
LAND AT BROUGH PARK, CATTERICK,
NORTH YORKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
OSA REPORT No: OSA20DT04.

March 2020

OSA

ON SITE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

25A Milton Street • York • North Yorkshire • YO10 3EP
telephone • 01904 411673 • fax • 01904 414522
e-mail • mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk
© *On-Site Archaeology* 2020.

Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA20DT04

SITE NAME: Land at Brough Park, Catterick

COUNTY: North Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 2245 9855

COMMISSIONED BY: Castlevale Ltd,
The Estate Office,
Elm House,
Redmire,
Leyburn,
DL8 4EW.

RESEARCH AND TEXT: Graham Bruce
Caroline Emery
Kate Langley
Amy Pearson

GRAPHICS: Graham Bruce
Kate Langley

TIMING: Research and Report preparation
March 2020

APPROVED AND AUTHORISED BY: Nick Pearson, MCIfA (693)
On Site Archaeology
25A Milton Street
York
YO10 3EP

tel (01904) 411673
fax (01904) 414522
e-mail mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk

Table of Contents.

| | |
|---|----|
| 1.0 Abstract | 3 |
| 2.0 Introduction..... | 4 |
| 3.0 Methodology..... | 5 |
| 4.0 Site Location, Landuse, Topography and Geology..... | 5 |
| 5.0 Gazetteer of Sites and Artefacts..... | 6 |
| 6.0 Archaeological and Historical Background..... | 34 |
| 7.0 Cartographic Evidence..... | 37 |
| 8.0 Discussion and Archaeological Implications..... | 41 |
| 9.0 Bibliography..... | 42 |
| 10.0 The Plates..... | 43 |

List of Figures.

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1. Site location (NGR SE 2245 9855)..... | 4 |
| Figure 2. Locations of designated heritage assets..... | 10 |
| Figure 3. Locations of events on or directly adjacent to the current site..... | 14 |
| Figure 4. Locations of Non-designated events (wider study area)..... | 28 |
| Figure 5. Locations of Non-designated monuments..... | 33 |
| Figure 6. Extract from the 1720 Warburton map (approximate location of the site in red)..... | 37 |
| Figure 7. Extract from the map produced by Thomas Jefferys in 1772 (approximate location of site in red)..... | 38 |
| Figure 8. Extract from the 1857 Ordnance Survey map..... | 38 |
| Figure 9. Extract from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map..... | 39 |
| Figure 10. Extract from the 1919 Ordnance Survey map..... | 39 |
| Figure 11. Extract from the 1930 Ordnance Survey map..... | 40 |

List of Plates.

| | |
|---|----|
| Plate 1. General view of site looking south..... | 43 |
| Plate 2. General view of site looking south, showing area of site within Scheduled Monument Area..... | 43 |
| Plate 3. General view of site looking north..... | 44 |
| Plate 4. General view of southwestern part of site looking west..... | 44 |
| Plate 5. General view of southeastern part of site looking northeast..... | 45 |

1.0 Abstract.

This Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared at the request of Castlevale Limited to provide archaeological background information on a site at Brough Park, Catterick, North Yorkshire.

The research undertaken in the preparation of this assessment has indicated that the site has a high potential to contain archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date. These remains may include evidence for extra-mural settlement, field systems, cemeteries and industrial activity associated with the important Roman town of Cataractonium. Previous archaeological investigations carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site, especially in conjunction with the widening of the adjacent A1(M) motorway and construction of Junction 52, strongly suggest that archaeological features will be present on the current site. The proposed development is to comprise the construction of new commercial properties. It is likely therefore that the proposed development will require groundworks that would impact upon archaeological deposits if these are present.

Any decisions regarding the need for, and scale of, archaeological investigation of this site will be made by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Services and the Local Planning Authority. To ascertain if archaeological deposits are present it would be necessary to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation to determine the exact nature of archaeological survival. Geophysical survey would be appropriate as the initial stage of investigation.

2.0 Introduction.

In March 2020 an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by *On Site Archaeology* on land at Brough Park, Catterick, North Yorkshire. The study area is centred at approximately NGR SE 2245 9855 (Figure 1).

The study was undertaken to support a planning application for the construction of commercial properties.

The historical and archaeological significance of the study area was assessed using a variety of sources including cartographic evidence, the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), sources held by Historic England and published archaeological and historical reports.

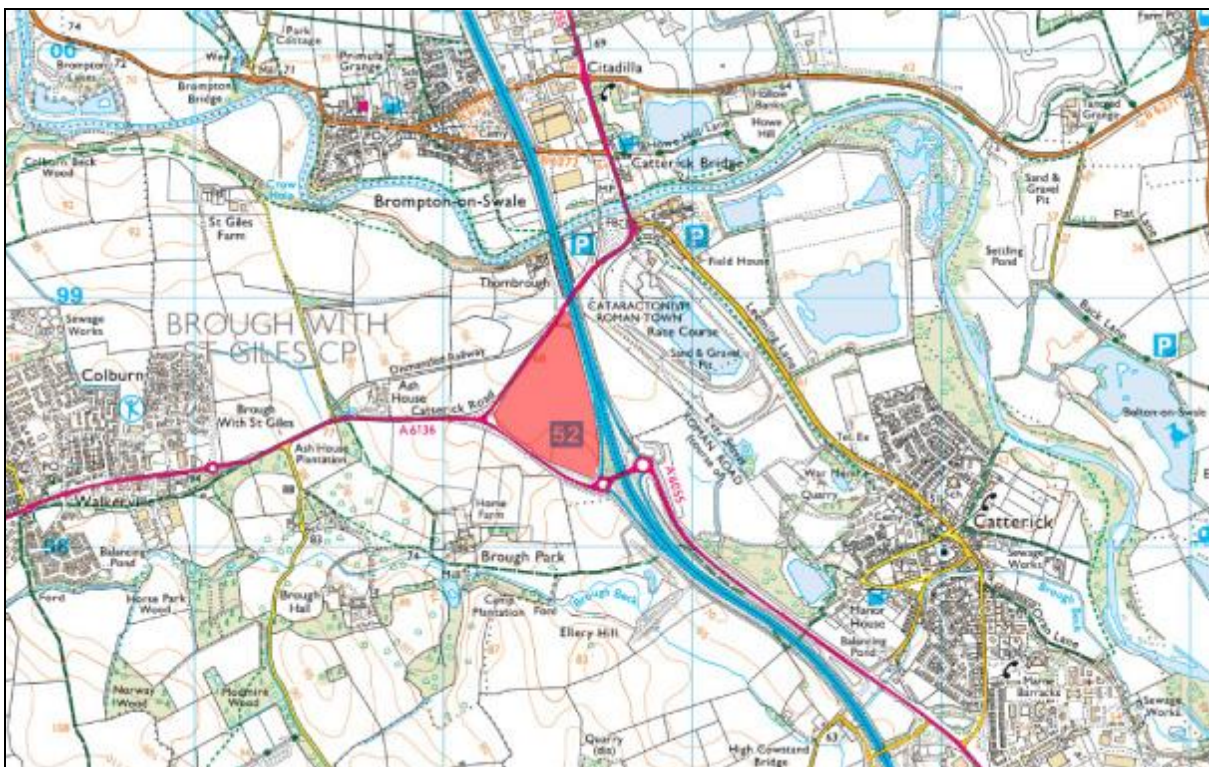


Figure 1. Site location (NGR SE 2245 9855).

Reproduced from the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown copyright. OSA Licence No: AL 52132A0001

3.0 Methodology.

The historical and archaeological significance of the study area was assessed using a variety of sources. These include cartographic evidence, records held at the North Historic Environment Record (HER) office, the online archaeological catalogues held by The Archaeological Data Service and the Historic England Archive (Pastscape) and published archaeological and historical reports. The assistance of the staff at these records offices is greatly appreciated.

Archaeological and historical data has been collected over an area extending for a distance of 1000m from the centre of the site. Some significant sites which may have an influence on the archaeological potential of the site lie outside the 1000m search area. A selection of these have been included where they are appropriate and informative. Where multiple monuments recorded in the HER have been derived from events these are included in a single entry in the gazetteer to avoid unnecessary repetition. Some minor events, such as negative watching brief or evaluation investigations have been excluded from the gazetteer. Listed buildings have been included where they lie within 500m of the site. The locations of the collected data points are indicated on Figures 2 to 5.

A site visit was undertaken to enhance the understanding of the modern landuse of the site, especially with regards to its effect upon the archaeological record and to identify any potential archaeological feature. A photographic record was made of the site during this site visit, a selection of these photographs is used to illustrate this report (see Plates 1-5).

Site research notes are currently stored with On Site Archaeology.

4.0. Site Location, Landuse, Topography and Geology.

The site considered by this report is located just over 1km to the west-northwest of the village of Catterick, North Yorkshire, centred at NGR SE 2245 9855. The site lies immediately to the west of the A1(M) motorway, adjacent to Junction 52.

The application site comprises a single approximately triangular agricultural field. This is a maximum of 700m long (north to south) by 420m wide at its widest point in the centre of the site. The site is currently in arable landuse and has recently been ploughed (Plates 1-5). It is bounded by recently erected timber post and rail fences.

The bedrock geology comprises Limestone of the Cadeby Formation, overlain by glacial till. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>).

5.0 Gazetteer of Sites and Artefacts.

The following sections list the sites and artefacts of archaeological or historical potential that are recorded in the various sources consulted. Some selected sites and monuments, located beyond the limits of the 1000m search area, are included, where these include implications for the archaeological potential of the site. Where possible the relevant HER (North Historic Environment Record) number is given, together with other bibliographic references where used. The locations of the recorded sites are plotted on Figures 2 to 5). Where multiple monuments recorded in the HER have been derived from events these are included in a single entry in the gazetteer to avoid unnecessary repetition. Some minor events, such as negative watching brief or evaluation investigations have been excluded from the gazetteer. The first section deals with designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Listed Buildings), whilst the final section includes non-designated assets included within the Historic Environment Records.

5.1 *Scheduled Monuments*

*1 Cataractonium Roman forts and town. (List Entry number 1021181).
(Area of Scheduled monument shown shaded blue on Figure 2).*

The monument, which is in three separate areas of protection, includes the buried remains of a Roman military base and an associated civilian settlement. A prehistoric henge partly surviving as an earthwork and other pre-Roman remains are also included in the monument. In addition several features of Anglian date, including a cemetery, have been identified across the area of the monument and these are also included within the scheduling. A smaller Roman settlement at Bainesse, centred nearly 3km south east along Dere Street is the subject of separate scheduling. Further related archaeological remains are known and suspected to survive within the wider area, but these are currently considered to be better managed through the local planning system.

The monument and surrounding area have been the focus of significant archaeological investigation in the past, most notably the rescue excavations in advance of the construction of the A1 Catterick Bypass in 1958-59. Aerial photographs and geophysical surveying have shown that less than 20% of the remains of the town and forts have been excavated. The results of archaeological research between 1958-1997 are detailed in the two volume 'Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its hinterland' by P R Wilson, published in 2002.

In circa AD 80 a Roman fort was constructed to guard the crossing point on the River Swale for the main north/south Roman road east of the Pennines, known as Dere Street. A civilian settlement developed immediately east of the fort on the south side of the river. This prospered and appears to have had a major leather working industry. The settlement continued to develop, even after the AD 120s when the first fort was abandoned. A large defended enclosure was constructed on the north bank of the Swale straddling Dere Street in circa AD 140. Around twenty years later, with the abandonment of the Antonine Wall in

Scotland, the fort was re-established. The town also saw new building with its timber 'mansio' rebuilt in stone. The mansio was excavated in advance of the construction of the A1 Catterick bypass in 1959 and was a high status building complex designed to provide accommodation for Roman officials travelling on business. Roadside development along Dere Street, outside the defences both to the north and south of the main settlement centre also flourished with earlier timber buildings being replaced in stone. The fort was again abandoned by AD 200 and in the following century the mansio was demolished, possibly replaced by another elsewhere in the town. However the settlement still appears to have flourished, becoming increasingly urban in character, with further new timber buildings to the south of the old mansio and new stone buildings by AD 250. By this time there is also evidence of a wide range of industry and craft activity including pewter working and ceramic production. By the early fourth century, the town had been provided with a defensive stone wall with a wide outer ditch, probably at the same time as the fort was reconstructed once more. However the settlement extended beyond these defences, extending as ribbon developments along the road to the north at least. Later in the century there is evidence that some smaller properties within the town wall were amalgamated into larger, higher status units. Settlement at Cataractonium is believed to have continued after the ending of Roman rule as at least three sixth century buildings have been positively identified in the area, along with a number of Anglian style burials. The general area of the monument is also believed to be the site of the Battle of Catraeth in circa AD 600 that is documented in the poem 'Y Gododdin'. In the seventh century Bede notes it as one of the royal settlements of Northumbria. However it is possible that by this time the settlement may have shifted 2km to the south east where the modern village of Catterick is now centred.

The late first century Roman fort and later rebuildings were sited on the high ground on the south bank of the River Swale, on the western side of the A1. All three forts occupied the same general area, but varied slightly in orientation and dimensions, although all appear to have been approximately 2ha in area, with the earliest possibly up to 2.6ha. The buildings and yards of Thornbrough farm overlie the north eastern quadrants of the forts. Although probably mainly occupied by auxiliary troops, artefacts show that Catterick also accommodated both legionaries and cavalry at various times. Earthworks to the south of Thornbrough include those of the southern defences of the last fort. A modern field boundary may also preserve the line of a Roman wall, stones of which can be seen on the surface, these also being included in the monument. Between the forts and Catterick Road to the south, geophysical survey has indicated the buried remains of a field system together with a scatter of possible buildings and small industrial areas which are also all included in the monument. The main civilian settlement lay to the east of the forts, laid out either side of Dere Street. Aerial photographs and geophysical survey suggest that the settlement had a planned layout with a grid pattern of roads and building plots. In 1958-59 a strip about 60m wide through the western half of this area was subjected to rescue excavation in advance of the building of the A1 Catterick Bypass. This uncovered substantial well-preserved remains of buildings and associated features. In places some stone buildings survived to over 2m in height. This high level of survival will remain on either side of the A1, for example Roman remains can be identified within the upper 4m of the sides of the road cutting. The sides of this road cutting

are thus also included in the monument. The defensive stone wall that surrounded the civilian settlement on the south bank of the Swale by the early fourth century enclosed an area nearly 250m by 230m. Part of this wall, on the eastern side of the town and marked on the 1:10,000 map, was restored by Sir William Lawson in the 19th century and, along with the exposed Roman stonework, is included in the scheduling. Another exposed section of walling can be seen running roughly parallel and 30m south of the river between the A1 and the dismantled railway line. The Roman settlement was not confined to within this walled area and extended beyond, mainly as a ribbon development along Dere Street. Excavation evidence suggests that this more extensive area of settlement was first established in the second century but possibly abandoned in the third century. Part of this area at least was then used as a cemetery in the fourth century. Excavation evidence also indicates that a scatter of small industrial areas and native British style farmsteads lay outside the main area of settlement.

Civilian settlement appears to have been established on the north side of the River Swale from around AD 85, mainly flanking Dere Street. By circa AD 140, a roughly rectangular defended enclosure up to 220m east-west by nearly 100m north-south had been constructed flanking the Roman Road. The nature of these defences suggest that this area was then under military control, possibly protecting a set of wharves forming a transshipment point between Dere Street and the River Swale. The full extent of this defended enclosure is included within the monument. Possibly as early as the mid-second century, but certainly by the fourth century, the civilian settlement extended beyond these defences, mainly as a ribbon development along the road, but with other activity such as industrial and cemetery areas beyond. By the fourth century the defences appear to have been abandoned and were at least partly built over. Much of the area of settlement beyond the defensive enclosure is now overlain by the modern settlement and industrial development of Brompton-on-Swale and is not included in this scheduling. However an undeveloped area to the north west, with an adjacent section buried beneath the A1's embankment, is included in the monument.

Towards the southern end of the monument there are the remains of a substantial earthwork formed by a grassed over ring-bank that mainly consists of cobbles. The eastern and south western sections of this earthwork have been removed by modern quarrying, but it was originally doughnut-shaped with an external diameter of 135m-145m and an internal one of 90m-100m, possibly with entrances through the bank to the north and south. Initially interpreted as a Roman amphitheatre, this is now considered to be a Neolithic or early Bronze Age henge monument. Its western side incorporated a chambered burial cairn that was excavated in 1995. Excavations to the east and south east in advance of quarrying also uncovered later settlement remains dated to the Iron Age as well as part of an Anglian cemetery. These are thought to extend into the unquarried areas where they are included in the monument.

In addition to the 44 Anglian burials excavated adjacent to the henge, a number of other scattered Anglian style burials and other material of around sixth century date has also been uncovered by excavation within the area of the monument. This included a Grubenhuis, a typical Anglian style domestic timber building with a sunken floor, that was identified on the

north side of the river. Other similar structures and other Anglian material are expected to survive within the area of the monument and are included in the scheduling.

A number of features are excluded from the scheduling: these are all buildings, walls and other structures of post-medieval or later date, including Thornbrough which is Listed Grade II, all fences, styles, gates, water troughs, telegraph poles, sign posts and all road, path and drainage gully surfaces. The ground beneath all these features is however included. In addition, to the north of the river, all except the lowest metre of the embankment supporting the A1 is also excluded, but the bottom metre and the ground beneath is included. Fence lines defining the boundaries of the monument lie immediately outside the protected area

In addition to the Scheduled Monument described above there are three more that are located a relatively short distance outside the 1000m search area. These include *St Giles hospital, post-medieval farmstead and Iron Age occupation site immediately north of St Giles Farm*, 1.4km to the northwest of the site (List Entry 1021210), *Pallet Hill motte and bailey castle, 80m northwest of St Anne's* 1.3km to the southeast (List Entry 1021136) and *Bainess Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery*, 1.5km to the southeast (List Entry 1021209).

5.2 **Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens**

There are no Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the vicinity of the site.

5.3 **Listed Buildings**

A total of 2 Listed Buildings are located within 500m of the site. The locations of these Listed Buildings are shown (in green) relative to the site, on Figure 2.

2 *Ash House. (List Entry Number: 1179822).*

Grade II. Farmhouse. Late C18 - early C19. Roughcast rubble with ashlar dressings, Westmorland slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays, with single-bay single-storey flanking wings. Chamfered rusticated quoins. Central C20 6-panel door below overlight in architrave on plinth. 16-pane sash windows in keyed ashlar surrounds. Shaped kneelers, ashlar copings. Brick stacks at ends of central block. Half-hipped roofs to wings. C20 windows to rear and side elevations.

3 *Thornbrough. (List Entry Number: 1131486).*

Grade II. Farmhouse. Late C18. Coursed rubble, C20 pantile roof. Double-depth plan, 2 storeys, 3 bays. Quoins. Central C20 part-glazed door below overlight in ashlar surround with keystone. Sash windows with glazing bars in ashlar surrounds with keystones. Shaped kneelers, letters "H J T" on right front kneeler, ashlar copings. 2-span roof. Brick end stacks.

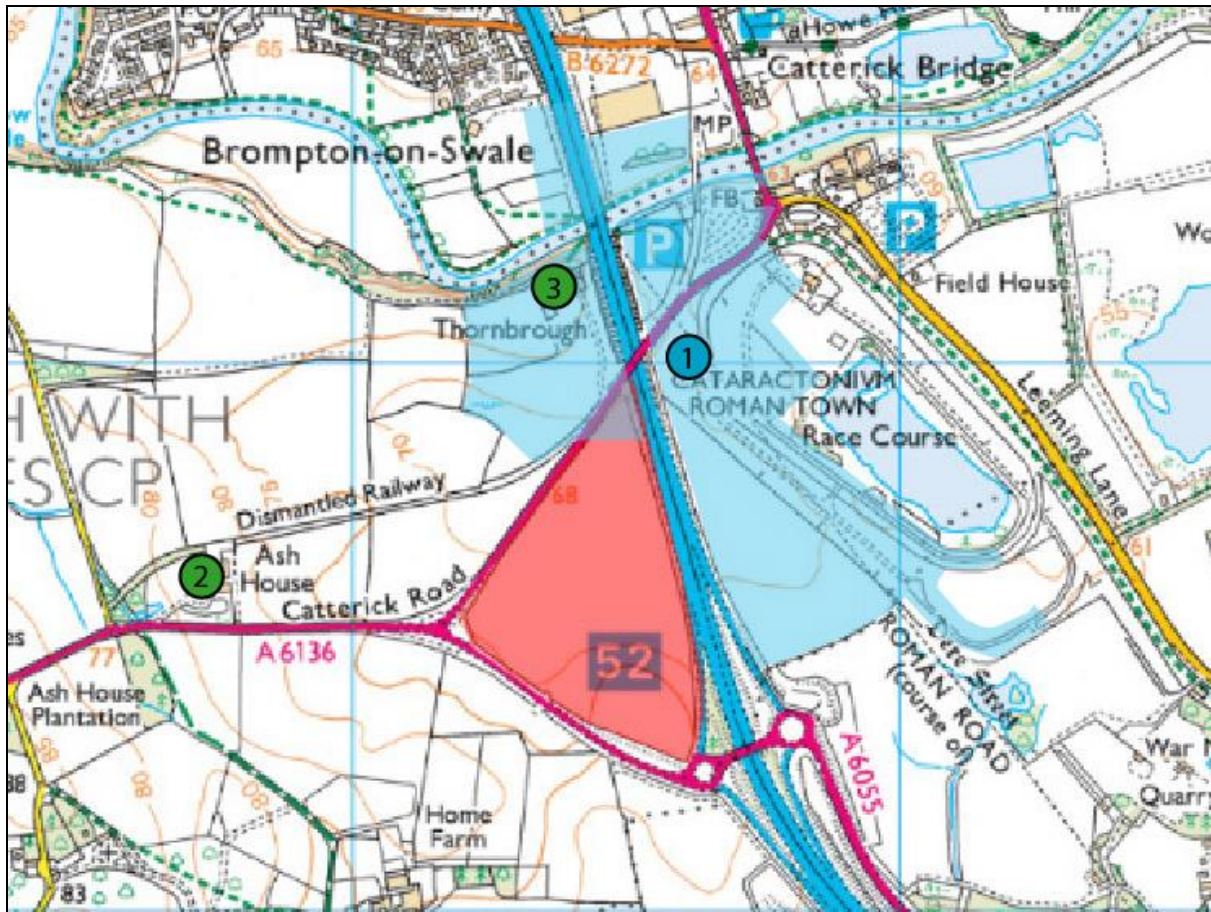


Figure 2. Locations of designated heritage assets.

Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown copyright. OSA Licence No: AL 52132A0001

5.4 Non-Designated Assets in NYCC and CYC HERs

The following section includes data on monuments and events obtained through a 1000m search of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Records. Additional information has been obtained through a search of catalogues held by The Archaeological Data Service and the Historic England Archive (Pastscape) and published. The data presented here has been allocated gazetteer number starting at 4 to avoid confusion with the Designated Heritage Assets data presented above. The locations of these data points included below are shown in on Figures 3-5. Data points of events on or directly adjacent to the current site can be seen in yellow on Figure 3, data points of events in the wider study area can be seen on Figure 4 in yellow and monuments from the study area can be seen in Figure 5 in red.

Events

4 A1 Dishforth to Barton, Catterick Bridge (Boreholes) (ENY3756)

Between August and October 2005, NAA undertook an archaeological evaluation of 14 borehole starter pits and three assessment excavation trenches along a 0.5km corridor within the scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman town at Catterick Bridge in advance of proposed upgrades of the existing A1. Borehole starter pit 20111 produced a small quantity of Roman

pottery, fragments of animal bone, possibly Roman tile and an iron nail. Earlier deposits produced a moderate assemblage of pottery dating up to at least the mid 350's AD, indicating that the surface was of later 4th century date. The borehole located within the starter pit had to be abandoned before reaching the required depth and was relocated 2m to the north. Starter pit 20111A also produced Roman pottery.

5 *Archaeological Excavations in Field 172. A1 Motorway Leeming to Barton (Archaeological Investigation) (ENY8496), Roman Settlement and Industrial activity, south of the Scheduled Monument at Catterick (MNY39055), Roman Cremation Cemetery and Field system, west of the A1 south of the Scheduled Monument at Catterick (MNY39056), A group of undated pits, East of Junction 52, Catterick Central Junction, south west of Fort Bridge, Brompton on Swale (MNY39057) and Remains of Structures of probable Roman date, 116m south west of Fort Bridge along the southern edge of Catterick Road, A6136 (MNY39058).*

ENY8496: In August 2014 and between April and May 2015 Northern Archaeological Associates carried out an archaeological investigation in three areas of Field 172 to the west of the A1, south west of Fort Bridge, Brompton-on-Swale. The excavations identified well preserved, stratified, Roman deposits related to settlement and industrial activity outside of the Roman town and fort. The deposits extended 40m to the south of the scheduled area and in addition two isolated groups of prehistoric pits and part of a field system were also recorded outside of the Roman town. A small group of Roman cremations burials were recorded including two bustum burials. The northern stratified area suggested a transition from agricultural use to substantial occupation, after a period of abandonment the area was re-occupied.

MNY39055: Excavations in advance of the widening of the A1 in 2014 and 2015 recorded well-preserved Roman deposits relating to settlement and industrial activity outside of the Roman town and Fort of Cataractonium. The excavations were within a 30m wide strip to the west of the A1 and south-west of Fort Bridge, Brompton on Swale. The Roman remains extended for approximately 40m south of the southern limit of the scheduled area. The stratified remains appeared to suggest a transition from agricultural use to substantial occupation and industrial use with stone buildings and a possible pottery kiln, a period of abandonment followed by renewed activity and re-occupation.

MNY39056: Excavations in advance of the widening of the A1 in 2014 and 2015 recorded part of a field system and a small Roman cremation cemetery, located outside the Roman town of Cataractonium. The cemetery included two bustum burials with the remains of the cremation pyres partially preserved. Dating evidence from the field system will help to determine any relationship with the stratified deposits in MNY39055.

MNY39057: Excavations during the re-alignment of the old Catterick Road the A6136 recorded a group of three undated pits. They ranged in size from 0.4m and 0.92m in diameter and up to 0.2m deep, the pits all contained charcoal deposits and one contained pottery.

MNY39058: Excavations along the old Catterick Road A6136 in December 2016 to facilitate drainage works, recorded stratified archaeological deposits of probable Roman date 0.9m

below the surface and up to 0.5m in depth, the area excavated was 6.7m x 2.8 m. The earliest deposits were a group of postholes and stakeholes probably representing a fenceline. The next phase was pits and postholes representing probable post built structures and storage or waste pits. A period of disuse followed after which further post holes and gullies with no coherent pattern. The final phase was an occupation layer in the southern part of the trench and a substantial cobble surface in the north-east corner of the trench. The cobbled surface had a well defined edge and aligned north to south but extended beyond the excavated area. The surface was constructed of cobbles with finer graded stones over the top. The cobbled area was thought to represent an exterior surface to the timber structure.

6 *A1 Dishforth to Barton, Cataractonium (Geophysics) (ENY 3665)*

During June 2004 and 1 March 2005, ASUD undertook a geophysical survey of land adjacent to the A1(T) in advance of proposed road improvements. Geomagnetic surveys were conducted over 84 areas and electrical resistance surveys were conducted over two areas. In the areas comprising 19, many archaeological features were detected. In Areas 19 & 19a, south of the A6136, several probable ditch features were detected at the northern ends of both current survey areas. Scatters of Samian pottery were noted across these areas during fieldwork. The remains of ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded across the southwestern part of Area 19. A number of chains of anomalies were detected in the southern parts of these areas. These almost certainly reflect concentrations of litter which collected along former field boundaries. A pylon was located in the northern part of Area 19.

In Area 19bW south of Thornborough Farm A considerable number of magnetic anomalies were detected in this part of the scheduled monument. The identification of likely Roman features was hindered here by the overlying presence of ridge and furrow remains. A number of possible stone wall-footings or stone revetments were recorded as negative magnetic anomalies, some associated with ditch features. The most notable of these are in the northern part of the survey, where a ‘playing card’ corner was identified. This comprises remains of the southern and eastern sides of the latest Roman fort at Catterick. Anomalies heading south-east from this corner could reflect the remains of the wall around the Roman town. Anomalies to the south of the fort comprise the remains of a vicus. Some large anomalies within the survey could reflect pit features. Ferrous service pipes were detected in the northern part of the field.

In Area 19bW to the west of the A1 and Thornborough Farm, A great many magnetic anomalies were detected in this part of the scheduled monument; the interpretation drawings for this field are by no means comprehensive. It is clear from the many orthogonal negative magnetic anomalies that stone-founded buildings cover the majority of the area surveyed. The strength of the positive magnetic anomalies between the wall footings could indicate fired remains such as hearths and roof tiles as well as possible industrial activity. Dere Street and two other roads were also detected. Unfortunately two modern service pipes were detected here, one running northeast/south-west through the Roman town, and one along the south bank of the Swale.

7 *A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 509 – Geophysics (ENY1613)*

This survey included strips 1, 2 and 3.

8 *A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector (Field Survey) (ENY1629), Roman to Post Medieval Pottery finds from Field Walking, west of the A1 south-west of Fort Bridge, Brompton on Swale (MNY13262) and Prehistoric Flint Scatter, west of the A1, South west of Fort Bridge, Brompton on Swale (MNY13263)*

ENY1629: All ploughed fields within the study area were walked in 30 metre long lines on 5 metre centres, parallel with the A1 or other service or link roads as appropriate.

MNY13262: Roman through to post-medieval pottery was found from 224 field walking lines. Most were of medieval or post-medieval in date. These are probably from manuring/night-soiling activity. Tile found but this is from field drains. Cas 509.

MNY13263: A concentration of flint in this area points to prehistoric activity. CAS area 509.

9 *A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 509 (ENY1624), A cluster of pits and two trackways of unknown date, west of the A1, south west of Fort Bridge, Brompton on Swale (MNY 13249), A cobbled surface of probable Roman date, west of the A1, south-west of Fort Bridge, Brompton on Swale (MNY13110), Possible pits of probable Roman date, west of the A1, south-west of Fort Bridge, Brompton on Swale (MNY13111) and CAS 509 STRIP 1 (MNY13112).*

ENY1624: Trenches were machine stripped and the minimum of hand cleaning and excavation carried out to characterise the deposits. 2 Trenches were excavated.

MNY13249: Excavations in advance of the widening of the A1 in 2014 and 2015 recorded the remains of two possible trackways and a small group of pits. The trackways ran for approximately 100 metres in the excavated area and were up to 3 metres wide and 0.23m deep with one area of possible wheel rutting. The pits were all approximately 0.85m diameter and 0.24m deep and contained charcoal deposits and hand made pottery.

MNY13110: A cobble surface was revealed. The depth of archaeological deposits appeared to be at least 0.5m thick based on disturbance within the layers of the cobbles. Lies within SAM Trench SSD2 in Area CAS 509.

MNY13111: Area of dense and complex magnetic anomalies which may present pits or decries associated with domestic or industrial activity. This area may have been enclosed by a ditch. CAS 509 Strip 1.

MNY13112: A possible ditch enclosing much of the activity to the north.

10 *A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement North Yorkshire, Phase 8 Leeming to Barton Geophysical Survey (ENY7166)*

Between 13th August 2013 and 8th January 2014 Archaeological Services Durham University carried out the eighth phase of geophysical survey in advance of road improvements along the A1. Several features of potential significance were identified in a number of areas. A potential enclosure ditches and ring ditches in Areas 1, 7 and 14. Soil filled features in several other areas are probably archaeological.

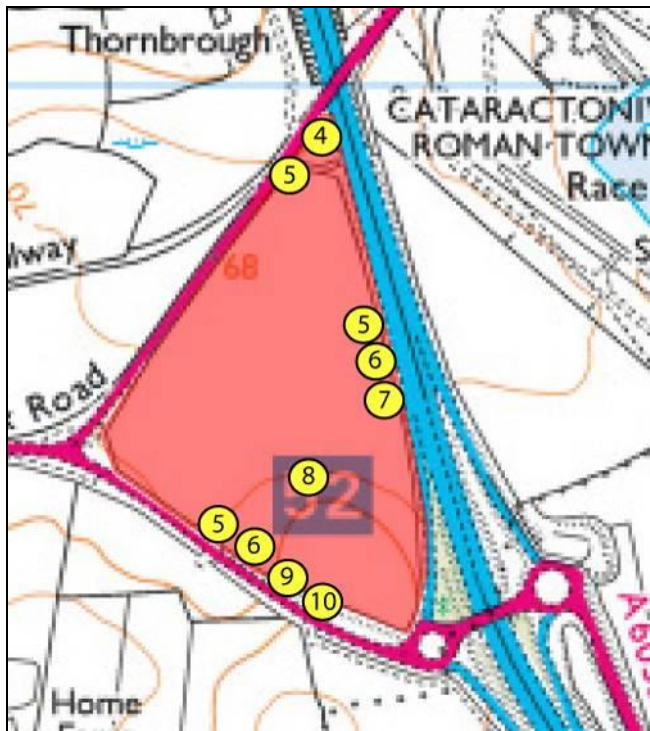


Figure 3. Locations of events on or directly adjacent to the current site.

Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown copyright. OSA Licence No: AL 52132A0001

11 A1 Dishforth to North of Leeming 1993 (ENY1084), Geotechnical Trial Pit and Borehold Monitoring, A1 Dishforth to Barton (ENY5932) and Monitoring of Geotechnical Investigations A1 Dishforth to Barton (ENY6246)

ENY1084: This survey collated published sources of information for a 100 metre corridor aligned on the existing A1 route, with this corridor being modified to account for junction etc.

ENY5932: Watching brief on 180 trial pits and 78 boreholes along the route of the A1 between Dishforth and Barton. Several areas with archaeological potential were confirmed or identified.

ENY6246: Report on the results of archaeological monitoring on 36 boreholes, 14 cone penetration test starter pits and 25 pits were monitored. Parts of the programme were carried out in the scheduled areas at Healam Bridge and Catterick Bridge. These were excavated in advance of the engineering works. None of the investigations detailed in the report identified significant archaeological deposits or artefacts. However, in a number of areas, subsoil horizons probably derived from ridge and furrow cultivation, were identified beneath the modern topsoil. These subsoil layers could be masking earlier archaeological activity.

12 Brompton-On-Swale Drain (ENY1039) and Cataractonium North (MNY 13116, MNY13131, MNY13148 and MNY13149).

ENY1039: A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of a drain. The watching brief began 39 metres north of the River Swale up to Bridge Road. The excavation continued north of Bridge Road, though no Watching Brief was carried out.

MNY13116: During trenching work for a drain part of the ditch originally found by Wachter (1972) to the east was found. the ditch spans some 5.6m at its uppermost level and 2.3m at the base of the construction trench some 1.8m deep. The base of the ditch was not exposed. The Central Archaeology Service (CAS) undertook a wide range of non-invasive work in the Catterick area, including topographic survey, magnetometer survey and air photographic survey. Elements of the enclosure found by Wachter in 1972 were recorded. Within the area of the town the air photographic plots have allowed the close integration of Wachter's excavated evidence with the plan of the surrounding structures.

MNY13131: A number of ditches and areas of debris probably denote occupation. pottery recovered gave dates from 2nd to 4th century.

MNY13148: A geophysical survey revealed a series of ditches and banks which appear to be Roman in nature. these features lie at right angles to Dere Street. These are probably the western boundary of settlement geophysical. Watching brief revealed that the area had been disturbed with ditches, burials and much debris

MNY13149: A number of burials were found during machine trenching. One burial had been placed in a ditch with a stone slab covering it. Further burials noted to the north of this NGR.(see SMR 13511.41). It is not unusual to find burials in Roman field systems.

13 A1 Dishforth to Barton, Brompton- on- Swale (Geophysics) (ENY3713, ENY3653, ENY3664, ENY3666 and ENY3667) (Various locations)

During June 2004 and 1 March 2005, ASUD undertook a geophysical survey of land adjacent to the A1(T) in advance of proposed road improvements. Geomagnetic surveys were conducted over 84 areas and electrical resistance surveys were conducted over two areas. Area 75 fell within the Cataractonium scheduled area. In area 75, both gradiometry and electrical resistance surveys were undertaken. Weak parallel magnetic anomalies across the area reflect ridge and furrow cultivation remains. Two substantial ditches were detected magnetically, aligned broadly north-south in both fields. The ditches were more sharply defined in the electrical resistance data. Both ditches appear to turn east at the northern end of area 75. it is possible that these ditches enclosed and defended the civilian settlement on this side of the Swale. Intense dipolar magnetic anomalies near the northern and southern limits correspond to football goalposts.

14 Brompton-on-Swale Playing Field (ENY1660)

A survey on a 30 metre grid was carried out. Two traverses of topsoil for Magnetic Susceptibility were also collected.

15 *A1 Dishforth to Barton (ENY3632)*

During September 2005 to February 2006, Durham University, Department of Geography undertook investigation at nine sites to provide information about palaeoenvironmental and anthropogenic changes in the area. This site (site 3) was the last to be analysed. Plant and insect remains were very poorly preserved and molluscs were absent. Chironomid assessment was not undertaken as the sediment was not suitable for their preservation. Pollen preservation was generally good. Damp valley marsh environments with surrounding scrubheath vegetation existed throughout the period of deposition. Signs of human activity are present but very low. The poorly wooded nature of the vegetation may suggest a relatively recent date.

16 *A1 Dishforth to Barton, Catterick Bridge (Borehole Survey) (ENY3757, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3758, 3759, 3760) (Various locations)*

Between August and October 2005, NAA undertook an archaeological evaluation of 14 borehole starter pits and three assessment excavation trenches along a 0.5km corridor within the scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman town at Catterick Bridge in advance of proposed upgrades of the existing A1. Borehole starter pit 20119 was within the area enclosed by the ditch complex recorded on successive geophysical surveys. Excavation revealed a sequence of modern topsoil overlying modern fills. These deposits represented backfilling of a sewer pipe trench archaeological monitored in the 1970s. The topsoil and trench fills produced an assemblage of Roman pottery dating from the early 2nd to mid 4th centuries together with a small number of 19th century sherds, modern glass, animal bone and a number of ceramic building material fragments including Roman tile, brick and combed box-flue tile. As a result of this the trench was extended westwards and produced Roman pottery and medieval finds.

17 *Leeming to Barton Section. A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvement Excavation of Boreholes and Test Pits, Fields 174,175,176 and 177 (ENY7156), Roman period structure south of the River Swale near Catterick Bridge (MNY36672 and MNY36673), Roman period structure south of the River Swale near Thornbrough Farmhouse (MNY36674 and MNY36675), Roman period Inhumation Burial north of the River Swale near Agricola Bridge (MNY36676), Roman period remains south of the River Swale (MNY36677) and Metalled Surfaces and Wall Foundations of Roman Date, South-East of Thornbrough Farmhouse, Catterick (MNY39274)*

ENY7156: Between September and November 2013 Northern Archaeological Associates carried out archaeological investigation of areas subject to the drilling of geotechnical bore holes consisting of eight trenches and two test pits. Each trench measured 2 x2 m. A significant quantity archaeological remains were recorded. Deeply stratified Roman deposits were encountered within Fields 175 and 176 which lay within the confines of the Roman Town, shallower sequences were encountered in Fields 174 and 177. In October and November 2014 an additional trench was excavated in Field 175 in advance of relocation of an electricity pole where further stratified deposits were recorded.

MNY36672: Trial trench excavations were conducted in 2013 in areas subject to geotechnical works associated with the A1(M) improvements. In Trench 20139 within the Scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman Fort and Town, stratified Roman remains were found. Pottery recovered from the site indicated that it was out of use by the 3rd century AD. Over 3m depth of archaeological deposits were encountered "which revealed the north-eastern corner of an early Roman period structure with dry-stone walls and an internal flagged floor surface. Subsequent demolition layers were identified which were truncated by later features, including a drain, two further wall foundations and a number of gullies."

MNY36673: Trial trench excavations were conducted in 2013 in areas subject to geotechnical works associated with the A1(M) improvements. In Trench 20138 within the Scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman Fort and Town, stratified Roman remains were found. A depth of 1.95m of archaeological deposits were encountered. The deposits consisted of a series of successive yard surfaces. This was interpreted by the excavators as a yard located to the back of a structure fronted onto Dere Street. A gully and a post hole were also identified. Potter was recovered dating from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

MNY36674: Trial trench excavations were conducted in 2013 in areas subject to geotechnical works associated with the A1(M) improvements. In Trench 20136 within the Scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman Fort and Town, stratified Roman remains were found. Up to 2.3m of archaeological deposits were encountered comprising a deep foundation cut for a substantial wall, flanked by a mortar-lined drain to the west and the remains of a flagged floor to the east. Some of the deposits to the eastern side were left in situ due to the excessive depth of the foundation cut. Pottery recovered from the occupation layer overlying the flagged floor indicated use of the building in the 2nd century AD.

MNY36675: Trial trench excavations were conducted in 2013 in areas subject to geotechnical works associated with the A1(M) improvements. In Trench 20135 within the Scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman Fort and Town, stratified Roman remains were found. Evidence from a previous geophysical survey showed this trench to be just to the north of the Roman town ditch. The sloping nature of the earlier deposits reflected this. The natural boulder clay sloped down towards the southern edge of the trench from 1.8m - 2.0m below ground level. Two subsequent cobbled surfaces each bedded on clay and overlain by occupation deposits were recorded sloping down towards the south. These were interpreted by the excavators as external yard surfaces. A ditch was identified running north-west to south-east, grey ware recovered from the primary fill of the ditch indicated that it was backfilled from the late 2nd century onwards. The features were overlain by demolition material.

MNY36676: Trial trench excavations were conducted in 2013 in areas subject to geotechnical works associated with the A1(M) improvements. In Trench 20135 within the Scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman Fort and Town, stratified Roman remains were found. A grave cut containing two fragments of human skull were recovered. The grave was orientated from north to south and the sides of the grave cut were lined with river cobbles. A ditch also aligned north-south cut the upper fill of the grave and contained finds indicating that the ditch was backfilled after the late 2nd century AD. Two post holes east of the ditch were thought by

the excavators to have formed part of a palisade associated with the ditch. A shallow pit was located on the eastern side of the ditch. This trench is located within the boundary of an enclosure identified through geophysical survey.

MNY36677: Trial trench excavations were conducted in 2013 in areas subject to geotechnical works associated with the A1(M) improvements. In Trench 20123 a ditch was encountered orientated from north-west to south-east with a maximum depth of 0.75m and contained four fills. An assemblage of Samian and grey wares was recovered.

MNY39274: Trial trench excavations were conducted in 2013 and 2014 in areas subject to geotechnical works associated with the A1(M) improvements. In Trench 1 within the Scheduled area of Cataractonium Roman Fort and Town, stratified Roman remains were

found. An area 4m x 4m was investigated to a stepped depth of 2m. A series of metallised surfaces, a stone capped drain, levelling deposits, two pits and two wall foundations were recorded and dated to the Roman period by the pottery assemblage recovered.

18 A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement North Yorkshire, Phase 8 Leeming to Barton Geophysical Survey (ENY7166)

Between 13th August 2013 and 8th January 2014 Archaeological Services Durham University carried out the eighth phase of geophysical survey in advance of road improvements along the A1. Several features of potential significance were identified in a number of areas. A potential enclosure ditches and ring ditches in Areas 1, 7 and 14. Soil filled features in several other areas are probably archaeological.

19 A1 Motorway, Leeming to Barton. Archaeological Evaluation in Field 175, Thornborough Farm Access Track, Summary Report (ENY8813), A Roman ditch, Post Holes and a stone bank, Catterick Road, Catterick (MNY39271) and Roman Town Defences, Cataractonium, Catterick (MNY39272)

ENY8813: During May and June 2016 Northern Archaeological Associates carried out archaeological Trial Trenching within the scheduled area of Cataractonium located on the course of a new farm access track. Four trenches were excavated. Well preserved and deeply stratified archaeological remains were recorded below the existing topsoil. These included a Roman ditch, two timber buildings and a stone bank in Trench 1, the remains of the Roman town defences in Trench 2. The latest archaeological horizon was reached in Trenches 3 and 4 but not excavated further. A small assemblage of finds were recovered.

MNY39271: Trial trench excavation where a farm access track was to be constructed recorded well stratified Roman remains. In Trench 1 these comprised a ditch overlain by the remains of a timber building with a hearth and a flagged floor. Overlying this was a stone bank, which was also visible as an earthwork, and the remains of a second timber building associated with a metallised surface. The latest features in this trench were a cobbled surface and a ditch which contained pottery of the 4th C.

MNY39272: Trial trench excavation where a farm access track was to be constructed recorded well stratified Roman remains. In Trench 2 these comprised an earthwork bank thought to form part of the town defences of Cataractonium as they project from the south east corner of the fort defences. On excavation a ditch was recorded with an overlying stone layer, on the southern edge an area of stone spread may have represented a cobbled floor or possibly a rubble spread from the collapse /demolition of the town wall but this deposit was not excavated.

20 *A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector (Geophysics - 1993) (Various locations) – Site (ENY1614), Site 508 (ENY1612), Enclosure, CAS 508 (MNY13248), Kiln, CAS 508 (MNY13253), Ditch, CAS 508 (MNY13254). Site 518 (ENY1616), Site 520 (ENY1618), Site 517 (ENY1658), Site 511 (ENY1659) and CAS 510 Strip 4 (MNY13265)*

ENY1614: This survey included Strip 4.

ENY1612: The whole of the study corridor was surveyed in this area.

MNY13248: Ditch and pit-like anomalies. these sections of ditch appear to contain uneven and varying fill. This could be of an early date. These features appear to continue into CAS 509 and 510.

MNY13253: Strong magnetic anomalies suggesting industrial activity such as kilns. this area lies close to Dere Street where we would expect to find such activity.

MNY13254: Identified on a geophysical plot as a ditch. it lies a little east of the possible enclosure.

ENY1616: The two sections of strip 5 were surveyed at slightly different times. No apparent archaeological features were seen in the small section to the south east (Strip 6).

ENY1618: Survey was limited to magnetometer only in this strip.

ENY1658: This survey was carried out to test for the possibility of remains of a Roman Bridge.

ENY1659: This survey was carried out to test for the possibility of remains of a Roman Bridge.

MNY13265: Pit-like anomalies found by geophysical investigation the northern part of the strip.

21 *A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector (Trial Trenching - 1993) (Various Locations) – Site 510 (ENY1625), Site 508 (ENY1623), Site 511 (ENY1626), Excavated feature, CAS 511 SSD 1 (MNY13125), Stone Building, CAS 511 SSD 9 (MNY13126), Excavated feature, CAS 511 SSD 9 (MNY13128), Excavated section of Dere Street, CAS 511 SSD 4 (MNY13130), CAS 511 SSD 2/3 (MNY13132) and Site 521 (ENY1661).*

ENY1625: Trenches were machine stripped and the minimum of hand cleaning and excavation carried out to characterise the deposits.

ENY1623: Trenches were machine stripped and the minimum of hand cleaning and excavation carried out to characterise the deposits. 3 Trenches were excavated. However, time constraints meant these were excavated prior to geophysical results being available.

ENY1626: Trenches were machine stripped and the minimum of hand cleaning and excavation carried out to characterise the deposits. 8 Trenches were excavated. No previous work was carried out due to the site conditions.

MNY13125: At eastern end of trench has good evidence of Roman timber buildings. a section through Dere Street showed agger of the western part of the road. Evidence of smithing at this location was also found.

MNY13126: A number of buildings recorded in a section showing a complex series of rebuilding.

MNY13128: Top soil removed from river terrace edge revealed complex stratigraphy. The central part of SSD 9 was the road. Several buildings footings were visible on either side of the road displaying a complex series of rebuilding. Pottery of 4th century recorded.

MNY13130: Section though western edge of Dere Street revealed a fine gravel surface on top of the agger. The eastern part of Dere Street was destroyed by a flume drain. Excavated by: CAS (1993). Dere Street is included in a book on Roman Roads in Britain written in 1905 and in a leaflet.

MNY13132: Described in report as displaying elements of Dere Street. Dere Street lies some 20m to the east and so this area is probably a trackway or cobbled yard surface. The depth of archaeological deposits exceeded 0.5m.

ENY1661: To determine the depth of surviving archaeology in the cuttings, 56 pits based on 20 metre centres were dug by spade.

22 *Roman Station, Cataractonium, Brompton-on-Swale (Excavation 1970) (ENY5459), Catterick, Brompton-on-Swale (Excavation 1972) (ENY5461), Catterick, Brompton-on-Swale (Excavation 1973) (ENY5462), Early medieval wall, Catterick (MNY13150), Early medieval cist (MNY13151), Early medieval inhumation (MNY13152), Catterick, Brompton-on-Swale (Excavation 1973) (ENY4564), Brompton-on-Swale (Excavation 1973) (ENY5417), Thomas Armstrong site, Bridge Road, Brompton on Swale (Trial Trenching) (ENY1948), Thomas Armstrong site, Bridge Road, Brompton on Swale (Excavation) (ENY2442) and Thomas Armstrong site, Bridge Road, Brompton on Swale (Watching Brief) (ENY2443).*

ENY5459: During 1970 The Yorkshire Archaeological Society carried out an excavation on the Roman Station at Brompton-on-Swale. An area of 170 square metres was examined. To determine the line of Dere Street northwards from its crossing of the River Swale. The eastern edge of the road with a later addition of a probable road going in an easterly direction were uncovered. Coins and pottery were recovered and suggest a date of the third to fourth century for the easterly road. The pottery was found in the foundations of Dere Street indicate a second century period of re-construction.

ENY5461: During 1971 the Yorkshire Archaeological Society excavated 1 kilometre west of the Dere Street excavations at Catterick, Brompton-on-Swale. Two trial trenches measuring 185 meters by 70 meters were dug. These revealed Romano-British remains near the river Swale. At least three buildings, including one possible drying kiln with working area were found. With a continuation of the side road going in an easterly direction. The excavation also found some pottery and coins which suggest a late third century date. Two burials without associated finds were also uncovered.

ENY5462: During 1973 the Yorkshire Archaeology Society reported an excavation at Catterick, Brompton-on-Swale. This was part of a continued excavation which revealed a hearth and a platform of large flat stones. This was adjacent to the burnt area uncovered in 1971. This was found together with a quantity of lightweight vitreous slag. A possible perimeter wall with associated ditch was traced for over 20 meters and was built substantially out of large stones over 1 meter high. Coins and pottery recovered from the excavation suggest an early fourth century date. Aligned with the wall were two child burials in well-constructed stone cists, but had no associated finds.

MNY13150: Length of wall with associated ditch. Coins and pottery suggested fourth century date. Two cists were found adjacent to the wall. Question mark over the exact location of this feature. It may lie to the south of the location given.

MNY13151: Two well-constructed cists were discovered aligned parallel to the wall but yielded no datable finds. Given that they respect the wall which is probably Roman then it may have a Roman or post-Roman date.

MNY13152: Burials placed in well-constructed cists. No dating information was obtained.

ENY5464: During 1973 the Yorkshire archaeological society continued excavations around the platform found at Catterick in 1972. A series of ditches were found beneath two layers of cobbling to the west of the platform. One of the ditches continued along the southern edge, together with a further two ditches. Across the platform area a number of post-holes forming a half circle of circa 9 metres was uncovered. A second century trumpet brooch was found under this platform, however other finds indicate a late third to mid-fourth century date for the site. A trench was also dug near to the perimeter wall, revealed the possible return of the outer ditch of the bridgehead defences.

ENY5417: Between the 1st January 1972 and the 31st December 1972 the department of the environment carried out an excavation at Brompton-on-Swale. This was where Dere street crossed the southernmost of four defensive ditches located in 1968.

ENY1948: In March 2002, Northern Archaeological Associates excavated a trial trench prior to the construction of a new block - making factory. Significant archaeological remains of the Romano-British period were encountered.

ENY2442: In April and May 2002, an excavation was carried out prior to the construction of a block-making site. Significant archaeological remains of the Romano-British period were encountered.

ENY2443: Between April and May 2002, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a watching brief on this area. This confirmed that stratified deposits still survived

23 *OS Field 28, Catterick Trial Trenching 1971-1980 (ENY1051) and Catterick Bridge CEU240 (MNY13136/MNY13137/MNY13138/MNY13139/MNY13140/MNY13141/MNY13142/MNY13143/MNY13144/MNY13145)*

ENY1051: A 2m wide trial trench was cut across the full width and length of this field. Only the southern part of this trench revealed significant archaeological features, with this area being expanded into a larger excavation.

MNY13136: House (3rd to 4th century). This area was occupied by building in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Initially two phases of timber buildings occupied the site. This was followed by 2 or 3 buildings which had rough stone floors and a timber superstructure. Latest structures were 2' long hearths. No evidence of bridgehead defences. CEU(1984).

Previously excavated by Shirley Thubron in 1983, (see authority 2) The Central Archaeology Service continued work on this site known as CAS 240. Indications of 2nd century occupation were found, including indirect evidence of wharfage along the north bank of the Swale, the majority of the recorded structures were of 3rd and 4th centuries. The buildings of timber with river cobbles and flat boulder flooring. The buildings appear likely to have been storerooms, workshops or similar. A short interim report for work done by Shirley Thubron between 1971-1980 on this site recorded remains dating from the early to mid 4th century comprising a stone platform with two possible hearths, fragmentary walls, paving, a baby animal burial, cobbles, a small oven and grey/green glassy vesicular slag from an unknown activity. Probable 2nd century features were recorded beneath consisting of furnaces. To the west of this platform was an area of cobbling built over several periods overlying a series of ditches of probable 2nd century date. To the east of the platform was an area of flat stones with a possible entrance. Further second century to mid 3rd century remains were also recorded beneath this, comprising a substantial wall and a ditch. Several walls of up to three phases were found in this area and extending south, which appeared to be revetment walls with some build-up of river gravels against them. Two infant cist burials, a cremation and a poorly preserved inhumation in a stone curbed grave, with the remains of a small bird, were all found in the area of the walls. In the northern part of the site a compact layer of small cobbles lay beneath the stone platform which was interpreted as possibly part of the eastern road noted in excavations in 1970. (Thubron S, 1971-80). This record could potentially merge together with the following records as one area of excavation. MNY13136-45. The remaining information/reports from S Thubron and the CEU may be in the Cataractonium Volumes SNY7346/7.

MNY13137: Ditch (Roman – 1st century). U-shaped ditch which may be contemporary with the ditches which are thought to be part of the bridgehead defences. It is unlikely that this

formed part of any defences. A 3rd/4th century road was constructed. Excavated by: CEU (1984).

MNY13238: Road (3rd to 4th century). Running parallel to 2nd century ditch. This road led onto a causeway.

MNY13239: Causeway (3rd to 4th century). A gravel and cobble causeway extends beyond the revetment. The causeway was eroded at its southern end and its purpose is unclear. CEU suggested that was for a bridge or for some sort of wharfage (if the river Swale was navigable).

MNY13240: Wharf (2nd to 3rd century). CEU suggested that the causeway led to a possible wharfage though no evidence for this was recovered.

MNY13241: Revetment (2nd century). Associated with the U-shaped ditch. This feature took the form of a short length of unmortared river wall or revetment. Similar in nature but not as extensive as the one to the east. Its presence in the 2nd century must point to some form of occupation in this area during that period.

MNY13242: Revetment (3rd century). Cobble built revetment or river wall (defence). Similar in appearance but much more extensive than the revetment to the west. This feature formed the boundary of the 3rd and 4th century occupation of the site.

MNY13243: Cemetery (3rd to 4th century). Nine burials found lying east of revetment. The graves were orientated N-S and E-W.

MNY13244: Inhumation (3rd to 4th century). 9 burials found. Orientation varied between N-S and E-W.

MNY13245: Inhumation (3rd to 4th century). Probable located in the area of the settlement were 17 burials placed in graves orientated between N-S and E-W.

24 *Magnetometer Survey at Bridge Farm, Catterick Bridge (ENY6496)*

ENY6496: Between 1st and 4th February 1991 a magnetometer survey was carried out at Bridge Farm, Catterick. The survey detected a marching camp previously identified from aerial photographs, a substantial former field boundary and other linear anomalies which may represent ridge and furrow or possibly ditched enclosures. A cluster of magnetic anomalies and an area of enhanced magnetic susceptibility outside the entrance on the north side of the fort may be of archaeological interest. The survey failed to confirm the existence of a cropmark enclosure and linear feature previously identified. The former field boundary appears to define an eastern limit to the magnetic activity on the site.

25 *Land off Leeming Lane, Catterick. Geophysical Survey (ENY6689) and Roman Camp east of Catterick Racecourse (MNY13153)*

ENY6689: Between 7th and 10th September 2012 Archaeological Services WYAS carried out a Magnetometry Survey in two fields to the east of Leeming lane. The northern field is known for its crop mark of a temporary Roman camp and the geophysical survey was able to enhance the evidence for this feature. The camp measured 160x 240m with entrances

protected by external tituli, one in the centre of the north side and two positioned equidistantly on the eastern side. Two other potential entrances opposed at the north-east and south eastern sides with no apparent protection seen in the survey. A few anomalies were found within the camp and an interesting series of features associated with the northern entrance. A number of anomalies were detected to the east of the camp, the most convincing of which are the southern sides of what appear to be two adjacent enclosures at the north eastern edge of the site. The southern field contains linear anomalies which may reflect the remains of a rectilinear enclosure that was defined by an upstanding earthwork rather than a ditch.

MNY13153: Roman marching camp. The geophysical investigation showed that the entrance had a titulum. It is a camp of a small unit and may be a work camp or similar (pers comms Gordon Maxwell. RCAHMS).

26 *A1 Dishforth to Barton Phase 2 Evaluation Trenching - Catterick Roman Town Trenches ET2 and ET3 (ENY4089)*

In September and October 2006 Northern Archaeological Associates undertook trial trenching as a follow up to earlier trenching that was carried out slightly to the north-east. The trenches confirmed the presence of the later Roman town ditch along with Anglian material in the base of the ditch (1). Trench ET2 measured 3m by 3m and recorded the up to half a metre of modern trackway surface which overlay a sequence of deposits thought to represent fills of the Roman town ditch. Trench ET3 lay to the south of where the Roman town ditch is thought to lie. This revealed relict plough soils containing Roman Artefacts and a piece of disarticulated human skull

27 *Catterick Racecourse, Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report (ENY7546)*

ENY7546: AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Project Management Scotland Ltd to undertake a geophysical survey at Catterick Racecourse, North Yorkshire as part of a wider scheme of archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a new racecourse.

28 *Bridge Farm, Catterick. Strip, record and Excavate and Fieldwalking (ENY6878) and (ENY6886)*

ENY6878: During December 2012 Archaeological Services WYAS carried out a fieldwalking survey as part of a preplanning evaluation, on two fields to the west of Bridge farm. The field walking was to supplement the results of a geophysical survey which had clarified the presence and nature of a Roman marching camp. The field walking was carried out over approximately 8 ha, the fields were traversed systematically at 10m intervals. Collected artefacts were recorded using hand-held GPS, 20th c material was not collected. Very few artefacts of other periods were recovered, with the majority comprising modern pottery, glass, clay pipe and fragments of field drain. A small number of flints and a single possible fragment of Roman Greyware were found. The material is consistent with a normal background scatter as a result of manuring and therefore not considered to be of any archaeological potential.

ENY6886: During December 2012 Archaeological Services WYAS carried out an archaeological strip, record and excavate at Bridge Farm Quarry. The southern terminus of a linear feature, probably a ditch, which has produced highly abraded pottery and CBM of Roman and medieval date. More of this feature is likely to be encountered immediately to the north. The medieval pottery appears to derive from the upper part of the fill which could indicate that it was a Roman feature that had silted up over a long period of time

29 *Catterick Racecourse (ENY313) and Catterick Henge (MNY25950)*

ENY313: In summer, 1995, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service was commissioned by Northern Aggregates Ltd to undertake a 2.8ha archaeological excavation of part of the interior of Catterick Racecourse prior to sand & gravel extraction. A further phase of work was commissioned by English Heritage in 1997 to investigate the race track & former quarry faces to W of the site. The excavation produced evidence for a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age stone cairn, subsequently incorporated into the make-up of a substantial ringwork, potentially a henge monument. This 'henge' seems to have become the focus of a number of Iron Age settlement enclosures, one of which was substantially excavated. The 'henge' may also have been remodelled as an amphitheatre in the Roman period. A final phase of activity was part of an Anglian cemetery with 45 burials and a large assemblage of grave goods of 5th & 6thC date. Mapping is approximate. A pre-excavation appraisal was carried out by Mike Griffiths and Associates. A series of interim and finds reports were produced after the 1995 excavation.

MNY25950: Prehistoric henge.

30 *Catterick Racecourse Crossing, Archaeological watching brief and excavations (ENY5457), (MNY13232) and (MNY13234)*

Sometime before May 1990 East Riding Archaeological Research Consultancy carried out a watching brief during the construction of a haulage road crossing the southern part of the outer circuit of Catterick Racecourse. Two groups of six post holes and a single pit were recorded. The postholes consisted of two parallel lines of three, possibly representing a structure and if so it would have had a width of 3m and a length in excess of that; an alternative interpretation is that it represents two parallel fence-lines. The features were undated but lay approximately 40 metres north-east of a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age palisaded settlement.

31 *Pallet Hill Quarry, Catterick (ENY1021), Iron Age Occupation Site, Pallet Hill Quarry (MNY13224), Excavated section of Dere Street (MNY13235), East of Dere Street (MNY13236), Medieval Well, Pallet Hill Quarry, Catterick (MNY13237) and Pits at Pallet Hill Quarry site (MNY25952)*

ENY1021: Two summer seasons work was carried out. The site was stripped with a bulldozer before being hand excavated. The eastern part was dug in 1969, and the western part in 1970. The excavation revealed a small rectangular enclosure was straddled by a larger oval enclosure of slightly later date. The rectangular enclosure was palisaded and had two entrances at the north east and to the south west. The palisade was approximately 0.35m wide

and 0.40 m deep, with only three post sockets surviving. A circular house was found near the entrance, which had been enlarged by adding circular extensions until there were three inter communicating rooms. Directly inside the main entrance of the later oval enclosure was an oval dwelling with a circular extension at the southern end. The later oval enclosure overlay the rectangular one had one major entrance to the north-north west and two smaller entrances to the south west and south east; and was also palisaded. The palisade was 0.66m wide and 0.40m deep and packed with stones. Several buildings were recorded within the oval enclosure including a central circular post built structure. Immediately to the south east of this were four large postholes which were thought to be a four poster granary. Authority reports that some pottery finds were recovered but these were fairly sparse and indicated a date in the 2nd century B C for both settlements. Whilst authority records that the later oval palisaded enclosure clearly belongs to the 6th C BC the rectangular one being earlier, possibly by a short period. A section of Dere Street Roman Road was excavated during the investigation of the settlements. It was discovered that two road sections without ditches ran to the east of Dere Street at a lower level and were simple cobbled runs built onto the natural without any wheel grooves. The lower levels were associated with Roman pot sherds and the upper levels contained medieval pot sherds. Dere Street itself was raised above the land surface with sloping roadsides. The road was built onto an old turf soil layer sitting on the natural and consisted of four surviving construction layers of sandy silt, stony deposits and cobbles. The final road surface had not survived and there was no dating evidence for the final phase of Dere Street. A late medieval well was also excavated during the investigation of the settlements. The well's exact location is uncertain but is said to be one of a number of wells found to the south and south-west of the homestead site. The well was lined with thin slabs of limestone and was excavated to a depth of 7m, after which the rest was recorded when the quarry face was removed to a depth of 10 m. The date of the well was uncertain but late 16th or early 17th century pottery sherds were recorded around 5.8m depth, therefore a possible date would be in the late medieval period.

MNY13224: This site has been completely quarried away shortly after the excavation in 1969-70. The excavation recorded a rectangular enclosure overlain by a larger oval enclosure of slightly later date. The pottery recovered from within the later oval palisaded enclosure clearly belongs to the 6th C BC the rectangular one being earlier, possibly by a short period. Both enclosures were palisaded, the rectangular enclosure had two entrances, one at the north east corner which had slightly enlarged palisade terminals and one to the south west, whilst the oval enclosure had one major entrance to the north-north west and two smaller entrances to the south west and south east. The palisade of the rectangular enclosure was approximately 0.35m wide and 0.40 m deep, with only three post sockets surviving, whilst that of the oval enclosure was 0.66m wide and 0.40m deep and packed with stones. Several dwellings were recorded in each enclosure. A circular house was found near the north east entrance of the earlier rectangular enclosure; the original house structure had been oval in shape which had been enlarged by adding two circular extensions to the south west of the oval building until there were three inter communicating rooms. Directly inside the main entrance of the later oval enclosure was an oval dwelling with a circular extension at the southern end. Several buildings were recorded within the oval enclosure including a central circular post built structure. No entrance, hearth or internal post holes were found within the houses.

Immediately to the south east of this were four large postholes which were thought to be a four poster granary. Authority reports that some pottery finds were recovered but these were fairly sparse and indicated a date in the 2nd century B C for both settlements. (Source missing in Feb 2020) The site is included in a study of cropmarks in the Catterick Area. Depicted as crop marks - series of enclosures and hut circles of probable Iron Age date.

MNY13235: Road was raised above the old lane surface. The road was partly built on an old turf soil layer with a grey/fawn course sandy silt. This was sealed by course compressed sandy silt. Above this was an aggregate of small stone with a few cobbles and dark sandy silt. Any more had been ploughed away.

MNY13236: Two road sections without ditches ran to the east of Dere Street at a much lower level and were simply cobbled runs built on the natural. A thin turf soil lay on top with an accumulation of soil gravel and cobbles above that. The lower levels had Roman pottery; the upper levels had medieval pot.

MNY13237: Exact location unknown but was exposed at a quarry face by 1971. Location thought to be near the excavated enclosure. Lined with thin slabs of limestone. It was excavated to a depth of 7m. The rest was observed when quarried. c16 sherds at 5.8m suggest a medieval date for the well.

MNY25952: Possible pit alignment or timber framed building of uncertain dates identified from aerial photographs.

32 *Pallet Hill Quarry Watching Brief, 1976 (ENY946) and Remains of a burial and possible line of Roman Road, Pallet Hill Quarry, Catterick MNY23447).*

ENY946: The discovery of a skeleton at Pallet Hill Quarry led to a watching Brief on the site by NYCC staff through April and May 1976.

MNY23447: The discovery of a skeleton led to a watching brief, which uncovered evidence for a possible Roman Road; various pits, including one possible burial pit, and a possible wall/foundation line.

33 *Archaeological Assessment of Land at Pallet Hill Farm, Catterick (ENY6988)*

Sometime before 8th July 2012 Brigantia Archaeological Practice prepared an archaeological assessment to support a planning application for the use of the site for reprocessing of road planings by crushing and screening. The greater part of the site has been previously used as a gravel quarry, with multi period archaeological remains excavated prior to quarrying. The unexcavated parts to the east and north of the site have considerable potential for the survival of shallow archaeological remains from the Neolithic period onwards. It was recommended that any surviving remains should be protected by a layer of geotextile matting covered by aggregate or similar. Steps should be taken to ensure vehicles use the minimum space necessary.

MNY13091: Area of town excavated prior to construction of the A1 bypass. The area excavated was from fort bridge to Agricola bridge. Revealed a large and complex series of archaeological deposits including a mansio; bath house and shops etc

MNY13092: Site of Antonine fort identified by excavation. However an earlier fort is probably present at this location but no real evidence has so far been found. the history of the fort is not known but some form of military occupation probably existed in the town.

MNY13093: Small excavation in advance of a septic tank revealed part of the Antonine fort standing some 5 courses high. the wall was robbed probably when the fort went out of use. By the c.3 a clay rampart was built. A no. of postholes of late Roman or later were encountered.

MNY13094: In advance of the construction of slurry pits and farm building. the earliest remains were a fort of mid to late c2. late metal working followed by a timber building and stone walls in the 4th cent. Excavated by: CEU (1990). Aerial Photos taken in 1995 show crop marks and parch marks of the Roman Town and Fort. In 1990 and 1993 the Central Archaeology Service (CAS) undertook excavations at Thornbrough Farm in advance of slurry pit construction. Known as Sites 452 & 482. The work in 1990 within a standing cow shed revealed the eastern defences of the Antonine Fort and allowed the sampling of well-preserved environmental deposits within the fort ditch. Evidence for third century post-fort metalworking was also recorded. In 1993 a small trench on the northern side of the farm buildings revealed in-situ masonry of the defences of the Antonine fort.

36 *Catterick Bypass Anglian Cemetery (MNY24463)*

This site is included in the gazetteer of a Thesis "A social and Anthropological analysis of Conversion period and later Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire".

37 *Cataractonium (MNY13097)*

At the base of a junction box a cobble layer sitting on its bedding layer. On top of this was a black earth layer (42cm thick). It contained charcoal; animal bone and Roman pottery. This may be a classic post-Roman urban dark earth layer.

38 *Ditch, CAS 510 Strip 4 (MNY13250)*

Two ditch-like anomalies are present. These may part of a major prehistoric enclosure which was identified during work on CAS 508/509 to the north and north east.

39 *Cataractonium North – Town (MNY13113), Ditch (MNY13114), Ditch (MNY13115), Ditch (MNY13117), Gate (MNY13118), Rampart (MNY13119), House (Building 1) (MNY13120), House (Building 2) (MNY13121), Temple (MNY13122), Platform (MNY13123), House (MNY13124) and Grubenhau (MNY13127).*

The Central Archaeology Service (CAS) undertook a wide range of non-invasive work in the Catterick area, including topographic survey, magnetometer survey and air photographic survey. Elements of the enclosure found by Wachter in 1972 were recorded. Within the area of

the town the air photographic plots have allowed the close integration of Wachers excavated evidence with the plan of the surrounding structures.

MNY13113: A large settlement grew in the 2nd century. It was defended with a bank and ditch. Later the settlement expanded to the east and north. By 3rd or early 4th century the earlier defences were gone. This site was important as the temple displays the wealth. Anglo-Saxon later used the site.

MNY13114: Part of possible Antonine defences enclosing the civilian settlement on the north side of the swale. Wacher and Radley claimed that a series of 4 ditches enclosed the settlement. The northern three were not found by trial trenches and are probably boundary ditches running out from Dere Street.

MNY13115: Excavation revealed that the ditch changed direction at this point and turned towards the river. This therefore represent the probable extent of the settlement during this period. At a later date the settlement expanded and this feature was abandoned.

MNY13117: Turf rampart set on a base of cobbles 3m broad. It was separated from the ditch to the north by a berm some 2.7m broad. The rampart encroached onto the earliest surface of Dere Street.

MNY13118: A twin-portalled timber gate with carriageways 3m wide. This gateway spanned Dere Street.

MNY13119: Noted by Wacher in 1972. Part of 2nd century defences around the civilian settlement was found. The ditch spans some 5.6m at its uppermost level and 2.3m at the base of the construction trench some 1.8m deep. The base of the ditch was not exposed.

MNY13120: Overlying the 2nd century ditch was a house or shop fronting on to Dere Street. It appears to be of fourth century date and may have been occupied into the 5th century.

MNY13121: This building was built partly on Dere Street. This building dates to the fourth century and may have been occupied into the fifth century.

MNY13122: Standing on a low podium behind a colonnade was a probable temple. Its width varies from 5.8m to 4.6m at its E end.

MNY13123: To the south of the possible temple was a raised paved area which had a semi-circular east end c.9.1m in diameter.

MNY13124: Evidence of Roman timber building were found at the S end of the trench. It also revealed some of the trenches opened by Wacher in 1972. Stratified archaeological deposits survive to 0.5m.

MNY13127: Found just to the south of the temple.

40 *Bronze Age sword near Catterick Bridge (MNY25639)*

Find of a Bronze Age sword during river works, dated to c.1,100BC. Specific location not given in report.

41 *Cataractonium – Wall (MNY13096), Cobbled Surface (MNY13098), Cobbled Surface/Trackway (MNY13099), Cobbles (MNY13100), Wall (MNY13101), Wall (MNY13104), Mound (MNY13105) and Wall (MNY13108).*

MNY13096: A drystone wall was found during a watching brief. This feature consisted of a number of flattened sandstone blocks. This may have been a field boundary but there no reason to preclude it being Roman in date.

MNY13098: A mix of 50% sandstone cobbling and 50% yellow sand. As the cobbles were not layered but distributed throughout the mix it probably represents a disturbed and redeposited cobbled surface. A single sherd of pottery was found.

MNY13099: Trackway of small cobbles one course deep set into a thin sand layer which was a bedding layer. The surface had no signs of wear or patching suggesting that it was in use for a short period.

MNY13100: River cobbles with no obvious bedding layer found at a depth of 40cm. Some sandstone blocks found. These may have formed a wall running N-S but they may also be redeposited. Both were overlain by loam which had vitrified industrial waste contained within.

MNY13101: Traces of the town wall found during trenching. Although all the material was disturbed and redeposited. Masonry was spread for 300-400cm and consisted of sandstone blocks with some having traces of a yellow mortar.

MNY13104: Two courses of walling were exposed at a 15cm depth in a trench. Probing suggested that the wall survived to a greater depth. The wall consisted of subrounded cobblestones with a core of smaller rounded/subangular stones. Roman and modern pottery were recovered from the adjacent part of trench.

MNY13105: Field clearance mound contained reasonable quantities of Roman pottery; animal bone; wall plaster as well as faced stone blocks.

MNY13108: A gully dug to the south side of the road during drainage works produced evidence of a mortared wall.

42 *CAS 508 SSD1 – Ditch (MNY13109)*

Ditch contained roman pottery of 1st/2nd cent. The ditch had a flat bottom with a steeply sloping southern edge and a shallower northern edge.

43 *Catterick Vicus settlement, Catterick Racecourse – Geophysics (MNY13238), CEU 273 SSD4 – Ditch (MNY13239), Inhumation (MNY13240), Ditch (MNY13241), Cobble Surface (MNY13242) and Well (MNY13243)*

The Central Archaeology Service (CAS) carried out trial excavations in 1984 at Catterick Racecourse known as CAS Site 273, in response to a proposal for gravel extraction. The excavations and the geophysical survey showed that occupation south of the scheduled area was limited to the western edge of the racecourse. The evidence suggested second century ribbon development along Dere Street extending for 250-300 m south of the alter town defences, and a fourth century inhumation cemetery lying between 350-400m south of the town wall.

MNY13238: Catterick Vicus settlement detected through geophysical survey. Area of geophysical investigations produced results which show an extensive area of ditches and other features. these appear to be roman in nature and probably represents the eastern limit of a roman civilian settlement or vicus extending southward along Dere Street from Cataractonium (13510). Roman Catterick is in The Dere Street Trail Leaflet.

MNY13239: Two main phases of ditch system. The earlier apparently defining an area of burials. The contemporaneity of the ditch and the burial has yet to be demonstrated. Second phase ditches were parallel to Dere Street and may represent the eastern limit of occupation along the road.

MNY13240: Graves recorded perhaps defined by ditches. Preservation of bone was very poor. This could be part of a larger group of burials located outside the survey area.

MNY13241: Ditches and gullies cut into layer containing Roman pottery which in turn lay on natural. This area may represent the rear of building plots. The date for occupation is probably 2nd-3rd century. This area could be ribbon development to the south of the Roman town.

MNY13142: In the western area of SSD 5 was an extensive layer of cobbling which may have been a yard surface or something similar.

MNY13243: A well was discovered within the layer of cobbles. This feature was excavated to a depth of 2.2m without being bottomed. No evidence of water-logged deposits. The well was lined with a very compact yellow clay.

44 *Rectangular Enclosure, Catterick – Cropmark (MNY13231)*

Large enclosure with hut circle. Possible entrance in the ne corner. Further features may be visible on air photographs lying within the enclosure and just outside it.

45 *Thrummy Hills – undated cemetery (MNY13087)*

Maclaughlan (1849) refers to local people describing that traces of tumuli existed within the remembrance of people. Maclaughlan location seems reasonably secure. Given it lies beside the Roman road it could be a Roman Cemetery. This site is included in the gazetteer of a

Thesis "A social and Anthropological analysis of Conversion period and later Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire"

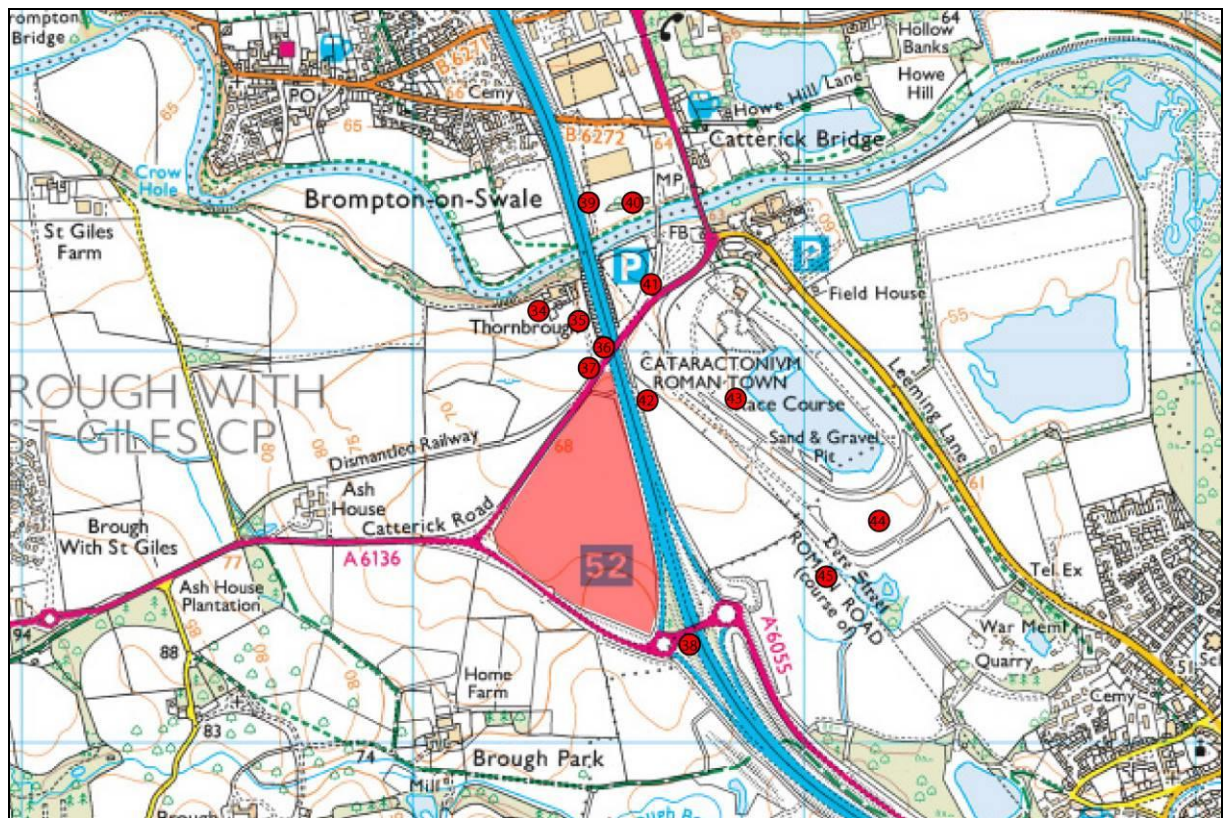


Figure 5. Locations of Non-designated monuments.

Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown copyright. OSA Licence No: AL 52132A0001

6.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.

6.1 *The Prehistoric Period (to the 1st Century AD)*

Several entries within the search area are dated to this period. Less than 500m to the east of the current site a large henge monument (1), investigated in the 1990's, was found (29). This monument consisted of a stone cairn dated to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age period with a later large circular ditch surrounding it. A Bronze Age spot find of a sword was found during river works to the north of the current site (40). Within the southern part of the current site, during works associated with the widening of the A1 in 2014 and 2015, a number of prehistoric features were found (5). These features consisted of a possible trackway and a number of pits (NAA, 2015; NAA, 2017). Three of the pits contained prehistoric pottery. Also, just to east of the site, an Iron Age occupation site was discovered between 1969 and 1970 (31). This site contained an oval enclosure, a rectangular palisaded enclosure, various dwellings and a four-post granary. This site was dated to the later Iron Age period. Two sets of postholes possibly representing fence lines (30) and an enclosure cropmark (44) probably related to this prehistoric occupation site.

6.2 *The Roman Period (1st to the 5th centuries AD)*

The majority of the heritage assets within the search area for this report are dated to this period. This is because the Roman town of Cataractonium lies just to the north of the site with part of the extramural settlement lying within the site itself (1, 39). A military fort was first built on the northern side of the River Swale in the AD70's as part of the expansion of Roman Britain northwards. The fort was situated here to be adjacent to Dere Street, one of the main north to south Roman roads running through Britain (modern day A1), and to defend the river crossing. At the same time a settlement to the south of the modern village of Catterick was established at Bainesse. The first fort at Cataractonium was abandoned in 120AD but was re-established in 160AD. This second phase of fort was then abandoned around 200AD. During this period a civilian settlement was established extending along Dere Street northwards for about 200m. Into the 3rd century the civilian settlement expanded and some of the buildings began to be constructed in stone rather than wood as had been the primary material until this point. By the early part of the 4th century a defensive stone wall and a ditch had been constructed around the main part of the settlement. Further ribbon settlement extended along the roads leading in and out of the main settlement during this later period.

Many archaeological investigations have explored the Roman town of Cataractonium particularly over the last 50 years through the upgrading of the A1 in the 1970's (22, 23), the upgrade to the A1(M) in the 1990's (8, 9, 11, 20, 21, 35, 38, 39) and the recent widening of the A1(M) (4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26). More particularly a number of investigations have taken place on or just next to the current site. A field survey (8), boreholes (4), geophysics (6, 7, 10), trial trenching (9) and excavation (5) have all been carried out on or next to the field in question. Archaeology dated to this period revealed during the excavations undertaken by NAA for the widening of the A1(M) between 2014 and 2015 was

largely found in the northern part of the field. The features found included ‘at least three buildings, a large possible pottery kiln, six cremation burials, and a number of enclosure ditches’, as well as two bustum burials (NAA, 2017, 2). These features extended approximately 40m south of the southern edge of the Scheduled Monument which lies within the northeastern part of the current site and probably represents the southern extent of the extramural part of Cataractonium, as well as a possible military cremation cemetery.

Other investigations within the study area have found further parts of the Roman settlement. These included various structures and features just to the north of the river (41) and parts of the extramural ribbon settlement located on the current Racecourse (43). To the east of the Racecourse a small Roman Marching Camp is known to have existed. It was originally seen as cropmarks and was further investigated in 2012 when WYASS conducted a magnetometry survey (24, 25).

6.3 Early Medieval periods (5th to 11th centuries AD)

It appears as though the settlement at Cataractonium may have continued to be in used beyond the end of the Roman period as early medieval features have been discovered within the study area. To the east of the current site in the same area as the henge monument 45 Anglian burials with grave goods dated to 5th and 6th centuries were found (1, 29). A further Anglian cemetery is supposedly also located just to the north of the current site (36). Early medieval material was found in excavations of the Roman town ditch indicating there was activity during this period in the main settlement area (26). An early medieval Grubenhaus (sunken building) was also found in the northern part of the study area (39).

6.4 The Medieval Period (11th to the mid 16th centuries AD)

Catterick and Brompton-on-Swale were both mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Catrice* and *Brunton* respectively. Both were owned by Count Alan of Brittany at the time of the Domesday survey. The building of the Church of St. Anne’s in Catterick was built in the 15th century but it is believed it had its origins in the 7th century. Just to the north of the church is the site of a motte and bailey castle thought to have been built by King Stephen in the 12th century.

A background of medieval activity and finds have been found within the study area. On a number of sites medieval pottery and finds were recovered (8, 16, 28). Medieval pottery was found in the upper layers of a ditch, which also contained Roman pottery, found to the east of the current site (28). The only other definite feature dated to the later medieval period, possibly into the post-medieval period, was a well found during excavations in 1969 and 1970 (31).

6.5 The Post-Medieval to Modern Periods (mid 16th to 21st centuries)

The three heritage assets dated to this period mentioned in this report consist of two Listed Buildings (2, 3) (within the immediate vicinity of the site) and a field walking event where post-medieval pottery was found (8). The two Listed Buildings were both Grade II

farmhouses one dated to the late 18th century (3) and the other to between the late 18th and early 19th centuries (2).

7.0 Cartographic Evidence.

The earliest map illustrated in this assessment dates from the early 18th century. The 1720 map produced by Warburton (Figure 6) gives no detail for the site itself. The site can be approximately located between Brough (Park) and Catterick Bridge. This map has been included as Warburton illustrated the lines of what, at that time, were believed to be the courses of Roman roads, together with significant known Roman settlements. The relatively accurate locating of the site of Cataractonium on this map indicates the level of antiquarian interest in the early 18th century.



Figure 6. Extract from the 1720 Warburton map (approximate location of the site in red).

The 1772 map produced by Thomas Jefferys (Figure 7), also shows no detail for the site itself. It does, however, show the basic road pattern in the vicinity, including the line of Catterick Road forming the northwest boundary of the site. Unlike the earlier 18th century Warburton map Jefferys did not show site of historic interest.

A much greater level of detail is provided by the Ordnance Survey maps dating from the middle of the 19th century to the present day. On the First Edition map, dated 1857 (Figure 8) the site can be accurately located due to the existence by that date of several boundaries that are still in existence to the present day. The site was occupied by several irregular and sub-rectangular fields that are likely to reflect early 19th century enclosure. Once again the site of Cataractonium is marked to the north and the line of the Roman road is shown to the east.

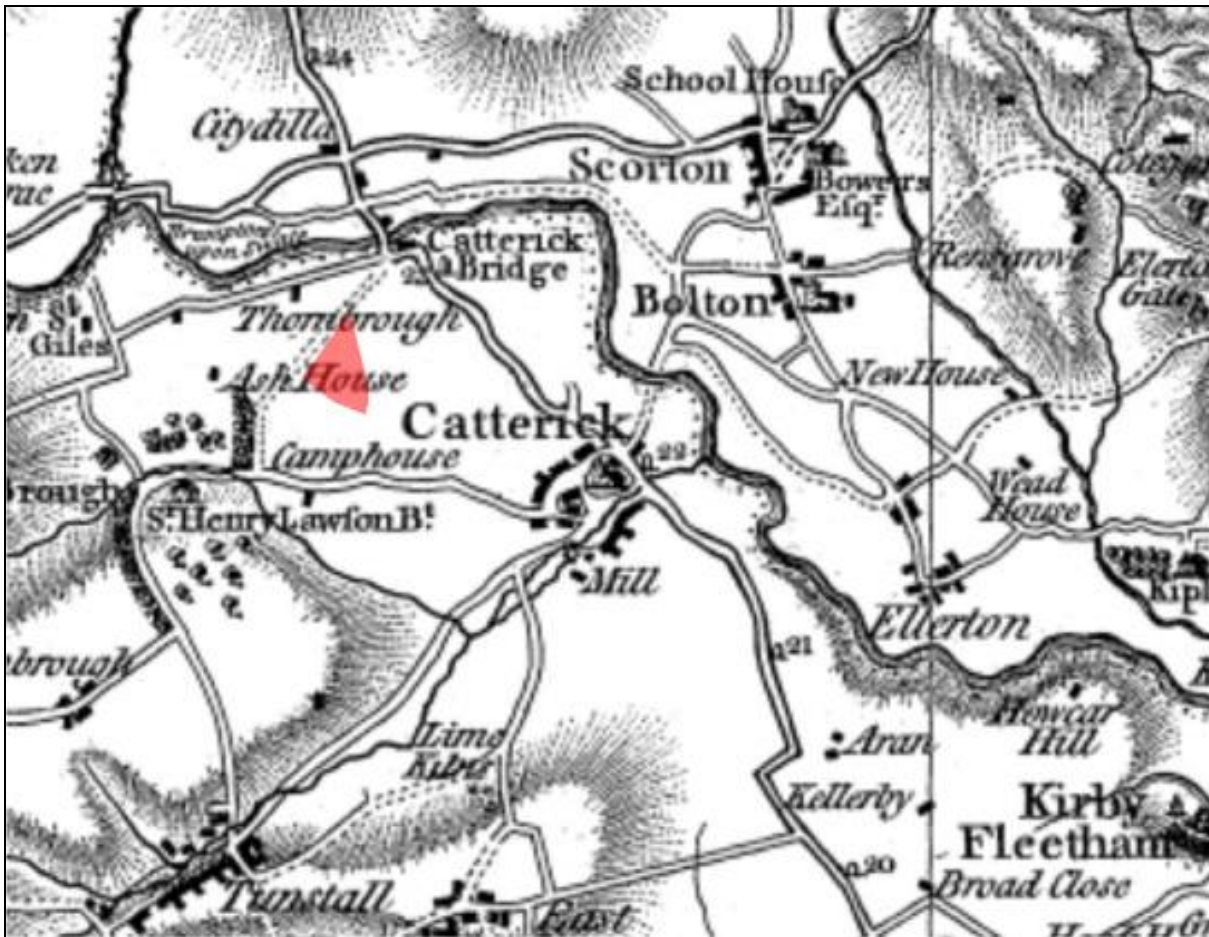


Figure 7. Extract from the map produced by Thomas Jefferys in 1772 (approximate location of site in red).

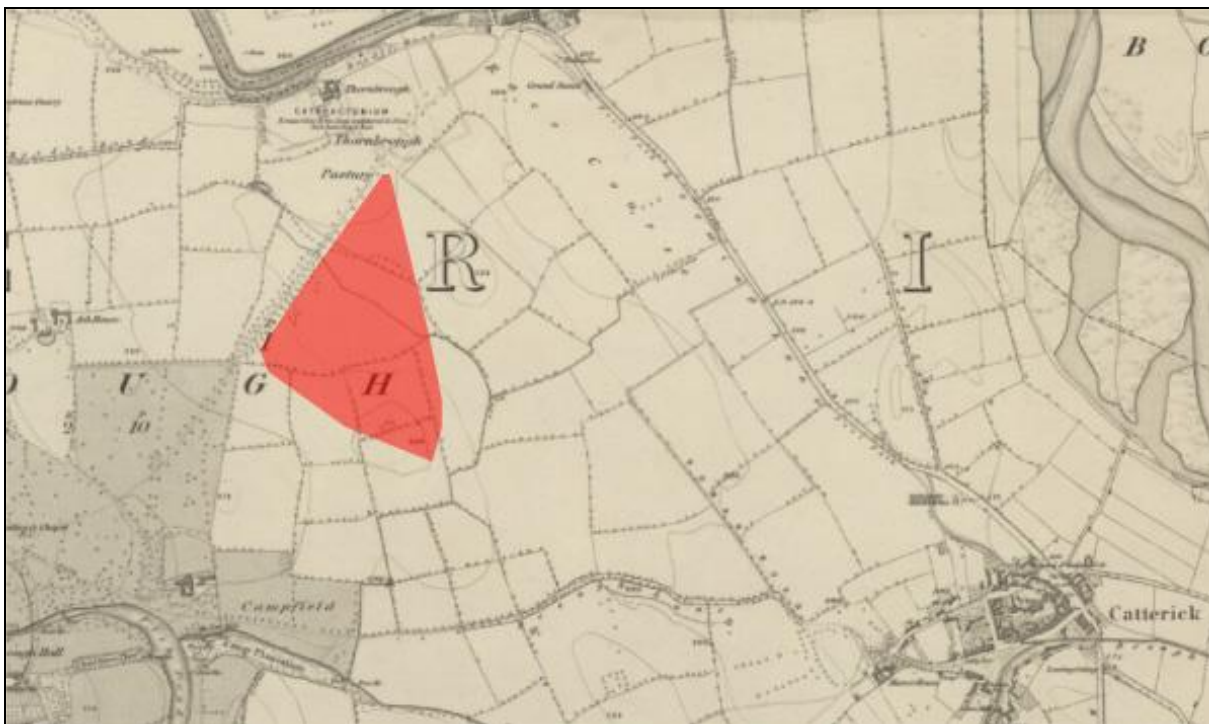


Figure 8. Extract from the 1857 Ordnance Survey map.

A similar situation for the site is shown on the 1895, 1919 and 1930 editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 9, 10 and 11), although some consolidation of fields took place over this period through the removal of selected field boundaries.

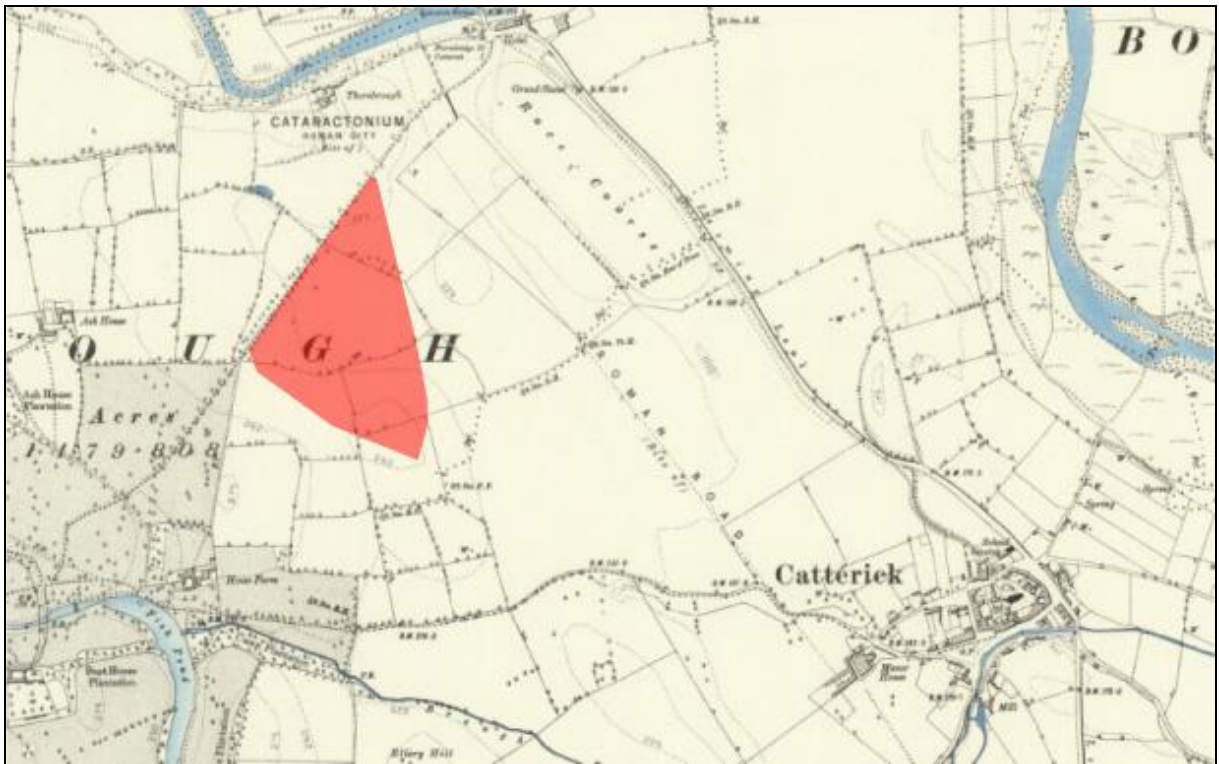


Figure 9. Extract from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map

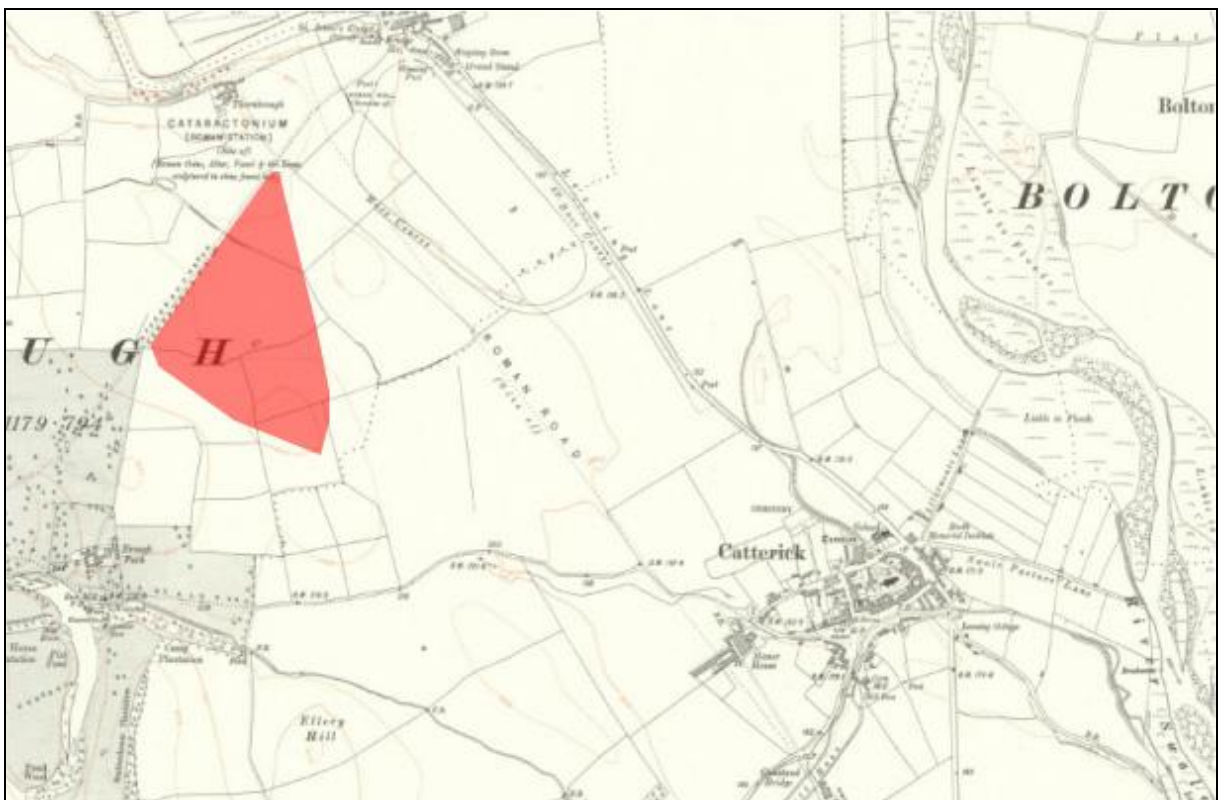


Figure 10. Extract from the 1919 Ordnance Survey map.

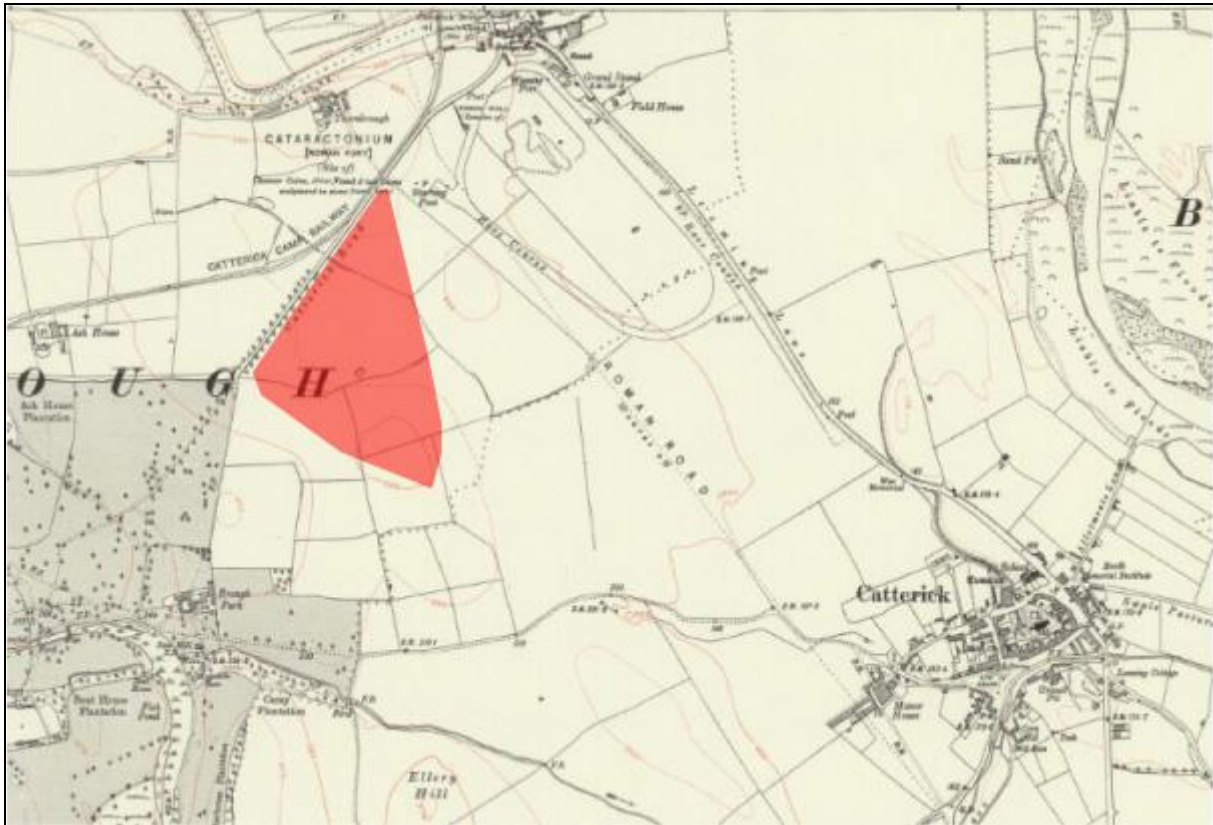


Figure 11. Extract from the 1930 Ordnance Survey map.

8.0 Discussion and Archaeological Implications.

The research undertaken in the preparation of this assessment has indicated that the potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date to be present on the site is considered very high. From work undertaken within the last decade on and adjacent to the site prehistoric and Roman features are known to be present and to survive below the modern ploughing regime. The Roman features consist of buildings, a kiln, field boundaries, a probable military cremation cemetery including bustum burials and a possible track/roadway. The far northern part of the site lies within the Scheduled Monument of Cataractonium and the Roman features have been shown to extend at least 40m south of the southern boundary of the Scheduled Monument. It appears likely that the northern part of the site represents the southern limit of the extramural settlement of the Roman town of Cataractonium.

Furthermore, during the widening of the A1(M) prehistoric features were also found in the southeastern part of the site. These consisted of a double ditched probable trackway and a number of pits; three of which contained prehistoric pottery. A prehistoric flint scatter was also found within this part of the site during a period of field walking.

The proposed development is to comprise the construction of new commercial properties. It is likely therefore that the proposed development will require groundworks that would impact upon archaeological deposits if these are present. Any decisions regarding the need for, and scale of, archaeological investigation of this site will be made by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Services and the Local Planning Authority. To ascertain if archaeological deposits are present it would be necessary to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation to determine the exact nature of archaeological survival. Geophysical survey would be appropriate as the initial stage of investigation.

9.0 Bibliography.

Current Archaeology, 2020, *Excavating Cataractonium*, Vol. 359.

NAA, 2015, Archaeological Excavations in Field 172: Summary Excavation Report. Report No. 15/87.

NAA, 2017, *Archaeological Excavations in Fields 172 & 172 North: Specialist Background Information*. Report No. 17/27.

Speed, GP and Holst, M, 2018, *Al Leeming to Barton: Death, Burial and Identity; 3000 years of death in the Vale of Mowbray*, NAA Monograph Series Volume 4.

Wilson, PR, 2002, *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its hinterland. Excavations and research, 1958–1997 Part I*, CBA Research Report 128, Council for British Archaeology.

10.0 The Plates.



Plate 1. General view of site looking south.



Plate 2. General view of site looking south, showing area of site within Scheduled Monument.



Plate 3. General view of site looking north.



Plate 4. General view of southwestern part of site looking west.



Plate 5. General view of southeastern part of site looking northeast.