

**LAND AT HIGH GREEN,
CATTERICK,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

EVALUATION REPORT

AUGUST 2019

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at High Green, Catterick, North Yorkshire

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT HIGH GREEN, CATTERICK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

EVALUATION REPORT

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Prospect Archaeology, on behalf of Stonebridge Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to a residential development (19/0357/FULL) on land at High Green, Catterick, North Yorkshire (central NGR SE 23611 97940). The site lies adjacent to Manor Farm, on an irregular plot of land covering approximately 0.53ha. To the east lies a residential estate on Garth Meadows; to the south is The Manor House on Chapmans Court; to the west is a former quarry that has been converted into a pond and to the north lies agricultural land.
- 1.2 The site has been subject to desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological monitoring of test pits excavated for geotechnical investigations. The desk-based assessment noted the presence of extensive prehistoric, Roman and early medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. The major Roman road, Dere Street, is located immediately west of the site and the National Mapping Programme (NMP) has identified a cropmark of a ditch running parallel to this cutting through the south-western corner of the site. The geophysical survey did not identify this ditch but did record four intense anomalies that were interpreted as potentially representing an archaeological origin such as kilns. Monitoring of the geotechnical test pits showed there to be extensive deposits of made ground; likely backfill from post-medieval quarrying activity at the site.
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Prospect Archaeology (Prospect Archaeology 2019) and approved by the Historic Environment Team at Yorkshire County Council prior to work commencing at the site. Eight evaluation trenches, each measuring 15m x 1.8m, were required to inform the Planning Authority of the character, nature, date, depth, degree of survival of archaeological deposits on the site. Trenches were sited to avoid the known track and services bisecting the site and to investigate geophysical survey anomalies and areas where no anomalies were identified.
- 1.4 Two phases of activity were encountered within the trial trenches investigated at the site: Phase 1: made ground associated with post-medieval quarrying activity and Phase 2: modern activity. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed during the evaluation. Former quarrying activity has resulted in widespread truncation and disturbance across the site. The substantial depth of made ground across the site meant that the natural sub-stratum was not encountered. The full length of each trench could not be undertaken therefore machine excavated sample excavations were undertaken at the ends of each trial trench location to maximum depths of between 1.20m to 1.31m.
- 1.5 No archaeological features of significance were encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at land at High Green, Catterick, North Yorkshire in August 2019 (Figures 1 & 2). The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology on behalf of Stonebridge Homes and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA). The work was carried out ahead of proposed residential development at the site.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised trial trenching in order to identify the potential for archaeological remains within the area. A desk-based assessment (ASDU 2016) identified widespread occupation activity for the prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods within the wider vicinity of the site. However, the main interest for the site was for Roman period activity with the major Roman road, Dere Street, located immediately to the west of the site and a cropmark of a ditch identified by the National Mapping programme (NMP) running parallel to this cutting through the south-western corner of the site. Whilst the site lies adjacent to the projected line of the Dere Street Roman road and the associated ditch earthwork quarrying activity of probably post-medieval date was likely to have severely truncated any remains that may have been present on the site.
- 2.1.3 The scope of works for the archaeological evaluation was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Prospect Archaeology (Prospect Archaeology 2019). Eight trenches (Trenches 1 to 8) were mechanically excavated during the works. Due to the depth of made ground across the site the full length of each trench was unable to be undertaken. Therefore, sample excavations were undertaken at the ends of each trench location to establish the depth of overburden (Figure 2).
- 2.1.4 The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation (OASIS) reference number of the project is preconst1-366751.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The site (centred at SE 23611 97940) comprises an area of c. 0.53 hectares of pasture located at the western margin of Catterick Village.
- 2.2.2 The site is bounded to the east by a residential estate fronting onto Garth Meadows, to the south by The Manor House on Chapmans Court, to the west by a former quarry and to the north by a small area of woodland and a pasture field.

2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Millstone Grit Group of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) of sand and gravel is recorded as overlying the bedrock in this location (*British Geological Survey website*).

- 2.3.2 The site lies within the Vale of the River Swale and the river itself lies c. 1km to the east. The land at the proposed development was undulating as a result of former quarrying activity. Ground level at the site was recorded at maximum and minimum heights of 58.62m AOD and 54.15m AOD, respectively.

2.4 Planning Background

- 2.4.1 The requirement to undertake the archaeological investigation is in line with planning policy at a national level, as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2018). In accordance with paragraph 199 of the NPPF an archaeological evaluation to the formation level of the new build will be required to establish the nature of any surviving archaeological material. Paragraph 199 states that:

Local Planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

- 2.4.2 Planning permission has been approved for residential development for nine detached dwelling houses at the site (19/00357/FULL). The previous application (16/00315/OUT) carries an archaeological condition (25) requiring the design, execution and completion of a scheme of archaeological works including archaeological desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching.
- 2.4.3 The archaeological investigation was required, as part of the planning process, to inform the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Richmondshire District Council, and their archaeological advisors North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Services of the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site. Richmondshire District Council has responsibility for development control in relation to the historic environment. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Prospect Archaeology prior to works commencing at the site (Prospect Archaeology 2019; Ref. SBH05-01).

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Information in this section has been extracted from the 2016 desk-based assessment (ASDU 2016) and the research and writing of those responsible is acknowledged.

Prehistoric

- 2.5.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded within the study site. Evidence for prehistoric occupation in the surrounding area dates from the Neolithic period. Excavations in 1995 at Catterick Racecourse found evidence for a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age stone cairn, the make-up of the cairn was later incorporated into a substantial ringwork monument, possibly a henge (MNY25950).
- 2.5.2 To the west of the proposed development area and to the west of Bainesse a late prehistoric field system and further settlement site are recorded (MNY13267).
- 2.5.3 The concentration of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape indicates that a resource relating to this exploitation may survive within the proposed development area.
- 2.5.4 The area around the racecourse continued to be a focus of activity and several Iron Age settlement enclosures were built around the henge monument. In 1969 and 1970 excavations to the south of the racecourse at Pallet Hill Quarry recorded a small rectangular enclosure and hut circles of Iron Age date overlain by a larger oval enclosure. Both enclosures were palisaded with several dwellings recorded within and a possible granary site (MNY13224). Pottery recovered during the works suggested a 2nd century BC date for both enclosure settlements (MNY13636). Other Iron Age sites in the vicinity of the racecourse include post-holes (MNY13234), a large rectangular enclosure (MNY13231), a hut circle with associated stakeholes and postholes (MNY13232) two rows of postholes which may represent fencelines or a building (MNY13233) and pits (MNY13234).

Roman

- 2.5.5 Extensive Roman military and civilian occupation approximately dating to between 43AD to 400AD has been recorded in the area around Catterick. Initially a temporary camp was built in the vicinity of Catterick Racecourse which protected the crossing of the River Swale. Soon a fort was established on the opposing side of the river to protect both the crossing and Dere Street (MNY33135), the Roman road between Eboracum (York) and Veluniate (Bowness). The settlement that developed is recorded in Ptolemy's Geographia of 150AD and named as Cataractonium. Dere Street became one of the principle routes to the north and as a bridging point on the road the settlement developed into a substantial town largely during the Antonine period in the 3rd century. During this period the 2nd century bank and ditch town defences were replaced with town walls to include wharf buildings on the River Swale, and a substantial gate complex with houses and shops fronting onto Dere Street (Richmondshire District Council 2008). Also within the town was a temple and the prehistoric

henge monument may have been modified for use as an amphitheatre indicating the status and wealth of the provincial town (MNY25950).

- 2.5.6 There are numerous Roman period sites recorded within the study area, some of which demonstrate continuity of occupation from the later prehistoric period. The most significant Roman sites are the scheduled monuments of the Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and cemetery (MNY13157; SM1021209), the Roman forts and town of Cataractonium (SM1021181) and Dere Street Roman Road (MNY33135). These monuments are associated with an extensive amount of features and numerous artefacts.
- 2.5.7 The scheduled area of Cataractonium is 600m to the north of the site. Associated with the town is the Thrummy Hills cemetery (MNY13087) to the south of Catterick Racecourse. Also, part of the town and west of the racecourse are the ditches of several square enclosures (MNY13252) as well as industrial activity, including possible kilns (MNY13253). Just to the south of the racecourse at Pallet Hill Quarry a Roman stone lined well was recorded (MNY13223) suggesting occupation in this vicinity was of a permanent nature.
- 2.5.8 The scheduled area of Bainesse Roman roadside settlement is located approximately 400m to the south of the proposed development area. Within the study area are building plots (MNY13166), a building with an apse (MNY13177) and hypocaust (MNY13178), and to the rear of the buildings adjacent to Dere Street is an area of enclosures with further buildings (MNY13195). A vault (MNY13196) and the foundations of buildings abutting Dere Street (MNY13197) have also been recorded in service trenches. Associated with the settlement are field systems (MNY13175 & MNY13167) and roads, including a cobbled road (MNY13173) and roads (MNY 13169) which run at right angles to Dere Street. Burials (MNY13170, MNY13168, & MNY13176) have also been excavated in the area and industrial activity is recorded. The industrial activity consists of small hearths or furnaces used for metal production (MNY13171), and a building (MNY13172), later replaced by oven or corn crier (MNY13174). A farmstead is recorded to the west of Bainesse (MNY13267) and Roman date features (MNY24782) are also recorded off Leeming Lane.
- 2.5.9 Dere Street ran some 40m to the west of the proposed development area and has been the subject of several archaeological excavations. These have recorded drains, roadside ditches, a clay agger, and cobbled road surfaces with use continuing into the medieval period. Within the vicinity of the site the Historic Environment Records associated with the road are: (MNY13158), (MNY13160), (MNY13219), (MNY13222), (MNY13235), (MNY13236), and (MNY23447).
- 2.5.10 The Catterick Triangle excavations were undertaken directly to the west of the proposed development area and on the line of Dere Street. These recorded a possible kiln (MNY13208), a ditched boundary (MNY13207) with cobbled causeway across (MNY13209), and a further ditch (MNY13210).

Medieval

- 2.5.11 Following the decline of the Roman Empire occupation continued at Catterick and it was probably the location of a battle around AD 590. Taliesin of Rheged, a 6th century bard, records in his poem Y Gododdin the battle between the Angles and the British kingdoms of the north fought at Catreath (MNY30611) (Richmondshire District Council 2008). Catterick or Catraeth in Y Gododdin is also recorded by Bede in the 7th century. He indicates that it was one of the royal villas of Northumbria where c. AD 627 Paulinus baptised Christians in the River Swale, which flowed by the vicus of Cataracta. Bede writes of Catterick again around 666AD, suggesting that it was a significant place. It is recorded by Simeon of Durham in the 8th century as one of the northern royal residences. In AD 762 Simeon writes of the marriage of King Aethelwold to Queen Aethelthryth at Catterick and in AD 769 he notes that it was burned by the tyrant Earnred. However, the damage cannot have been too lasting as in AD 792 Simeon records the marriage of King Ethelred and Queen Aelflaed daughter of Offa, King of Mercia (Wilson et al 1996, 1-2).
- 2.5.12 Although the later Anglian history of Catterick is not recorded, Viking artefacts have been found at Catterick Bridge and it appears that the area would have been located in the zone between Scandinavian settlers and the Anglo-Saxon population. The settlement would have probably been in the vicinity of the current village and it was the centre of an important estate at the date at the end of the 11th century, one of the two largest manors in Richmondshire (ibid.). The evidence for Anglian settlement in the vicinity of Catterick is widespread with recorded sites running from Brompton-on-Swale in the north to RAF Catterick in the south.
- 2.5.13 There have been numerous early medieval burials recorded within the study area, both within the scheduled Anglian cemetery (MNY15525 & MNY13170) at Bainesse and at several other sites. Some 200m to the north of the proposed site boundary two burials are recorded that may be part of a larger cemetery (MNY13202). Anglian burials were recorded inserted into the Neolithic henge monument, also to the north of the proposed site (MNY25950).
- 2.5.14 During the Catterick Triangle excavations a 2nd century ditch (MNY13211), further ditches and a trackway (MNY13212) may have been reused in the 5th and 6th centuries as an enclosure within which were pits (MNY13215). A Grubenhuis was also recorded with more than one phase of occupation, including a hearth, 6th century pottery (MNY13213) and associated rubbish pits (MNY13214 & MNY13221).
- 2.5.15 The Domesday Survey of 1086 documents that Earl Edwin was Lord of the Manor of Catterick in 1066 and that by 1086 Count Alan of Brittany was Lord. The village (MNY13082) contained 30 villagers, sixteen smallholders and one priest with twenty ploughlands and a church (Open Domesday 2016). A motte and bailey castle (MNY13085) was built by Count Alan in the area of the later church of St. Anne. Although the motte has survived the bailey is believed to have been beneath the church where settlement remains

were recorded in the Georgian period. The castle was dismantled in 1154 (Richmondshire District Council 2008).

- 2.5.16 The village continued to develop along the main north to south road during the medieval period and in 1303 documents record a church and thirteen households. The Church of St. Anne (MNY13084) dates from 1412 and was extensively rebuilt in the 15th and 19th centuries.
- 2.5.17 There are several other medieval sites recorded in the wider area including a well (MNY13237), ridge and furrow cultivation (MNY13216, MNY13217, MNY13266, MNY24403 & MNY24405) and a holloway (MNY13218) to the west of the site and to the east of Dere Street.
- 2.5.18 The site is located away from the core of early medieval and medieval settlement at Catterick. However, the presence of medieval features in the vicinity indicates that an unrecorded archaeological resource may be present on the site.

Post-medieval

- 2.5.19 In the early post-medieval period Catterick continued to develop due to its strategic location on a major north to south route and several buildings along the High Street date to this period (Richmondshire District Council 2008). John Speed's map of Yorkshire in 1646 records the settlement as Caturactonium within the Wapontake of Gilling East with the River Swale to the west.
- 2.5.20 By the beginning of the 18th century substantial town houses were built at the north end of High Street as the town developed (Richmondshire District Council 2008). A plan of 1739 of lands belonging to Roger Strickland records the eastern side of the proposed development area as part of a larger field which extends to the north of the village. A trackway which divides the field is defined as the boundary between Roger Strickland's land and the remainder of the proposed development area to the west.
- 2.5.21 A plan of the estate belonging to Simon Strickland in 1781 also records the proposed development area. There is little change from the earlier map. The field is labelled as 'Water Falls' and the track through the field is labelled as a road from Brough.
- 2.5.22 The 1842 tithe plan of the Catterick township records that the field has been reduced in size and a small plantation is recorded to the south adjacent to the Manor House Farm. Although the road from Brough is clearly defined to the north of the proposed development, it is marked as a track through the proposed site.
- 2.5.23 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 records the proposed development area at the western end of Catterick village to the north of the Manor House. Aside from the track crossing the field a further three tracks are marked on the western side of the field and a well is shown to the north beyond the proposed site boundary. The map also records the

development of the village to the east and Brough Lane is shown to the north-west terminating just prior to the northern field boundary.

- 2.5.24 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 records changes in field boundaries to the north of the proposed development area. There is also the line, possibly of a drain, marked in the field which may relate to an undated Historic Environment Record (MNY23643); it may indicate that it had been constructed in the 19th century. The feature appears to extend beneath the line of the trackway through the field, north of the site. This could potentially be the location of a bridge mentioned in planning comments for the proposed development (North Yorkshire County Council 16/00315/OUT).
- 2.5.25 Other post-medieval sites recorded in the study area include a possible barn built on post-pads constructed over the line of Dere Street at Catterick Triangle (MNY13220), a wall (MNY23622), farms (MNY24402, MNY25385, & MNY25132), and a well (MNY24404).

Recent Archaeological Work

- 2.5.26 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during geotechnical investigations at the site (PCA 2018). This identified substantial made ground deposits across the entirety of the site with this material probably derived from post-medieval quarrying activity.

3. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The project aims to fulfil the requirements of the local planning authority by undertaking an appropriately specified scheme of archaeological work. The primary aim of the scheme of works was to determine the absence/presence of archaeological features on site. The work aimed to attempt to define the presence, character, date and extent of any structures or archaeological deposits within the boundaries of the proposed development site. The results are to be used to inform decisions regarding further mitigation measures that may be required at the site prior to the proposed development.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 The project was undertaken with reference to the research framework set out in *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007), which highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. By setting out key research priorities for all periods of the past this document allows archaeological projects to be related to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment.

3.2.2 An appropriate level of reporting on the work was required, including, if necessary, full analysis and publication of any notable archaeological findings upon completion of the evaluation. Thus, the results of the work constitute the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered and subsequently removed during the course of works.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in compliance with the codes and practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the relevant ClfA standard and guidance document (ClfA 2014 a & b). PCA is a CIFA 'Registered Organisation'. All fieldwork and post-excavation was carried out in accordance with the Yorkshire, the Humber & The North East: Regional Statement of Good Practice (SYAS 2011).
- 4.1.2 The project was managed in line with principles set out in Historic England's *'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (MoRPHE) published in 2006.
- 4.1.3 All archaeological staff involved in the project were suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. The project was overseen for PCA by Aaron Goode, Project Manager at PCA's Durham Office. All relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice were respected. PCA's Health and Safety (H&S) Policy is the starting point for managing H&S at all locations where PCA carries out its operations.
- 4.1.4 The scope of the work for the archaeological evaluation was set out in a Written Scheme of investigation compiled by Prospect Archaeology (Prospect Archaeology 2019) that was approved by the Historic Environment Team at Yorkshire County Council prior to work commencing at the site.
- 4.1.5 The trenches were sited to target geophysical anomalies identified by geophysical survey and to test areas where no geophysical anomalies were identified.
- 4.1.6 The trial trenching evaluation was carried out between the 20th-23rd August 2019 over four days and consisted of eight trenches (Figure 2).
- 4.1.7 All trenches were set-out using a Leica Viva Smart Rover Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), with pre-programmed co-ordinate data determined by an office-based CAD operative.
- 4.1.8 Ground level in the trenches was reduced using a 180° back-acting, mechanical excavator (JCB) utilising a toothless ditching bucket. Successive spits of no more than 100mm depth were removed until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the top of superficial geological deposits was reached. All ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 4.1.9 The dimensions of each trench were to be 15m x 1.80m, however due to the substantial depths of made ground across the site the full length of each trench was unable to be excavated. Therefore, sample excavations measuring c. 4m x 1.80m were undertaken at ends of each trench location to a maximum depth of 1.40m.
- 4.1.10 The table below summarises the dimensions and findings of the eight excavated trenches:

Trench	Dimensions	Dimensions	Superficial Geology	Archaeology
1	SW 3.80m x 1.80m x 1.30 deep	NE 4.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	No	No
2	SW 3.50m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	NE 3.00m x 1.80m x 1.40m deep	No	No
3	SW 3.10m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	NE 3.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	No	No
4	SW 4.50m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	NE 3.10m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	No	No
5	SE 3.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	NW 3.40m x 1.80m x 1.31m deep	No	No
6	SW 3.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	NE 3.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	No	No
7	SW 2.80m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	NE 3.10m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	No	No
8	SE 3.10m x 1.80m x 1.20m deep	NW 3.30m x 1.80m x 1.31m deep	No	No

Trench summary

- 4.1.11 All trenches were fenced off after excavation prior to backfilling at the end of the scheme of works.
- 4.1.12 The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section, where appropriate. Investigations within the trenches followed the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and were conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the field manual of PCA (PCA 2009) and the Museum of London Site Manual (Museum of London 1994).
- 4.1.13 Deposits and cut features were individually recorded on the *pro-forma* 'Trench Recording Sheet' and 'Context Recording Sheet'. All site records were marked with the unique-number HGC19 (site code).
- 4.1.14 Due to the considerable depth and unstable nature of made ground deposits at the site, it was not safe to draw sections of the sample excavations, nor did the sequence of deposits merit it. The height of all principal strata and features was calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (m AOD). A detailed photographic record of the evaluation was prepared using SLR digital cameras. All detailed photographs included a legible graduated metric scale. The photographic record illustrated both in detail and general context archaeological exposures and specific features in all trenches.

4.2 Post-excavation

- 4.2.1 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written and photographic records. A total of 29 archaeological contexts were defined in the eight trenches (Appendix 2). Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts and phasing the stratigraphic data. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described in Section 5.

- 4.2.2 During the evaluation, no artefactual material was retained from the deposits encountered due to their modern origins.
- 4.2.3 The complete Site Archive, in this case comprising only the written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) will be packaged for long term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007) will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker, UKIC 1990) and the most recent ClfA publication relating to archiving (ClfA 2014c).
- 4.2.4 At the time of writing the Site Archive was housed at the Durham Office of PCA, Unit 19a Tursdale Business Park, Durham, DH6 5PG. When complete, the site Archive will be deposited at the Yorkshire Museum under the site code HGC19.

5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

During the archaeological investigation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual context numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example [123]. The context numbers have been assigned per trench therefore contexts from Trench 1 are in the 100s and contexts from Trench 2 in the 200s etc. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods. The figures can be found in Appendix 1 with the context index and stratigraphic matrix located in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively. A selection of plates can be found within Appendix 4.

5.1 Phase 1: Made Ground (Quarry Backfill)

5.1.1 Phase 1 represents made ground deposits that were observed within all trenches. These deposits were probably derived from extensive quarrying activity that was undertaken sometime during the post-medieval period.

5.1.2 Made ground deposits comprising varying compositions of gravel, sand and silt were recorded in all trenches (Plate 2). The maximum combined thickness for these deposits exposed within the sample excavations was 1.06m in Trench 5. The table below summarises each made ground deposit.

Trench	Context	Maximum Thickness	Description
1	(101)	0.80m	Friable mid brown sandy silt
1	(102)	>0.50m	Friable light yellowish brown gravelly silty sand
2	(204)	>1.00m	Friable mid brown sandy silt
3	(301)	>0.80m	Friable mid brown sandy silt
3	(302)	0.40m	Loose mid brown sandy silty gravel
4	(401)	0.60m	Friable mid brown sandy silt
4	(402)	>0.60m	Friable mid brown sandy silt
5	(501)	0.56m	Loose mid yellowish brown gravelly sandy silt
5	(502)	>0.50m	Friable dark brown gravelly sandy silt
6	(601)	>0.83m	Loose greyish brown sandy silt gravel
7	(701)	0.30m	Friable dark brown sandy silt
7	(702)	0.20m	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt
7	(703)	>0.40m	Friable dark brown sandy silt

7	(704)	0.22m	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt
7	(705)	>0.68m	Loose mid brown sandy silt
8	(801)	0.16m	Friable mid brown sandy silt
8	(802)	0.15m	Friable dark brown sandy silt
8	(803)	>0.60m	Friable mid brown gravelly sandy silt

Summary of made ground (quarry backfill) deposits

5.2 Phase 2: Modern

- 5.2.1 Phase 2 represents modern activity at the site including a substantial feature recorded in Trench 2 and topsoil.
- 5.2.2 Substantial feature [203], truncating Phase 1 made ground deposit (204), was partially exposed within the north-eastern Trench 2 sample excavation and was at least 1.00m deep (Plate 1). Its earliest encountered fill (202) comprised friable dark grey sandy silt that was at least 0.20m thick. This fill contained various ferrous objects of modern origin which would account for the strong geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Fill (202) was in turn overlain by fill (201) that comprised friable mid brown gravelly sandy silt up to 0.80m thick. Modern refuse such as a large fragment of carpet was observed in this deposit. This feature possibly represents a modern refuse pit.
- 5.2.3 Topsoil ((100) Trench 1; (200) Trench 2; (300) Trench 3, (400) Trench 4, (500) Trench 5, (600) Trench 6, (700) Trench 7, (800) Trench 8) comprised friable mid brown sandy silt up to 0.40m thick. The existing ground surface ranged from a maximum height of 58.57m AOD at Trench 4 to a minimum height of 54.38m AOD at Trench 5, this reflecting the undulating topography of the site that is certainly the result of former quarrying activity.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 The archaeological investigations comprised the excavation of eight trenches on land at High Green, Catterick, North Yorkshire. Post-medieval made ground deposits and modern dumping deposits were encountered. This activity was assigned to two phases of activity:

- Phase 1: Made ground deposits associated with post-medieval quarrying activity was encountered in Trenches 1 & 3-8;
- Phase 2: Modern remains comprising a substantial refuse pit in Trench 2 and topsoil (all trenches).

6.1.2 Made ground deposits were recorded in all trenches with this material probably derived from small-scale quarrying activity undertaken sometime during the post-medieval period. Although the full thickness of such material was not established during the archaeological evaluation the earlier geological investigations undertaken in 2018 identified natural alluvial deposits at depths of 1.46m and 1.80m below current ground level at the northern part of the site indicating a thickness of c. 1.00m to 1.40m for made ground deposits in this area.

6.1.3 The substantial feature recorded in Trench 2 probably represents a refuse pit and contained modern debris material including ferrous object. This feature would in part account for the strong geophysical anomalies identified in the western part of the site by geophysical survey.

6.1.4 No features of archaeological significance were recorded within any of the evaluation trenches investigated. Geological material was not encountered.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 No further work is required on the information recovered during the evaluation, with the Site Archive (including this report), forming the permanent record of the strata encountered.

6.2.2 No further archaeological mitigation is required prior to development.

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7.2 Online Sources

The **British Geological Survey** website: www.bgs.ac.uk. This was consulted for information regarding the geology of the study area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

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PCA Credits

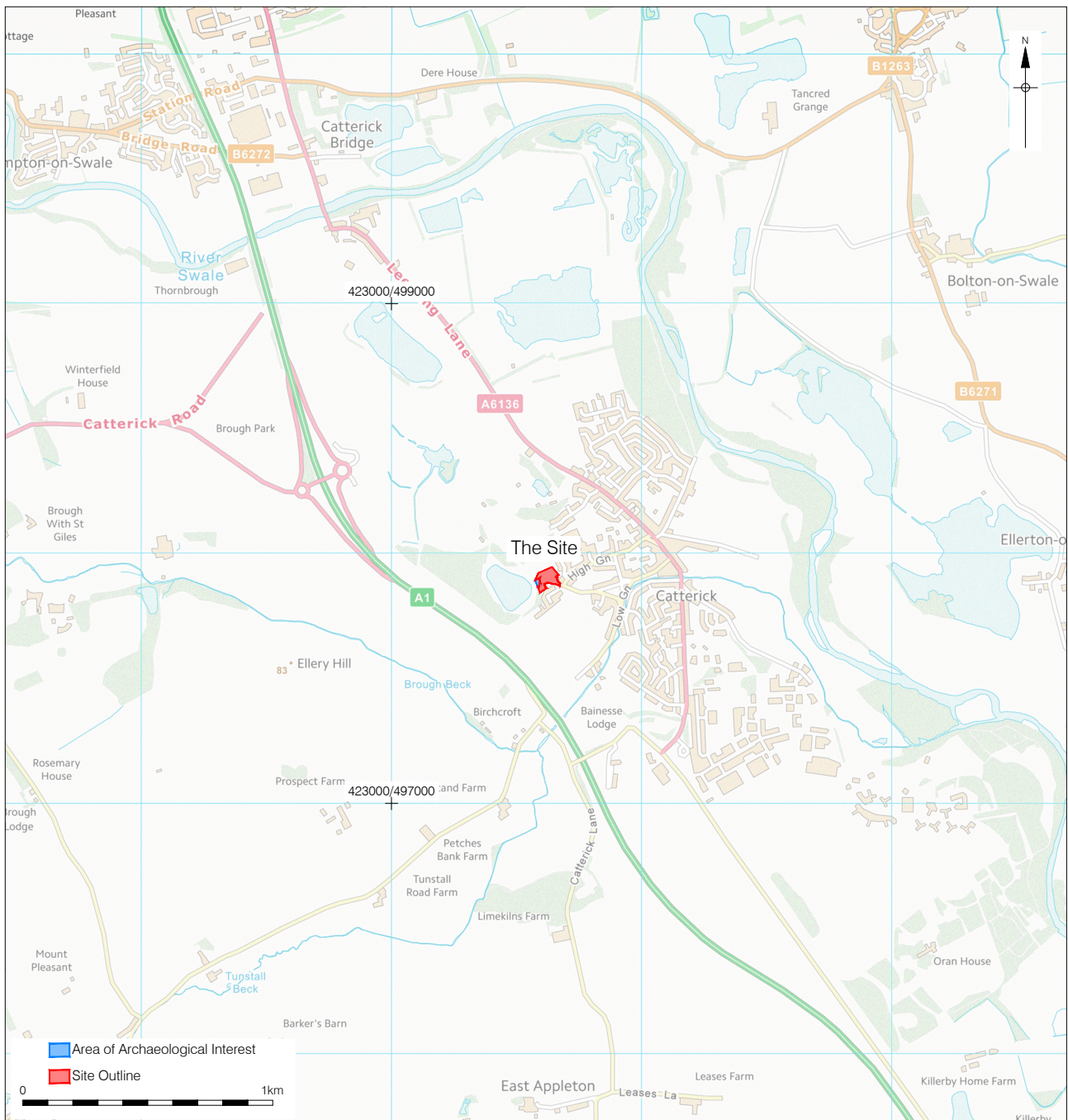
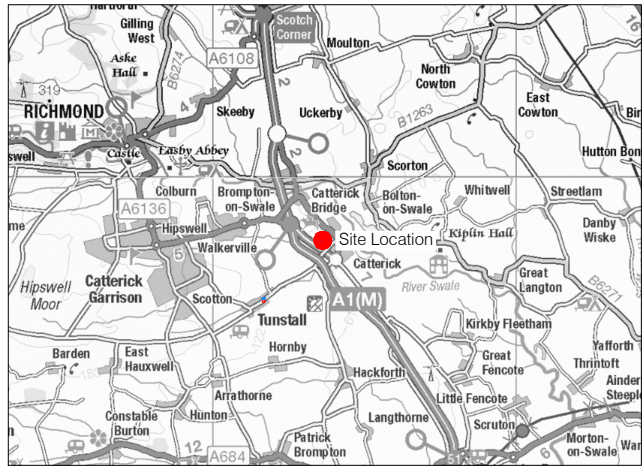
Fieldwork: Scott Vance (Supervisor) and John Kemp

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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES



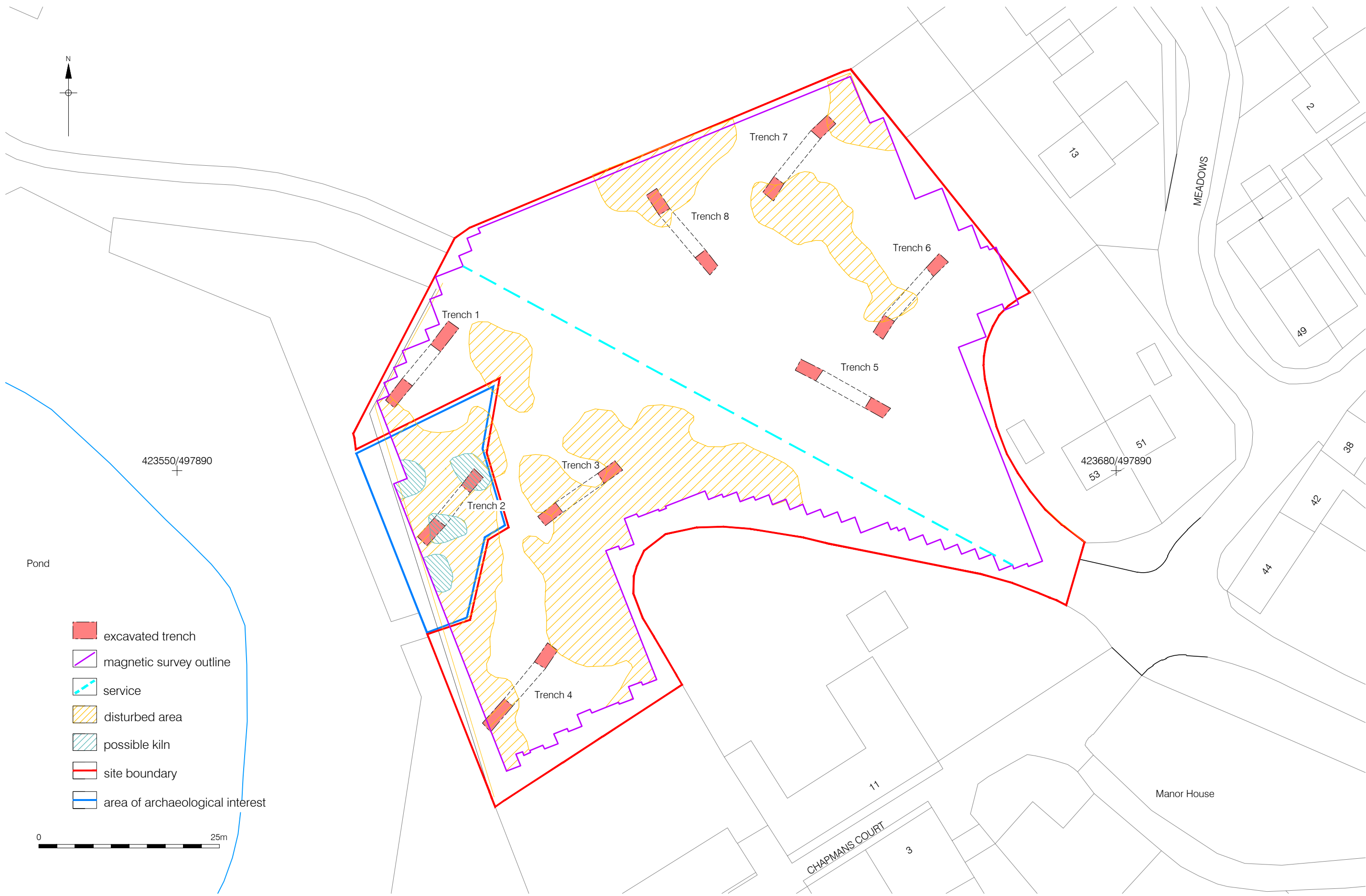
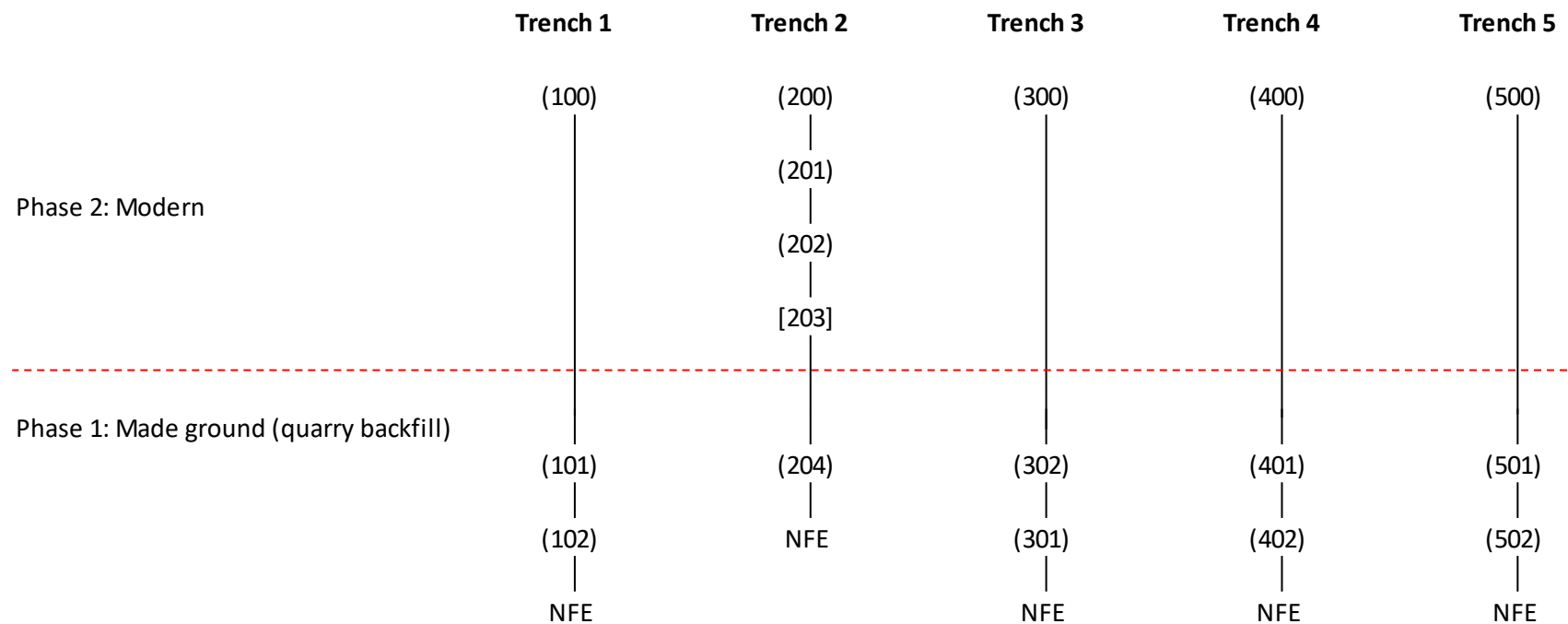


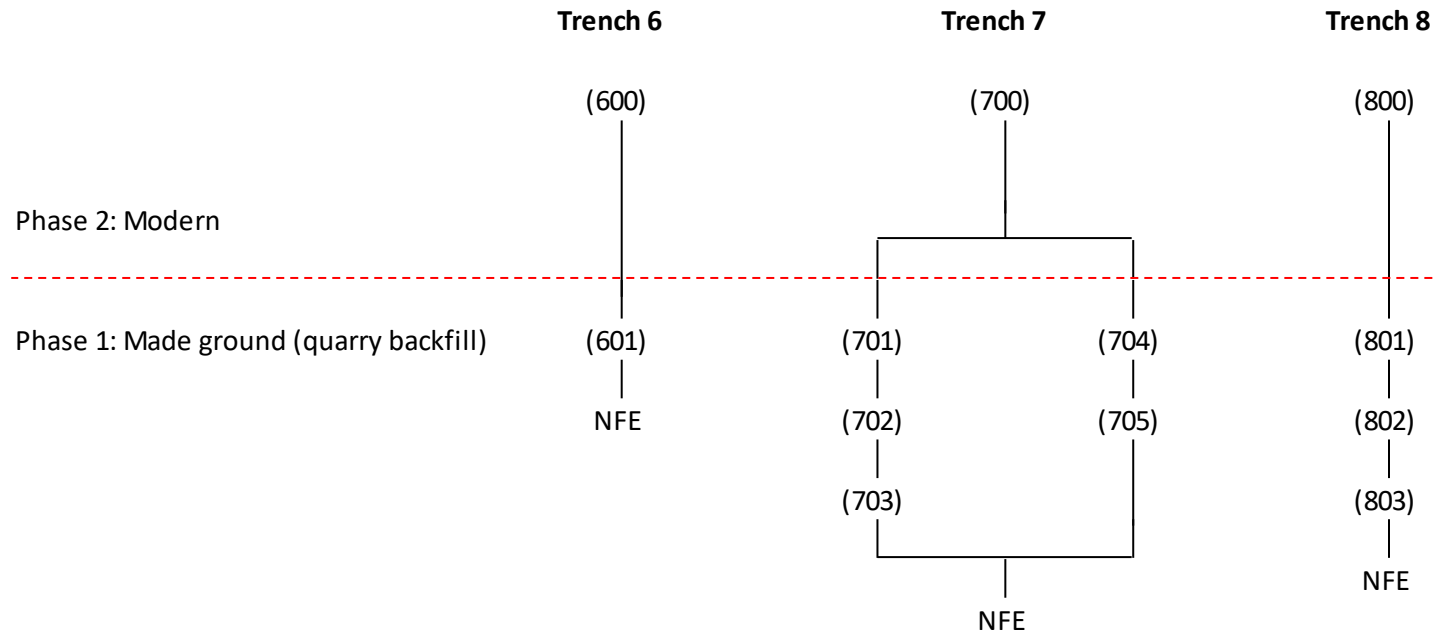
Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location showing Geophysical Survey Results
 1:500 at A3

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Fill of	Interpretation
Trench 1					
100	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
101	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
101	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
Trench 2					
200	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
201	2	Deposit	Fill	[203]	Fill of modern cut [203]
202	2	Deposit	Fill	[203]	Fill of modern cut [203]
203	2	Cut	Discrete		Modern cut filled by (201), (202)
204	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
Trench 3					
300	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
301	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
302	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
Trench 4					
400	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
401	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
402	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
Trench 5					
500	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
501	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
502	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
Trench 6					
600	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
601	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
Trench 7					
700	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
701	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
702	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
703	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
704	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
705	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
Trench 8					
800	2	Deposit	Layer		Topsoil
801	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
802	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)
803	1	Deposit	Layer		Made ground (quarry backfill)

APPENDIX 3: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 2 NE sample excavation showing pit [203]: view south-east, scale: 1m



Plate 2: Trench 7 SW sample excavation: view south-east, scale: 1m



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