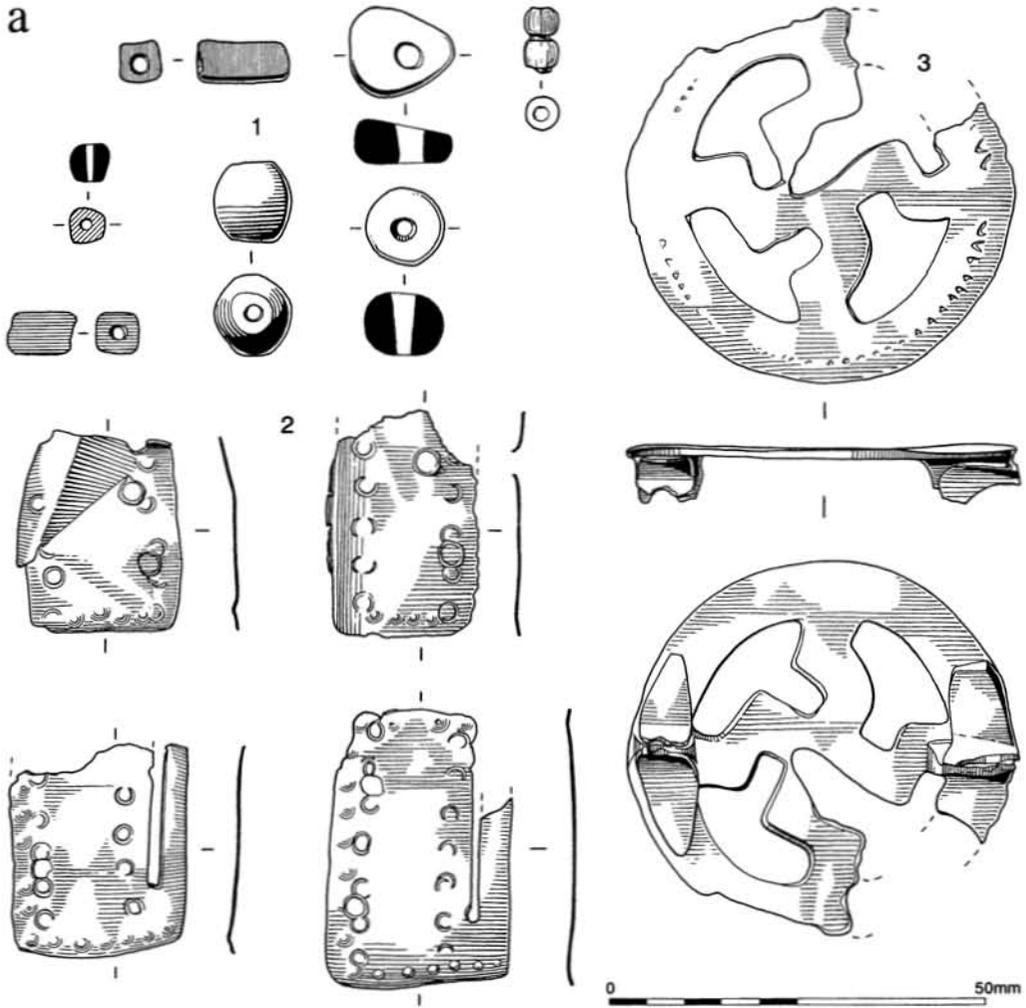


FIG. 13

R.A.F. Catterick 1966: (a) the grave group; (b) other Anglian finds

nodes were noted in the thoracic vertebrae; this is a fairly common condition and reflects physical stress placed on the spine in everyday life.

#### OTHER FINDS (Fig. 13b)

1\* Plain sleeve clasp with hook fastening, pierced with two holes. Length 40 mm.

2\* Fragment of the ring of an undecorated ring brooch. Internal diameter 50 mm.

#### POTTERY *By* J. EVANS (Fig. 24a)

1\* Context U/S. A jar with a slightly out-curving vertical rim. It is handmade, but the rim has been well finished with its top folded over creating a slightly beaded effect in places (wt 45 g). The interior of the rim and the exterior seem to be smoothed, but not burnished. The interior wall has soot/food residue deposits. Fabric 9.

#### BAINESSE FARM (SITE 46)

During the excavation of part of this Roman roadside settlement<sup>121</sup> located 2 km S. of Roman *Cataractonium* (Fig. 1) seven burials were recorded to the E. of Dere Street, cut into the remains of the latest buildings in that part of the settlement (Figs. 14 and 15). An eighth burial (682) located during machining is interpreted as Anglian on the basis of associated mineral preserved textile remains. In this area the buildings had gone out of use by the mid 3rd century, but further S. there was evidence that Roman period occupation extended into the early to mid 4th century. In terms of the site phasing the Anglian burials were designated phase 10. All but one of the burials (grave 1661) were clearly aligned on the axis of the Roman buildings and it is possible that elements of at least one of the Roman structures, building 387, survived as a ruin, or as earthworks, when the burials were inserted, and so served to influence their alignment. Bone from two of the Anglian burials was included amongst samples submitted for radiocarbon determination (see Appendix 1).

Anglian burials overlying Roman buildings were also reported when the A1 Catterick by-pass was built in 1959. Those grave goods acquired by the Yorkshire Museum are listed in Table 1 (above).<sup>122</sup> It appears certain that those burials<sup>123</sup> were found within the highway boundary, just W. of the discoveries described below (Fig. 14).

THE BURIALS *By* P. R. WILSON, A. THOMPSON, Q. MOULD, E. CROWFOOT,<sup>124</sup> T. WALDRON<sup>125</sup> and J. WATSON<sup>126</sup>

#### *Burial* 3775 (Fig. 16)

This burial was cut into the remains of the N. wall of Roman period building 3793 which had gone out of use before A.D. 200. The grave pit was not particularly well-defined, appearing as an oval feature *c.* 1.7 m by 0.7 m and had no definable depth (3775). The grave was backfilled with the limestone rubble that had been removed from the wall foundation to insert the body.

Skeleton 3520 (8111590).<sup>127</sup> Poorly preserved female adult *c.* 1.64 m tall. Buried with her head to the W. and on the left side, in a loosely crouched position. Radiocarbon date of cal A.D. 340–640 (HAR-5277; 1560 ± 70 B.P.).

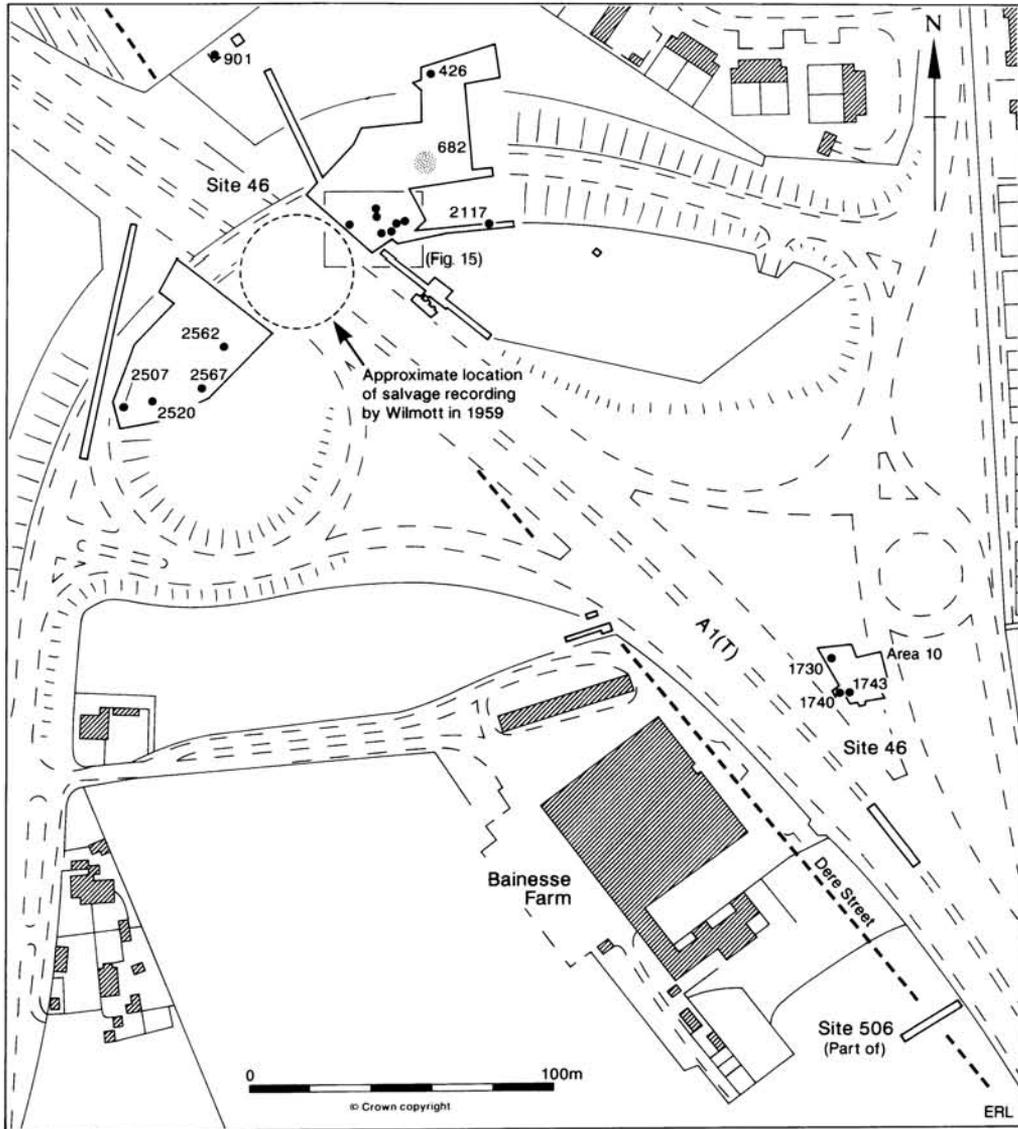


FIG. 14

Baines Farm (Site 46): overall plan locating Anglian features, radiocarbon dated graves, and salvage recording undertaken by G. F. Wilmott in 1959. Location of northernmost trench of Site 506 excavated as part of the A1 Evaluation is also shown

#### *Burial 4112 (Fig. 17)*

As with burial 4169 no grave could be defined, but on this occasion the skeleton (709) was clearly within the post-abandonment accumulation that overlay the western room of Roman period building 387/2023, occupied over the period *c.* A.D. 200–340 and a robbing pit located on the extreme western edge of the excavated area. The body appears to have

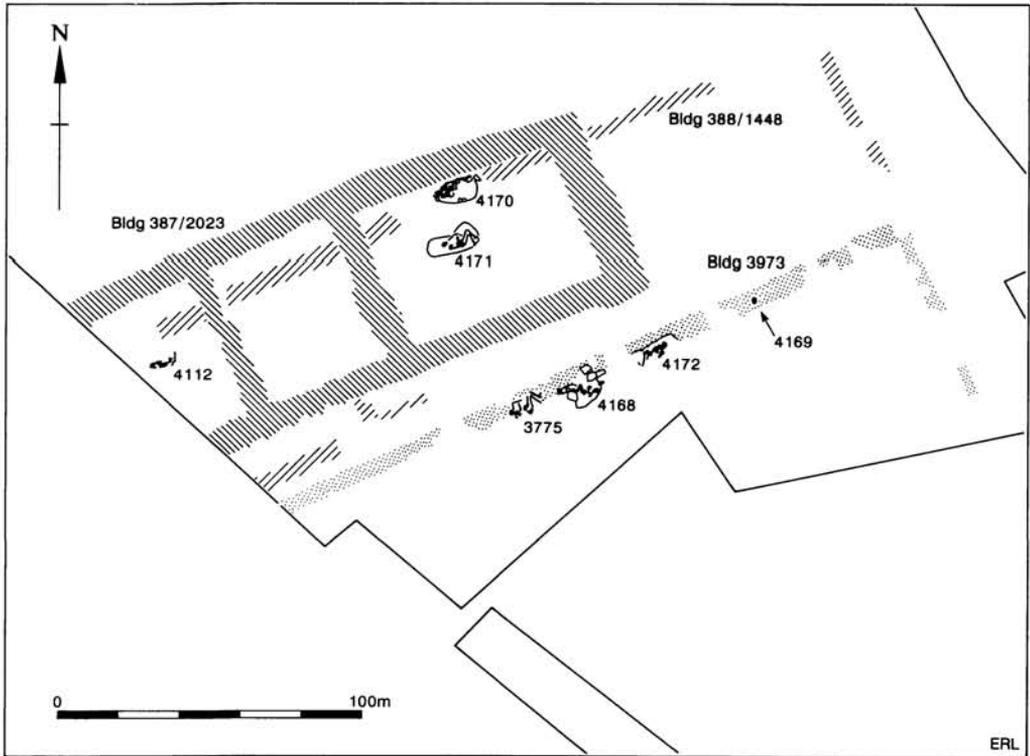


FIG. 15

Baines Farm (Site 46): plan showing the location of the main group of Anglian burials in relation to the latest phases of the underlying Roman period buildings

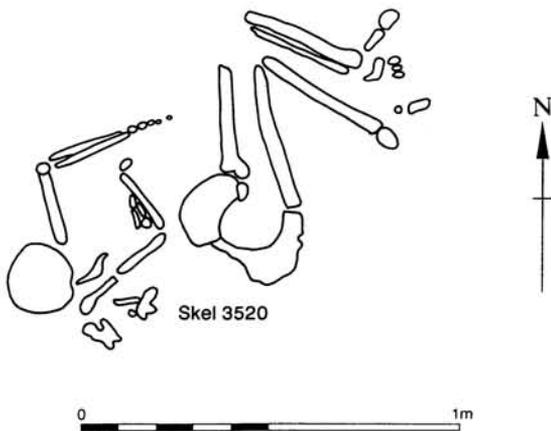


FIG. 16

Baines Farm (Site 46):  
VEG plan of burial 3775

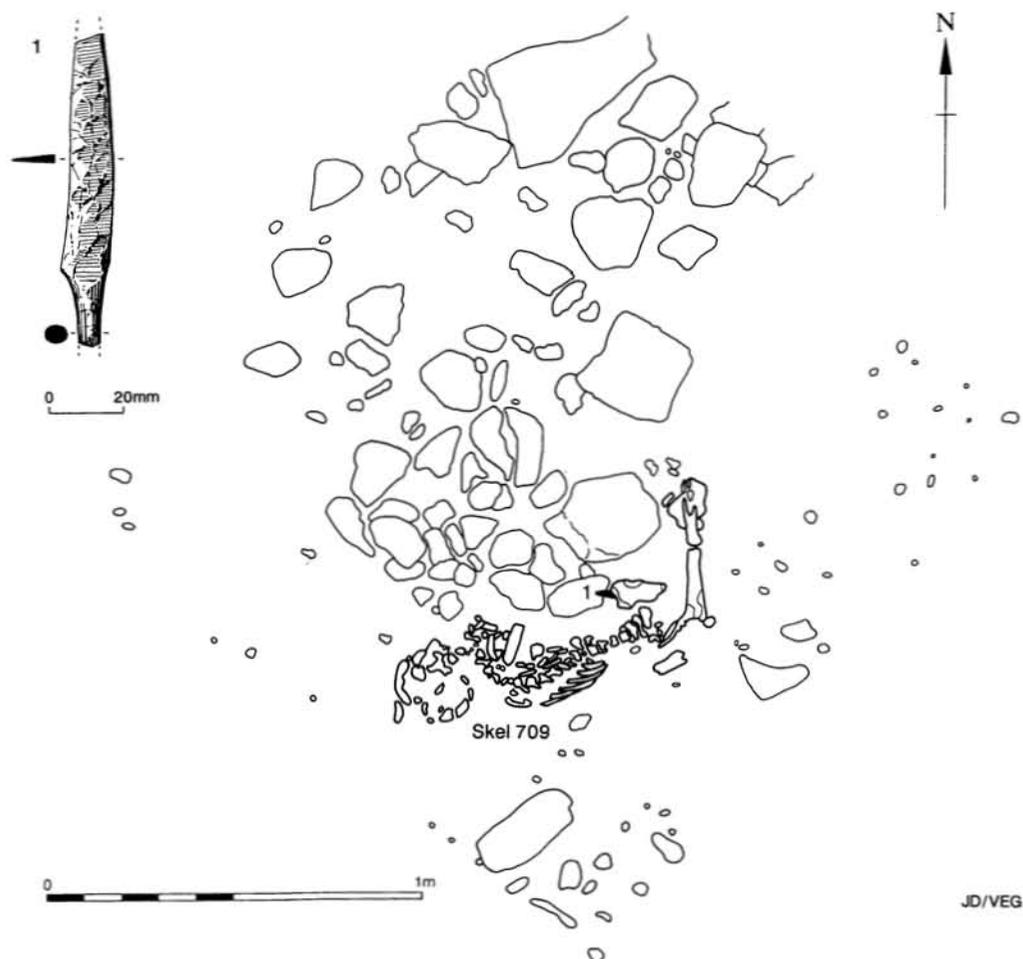


FIG. 17

Baines Farm (Site 46): plan of burial 4112, with associated iron knife blade

been covered with limestone rubble and river worn cobbles, apparently derived from the N. wall of a Roman building (388/1448) that pre-dated building 387/2023. The fact that building 388/1448 was cut into suggests that it was encountered accidentally by the grave-diggers and the use of walling material in the grave may not reflect deliberate intent.

Skeleton 709 (8111254). Very poorly preserved, probably that of a male aged 25–30. Buried on his left-hand side with knees drawn up to be at right-angles to the body and with the head to the W. Radiocarbon date of cal A.D. 410–660 (HAR-5276;  $1500 \pm 70$  B.P.).

#### Grave Goods (Fig. 17)

1\* 8111337. Iron knife blade with straight back and edge and centrally placed tang. Blade is worn, point and end of the tang are missing.

Found under the pelvis and, on the grave plan, is recorded as having been embedded in the skeleton. Length 81 mm; width 12 mm.

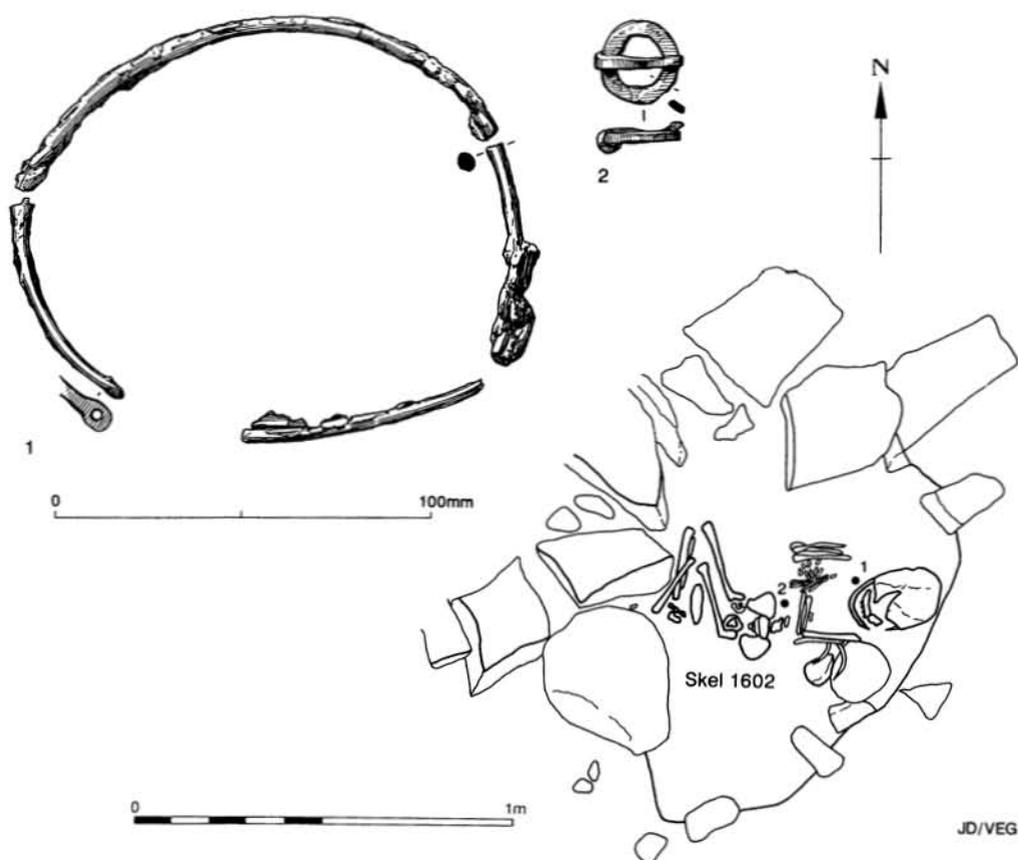


FIG. 18

Baines Farm (Site 46): plan of burial 4168, with grave goods

2 8111349. Manning Type Ib nail<sup>128</sup> with broken shank.  
Probable residual Roman find. Length c. 60 mm; head diameter 13 mm.

#### Burial 4168 (Fig. 18)

Grave 1661 was located 0.8 m to the E. of burial 3775. In plan it was oval, 1.07 m long and 0.66 m wide, and was aligned SW. to NE. Part of the N. side of the grave was cut into the southern face of the foundation of the northern wall of Roman period building 3973, into which burial 3775 was also cut. For most of its length the grave utilized the foundation to define its northern edge, suggesting that the presence of the wall was not anticipated by the grave-diggers and when found was avoided. The southern side of the grave was sharply cut and the grave was up to 200 mm deep and had a flat base.

Skeleton 1602 (8111510). Juvenile of indeterminate sex. Buried in a crouched position diagonally across the axis of the grave, on its right-hand side with the head to the E.

#### Grave Goods (Fig. 18)

1\* 8111644. Iron necklet of round-sectioned wire with a flattened, pierced terminal, the opposing terminal, now missing, was probably hooked. Found below the skull in the neck area. Diameter approx 145 mm; terminal diameter 6 mm.

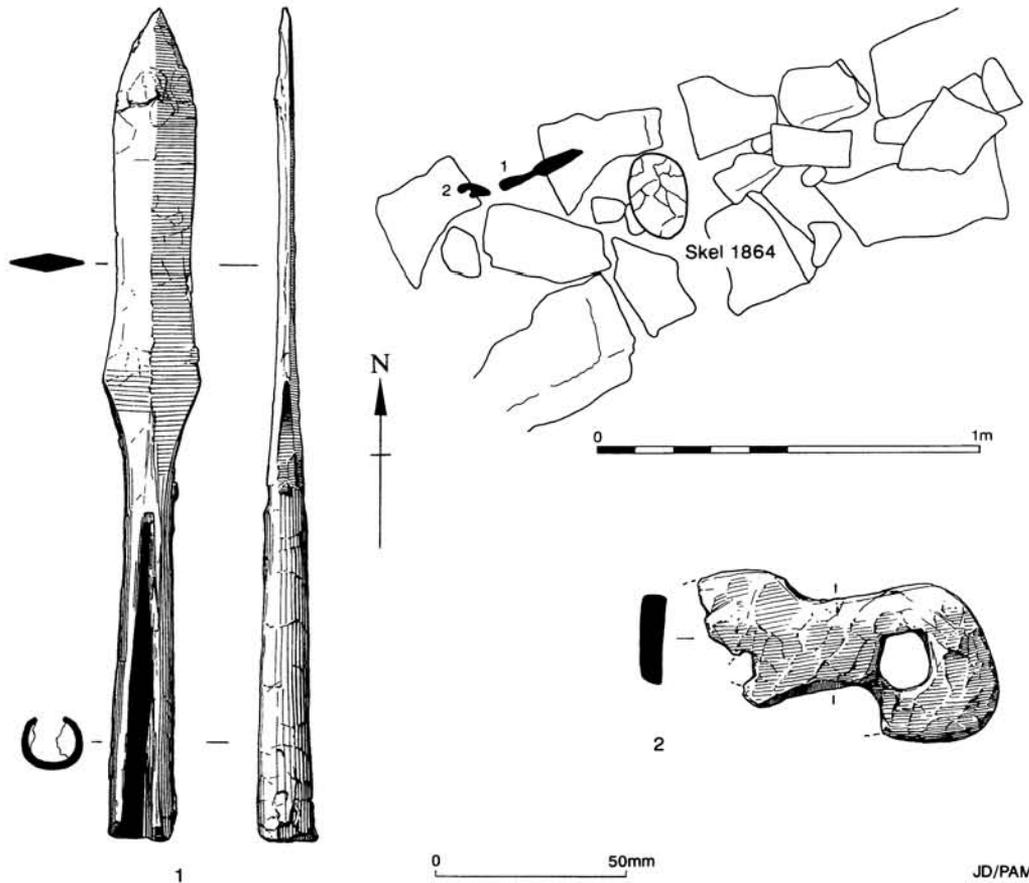


FIG. 19  
Baines Farm (Site 46): plan of burial 4169, with grave goods

2\* 8111645. Small round iron buckle of rectangular section with a tongue of sinuous profile. Found above the right hip. Buckle size suggests a 7th-century date.<sup>129</sup> Diameter 21 mm; tongue width 3 mm.

3 Textile Remains: Iron necklet 1 (8111644). One area and a detached fragment of (probable) mineral preserved fur; the hairs are against the iron, the skin surface away from it. A second area has mineral preserved textile, spinning z/z, weave 2/2 twill. Count estimated *c.* 5/4–5 on 5 mm, *c.* 10/9 per centimetre.

#### Burial 4169 (Fig. 19)

Skeleton 1864 was found 2.6 m to the E. of grave 1603. No grave could be defined, the skeleton lay on the foundation of the N. wall of Roman building 3973 which was occupied from *c.* A.D. 140–170. The location of this skeleton above the remnants of the wall, and others in similar positions, suggests that even if the walls appeared as an upstanding feature, they were covered by a depth of overburden at the time of the insertion of burials 3775, 4168, 4169 and 4172.

Skeleton 1864 (8111632). Fragmentary remains of a juvenile aged 6–8. Buried with its head to the E.

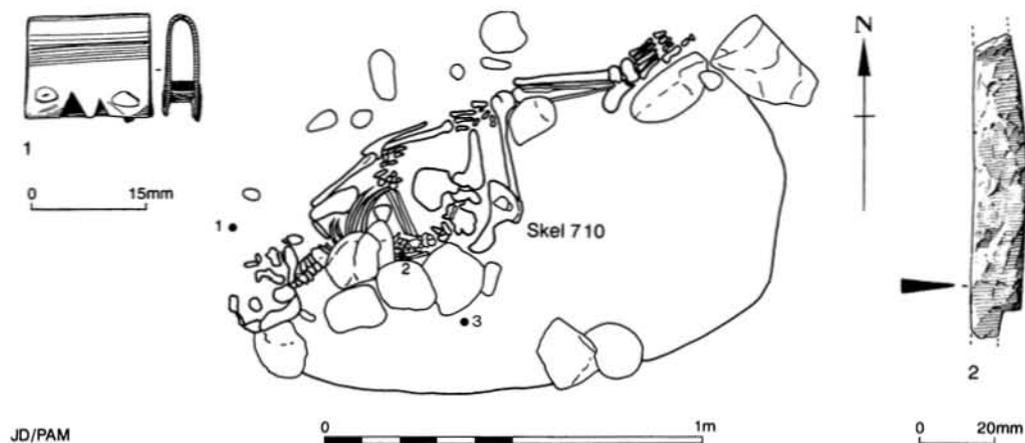


FIG. 20

Bainesse Farm (Site 46): plan of burial 4170, with grave goods

### Grave Goods (Fig. 19)

1\* 8111842. Iron spearhead. Angular blade with slightly concave curve above the shoulder and round-sectioned cleft socket. Blade has a lozenge-shaped section. Mineral preserved wood within the socket identified as probably alder (*Alnus* sp.). Found a little below the right shoulder lying parallel with the projected axis of the skeleton. Swanton H2 type dating to the 5th and 6th centuries.<sup>130</sup> Length 220 mm; blade width 22 mm; socket diameter 16 mm.

2\* 8111843. Iron strap fragment pierced by a nail hole at one end, broken, constricting to form a distinct neck before curving round into a looped terminal of thickened section at the other. Found close to the spearhead's socket. Length 70 mm; max width 42 mm.

3 8111841. Complete lathe-turned bone counter with three concentric grooves and countersunk obverse. Probably of Roman date<sup>131</sup> and therefore residual. (Not located on plan.) Diameter 20 mm.

### Burial 4170 (Fig. 20)

Grave 687 was located 10 m to the E. of skeleton 709, and was similarly cut into accumulation material over building 387/2023. The grave was located immediately S. of the foundation of the N. wall of building 2023, the earlier element of the structure, the proximity suggesting that the location of the foundation/wall was recognizable at the time of burial. In plan grave 687 was sub-rectangular, *c.* 1.6 m long and 0.6 m wide, and like a number of other graves had been partially backfilled with limestone rubble.

Skeleton 710 (8111255). Female aged 35–39. Buried on her left side, in a crouched position, and with her head to the W. Height *c.* 1.61 m.

### Grave Goods (Fig. 20)

1\* 8111426. Small copper alloy repair clip for a lathe-turned wooden bowl, comprising a rectangular shaped sheet with U-shaped profile joined by two rivets. One edge is decorated by two small nicks.<sup>132</sup> Found by the skull. Length 15 mm; width 13 mm.

2\* 8111431. Iron knife blade with straight back and edge, the point and the tang are missing. Found on the left side of the skeleton below the left ribs and behind the vertebrae, said to be either piercing or behind the left side, the latter being the more likely. Length 78 mm; width 11 mm.

3 8111423. Ovoid-sectioned tapering shank of a bone pin, needle, or awl. Length 55 mm.

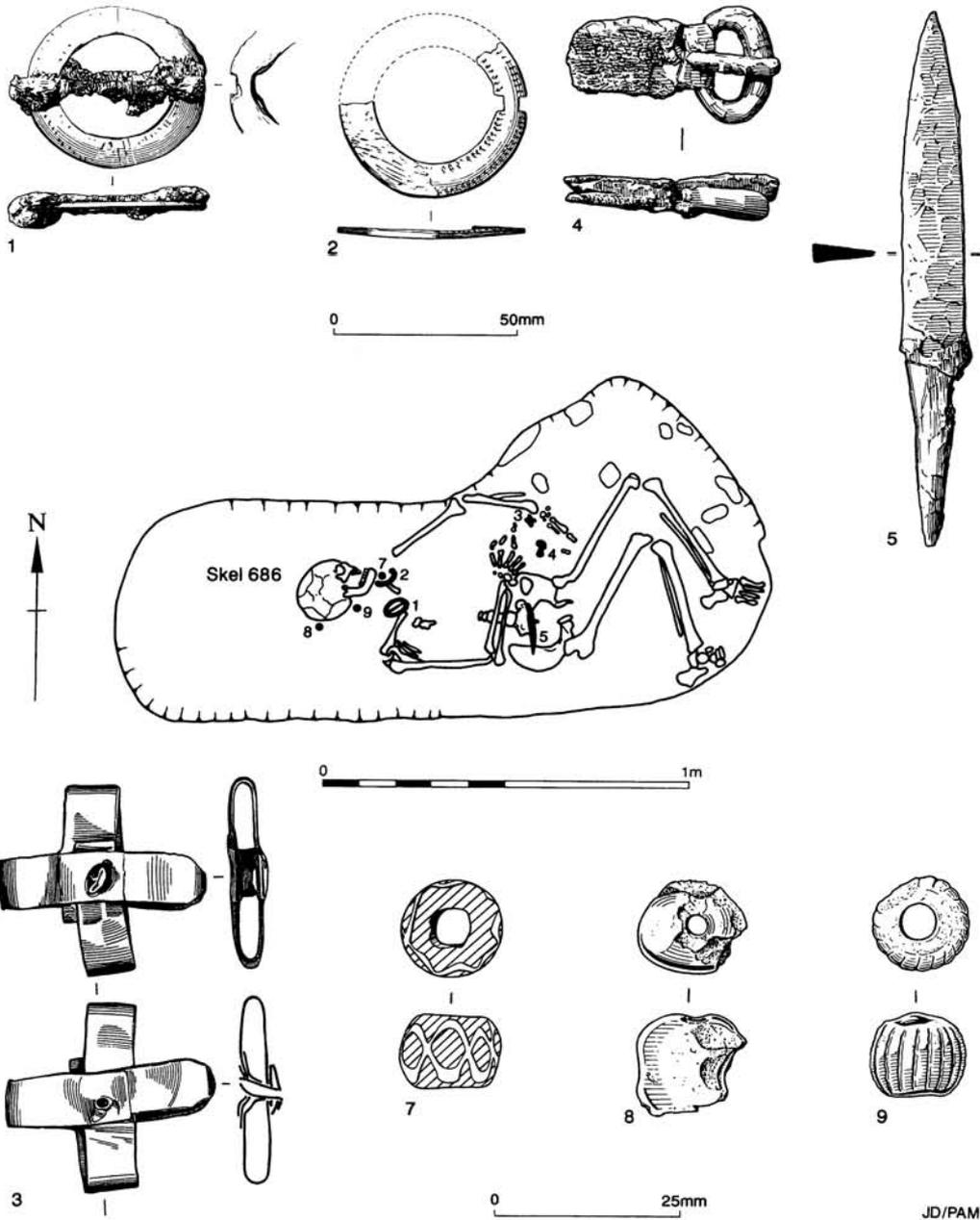


FIG. 21  
 Baines Farm (Site 46): plan of burial 4171, with grave goods

*Burial 4171* (Fig. 21; Pl. I,B; Pl. II,A)

Grave 1619 was found 0.7 m S. of grave 687. In plan most of the grave was fairly regular, *c.* 1.75 m long and 0.6 m wide with rounded ends, and aligned on the Roman period plot axis. However at the eastern end the northern edge broadened out to the N. by *c.* 0.3 m giving an overall width of 0.9 m, and forming a triangular area on that side of the grave. This extension to the graves appears to have been designed to allow the insertion of the skeleton (686) in a near-crouched position, its knees occupying the 'extension', and the whole of the skeleton restricted to the eastern two-thirds of the grave, the western part apparently being empty.

Skeleton 686 (8111422). Poorly preserved female aged 45+. Buried with her head to the W., and apparently lying supine. However the position of the legs, and the attention given to creating space for their insertion in that position suggest that the body ought to have been laid on its left side. It is possible that post-depositional movement had allowed the body to roll onto its back, but this seems improbable, as, like several of the other graves, grave 1619 was backfilled with limestone rubble. Height *c.* 1.60 m.

*Grave Goods* (Fig. 21; Pl. II,A)

1\* 8111527. Copper alloy annular brooch of flat section with a recessed emplacement for the pin which is covered in mineral preserved textile remains. Upper surface is decorated by a crude series of incised slashes and impressed dots.<sup>133</sup> Found on the right shoulder. Length 53 mm; width 45 mm.

2\* 8111528. Copper alloy annular brooch of flat section with a recessed pin emplacement. Upper surface decorated with a series of punched 'commas' running around the interior and exterior edges. Found on the left shoulder. Diameter 52 mm.

3\* 8111532. Copper alloy amulet comprising a binding of three flat strips folded over to form a four-armed cross secured through the centre by a rivet. Mineral preserved organic on rivet unidentifiable. Found close to the lower left arm next to the buckle no. 4 (8111531, below). A similar binding containing thin shavings of oak wood wrapped around the central rivet has been found in a similar position in a female burial at Sewerby (Grave 54).<sup>134</sup> Length 28 mm.

4\* 8111531. Small iron oval-shaped buckle and pin with a rectangular buckle plate secured by two central rivets, covered on both sides by mineral preserved textile. Found at the waist by the left hip next to amulet no. 3 (8111532, above). Buckle diameter 30 mm.

5\* 8111530. Iron knife blade with straight back and edge and pointed tip. The centrally placed tang is of rectangular section with mineral preserved remains of the horn handle. Found lying horizontally across the pelvis. Length 150 mm.

6 8111442. Iron hobnail residual in the fill. (Not located on plan.)

7\* 8111529. Glass bead. Complete spherical bead, flattened at the perforated ends. The almost square perforation has a black lining, probably as a result of contact with an iron rod, on which the bead would have been formed, a method of manufacture utilized in the Anglo-Saxon period.<sup>135</sup> The bead is made of opaque red glass, decorated with marvered white overlapping wavy lines. Found near the skull. Maximum diameter 13 mm.

8\* 8111605. Amber bead. Almost complete square-shaped bead with spherical section which is perforated longitudinally. Found at the back of the skull. Length 14 mm.

9\* 8111609. Faience melon bead.<sup>136</sup> Flat at the perforated ends and with irregular grooves around the circumference. The circular perforation has a constriction in it near the centre of the bead, a common feature in this type of bead.<sup>137; 138</sup> Found near the skull. Maximum diameter 13 mm.

The beads (nos. 7-9) may have been strung on copper alloy wire and formed part of a necklace as evidenced by the presence of copper alloy staining on both clavicles.

10 Textile remains on Brooch 1 (8111527). On both sides along the pin and round the edge at the pin attachment an area of *c.* 45 x 13 mm, with mineral preserved (oxidized) textile, spinning Z one system, S the other, weave 2/2 twill. Count 9 (Z)/10 (S) taken as 5 on 5 mm. The weave is slightly loose and has pulled.

11 Textile remains on Buckle 4 (8111531). Upper surface: deteriorated all over and along the plate area 30 x 20 mm, mineral preserved textile, surface crushed, spinning Z/S, weave 2/2 twill. Count estimated *c.* 9/9 threads per centimetre. Appears closer and more even than on brooch 1 (8111527), but could be the same fabric. Underneath: fragmented, mineral preserved, on the ring and area 23 x 14 mm on the plate, lying

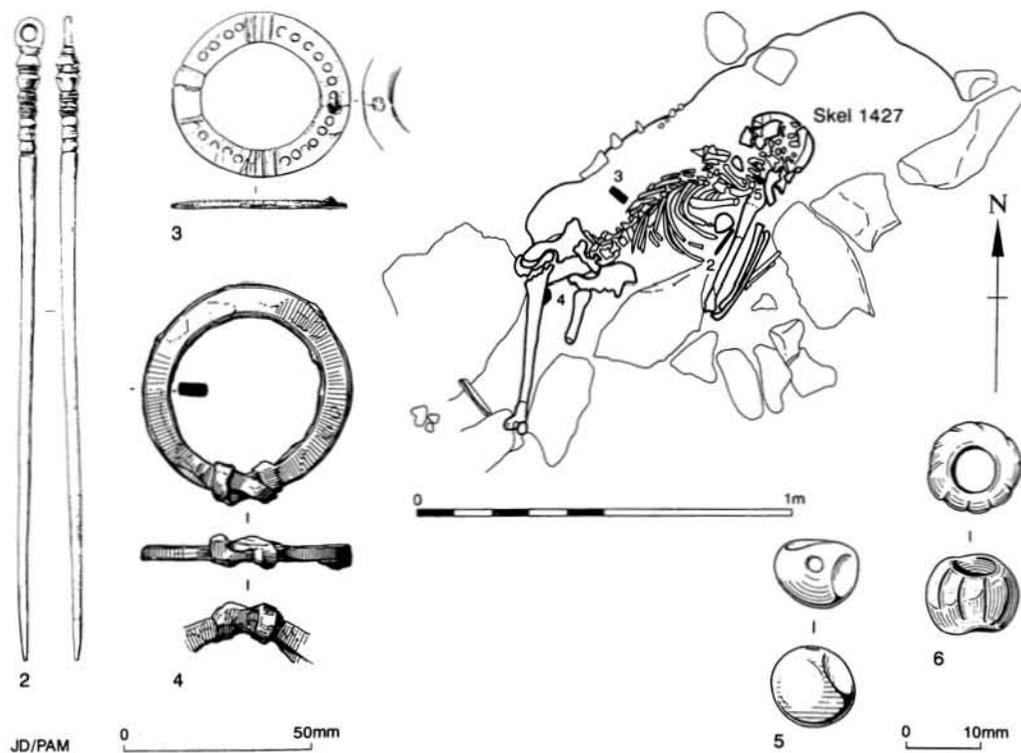


FIG. 22

Baines Farm (Site 46): plan of burial 4172, with grave goods

diagonally. Spinning Z/S, weave twill, very close, even, but damaged. Count estimated at  $\approx 16$  (Z)/14–16 (S) threads per centimetre.

#### Burial 4172 (Fig. 22)

Like burial 4168 the grave pit for 4172 was cut into the foundation of the N. wall of Roman period building 3793, but on the alignment of the wall, and  $\approx 1.4$  m further E. Grave 1603 was rather ill-defined, but was at least 1.6 m long and  $\approx 0.7$  m wide.

Skeleton 1427 (8111475). Fragmentary remains of an adult male aged 20–23, who had been buried on his left side with the head to the E., and his right leg bent at the knee so that the ankle would have been above the left leg. Height  $\approx 1.74$  m.

#### Grave Goods (Fig. 22)

1 8111561. 2 small fragments of copper alloy sheet. Found by the jaw. (Not located on plan.)

2\* 8111550. Copper alloy pin with long, round-sectioned stem and pierced ring head with a series of decorative mouldings at the neck. Found by the ribs. Length 169 mm.

3\* 8111549. Copper alloy annular brooch of flat section with traces of iron corrosion products on one side derived from the pin. The upper surface is decorated by a line of punched circles between two groups of four vertically incised lines. Similar brooch (unstratified) from the cemetery at Fonaby, Lincolnshire.<sup>139</sup> Diameter 44 mm.

4\* 8111548. Iron ring of rectangular section with twisted clasp fastening. Probably a suspension ring, although no objects were found attached to it. Found beneath the top of the femur. Diameter 55 mm.

Two beads were also found in the grave and were probably also associated with the skeleton.

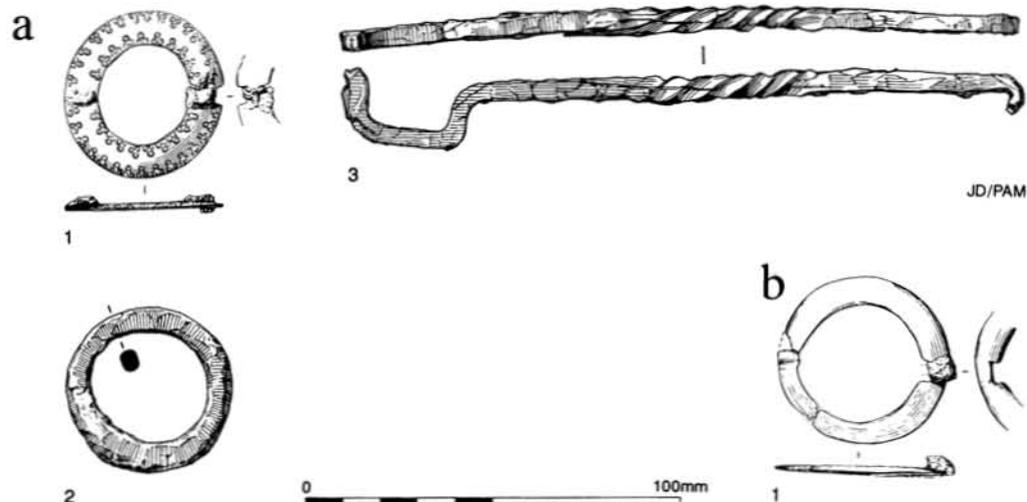


FIG. 23

Baines Farm (Site 46): (a) artefacts from probable disturbed grave(s) (Context 682);  
(b) unstratified Anglian brooch

5\* 8111551. Complete irregularly shaped amber bead, almost spherical, with a slight flattening at the perforation. Maximum diameter 11 mm.

6\* 8111560. Faience melon bead. The circular perforation has a constriction in it near the centre of the bead, a common feature in this type of bead.<sup>140; 141</sup> Maximum diameter 12 mm. (Not located on plan.)

This suite of grave goods would be considered normal associated with a female burial, consequently the deposition with a male is noteworthy.

#### Context 682

Fragmentary remains of one, or possibly two skeletons, perhaps partially articulated, encountered during machine stripping. Includes a juvenile of indeterminate sex.

#### Grave Goods (Fig. 23a)

1\* 8111418. Copper alloy annular brooch of flat section with a recessed emplacement for the iron pin covered in mineral-preserved textile remains. The upper surface is decorated with a series of trefoil motifs, comprising three punched circles, around the outer and inner edges. Diameter 43 mm.

2\* 8111473. Iron ring of round section. Diameter 41 mm.

3\* 8111474. Iron latch lifter with square-sectioned spiral-twisted stem. Length 178 mm.

4 Textile remains on Brooch 1 (8111418) very deteriorated mineral preserved textile remains on the front. On the back, through the pin attachment, there is a small fragment of coarse thread or string, Z/S ply threads. ?Bead string.

#### UNSTRATIFIED MATERIAL *By A. THOMPSON and Q. MOULD, with a contribution by E. CROWFOOT*<sup>142</sup> (Fig. 23b)

1\* 8111972 (3509, phase 3+; from machine clearance). Copper alloy annular brooch of flat section constricting to a recessed pin emplacement with iron corrosion products from the pin and mineral preserved organic textile remains.

2 Textile Remains. At the pin attachment there is a very deteriorated mineral preserved textile fragment with some Z and S threads.

*Other burials*

The burials described above represent a fairly tightly defined group cut into the underlying Roman buildings and located close to Wilmott's discoveries in 1959.<sup>143</sup> The excavations in 1981–82 located a further 15 burials, of which 10 were clearly Roman period. However four graves (426, 2117, 2520, 2567) and an isolated skull (901) were found within the areas of field system located behind the Roman buildings on either side of Dere Street (Figs. 14 and 15). Grave 426 occupied part of the length of one of the Roman period field system ditches and could have represented a Roman period feature inserted into the partially filled ditch, whereas grave 2520 clearly cut a Roman period ditch, although this need not make it post-Roman. In addition the sampling strategy that it was necessary to adopt to the W. of Dere Street meant that up to ten soil marks that could have represented graves were not investigated and a further two features (2507, 2562) that could have been graves were excavated, but did not contain any bone. The soil conditions on the site were very variable and burials cut into sub-soil survived less well than the certain Anglian burials cut into the Roman building remains, and it is possible that the 'possible graves' might once have contained skeletons.

*Context 35*

In addition to the graves and skeletal material the single pot from the site (no. 1 — below) is suggested as possibly being derived from a disturbed burial on account of its condition. The burial would have been located close to, or within, the main group of burials recorded towards the western boundary of the area E. of Dere Street.

*Burials of uncertain date to the E. of Dere Street**Grave 426*

Aligned N-S. and cut into the fills of a 2nd-century ditch (132). The fact that the grave was aligned on the disused ditch suggests that it was still visible as a depression and that this grave is unlikely to be post-Roman. It contained a two-thirds complete skeleton (282, 8111277) that displayed much post-mortem damage, buried on its left side with its head to the N. Male, aged 35–45, *c.* 1.63 m tall.

*Grave 2117*

A shallow flat-bottomed pit that extended beyond the edge of excavation. It contained a poorly preserved skeleton (2119, 8111812). Sex uncertain, aged 4–6.

*Context 901*

A human skull (901, 8111283) was found in a robbing trench on the northern edge of the site. Male?<sup>144</sup>

*Burials of uncertain date to the W. of Dere Street**Grave 2520*

Aligned W-E., cutting a N-S. Roman period field system ditch, but otherwise unphased. It contained a well preserved male skeleton (2530, 8111755) buried in the extended position with his head to the E. Age 45+, *c.* 1.67 m tall.

*Grave 2567*

Aligned N-S. Lined with limestone blocks and floored with irregular flat slabs. It contained a poorly preserved female skeleton with much post-mortem damage (2581, 8111756), buried in the extended position with her head to the N. Age 25–30, *c.* 1.5 m tall.

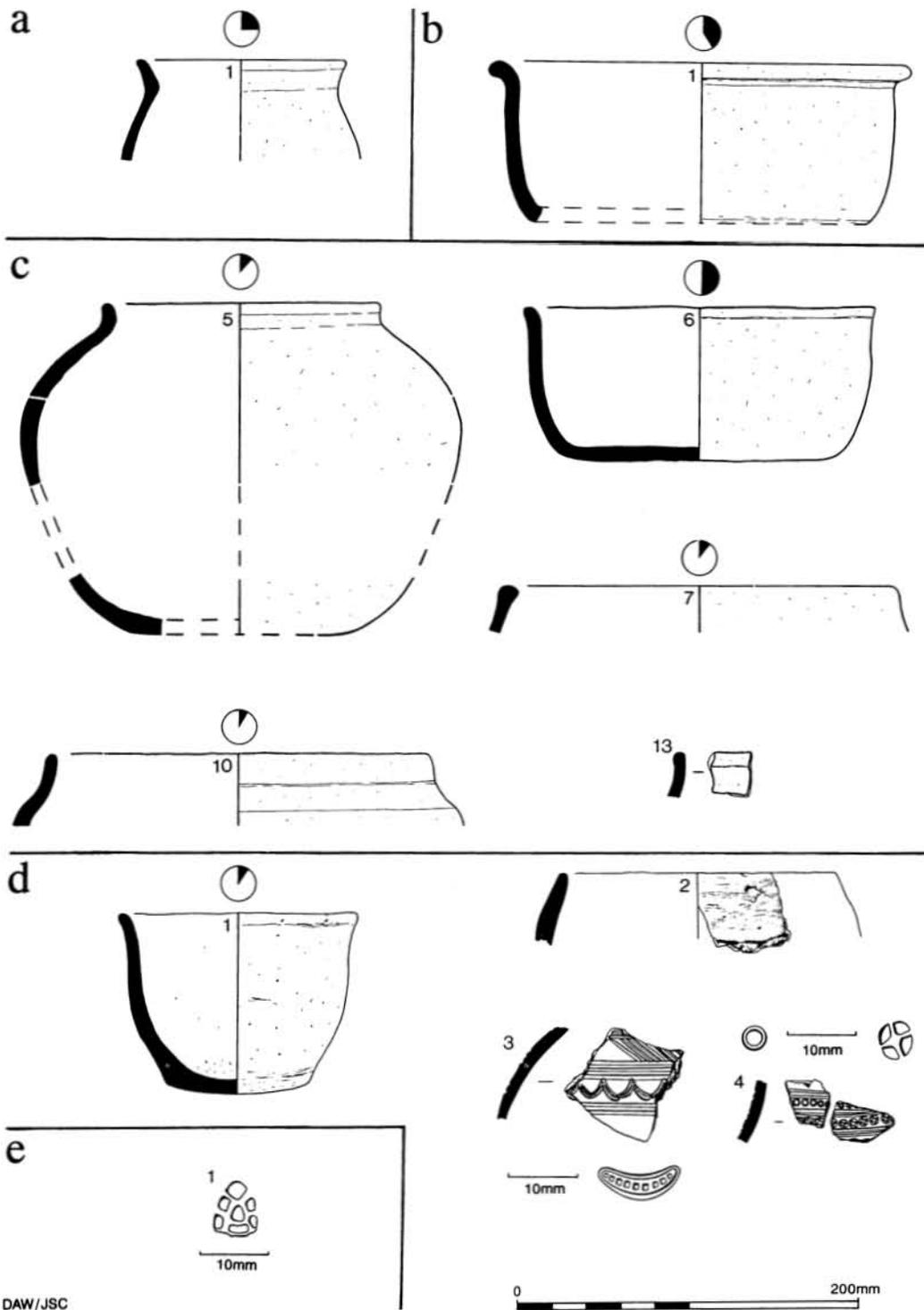


FIG. 24

Anglian pottery from: (a) R.A.F. Catterick 1966; (b) Bainsesse Farm (Site 46); (c) Catterick Bridge (Site 240); (d) J. S. Wacher's excavations 1959 (Site 433); (e) Stamp from pot from Catterick in the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle

POTTERY *by* J. EVANS (Fig. 24b)

1\* Context 35, phase U/S. Eleven sherds, three of which are rim sherds, from a bowl (wt 430 g). The form is unusual and could be Roman, but the fabric would appear to be Anglian. The rim is well formed and carefully beaded. The interior and the exterior, from around 20 mm below the rim, are thoroughly hand-burnished, horizontally. There are some traces of sooting on the lower exterior wall of two sherds. The interior shows no sign of carbonized residues, nor of wear, unlike a number of the other vessels. Fabric 1. As suggested above this may indicate that it derives from a disturbed burial rather than a domestic context.

*Radiocarbon determinations from Area 10*

As part of the radiocarbon dating programme for the site (see Appendix 1) bone from three graves (1730, 1740, and 1743) within an enclosed Roman period cemetery located to the south of the Anglian burials was submitted for dating. Grave 1730 contained 2nd- or 3rd-century Roman pottery and appears to be the earliest, producing a clearly Roman radiocarbon date of cal A.D. 30–270 (90% confidence) (HAR-5275;  $1870 \pm 70$ B.P.). However graves 1740 and 1743 probably date to cal A.D. 320–560 and cal A.D. 220–500 respectively (see Appendix 1), although given their context within an otherwise Roman period cemetery a 6th-century date appears unlikely. A 5th-century date is possible however.

CATTERICK BRIDGE (SITE 240) (Fig. 5) *By* P. R. WILSON, S. THUBRON *and (the late)* D. THUBRON

The work on this site by both the Richmondshire Excavation Group and the CAS produced limited evidence for occupation in the early Anglian period, designated phase 9 in the site sequence. Structural features were limited to the eastern side of the site (Fig. 5). Where dating was available the early Anglian occupation appeared to belong to the 6th century.

*Non-burial Features (Fig. 5)*

The one certain early Anglian feature was a short length of gully (125) running E.–W., which was presumably a remnant of a larger feature. To the S. of the gully a curved line of four post-holes (115, 117, 118, 184) may have been associated with it, although none of the post-holes produced anything later than 4th-century material.

On the northern side of the excavated area one pit (1092), and possibly a second located close by (1095), belonged to this phase. 1092 was a shallow bowl-shaped feature that contained 6th-century pottery and 1095 a deeper feature that produced only late 4th-century material.

Little can be said on the basis of so few features, however do they demonstrate Anglian utilization of the area of Site 240 and may be indicative of a more intensive occupation, the evidence for which is no longer extant.

*Possible Anglian Burials*

On the southern side of the site two cist graves, features 2100 and 2107, that were probably of this phase, were recorded as being cut into layer 2125, which yielded 6th-century pottery. They were located close to, and aligned parallel with, a Roman period dry stone revetment wall in the SE. corner of the site. This revetment was a long-established and renewed Roman period feature apparently constructed as a flood defence. The alignment of the graves suggested that the revetment was visible, at least as a vestigial feature, at this time. The graves took the form of cists constructed of, and sealed with, reused irregular limestone and sandstone slabs (Fig. 25). In the case of 2100 a reused flat

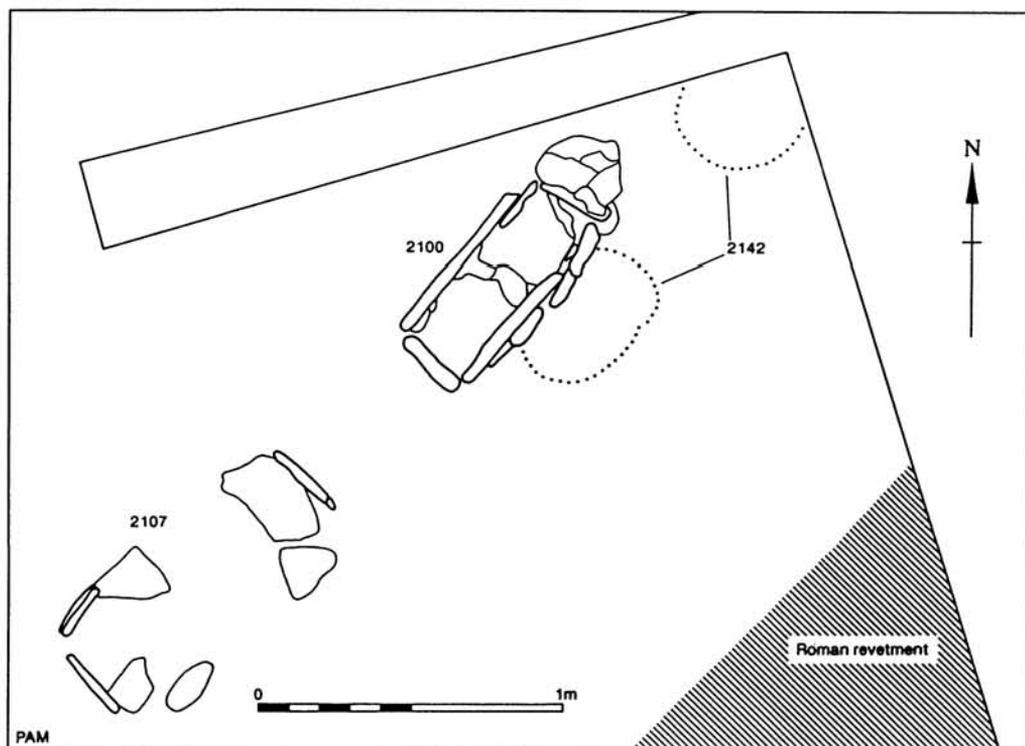


FIG. 25

Catterick Bridge (Site 240): plan of cists (2100, 2107) and location of cremation(s) (2142)

rotary quern stone was set vertically at the head of the cist. Both graves contained poorly preserved child burials orientated with their heads NNE.

Also recorded as cutting layer 2125 were one or possibly two cremations (feature 2142) (Fig. 25). The cremations were rather scattered and consisted of a spread of calcined bone and a number of small nails, associated with two broken pots, of which the bases were inverted. However, the possible date of the cremations is brought into doubt by the fact that cist 2100 cut context 2142 and the material associated with the cremations was all Roman period, the pots were in gritted ware and BB1 and both dated to the mid-late 3rd century, while a fragment of a crossbow brooch (8418048) was later 3rd century in date. On balance it is likely that the cremations are 3rd century in date.

Sealing layer 2125 a N.-S. alignment of stones appeared to represent a wall. Although it could be later than phase 9, there was no medieval material associated with it.

#### POTTERY *By* J. EVANS (Fig. 24c)

1 Context 2115, phase 8/10. Three thick-walled body sherds from the base of a large jar or bowl, up to c. 18 mm (wt 74 g). Interior and exterior surfaces have been smoothed and the interior of one shows hand-burnishing and soot/carbonized deposits where it thins and rises up the vessel wall. Fabric 1.

2 Context 2115, phase 8/10. A bowl or jar body sherd with a black core (wt 20 g), margins and interior surface, exterior burnt grey-brown. The interior and exterior, where it has not been abraded by heavy burning, both show evidence of hand-burnishing and traces of sooting/carbonized food residues on the interior. Fabric 1.

3 Context 2125, phase 8/10. A small body sherd (wt 3 g), with a black core, margins and surfaces. The interior is smoothed or burnished and has soot/carbonized food residues. Fabric 1.

4 Context 2208, phase 8/10. A thick-walled body sherd, tapering from c. 20 mm to c. 10 mm, probably from the base of a jar (wt 21 g). Black core and interior, buff exterior margin and surfaces, perhaps due to burning. Fabric 1.

5\* Context 1093, phase 10. Rim sherd and three body sherds from a jar (wt 161 g). Interior and exterior fairly carefully, horizontally hand-burnished, however rim is unburnished. The body sherds are all internally, as well as externally burnished, so that it is clear that the entire interior was burnished, a technique unknown in Roman jar forms. Interior and exterior of rim both show trails of carbonized residue. Vertical, slightly thickened rim, out-sloping shoulder. The body sherds show beneath the shoulder a rounded carination with the vessel wall thinning considerably towards the base.

Fabric black core and surfaces, except for one orange-brown vein in the rim sherd; sherds from the carination showing vertical drawing-up marks, beneath the burnish, on the interior, and the rim showing finger-marks. Exterior surface blotched black and brown, probably reoxidized by burning during use, presumably a cooking vessel, the interior burnish would help in cleaning. Fabric 1.

6\* Context 665, phase 10. Five rim sherds, three base sherds and four body sherds from a bowl (wt 675 g). Handmade, with uneven base, which would not have rested well on a flat surface. The wall shows some marks from drawing-up, the rim has been quite carefully finished, pulled-up from the inside and then folded-over, on the outside, leaving, in places, the impression of a slight beading to the rim. The interior and exterior walls have been, fairly carefully, horizontally hand-burnished; the exterior base has not. The interior base may originally have been burnished; however, from about 20 mm above the base the surfaces have all been worn away, perhaps through extensive rubbing or stirring. The upper interior walls have extensive soot-like deposits, perhaps carbonized food residues. The exterior wall is blotchy, but is mainly orange or brown, rather than black, due to heating, and the burnished surface is heavily eroded over much of the area. There are some carbonized trails down the exterior wall, perhaps food residues, and some patches of sooting on the edge of the base. Presumably a cooking vessel. Fabric 1.

7\* Context 124, phase 10. Rim sherd from a jar or bowl (wt 16 g). This vessel could be Anglian or an unusual later Roman piece (in which case it is more probably a jar). It is handmade with smoothed, but unburnished, surfaces. The rim is thickened and carefully formed with a flattened top and internal bead. The nearest common Roman form is the E. Yorks. calcite gritted jar Gillam type 155.<sup>145</sup> Fabric 1.

8 Context 2168, phase 10. A body sherd from a carinated jar or bowl (wt 9 g) with a black core and exterior and an orange inner margin and interior. Both surfaces are unsmoothed and undecorated. Fabric 1.

9 Context 2168, phase 10. A fairly thick body sherd, c. 10 mm, with a black core, margins and surfaces (wt 26 g). The surfaces have not been smoothed or burnished. The exterior has a slightly corrugated surface, almost as if it had been pressed against some surface, such as a basket. Fabric 1.

10\* Context 2169, phase 10. A jar rim sherd with grey core and black surfaces (wt 27 g). The interior, rim and exterior are hand-burnished, though the exterior burnishing has been partly abraded and the surface is partly burnt brown. The simple, vertical rim has been fairly well finished and smoothed. The interior is extensively coated with soot/carbonized food residues. Fabric 1.

11 Context 1804, phase U/S. A fairly thick body sherd c. 10 mm (wt 16 g), perhaps from the lower wall of a jar, with a brown core, black margins, black interior surface and the exterior surface burnt(?) brown. The surfaces are rough and uneven and have not been smoothed or burnished. Fabric 1.

12 Context 2115, phase 8/10. A body sherd with a black core, brownish margins and black surfaces (wt 6 g). The interior is abraded but, probably, unburnished. The exterior has two parallel grooves incised c. 10 mm apart, sloping, perhaps, at c. 30°. Fabric 7.

13\* Context 2125, phase 8/10. A jar rim sherd (wt 7 g), with a black core, margins and surfaces. It is well-finished, with the top of the rim smoothed down, and both interior and exterior surfaces are hand-burnished. The simple rim is nearly vertical. Fabric 7.

14 Context 1806, phase U/S. A body sherd from a jar or bowl (wt 14 g), with a black core, margins and interior, exterior surface burnt buff-brown. The interior is hand-burnished and has some traces of sooting/food residues. Fabric 7.

#### EVIDENCE FROM *CATARACTONIUM* (SITE 433)

##### *Burials Excavated by E. J. W. Hildyard 1958-59*

During the early phases of the excavations in advance of the A1 Catterick by-pass in 1958 and early 1959, E. J. W. Hildyard undertook excavations in the southern part of the threatened area, both outside and within the defences of the Roman town.<sup>146</sup> From the scant surviving information it is possible to demonstrate



that a number of burials were found in Areas A, B and C (Fig. 26), although exact locations for the graves are no longer extant.<sup>147</sup>

#### *Grave I*

Area A. Skeleton overlying mortar spread. Described as a 'casual burial'. Associated with a 'Saxon Knife' that Hildyard suggests was of 5th-century date.

#### *Grave II*

Area B. Trench III. Skeletons of an adult and infant found in a single grave.<sup>148</sup> Associated material included 'a bead and 3 or 4 sherds of samian and coarse pottery'.

#### *Grave III*

Area C. Trench I. Found 'in front of wall', presumably the town defences. The skeleton is described as lying 'in and under fallen stone', and was located *c.* 1 m from the wall and aligned parallel with it.<sup>149</sup> The burial was recorded as being associated with a second 'Saxon Knife' described by Hildyard as 'less humped than the first', although he does suggest that this may be due to breakage. In addition the burial when found incorporated a shield boss and a spear head.<sup>150</sup>

Skeleton. Adult, sex uncertain, possibly with intrusive material from a second skeleton.

#### *Grave IV*

Area B. Trench IV. No indication of stratigraphic position. Group of bone from at least two, more probably three, skeletons. They include part of the skull of a young male aged perhaps 16–18, part of a second skull from an individual of unknown sex and age, and what may have been the fibula of a very young baby.

Clearly the value of these records is limited, but there is a general agreement amongst those involved in the excavation that they represent 'Anglian' burials, although the precise dating must remain obscure. The 5th-century date suggested by Hildyard for the knife from Grave I must be suspect. The value of these finds is principally that they suggest the existence of a further group of early Anglian burials in the Catterick area.

#### POTTERY FROM J. S. WACHER'S EXCAVATIONS 1959 *By* J. EVANS

In 1959 the focus of the excavations, then under the direction of Professor Wachter, moved into the northern two-thirds of the Roman town and although no early Anglian features were found some pottery was recovered.

#### *Pottery* (Fig. 24d)

It is likely that this assemblage was never complete as the contexts concerned were disturbed during topsoil clearance by machine.

1\* Context F VI 2, phase 8. A rim sherd and four wall and base sherds forming the complete profile of a small jar with slightly everted rim and sagging base (wt 167 g). Fabric 1. The exterior surface has been smoothed, if not burnished, and has a slight soot deposit at the base of the wall. The rim is uneven and has not been smoothed and the interior is hand-burnished and has carbonized food residues/sooting just below the rim and on the base.

2\* Context L XXII 2, phase 6. A simple in-curving jar rim (wt 34 g), interior and exterior hand-burnished. Similar to Fabric 5, but with little visible sand tempering.

3\* Context L XXII 2, phase 6. A decorated body sherd in a hard well finished example of Fabric 7 (wt 29 g). It is internally and externally hand-burnished, after which the incised line and stamped decoration was applied.

Teresa Briscoe kindly commented: 'Briscoe type G3c (Stamp Index Archive No 252/CI 1823) This is perhaps the most interesting of the stamps. Most examples come from E. Anglia and are especially associated

with the Cambridge cemeteries, Illington and Spong Hill, though they also occur at other sites including Loveden Hill and Sancton. The way in which the stamp is used to produce a row of single pendant stamps also occurs on the Illington pots, Myres' *Corpus* numbers 2214 and 2231.<sup>151</sup> A double arcing, ie over and under, making an oval form, comes on a pot from Rockland All Saints, Norfolk (now exported to Australia), and with the Sancton example which is on a single sherd, it is used again in two directions. In other examples it is usually used to make a row of stamps. All 16 examples are about the same size, varying by only c. 2 mm in length. A number of sites with the G3c stamps are usually dated to the 6th century.

Mr N. Reynolds kindly comments that the stamp 'is not really applied in two directions as the pressure from the stamp is continually from the right, whichever way the stamp is used (as on the Sancton example), and is presumably done by a right-handed potter turning the pot away from himself towards the right (this fits with the clumsiness of the diagonal lines above)'.

4\* Context N III 1, phase U/S. A stamp decorated body sherd, broken in two, with a row of simple circular stamps separated by two horizontal grooves from a row of crossed circular stamps, below which were two more grooves and a further row of some form of circular stamps (wt 12 g), internally and externally hand-burnished prior to decoration. The exterior surface is brown, perhaps owing to burning. Fabric 8.

Teresa Briscoe kindly commented: 'Briscoe type A1bi. (Stamp Index Archive No 252/CI 1820) This simple ring stamp was probably made by a thin sectioned bone or metal die. It is obviously an easily made stamp and a common type. I have examples of this thin ring variation from Sancton, N. Humberside and from the Trent Valley sites. It is particularly numerous at Loveden Hill.

Briscoe type A4aiv (Stamp Index Archive No 252/CI 1822) The "hot-cross-bun" stamps (A4ai/ii) are the most common of all stamps. They do, however, have variations, of which this example from Catterick is one. The central cross is so cut that it has a round section where the arms join. I have a total of thirteen examples in the Archive which includes parallels of approximately the same size from Wykeham and Seamer, N. Yorks., and from Sancton and Nottingham'.

Mr N. Reynolds kindly comments that this vessel 'appears to show a pot being turned to the right to apply the decoration; the stamps are consistently more heavily applied to the left. The lower row on the larger sherd appears to stop three stamps from the right, and then begin again at a lower level, as if the pot had been stopped and turned. The upper row now similarly rises upwards towards the potter'. He also notes that the 'hot-cross bun' stamps are very similar to the Sancton examples.

#### OTHER POTTERY *By* J. EVANS (Fig. 24c)

The decorated vessel in the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle was previously recorded as from Catterick, found in 1935, exact site unknown. It is published in Myres' *Corpus* (no. 337) in his group II.1.D.2 of 'horizontal decoration; stamped schemes with bosses' of which he considered 'that most of these urns belong to the 6th-century'.<sup>152</sup>

1\* Teresa Briscoe, who arranged a re-examination of the stamps on this vessel wrote that 'The illustration of the triangular stamp [forming the top and bottom zones] is different to that in the *Corpus* and the only thing I have approaching this is from Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, *Corpus* no. 2726,<sup>153</sup> but this is larger (10 x 12 mm). The rounded top of the Catterick stamp resembles the stamp on a Sancton pot, *Corpus* no. 3851.<sup>154</sup> All other examples in the index are true triangles. The top and bottom row of stamps are the same'.

## DISCUSSION

Alcock used the archaeological data he brought together (Table 1) to suggest that either Catterick should not be equated with *Catraeth*, a view that he rejects, or that *Catraeth*/Catterick should be regarded as a sort of synonym for British resistance on the back of a folk-memory of its role as a regional centre in the Roman period. His argument was in large part built on the belief that the *Grubenhaus* excavated on the N. bank of the river was probably 5th century. From that starting point he reasoned that by the time of the *Gododdin* expedition (A.D. 590–600) Anglian control of the area would have been consolidated and Urien could not realistically have been lord of *Catraeth* at that time. Such a view does not allow for the potential of a political statement being made through the poem, with a claim to continuing overlordship of territories already lost. Equally it does not allow for the possibility of peaceful Anglian settlement under Celtic rule, with the battle of *Catraeth* representing an attempt to stem an Anglian political expansion into a region of mixed population. Furthermore Jackson points to:

the very ancient Taliesin poems addressed to Urien in the latter part of the sixth century [which] speak of him as 'lord of *Catraeth*', and of 'the men of *Catraeth* about their prince Urien'.<sup>155</sup>

Whether or not it is necessary to accept Jackson's assertion that this should mean that Rheged extended E. of the Pennines at the time of *Catraeth* is perhaps not clear cut. The first reference might do no more than provide further evidence of political claims to lost territory around Catterick, and the reference to the 'men of *Catraeth*' could refer to those who subsequently fought and died there.

In the light of Lady Briscoe's re-dating of the bossed urn (Site 434, no. 1, above), and despite Wachter's comments on its position in the *Grubenhaus*,<sup>156</sup> a revision of the date applied to the feature by Alcock might be necessary, and the evidence for 5th-century Anglian occupation at Catterick may become suspect. This weakness is compounded by the wide date ranges offered for the spearhead found in 1959 and the small-long brooch with lozenge foot (Table 1, nos. 5 and 6), particularly if the latter were associated with the other two small-long brooches which are more probably 6th- than 5th-century (Table 1, nos. 7 and 8).

A later date than that suggested by Alcock for the Anglian material he discussed from Catterick is lent support by the preponderance of later 5th-, and more probably 6th-century material amongst the discoveries reported above. All of the five annular brooches found are of flat section and all but 8111549 (Burial 4172, no. 3) (Fig. 22) have a recessed emplacement for the pin. They all fall into the distinctly Anglian type VI brooch of Leeds' classification<sup>157</sup> having ring widths between 15–21% of their diameter<sup>158</sup> and are of 6th-century date. Other cultural material from the burials lends further support to a general 6th-century, or even later date for the burials, a suggestion supported by the radiocarbon analyses. Two buckles were found in separate burials, (8111531 — Burial 4171, no. 4, 8111645 — Burial 4168, no. 2) (Figs. 21 and 18). 8111645 is particularly small, a 7th-century date characteristic which suggests 4168 to be one of the latest burials in the group. The annular brooches, knives, amulet and bowl repair from the Catterick burials can all be paralleled amongst the grave goods from the Anglian cemetery at Sewerby thought to have been in use from late 5th/early 6th into the 7th century,<sup>159</sup> and also at Fonaby where the majority of the grave goods belong to the 6th century.<sup>160</sup> Furthermore revisions to the accepted date ranges for some of the objects cited by Alcock (Table 1, nos. 10–13) which draw them back firmly into the 6th century further emphasize the fundamentally 6th-century dating of the early Anglian evidence from Catterick.<sup>161</sup>

This is not to suggest that we must regard Catterick as archaeologically sterile in the 5th century, particularly in view of the recent discoveries at Catterick Racecourse, which may in part belong to the 5th century.<sup>162</sup> In addition the first three entries in Table 1 could belong to the 5th century and it appears probable that a number of stone buildings within the defences of Roman *Cataractonium* were occupied and modified after A.D. 400,<sup>163</sup> and the existence of timber buildings occupied in the 5th century was recognized at the time of excavation.<sup>164</sup> Furthermore, the possibility of a 5th-century date for one or more of the burials from Site 46 Area 10 cannot be excluded. However the duration of this

5th-century, 'late Roman', occupation of *Cataractonium* is difficult to determine in the absence of 'Roman' material that can be assigned to the 5th century with certainty.<sup>165</sup>

The limited number of burials from Catterick does not afford opportunities for analyses of population type, but the cist burials from Sites 46 and 240 as well as those recorded by Wilmott in 1959, when cists are specifically mentioned,<sup>166</sup> may be of significance. Although it is possible to state correctly that 'In the north of England . . . cist burial was a long-established tradition from the Neolithic onward and was characteristic of coastal north eastern England in the Iron-Age and early Roman period',<sup>167</sup> there is little evidence from Yorkshire of Iron Age burials in cists.<sup>168</sup> It seems clear that the cist burial tradition in Yorkshire, when the burials can be dated to the Roman period with any certainty,<sup>169</sup> may have arisen as a localized and economically achievable response to developments in burial practice in the Roman period, reflecting the appearance of Roman practices such as tile graves and stone coffins. This can be seen as paralleling the appearance of other Romanizing traits in the later Roman period,<sup>170</sup> while at the same time reflecting a use of cists for burial in Roman Britain that is primarily focused on the limestone belt running from Dorset to the N. York Moors.<sup>171</sup> If the cist burial tradition in the region can be seen to re-emerge in the Roman period, their presence in early Anglian contexts at Catterick may suggest either the adoption of indigenous practices by incomers, or more probably the continuance of such practices by indigenous elements in the population, or the descendants of 'mixed marriages'. In the latter case the presence of Anglian artefact types would not necessarily differentiate incomers from indigenes, as presumably cultural exchange could extend to descendants of the native population adopting intrusive cultural object types. Although the furnished burials found to the E. of Dere Street on Site 46 may represent a continuance of a version of the cist burial tradition originating in the Roman period, as is suggested for elsewhere in Northern England,<sup>172</sup> and in the light of the evidence accumulating from recent work in Scotland,<sup>173</sup> it is possible that the unfurnished burials in slab-built cists at Catterick might represent elements of a Christian population. It is recognized that the Catterick cists are not orientated W.-E., but Faull has argued that

native traditions of predominantly northern orientation and contracted burial survived, particularly in the less cosmopolitan rural areas, throughout the Roman period and into the post-Roman era . . . The danger of defining as Christian only those cemeteries in which the bodies are extended west-east without grave-goods, is that Christian burials in areas with strong local traditions which do not fully conform to this rule, are liable to be excluded.<sup>174</sup>

Following this it is possible to suggest that the Catterick burials need to be viewed in the context of a region where cultural indicators cannot be taken as necessarily indicative of native British or Germanic descent. In the light of that argument a blurring of burial traditions between those of possibly Christianized indigenes and pagan incomers would also be conceivable. This would be in keeping with a view that, while acknowledging *Cataractonium* as a significant Romanizing centre in the area, recognizes that

for all Catterick's urban, or pseudo-urban attributes, the population may have remained largely un-Romanized, at least in terms of social habits. Alternatively the burials could reflect a decline in Romanization, from a peak possibly represented by the 2nd-century *mansio*; intrusive elements of the population may have become dominated by native elements, which perhaps subsumed the intrusive elements, with possibly even a degree of 'nativization'.<sup>175</sup>

Continuity of population, as is suggested by the continuance of earlier burial traditions discussed above, may be one of the factors that leads to the location of early Anglian cemeteries in Roman forts in Northumbria,<sup>176</sup> or perhaps more probably in parts of forts that also saw continued occupation as has been convincingly demonstrated at Birdoswald,<sup>177</sup> and appears to be the case at Binchester.<sup>178</sup> The burials from *Cataractonium*, the group from Site 46 together with Wilmott's discoveries, and the one reported here from R.A.F. Catterick along with Hildyard's 1939 finds, may derive from comparable burial zones defined in relation to occupation areas. The orientation of the majority of the burials from Site 46 would appear to be related to the alignment of the underlying Roman buildings (Fig. 15) and suggests that they were recognizable, either as ruins, or more probably as earthworks when the site was utilized for burial, as some of the graves were cut into wall footings. The location of the Site 46 burials might simply reflect the utilization of an area that was known to have little potential for anything else, perhaps representing a contrast with the suggested 'zoned' use of the walled area of *Cataractonium* and other larger Roman period sites (above). However if a cult significance is entertained it may reflect beliefs comparable to those that prompted burial within existing monuments such as barrows and henges, as has been recorded elsewhere in Northumbria.<sup>179</sup>

If elements of the Catterick population were separated by ancestry or religious belief it is possible that such divisions could be reflected in location of occupation, reflecting the widespread settlement evidence glimpsed to date, and perhaps by the location of cemeteries, thereby contributing to the development of the separate burial areas discussed above. It would appear that the people represented by these discoveries are broadly a cross section of the population, although lacking any obvious aristocratic components. However, as suggested above, the occurrence of the amber beads in the R.A.F. Catterick group suggests that these may represent a higher status burial within the group, and a similar inference may be drawn from the amulet in Burial 4171 on Site 46. Similar amulets from Fonaby and Welbeck Hill in Lincolnshire and Sewerby come from rich burials.<sup>180</sup>

In addition to producing the amulet, Burial 4171 was the richest of the group from Site 46 having two annular brooches at the neck, along with an amber bead and other objects. However, the annular brooches do not match, and although Burial 4171 might represent a higher status individual than the others in the Site 46 group, the woman buried was still perhaps far from 'aristocratic' in status. No cruciform, square-headed or small-long brooches were found in the work reported here, which might have been expected in richer female graves. Pin 8111550 from Burial 4172 (Site 46) (Fig. 22) was found at the chest and probably served the same function as the single cruciform or square-headed brooch fastening a cloak or perhaps anchoring an overgown to an undergown,<sup>181</sup> perhaps serving to underline

the relatively modest status of the excavated grave population, as may the knives recorded from the site. Three iron knives were found, occurring at the waist (8111337, Burial 4112, no. 1; 8111431, Burial 4170, no. 2; 8111530, Burial 4171, no. 5) (Figs. 17, 20, 21) presumably tucked in the belt. In radiographs two of the blades (8111337, 8111530) could be seen to have been made from a softer, more flexible iron for the back and a harder iron for the blade edge. Knives are the most common grave find occurring in both high and low status male and female burials.

In contrast with the grave groups from Site 46, Wilmott's 1959 discoveries, which must be regarded as part of the same group of burials, included a great square-headed brooch (Table 1, no. 13). In addition Wilmott's finds also included more weaponry than was found on Site 46, and it is possible that some social differentiation may have existed in the cemetery, with the richer burials being located towards the Roman road. Equally the great square-headed and small-long brooches from in and around *Cataractonium* (Table 1, nos. 6–8, 10 and 11), along with the other finds from the Roman town, may point to the vicinity of the town being a focus for higher status occupation.

The textiles recorded from Site 46 (Burials 4168, 4171, Context 682) are in keeping with the date range suggested by the finds. They are typical of the twills found in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries until the late 7th century: four-shed twills with different spinning in warp and weft and as far as can be seen from the small fragments, of simple 2/2 diagonal constructions. The coarse twill on the brooch 8111418 and top of buckle 8111531 associated with Burial 4171 (nos. 1 and 4), if the same weave, could come from an overgown or cloak; the finer twill possibly the head-covering tucked into the belt, or, if the belt was worn under the overgarment, the undergown.

The limited, and scattered, evidence for occupation inhibits any attempt to develop a model for the early Anglian settlement of the area, although there are hints on both Site 240 and Site 425, if not elsewhere, that we are seeing only a remnant of a more extensive 6th-century occupation. The fact that the early Anglian occupation evidence is dispersed suggests that by the later 5th and 6th centuries either the area was under Anglian dominance or, more probably, that the Anglian settlement pattern was integrated with that of the indigenous population. In the latter case, while the Anglian character of the Catterick Racecourse cemetery<sup>182</sup> and the *Grubenhäuser* are not questioned, it would appear precipitous to make assumptions about ancestry on the basis of associated cultural material, particularly given the apparent recognition, on the basis of skeletal evidence, of different elements within the population in the West Heslerton cemetery, with the majority being suggested as 'British'.<sup>183</sup> If continuity of population is accepted it may lend support to early post-Roman/early Anglian period occupation on many, if not most, of the major Roman period sites of the region. On the Birdoswald and Binchester models, the burials found by Hildyard around the southern defences of *Cataractonium* would represent one activity area that would be in close proximity to occupation areas perhaps located in as yet unexplored areas of the Roman town.

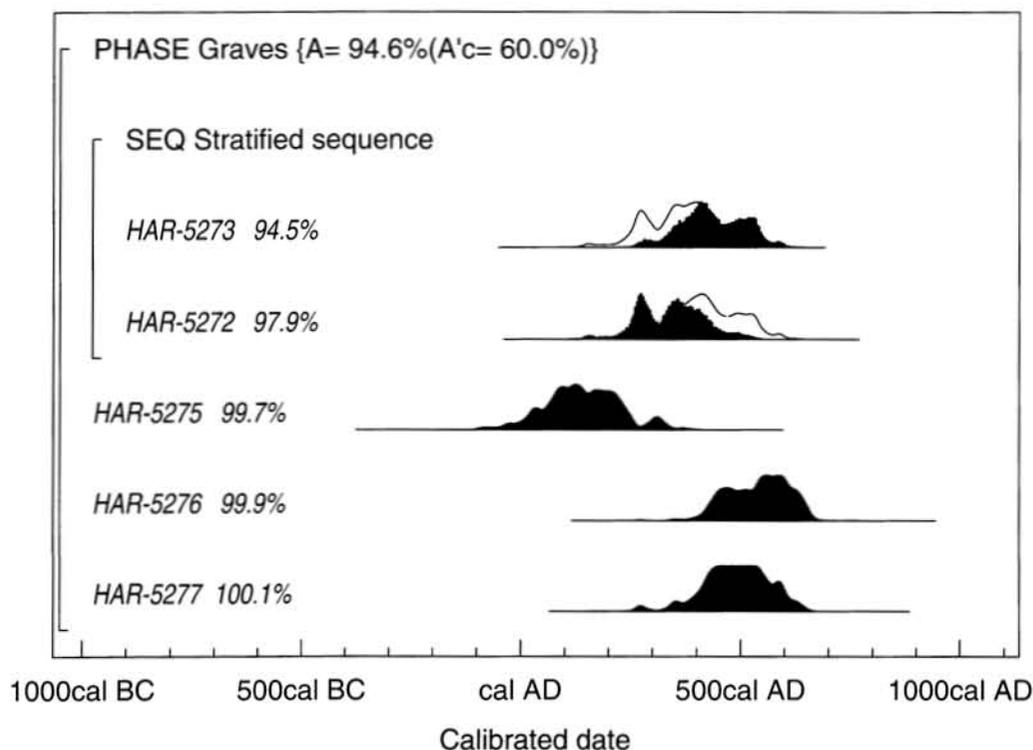


FIG. 27

Probability distributions of dates from the burials: each distribution represents the relative probability that an event occurs at some particular time. For each of the radiocarbon dates two distributions have been plotted: one in outline which is the result of simple radiocarbon calibration, and a solid one which is based on the chronological model used. The large square brackets down the left-hand side along with the OxCal keywords define the overall model exactly.

#### APPENDIX I *By* A BAYLISS

Five samples of human bone were submitted for radiocarbon dating to AERE Harwell in 1983–84. They were prepared using the process described by Olet and Warchal,<sup>184</sup> and then combusted to carbon dioxide and synthesized to benzene using a method similar to that initially described by Tamer<sup>185</sup> and a vanadium based catalyst.<sup>186</sup> The radiocarbon content was measured using liquid scintillation counting as described by Olet.<sup>187</sup> In the early 1980s the laboratory participated in two formal intercomparison studies.<sup>188</sup> These tests indicated no laboratory offsets and demonstrate the validity of the precision quoted.

The results and calibrations are given in Table 3 and Figure 27, and are quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention.<sup>189</sup> The results are conventional radiocarbon ages.<sup>190</sup> The calibrations have been calculated using the dataset published by Stuiver and Pearson,<sup>191</sup> the probability method,<sup>192</sup> and the computer program OxCal (v2.18).<sup>193</sup> The calibrated date ranges cited in the text are those for 95% confidence unless otherwise specified. They are quoted in the form recommended by Mook,<sup>194</sup> with the end points rounded outwards to ten years.

In two cases we have information about the dates of the burials in addition to the radiocarbon measurements. We know from stratigraphy that grave 1740 is later than grave 1743. Using a technique known as 'Gibbs sampling'<sup>195</sup> we can combine this information with the radiocarbon evidence to produce formal estimates of the dates of these burials.

These estimates are shown in Figure 27 and are the ranges given in *italics*. They provide a more realistic idea of the date of the burials than the simple calibrated radiocarbon dates, although they are not absolute and will change as more information is gathered.

TABLE 3.  
RADIOCARBON DETERMINATIONS

Laboratory Number	Context	<sup>14</sup> C Age (BP)	δ <sup>13</sup> C (‰)	Calibrated date range (95% confidence)	Estimated date range (95% confidence)
HAR-5272	Grave 1743, Skeleton 941	1640 ± 70	-22.5	cal A.D. 230-570	<i>cal A.D. 220-500</i>
HAR-5273	Grave 1740, Skeleton 1742	1660 ± 70	-23.5	cal A.D. 220-560	<i>cal A.D. 320-560</i>
HAR-5275	Grave 1730, Skeleton 1732	1870 ± 70	-22.0	cal A.D. 30-270 (90%) or cal A.D. 280-340 (5%)	
HAR-5276	Burial 4112, Skeleton 709	1500 ± 70	-21.9	cal A.D. 410-660	
HAR-5277	Burial 3775, Skeleton 3520	1560 ± 70	-22.5	cal A.D. 340-640	

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> E. J. W. Hildyard and W. V. Wade, 'Trial Excavations at Catterick Bridge', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*, 37 (1950), 402-19; *ibid.*, 'Catterick Bridge — A Roman Town', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*, 37 (1951), 521-22; E. J. W. Hildyard, 'Cataractonium, Fort and Town', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*, 39 (1957), 224-65; J. S. Wachter, 'Yorkshire towns in the fourth century', in R. Butler (ed.), *Soldier and Civilian in Roman Yorkshire* (Leicester, 1971), 165-77; B. C. Burnham and J. S. Wachter, *The 'Small Towns' of Roman Britain* (London, 1990), 111-17; P. R. Wilson, 'Recent Work at Catterick', in P. R. Wilson, R. F. J. Jones and D. M. Evans (eds.), *Settlement and Society in the Roman North* (Leeds and Bradford, 1984), 75-82; *ibid.*, *A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector. Archaeological Assessment: Stage 3* (1993), typescript report prepared for W. S. Atkins-Northern Ltd and The Highways Agency; J. S. Wachter and P. R. Wilson, 'Excavations at Cataractonium in advance of the A1 Catterick By-pass 1958-59' (in preparation).

<sup>2</sup> T. C. M. Brewster and A. E. Finney, 'Catterick Sites 1-3' (forthcoming).

<sup>3</sup> P. R. Wilson, 'Cataractonium Roman Town and environs: Excavations 1958-1993' (in preparation).

<sup>4</sup> L. Alcock, 'Gwŷr Y Gogledd: An Archaeological Appraisal', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 132 (1983), 1-18.

<sup>5</sup> Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, translated in B. Cograev and R. A. B. Mynors (eds.), *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (Oxford, 1969), II.14.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, II.20.

<sup>7</sup> Simeon of Durham, 'History of the Kings' in D. Whitelock, *English Historical Documents, c. 500-1042* (Cambridge, 1955), 242.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 247.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 243.

<sup>10</sup> W. Page (ed.), *The Victoria History of the County of York, N. Riding* (London, 1968).

<sup>11</sup> Hildyard and Wade, *op. cit.* in note 1; Hildyard, *op. cit.* in note 1.

<sup>12</sup> Professor Wachter's excavations at Catterick are currently being prepared for publication by the CAS in co-operation with Professor Wachter. This paper forms the first product of this joint venture.

<sup>13</sup> Wilson, 'Recent work', *op. cit.* in note 1, 79-81.

<sup>14</sup> Wilson, 'A1', *op. cit.* in note 1. Work undertaken on behalf of W. S. Atkins-Northern Ltd with funding from the Highways Agency.

- <sup>15</sup> Site 434 was excavated by Professor J. S. Wachter in 1972, op. cit. in note 12.
- <sup>16</sup> With the exception of Site 425, which was undertaken in two stages by N. Yorks. County Council and the CEU with funding from Northern Aggregates, all of the work undertaken by CEU/CAS prior to 1993 was funded by the DoE/English Heritage.
- <sup>17</sup> The excavations undertaken in 1995 were conducted by W. Yorkshire Archaeological Service in advance of gravel extraction. C. Moloney, 'Multi-period excavations at Catterick Racecourse, N. Yorks.: an interim statement', *Yorks. Archaeol. Soc., Roman Antiqs. Section Bull.* 13, 14–16, and in preparation.
- <sup>18</sup> E. J. W. Hildyard, 'A Roman and Saxon site at Catterick', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*, 38 (1955), 241–45.
- <sup>19</sup> The Anglian material remains part of the archive of the respective sites, with the bulk of the material being deposited in the Yorkshire Museum, although that from the 1966 work is held at the Old Fulling Mill Museum, Durham.
- <sup>20</sup> R.A.F. Catterick is now known as Marne Barracks.
- <sup>21</sup> A. Meaney, *A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites* (London, 1964), 284–85, lists a number of sites and finds.
- <sup>22</sup> Alcock, op. cit. in note 4, Table 1.
- <sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>24</sup> S. C. Hawkes and G. C. Dunning, 'Soldiers and Settlers in Britain, fourth–fifth century: with a catalogue of animal-ornamented buckles and related belt-fittings', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 5 (1961), 43, fig. 13d. See also S. C. Hawkes and G. C. Dunning, 'Krieger und Siedler in Britannien während des 4. und 5. Jahrhunderts', *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission*, 43–44 (1964), for a revised discussion; Hildyard, op. cit. note 1, 246, fig. 6.13.
- <sup>25</sup> M. Pocock, 'A Buckle-Plate and Three Anglo-Saxon Brooches from Catterick', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*, 43 (1971), 187.
- <sup>26</sup> Hawkes and Dunning, 'Soldiers and Settlers', op. cit. in note 24, 62, fig. 22; Hildyard, op. cit. in note 1, 243–46, fig. 6.12.
- <sup>27</sup> L. E. Webster and J. Cherry, 'Medieval Britain in 1972', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 17 (1973), 150.
- <sup>28</sup> In the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle. No accession number.
- <sup>29</sup> M. J. Swanton, *A Corpus of Pagan Anglo-Saxon Spear-types* (Oxford, British Archaeol. Rep. 7, 1974), 40.
- <sup>30</sup> In the Yorkshire Museum (Accession number 1961.7). The museum records clearly associate it with Wilmott's salvage recording and the great square-headed brooch listed as Alcock's no. 13 (Table 1).
- <sup>31</sup> Pocock, op. cit. in note 25, 187.
- <sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>34</sup> J. N. L. Myres, *A corpus of Anglo-Saxon pottery* (Cambridge, 1977), fig. 113, no. 337.
- <sup>35</sup> H. MacLauchlan, 'On the Roman Roads, Camps, and other Earthworks, between the Tees and the Swale, in the N. Riding of the county of York', *Archaeol. J.*, 6 (1849), 216–17; E. T. Leeds, *A Corpus of Early Anglo-Saxon Great Square-headed Brooches* (Oxford, 1949), no. 33; Hildyard and Wade, 'Trial Excavations', op. cit. in note 1, 403.
- <sup>36</sup> MacLauchlan, op. cit. in note 35; Leeds, op. cit. in note 35, no. 122; Hildyard and Wade, op. cit. in note 1, 403.
- <sup>37</sup> E. T. Leeds and M. Pocock, 'A Survey of the Anglo-Saxon Cruciform Brooches of Florid Type', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 15 (1971), 31, fig. 4c.
- <sup>38</sup> M. Pocock, 'A note on Two Early Anglo-Saxon Brooches', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*, 42 (1970), 407–09.
- <sup>39</sup> Hildyard, op. cit. in note 1, 244.
- <sup>40</sup> Hildyard, op. cit. in note 18, 241–42.
- <sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* No more specific references to these burials are known to the author (P. R. W.), although they might in some way relate to unspecified 'ancient remains and skeletons' reported as having been found around the former house/farm of Oran located within the southern boundary of R.A.F. Catterick (H. Speight, *Romantic Richmondshire* (London, 1897), 147), or to an Anglo-Scandinavian burial found cut into Dere Street SW. of R.A.F. Catterick (*ibid.*, 143–44).
- <sup>42</sup> *Contra* Hildyard (op. cit. in note 18, 241), local enquiries at R.A.F. Catterick indicate that the construction work undertaken in 1939 that led to these discoveries was for a new Ambulance Station, not an ammunition store. This would indicate that the find spot was adjacent to the site excavated by Professor Cramp and described below.
- <sup>43</sup> Pocock, op. cit. in note 38, 407 note 2, and a letter from G. F. Wilmott in N. Yorks. County Sites and Monuments Record.
- <sup>44</sup> Ordnance Survey record SE 94 NW4.6.
- <sup>45</sup> R. A. Jarvis, V. C. Bendelow, R. I. Bradley, D. M. Carroll, R. R. Furness, I. N. L. Kilgour, and S. J. King, *Soils and Their Use in Northern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, Bulletin 10 (Harpden, 1984).
- <sup>46</sup> Hildyard, op. cit. in note 18; R. J. Cramp in preparation, in Wilson, op. cit., in note 3.
- <sup>47</sup> K. H. Jackson, *The Gododdin. The Oldest Scottish Poem*, (Edinburgh, 1969), 112.
- <sup>48</sup> A. L. F. Rivet and C. Smith, *The Place-Names of Roman Britain* (London, 1979), 302–04.
- <sup>49</sup> I. Williams, *Canu Aneirin* (Cardiff, 1938); O. G. S. Crawford, 'Note on Catraeth and Catterick', in K. Jackson, 'The "Gododdin" of Aneirin', *Antiquity*, 13 (1939), 32–34.
- <sup>50</sup> Jackson, op. cit. in note 47, 83–84. In a recent review of the historical validity of early Welsh poetry the association of Catterick and *Catraeth* is accepted, D. N. Dumville, 'Early Welsh poetry: problems of Historicity', in B. F. Roberts (ed.), *Early Welsh Poetry. Studies in the Book of Aneirin* (Aberystwyth, 1988), 2–3; as it is in the most

recent commentary on *Y Gododdin*, A. O. H. Jarman, *Aneirin: Y Gododdin. Britain's oldest heroic poem* (Llandysul, 1990), xxi.

<sup>51</sup> Alcock, *op. cit.* in note 4, 14–17.  
<sup>52</sup> C. Cessford, 'Yorkshire and *The Gododdin* Poem', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.* 68 (1996), 241. Cessford draws together recent philological opinion and suggests that 'if this is accepted there is no reason to place *Catraeth* in Yorkshire'. However it would seem that the case is as yet 'not proven' and the potential to equate Catterick and *Catraeth* remains.

<sup>53</sup> Rivet and Smith, *op. cit.* in note 48, 303–04.

<sup>54</sup> By R. J. Cramp and P. R. Wilson.

<sup>55</sup> Castle Hills is referred to as overlooking a ford in W. Page (ed.), *The Victoria History of the County of York*, vol. 2 (London, 1912), 32, which suggests that the Castle Hills/Bainesse Farm area may have represented the highest point of navigation on the Swale. Against this is the suggested existence of wharfage along the N. bank of the Swale opposite *Cataractonium* (Wilson, *op. cit.*, note 1, 77), where the river crossing of Dere Street forms an obvious potential node in any transport system.

<sup>56</sup> A prehistoric origin for the Castle Hills site has been suggested (J. Varin, 'The Archaeology of Catterick, N. Yorks. and its Environs', unpublished Durham MA). No substantive evidence can be offered in support of the idea.

<sup>57</sup> R. J. Cramp suggests that on topographical grounds, and as a result of site inspection (*op. cit.* in note 54) Castle Hills appears as a location comparable to other sites taken over by the Anglians, such as Dunbar, where there is a defensible core that seems to co-exist with more open settlement around it. If this were the case, and in the absence of clear evidence for an earlier origin, the site could represent a post-Roman development that was utilized in the construction of the motte and bailey.

<sup>58</sup> N. Cooper, 'The Anglo-Saxon pottery from Piercebridge' (in preparation).

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>61</sup> P. H. Sawyer, *From Roman Britain to Norman England* (London, 1978).

<sup>62</sup> Cooper, *op. cit.*, note 58, no. 59.

<sup>63</sup> Moloney, *op. cit.* in note 17.

<sup>64</sup> C. A. Haughton, pers. comm. to J. Evans.

<sup>65</sup> Cooper, *op. cit.* in note 58.

<sup>66</sup> Fabric 9 is not present on Sites 240, 425 and 434, nor at Piercebridge.

<sup>67</sup> Directed first phase of excavation, including excavation of the *Grubenhaus* and other Anglian features, for N. Yorks. County Council.

<sup>68</sup> Directed second phase of excavations on line of Dere Street for CAS.

<sup>69</sup> I. D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain*, 3rd edn (London, 1973), 428–30.

<sup>70</sup> However the significance as route foci in the Anglian period of the bridging points known to have existed later in the medieval period at St Giles, upstream of Dere Street, and the crossing described as the 'Newbrigg of tree', which was apparently located downstream of the extant Catterick Bridge is not clear; P. Cardwell, 'Excavation of the hospital of St. Giles by Brompton Bridge, N. Yorks.', *Archaeol. J.*, 152 (1995), 109–245.

<sup>71</sup> D. J. Powlesland, pers. comm. to P. Cardwell.

<sup>72</sup> D. J. Powlesland, pers. comm. to P. Cardwell.

<sup>73</sup> Illustrated artefacts are indicated by \*.

<sup>74</sup> D. R. Wilson (ed.), 'Roman Britain in 1972', *Britannia*, 4 (1973), 279–80, fig. 3; Webster and Cherry, *op. cit.* in note 27.

<sup>75</sup> H. Hamerow, *Excavations at Mucking Volume 2: the Anglo-Saxon settlement*, English Heritage Archaeol. Report, 21 (London, 1993), 10.

<sup>76</sup> G. C. Dunning, 'Bronze Age Settlements and a Saxon Hut near Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire', *Antiquaries J.*, 12 (1932), pl. lvi.

<sup>77</sup> S. S. Frere, 'Excavations at Dorchester on Thames', 1962, *Archaeol. J.*, 119 (1962), figs. 8 and 9.

<sup>78</sup> J. G. Rutter and G. Duke, *Excavations at Crossgates near Scarborough, 1947–56*, Scarborough District. Archaeol. Soc. Research Report, 1 (1958), fig. 9.

<sup>79</sup> S. E. West, *West Stow, The Anglo-Saxon Village*, E. Anglian Archaeol., 24 (Ipswich, 1985).

<sup>80</sup> The 'bossed urn' described here equates with Alcock's *Buckelurne* (Table 1).

<sup>81</sup> J. N. L. Myres, pers. comm. to J. S. Wachter.

<sup>82</sup> The project was undertaken by GeoQuest Associates on behalf of Trafalgar House Construction Management Ltd. A full report was prepared by GeoQuest for the developers: R. H. Taylor-Wilson, *Archaeological Excavations at R.A.F. Catterick, N. Yorks., 1994*, unpublished GeoQuest Associates excavation report.

<sup>83</sup> Hildyard, *op. cit.* in note 18; R. J. Cramp, 'A Roman building at R.A.F. Catterick, 1966' (in preparation), in Wilson, *op. cit.* in note 3.

<sup>84</sup> Hildyard, *op. cit.* in note 18.

<sup>85</sup> Cramp, *op. cit.* in note 83.

<sup>86</sup> J. Carrott, K. Dobney, A. Hall, M. Issitt, H. Kenward, F. Large, 1994, *Assessment of biological remains from excavations at R.A.F. Catterick, N. Yorks. (Site Code: CAT 94)*, Reports from the Environmental Archaeology Unit, York 94/41, 9pp, unpublished assessment report. It was concluded that further analysis of the animal bone assemblage from the site was inappropriate.

<sup>87</sup> GH72 and GH96. Hamerow, *op. cit.* in note 75, 136, fig. 61 and 142, fig. 63.

<sup>88</sup> Sunken-featured building 20. West, *op. cit.* in note 79, 26.

- <sup>89</sup> For discussions of reconstructions, *ibid.*, 116–21.
- <sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, table 46.
- <sup>91</sup> This interpretation has been suggested for similar arrangements recorded in unpublished *Grubenhäuser* from West Heslerton (D. J. Powlesland, pers. comm. to P. R. Wilson).
- <sup>92</sup> P. Rahtz, 'Buildings and rural settlement', in D. M. Wilson (ed.), *The archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England* (Cambridge, 1976), 75.
- <sup>93</sup> Comment on the glass was kindly provided by S. Cottam and V. Evison.
- <sup>94</sup> P. Galloway, 'Note on descriptions of bone and antler combs', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 20 (1976), 154–56.
- <sup>95</sup> B. M. Ager, note in N. Crummy (ed.), *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–85*, Colchester Archaeol. Rep., 5 (1988), 22–23.
- <sup>96</sup> D. E. Farwell and T. L. Molleson, *Excavations at Poundbury, 1966–80. Volume 2: The cemeteries*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeol. Soc. Mono. Ser., 11 (1993), fig. 78.4.
- <sup>97</sup> N. Crummy, *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–79*, Colchester Archaeol. Rep., 2, (1983), fig. 58.1856.
- <sup>98</sup> C. J. Gingell, 'The excavation of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Collingbourne Ducis', *Wiltshire Archaeol. Mag.*, 70–71 (1976), 61–98.
- <sup>99</sup> West, *op. cit.* in note 79, fig. 252.4.
- <sup>100</sup> D. A. Jackson, D. W. Harding and J. N. L. Myres, 'The Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon site at Upton, Northants', *Antiquaries J.*, 49 (1969), 202–21.
- <sup>101</sup> West, *op. cit.* in note 79, fig. 73.1.
- <sup>102</sup> G. Milne and J. D. Richards, *Two Anglo-Saxon buildings and associated finds, Wharram — A study of settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds*, 7, York University Archaeol. Pub. (1992), fig. 30.10/11.
- <sup>103</sup> West, *op. cit.* in note 79, fig. 296.
- <sup>104</sup> Hamerow, *op. cit.* in note 75, 66–68.
- <sup>105</sup> K. Steedman, 'Excavation of a Saxon site at Riby Cross Roads, Lincolnshire', *Archaeol. J.*, 151 (1994), 277–80.
- <sup>106</sup> J. G. Hurst, 'Middle Saxon pottery', in G. C. Dunning, J. G. Hurst, J. N. L. Myres and F. Tischler, 'Anglo-Saxon pottery: a symposium', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 3 (1959), 23–25.
- <sup>107</sup> Hamerow, *op. cit.* in note 75.
- <sup>108</sup> Crummy, *op. cit.* in note 97, 32.
- <sup>109</sup> V. I. Evison, *Dover: Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery*, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission England Archaeol. Rep. 3 (London, 1987), 113–17.
- <sup>110</sup> P. Ottaway, *Anglo-Scandinavian ironwork from 16–22 Coppergate*, Archaeology of York, 17/6 (London, 1992), 565–71.
- <sup>111</sup> Finds reported by Flight Lieutenant Alderson, the Education Officer for R.A.F. Catterick.
- <sup>112</sup> The trench was excavated and filled in the space of five days (28 April to 1 May 1966), by a team of seven volunteers with occasional aid from airmen. My thanks are due to: D. Breeze, L. Daines, C. Duff, E. Hart, B. Harbottle, C. Long and T. Newman.
- <sup>113</sup> Cramp, *op. cit.* in note 83.
- <sup>114</sup> Hildyard, *op. cit.* in note 18.
- <sup>115</sup> S. M. Hirst, *An Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Sewerby E. Yorks.*, University York Archaeol. Pub., 4 (York, 1985), 69–76.
- <sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, 76.
- <sup>117</sup> M. Welch, pers. comm. to R. J. Cramp; J. Hines, *The Scandinavian character of Anglian England in the pre-Viking Period* (Oxford, British Archaeol. Reports, Brit. Ser., 124, 1984); *ibid.*, *Clasps, Hektespinner, Agraffen: Anglo-Scandinavian clasps of classes A-C of the 3rd to 6th centuries AD* (Stockholm, 1993).
- <sup>118</sup> D. J. Powlesland, pers. comm. to R. J. Cramp.
- <sup>119</sup> Hirst, *op. cit.* in note 115, 77.
- <sup>120</sup> Abstracted from a full skeletal report prepared January 1989.
- <sup>121</sup> P. R. Wilson, 'The Baines Farm Roman Roadside Settlement', in preparation, in Wilson, *op. cit.* in note 3.
- <sup>122</sup> Swanton, *op. cit.* in note 29; Pocock, *op. cit.* in note 38.
- <sup>123</sup> See p. 5 no. 3.
- <sup>124</sup> From Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 3696, E. Crowfoot, *Catterick, Yorkshire. Anglo-Saxon burials; textile remains* (1982).
- <sup>125</sup> From Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 4714, T. Waldron, *Human bone from Baines Farm, Catterick* (1986).
- <sup>126</sup> From Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 4645, J. Watson, *Mineral preserved organic material associated with metalwork from Catterick, Yorkshire* (1985).
- <sup>127</sup> Seven figure numbers are English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory references. These are cited to ensure correlation with the site archives, full specialist reports and catalogues.
- <sup>128</sup> W. H. Manning, *Catalogue of Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* (London, 1985), 134–35.
- <sup>129</sup> Hirst, *op. cit.* in note 115, 86.
- <sup>130</sup> Swanton, *op. cit.* in note 29, 18–20.
- <sup>131</sup> Compare L. Allason-Jones and R. Miket, *The catalogue of small finds from South Shields Roman Fort*, Soc. Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Monograph Ser., 2 (Newcastle, 1984), 58, no. 2.173.

- <sup>132</sup> For discussion compare Hirst, *op. cit.* in note 115, 94.
- <sup>133</sup> Compare the example from Grave 1 Holywell Road, Suffolk, T. C. Lethbridge, *Recent excavations in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk*, Cambridge Antiquarian Soc. Quarto Pub., new ser. 3 (Cambridge, 1931), fig. 1.A5.
- <sup>134</sup> For comparanda see Hirst, *op. cit.* in note 115, 90.
- <sup>135</sup> From Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 3770, J. Bayley, *Identification of some beads from Catterick* (1982).
- <sup>136</sup> M. Guido, *The glass beads of the prehistoric and Roman periods in Britain and Ireland*, Res. Rep. Soc. Antiqs. London, 35 (1978), 100.
- <sup>137</sup> Bayley, *op. cit.* in note 135, 1.
- <sup>138</sup> R. J. Brewer, 'The beads and glass counters', in J. D. Zienkiewicz, *The Legionary fortress baths at Caerleon. Volume II: the finds* (Cardiff, 1986), fig. 49.18.
- <sup>139</sup> A. M. Cook, *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Fonaby, Lincolnshire*, Occasional papers in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 6 (Sleaford, 1981), fig. 24.31.
- <sup>140</sup> Bayley, *op. cit.* in note 135.
- <sup>141</sup> Brewer, *op. cit.* in note 138.
- <sup>142</sup> Crowfoot, *op. cit.* in note 124.
- <sup>143</sup> Wilmott, *op. cit.* in note 43.
- <sup>144</sup> Disarticulated human bone fragments were found in a further 32 contexts across the site.
- <sup>145</sup> J. P. Gillam, *Types of Roman coarse pottery in northern Britain* (3rd edn, Newcastle upon Tyne). Cf. Crossgates no. 30/3, *op. cit.* in note 78.
- <sup>146</sup> I am grateful to T. Pacitto, for his considerable efforts in obtaining from Hildyard's estate what limited records survive from Hildyard's work. I am also grateful to Professor J. S. Wachter, T. Pacitto, and R. H. Hayes, for discussing their recollections of Hildyard's discoveries (P. R. W.).
- <sup>147</sup> Information on these burials is limited and derived from Hildyard's day-book and a skeletal report prepared by Professor R. Warwick on three skeletons/groups of skeletal material, *Report of anatomical examination of three items of skeletal material from Catterick* (unpublished typescript). The third skeleton reported on by Professor Warwick derives from Professor Warwaker's work later in 1959 (context D III 5) and appears unconnected with those described here. None of the artefacts from Hildyard's work are extant.
- <sup>148</sup> The information on this burial derives from the record of its removal (on 7 February 1959) where the location is listed as Trench B III. However the second reference to a skeletal find is to 'another skeleton in Trench B II' (on 31 December 1958), without any reference to a grave number. It may be that the finds in Trenches B II and B III are different, or there may be a mistake in the trench numbers. There is no reference to the discovery of the burial in B III, but if it is the one found in B II it was left over five weeks after discovery before lifting.
- <sup>149</sup> J. S. Wachter, pers. comm. to P. R. Wilson.
- <sup>150</sup> *Ibid.* The additional artefacts were removed from site prior to Professor Wachter taking over direction of the fieldwork and are now lost.
- <sup>151</sup> Myres, *op. cit.* in note 34.
- <sup>152</sup> *Ibid.*, 22, fig. 113.
- <sup>153</sup> *Ibid.*, fig. 258.
- <sup>154</sup> *Ibid.*, fig. 315.
- <sup>155</sup> Jackson, *op. cit.* in note 47, 8.
- <sup>156</sup> See p. 20.
- <sup>157</sup> Leeds, *op. cit.* in note 35, 46-49.
- <sup>158</sup> Following T. M. Dickinson, *The Anglo-Saxon burial sites of the Upper Thames region, and their bearing on the history of Wessex, c 400-700* (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Oxford, 1976), 143.
- <sup>159</sup> Hirst, *op. cit.* in note 115, 102.
- <sup>160</sup> Cook, *op. cit.* in note 139, 89.
- <sup>161</sup> Great square-headed brooches Classes A4 and B, Hines, *Scandinavian Character*, *op. cit.* in note 117; florid cruciform brooches, Dr C. Mortimer, pers. comm.; great square-headed brooches Class C2, S. J. Sherlock and M. G. Welch, *An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Norton, Cleveland*, C.B.A. Res. Rep., 82 (London, 1992), 35-39.
- <sup>162</sup> Forty-four burials provisionally dated on the basis of the associated brooches to the second half of the 5th to late 6th century, Moloney, *op. cit.* in note 17.
- <sup>163</sup> Wachter and Wilson, *op. cit.* in note 1.
- <sup>164</sup> Burman and Wachter, *op. cit.* in note 1, 116.
- <sup>165</sup> It has been suggested that at Wharram Percy 'Roman pottery may still have been in use in the 6th century AD, as well as the 5th'; P. A. Rahtz, C. Hayfield and J. Bateman, *Two Roman villas at Wharram le Street* (York University Archaeol. Pub. 2, 1986), section 13.
- <sup>166</sup> Wilmott, *op. cit.* in note 43.
- <sup>167</sup> R. Philpott, *Burial Practices in Roman Britain. A survey of grave treatment and furnishing A.D. 43-110* (Oxford, British Archaeol. Rep., British Ser., 219, 1991), 68.
- <sup>168</sup> It should be noted that away from the area of the square barrow tradition of E. Yorks. the number of recorded Iron Age burials is small.
- <sup>169</sup> Philpott, *op. cit.* in note 167; P. R. Wilson, *NE. Yorkshire — A later prehistoric and Roman landscape* (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Bradford 1995), 367-70.
- <sup>170</sup> Wilson, *op. cit.* in note 169.
- <sup>171</sup> Philpott, *op. cit.* in note 167, fig. 20.

- <sup>172</sup> B. Hope-Taylor, *Yeaving. An Anglo-British Centre of Early Northumbria* (London, 1977), 254–58; J. Crow, *English Heritage Book of Housesteads* (London, 1995), 95–98; M. L. Faull, 'British Survival in Anglo-Saxon Northumbria', in L. Laing (ed.), *Studies in Celtic Survival* (Oxford, British Archaeol. Rep. Brit. Ser., 37, 1977), 6–8.
- <sup>173</sup> M. Dalland, 'Long Cist Burials at Four Winds, Longmiddy, E. Lothian', *Proc. Soc. Antiqs. Scotland*, 122 (1992), 337–44; M. Dalland, 'The Excavation of a Group of Cists at Avonmill Road Linlithgow', *Proc. Soc. Antiqs. Scotland*, 123 (1993), 197–206.
- <sup>174</sup> Faull, op. cit. in note 172, 7.
- <sup>175</sup> P. R. Wilson, 'From Soldier to Civilian: The Baths of *Cataractonium* (Catterick)', in D. E. Johnston and J. deLaine (eds.), *Roman Baths and Bathing*, J. Roman Archaeol. Supp. Ser. (Ann Arbor, forthcoming).
- <sup>176</sup> R. Cramp, 'Anglo-Saxon settlement', in J. C. Chapman and H. C. Mytum (eds.) *Settlement in N. Britain 1000 BC–AD 1000. Papers presented to George Jobey Newcastle upon Tyne, December 1982* (Oxford, British Archaeol. Rep. British Ser., 118, 1983), 266–68.
- <sup>177</sup> T. Wilmott, *Birdoswald: Excavation of a Roman Fort on Hadrian's Wall and its successor settlements: 1987–92*, English Heritage Archaeol. Report (forthcoming).
- <sup>178</sup> I. M. Ferris and R. F. J. Jones, *Excavations at Binchester Roman Fort 1976–1991* (in preparation).
- <sup>179</sup> C. J. Scull and A. F. Harding, 'Two Early Medieval Cemeteries at Milfield, Northumberland', *Durham Archaeol. J.*, 6 (1990), 23–25.
- <sup>180</sup> Hirst, op. cit. in note 115, 90; Cook, op. cit. in note 139, 89.
- <sup>181</sup> Hirst, op. cit. in note 115, 60.
- <sup>182</sup> Moloney, op. cit. in note 17.
- <sup>183</sup> D. J. Powlesland and C. A. Haughton, *West Heslerton — The Anglian Cemetery*, forthcoming.
- <sup>184</sup> R. L. Otlet and R. M. Warchal, 'Liquid scintillation counting of low-level <sup>14</sup>C dating', *Liquid Scintillation Counting*, 5 (1978), 210–18.
- <sup>185</sup> M. A. Tamers, 'Routine carbon-14 dating using liquid scintillation techniques', in R. M. Chatters and E. A. Olson (eds.), *Radiocarbon and tritium dating: proceedings of the sixth international conference on radiocarbon and tritium dating* (Washington D.C., 1965), 53–67.
- <sup>186</sup> R. L. Otlet, 'Harwell radiocarbon measurements II', *Radiocarbon*, 19 (1977), 400–23.
- <sup>187</sup> R. L. Otlet, 'An assessment of laboratory errors in liquid scintillation methods of <sup>14</sup>C dating', in R. Berger and H. E. Suess (eds.), *Proceedings of the ninth International Radiocarbon Conference* (Univ. California Press, 1979), 256–67.
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- <sup>189</sup> M. Stuiver and R. S. Kra, 'Editorial comment', *Radiocarbon*, 28(2B) (1986), ii.
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- <sup>191</sup> M. Stuiver and G. W. Pearson, 'High-precision calibration of the radiocarbon time scale, AD 1950–500 BC', *Radiocarbon*, 28 (1986), 805–38.
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- <sup>193</sup> C. Bronk Ramsey, 'Radiocarbon calibration and analysis of stratigraphy', *Radiocarbon*, 37 (1995), 425–30; <http://units.ox.ac.uk/departments/rlaha/>.
- <sup>194</sup> W. G. Mook, 'Business meeting: Recommendations/Resolutions adopted by the Twelfth International Radiocarbon Conference', *Radiocarbon*, 28 (1986), 799.
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