

**Project SLAM – A7803 Marne SNCO
(Sergeants’ Mess), Catterick,
North Yorkshire**

archaeological evaluation

on behalf of

Debut Services Ltd

for

Bovis Lend Lease

Report 1623

February 2007

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*(c/o Project SLAM, Defence Estates, Kingston Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham
B75 7RL)*

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an evaluation conducted in advance of a proposed development at Marne Barracks, Catterick. The works comprised the excavation of three trial trenches.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Debut Services Ltd on behalf of Bovis Lend Lease, and conducted by Archaeological Services in accordance with a Statement of Requirement provided by Defence Estates and a project design provided by Archaeological Services.

Results

- 1.3 Apart from 20th century services (which appear to be disused), the only archaeological feature identified was a ditch in Trench 2. This has been identified as a post-medieval field boundary ditch, shown on maps to have been in existence by 1739 and backfilled some time between 1842 and 1857.
- 1.4 A number of redeposited spelt wheat grains, a variety typically grown in Roman times, were recovered from the ditch fill, possibly indicating that Roman features are present nearby. It is possible that such features could extend onto the proposed development area, although any such remains would be heavily disturbed by services and the foundations for the standing building.

Recommendations

- 1.5 As archaeological features are likely to be present in this general area, and possibly within the proposed development area, it is recommended that a watching brief be carried out during initial ground clearance works for any development on this site.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The proposed development area is centred on Building 74, Chacksfield Road, at Marne Barracks, Catterick, North Yorkshire. To the south of Chacksfield Road are two T-shaped brick-built accommodation blocks, Building 74 (NGR: SE 2450 9741) is currently unused while Building 75 forms overspill accommodation for the Sergeants' Mess. Both blocks are surrounded by open grass lawns.

Development proposal

- 2.2 It is proposed to demolish Building 74 and replace it with a Sergeants' Mess that will occupy some of the grassed area as well.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the evaluation was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological features within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in advance of development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a statement of requirement provided by Defence Estates (Appendix 3) and a project design provided by Archaeological Services (ref. DH07.17rev1).

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken on 12th February 2007. This report was prepared between 13th and 23rd February 2007.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Janet Beveridge and Andy Platell (supervisor). This report was prepared by Andy Platell, with illustrations by David Graham. Specialist analysis was conducted by Louisa Gidney (animal bone), and Dr Charlotte O'Brien and Lorne Elliott (macrofossil analysis). The Project Manager was Duncan Hale.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **MSM 07**, for **Marne Barracks, Sergeants' Mess 2007**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to the Richmondshire Museum in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS** project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-24229**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.8 Archaeological Services is grateful for the assistance of the Quartermaster and service personnel of Marne Barracks in facilitating this project.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of the evaluation the proposed development area comprised two T-shaped standing buildings, surrounded by ornamental lawns. The exact location for the proposed development has not yet been determined so the trial trenches were placed on the lawns surrounding the western building (Building 74), wherever the ground was free from existing services.
- 3.2 The land in the base is predominantly level with a mean elevation of c.55m OD. The solid geology of the site comprises Carboniferous Millstone Grit which is overlain by river gravels.

4. Historical and archaeological background

- 4.1 The historical and archaeological background to Marne Barracks has been extensively covered by an assessment report (Archaeological Services 2001a) carried out in response to the Establishment Development Plan (EDP) for the base (GVA Grimley 2000). Archaeological investigations carried out since this report was written have added further to our knowledge of the archaeology of the area (see below).

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 4.2 A Mesolithic knapping floor containing over 1100 chert flakes was excavated to the northeast of the runway in 2004 (Archaeological Services 2005b). Limited quantities of flint and chert of similar age have also been found outside the base at Brough St Giles (Cardwell & Speed 1996) and in fieldwalking as part of the A1(M) evaluation (Makey 1994). A late Neolithic palisaded enclosure overlay the knapping floor at the eastern end of the runway and has been part-excavated (Archaeological Services 2005b). Further Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual monuments are known from the surrounding area: a possible Bronze Age stone-filled ring-ditch to the south of the runway (Archaeological Services 2002); a cursus, ring-ditches and pit alignments at Scorton (Topping 1982); and a huge chambered cairn and possible henge at Catterick Racecourse (Moloney *et al.* 2003; MacLeod 2002). Later prehistoric remains include Iron Age settlements at Catterick Racecourse (Moloney *et al.* 2003) and Brough St Giles (Cardwell & Speed 1996).

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 4.3 A Roman fort was built on the south bank of the River Swale west of Catterick Bridge in c.80AD. This developed into the town of *Cataractonium*, one of the most important Roman settlements in Northern England. Civilian settlement spread to both banks of the river and was also concentrated further south along Dere Street at Baines Farm, to the west of the Marne Barracks (Wilson 1984, Wilson 2002). This latter settlement extends slightly into the western perimeter of the barracks and has been scheduled by English Heritage. Romano-British field systems occur to both the north and the south of the runway (Geoquest Associates 1994, Archaeological Services 2002) and also to the west of the A1 (Wilson 1984, Wilson 2002, Archaeological Services 2005a). In addition, a substantial Roman building, possibly part of a villa complex, exists in the centre of the barracks, in the vicinity of the Catholic

Church (Hildyard 1955, Wilson *et al.* 1996). This building lies some 150m south of the proposed development area.

The early medieval period (5th century to AD 1066)

- 4.4 Documentary evidence indicates that Catterick remained an important site throughout the early medieval period with several royal marriages and baptisms taking place there (Cosgrave & Mynors 1969, Whitelock 1955, Wilson *et al.* 1996). It has been suggested that the later medieval motte and bailey on Castle Hills overlies an earlier Anglian royal vill, although evidence for this remains largely conjectural (Wilson *et al.* 1996). Anglo-Saxon *Grubenhauser* have been found at four locations in the Catterick area, including under the REME building at Marne Barracks (Geoquest Associates 1994). Numerous burials of this date have been found around Catterick. These include some cut into the foundations of the Roman 'villa' 150m south of the proposed development area, as well as several sites just outside the entrance to the Barracks (Wilson *et al.* 1996).

The medieval period (AD 1066 to AD 1540)

- 4.5 Castle Hills, immediately northeast of the runway, is thought to be a Norman motte and bailey castle and is a scheduled monument. A number of authors (e.g. MacLauchlan 1849, Wilson *et al.* 1996) have suggested that it overlies earlier earthworks although this has never been proven. A topographic survey carried out by Archaeological Services in 2001 recorded other features which did not appear to be contemporary with the castle, although the date of these is unknown (Archaeological Services 2001a). Ridge and furrow field systems are clearly visible on geophysical survey plans of the airfield although these proved ephemeral during trial trench evaluations (Archaeological Services 2002).

The post-medieval period (AD 1541 to AD 1899)

- 4.6 No records survive for the date of the parliamentary enclosure of Catterick parish. Certainly this was carried out before the date of the earliest detailed plan in 1739 as this shows a field pattern little different to that of today, save for the removal of numerous field boundaries to increase the size of fields (Archaeological Services 2001a). A road is shown on this and later maps, running north from Oran House to Catterick village. Sometime between 1822 and 1842 it was realigned back to the original course of the Roman Road (*i.e.* to the line of the current A1).

The modern period (AD 1900 to present)

- 4.7 A Royal Flying Corps unit was posted to Catterick in 1916, beginning the development of what would become RAF Catterick (Francis 2001). This development was small-scale at first, since the land was not then owned by the Air Ministry (it was finally purchased in 1924/5). After 1925 the pace of development increased, particularly during the late 1930s as the threat of war increased. As part of this development the runway was extended and hardened, involving considerable landscaping of the site. Following the war, the airfield became the headquarters of the RAF Regiment until 1994, when the RAF station was closed and the site taken over by Land Command.

Previous archaeological works

- 4.8 Numerous archaeological interventions have taken place at Marne Barracks over a number of years. A substantial building, possibly part of a villa complex, was part-excavated in the centre of the base in 1939 (Hildyard 1955). Anglo-Saxon burials were cut into the foundations. Excavation plans were lost during the war so the exact location of this building is uncertain, but it was in the vicinity of the Catholic Church (i.e. 150m south of the proposed development area). Another Anglo-Saxon burial was discovered outside the church in 1964 (Wilson *et al.* 1996, 29-32) and two years later an excavation identified further Roman building foundations in this area (Wilson 2002, 232-4). Excavations in 1994 identified Roman field systems and an Anglo-Saxon building under the REME building 0.6km southeast of the proposed development area (Geoquest Associates 1994) and a second excavation identified a Roman pottery kiln just inside the entrance to the base (Busby *et al.* 1996).
- 4.9 A full description of all archaeological interventions up to 2001 is provided in a report covering the whole of the base (Archaeological Services 2001a); these included geophysical, topographical and auger surveys. Following this, further geophysical surveying was carried out on various areas in the northern part of the base, including the lawn immediately to the west of the proposed development area (Archaeological Services 2001b). This work identified post-medieval field boundaries and former RAF buildings elsewhere, but nothing of archaeological significance in the vicinity of the proposed development. Evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on either side of the runway in 2002 (Archaeological Services 2002) and geotechnical boreholes were monitored in the same area (Archaeological Services 2003). A large open-area excavation was carried out on an 11ha site to the northeast of the runway in 2004 (Archaeological Services 2005b). This identified archaeological features from a number of periods, including a Neolithic palisaded enclosure of national importance.

5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction

- 5.1 Three trenches were excavated in the locations shown in Figure 2. All were machine-excavated to the top of archaeologically significant deposits (or undisturbed natural subsoil where no such deposits were identified) and then cleaned, sampled and recorded by hand. Summary context data are provided in Appendix 1.

Trench 1

- 5.2 This trench was 7.5m by 1.6m in size, and was located to the southeast of Building 74. Natural subsoil, a brown gravel was reached at a depth of 0.6m. Immediately above the natural was a brown silty clay containing frequent pebbles [2: 0.35m deep] and then the topsoil [1: 0.25m deep]. A soakaway pit [F4: 1.2m square] filled with loose brick and stone [3] was present in the northwest of the trench. Ceramic pipes connected this pit with the surface water drains for the standing building. A sewerage pipe crossed the centre of

the trench in an east-west direction and a water pipe crossed the northern end of the trench in the same orientation. This water pipe ended at a stopcock in the centre of the trench. Both these services are thought to be disused. No archaeological deposits were identified in the trench and no artefacts were recovered.

Trench 2

- 5.3 This trench was 7.5m by 1.6m in size, and was located to the northeast of Building 74 (Figure 3). Topsoil [5: 0.45m deep] directly overlay the natural gravel in this trench. A ditch [F7: 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep] crossed the trench in a northeast-southwest direction. It was filled with a dark grey-brown silt [6] very similar to the topsoil, suggesting that it was not old enough for the organic material in the fill to have been significantly oxidised. A horse tooth in a very good state of preservation was recovered from the fill. Since animal teeth found elsewhere on the airfield have been poorly preserved unless they were of recent date (see for instance Archaeological Services 2005), this again suggests that the feature is of recent origin. Maps of the Catterick area, from the earliest detailed plan (produced in 1739) until the tithe plan of 1842 (Figure 4) show a field boundary with the same location and orientation as this feature. The boundary had been removed by the time of the 1857 Ordnance Survey plan. These dates are consistent with the organic content of the ditch fill and the state of preservation of the tooth. However, environmental analysis of a soil sample collected from the ditch fill (see below, section 6) produced a significant quantity of charred spelt wheat, a grain variety widely used in Roman times but rarely used since then. The most plausible explanation for this discrepancy is that the ditch has cut through a nearby Roman feature and some spelt wheat grains have been redeposited in the later fill.

Trench 3

- 5.4 This trench was 3m by 1.6m in size, and was located to the north of Building 74. Topsoil [8: 0.6m deep] directly overlay the natural gravel. A service trench [F10] ran along the southern baulk of the trench in an east-west direction. A second service trench [F12] crossed the excavation of the trench in the same orientation. This latter service consisted of a metal pipe beneath a timber plank. Both are thought to be disused. No archaeological deposits were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

6. The finds

Animal bone

- 6.1 Horse maxillary premolar 2 in a good state of preservation from context [6].

Iron objects

- 6.2 Two tacks; 18mm long with 17mm diameter head, and 6mm long with 22mm diameter head. Both 20th century and from context [11].

Copper alloy objects

- 6.3 Connecting rod, 89mm long, 9mm diameter with a 22mm diameter flat head containing an 11mm square hole, 20th century. From context [11].

7. The environmental evidence

Methods statement

- 7.1 A plant macrofossil assessment was carried out on a sample taken from the ditch fill [6]. The sample was manually floated and sieved through a 500 μ m mesh. The residue was retained, described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flot was dried slowly and scanned at x 40 magnification for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

- 7.2 Low numbers of charred plant remains were present. These included grains of barley, grass, shell fragments of hazelnut, spelt wheat glume bases and indeterminate cereal grains. Charred seeds of cleavers, redshank and sedge also occurred. Uncharred seeds of fumitory, elder and goosefoot were present. Fumitory was relatively abundant in the sample. Unburnt and burnt bone occurred in the flot and residue. Charcoal, coal, modern roots, mollusc and insect remains were present in the flot. The contents of the residue and flot are listed in Appendix 2.

Discussion

- 7.3 A few charred plant remains occurred in context [6], taken from a ditch fill of post-medieval date. These included three hulled and five undifferentiated barley grains, two spelt wheat glume bases, three indeterminate cereal grains, three fragments of hazelnut shell, twenty-one grass seeds and several seeds of cleavers, redshank and sedge. The occurrence of spelt wheat is surprising as studies in northern England have shown that spelt wheat was the dominant cereal during the Roman period (Huntley & Stallibrass, 1995), but was not commonly used after this time. This may suggest the ditch fill contained reworked material, possibly from a nearby feature of Roman or earlier origin.
- 7.4 Uncharred seeds of fumitory, elder and the goosefoot family were present in the sample. In view of the non-waterlogged nature of the site, these seeds are likely to be modern introductions. Modern roots were also present in the flot.
- 7.5 Small fragments of animal bone, possibly sheep, were present in the residue.

Recommendations

- 7.6 No further plant macrofossil work is recommended due to the low numbers of seeds present. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present in the sample.

8. The potential archaeological resource

- 8.1 Apart from 20th century services (which appear to be disused), the only archaeological feature identified was a ditch in Trench 2. This has been identified as a post-medieval field boundary ditch, shown on maps as being in existence by 1739 and backfilled some time between 1842 and 1857. The size, profile and orientation of this feature have been determined by the work already carried out.
- 8.2 A number of spelt wheat grains, a variety typically grown in Roman times, were recovered from the ditch fill. This material is likely to have been redeposited, possibly indicating that Roman features are present nearby, although none were identified by trial trenching. These features may be related to the 'villa' known to exist 150m to the south. It is possible that such features could extend onto the proposed development area, although any such remains would be heavily disturbed by services and the foundations for the standing building.

9. Recommendations

- 9.1 As archaeological features are likely to be present in this general area, and possible within the proposed development area, it is recommended that a watching brief be carried out during initial ground clearance works for any development on this site.

10. References

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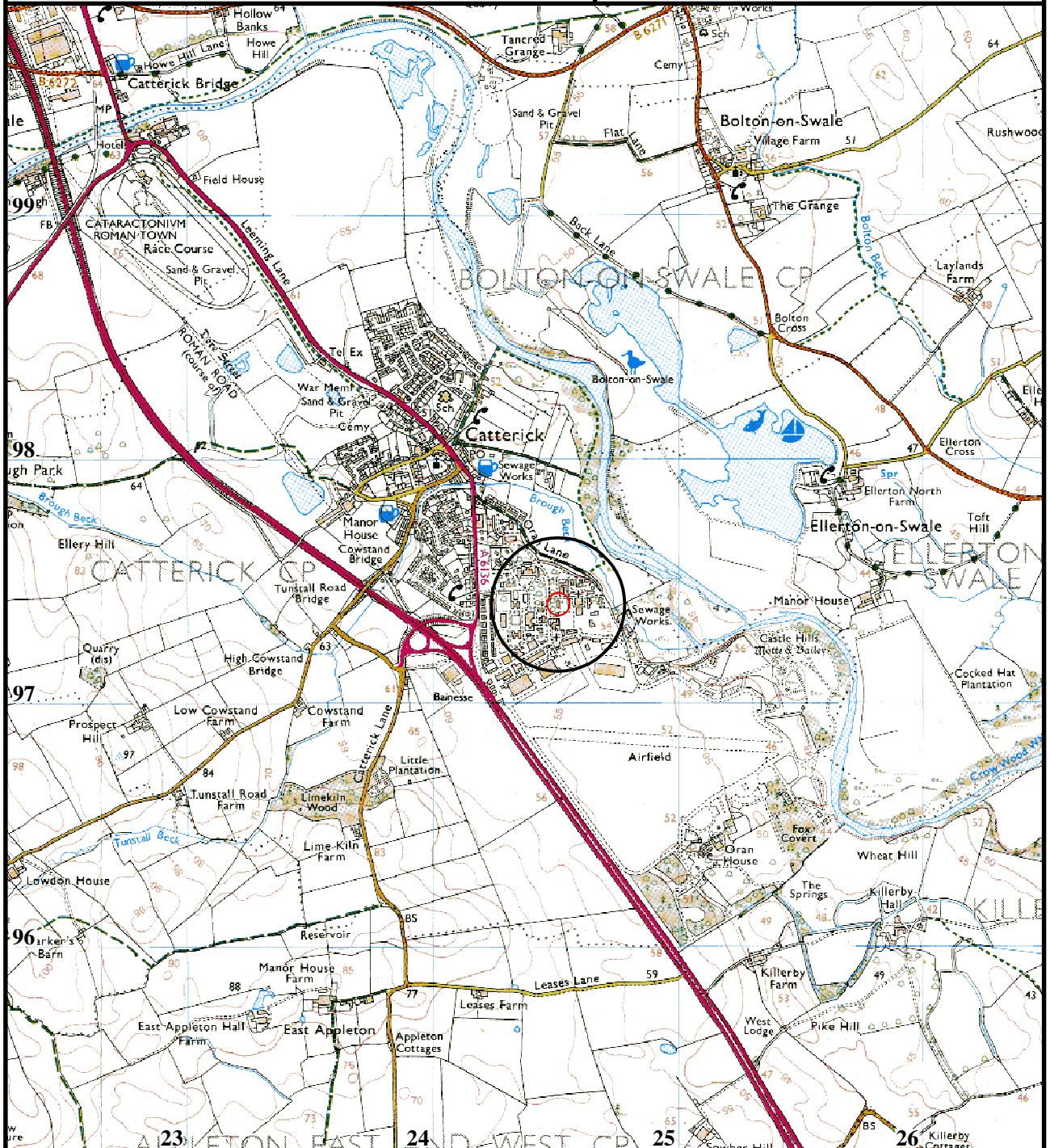
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Figure 1

Site location

on behalf of
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for
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site location



scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot





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Figure 2

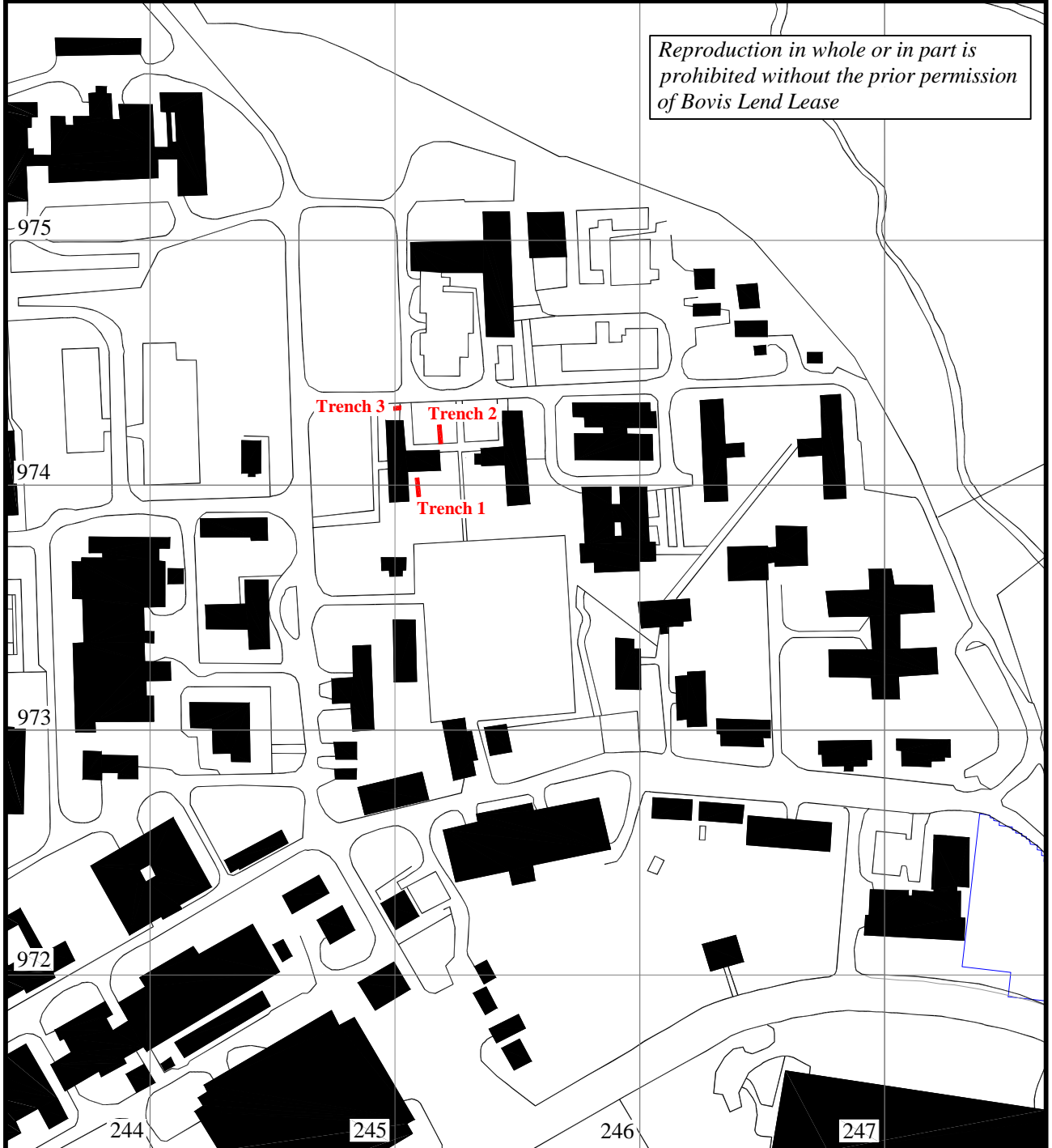
Location of the trenches

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scale 1:2500 - for A4 plot

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 trench





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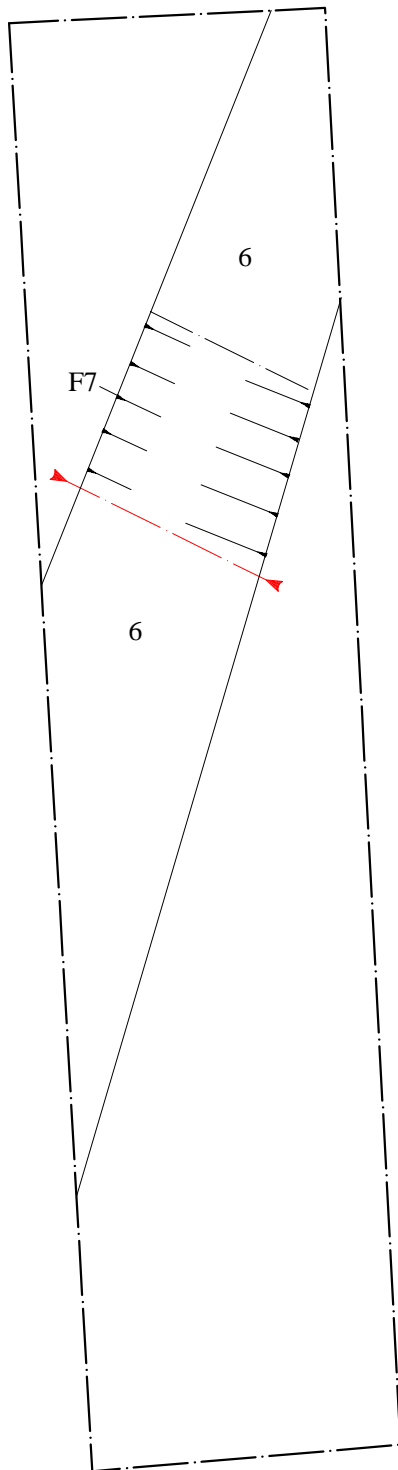
Figure 3

Trench 2, plan and section

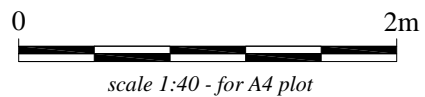
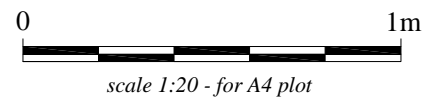
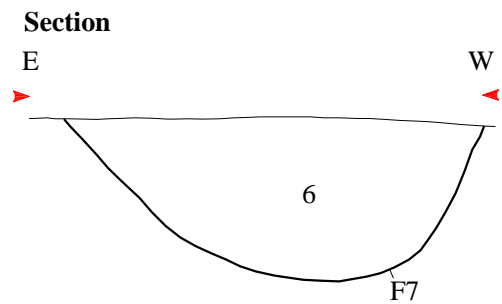
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section



Plan





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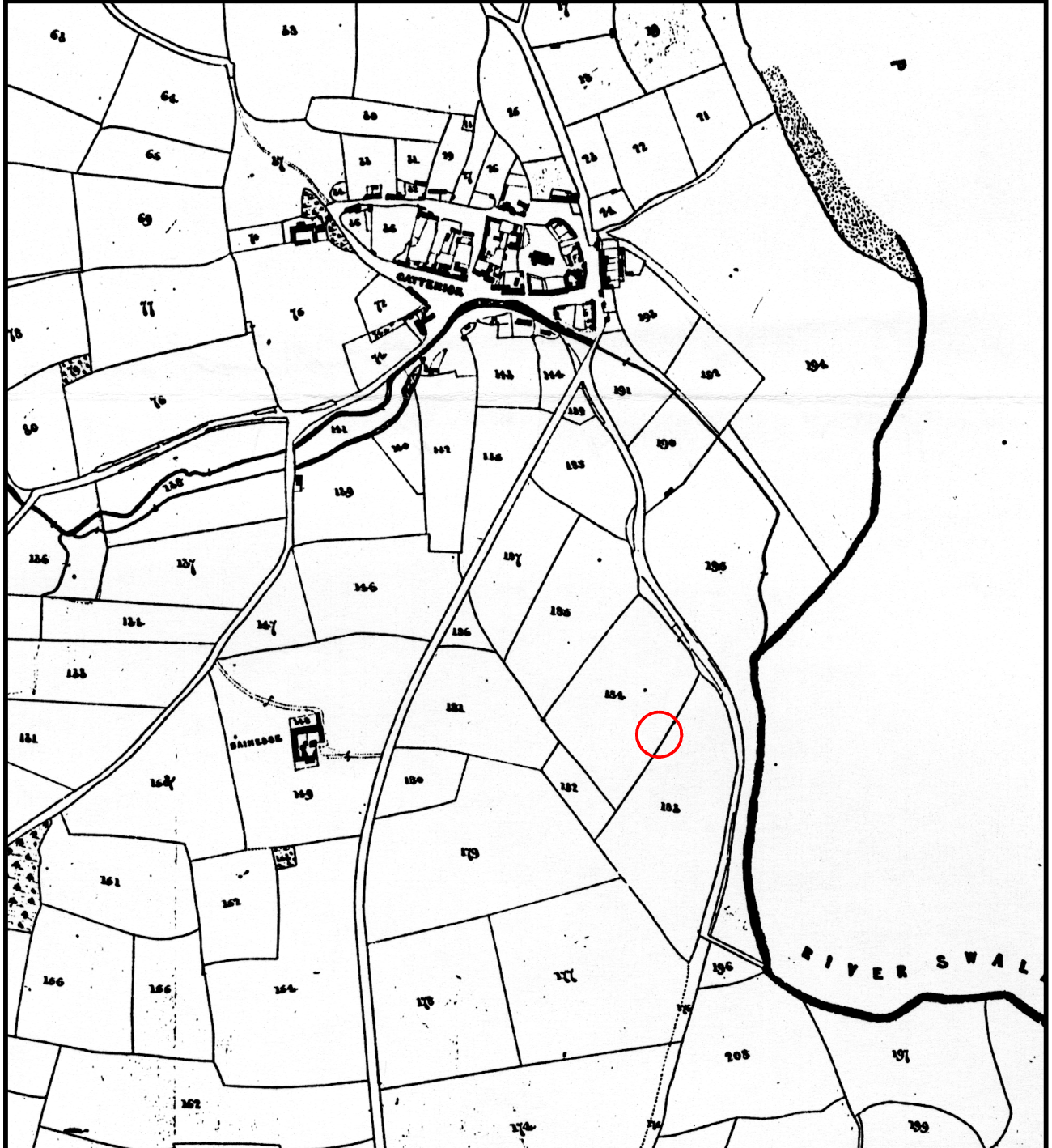
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Figure 4 *Extract from the 1842 tithe plan showing the
location of the proposed development area*

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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