



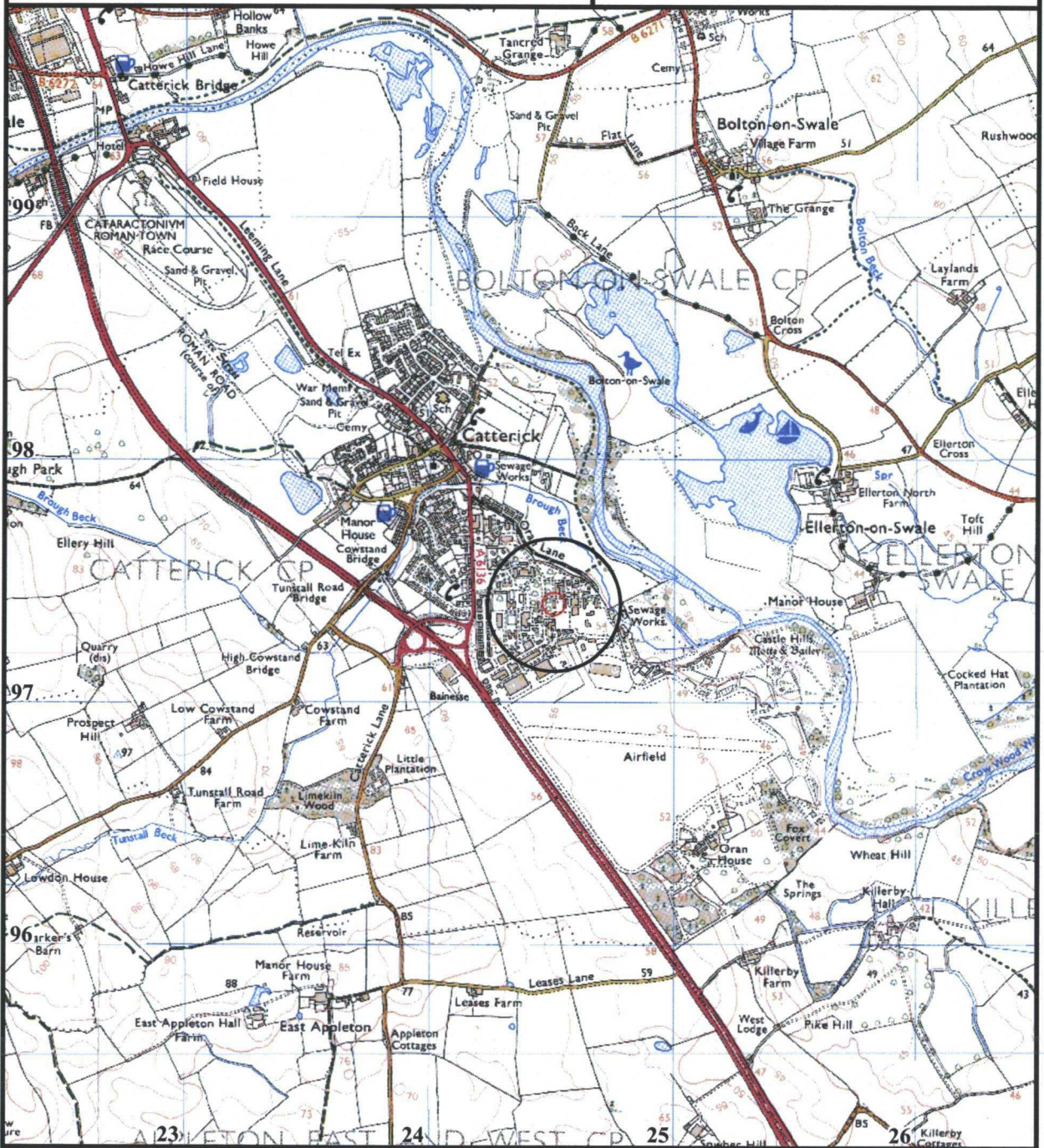
Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Project SLAM - A7803 Marne SNCO (Sergeants' Mess),
Catterick, North Yorkshire
archaeological evaluation

Report 1623
Figure 1
Site location

on behalf of
Debut Services Ltd
for
Bovis Lend Lease

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site location



scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot





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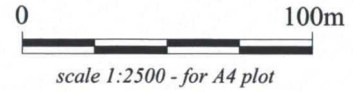
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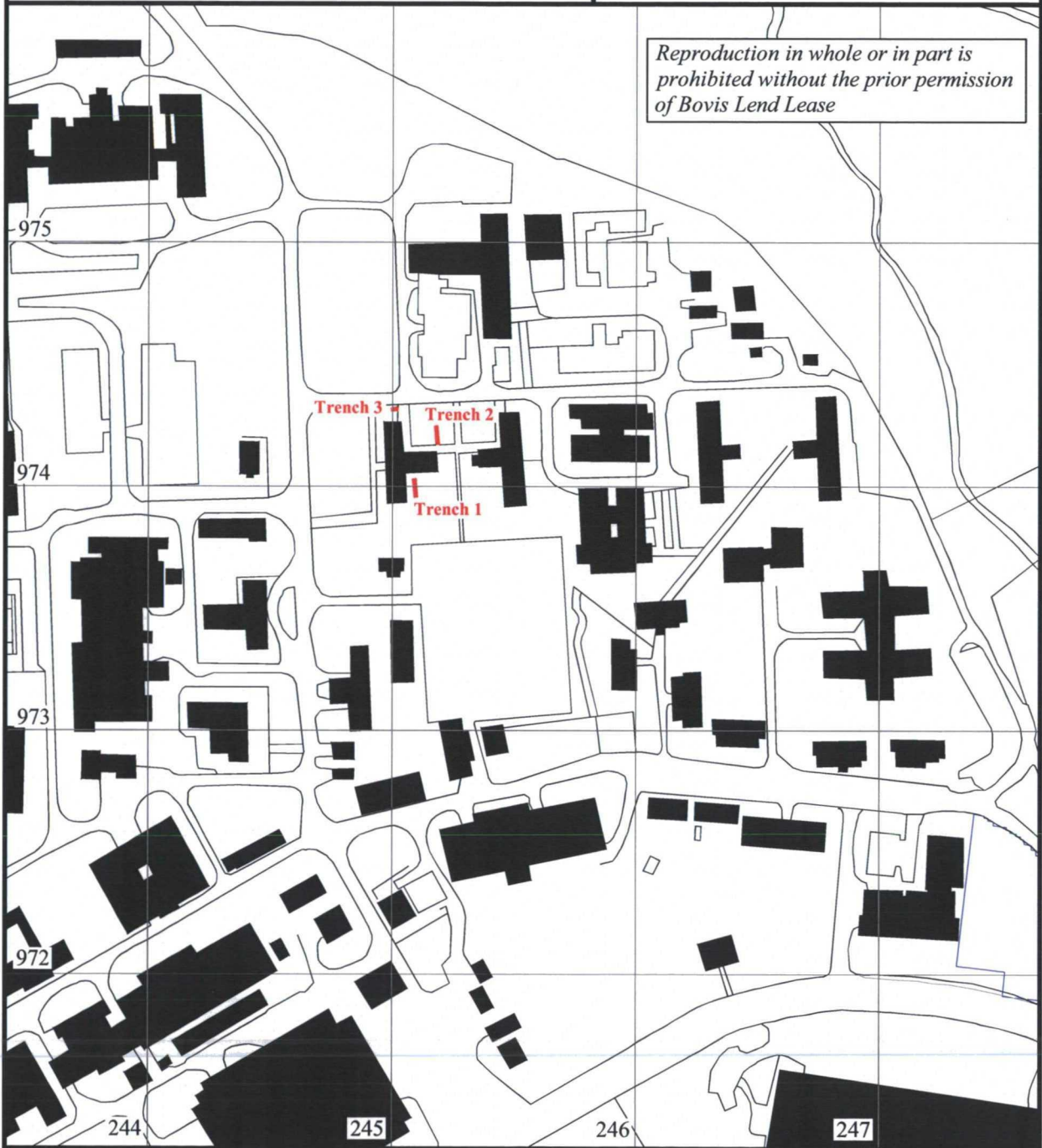
Figure 2

Location of the trenches

on behalf of
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 trench





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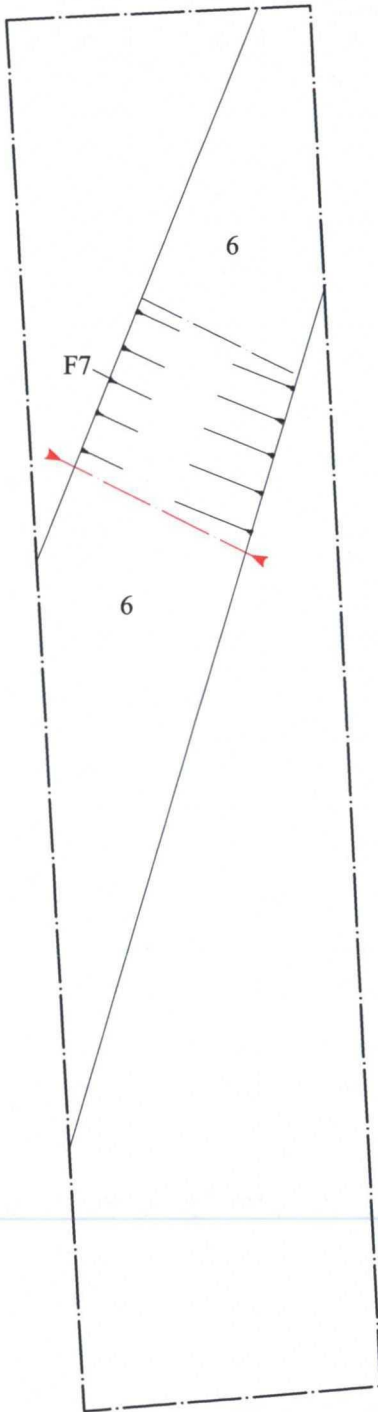
Figure 3

Trench 2, plan and section

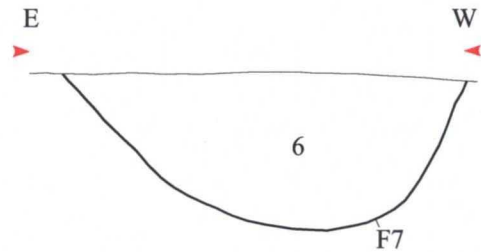
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section



Section



scale 1:20 - for A4 plot

Plan



scale 1:40 - for A4 plot





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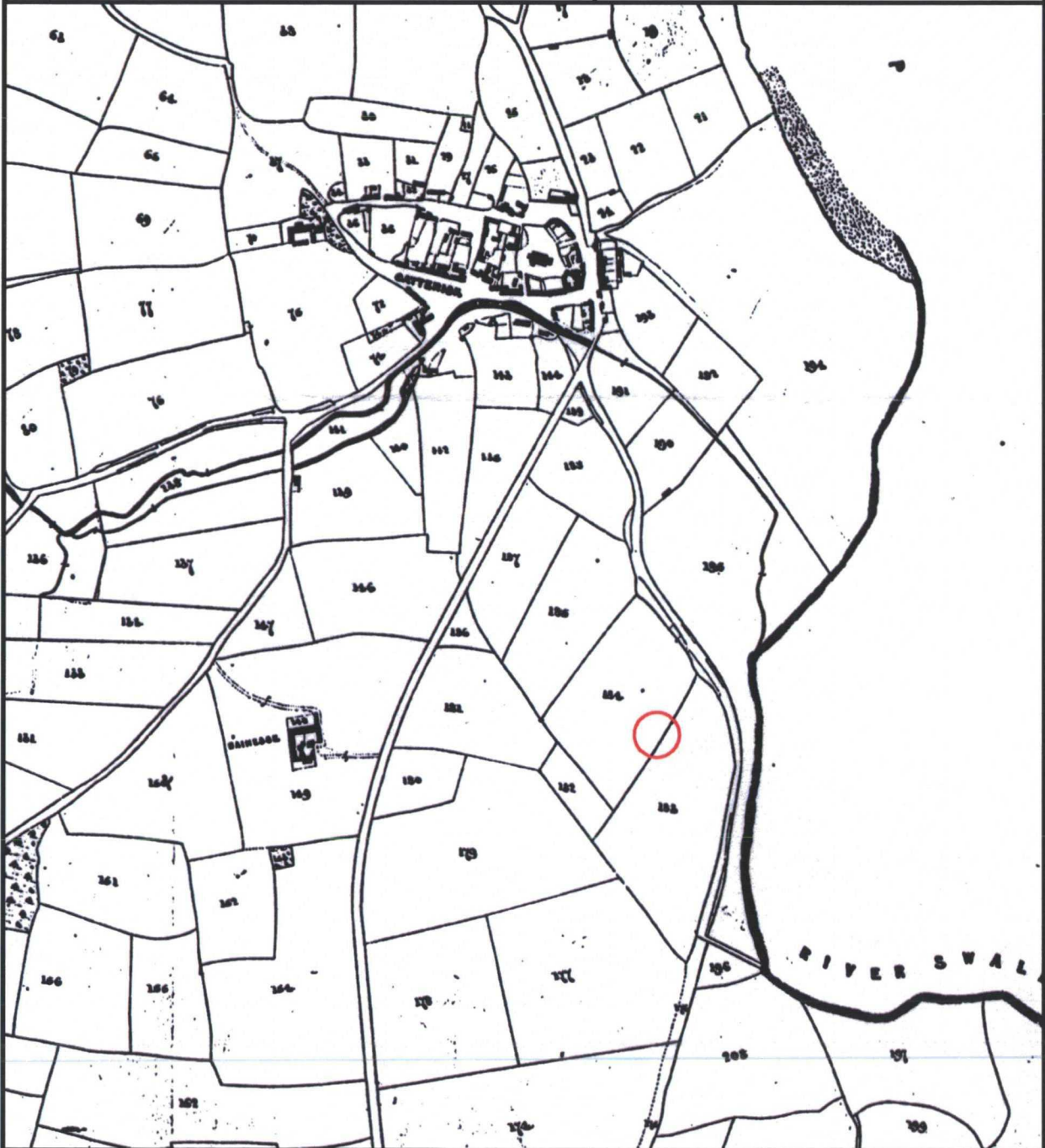
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Figure 4 *Extract from the 1842 tithe plan showing the
location of the proposed development area*

on behalf of
Debut Services Ltd
for
Bovis Lend Lease

not to scale



approximate location of the proposed development area



Appendix 1: Context data

Summary list of contexts. The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: B bone, M metals.

No	Trench	Description	B	M
1	1	Topsoil		
2	1	Silty clay containing gravel		
3	1	Fill of F4		
F4	1	Soakaway pit		
5	2	Topsoil		
6	2	Fill of F7	•	
7	2	Ditch		
8	3	Topsoil		
9	3	Fill of F10		
10	3	Service trench		
11	3	Fill of F12		•
12	3	Service trench		
13	All	Natural subsoil		

Appendix 2: Plant macrofossil data

Sample	1
Context	6
Volume processed (ml)	10000
Volume of flot (ml)	100
Volume of flot assessed (ml)	100
Residue contents (relative abundance)	
Bone (burnt)	1
Flot matrix (relative abundance)	
Bone (burnt)	1
Bone (unburnt)	1
Charcoal	2
Coal	1
Insect	1
Modern roots	2
Mollusc	1
Charred remains (total counts)	
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Hulled barley)	3
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley undifferentiated)	5
(c) <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base (Spelt)	2
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	3
(r) <i>Galium aparine</i> (Cleavers)	7
(r) <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> (Redshank)	4
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment (Hazelnut)	3
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp triogonous nutlet (Sedges)	2
(x) Poaceae indeterminate > 4mm (Grass)	21
Waterlogged seeds (relative abundance)	
(a) <i>Fumaria</i> sp (Fumitory)	3
(t) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)	1
(x) <i>Chenopodium</i> sp (Goosefoot)	2

(a: arable weed; c: cultivated plant; r: ruderal; t: trees/shrubs; w: wetland; x: wide niche)
Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

Appendix 3: Project specification

Statement of Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation Works: Sergeants Mess SLA (Single Living Accommodation) Block, Marne Barracks, North Yorkshire.

1.0 The Site

- 1.1 Marne Barracks, formerly known as RAF Catterick, is situated immediately to the south of Catterick village and is bounded on the west by the A1 and to the east by the River Swale (NGR centre SE 247 970). Within its 160 hectares of technical buildings and training area land are four scheduled monuments and eight listed buildings.
- 1.2 This Statement of Requirement (SOR) is for the evaluation by, trial trenching, of a parcel of land within the technical area of the base (see Figures 1-3 for location), in advance of the construction of a new Sergeants Mess SLA Block.
- 1.3 The SOR should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for their approval, after which it should be sent to contracting organisations for their fee estimate and methods statement.

2.0 General Background

- 2.1 The Ministry of Defence (MOD) occupies land and property solely to support the delivery of defence capabilities. MOD recognises that there are other interests, especially relating to conservation, agriculture and recreation that need to be taken into account if the Estate is to be sympathetically managed in a way that sustains the various interests.
- 2.2 As part of on-going development to meet modern military needs at Marne Barracks, a new build is proposed to provide up to date Sergeants' Mess facilities.
- 2.3 The aim of the investigation is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site and to be of sufficient scope to enable appropriate recommendations to be made to mitigate the impact of the development on features of archaeological significance that might be present.

3.0 Archaeological Background

- 3.1 A detailed overview of the previous investigations undertaken at Marne Barracks is presented in the ASUD report *Archaeological Investigations at Marne Barracks, Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire – Phase 1 Assessment Report* (ASUD Report 703). This report is available for inspection on request to the DE Archaeology Advisor at Catterick Garrison.
- 3.2 The Sergeants Mess Assessment Report should be read in conjunction with this SOR and summarises the sites known to exist on the base as follows:
 - A Neolithic ritual pallisaded enclosure situated north of the runway
 - A possible small Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement and associated features of uncertain extent are present to the north and south of the runway
 - Late 3rd/early 4th century buildings, perhaps being part of a villa complex of unknown extent, are present in the technical area
 - Remains of 4th century enclosures and field systems of uncertain extent
 - A late 3rd/early 4th century pottery kiln.
 - Miscellaneous Roman ditches and possible pits near the kiln, being part of the Baines Farm settlement.

- Late 3rd/early 4th-century AD buildings, perhaps part of a large villa complex of unknown extent.
- Miscellaneous Roman ditches and possible pits near the kiln, being part of the Baines Farm settlement.
- Roman and Anglian burials.
- Romano-British and Anglian structures.

3.3 In summary, the area of the proposed Sergeants Mess is some 150m to the north of recorded structural and funerary deposits of Romano-British and Anglian date. No known features are recorded directly within the area of proposed development although the potential for such features to be present is considered to be moderate.

4.0 Location of the mess and landuse

4.1 The proposed development is centred on grid reference SE 24427 97346 on land currently occupied by two 1930s brick-built T-shaped structures, bordered by grass lawns.

4.2 The proposed development is centred on grid reference SE 24427 97346 on land currently occupied by two 1930s brick-built, T-shaped structures ringed with an open grassed area. The westerly building (no. 74) is boarded and is currently unused, while Building 75 to the east is currently used as overspill accommodation for the adjacent Sgts Mess. One of these buildings will be demolished and replaced by the new proposed Sgts SLA block. The new SLA Block will occupy an area larger than the footprint of either building and so will also incorporate land around the building. The area of development is approximately 30m by 40m (120 sq. metres)

4.3 The depth of foundations for buildings no. 74 & 75 is not known but it is thought that there is no basement or cellar and they sit on slab foundations.

4.4 Services to building no. 74 are present but have been disconnected.

5.0 Required Archaeological Fieldwork

5.1 Archaeological evaluation by the excavation and recording of trial trenches is required on the open grassed area adjacent to building no. 74

5.2 The dimensions of the trenches are as follows:

Trench A = 5m x 2m

Trench B = 5m x 2m

Trench C = 2m x 2m

5.3 The combined area of the trenches is 24 square metres. The locations of the trenches, as shown in Figure 3, are approximate as the precise position of the development is subject to further negotiation.

5.4 Trenching within the building is not feasible due to the narrow width of corridors and service hazards.

5.5 The purpose of the evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and (if present) to record their nature, condition, depth and date if possible.

5.6 The report on the evaluation will make recommendations to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits.

- 5.7 In addition to providing an evaluation strategy and methodology, those submitting tenders are required to provide statements on scientific analysis, dating and palaeo-environmental sampling procedures.
- 5.8 Contexts will be sampled for dating as appropriate. This will include C14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronological dating where appropriate. Samples for archaeomagnetic dates would be taken on site by the relevant specialist. Samples for dendrochronological dates would be taken either on site or from recovered timbers by the relevant specialist in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage, no date). Samples must be processed subsequent to initial post-excavation assessment.
- 5.9 A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains must be agreed with an environmental consultancy in advance of the project (see *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England*: Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995). Opportunity should be afforded to the environmental specialist to visit the site during the evaluation to discuss the sample collection strategy.
- 6.0 The report**
- 6.1 On completion of the fieldwork an assessment report presenting the results of the project work should be prepared to an adequate standard (see *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 1994) and should include the following:
- location plan with NGR references
 - a narrative of the archaeological features present in each trench accompanied by detailed plans and sections of each trench drawn at an appropriate scale
 - finds and context catalogues
 - specialist contributions
 - an interpretation and discussion of the results
 - recommendations to mitigate the impact of the development
- 6.2 Following the on-site trial works a conservation assessment will be undertaken of finds and other material recovered following procedures outlined by English Heritage (1991). The assessment will inform on the level and quality of the preservation of the material and whether the material can contribute to the overall aims of the evaluation. This assessment must be costed for within the project.
- 6.3 The report should be presented in an ordered state prefaced with a contents listing and also include an index and cross-referencing where appropriate. Paper copies of the report should be robustly bound within a protective cover or sleeve. The report should contain a title page listing the site and or project name, district and County together with site NGR, the name of the archaeological contractor and client. The report should be page numbered and supplemented with sections and paragraph numbering for ease of reference.
- 6.4 5 bound paper copies of the report will be required. In addition the report should be provided in digital format on CD (3 copies), as both a text only rtf. file and with digital images of figures and illustrations as presented as tiff files. All images should be either digital originals saved as high and low resolution images or scanned at both high and low resolution, where high equates to 800-1200 dpi and low to 200dpi. The

whole document should also be provided on the CD as a complete text and image file in pdf. format. The CD should also contain the digitised survey information geo-referenced to the OS. This should be provided in ArcView shape file format.

6.5 Meta-data providing copyright information as described in 6.2 below, together with a written description of conventions used in the survey and the digital presentation of GIS information and an intuitively based GIS file naming format should also be provided. Mapping data should also include details on source and scale, method of survey and/or data capture, accuracy levels achieved and description of data attributes and fields.

6.6 Accuracy of digitised mapping data should conform to Defence Estates adopted practice. In particular;

- Grid reference should be 12 figure numerical in all cases and where possible also presented using OS grid 100KM square letter prefixes.
- Digitising accuracy should +/- 0.2metres at base scale.
- Monument/building surveys should achieve a minimum accuracy of +/- 2 metres in relation to OS background, although obviously survey information itself will be expected to be significantly improved on this.

6.9 Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, all material and supporting data generated by this contract shall be passed to Defence Estates unless and except where such material or data is existing material or data acquired from a third party. In the latter case, the contractor will supply details of data sources, a description of what the data shows, the terms under which the material or data was acquired and where possible a contact name and address.

7.0 Specification

7.1 A detailed specification and project design for the work should be forwarded to, and agreed with, the DE Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the work.

7.2 This should also specifically identify key staff responsible for the project at management, supervisory and specialist level. Once the tender has been awarded changes to these named individuals will only be allowed subject to staff of equal calibre being agreed with Defence Estates.

7.3 On site excavators & technicians should be professional archaeologists who fulfil the criteria for Associate Membership of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA membership itself is not required).

8.0 Timetable

8.1 The precise timetable for completion of fieldwork will be advised upon by the Project SLAM implementation team. It is likely that the archaeological investigation will take place early in 2007.

9.0 Monitoring

9.1 No work should be commenced until authorised by the DE Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) at Catterick. One week's notice will need to be given to the DE Archaeologist who will be allowed access to the site at all times.

10.0 Site Access

10.1 Access to the Marne Barracks is restricted and will need to be arranged through the Defence Estates office at Catterick.

11.0 Health and Safety

- 11.1 In line with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992 and The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 DE will require to see copies of contractors Health and Safety Policies and project specific Risk Assessments prior to the commencement of work. Each site should have a nominated safety officer, and appropriate provision of first aid, telephone and safety clothing as advised in the SCAM manual on archaeological health and safety and further identified in the site specific risk assessment.
- 11.2 Contractors are expected to carry their own appropriate insurance for public liability and staff, brief details should be included in any tender or project proposal submitted to DE.

12.0 Deposition of Archive and Results

- 12.1 An agreement with the relevant museum to accept any artefacts/archive should be finalised before commencement of the fieldwork. In this instance this will be The Richmondshire Museum, Richmond. Contractors should note that a copy of the report will be lodged by Defence Estates with the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit HER. All finds remain the property of the MOD until final agreement with the relevant Museum and completion of an official DE/MOD archive donation form.

13.0 Consents

- 13.1 There are no scheduled monuments within the area of excavation and no consents are required for this trial excavation.

14.0 Services

- 14.1 The trenches are located close to buildings that have been in continuous use and supplied with services over long period of time. It will be the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that they have up to date information on the location of services and to ensure that they remain undamaged by the archaeological works.

15.0 NYCC Heritage Unit – Specific Requirements

- 15.1 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with, in the first instance the DE Archaeology advisor, who may, in turn, consult with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the IoAM, English Heritage.
- 15.2 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 15.3 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless or

ditching bucket, subject to accessibility. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 15.4 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (DCMS 2002). Use of a metal detector will first require the consent of the DE Archaeologist.
- 15.5 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress. Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).
- 15.6 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 15.7 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. The guidance of Jones (ed 2006) should be followed. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples (0.2 litre) collected for micro-slugs, hammer-scale and spherical droplets. Workshop floors should be sampled throughout at 0.2-0.5m intervals. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) should be followed.
- 15.8 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 15.9 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) should be followed.
- 15.10 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Samples should be collected from all securely stratified deposits, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other

negative features. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Bulk samples should be collected from contexts containing a high density of animal bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.

- 15.11 Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible. In accordance with the English Heritage Guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should be of the order of 10 litres. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.
- 15.12 The Advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Dr Andy Hammon - tel 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) should be sought with regards appropriate sampling, dating and conservation strategies associated with this project.
- 15.13 Should any articulated human burials or cremation deposits be discovered, the remains should be left in situ at this evaluation stage, unless their removal can be justified. In case of query, contact the DE Archaeology Advisor who will, in turn, consult the advice of the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, IoAM, English Heritage and a site meeting convened where appropriate.
- 15.14 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

16.0 Archive

- 16.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Preparation and deposition of the site archive should be undertaken with reference to the appropriate museum guidelines and standards, to Walker (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) and the County Council's Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
- 16.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum (The Richmondshire Museum) to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 16.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their detailed requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.
- 16.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for

HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

17.0 Disclosure

17.1 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

18.0 Report

18.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, and present an assessment of the site within the wider context of the medieval village and an interpretation of its significance. The research questions applicable to the site, and deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation should also be included. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs, and the results of desk-based work and topographic survey.

18.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads, and levels related to Ordnance Datum. In case of query as to the nearest OS bench mark, the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC should be contacted.

18.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the museum accepting the archive, the IoAM, English Heritage, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.

18.4 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.

18.5 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

18.6 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

19.0 Contact

All correspondence on archaeological/technical matters should be addressed to:

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Defence Estates, Gough Road, Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire, DL9 3EJ.

Tel 01748 875055
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PH/DE January 2007

