

- 6.3.9 Following its early 2nd century abandonment the fort was again re-occupied by the army some time around the year A.D. 160. Before the end of the 2nd century the *mansio* was demolished and the civilian settlement again became active. The settlement on the southern bank of the Swale was enclosed by stone walls in the late 3rd to early 4th century, and the street plan of the township was formalised into *insulae* (blocks). Furthermore, in the late 4th century parts of the town were again rebuilt, this time on a different alignment to the previous plan and with all traces of the civilian aspect of the settlement removed or re-ordered. This activity appears to be related to a resurgence of the military character of the settlement, possibly due to the reorganisation of the country's defences undertaken by Count Theodosius in A.D. 370.
- 6.3.10 It is widely assumed that the displaced civilian population then moved north of the river, into the area enclosed by the bridgehead defences.²³ Site 240 exposed evidence of buildings occupied from the late 3rd century to the end of the 4th century. These buildings were observed in several ill-defined phases, including two successive generations of timber buildings, superseded by more substantial, stone-floored structures. These buildings were protected from the river by a cobble-built revetment, which was crossed by a causeway leading to the river. It has been suggested that this indicates that the area may have been used as a wharf, supplying goods to the town and fort. Surrounding the late Roman buildings, a series of hearths, ovens and furnaces were observed, hinting at the busy nature of this settlement.²⁴ It seems highly plausible that the remains observed by Shirley Thubron in the area of the study site represent part of this late Roman civilian settlement.
- 6.3.11 The Roman practice of locating both individual burials and larger cemeteries along the courses of major roads outside municipal boundaries is well attested, with notable examples recorded at the larger *Colonia* sites of Lincoln, York and London.²⁵ A late Roman glass bottle containing a human cremation was recovered immediately north of the site, along the line of Dere Street, and is interpreted as a roadside inhumation,²⁶ and it is considered surprising that no earlier Roman burials have been located along this line.²⁷ It is possible that further burials may well exist along the line of Dere Street within the western portion of the study area. Recent excavations further to the north-east at Hollow Banks have provided evidence that the Anglian cemetery (see 6.4.2 below) may have had a late Roman predecessor.
- 6.3.12 In summary, the potential for the Romano-British period at the study site is considered to be **very high**, with buildings, defensive ditches, a major Roman road and further settlement activity, spanning at least three centuries of Roman occupation, all thought to be present on the site.

²³ Wilson, *pers. comm.*; Thubron, *pers. comm.*

²⁴ Wilson, Jones and Evans, 1984.

²⁵ Frere, 1967; Wachter, 1974.

²⁶ Wilson, 1994 and *pers. comm.*

²⁷ Esmonde Cleary, 1987.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 6.4.1 The earliest reference to the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Catterick occurs in the poem 'Y *Gododdin*', composed by the British bard Taliesin of Rheged sometime in the 6th century. The poem describes military action between the 'defending' British forces and the 'invading' Saxon peoples (who in this area would have been Anglian), and there is a reference to a battle site called *Catraeth*, commonly supposed to be Catterick. However, it must be noted that this poem remains a work of heroic literature, and the battle-site, or its association with Catterick, is subject to debate.²⁷
- 6.4.2 A less questionable reference to the town is made by the Northumbrian monastic scholar Bede in the 7th century, who notes the town of Catterick as a royal *vill* (estate) of the house of Northumbria, and the site of many baptisms by Paulinus in c.627, working in the River Swale by the *vicus* of *Cataracta*. Bede again mentions the town in c.666, when he describes a village as lying 'nearby Catterick', giving an indication of the importance of the settlement.²⁸ The chronicle '*History of the Kings*' written by Simeon of Durham records in the annal of 762 that King Aethelwold married at Catterick, whilst King Ethelred also married there in 792, again indicating the importance of the town in this period. Simeon also mentions that the town was burnt in 769, by 'the tyrant Earnred'.²⁹
- 6.4.3 The evidence for Anglian settlement in the vicinity of Catterick is extensive, with sites recorded extending from the centre of Brompton-on-Swale in the north to RAF Catterick in the south (Figure 1). Rosemary Cramp has suggested that the collection of carved stones from the church and church yard in Brompton-on-Swale indicates that this was a very important site during the 9th and 10th centuries, possibly a secular manor with its own church, which was taken over by the Scandinavians.³⁰
- 6.4.4 In the vicinity of the study site, over 60 individual Anglian period inhumations have been excavated from the location of the Hollow Banks quarry, which lies to the north-east, with a further 40 uncovered beneath Catterick racecourse. An Anglo-Saxon *grubenhous* ('sunken-featured building') was excavated cutting through late Roman buildings to the south-west of the study site at Site 434 (Figure 3). This structure, measuring 2.3m north-south by 3.85m east-west, is highly diagnostic of early Anglo-Saxon settlement, although the plan of the building has a 'waisted' shape (*i.e.* the sub-oval cut for the structure narrows considerably at the centre, almost creating two separate 'cells' within the building).³¹ This shape is unusual for the Catterick area, and indeed for Britain as a whole. A hearth pit was located to the north-west of the structure.³²
- 6.4.5 Site 240, to the east of the study site near to Gatherley Road, also produced evidence for the Anglian period, dating to the 6th century. A short gully crossing the area on an east-west alignment was recorded, as well as several pits and postholes that may form part of a more extensive Anglian settlement area, the extent of which is unknown.

²⁷ Wilson, 1996.

²⁸ Sherley-Price and Latham, 1965.

²⁹ Whitelock, 1955.

³⁰ Cramp, *pers. comm.*

³¹ SMR 1511.13000.

³² Wilson, 1996.

- 6.4.6 Additionally, two well-constructed 'cist' (stone-lined) tombs were excavated at Site 240, both containing child inhumations.³³ Whilst no dating evidence was recovered from these graves, both had been cut through a layer that contained 6th century pottery, and they have thus been assigned to the early Anglo-Saxon period, although the alignment of the graves did appear to respect the line of a late Roman wall.³⁴ However, the SMR disagrees with the excavation report, and dates the inhumations as being late Roman (4th century) or possibly Anglo-Saxon.
- 6.4.7 The extent of the Anglian settlement of *Catraeth* is unknown, but evidence of occupation has been found along the southern boundary of the site, and to both the north-east and north-west, indicating that evidence of Anglian occupation is likely to be present at the study site. Both *grubenhauser* and graves can extend to a depth of 0.5m below ground level in the environs of Catterick, indicating that such features, if present, could survive beneath the level of truncation caused by the factory's construction groundworks.
- 6.4.8 In summary, the potential for archaeological survival from the Anglo-Saxon period is considered to be **very high**.

6.5 Medieval and Post-medieval

- 6.5.1 There is little documentary evidence of any activity within the bounds of the study area during the medieval period, or the earlier part of the post-medieval period. The village of Catterick is mentioned in the Domesday Book as the centre of an estate, where it is noted as being one of the two largest Manors in Richmondshire.³⁵ The first recorded Catterick Bridge was built on the site in 1421-22, although excavations have revealed evidence of a predecessor.³⁶ The present Catterick Bridge is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.³⁷ None of the early estate or town maps indicate the area of the study site.
- 6.5.2 The SMR contains little information of direct relevance to the study area in this period. The only reference to activity close to the site comes from the Catterick Bridge gauging station, where medieval and post-medieval potsherds were recovered from the topsoil or from a silty sand subsoil. The material clearly derived from a site of domestic habitation, but may represent material imported from elsewhere. The early cartographic sources examined, whilst not showing the study site, do indicate extensive fields in the general area of Catterick Bridge and Brompton-on-Swale. No medieval or post-medieval structures or archaeological features were encountered
- during the aforementioned excavations in the immediate vicinity of the site. It would appear that the study site was simply agricultural land or pasture for the whole of the medieval period and well into the post-medieval era.
- 6.5.3 In summary, the potential for archaeological survival from the medieval period should be considered to be **low**.

³³ SMR 13511.50000, 13511.50100, & 13511.50101.

³⁴ Wilson, 1996.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Cardwell and Simpson, 1992.

³⁷ County No. NY 50.

- 6.5.4 More extensive evidence exists for the later post-medieval period. The earliest map to show the site is the Ordnance Survey (6" to one mile) map of 1857 (Figure 7), which illustrates the area of the study site as agricultural land, with several field boundaries visible. Three north-south running boundaries are shown on the eastern portion of the area, whilst the westernmost of these has a further two boundaries extending from it on an east-west orientation. All these field boundaries are shown as hedgelines.
- 6.5.5 The same basic pattern of field boundaries is visible in all three subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. On the 1913 map, the north-westernmost field appears to have been further subdivided, but this is the only apparent difference to these boundaries.
- 6.5.6 On the 1930 Ordnance Survey map, the railway embankment can be seen crossing the eastern part of the study site on a roughly north-south alignment (Figure 8). This railway is now abandoned, but the embankment can still be seen, as described above. However, another railway line existed on the site previous to this one, following an approximately north-south alignment along the eastern boundary, extending from a river crossing at Catterick Bridge. A small earthwork plinth, relating to this railway, can be seen in the south-eastern corner of the site. It is known that the eastern portion of the site was used as a temporary prisoner-of-war camp during the First World War, with prisoners accommodated in tents.
- 6.5.7 The County Heritage Unit's archive of aerial photographs relating to the study area contains only one frame showing any remains on the site. Photograph DQ 080, taken on the 10th July 1949, shows a 'parch mark' on the site. The photograph is taken facing north and an elongated oval form can be observed lying to the west of the railway embankment. This cropmark is related to a railway turntable that was previously constructed on the site, part of the earlier phase of railway, as noted above.³⁸ This feature now lies within the area occupied by the factory buildings.
- 6.5.8 The field plan for the study area appears to have remained basically unaltered during the whole of the post-medieval period until the creation of the A1 diversion in 1954. Throughout these years the study site was probably used predominantly as farmland and any activities undertaken would have probably caused minimal truncation to buried archaeological remains. Excluding the railway bank, the potential for the survival of significant post-medieval archaeological remains is judged to be low.

³⁸ Wilson, *pers. comm.*, Thubron, *pers. comm.*

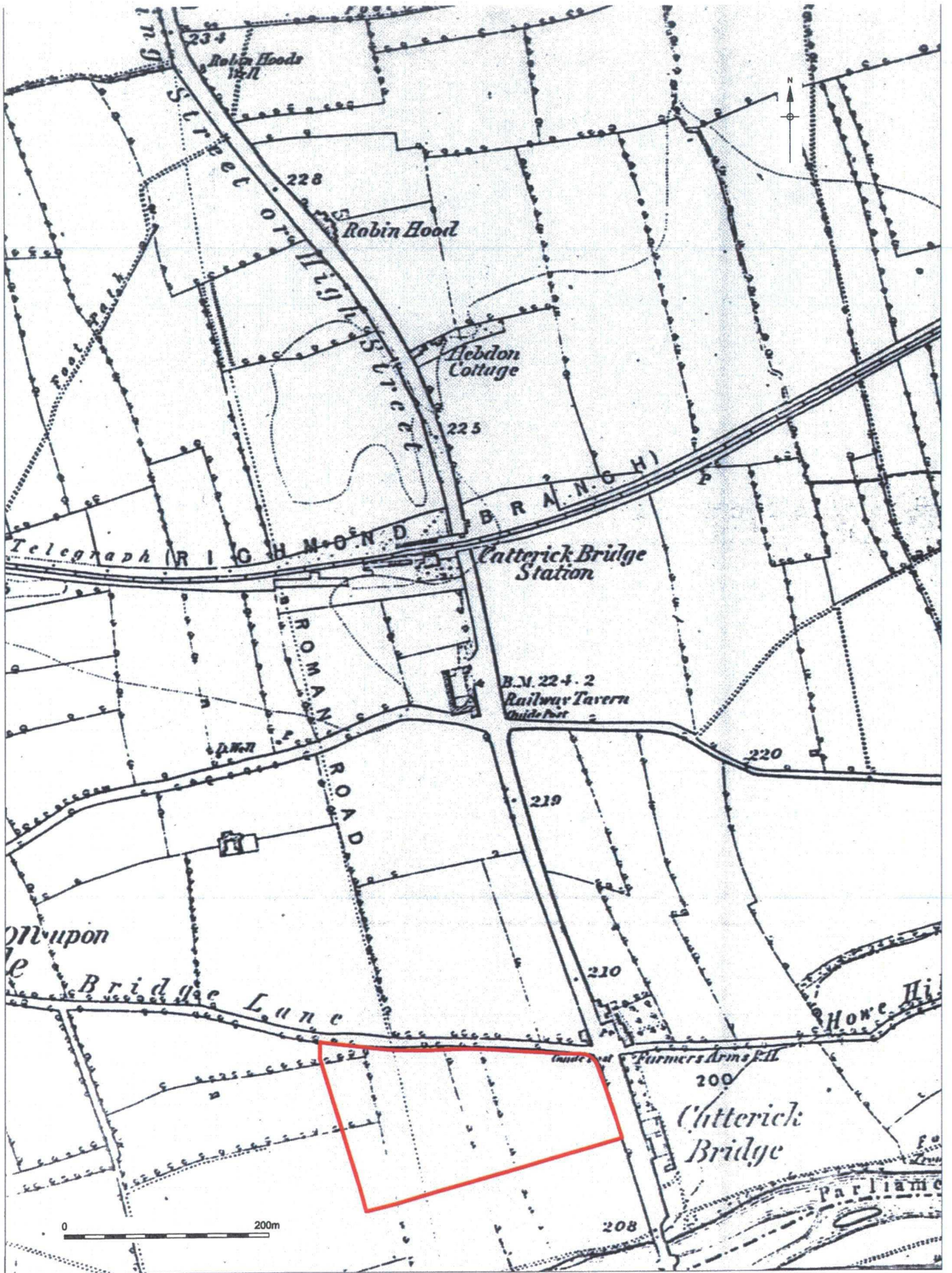


Figure 7
Ordnance Survey Map 1857 (6" to 1 mile)
Scale 1:5000



Figure 8
 Ordnance Survey map 1930 (6" to 1 mile)
 Scale approx 1:5,000

7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Previous and possible future impacts to buried archaeological deposits may be caused by a number of factors. At the study site these impacts can be summarised as:

- previous land use;
- the proposed development.

7.1 Previous Land Use

7.1.1 Whilst the area of study is likely to have been occupied intensively during the Anglian and particularly the Roman eras, it would seem that it reverted to farmland during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Within the modern period, the study site was developed, initially with the construction of a railway close to its eastern boundary. The eastern area of the site was used as a prisoner of war camp during the First World War. Another railway was constructed between the wars; this effectively dividing the site into the eastern and western areas referred to throughout this report. The effects of these first modern developments upon the archaeological resource are likely to have been generally minimal.

7.1.2 The CAMAS factory buildings and associated areas of hardstanding were constructed on the western portion of the site in 1969-1970. The probability that the construction groundworks truncated archaeological horizons is high, although they are unlikely to have completely removed all archaeological remains of significance (Figure 9). Stratified archaeological deposits can reach a depth of two metres in the area of the Roman town and it is known that archaeological strata can be up to 0.5 metres deep to the immediate south of the site. In addition, the lowermost portions of deeply cut features, such as ditches, pits and graves, could have survived the construction groundworks.

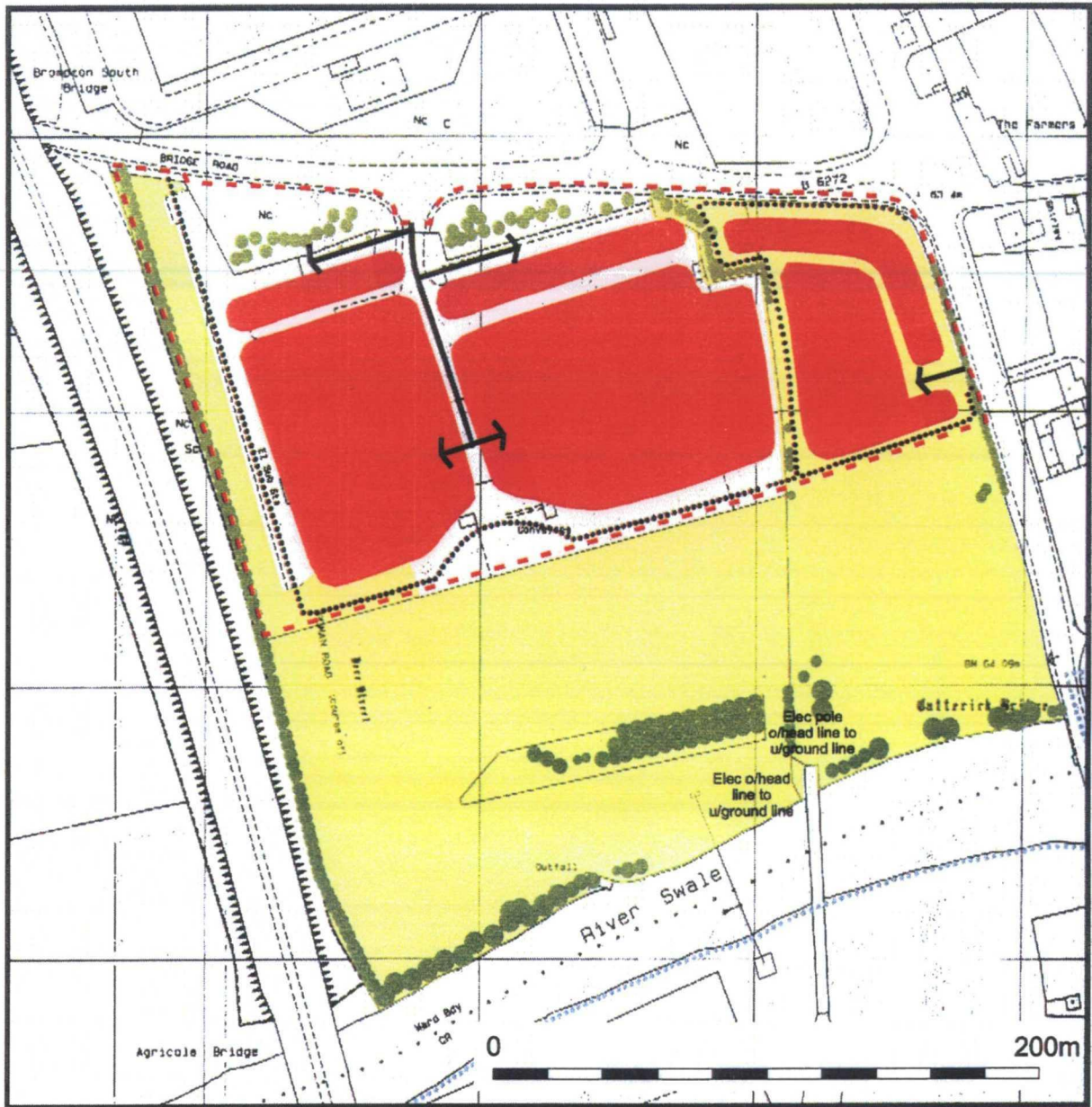
7.2 The Proposed Development

7.2.1 Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners provided an outline of the proposed development, which comprises less than one hundred residential units. This plan, produced by Robinson Penn, Architects (Figure 10), is indicative only and does not represent the actual footprint of the built form.

7.2.2 The exact impact of the proposed redevelopment on the archaeological resource cannot be ascertained until finalised plans are submitted. However, the proposed residential redevelopment is extensive and the potential archaeological resource will be impacted on not only by the footprints of the new buildings but by other sub-surface impacts associated with the redevelopment, such as service trenches, road foundations, and any landscaping.



Figure 9
 Areas of truncation and archaeological survival
 Scale 1:2,000



- Public footpath (The Coast to Coast Walk Re policy 72)
- Proposed public footpath
- Proposed housing development
- Proposed 'Gateway Buildings'
- - - Site boundary

Reproduced from the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Superplan with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office.
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Robinson Penn

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PROJECT

CAMAS BUILDING, BROMPTON ON SWALE, LANDSCAPE APPRAISAL

DRAWING NAME

MAP 5 CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT

Figure 10
 The proposed development
 Scale 1:2,500

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 This report has identified that the defined area of proposed development is, generally, one of high archaeological potential. Archaeological remains from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods area at the greatest risk from the proposed development, since the area of development is adjacent to the Roman road of Dere Street and encompasses the bridgehead defences, and potentially two phases of the suburb, as well as the subsequent Anglian settlement.
- 8.1.2 The proposed development will not result in the loss of listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However, the development site abuts a parcel of land lying within the Scheduled Ancient Monument, *Cataractonium* Roman station.
- 8.1.3 The potential for the survival of archaeological features is clearly lower in the larger western portion of the site, which is now occupied by the derelict CAMAS factory building and its associated hardstanding. However, as previously noted, it cannot be assumed that previous development has completely truncated all significant archaeological remains. Truncation within the majority of the western portion of the site is likely to vary between heavy to moderate. The eastern area of the study site, along with strips adjacent to the northern and southern boundaries in the western area, have been deemed to have a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains as any truncation in these areas is likely to have been relatively minimal (Figure 9).
- 8.1.4 The site in general has good potential to add important information concerning the development of the Roman town of *Cataractonium*, in particular in its middle and later phases, relating to the town's extent, and conditions around the Roman bridgehead. Additionally, information about the birth and growth of the Anglian town of *Catraeth* may also be recovered from the site. There is moderate potential for encountering human burials relating to the Roman and Anglian periods. There is, furthermore, some potential for the exposure of archaeological deposits relating to the later Anglo-Saxon period and the Norman Conquest of the Catterick area.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 Where archaeological features, as identified by a Desk-Top Assessment, are likely to be encountered, strategies should be developed to deal with them. PPG 16 states that, where preliminary research suggests survival of archaeological remains,
- "...it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist.*

*Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight, which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken.*³⁸

The same document continues,

*"Local planning authorities can reasonably expect developers to provide this information as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance. If developers are not prepared to do so, the planning authority may wish to consider whether it is appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information under the provisions of Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988."*³⁹

- 8.2.2 Field evaluations should aim to provide information of sufficient quality and detail that reasoned and informed decisions may be made with regard to the preservation, or not, of buried archaeological material.
- 8.2.3 Some form of archaeological evaluation of the site may be necessary in the light of the conclusions outlined above. Such an evaluation may comprise one or more of the following procedures:
- geophysical survey;
 - surface artefact collection ('fieldwalking');
 - archaeological trial trenching;
 - auger survey.
- 8.2.4 Geophysical survey could help to determine the general nature of buried remains across the eastern part of the site. In contrast, the area currently occupied by the factory and its associated hardstanding is not conducive to this form of survey. Previous geophysical surveying to the south of the study area has produced good results, especially useful when examined in conjunction with the position of known archaeological features. Geophysical survey along the southern boundary of the site may be particularly useful, although the chain-link fence forming the site boundary would prove problematic to the geomagnetic technique. The eastern undeveloped area of the site could be geophysically examined, but it is known that this portion of the site contains a very high proportion of surface metal.⁴⁰ These metal fragments, derived from the site's usage as a First World War prisoner-of-war camp, would seriously disrupt the results of geomagnetic survey. It is, therefore, considered that geophysical survey of the site would not be particularly productive.
- 8.2.5 Surface artefact collection is not practicable at the time of writing due to current land use. 'Fieldwalking' is only of use across recently ploughed, harrowed or drilled fields, preferably after a period of weathering has taken place. If fieldwalking were to be employed as tool of evaluation at the site, it would produce a very limited result, and one of dubious quality.

³⁸ Department of the Environment 1990, paragraph 21.

³⁹ *ibid.*, paragraph 22.

⁴⁰ Thubron, *pers. comm.*

- 8.2.6 Archaeological trial trenching should be considered as the most suitable option in order to define the nature, depth, quality of survival, date and extent of archaeological remains at the site. This approach usually involves archaeologically excavated and recorded trenches in one or more locations, usually not exceeding 10% of the area to be developed. Trenches positioned close to the factory building and on the areas of hard standing would be valuable in order to ascertain the degree of truncation by previous developments.
- 8.2.7 Stratified archaeological deposits can reach a depth of two metres in the area of the Roman town, and it is known that archaeological strata extends to a depth of over 0.5 metres to the immediate south of the site, as noted above. These facts would suggest that archaeological remains could survive beneath the level of horizontal truncation caused by the construction of the factory in 1969. In addition, remains were observed beneath the foundation level during the 'watching brief' undertaken at the time of construction.⁴² It would be useful to gain some degree of certainty about the level of archaeological survival in the area occupied by the factory. Trenches located in areas beyond the factory building and its associated hardstanding would also be valuable in ascertaining the nature of any archaeological remains in these locations. A programme of trenching should be agreed with the County Heritage Unit if the development proposals are to be pursued.
- 8.2.8 An auger survey could be undertaken in order to collect sediment cores in order to gain a geoarchaeological perspective (using geomorphological, sedimentological and mineralogical analyses) of the nature of the site.
- 8.2.9 If, for whatever reason, it is not possible to reconcile the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains with the needs of development, in this case the proposed residential development, it may be necessary in specific locations for further and more extensive archaeological excavations to be undertaken.
- 8.2.10 Non-archaeological constraints on fieldwork will include Health and Safety considerations. Archaeological trenches in urban locations are often deep, and whilst the site remains one of essentially rural character in the present day, it must be noted that locations in close proximity to the study area appear to have been intensively developed in antiquity, and thus the possibility of encountering deeply stratified deposits remains high. If such trenches are required as part of an additional archaeological mitigation strategy suitable measures must be taken to support the trench edges, either by stepping down to required levels or by the use of shoring. All other statutory regulations must be observed and a Method Statement should be obtained from the archaeological organisation appointed by the Client for any such phase of works. An assessment of potential contamination of the site by previous (modern) landuse should also be undertaken.
- 8.2.11 The necessity or not for a tertiary phase of works, that is open area excavation, may be dependent on the results of the field evaluation.

⁴² Thubron, *pers. comm.*

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners for commissioning this report. Particular thanks are due to Bret Fleming and Matthew Spry for their liaison roles. Thanks are also due to Mr. J.R. Foster at Durham Estates Limited for the provision of cartographic and service data.

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The figures for this report were produced by Sally Pickard of PCA.

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Maps, Documents and Other Sources

County Records Office, Northallerton

The lands of Rodger Strickland, 1739 (2 maps, different scales).

The lands of Simon Strickland, 1781.

Brompton-on Swale estate map, 1782.

W. Lawson's map of Brough, 1836.

Tithe map, 1842.

Ordnance Survey maps of 1857, 1913, 1928, and 1930.

Other maps relating to the area were also examined. It must be noted that the majority of the maps studied were concerned only with the location and environs of the present town of Catterick, with very few extending as far north as the south bank of the River Swale. Those maps that related to Brompton-on-Swale did not extend as far east as the area of Catterick Bridge and the study area, and only the Ordnance Survey maps produced any relevant cartographic evidence.

County Hall, Northallerton

North Yorkshire County SMR (see Appendix A).

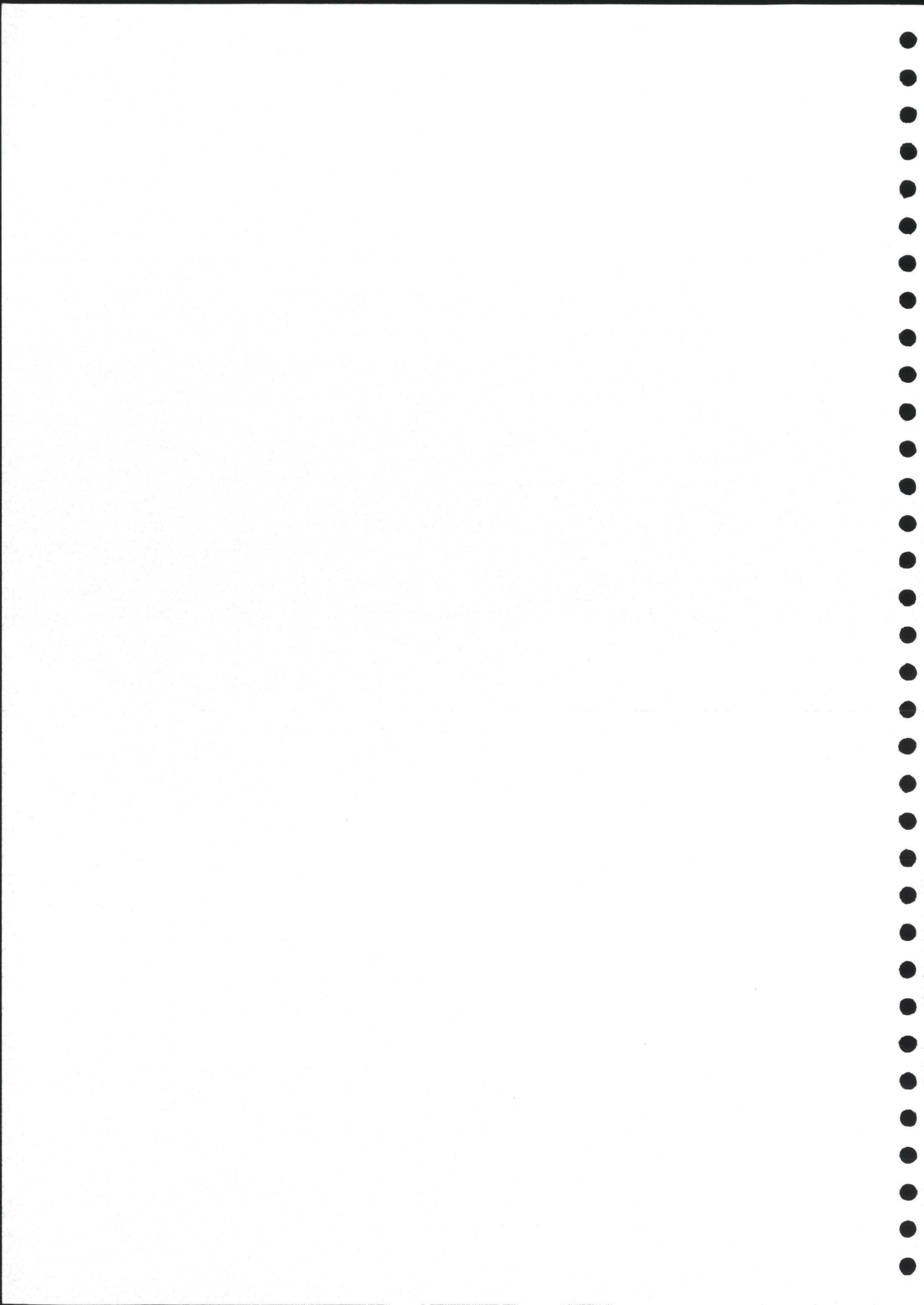
North Yorkshire County List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Aerial photographs: DQ 080 (10/7/49)
 AQA 28 (2/8/66)
 ANY 14/25 (9/7/78)
 ANY 48/7 (14/12/78)
 ANY 93/5 (81/6/80)

APPENDIX A

Sites and Monuments Record Entries

SMR number	Grid reference	Type	Description	Date
13511.00001	SE 22575 99365	Sword/ rapier	Burgess and Gerloff Group IV type weapon with small butt, found at base of topsoil.	Bronze Age
13511.13000	SE 22470 99390	Grubenhau	-	Saxon
13510.12004	SE 22575 99365	Pot sherds	Sherds recovered from topsoil. No associated structure.	Medieval-Post-medieval
13511.50000	SE 22600 99500	Wall	Length of wall with associated ditch	Roman 4th century
13511.50100	SE 22600 99500	Cist	Cists aligned parallel with wall (13511.50000)	Roman/Saxon
13511.50101	SE 22600 99500	Burial	Child's inhumation in cist	Roman/Saxon
13511.12050	SE 22450 99400	Houses	Timber buildings, stratified deposits to 0.5m depth	Roman
13511.12040	SE 22460 99390	Stone platform	Raised circular area to south of temple. 9.1m diameter	Roman 4th century
13511.12020	SE 22450 99400	House?	C4th building partly overlying Dere Street, may continue into C5th	Roman 4th century
13511.12010	SE 22450 99420	House?	C4th building overlying C2nd ditch, fronting Dere Street, may continue into C5th	Roman 4th century
13511.11100	SE 22450 99410	Gate	Twin-portal gate, with 3m wide carriageways, spanning Dere Street	Roman 2nd century
13511.11000	SE 22450 99420	Rampart	Turf rampart set on a cobble base 3m across, encroaching onto earliest surface of Dere Street	Roman 2nd century
13511.10200	SE 22370 99400	Ditch segment	Ditch 5.6m wide	Roman 2nd century
13511.10100	SE 22550 99430	Ditch segment	-	Roman 2nd century
13511.10000	SE 22450 99420	Ditch segment	Possibly part of Antonine defences enclosing civilian settlement north of river	Roman 2nd century
13511.12071	SE 22460 99330	Sherds	Pot of mixed date	Roman
13511.12070	SE 22460 99330	Houses?	Number of stone buildings seen in section, showing complex series of rebuilds	Roman
13511.12061	SE 22440 99350	Sherds	Various sherds, latest dated to C3rd	Roman 3rd century
13511.12060	SE 22440 99350	Houses?	Roman timber buildings, section through Dere Street showing agger of western part of road. Evidence of smithing	Roman
13511.12051	SE 22450 99400	Sherds	Various sherds, latest dated to C4th	Roman 4th century
13511.20000	SE 22430 99430	Trackway	Trackway or cobbled yard surface	Roman
13511.15100	SE 22450 99350	Road segment	Section through Dere Street	Roman
13511.14000	SE 22460 99330	Road segment	Road fronted by buildings with complex series of rebuilds apparent	Roman



SMR number	Grid reference	Type	Description	Date
13511.21000	SE 22410 99450	House?	Buildings adjacent to yard/trackway	Roman
13511.30000	SE 22640 99420	Houses?	Two phases of timber building, superseded by timber buildings with rough stone floors. Hearths.	Roman 3rd-4th century
13511.31000	SE 22630 99400	Ditch segment	U-shaped ditch, possibly contemporary with, though not part of, bridgehead defences. C3rd/4th road	Roman 1st century
13511.32000	SE 22630 99400	Road segment	Road leading to causeway	Roman 3rd century
13511.34000	SE 22680 99420	Cemetery	Nine burials, orientated both N-S and E-W	Roman 3rd-4th century
13511.34100	SE 22650 99430	Burial	17 burials, varying in orientation between N-S and E-W	Roman 3rd-4th century
13511.33000	SE 22630 99400	Revetment	Unmortared river wall or revetment associated with U-shaped ditch	Roman 2nd century
13511.33100	SE 22650 99410	Revetment	Cobble built revetment or river wall. More extensive than that to west (113511.33000)	Roman 3rd century
13511.32100	SE 22640 99400	Causeway	Gravel and cobble causeway possibly to a bridge or wharf on Swale	Roman 3rd century

APPENDIX B

CAMAS FACTORY SITE
BRIDGE ROAD, BROMPTON-ON-SWALE

**Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment
For Residential Development
At NGR SE 2254 9953**

July 2000

For:

Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners
Floor D
Milburn House
Dean Street
Newcastle Upon Tyne
NE1 1LY

By:

The Heritage Unit
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Supporting Information

1.0 General

- 1.1 An appreciation of the proposed development site can be obtained from the 'Planning Statement to Accompany Outline Planning Application for Residential Development' submitted to Richmondshire District Council (Application 1/12/284A/OUT refers). Tenderers should contact Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners for copies of this document. An additional consideration not mentioned in the Planning Statement is the existence of a large surface water drain running south along the western boundary of the site. The site is also referred to locally as the Cadbury SMASH factory.

2.0 Archaeological Importance

- 2.1 The site is of considerable archaeological interest and potential due to its position alongside Dere Street Roman road and the northern bridgehead of *Cataractonium* Roman fort and settlement. Remains within the development area are likely to include defensive structures of 2nd century date, occupation levels of 3rd-4th century date, as well as possible later Anglian occupation. The southern boundary of the development site adjoins the boundary of Scheduled Ancient Monument NY 169, *Cataractonium* Roman station.
- 2.2 The development site is located within a larger archaeological landscape. Excavations in advance of quarrying at Hollow Banks on the other side of Gatherley Road have revealed some 60 Anglian burials, an enclosure of late Iron Age or Romano-British (IA/RB) date, and prehistoric remains including an alignment of large pits and a cobble covered barrow. Marne Barracks (formerly RAF Catterick) on the other side of the river contains the remains of a villa, a Roman pottery production centre, Anglian *grubenhauser*, and Castle Hill Scheduled Ancient Monument (NY 299) which could be the remains of an Anglian royal burgh as well as a Norman motte-and-bailey castle. West of Marne Barracks lies the nationally important but unscheduled remains of the Roman roadside settlement at Baines Farm. Finally, excavations in advance of quarrying at Catterick Racecourse uncovered the remains of a Neolithic burial cairn, an IA/RB settlement, Roman roadside properties, a Roman amphitheatre, and about 40 Anglian burials.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 Archaeological evidence from this site has the potential to illuminate the settlement history and political development of the area for the period from the late Iron Age to the Norman Conquest of the North. The overall aim of the desk-top assessment is to assess critically the available evidence and development information in order to formulate and recommend appropriate evaluation methods for the site. Investigations of this site should seek to provide 'added value' to existing knowledge. The approach taken should be similar to that of extensive urban surveys or other urban archaeological resource identification studies. In formulating evaluation methods, it will be important to ensure the integrity of the archaeological interest of the site. Any evaluation must be conceived and carried out

Camas Factory Site WSI

as an integral part of and contributing to the enhancement of understanding arising from both assessment and subsequent stages of work. It is considered that small, isolated trenches are unlikely to provide a clear picture of the archaeology that could be lost. It will be important to think ahead about the nature of mitigation work, and how added understanding of the archaeological resource can be achieved.

- 3.2 Key objectives in the assessment should include 1) characterisation of the pattern of soil landscaping across the site, including areas of truncation and accumulation, 2) identification of locations or circumstances where contiguous area excavations could be undertaken, at evaluation and/or mitigation stages, to provide added value information, 3) identification of circumstances where appropriate non-intrusive (geophysical) investigations elsewhere on site could provide new information, 4) formulation of a strategy for dealing with service trenches, and 5) setting out the spatial strategy for further investigations in plan form.
- 3.3 The aims and objectives will be achieved through the following methodology:
- a) extensive desk-top study of documentary, photographic, cartographic, archive, and administrative records;
 - b) walkover reconnaissance of site;
 - c) extensive discussion with archaeologists having a local interest;
 - d) use of a GIS to assess information and show the spatial strategy for the site;
 - e) preparation and dissemination of an assessment report with plans and maps.

4.0 Conditions

- 4.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor should be the subject of a licence in favour of North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 4.2 This scheme summarises the elements of archaeological work needed to provide an assessment of archaeological interest in accordance with guidance in PPG16. It is **not** a contract or complete specification, and the County Heritage Unit makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be the subject of a contract between the Nathaniel Lichfield and their selected contractor.
- 4.3 Access to the site should be arranged through Mr. Bret Fleming, Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners, Floor D, Milburn House, Dean Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 1LY (tel 0191 261 9180). Enquiries about archaeological matters should be directed to the County Archaeologist, The Heritage Unit, County Hall, Northallerton, tel (01609) 780780 ext 2330.

Scheme of Works

4.0 Desk-top Assessment

4.1 The desk-top assessment should be carried out according to the Institute for Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Assessments. Documentary sources should include any relevant records dealing with the land use history of the site, aerial photographs, records in the Richmondshire Museum, Richmond Excavation Group archives, Peter Scott archives, as well as standard sources such as the SMR, NMR, and CRO.

4.2 Archaeologists with a local interest should be consulted. These would include Mrs. Shirley Thubron, Dr Rosemary Cramp, and Pete Wilson. Attempts should be made to contact and interview people who might remember the development of the CAMAS factory, or previous archaeological excavations nearby.

4.3 Comparative archaeological information should be consulted regarding Roman forts and vicii, and comparative sites in the North of England.

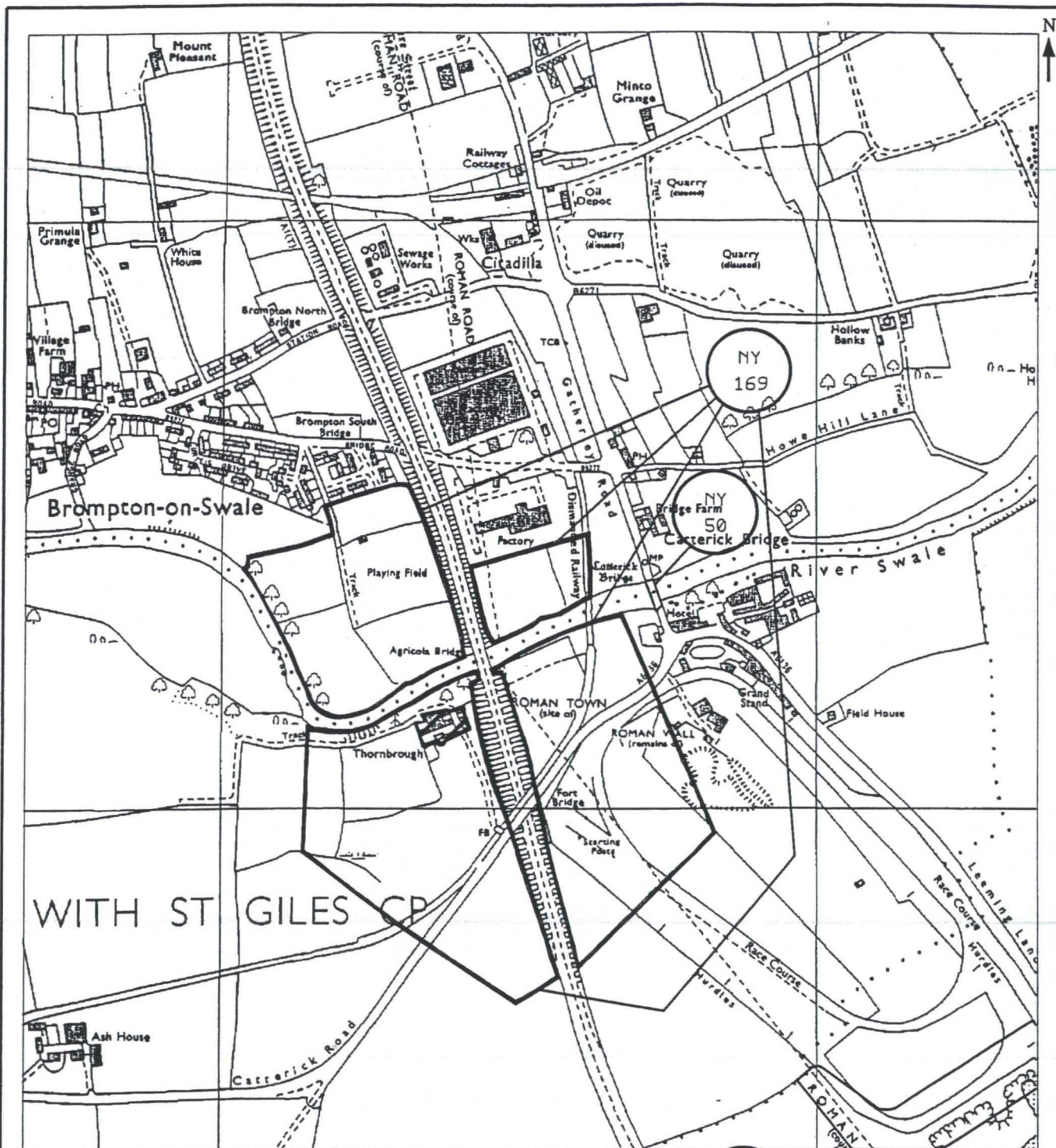
5.0 Walkover Reconnaissance

5.1 A walkover reconnaissance should be carried out to identify any features of potential archaeological interest including parch marks, rigg and furrow, and other earthworks. Particular attention should be paid existing service corridors.

6.0 Assessment Report

6.1 An assessment report should be prepared to NYCC Guidelines on Reporting. The report should incorporate a brief introduction, a summary of works carried out, description and illustration of the results, maps and plans, discussion of the significance of the results, formulation of appropriate strategies for further work including linear and contiguous area strategies, discussion of potential constraints, and recommendations or options for progressing work. Three (3) copies of the report should be provided, two to Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners and one to the County Archaeologist. The archaeological contractor should be prepared to provide additional copies to Nathaniel Lichfield for planning purposes as required.

Scheduled Monument



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Cataractonium Roman station

County: Yorkshire, North

District: Richmondshire

Parish: see notes

Notes: 4 land parcels: other NGRs at SE22249934, SE22639909, SE22349897.
2 parishes: Brough with St Giles/Brompton-on-Swale

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Exclusion:

Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR: SE22529937

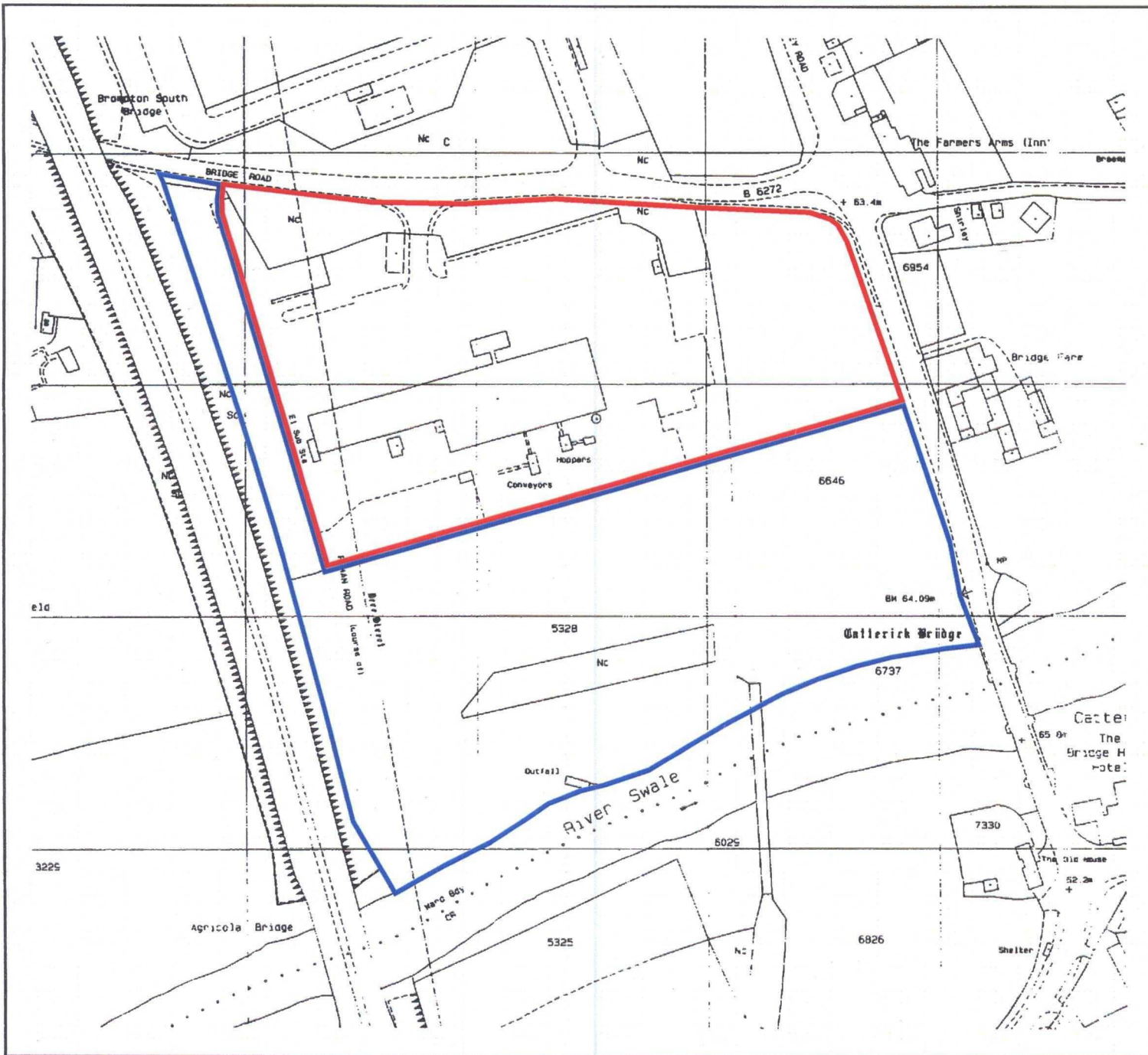
Extract from OS sheet: SE29NW

Date: 12.10.94

Monument No: NY169

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001



Key



Application Site

Site under control of applicant

Project CAMAS SITE

Title

Site Location Plan

Client Durham Estates Limited

Date March 2001

Scale 1:2,500

Drawn by DH

Dwg. No. NE/1569/01a

**Nathaniel
Lichfield
& Partners**
*Development Planning
Urban Design Economics*

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