

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

for
Mr G. M. Simpson

Land adjacent to Manor Farm
Catterick
North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 4252
September 2016



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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, conducted in advance of a proposed development on land at Manor Farm, Catterick. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, and a site walk-over survey.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Mr G. M. Simpson and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The archaeological resource

- 1.3 There is widespread occupation in the wider landscape from both the prehistoric and Roman periods, with extensive archaeological remains to the north and south, and the major Roman road Dere Street lying to the west. There is therefore potential for an as yet unidentified resource relating to this to exist within the site.
- 1.4 The proposed development area was located to the west and north of the focus of medieval settlement and may have been used for cultivation during this period. Evidence relating to this in the form of ridge and furrow ploughing could exist within the site boundary, likely to be regarded as having limited significance.
- 1.5 A possible stone culvert recorded on the Historic Environment Record may relate to a feature on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1891, and be of 19th century date. The culvert may extend beneath a bridge beyond the proposed site boundary and mentioned in planning comments.
- 1.6 The south-western corner of the site has been disturbed and terracing along the northern boundary may be related to landscaping activity further to the north. There is anecdotal evidence for the informal use of the field for acquiring stone and the subsequent levelling of uneven land. All these activities may have truncated any archaeological resource that was present.

Impact assessment

- 1.7 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the possible culvert and any further archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

Recommendations

- 1.8 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource is evaluated in the undisturbed part of the site through geophysical survey and excavating a series of trial trenches in order to establish the nature and extent of the archaeological resource which may be impacted upon.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located on land adjacent to Manor Farm, Catterick, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: SE 2362 9790). It is irregular in plan, and covers an area of approximately 0.53ha. To the east is a residential estate on Garth Meadows, to the south is The Manor House farm on Chapmans Court, to the west is a former quarry site, currently a large pond, and to the north is agricultural land with a quarry just beyond.

Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 The proposal is for a residential development and the planning application reference number is 16/00315/OUT.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource 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 relation to the proposed development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in Appendix 1.

Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Dates

- 2.6 The field visit took place on 6th September 2016. This report was prepared for the September 2016.

Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Catrin Jenkins, with graphics by David Graham. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

OASIS

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-262503**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area comprised a pasture field crossed by a public footpath.

Topography

- 3.2 Although the ground within the proposed development area was undulating as a result of former quarrying, the mean elevation was approximately 57m OD. The area is within the Vale of the River Swale and lies just to the west of the river. The North York Moors are to the east and the Pennine Dales to the west, with Catterick lying in undulating floodplains. The area is within a predominantly farming landscape with tree and wood cover in small copses and game covets with hedgerows and hedgerow trees (Richmondshire District Council 2008; Natural England 2016).

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Millstone Grit Group, which are overlain by sand and gravel river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey 2016).

4. Site walk-over survey

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 The proposed development area is defined by bands of mature trees with wooden fencing along the properties to the rear of Garth Meadows and to the rear of The Manor House (Figures 10 & 11). The field is divided from a further pasture field by metal fencing to the west (Figure 12). A trackway crosses through the centre of the field (Figure 13) extending in a north-west to south-east orientation onto High Green (Figure 14). The ground slopes into the centre of the field from the south-west and north-east. The slope to the south-west appears natural in character and is gradual and gently sloping (Figure 15). The slopes on the north-east side of the field were probably formed through quarrying and the ground steps down in two terraces (Figure 16 & 17). A linear depression extends north-west to south-east across the field at the base of the north-eastern terraces. At the end of the depression there is an exposed stone culvert or drain (Figure 18), which is recorded on the Historic Environment Record (MNY23643) (below, 5.37).

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 Although no previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development site, there have been numerous archaeological works undertaken within the wider study area. These have included desk-based reports, watching brief, surveys and excavations. The following is a brief summary of those which encountered archaeologically significant deposits or remains, and which are pertinent to this assessment.

- 5.2 The Catterick Triangle excavations were conducted immediately to the west and south-west of the proposed development boundary in the late 1980s. The excavations recorded Dere Street Roman road and associated remains, including linear features parallel to the road and a possible kiln (HER ENY3849; Cardwell & Wilson 2002, 217).
- 5.3 There have been several schemes of work recorded at Pallet Hill Quarry c.170m to the north of the proposed site. Excavations at the quarry in 1969 and 1970 recorded two probable Iron Age enclosures, a section of Roman Dere Street and a late medieval well (ENY1021; East Riding Archaeological research Committee 1984). During a watching brief at the quarry in 1976 a human skeleton was found (ENY946; North Yorkshire County Council 2002).
- 5.4 Some 320m to the east in St. Anne's churchyard, a watching brief recorded human remains (ENY4476; Archaeological Services WYAS 2009).
- 5.5 At Richardson's coal depot, located approximately 390m to the south-east of the proposed development area, three phases of Anglian structural remains were recorded (ENY109; Northern Archaeological Associates 1997).
- 5.6 Archaeological recording off Tunstall Road, c.450m to the south of the proposed development area, noted a Roman inhumation with two further possible graves and a boundary ditch. These were probably associated with a cemetery (ENY155; Pre-Construct Archaeology 2001).
- 5.7 A watching brief off Leeming Lane c.450m to the south-east of the proposed site recorded pits, postholes and ditches of Romano-British and Anglian date (ENY2765; Northern Archaeological Associates 2006). A geophysical survey was conducted in two fields to the east of Leeming Lane; this recorded a Roman temporary camp and further possible enclosures (ENY6689; Archaeological Services WYAS 2012).
- 5.8 Excavations at Catterick Racecourse, approximately 650m to the north of the proposed development area in 1990, recorded undated structural features, which were possible associated with a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age palisaded settlement (ENY5457; East Riding Archaeological Research Consultancy 1990). A further excavation in 1995 recorded a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cairn and a possible henge which later became a focus for several Iron Age settlement enclosures. It is possible that the 'henge' was modified in the Roman period as an amphitheatre. The final phase of activity was part of an Anglian cemetery: 45 burials and extensive grave goods were recorded (ENY313; Mike Griffiths and Associates 1995).
- 5.9 Geophysical surveys on the A1 Dishforth to Barton Upgrade scheme have identified widespread archaeological remains. Surveys to the north of Tunstall Road recorded significant ditched boundaries, probably part of the Roman field system within the Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery (ENY3670, ENY3671 & ENY3673). Further survey at Bainesse Farm recorded numerous multi-period features (ENY3674) whilst adjacent to and north of Cowstand Farm part of the extensive system of ditched fields likely to have been associated with the Bainesse Roman settlement and Anglian cemetery were identified (ENY3790) (Archaeological Services University of Durham 2006). Additional geophysical survey as part of the

scheme in 2013 and 2014 identified possible enclosures, ditches and ring ditches (ENY7166; Archaeological Services 2014).

- 5.10 Trial trenching undertaken within the study area as part of the upgrading of the A1 has recorded extensive remains, in particular at Bainesse approximately 700m to the south of the proposed site. This has included: Roman features, artefacts (ENY3739); iron working debris suggestive of two smithies (ENY3740); Romano-British boundaries; a Romano-British inhumation (ENY3741); a substantial Roman probable pre-3rd century AD ditch (ENY3742); an enclosure settlement and a field system of possible 1st or 2nd centuries AD date (ENY3744); and the pre-Roman Iron Age landscape of large ditched fields (ENY3745) (Northern Archaeological Associates 2006).
- 5.11 Excavations associated with the A1 Dishforth to Barton Upgrade began in 2009 (ENY5324); where significant archaeological remains were recovered, more detailed excavation and analysis was undertaken. Within the study area the monitoring of geotechnical pits and boreholes identified several sites of archaeological potential (ENY5932; Highways Agency 2005) and a cultural heritage report on historic buildings was conducted (ENY4115; Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2007).
- 5.12 Approximately 1km to the north of the proposed development area on land at Bridge Farm, a watching brief undertaken during quarrying works recorded various remains including a medieval skeleton (ENY6634; Archaeological Services WYAS 2012).

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 5.13 Although there is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area, the evidence for prehistoric occupation in the surrounding area dates from the Neolithic period. Excavations in 1995 at Catterick Racecourse found evidence for a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age stone cairn, the make-up of the cairn was later incorporated into a substantial ringwork monument, possibly a henge (MNY25950).
- 5.14 The area around the racecourse continued to be a focus of activity and several Iron Age settlement enclosures were built around the henge monument. In 1969 and 1970 excavations to the south of the racecourse at Pallet Hill Quarry recorded a small rectangular enclosure and hut circles of Iron Age date overlain by a larger oval enclosure. Both enclosures were palisaded with several dwellings recorded within and a possible granary site (MNY13224). Pottery recovered during the works suggested a 2nd century BC date for both enclosure settlements (MNY13636). Other Iron Age sites in the vicinity of the racecourse include post-holes (MNY13234), a large rectangular enclosure (MNY13231), a hut circle with associated stakeholes and postholes (MNY13232) two rows of postholes which may represent fencelines or a building (MNY13233) and pits (MNY13234).
- 5.15 To the west of the proposed development area and to the west of Bainesse a late prehistoric field system and further settlement site are recorded (MNY13267).
- 5.16 The concentration of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape indicates that a resource relating to this exploitation may survive within the proposed development area.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 5.17 Extensive Roman military and civilian occupation approximately dating to between 43AD to 400AD has been recorded in the area around Catterick. Initially a temporary camp was built in the vicinity of Catterick Racecourse which protected the crossing of the River Swale. Soon a fort was established on the opposing side of the river to protect both the crossing and Dere Street (MNY33135), the Roman road between *Eboracum* (York) and *Veluniate* (Bowness). The settlement that developed is recorded in Ptolemy's *Geographia* of 150AD and named as *Cataractonium*. Dere Street became one of the principle routes to the north and as a bridging point on the road the settlement developed into a substantial town largely during the Antonine period in the 3rd century. During this period the 2nd century bank and ditch town defences were replaced with town walls to include wharf buildings on the River Swale, and a substantial gate complex with houses and shops fronting onto Dere Street (Richmondshire District Council 2008). Also within the town was a temple and the prehistoric henge monument may have been modified for use as an amphitheatre indicating the status and wealth of the provincial town (MNY25950).
- 5.18 There are numerous Roman period sites recorded within the study area, some of which demonstrate continuity of occupation from the later prehistoric period. The most significant Roman sites are the scheduled monuments of the Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and cemetery (MNY13157; SM1021209), the Roman forts and town of *Cataractonuim* (SM1021181) and Dere Street Roman Road (MNY33135). These monuments are associated with an extensive amount of features and numerous artefacts.
- 5.19 The scheduled area of *Cataractonium* is 600m to the north of the proposed development area. Associated with the town is the Thrummy Hills cemetery (MNY13087) to the south of Catterick Racecourse. Also part of the town and west of the racecourse are the ditches of several square enclosures (MNY13252) as well as industrial activity, including possible kilns (MNY13253). Just to the south of the racecourse at Pallet Hill Quarry a Roman stone lined well was recorded (MNY13223) suggesting occupation in this vicinity was of a permanent nature.
- 5.20 The scheduled area of Bainesse Roman roadside settlement is located approximately 400m to the south of the proposed development area. Within the study area are building plots (MNY13166), a building with an apse (MNY13177) and hypocaust (MNY13178), and to the rear of the buildings adjacent to Dere Street is an area of enclosures with further buildings (MNY13195). A vault (MNY13196) and the foundations of buildings abutting Dere Street (MNY13197) have also been recorded in service trenches. Associated with the settlement are field systems (MNY13175 & MNY13167) and roads, including a cobbled road (MNY13173) and roads (MNY 13169) which run at right angles to Dere Street. Burials (MNY13170, MNY13168, & MNY13176) have also been excavated in the area and industrial activity is recorded. The industrial activity consists of small hearths or furnaces used for metal production (MNY13171), and a building (MNY13172), later replaced by oven or corn crier (MNY13174). A farmstead is recorded to the west of Bainesse (MNY13267) and Roman date features (MNY24782) are also recorded off Leeming Lane.
- 5.21 Dere Street ran some 40m to the west of the proposed development area and has been the subject of several archaeological excavations. These have recorded drains, roadside ditches, a clay agger, and cobbled road surfaces with use continuing into

the medieval period. Within the study area the Historic Environment Records associated with the road are: (MNY13158), (MNY13160), (MNY13219), (MNY13222), (MNY13235), (MNY13236), and (MNY23447).

- 5.22 The Catterick Triangle excavations were undertaken directly to the west of the proposed development area and on the line of Dere Street. These recorded a possible kiln (MNY13208), a ditched boundary (MNY13207) with cobbled causeway across (MNY13209), and a further ditch (MNY13210).
- 5.23 The location of the proposed development area between two foci of Roman activity and the volume of features of Roman date in the immediate vicinity indicates that an as yet unidentified archaeological resource of Roman date has the potential to survive within the site.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.24 Following the decline of the Roman Empire occupation continued at Catterick and it was probably the location of a battle around AD 590. Taliesin of Rheged, a 6th century bard, records in his poem *Y Gododdin* the battle between the Angles and the British kingdoms of the north fought at *Catreath* (MNY30611) (Richmondshire District Council 2008). Catterick or *Catraeth* in *Y Gododdin* is also recorded by Bede in the 7th century. He indicates that it was one of the royal *vills* of Northumbria where c. AD 627 Paulinus baptised Christians in the River Swale, which flowed by the *vicus of Cataracta*. Bede writes of Catterick again around 666AD, suggesting that it was a significant place. It is recorded by Simeon of Durham in the 8th century as one of the northern royal residences. In AD 762 Simeon writes of the marriage of King Aethelwold to Queen Aethelthryth at Catterick and in AD 769 he notes that it was burned by the tyrant Earnred. However, the damage cannot have been too lasting as in AD 792 Simeon records the marriage of King Ethelred and Queen Aelflaed daughter of Offa, King of Mercia (Wilson *et al* 1996, 1-2).
- 5.25 Although the later Anglian history of Catterick is not recorded, Viking artefacts have been found at Catterick Bridge and it appears that the area would have been located in the zone between Scandinavian settlers and the Anglo-Saxon population. The settlement would have probably been in the vicinity of the current village and it was the centre of an important estate at the date at the end of the 11th century, one of the two largest manors in Richmondshire (*ibid.*). The evidence for Anglian settlement in the vicinity of Catterick is widespread with recorded sites running from Brompton-on-Swale in the north to RAF Catterick in the south.
- 5.26 There have been numerous early medieval burials recorded within the study area, both within the scheduled Anglian cemetery (MNY15525 & MNY13170) at Bainesse and at several other sites. Some 200m to the north of the proposed site boundary two burials are recorded that may be part of a larger cemetery (MNY13202). Anglian burials were recorded inserted into the Neolithic henge monument, also to the north of the proposed site (MNY25950).
- 5.27 During the Catterick Triangle excavations a 2nd century ditch (MNY13211), further ditches and a trackway (MNY13212) may have been reused in the 5th and 6th centuries as an enclosure within which were pits (MNY13215). A Grubenhaus was also recorded with more than one phase of occupation, including a hearth, 6th century pottery (MNY13213) and associated rubbish pits (MNY13214 & MNY13221).

- 5.28 The Domesday Survey of 1086 documents that Earl Edwin was Lord of the Manor of Catterick in 1066 and that by 1086 Count Alan of Brittany was Lord. The village (MNY13082) contained 30 villagers, sixteen smallholders and one priest with twenty ploughlands and a church (Open Domesday 2016). A motte and bailey castle (MNY13085) was built by Count Alan in the area of the later church of St. Anne. Although the motte has survived the bailey is believed to have been beneath the church where settlement remains were recorded in the Georgian period. The castle was dismantled in 1154 (Richmondshire District Council 2008).
- 5.29 The village continued to develop along the main north to south road during the medieval period and in 1303 documents record a church and thirteen households. The Church of St. Anne (MNY13084) dates from 1412 and was extensively rebuilt in the 15th and 19th centuries.
- 5.30 There are several other medieval sites recorded in the study area including a well (MNY13237), ridge and furrow cultivation (MNY13216, MNY13217, MNY13266, MNY24403 & MNY24405) and a holloway (MNY13218) to the west of the proposed site and to the east of Dere Street.
- 5.31 The proposed development area is located away from the core of early medieval and medieval settlement at Catterick. However, the presence of medieval features in the vicinity indicates that an unrecorded archaeological resource may be present on the site.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.32 In the early post-medieval period Catterick continued to develop due to its strategic location on a major north to south route and several buildings along the High Street date to this period (Richmondshire District Council 2008). John Speed's map of Yorkshire in 1646 (Figure 4) records the settlement as *Caturactonium* within the Wapontake of Gilling East with the River Swale to the west.
- 5.33 By the beginning of the 18th century substantial town houses were built at the north end of High Street as the town developed (Richmondshire District Council 2008). A plan of 1739 of lands belonging to Roger Strickland (Figure 5) records the eastern side of the proposed development area as part of a larger field which extends to the north of the village. A trackway which divides the field is defined as the boundary between Roger Strickland's land and the remainder of the proposed development area to the west.
- 5.34 A plan of the estate belonging to Simon Strickland in 1781 (Figure 6) also records the proposed development area. There is little change from the earlier map. The field is labelled as 'Water Falls' and the track through the field is labelled as a road from Brough.
- 5.35 The 1842 tithe plan of the Catterick township (Figure 7) records that the field has been reduced in size and a small plantation is recorded to the south adjacent to the Manor House Farm. Although the road from Brough is clearly defined to the north of the proposed development, it is marked as a track through the proposed site.
- 5.36 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 (Figure 8) records the proposed development area at the western end of Catterick village to the north of the Manor

House. Aside from the track crossing the field a further three tracks are marked on the western side of the field and a well is shown to the north beyond the proposed site boundary. The map also records the development of the village to the east and Brough Lane is shown to the north-west terminating just prior to the northern field boundary.

- 5.37 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (Figure 9) records changes in field boundaries to the north of the proposed development area. There is also the line, possibly of a drain, marked in the field which may relate to an undated Historic Environment Record (MNY23643); it may indicate that it had been constructed in the 19th century. The feature appears to extend beneath the line of the trackway through the field, north of the proposed development area. This could potentially be the location of a bridge mentioned in planning comments for the proposed development (North Yorkshire County Council 16/00315/OUT).
- 5.38 Other post-medieval sites recorded in the study area include a possible barn built on post-pads constructed over the line of Dere Street at Catterick Triangle (MNY13220), a wall (MNY23622), farms (MNY24402, MNY25385, & MNY25132), and a well (MNY24404).

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.39 During the First World War 76 Squadron, a 6th Brigade home defence squadron for Yorkshire area, was formed and 'C' flight was based at Catterick. In 1918 Catterick became a training depot station. In the 1930s a major phase of rebuilding and expansion was begun. A military headquarters (MNY23945) was built in the early 1930s, an officers mess and quarters (MNY23946) in 1935 and an operations block (MNY23944) was built on the site by 1943. An aircraft crash site (MNY26485) is also recorded in the study area where a spitfire crashed in Mowbray Road.
- 5.40 There has been little change recorded within the proposed development area since the late 19th century. There is no identified evidence recorded on historic mapping or in documentary sources for quarrying on the site; however, Mr G. M. Simpson has reported that the proposed development area was quarried for building stone on a piecemeal basis, and the subsequent levelling of uneven land. Following the development of the military sites to the south of Catterick village, the village expanded and on the rural land to the east of the proposed development area residential estates were built towards the end of the 20th century.
- 5.41 Historic aerial images (Google) of the site show that the south-western part of the site has been disturbed, possibly associated with the adjacent quarry or development within the village. Linear markings across the field may reflect drainage reflecting the site's topography. Landscaping activity associated with the nearby quarry is visible, which could be associated with the terracing along the northern edge of the field.

Undated sites

- 5.42 There are several undated sites recorded within the study area including the culvert (MNY23643) recorded within the proposed development area. Other sites include ditches (MNY13250 & MNY23526), an enclosure (MNY13255), pits (MNY13256, MNY13269 & MNY13268) and a timber-framed building (MNY25952).

The buildings

- 5.43 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site. There is one Grade I listed and 25 Grade II listed buildings within the study area (Appendix 1): these are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.44 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. In the near vicinity are the scheduled monuments of Pallet Hill motte and bailey castle (SM 1021136), *Cataractonium* Roman forts and town (SM 1021181) and Bainsesse Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery (SM 1021209). Catterick Village Conservation Area borders the site on High Green

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is widespread occupation in the wider landscape from both the prehistoric and Roman periods, with extensive archaeological remains to the north and south, and the major Roman road Dere Street lying to the west. There is therefore potential for an as yet unidentified resource to exist within the site.
- 6.2 The proposed development area was located to the west and north of the focus of medieval settlement and may have been used for cultivation during this period. Evidence relating to this in the form of ridge and furrow ploughing could exist within the site boundary, likely to be regarded as having limited significance.
- 6.3 A possible culvert recorded on the Historic Environment Record may relate to a feature on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1891, and be of 19th century date. The culvert may extend beneath a bridge beyond the proposed site boundary and mentioned in planning comments.

7. Impact assessment

- 7.1 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the culvert and any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource is evaluated through geophysical survey and excavating a series of trial trenches across the site in order to establish the nature and extent of the archaeological resource which may be impacted upon.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources

- John Speed, Map of Yorkshire, 1646
Plan of the Lands belonging to Roger Strickland, 1739
Plan of an Estate belonging to Simon Strickland, 1781
Tithe plan of the township of Catterick, 1842
1st edition Ordnance Survey map, Yorkshire Sheet 54, 1857

2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, Yorkshire Sheet LIV.NE, 1891

Other sources

Richmondshire District Council 2008 *Catterick Village: conservation area appraisal and management plan*.

Roskams, S, and Whyman, M, 2007 Yorkshire Archaeological Framework: research agenda. A report for the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework Forum and for English Heritage-project number 2936 RFRA

Wilson, P, R, Cardwell, P, Cramp, R, J, Evans, J, Taylor-Wilson, R, H, Thompson, A and Wachter, J, S, 1996 Early Anglian Catterick and *Catreath*. *Medieval Archaeology* Vol **XL**,

North Yorkshire County Record Office

CRONT. 1482 - Catterick tithe apportionment, 1843

T (PR/CAT/7/6/2) – Catterick tithe map and apportionment, 1842

Plan of the Lands belonging to Roger Strickland, 1739

Plan of an Estate belonging to Simon Strickland, 1781

Websites

<http://www.opendomesday.org>

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

www.historicengland.org.uk

Aerial photographs and LiDAR data

Aerial photos and satellite images were viewed on-line. The Archaeological Services Durham University aerial photograph collection was also consulted, together with The Great North Museum, University of Newcastle and www.ukaerialphotos.com. Lidar data for the area was also consulted.

Geotechnical works

No records of geotechnical works within the proposed development area were identified for this assessment.

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number, SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
MNY9307		Ditch	Roman
MNY13082		Catterick village	medieval
MNY13084		Church of St Anne	15th century
MNY13085	1020991	Castle Hills-motte and bailey castle	medieval
MNY13086	1021136	Pallet Hill-castle motte	medieval
MNY13087		Thrummy Hills- cemetery	Roman/early medieval
MNY13157	1021209	Bainesse-roadside settlement and cemetery	Roman/early medieval
MNY13158	1021209	Dere Street-excavated section	Roman
MNY13159	1021209	Artefact scatter	Roman
MNY13160	1021209	Dere Street	Roman
MNY13166	1021209	Houses	Roman
MNY13167	1021209	Field system	Roman
MNY13168	1021209	Inhumation	Roman
MNY13169	1021209	Cobbled road, trackway	Roman
MNY13170	1021209	Inhumations	Romano-British/Anglian
MNY13171	1021209	Furnaces	Roman
MNY13172	1021209	Posthole	Roman
24404	1021209	Cobbled road/trackway	Roman
MNY13174	1021209	Oven/corn drier	Roman
MNY13175	1021209	Field system	Roman
MNY13176	1021209	Inhumations	Roman
MNY13177	1021209	House	Roman
MNY13178	1021209	Hypocaust	Roman
MNY13195	1021209	Enclosure	Roman
MNY13196	1021209	Vault	Roman
MNY13197	1021209	Building	Roman
MNY13202		Inhumations	early medieval
MNY13207		Ditch	Roman
MNY13208		Kiln	Roman
MNY13209		Causeway	Roman
MNY13210		Ditch	Roman
MNY13211		Enclosure	early medieval
MNY13212		Ditch and trackway	early medieval
MNY13213		Grubenhau	early medieval
MNY13214		Pit	early medieval
MNY13215		Pit	early medieval
MNY13216		Ridge and furrow	medieval
MNY13217		Ridge and furrow	medieval
MNY13218		Hollow way	medieval
MNY13219		Road	Roman
MNY13220		Barn	post-medieval
MNY13221		Pit	early medieval
MNY13222		Road	Roman
MNY13223		Well	Roman
MNY13224		Enclosure settlement site	Iron Age/Roman/medieval
MNY13231		Rectangular enclosure	Iron Age
MNY13232		Hut circle	Iron Age
MNY13233	1021181	Postholes	Iron Age
MNY13234	1021181	Pit	Iron Age
MNY13235		Road	Roman
MNY13236		Road	Roman
MNY13237		Well	medieval
MNY13247		Findspot	Roman to modern

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
MNY13250		Ditch	uncertain
MNY13252	1021181	Ditch	Roman
MNY13253	1021181	Kiln	Roman
MNY13255		Enclosure	uncertain
MNY13256		Pits	uncertain
MNY13257		Findspot	Roman to modern
MNY13264		Findspot	Roman to modern
MNY13266		Ridge and furrow	medieval
MNY13267		Field system and settlement site	Iron Age to Roman
MNY13268	1021209	Pit	uncertain
MNY13269		Pit	uncertain
MNY13636		Settlement	Iron Age to Roman
MNY15525	1021209	Cemetery	early medieval
MNY23447		Inhumation, pit and road	uncertain and Roman
MNY23526		Ditch	uncertain
MNY23622		Wall	post-medieval
MNY23643		Culvert?	uncertain
MNY23944		Operations block	20th century
MNY23945		Military headquarters	20th century
MNY23946		Officers mess and quarters	20th century
MNY24402	1021209	Bainesse Farmhouse	post-medieval
MNY24403	1021209	Ridge and furrow	medieval
MNY24404		Well	post-medieval
MNY24405	1021209	Ridge and furrow	medieval
MNY24782		Rubbish pit, ditch, pit and stakehole	Roman to modern
MNY25132		Coach House	18th/19th century
MNY25385		Farm	post-medieval
MNY25950		Cairn and henge	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MNY25952		Timber framed building and pit alignment	uncertain and prehistoric
MNY25953		Cropmark site	uncertain
MNY26485		Aircraft crash site	20th century
MNY33135		Dere Street - Roman Road between <i>Eboracum</i> (York) and <i>Veluniate</i> (Bowness).Road	Roman
MNY36011		Battlefield	5th/6th century

Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
1131488	Church of St Anne	I
1318266	Oak Tree Inn	II
1301692	24, Low Green	II
1301660	36, Low Green	II
1180043	52, Low Green	II
1131496	50, Low Green	II
1180041	44, Low Green	II
1131495	The Corner House	II
1318265	Chandlers House	II
1179826	9 and 11, The Bank	II
1179973	12, High Street	II
1318264	13, The Bank	II
1131489	14, High Street	II
1179829	15, The Bank	II
1131487	17, The Bank	II
1301752	Gates and gatepiers to north-west of Church of St. Anne	II
1131494	Steeping Stones House	II
1301701	Thomas Roodes tombstone	II
1179989	25, High Street	II
1131492	43, High Street	II
1301681	41A, High Street	II
1131491	Country Fayre	II

PRN	Description	Grade
1131490	Royal Garden Chop Suey House	II
1301689	Angel Inn	II
1131493	Academy Buildings	II
1179985	County Hotel	II

Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	Description
ENY109	Excavation: Richardson's Coal Depot, Catterick
ENY126	Written scheme of investigation: Manor House Farm, Catterick
ENY151	Correspondence: Manor Farm Access Track, Catterick
ENY155	Archaeological recording Cowstand Farm, off Tunstall Rd, Adjacent A1, Catterick
ENY174	Written scheme of investigation: South East of The Angel P.H., Low Green, Catterick Village
ENY306	Watching brief: 19 High Green, Allen House, Catterick Village
ENY313	Excavation: Catterick Racecourse
ENY711	Written scheme of investigation: Marne Barracks, Catterick
ENY720	Written scheme of investigation: Marne Barracks EDP - Phase 2
ENY721	Written scheme of investigation: Marne Barracks EDP - Phase 2
ENY722	Written scheme of investigation: Marne Barracks EDP - Phase 2
ENY756	Metal detecting finds: Baines Farm, Catterick
ENY946	Watching brief: Pallet Hill Quarry, 1976
ENY1021	Excavation: Pallet Hill Quarry, Catterick
ENY1084	Desk-based assessment: A1 Dishforth to North of Leeming 1993
ENY1214	Written scheme of investigation: Land at 38 Leeming Lane, Catterick
ENY1474	Desk-based assessment: A1 Leeming to Scotch Corner Archaeology Stage 1
ENY1611	Geophysical survey: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 506
ENY1612	Geophysical survey: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 508
ENY1614	Geophysical survey: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 510
ENY1615	Geophysical survey: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 513
ENY1616	Geophysical survey: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 518
ENY1617	Geophysical survey: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 519
ENY1618	Geophysical survey: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 520
ENY1625	Trial trenching: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector Site 510
ENY1629	Field walking: A1 Motorway Leeming to Scotch Corner Central Sector
ENY1668	Aerial photograph interpretation A1: Leeming to Scotch Corner
ENY1724	Watching brief: Catterick Village Watching Brief
ENY1847	Metal detector survey: Manor House Farm, Catterick
ENY1947	Watching brief: The Old Blacksmith's Shop, High Green, Catterick Village
ENY2765	Watching brief: Land at 38 Leeming Lane, Catterick
ENY3339	Recording brief: OS Field 5660, Adj Playing Field, Leeming Lane, Catterick
ENY3565	Desk-based assessment: Marne Barracks, Catterick
ENY3635	Environmental sampling: Brough Beck, Catterick, A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvements
ENY3653	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, W of Pallet Hill Quarry
ENY3666	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, N of Area 21
ENY3667	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, NE of Ellery Hill
ENY3668	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, E of Ellery Hill
ENY3669	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, East of Area 22
ENY3670	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, W of A1, N of Tunstall Road
ENY3671	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, S of Tunstall Road
ENY3673	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, W of Catterick Lane
ENY3674	Geophysical survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton, Baines Farm
ENY3738	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B13
ENY3739	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B4
ENY3740	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B5
ENY3741	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B8
ENY3742	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B9
ENY3743	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B10
ENY3744	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B6
ENY3745	Trial trenching: Baines, Catterick, Trench B7
ENY3789	Geophysical survey: A1 (T) Dishforth to Barton, Cowstand Farm
ENY3790	Geophysical survey: A1 (T) Dishforth to Barton, Weir Bridge

PRN	Description
ENY3849	Excavation: Catterick Triangle
ENY4115	Building recording: A1 Dishforth - Barton Upgrade (A1D2B).
ENY4316	Metal detector survey: Catterick Metal Detecting project 1997-1999
ENY4476	Watching brief: Saint Anne's Church, Catterick, North Yorkshire.
ENY4898	Watching brief: Horse Arena, Manor House Bridge, Catterick
ENY4924	Watching brief: A1 Catterick Slip Road
ENY5324	Excavation: A1 Dishforth to Barton Upgrade
ENY5457	Excavation: Catterick Racecourse Crossing
ENY5932	Geotechnical Trial Pit and Borehole Monitoring: A1 Dishforth to Barton
ENY5935	Field Walking Survey: A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvement
ENY6220	Desk-based assessment (Proof of Evidence assessment): A1 Dishforth to Barton Scheme
ENY6246	Monitoring of Geotechnical Investigations: A1 Dishforth to Barton
ENY6272	Environmental Scoping (Cultural Heritage): A1 Leeming to Barton Improvement
ENY6503	Trial trenching: Catterick Racecourse- CEU Site 273 Summary Report
ENY6514	Geophysical Survey: Catterick, North Yorkshire
ENY6516	Trial trench/watching brief/topographic survey: Leeming Lane, Catterick, North Yorkshire
ENY6517	Geophysical Survey: Manor House, Catterick, North Yorkshire
ENY6521	Watching Brief: Leeming Lane, Catterick
ENY6522	Watching Brief: The Yard, High Green, Catterick Village, North Yorkshire
ENY6523	Watching Brief: Oran Lane, Catterick Village.
ENY6524	Geophysical Survey: Land at Leeming Lane, Catterick, North Yorkshire
ENY6525	Excavation and watching brief: Bridge Farm, Catterick, North Yorkshire. Phases 1&2
ENY6526	Watching Brief: Bridge Farm, Catterick, North Yorkshire. Conveyor Corridor and Aggregate Crushing Site
ENY6527	Trial trenching: Old Coal Yard, Catterick, North Yorkshire.
ENY6597	Excavations: Catterick South Junction 1980-81
ENY6600	Geophysical Survey: Catterick, North Yorkshire
ENY6634	Watching Brief: Bridge Farm, Catterick.
ENY6689	Geophysical survey: Land off Leeming Lane, Catterick. Geophysical Survey
ENY6878	Excavation and fieldwalking: Bridge Farm, Catterick.
ENY6988	Archaeological Assessment: Land at Pallett Hill Farm, Catterick
ENY6989	Written scheme of investigation: Proposed Specification for Archaeological Mitigation Measures on Land at Pallett Hill Farm, Catterick
ENY7164	Trial pitting and monitoring: Leeming to Barton Section. A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvement Field 163.
ENY7166	Geophysical survey: A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement North Yorkshire, Phase 8 Leeming to Barton
ENY7240	Written scheme of investigation: New Grain Store and Bedding and Feed Store, Baines Farm, Catterick.
ENY7327	Written Scheme of Investigation: for Archaeological Work Associated with Brough Beck Flood Alleviation Scheme, Brough Park Farm, Catterick
ENY7413	Geophysical Survey: Report G14115. Catterick Flood Alleviation Scheme
ENY7499	Geophysical survey: A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement North Yorkshire, Phase 7 Leeming to Barton
ENY7500	Geophysical survey: A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement North Yorkshire, Phase 7 Leeming to Barton
ENY7501	Geophysical survey: A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement North Yorkshire, Phase 7 Leeming to Barton Geophysical Survey
ENY7502	Geophysical survey: A1(T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement North Yorkshire, Phase 7 Leeming to Barton Geophysical Survey
ENY7546	Geophysical Survey: Catterick Racecourse
ENY7641	Archaeological monitoring: groundworks for re-laying of horse arena and associated drainage at Baines Farm
ENY7687	Archaeological Assessment & Heritage Statement: Defense Infrastructure Organisation Redevelopment at Marne Barracks, Catterick Garrison.
ENY7702	Archaeological Watching Brief: Quality Fayre, Catterick Village
ENY7771	DRAFT Project Design for Archaeological Investigations: Flood Alleviation Scheme, Catterick

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DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Mr G M Simpson

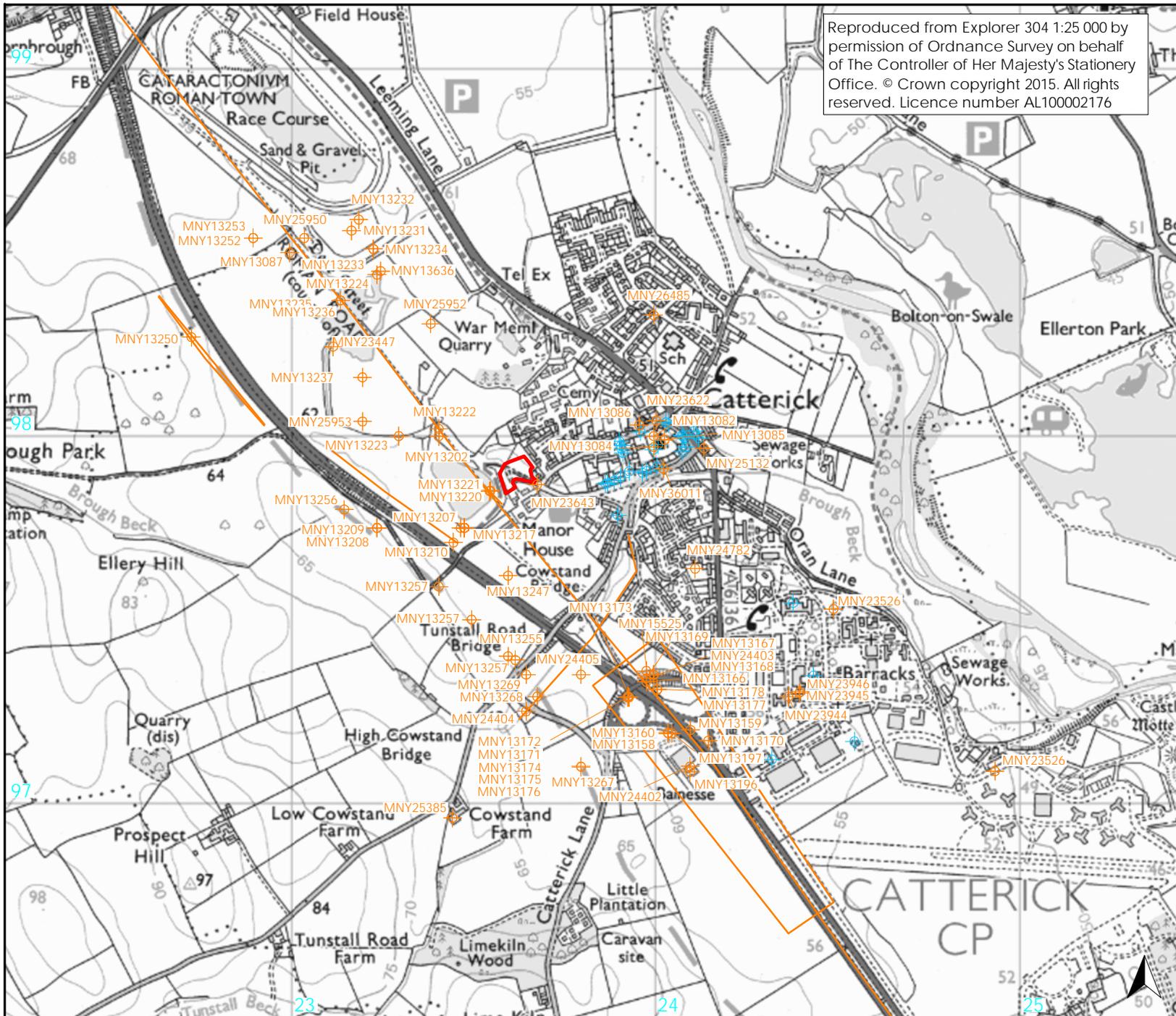
Land adjacent to Manor Farm
Catterick Village
North Yorkshire

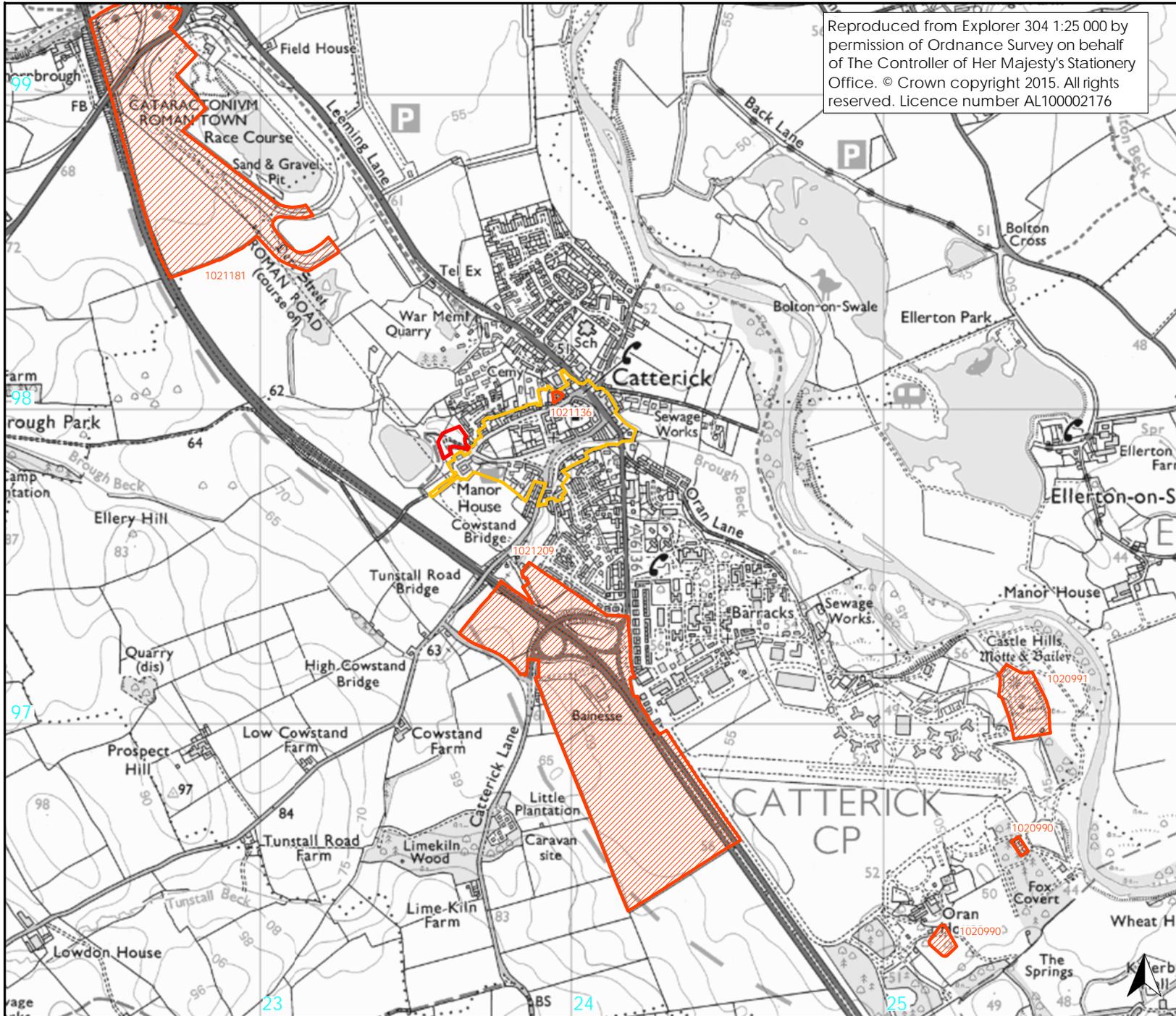
archaeological desk-based
assessment
report 4252

Figure 1a: Site location and
Historic Environment Record

0 750m
scale 1:15 000 for A4 plot

-  proposed development area
-  HER site
-  listed building





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on behalf of
Mr G M Simpson

Land adjacent to Manor Farm
Catterick Village
North Yorkshire

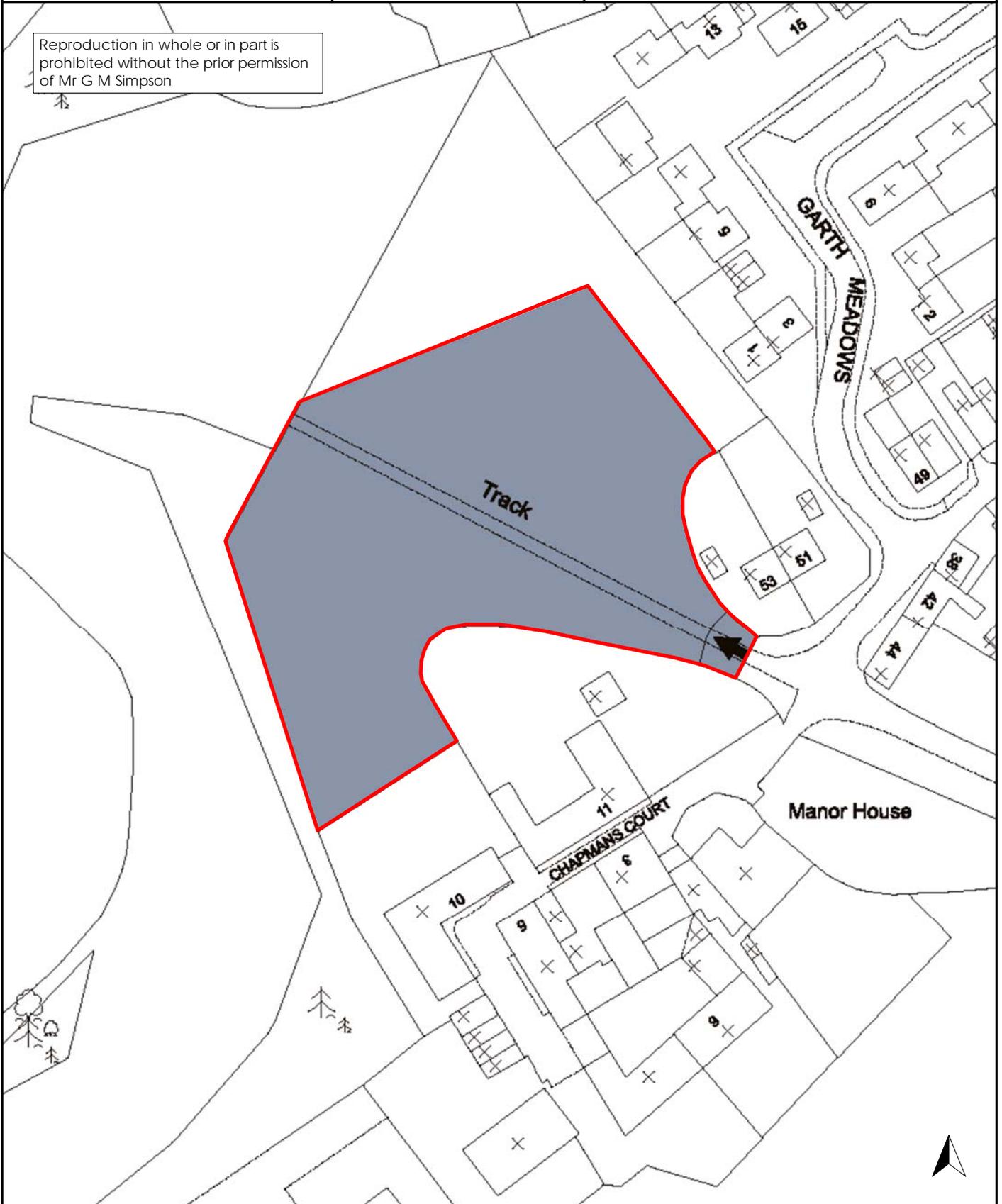
archaeological desk-based
assessment
report 4252

Figure 1c: Site location and
Historic Environment Record



-  proposed development area
-  scheduled monument
-  conservation area

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 proposed development area

0 50m
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot

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 proposed development area

0  40m
scale 1:800 for A4 plot





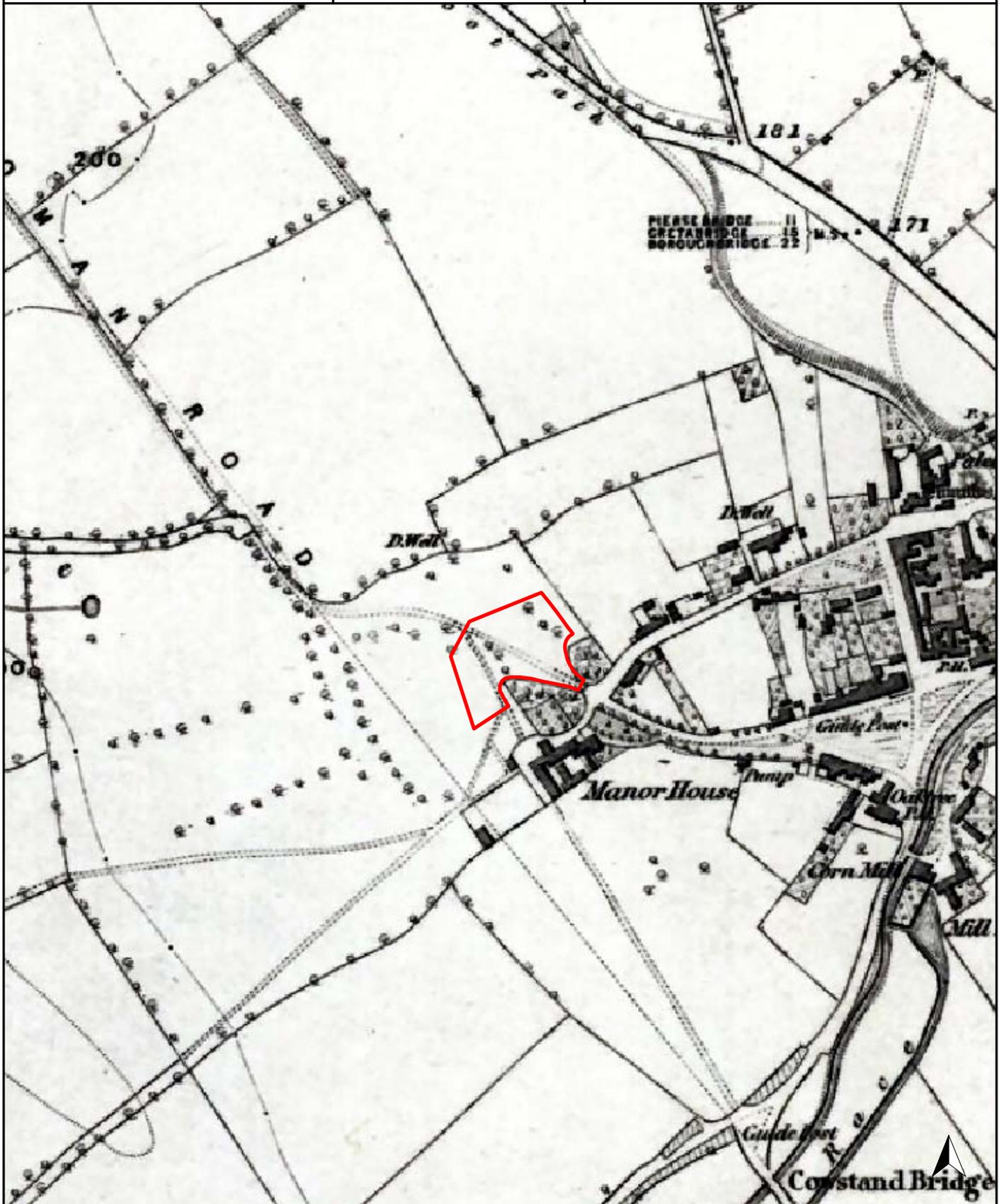
approximate location of the
proposed development area

not to scale



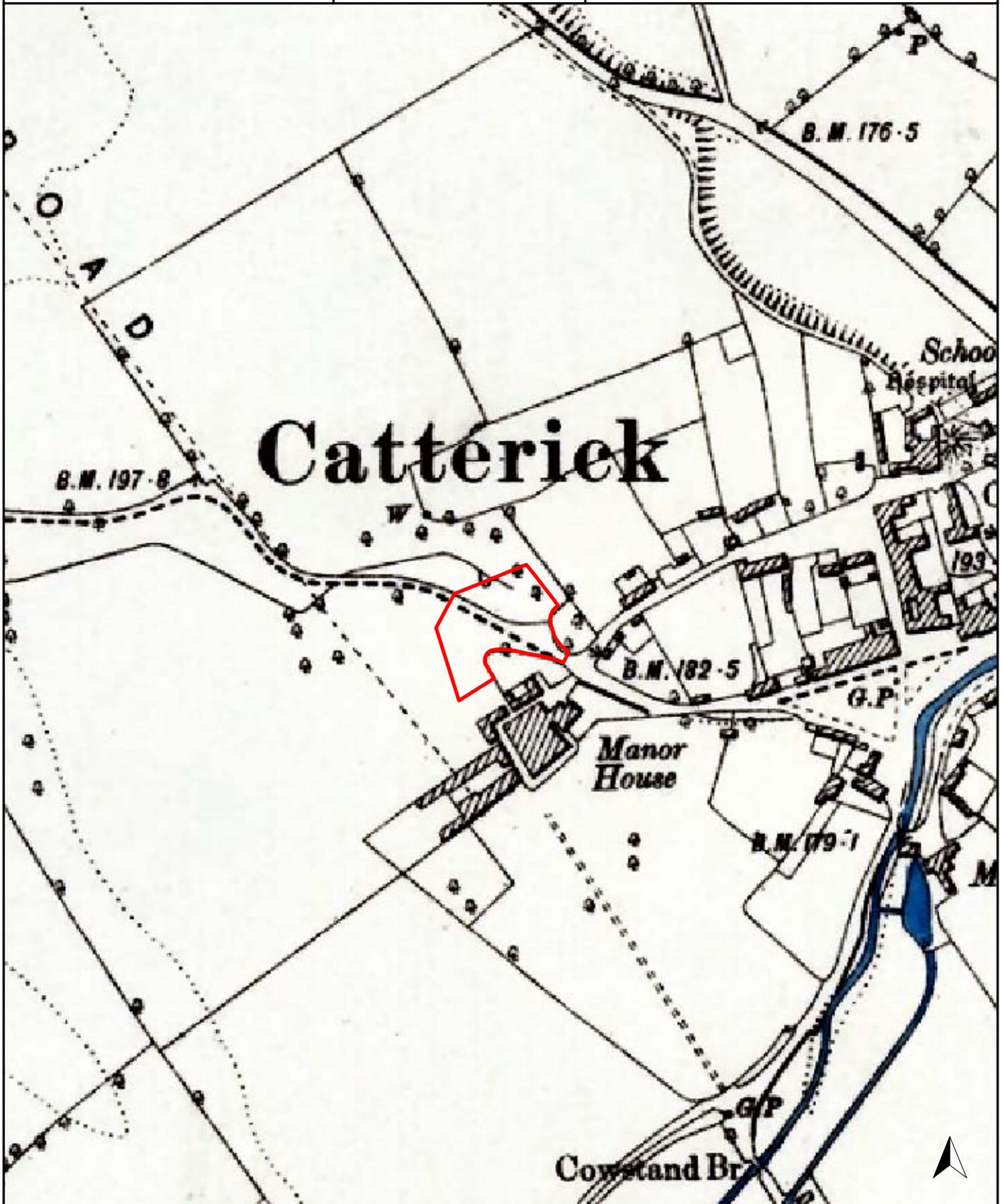
proposed development area





 proposed development area

0  200m
scale 1:4000 for A4 plot



proposed development area

0 200m
scale 1:4000 for A4 plot



Figure 10: Proposed development area, looking north-west



Figure 11: South part of proposed development area, looking south



Figure 12: Western part of proposed development area, looking west



Figure 13: Trackway across proposed development area, looking south-east



Figure 14: Trackway across proposed development area onto High Green, looking south-east



Figure 15: View of sloping ground to south-west, looking south



Figure 16: Terraced sloped on north side of proposed development area, looking east



Figure 17: Terraced sloped on north side of proposed development area, looking north



Figure 18: Stone culvert