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**Bridge Farm  
Catterick  
North Yorkshire**

Strip, Record and Excavate and Fieldwalking

Report no 2442

March 2013

Client Cemex UK



**Bridge Farm  
Catterick  
North Yorkshire**

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**Strip, Record and Excavate and Fieldwalking**

*Summary*

*Further monitoring of the Bridge Farm Quarry site, through strip, record and excavate strategy has identified the southern terminus of a linear feature, probably a ditch, which has produced highly abraded pottery and CBM of Roman and medieval date. The fieldwalking of the fields immediately to the west, the site of the Roman marching camp, produced very little material of archaeological significance. These included a small number of flints and a single possible fragment of Roman grey ware. The overwhelming majority of the fieldwalking assemblage comprised fragments of clay land drain and pottery of the 19th and 20th centuries.*

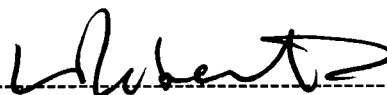


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**Report Information**

Client	Cemex UK
Address	Pallet Hill Quarry, Catterick, North Yorkshire D40 7JA
Report Type	Strip, Record and Excavate and Fieldwalking
Location	Bridge Farm, Catterick
County	North Yorkshire
Grid Reference	SE 2363 9907
Period(s) of activity represented	Roman, Medieval
Report Number	2442
Project Number	4005
Site Code	BFC
Planmng Application No	-
Museum Accession No	-
Date of fieldwork	December 2012
Date of report	March 2013
Project Management	Ian Roberts BSc FSA MIfA
Fieldwork supervisor	Dave Williams BA PIfA
Report	David Williams
Specialists	I M Rowlandson – Roman pottery C G Cumberpatch – Medieval and post-medieval pottery P Mills – Ceramic building materials J Richardson – Animal bone and shell

Authorisation for  
distribution

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## Contents

Report information	ii
Contents	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates	iv
List of Tables	iv

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b> . . . . .	<b>1</b>
	Site location and topography	1
	Soils, geology and land-use	1
<b>2</b>	<b>Archaeological and Historical Background</b> .. . . .	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Aims and Objectives</b> . . . . .	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Methodology</b> ..... ..	<b>2</b>
	Strip and Record	2
	Fieldwalking	3
<b>5</b>	<b>Results</b> .. . . .	<b>3</b>
	Strip and Record	3
	Fieldwalking	3
<b>6</b>	<b>Artfact Record</b> ..... ..	<b>4</b>
	Roman pottery	4
	Medieval and post-medieval pottery	5
	Ceramic building material	10
<b>7</b>	<b>Environmental Record</b> .. . . .	<b>13</b>
	Environmental samples	13
	Animal bone and shell	13
<b>8</b>	<b>Discussion and Conclusions</b> . . . . .	<b>13</b>

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Appendix 1 Inventory of primary archive

Appendix 2 Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Appendix 3 Inventory of pottery and ceramic building material from the fieldwalking

**Bibliography**

### **List of Figures**

- 1 Site location
- 2 Site plan showing areas and dates of monitoring and fieldwalking
- 3 Fieldwalking finds distribution plot and ditch 1107=1105
- 4 Plan and sections of ditch 1107=1105

### **List of Plates**

- 1 Section through Ditch 1104 looking south
- 2 Northern fieldwalking area, looking south-west
- 3 Southern fieldwalking area, looking north-west

### **List of Tables**

- 1 Catalogue of pottery
- 2 Catalogue of pottery and ceramic building material
- 3 Catalogue of building material

## 1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Cemex UK to conduct archaeological monitoring of the topsoil and subsoil stripping in advance of gravel extraction at Bridge Farm, Catterick. As part of a pre-application evaluation, two fields to the west of the Bridge Farm site were subject to systematic fieldwalking to supplement the results of an the geophysical survey which had clarified the presence and nature of a Roman marching camp in this area (Roberts 2012)

### Site location and topography

The Bridge Farm Quarry lies approximately 120m to the north of Catterick village, to the east of Leeming Lane and to the south of the River Swale (centred on SE 2363 9907). The fieldwalking was carried out in two arable fields (8 ha) east of Leeming Lane and Catterick Racecourse (centred on SE 2318 9910).

### Soils, geology and land-use

The site is situated on the flood plain of the River Swale. The local geology is of river terrace sands and gravels with occasional pockets of alluvial silt overlying Dolostone of the Cadeby formation (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>). The overlying soils are mapped as deep well drained coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally over gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980). If not used for mineral extraction, the land use prior is arable farming.

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is situated between 500–600m to the south-east of Roman *Cataractonium*, which was militarily important in commanding the Dere Street crossing of the River Swale. The excavations in the Roman town, carried out between 1958 and 1997 have been comprehensively reported by Wilson (2000, 46–138). They revealed evidence for a significant Roman town with military origins, a fort first being established in c. AD 80, with occupation lasting until the 5th century. By the 4th century the town had a stone wall and was composed mainly of stone-built structures in recognisable *insulae*. On the north bank of the Swale are ditches thought to represent a 2nd-century defended *vicus* or supply depot. The remains of *Cataractonium* itself, on the south bank, and the land to the west of the racecourse along the Roman road, is protected as a Scheduled Monument (National monument no 34733).

Partly within the site under investigation are the crop marks of a Roman temporary camp, first recorded from the air by St Joseph (1955, 82, 1973, 214). This is one of six Roman camps recorded in Yorkshire in 1995, although more have since been found by air photography (Welfare and Swan 1995, 4, fig 2, Ottaway 2000, 135). There are over a 100 camps known in England, mainly from along the Welsh border and Northumberland, with more in Scotland and Wales (see Jones 2012, fig 2). Subsequent crop mark plots of the

south-western element (in the area of the racecourse) do not agree precisely with the plot from the arable fields. This has been taken either as an indication that either there are two camps on slightly different alignments, or (more likely) that it reflects a problem in georeferencing the crop mark plots due to there being few known points on the air photographs.

The crop marks indicate a typical rectangular camp measuring about 234m by between 166m and 190m, depending upon which crop mark plan is adopted (Wilson 2002, 40, figs 26 and 28). Part of the north field was subject to a geophysical survey in 1991, but this was generally restricted to the line of the crop marks that formed the northern and part of the eastern sides of the camp, and did not detect the southern side or investigate the interior (Bartlett and Boucher 1991).

On the line of Dere Street, about 600m to the south-east of the Roman town, is the site of what has been interpreted as a probable Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cairn and henge, which attracted later activity in the form of a pre-Roman Iron Age settlement enclosure and, subsequently, a 5th to 6th-century Anglian cemetery (Moloney *et al* 2003, Wilson 2000, 40, fig 26). Excavations at Pallett Hill, in 1969–70 also investigated two Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age enclosures (Wilson 2000, Fig 6).

Further evidence of Roman and Anglian occupation has been found as a consequence of several excavations in the immediate hinterland of *Cataractonium*, particularly in the vicinity of Baines Farm and RAF Catterick (Wilson 2000, 139–242).

Archaeological monitoring of mineral extraction at Cemex's Bridge Farm Quarry, in the angle of the River Swale immediately to the east of the site of the temporary camp, has been ongoing since 2001. The work has found relatively little, other than a post-medieval lime kiln in the northern part of the area (O'Neil 2001) and some ploughed out features, some of which correspond to recorded crop marks. In 2011, however, topsoil stripping did reveal the degraded remains of a human skeleton, radiocarbon dated in the range cal AD 1041–1217 (Rose 2012).

### **3 Aims and Objectives**

The aims and objectives of the archaeological strip and record exercise was to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the site and, if present, determine their extent, condition, character, quality and date. In addition an overall aim of the work was to develop an enhanced understanding of the landscape history of the extraction area.

The aim of the fieldwalking was to locate and record artefacts, whose distribution might reveal concentrations of activity in different periods. Specifically, it aimed to see if there was any concentration of Roman material in the vicinity of the Roman marching camp that might lend itself to dating the use of the camp or areas of different activity within it.

## 4 Methodology

### Strip, Record and Excavate

All topsoil and subsoil stripping was directly monitored by an attendant archaeologist. The stripping was carried out using a machine equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket and any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded in accordance with the following sampling regime:

Linear features were subject to a 10% sample by length or a minimum sample of 1m if the feature was less than 10m long. Each sample section was no less than 1m in length and was excavated to the full depth of the feature. Pits and post-holes were subject to a 50% sample by volume.

All excavated features were subject to a full written, drawn and photographic record with plans being produced at a minimum scale of 1:50 and sections at a minimum scale of 1:20. All plans and sections included spot heights related to Ordnance Datum reduced to two decimal places. In areas where archaeology was present, the limits were surveyed using a Geodimeter Total Station or a VRS Differential GPS and fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and the national grid.

All investigations were undertaken in accordance with professional standards (IfA 2008) and ASWYAS standards (ASWYAS 10).

### Fieldwalking

The fieldwalking was carried out over an area of approximately 8 hectares of recently sown arable crop in frosty/wet conditions (Field 1 to the north and Field 2 to the south). Ground conditions were good and visibility moderately high. The fields were traversed systematically at 10m intervals. Collected artefacts were individually bagged and the Ordnance Survey coordinates, obtained using a Geko hand-held GPS, recorded on the finds bag. Material that obviously dates from the 20th century was not collected.

## 5 Results

### Strip, Record and Excavate

The southern terminus of a single linear feature (1105=1107) was identified. The north-south feature was exposed over a distance of 7.05m and appeared to extend northwards beyond the limit of excavation. The feature was between 0.98-1.20m in width and 0.12-0.32m deep and had an irregular U-shaped profile, its only fill (1104=1106), being a medium greyish brown sandy silt. Pottery of both Roman and medieval date, and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, were recovered from the fill.



## Fieldwalking

Clusters of modern material (not retained) and field drain were collected from across the entire site. Very few artefacts from other periods have been recovered, with the majority comprising an apparently random distribution of modern pottery, glass, clay pipe and fragments of field drain (see Fig 3, Appendix 3). This material is consistent with a normal background scatter that would be present as a result of manuring or night soiling and is therefore not considered to be of any archaeological potential.

## 6 Artefact Record

### Roman pottery by I M Rowlandson

The pottery, almost entirely from the strip, record and excavate feature, been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004). The fabric series developed for Catterick has been used to record these sherds (Evans *et al* 2002, Bell 2002). The archive is tabulated below.

Table 1 Catalogue of Roman pottery

Context	Fabric	Area	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
1104	RI	1	JEV		1	ABR	RIM		1	8	0	0
1104	SAMCG	1			1	ABR	BS SMALL FRAGMENT OF CENTRAL GAULISH SAMIAN		1	1	0	0
1104	SAMEG	1	OPEN		1	ABR	BS EAST GAULISH SAMIAN		1	8	0	0
1104	SAMCG?	1	-		1	WATER WORN	BS		1	15	0	0
Topsoil	A2	1	A		1	ABR	BS		1	65	0	0
Topsoil	A2	1	A		1	WATER WORN	BS DRESSEL 20 FRAGMENT		1	109	0	0
Topsoil	MISC	1	-		1	VAB	CERAMIC FRAGMENT WITH FRAGMENTS OF SHALE/MUDROCK UP TO 5MM AND STREAKS OF POORLY MIKED LIGHT FIRING CLAY ?VESSEL		1	42	0	0
Topsoil	SAMCG	1	BD		1	ABR	BASE FOOTRING CENTRAL GAULISH SAMIAN		1	12	0	0
U/S	SAMCG	1	-		1	ABR	BS		1	2	0	0
U/S	W22?	1	CLSD	WM/WF	1	ABR	BS COARSER VARIANT OF FABRIC DESCRIBED BY EVANS AS W22 BUT WITH GROG UP TO 4MM		1	23	0	0
U/S Field 1	RI	1	CLSD		1		BS		1	2	0	0

Eleven ceramic fragments were also recovered weighing 0.287kg (RE 0)

This small assemblage has little potential for study as much of the pottery is heavily abraded including some sherds that have evidently been worn by water action. It is unlikely that any of these sherds are from a secure Roman context.

Context 1104 contained two sherds of Central Gaulish samian, another from East Gaul and a single greyware sherd (fabric RI) from the rim of a jar with an everted rim. All of the pottery is heavily abraded. This pottery ought to be dated as later 2nd to early 3rd century AD.

Two fragments of Dressel 20 amphora, two sherds of Central Gaulish samian (one in fabric RI), a grog tempered sherd (a coarser version of the W22 fabric), an undiagnostic ceramic fragment and three unstratified sherds either came from the topsoil or were unstratified. All of the pottery is abraded and broadly dates to the 2nd century AD.

#### Medieval and post-medieval pottery and material by C G Cumberpatch

The pottery assemblage consists of 59 sherds of pottery and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 552g. It represents a maximum of 56 vessels and objects. The data are summarised in Appendix 3.

#### *Pottery from the strip, record and excavate investigation*

Only three sherds of pottery were recovered from stratified contexts. Of these the two from context 1106, were of late medieval type although they could not be identified to a specific type. A date in the later 14th or 15th century is probably appropriate although their abraded character may indicate a long history in an active context prior to their final deposition. The transfer printed Whiteware sherd from context 1104 was of mid-to-late 19th-century date and bore the Wild Rose pattern which was particularly popular between the 1830s and 1850s. It was widely employed by potters across the country, including many in Yorkshire and the north-east of England and shows a scene based upon an illustration of Nuneham Courtney near Oxford by S. Owen, first published in March 1811 in the form of an engraving by W. Cooke (Coysh and Henrywood 1997, 399–400).

Sherds from the topsoil consisted of a piece of 18th-century Late Blackware and a fragment of ceramic building material.

#### *Pottery from the fieldwalking programme*

The majority of the sherds recovered during the fieldwalking were of 19th and early 20th-century date. A small number of sherds were of an earlier date, including a sherd of medieval Oxidised Sandy ware, a sherd of later medieval type and one sherd of post-medieval (16th to 17th century) date. Early modern material included sherds of Creamware and Pearlware, a fragment of Redware type and possibly some of the utilitarian wares. There was nothing in

the range of material to indicate any activity beyond normal agricultural processes (see Fig 3, Appendix 3)

### *Conclusion*

Although the assemblage has relatively little inference potential in its own right, it represents part of the intensively researched Catterick landscape and as such may contribute to the writing of a wider landscape history, albeit in a small way

### Ceramic building material by Phil Mills

Forty-two fragments were presented for study. These comprised 28 very abraded fragments of Roman material (including possible flue tile) from ditch fill 1104, three fragments (including a possible *tegula* and possible brick) from the topsoil, four Roman fragments from the walk over of Field 1 and a single Roman fragment from the walk over of Field 2 (Fig 3, Appendix 3). There were five post-medieval fragments from Field 1 (mostly pan tile) and a further single corrugated tile/brick of 20th-century or later date from field

The stratified material from 1104 contains four fragments of flue tile and a number of small fragments, whose width and fabric suggest that they are of Roman date. The fabric concordance with Evans and Bell (2002) suggests a 3rd century or later date. The pan tile from Field 1 would have a likely date range of 18th century + (Neave 1991)

### *Taphonomy*

All the stratified material came from a single gully fill and was very abraded – a condition paralleling that of the small assemblage from the Catterick Triangle (Isserlin 2002, 521)

### *Supply*

#### Roman Tile

*T11 31* This is a hard light red (2.5YR 6/6) fabric with a fine fracture and sandy feel. It has inclusions of abundant fine (c. 0.1mm) sub-rounded quartz, moderate silver mica and rare black iron stone up to c. 0.5mm. This probably equates to Bell and Evans (2002) Fabric T2, which may relate to Isserlin (2002) fabric TF3

Two forms were noted in this fabric

Flue tile – there were four fragments of water-rolled material which were probable from a flue tile

Brick - There was a single fragment with thickness 32mm which is probably from a brick, possibly a *pedalis*

*T11 32* This fabric has light red (2.5YR7/8) surfaces and margins and a reddish yellow (5YR6/6) core. It is soft with an irregular fracture and harsh feel. It has inclusions of moderate sub-angular translucent quartz at c. 0.7mm and occasional angular polycrystal quartz at 0.2-0.3mm, with some black and red ironstone at c. 0.3mm. This probably equates to Bell and Evans (2002) fabric T1, Isserlin (2002) fabric TF1a. The only form interpreted was a flat tile fragment of thickness 21 mm, probably from a tegula.

#### Post Medieval Tile

*TZ21 31* This is a red (2.5YR 5/6) fabric. It is hard with an irregular fracture and sandy feel. It has inclusions of moderate sub-angular quartz at 0.3mm and moderate to common lime at 0.2mm.

The only recognizable forms were fragments of pan tile, dating to the 18th century +, a flat roof tile of 14th-century + date and a corrugated tile crick of 20th-century + date.

#### *Discussion*

This is a very small group of abraded Roman sherds from a gully fill. The material in the gully included four probable fragments of flue tile. The overlying topsoil yielded a probable tegula fragment (based on extant thickness) and a probable brick fragment (based on thickness). Brick was used in hypocaust structures, but is also noted in walls at Catterick (Isserlin 2002, 518). The presence of a small amount of hypocaust material at Thomborough farm some 0.7km to the West (Isserlin 2002) is of note. It would appear that material derived from a nearby bath house was being reused in these more rural sites, perhaps as packing or stabilising soft ground, although its presence in the gully at this site may represent a tertiary deposition of the material as refuse.

Table 2 Catalogue of pottery and ceramic building material

Field	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	Dish/bowl	White slip int under yellow glaze	LC18th – C19th	Flaked & abraded
1	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	28	1	Footring base	Plate	Part of a sepia printed linear design int	M – LC19th	
1	U/S	Bone China	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	Slightly discoloured
1	U/S	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Egg cup	Overglaze gold line ext	MC19th – EC20th	
1	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	16	1	BS	Dish/bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	
1	U/S	Bone China	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	
1	U/S	CBM	1	52	1	Fragment	U/ID	N/A	Undated	
1	U/S	Bone China	1	3	1	BS	Flatware?	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
1	U/S	TP Bone China	1	11	1	Footring base	Plate	Blue floral design int	C19th	
1	U/S	Porcelain	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Moulded fluting ext	C19th	Small lid-seated rim
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	Thin red line int	LC19th – EC20th	
1	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	Flaked
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
1	U/S	Stoneware	1	15	1	BS	Bottle?	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	Buff stoneware
1	U/S	Bone China	1	4	1	Flatware	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
1	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	30	1	Rim	Plate	Sepia printed geometric border	M – LC19th	See also 23279 / 99080
1	U/S	Bone China	1	5	1	Rim	Mug/jug	U/Dec	C19th EC20th	
1	U/S	U/ID	2	18	2	BS	Bowl?	N/A	C19th	External flakes possibly BGCW no internal surfaces surviving
1	U/S	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1	U/S	Bone China	1	14	1	Base	Egg cup	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Chipped edges
1	U/S	Late Blackware	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Footed base
1	U/S	CBM	1	11	1	Fragment	Floor tile	U/Dec	LC19th – C20th	Flake one surface only very hard quarry tile type
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
1	U/S	TP Bone China	1	5	1	BS	Plate	Transfer printed re linear design int	LC19th – EC20th	
1	U/S	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware?	U/Dec	C19th	

1	U/S	Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Crazed & discoloured
1	U/S	U/ID	1	6	1	BS	?Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	External flake possibly BGCW no internal surface surviving
1	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	21	1	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Internal surface missing
1	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Rim	Plate	Sepia printed geometric border	M – LC19th	See also 23208 / 99106
1	U/S	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Flatware?	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	
1	U/S	U/ID	1	2	1	Flake	U/ID	U/ID	C18th – C19th?	Flake with no surfaces
1	U/S	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c 1780 – c 1840	Flaked
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
1	U/S	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Bowl	Green glaze int only dark slip ext	C16th – C17th	Pale buff-orange fine sandy fabric
1	U/S	Redware type	1	7	1	BS	Dish	Clear glaze int only	C18th – EC19th	
1	U/S	U/ID	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	Fragment of: unglazed red sandy ware
1	U/S	BGCW type?	1	15	1	BS/Flake	Pancheon ?	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	No internal surface surviving
2	U/S	Bone China	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Greenish surface ext	C19th	
2	U/S	U/ID	1	2	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
2	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	22	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	Bright orange fabric rounded rim
2	U/S	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
2	U/S	Creamware	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c 1740 – c 1820	Flaked and spalled
2	U/S	CBM?	1	1	1	Flake	?Tile	U/Dec	Undated	Oxidised flake
2	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	Base	Bowl	White slip int w/ clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	Abraded
2	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware type	1	8	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Brown mottling on white slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Abraded
2	U/S	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Bowl?	Pale brown glaze int only	Late Medieval	Could be post-medieval fine buff sandy fabric w/ grey core
2	U/S	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c 1740 – c 1820	
2	U/S	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	Dark orange fabric
	1104	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
	1106	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Fine oxidised sandy fabric w/ sparse red rock frags abraded
	1106	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Fine oxidised sandy fabric w/ vesicles abraded
	Topsoil	?CBM	1	71	1	Fragment	?Floor tile	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Very thick fragment reduced w/

										bright orange margins
	Topsoil	Late Blackware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Dark orange fabric
	U/S	Oxidised Sandy ware	4	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Orange fabric w/ buff margin ext abundant sub-angular quartz & sparse red grit
		Total	59	552	56					

Table 3 Catalogue for building material

Context	Location	Fabric	CBM Frm	Thickness	Cnrs	No	Wt (g)	Comments	Spot Date
11104		T11 31	B/T	0	0	9	83	water rolled	C3+
11104		T11 31	Flue Tile	0	0	3	151	water rolled	C3+
11104		T11 31	Flue Tile	0	0	1	76	water rolled	C3+
11104		T11 32	B/T	0	0	15	59	water rolled	LC2-EC3
topsoil		T11 31	Brick	32	0	1	490	prob pedalis - lydion size abraded/ water rolled	C3+
topsoil		T11 31	Tile	21	0	1	41	probably tegula fragment	C3+
topsoil		T11 32	Tegula	22	0	1	78		LC2-EC3
Field 1	SE2324399254	T11 31	B/T	0	0	1	7		C3+
Field 1	SE2326799190	T11 31	B/T	0	0	1	9	very sandy	C3+
Field 1	SE2330599045	T11 31	B/T	0	0	1	4		C3+
Field 1	SE2330099034	T11 32	B/T	0	0	1	10	fine sand	LC2-EC3
Field 1	SE2329799115	TZ21 31	B/T	0	0	1	10		C14+
Field 1	SE2322899222	TZ21 31	B/T	20	0	1	63	thick slightly curved tile fragment smooth on concave face rough slightly sanded on convex face Poss pan tile?	C14+
Field 1	SE2328899202	TZ21 31	Pantile	0	1	1	24	corner of pan tile?	C18+
Field 1	SE2324099195	TZ21 31	Pantile	0	0	1	111	grey core sanded convex side	C18+
Field 1	SE2327799100	TZ21 31	Tile	10	0	1	18	surfaces lost but likely to be med flat tile c14+	C14+
Field 2	SE2345698753	T11 32	B/T	0	0	1	7		C14+
Field 2	SE2343398772	TZ21 31	Brick	0	0	1	26	Coregated tile slipped c19+ v abundant line	C20+



## **7 Environmental Record**

### **Environmental samples**

A single environmental sample (Sample No 5) was taken from linear feature 1104. This will be processed at a later date following the completion of further on site work.

### **Animal bone and shell by Jane Richardson**

Unstratified bones were recovered during the strip and record exercise, and both bones and oyster shells were collected during fieldwalking (Figs 2 and 3).

The unstratified bone consists of a cattle radius barrel, a cattle scapula fragment, two cattle teeth and five fragments of large mammal long bone. All of the bones were poorly preserved with pitted, eroded surfaces.

During fieldwalking, five fragments of oyster shell and seventeen fragments of large mammal long bone were recovered. Again, preservation of the bone was poor.

## **8 Discussion and Conclusions**

At this stage the single linear feature identified within the strip and record area indicates that more of this feature is likely to be encountered immediately to the north. The feature contains Roman and medieval material, although the medieval material appears to derive from the upper part of the fill and this might indicate that it was a Roman feature that had silted up over a long period of time.

The fieldwalking has not provided any additional useful information about the Roman archaeology of the marching camp site with only one sherd of Roman pottery having been recovered. Most of the material recovered seems to be the result of manuring or night soiling during the medieval and post-medieval periods, throughout which the site was under a regime of arable farming.