

FIGURE 1

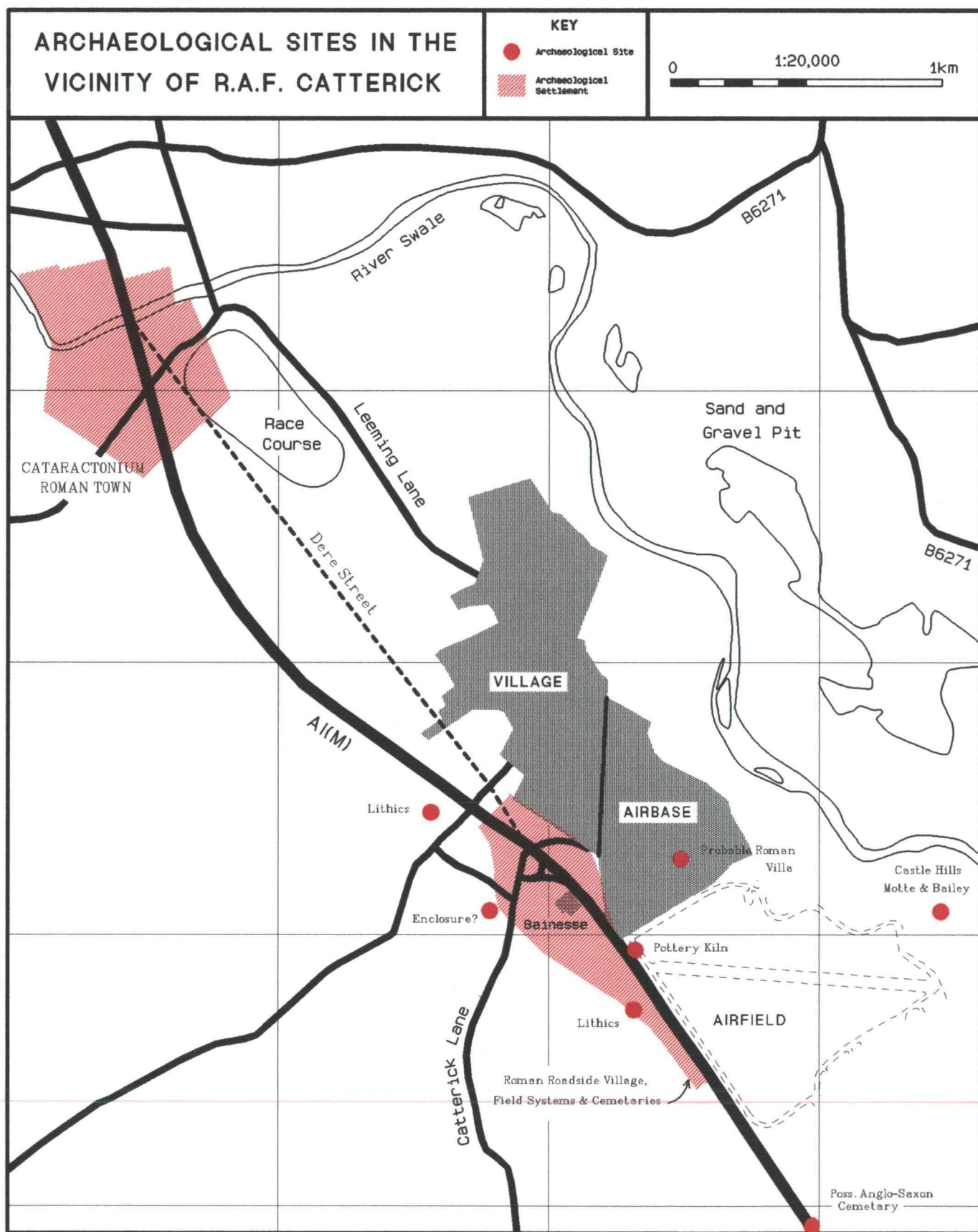






FIGURE 2

SNY 15695

Figures 3 to 7 and 9 Too Large To Scan

SEE ORIGINALS.



<b>RAF CATTERICK EXCAVATION OA2 BASE PLAN</b>	<b>KEY</b>  Projected edge	RESEARCH BY 	ON BEHALF OF  <b>TRAFALGAR HOUSE</b> CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LIMITED
	0      1:100      5m 		

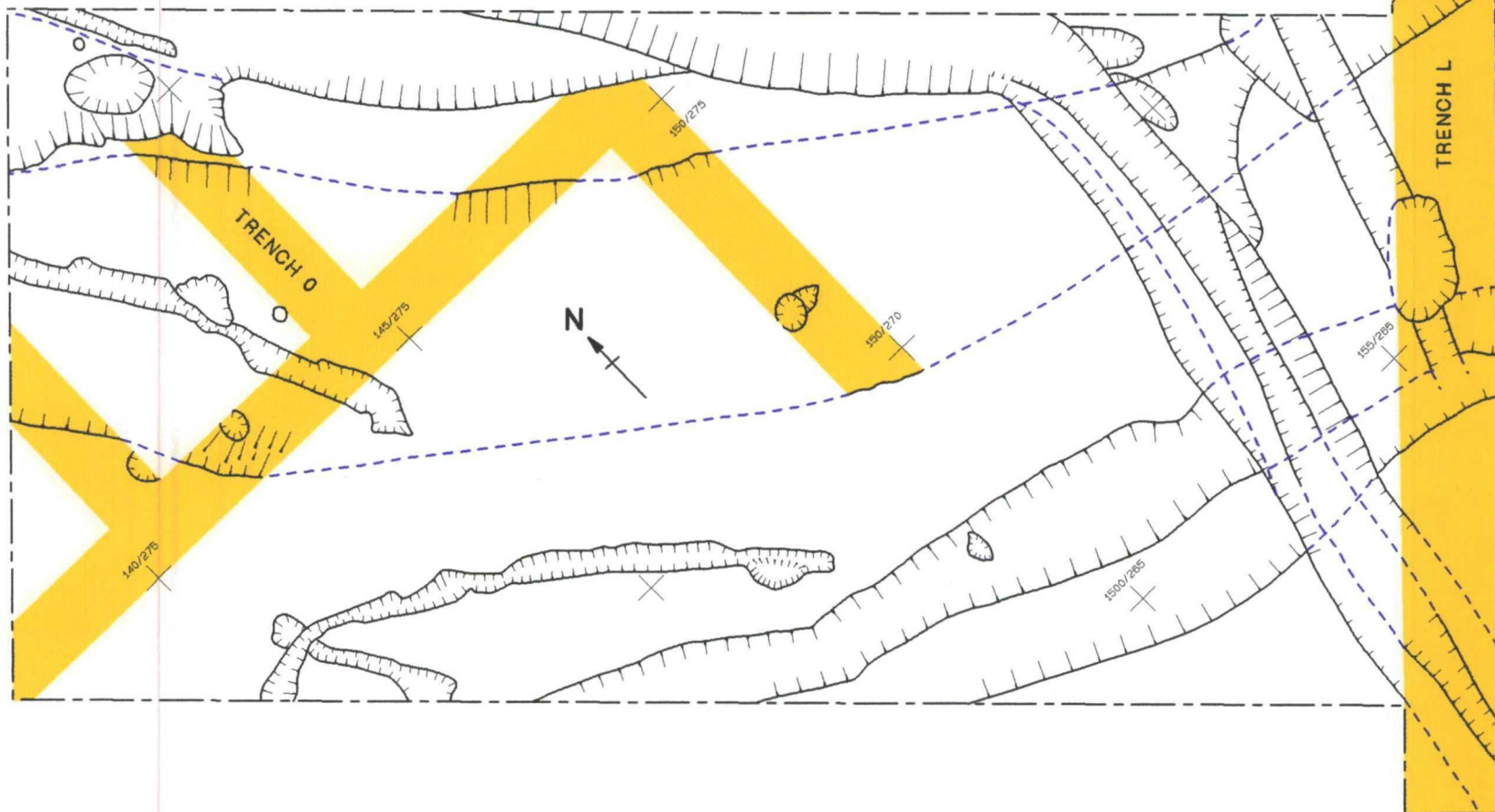
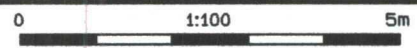


FIGURE 8

# RAF CATTERICK EXCAVATION OA2 PHASE PLAN



RESEARCH BY  
**GeoQuest**  
ASSOCIATES

FOR  
**TRAFALGAR HOUSE**  
CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LIMITED

PHASE I (ALL)  
PHASE II.6  
PHASE III (ALL)

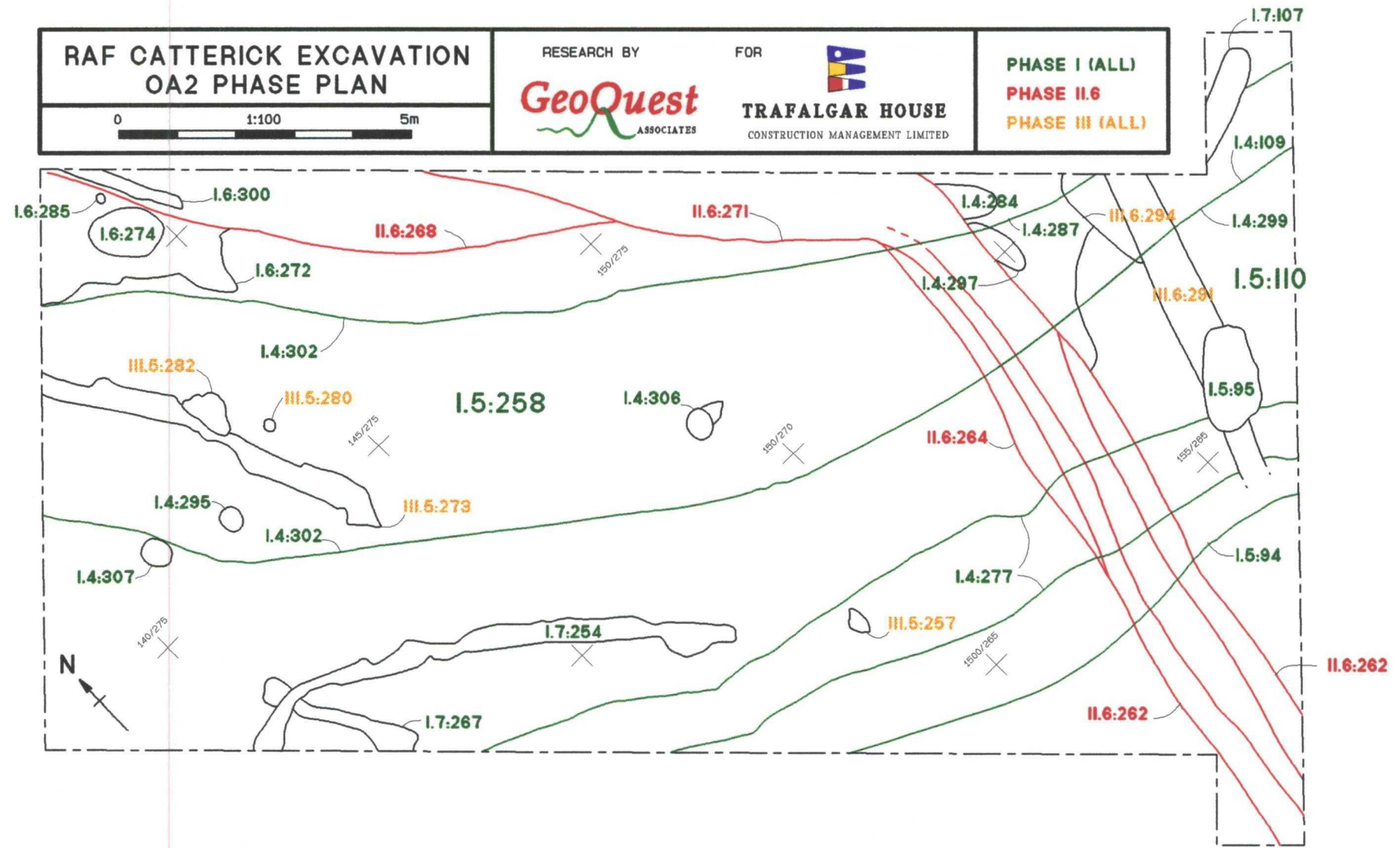


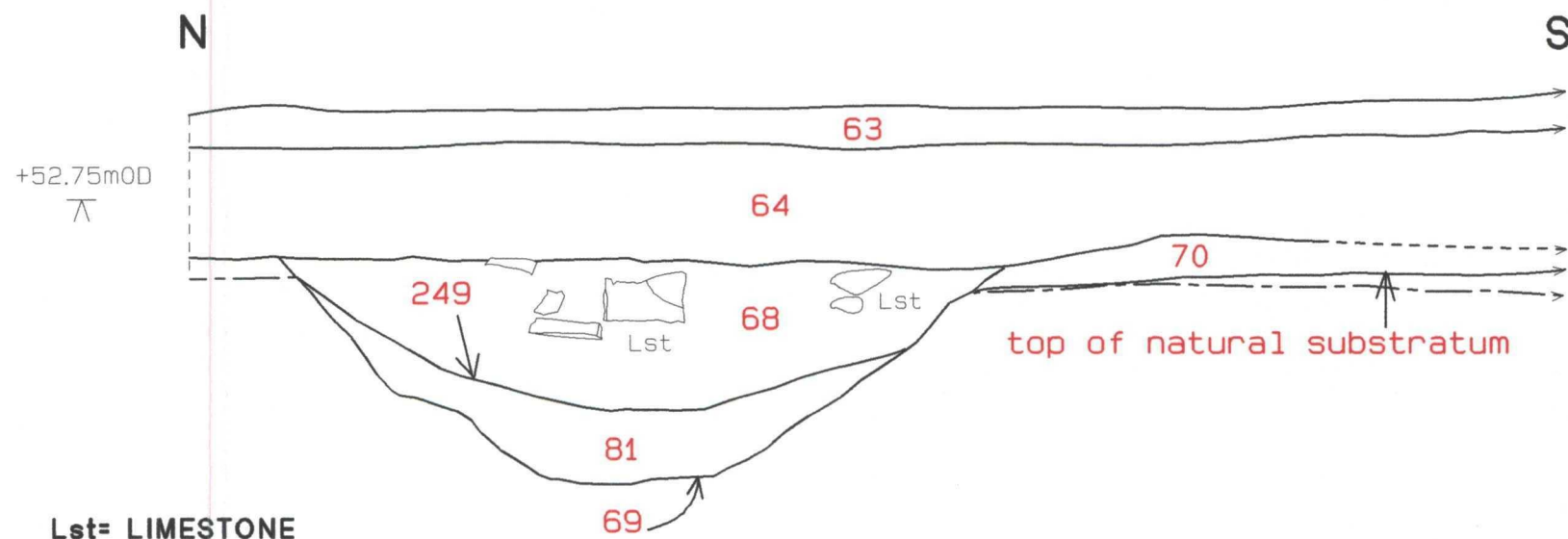
FIGURE 10

RAF CATTERICK EXCAVATION  
TRENCH I: PART OF SECTION I3

0 1m 1:20

RESEARCH BY  
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ASSOCIATES

ON BEHALF OF  
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CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LIMITED



Phase II.1 [69] & [81]  
Phase II.4 [68] & [249]  
Phase IV.1 [64]  
Phase IV.3 [63]

# RAF CATTERICK EXCAVATION PLAN AND SECTION OF PIT [I70]

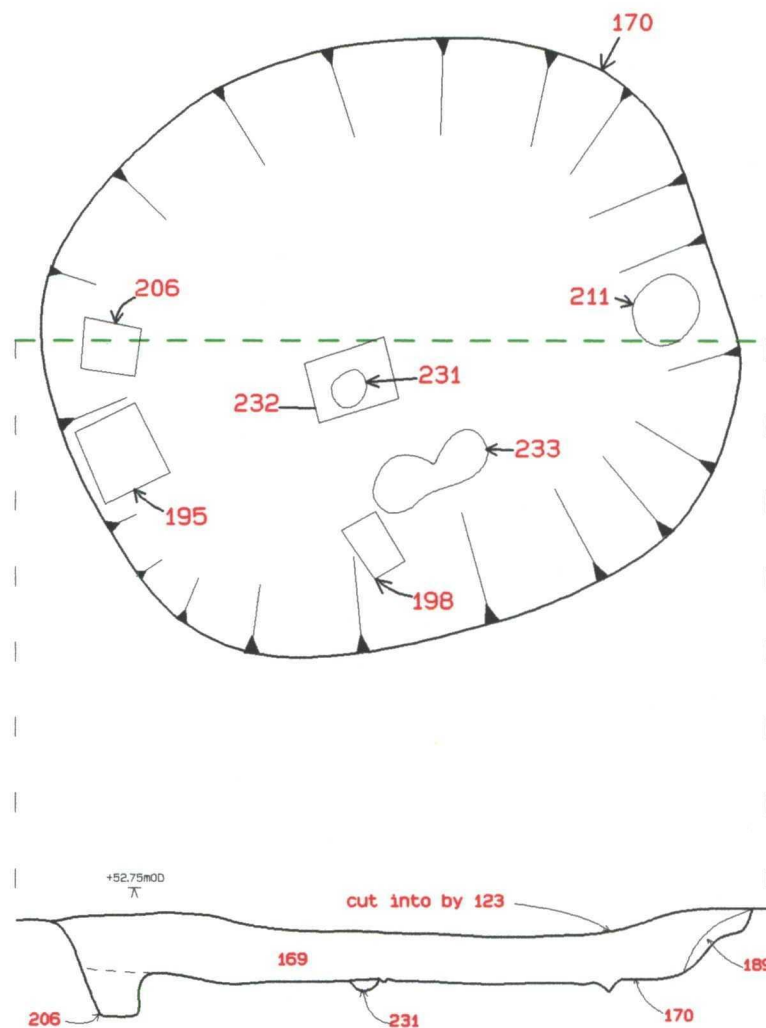
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RESEARCH BY

ON BEHALF OF

**GeoQuest**  
ASSOCIATES

TRAFALGAR HOUSE  
CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LIMITED





## APPENDIX A

### Stratified Pottery

**Note:** 'Roman' refers to wares which are found throughout the Roman period. No diagnostic features were present to provide a more accurate date.

#### Phase I.2

[172] Coarse ware. Rim. Flanged bowl, oxidised, large red inclusions, fine soft orange fabric. 0.010g. Second century.

[214] Calcite-gritted ware. Body sherd with groove decoration. 0.008g. Roman.

[163] Cantley-Catterick mortarium. Base sherd. 0.069g. Late third century +

#### Phase I.4

[260] Samian. Scraps. Central Gaulish. 0.005g. Second century.

Nene Valley ware. Flanged rim sherd with groove. Imitation samian ware (Drag. 36.) Mottled brown/orange colour-coat. 0.035g. Late third to mid fourth century. Figure A3.

Calcite-gritted ware. Neck sherds. 0.015g. Roman.

Coarse ware. Scrap. Hemispherical flanged bowl. Highly micaceous orange fabric with burnished grey exterior. 0.009g. Difficult to date accurately.

Coarse ware. Scrap. Oxidised. 0.001g. Difficult to date accurately.

[289] Calcite-gritted ware. Body sherd. 0.003g. Roman.

#### Phase I.5

[110] Samian. Scrap. Central Gaulish. 0.005g. Second century.

[258] Nene Valley ware. Pedestal base with thick walls. Black exterior and brown interior colour-coat.

Nene Valley ware. Body sherds. Black colour-coat exterior and interior.

Nene Valley ware. Body sherd from beaker. Orange colour coat exterior and interior.

Total 0.050g. Late second century +

Black-Burnished (Type 2) ware. Base sherd from bowl or dish. 0.008g. Second to third century.

Calcite-gritted ware. Base sherd. 0.009g. Roman.

Coarse ware. Rim sherd. Oxidised highly micaceous fabric with large quartz inclusions and gold mica plates. 0.006g. Difficult to date accurately.

Coarse ware. Body sherds. Orange fabric. 0.004g. Difficult to date accurately.

[265] Samian. Body sherds. Central Gaulish. 0.006g. Second century.

East Yorkshire Grey ware. Rim sherd from wide mouth bowl. Corder Type 4. 0.063g. Late third century +

Coarse ware. Body sherd. Oxidised gritty fabric. 0.007g. Difficult to date accurately.

#### Phase I.7

[253] ?Organic Tempered ware. Body sherds. Oxidised exterior and thin oxidised interior surface. 0.005g. Difficult to date accurately.

#### Phase II.1

[136] Nene Valley ware. Plain rim from bowl or dish. Black colour-coat.

Nene Valley ware. Body sherd from beaker. Black colour-coat.

Total 0.026g. Fourth century.

Black-Burnished (Type 1) ware. Body sherd from cooking pot. 0.009g. Hadrianic +

Grey ware. Rounded everted rim.

Grey ware. Small handle, single groove.

Total 0.012g. Second to third century

#### Phase II.2



[148] Calcite-gritted ware. Body sherd. 0.025g. Roman.

#### Phase II.3

[97] Coarse ware. Body sherds. Orange fabric, grey exterior surface, black inclusions. 0.009g. Difficult to date accurately.

[127] Samian. Scraps. East Gaulish. 0.004g. Mid second to mid third century.

[128] East Yorkshire Grey ware. Body sherd. 0.002g. Late third century +

#### Phase II.4

[68] Tr. I Calcite-gritted ware. Huntcliff-type rim. 0.157g. Mid fourth century +

Flagon. Body sherd. Grey fabric, cream exterior, thin cream interior surface. 0.002g. Second century.

[68] E Reduced ware. Rim and body sherds. Hemispherical flanged bowl, flanges deliberately cut off and smoothed down. Grey core with quartz inclusions, buff margins and micaceous black burnished surfaces (worn). 0.155g. Late third century +

[68] W Coarse ware. Everted cooking pot rim. Gritty, micaceous, buff fabric. 0.016g. Difficult to date accurately.

[84] Nene Valley ware. Base sherd. Brown exterior and tan interior colour-coat.

Nene Valley ware. Body sherd from beaker. Brown exterior with orange interior colour-coat. White paint decoration. Total 0.071g. Mid third to fourth century.

Calcite-gritted ware. Base and body sherds. 0.117g. Possibly third century but more probably fourth century.

Coarse ware. Scrap. Orange fabric. 0.001g. Difficult to date accurately.

[119] Calcite-gritted ware. Body sherds. 0.025g. Roman.

#### Phase II.5

[66] Tr. I Samian. Rim sherd. Drag. 37. Central Gaulish. 0.002g. Second century.

Nene Valley ware. Scrap. Brown colour-coat. 0.001g. Late second century +

Crambeck Parchment ware. Body sherds. Hemispherical flanged bowl. Corder Type 5b. 0.029g. Mid fourth century +

Oxidised ware. Body sherd. Orange fabric, red inclusions, darker burnished exterior.

Oxidised ware. Body sherds. Pale orange fabric, large red inclusions.

Oxidised ware. Scrap.

Total 0.010g. c. Second century.

[66] E Oxford ware. Rim sherd from wide mouth bowl. Red colour-coat. Rouletted decoration under rim, groove on shoulder. Young Type C75. 0.015g. Second quarter of fourth century +. Figure A1.

[66] W Coarse ware. Body sherd from cooking pot or jar. Grey core, black exterior surface, white margin to interior, grey interior. Micaceous fabric with few inclusions. 0.020g. Difficult to date accurately.

[120] East Yorkshire Grey ware. Base sherd. White slip. 0.042g. Late third century +

Calcite-gritted ware. Huntcliff-type rim

Calcite-gritted ware. Body sherds.

Total 0.165g. Mid fourth century.

Coarse ware. Square everted rim. handmade, micaceous black fabric, buff exterior surface. 0.006g.

Coarse ware. Body sherd. Micaceous fabric, pale grey core and dark surfaces. Zone of decoration (two grooves and slashed diagonal lines) joins sherd from near base, with rivet hole. 0.035g.

Coarse ware. Scrap. Orange fabric. 0.001g.

All difficult to date accurately.

Possibly Medieval. Body sherd. 0.008g.

[141] Thameside ware. Body sherd. 0.004g. Third century.

[143] Nene Valley ware. Base sherd with footring from bowl, dish or platter. Black colour-coat. White painted decoration (flower and radiating line). 0.055g. Late third to mid fourth century. Figure A4.

East Yorkshire Grey ware. Body sherd from bowl or dish. 0.012g. Late third century +

Calcite-gritted ware. Body sherds. 0.024g. Roman.

[157] Coarse ware. Body sherd. Gritty grey fabric. 0.005g. Difficult to date accurately.

Scrap. Orange fabric. Difficult to date accurately.

[193] East Yorkshire Grey ware. Rim sherd from hemispherical flanged bowl. Corder Type 5a. 0.009g. Late third century +

Grey ware. Body sherd. 0.006g. Difficult to date accurately.

[196] Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium. Scrap from flange rim. 0.004g. Late second to fourth century.

Nene Valley ware. Body sherd. Black colour-coat. 0.002g. Late second century +

Grey ware. Body sherd. Gritty fabric. 0.018g. Difficult to date accurately.

#### Phase II.6

[261] Samian. Scrap. East Gaulish. 0.001g. Mid second to mid third century.

#### Phase II.7

[169] Samian. Rim. Drag. 33. Central Gaulish.

Samian. Rim. Drag. 37. Decorated. Central Gaulish.

Samian. Rim. Drag. 37. Central Gaulish.

Samian. Body sherds. Drag. 37. Decorated. Central Gaulish.

Samian. Body sherd. Mortarium. Worn.

Samian. Body sherd. Drag. 18/31. Slightly burnt. Central Gaulish.

Samian. Body sherds. Central Gaulish.

Samian. Body sherds. East Gaulish.

Total 0.164g. Second to mid third century.

Calcite-gritted ware. Huntcliff-type rim from wide mouth bowl. 0.062g. Mid fourth century.

Native ware. Body sherd. Black micaceous fabric with large silver mica plates.

Native ware. Body sherd. Handmade black fabric with a few quartz inclusions.

Native ware. Body sherd. Micaceous black fabric with quartz inclusions. Patchy orange on exterior.

Total 0.047g. All difficult to date accurately.

Coarse ware. Flanged rim with internal bead from conical bowl. Grey micaceous fabric with orange margins, grey surfaces. 0.089g. Late third century +. Figure A2.

Coarse ware. Scraps. Orange fabrics. 0.002g. Difficult to date accurately.

[189] Native ware. Body sherd. Handmade, highly micaceous black fabric. Oxidised on exterior. 0.016g. Difficult to date accurately.

[194] Calcite-gritted ware. Scrap. Oxidised. 0.002g. Roman.

[197] Samian. Body sherd. Decorated. Central Gaulish. 0.001g. Second century.

[205] Samian. Body sherd. Drag. 18/31. East Gaulish. 0.011g. Mid second to mid third century.

#### Phase III.3

[122] Samian. Base sherd. Drag. 18/31. East Gaulish.

Samian. Scrap.

Total 0.025g. Mid second to mid third century.

#### Phase III.5

[269] Calcite-gritted ware. Huntcliff-type rim scrap. 0.007g. Mid fourth century.

Native ware. Body sherd. Thick black micaceous fabric with plentiful large quartz inclusions. 0.023g. Difficult to date accurately.

#### Phase III.6

[292] Coarse ware. Scrap. Oxidised. 0.002g. Difficult to date accurately.

#### Phase IV.3

[23] Medieval. Body sherd. Green glaze.

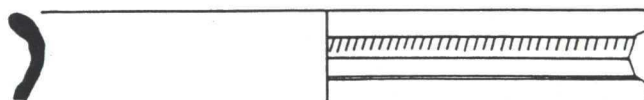


Figure A1. From [66]: Rim sherd from a necked bowl with rouletted decoration in Oxford ware, Young Type C75. From the second half of the fourth century

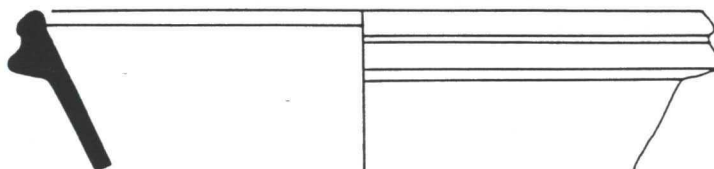


Figure A2. From [169]: Rim sherd from a flanged conical bowl with internal bead in unidentified Roman coarse ware. From the third quarter of the third century or later.

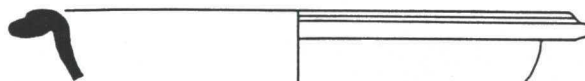


Figure A3. From [260]: Rim sherd from necked bowl in Nene Valley ware. An imitation of samian ware - Drag. 36 form. From the late third to mid fourth century.

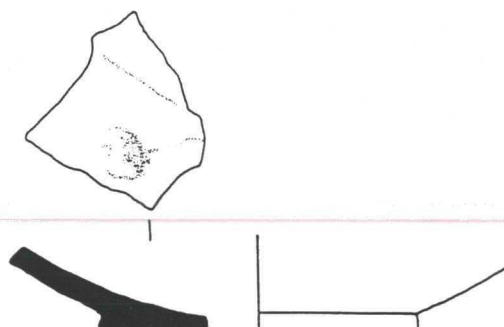


Figure A4. From [143]: Base sherd from open bowl or platter in Nene Valley ware. From the late third to mid fourth century.



## APPENDIX B

### Stratified Small Finds

#### Phase I.2

[163]

SF 9: Iron. Leaf-socketed arrowhead with a broken tip. Mineralised wood remains survived in the socket.

#### Phase I.5

[258]

SF 35: Iron. Knife with broken blade and tang.

SF 37: Iron. Nail.

SF 38: Iron. Knife with broken blade. Back displays distinct shaping.

SF 36: Copper alloy. Penannular brooch. Although complete the pin does not articulate. The terminals were decorated with zoomorphic forms. Figure B3.

[265]

SF 32: Slag.

SF 33: Lead. Possible run-off.

#### Phase I.6

[255]

SF 28: Iron. Nail.

SF 29: Iron. Knife with broken blade and tang.

#### Phase II.4

[84]

SF 6: Iron. Object.

#### Phase II.5

[66]

SF 7: Copper alloy. Wire. Slightly twisted at one end, this could be part of a broken bracelet.

[157]

SF 8: Iron. Nail.

#### Phase II.7

[169]

SF 10: Glass. Fragment of vessel rim.

SF 11: Iron. Knife with chipped/broken end. Tang has a curved end which is possibly original.

SF 16: Iron. Strip.

SF 20: Iron. Knife with broken end. Tang has possible remains of wooden handle on it.

SF 22: Iron. Strip/Tool.

SF 30: Iron. Blade/Tool. The object has a narrow bevelled edge on all three sides.

SF 12: Antler. Comb. After consolidation and partial reconstruction there was evidence of 9 rivets, 5 in metal and 4 in antler. These were arranged alternately. The surface of the object displayed stamped ring and dot decoration and there was a series of finely scored crossed lines in one location. Figure A1.

SF 21: Antler. Comb. The surface of the object displayed stamped ring and dot decoration. Figure A2.

SF 25: Antler. Comb. Small fragment.

SF 13: Fired Clay. Broken bead.

SF 17: Fired clay. Broken loom weight.

SF 18: Fired clay. Broken loom weight.

SF 15: Bone. Possible broken pin-beater.

SF 19: Bone. Possible broken pin-beater.

SF 23: Bone. Pin.

SF 24: Bone. Pin.

SF 31: Bone. Tool?

Phase III.5

[283]

SF 34: Iron. Object.

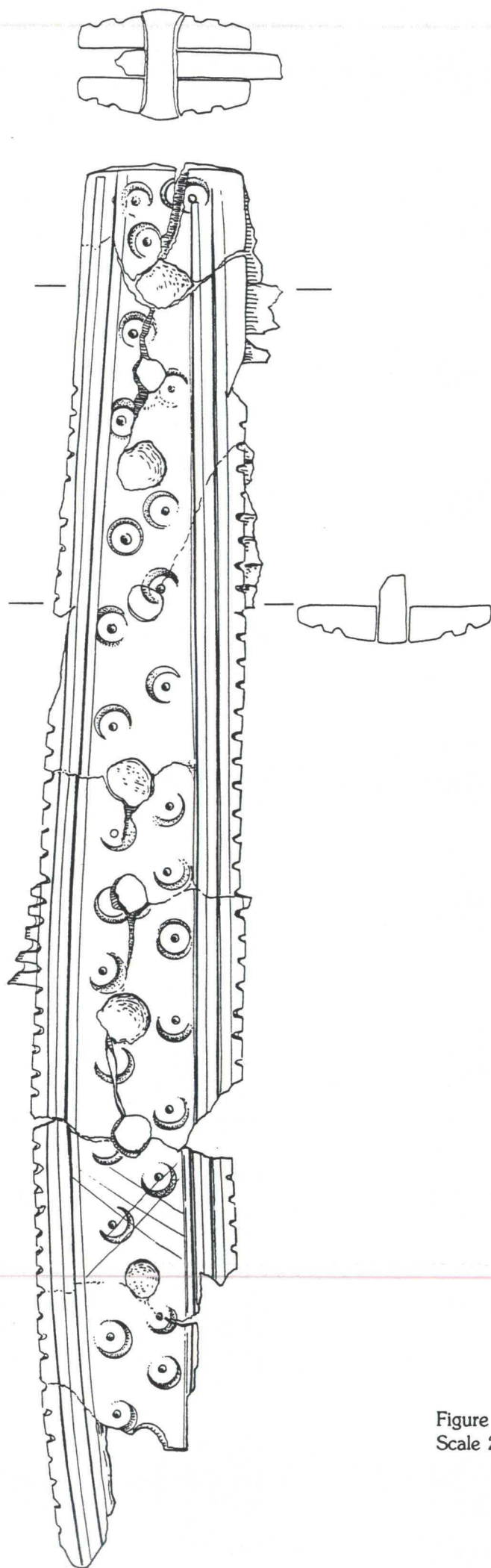


Figure B1. From [169]: Small find 12. Antler comb.  
Scale 2:1 (Drawn by G. Boyles, Y.A.T.).



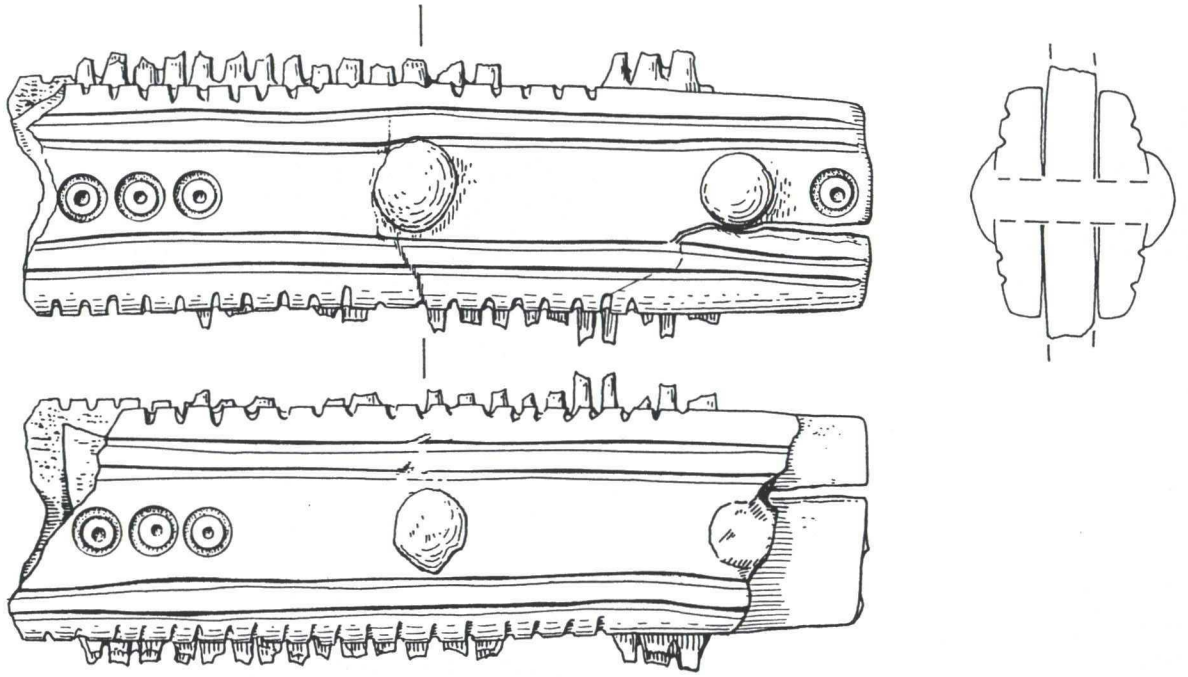


Figure B2. From [169]: Small find 21. Antler comb. Scale 2:1 (Drawn by G. Boyles, Y.A.T.).

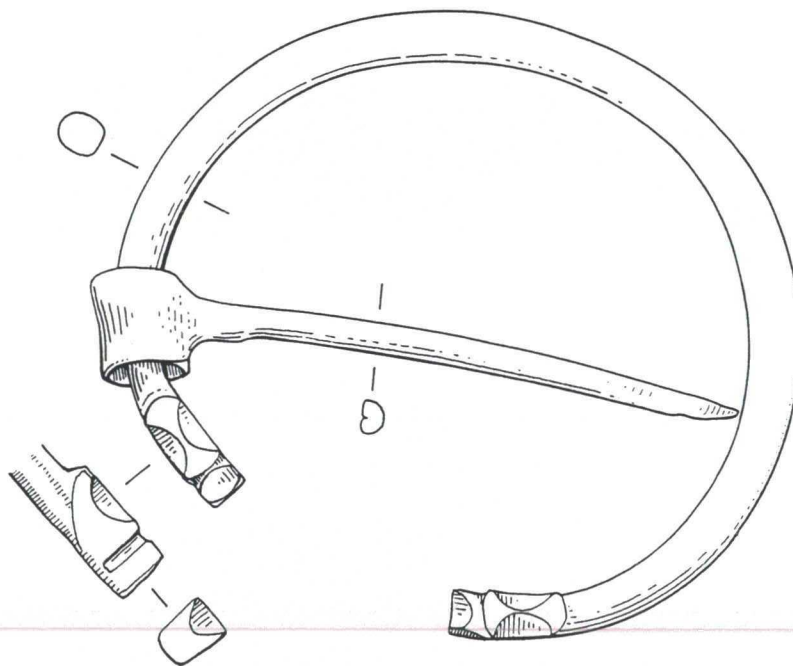


Figure B3. From [258]: Small find 36. Copper alloy brooch. Scale 2:1 (Drawn by G. Boyles, Y.A.T.).

## APPENDIX C

### Principles of Geomagnetic Surveying

Geomagnetic prospecting detects subsurface features in terms of the perturbations or 'anomalies' that they induce in the Earth's magnetic field. In contrast to resistivity, seismic or electromagnetic surveying, no energy is injected into the subsoil and hence this is one of a class of *passive* geophysical techniques that includes gravity and thermal surveying. In an archaeological setting two types of magnetic anomalies can be distinguished:

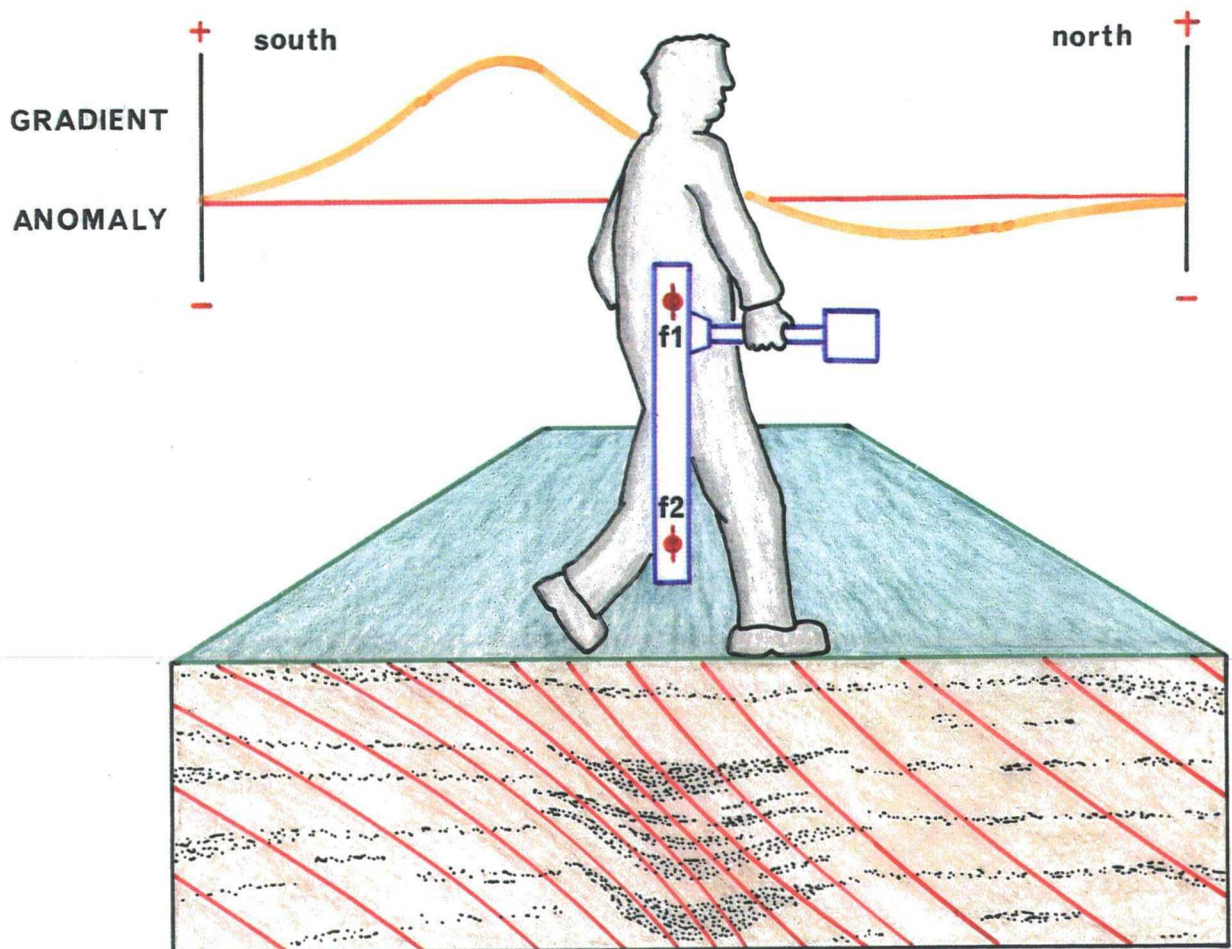
- 1 Anomalies arising from variations in *magnetic susceptibility* which will modulate the component of magnetisation *induced* in the subsurface by the Earth's magnetic field. For most archaeological sites, this is the dominant factor giving rise to geomagnetic anomalies. In general, susceptibility is relatively weak in sediments, such as sandstones and enhanced in igneous rocks and soils, especially those which have been burnt or stratified with organic material.
- 2 Anomalies due to large, *permanently magnetised* structures. Such permanent magnetisation or 'remanence' arises when earth materials are heated to above  $\sim 600^{\circ}\text{C}$  and cooled in the geomagnetic field. Thus kilns and hearths are often detected as strong permanent magnets causing highly localised anomalies that dominate effects due to background susceptibility variations. Remanence can result from other physical and chemical processes but these give rise to anomalies that are usually unimportant for geophysical prospecting.

There are several approaches towards the practical measurement of geomagnetic anomalies. In this study measurements were made using a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer which records the change with height in the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field, as shown overleaf. This method has the advantage of being insensitive to diurnal variations while the Geoscan instrument also benefits from an integrated data logger. Note that in mid northern latitudes the magnetic anomaly will be asymmetric with the main peak displaced to the south of the archaeological feature. Thus, a ditch filled with a soil of enhanced susceptibility, for example, will generate a positive anomaly to the south, mirrored by a weak negative anomaly north of the feature. When portrayed as an area map of grey tones this gives rise to a 'shadowing' or pseudo relief effect which must be borne in mind when making an archaeological interpretation.

Two techniques can be used to survey gridded areas using the fluxgate magnetometer. In the parallel method the instrument is used to scan the area along traverses which are always in the same direction. This method minimises 'heading errors' due to operator and instrument magnetisation but is time consuming. The alternative zig-zag method is significantly faster and suitable for areas where anomalies are large compared to these and other sources of error.



# MAGNETIC SURVEYING

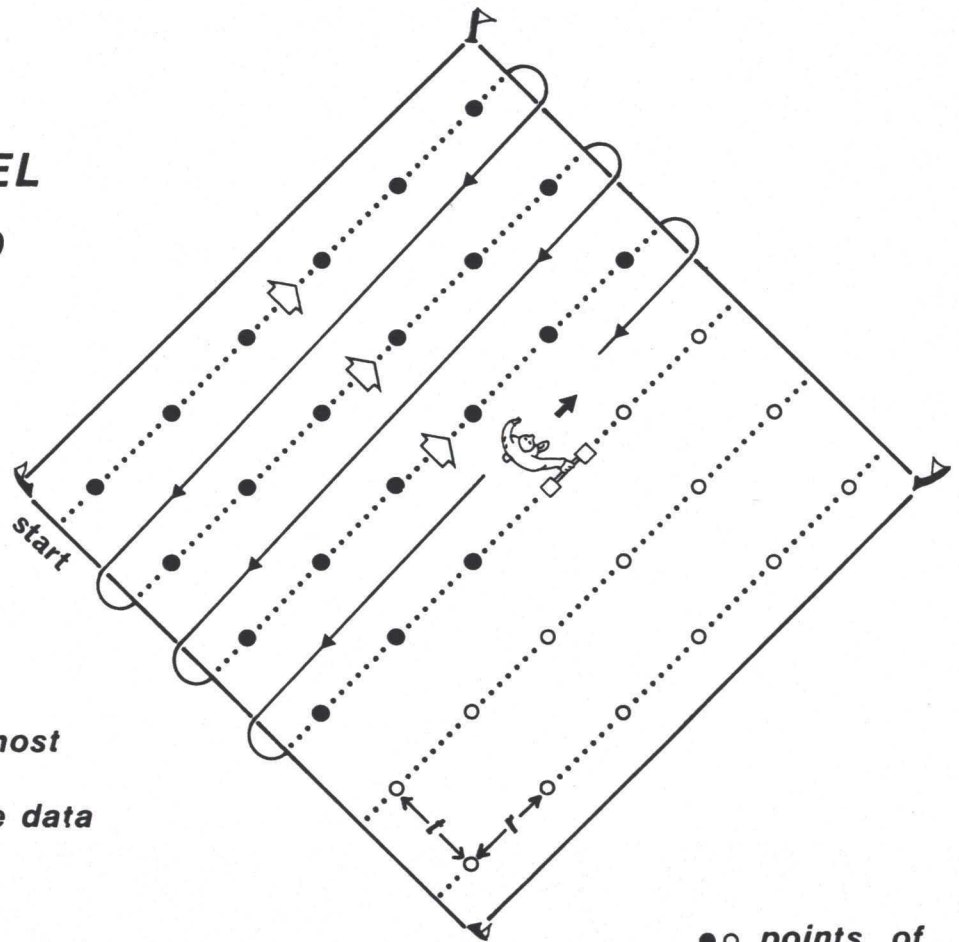




# SURVEY SCHEMES

## PARALLEL METHOD

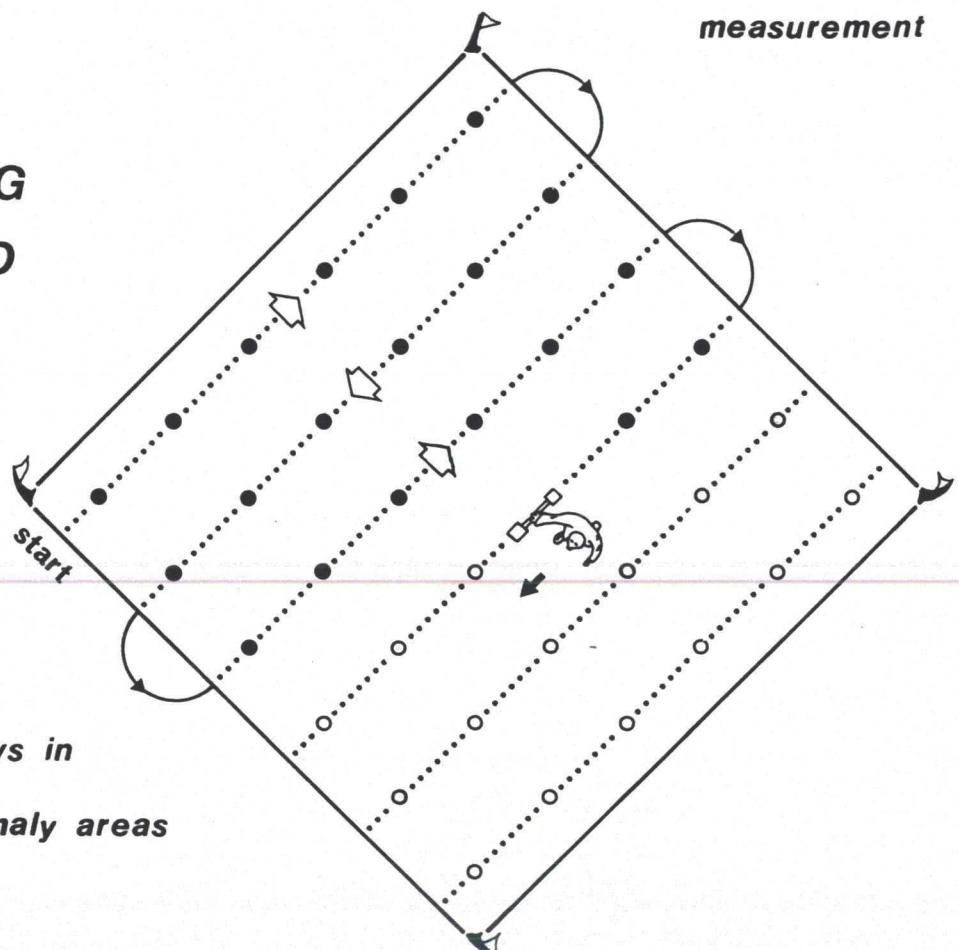
*slower but  
minimises most  
errors in the data*



●● points of  
measurement

## ZIG-ZAG METHOD

*suitable for  
rapid surveys in  
strong anomaly areas*



## NOTES

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