



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING REPORT

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BOWES CASTLE ACCESS
BOWES, TEESDALE

on behalf of


Heart of Teesdale
Landscape Partnership

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BOWES CASTLE ACCESS, BOWES, TEESDALE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

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BOWES CASTLE ACCESS, BOWES, TEESDALE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Summary

This document presents the results of archaeological monitoring carried out at Bowes Castle, Bowes, Teesdale (NY 99241 13497). The work was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Teesdale Landscape Partnership in June 2016, and was carried out in association with the construction of a new access ramp to the castle keep. The archaeological monitoring was required as the development was carried out entirely within the Scheduled Monument of Bowes Castle.

The site was located centrally within the village of Bowes, situated on the south side of the A66 road approximately 6.5km from Barnard Castle. Bowes castle had been constructed in the late 12th century within the north-west corner of the Roman fort Lavatris, occupying a terrace overlooking the River Greta and on the strategic ancient route known as Stainmore Pass.

Two archaeological features of potentially medieval origin were identified during the groundworks; one sandstone wall foundation was observed running along the south limit of excavation, and the remains of a possible metalled walkway was recorded centrally within the trench. The archaeological remains were recorded and left to remain in situ as they were not considered to be at risk of negative impact from the construction of the access ramp.

A moderate assemblage of artefacts including pottery, animal bone, metal and construction materials was recovered. The majority of pottery fragments were dateable to the medieval period. This report incorporates the results of the archaeological monitoring and specialist analysis of the artefact assemblage recovered.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents the results of archaeological monitoring of works associated with the construction of a new access ramp to Bowes Castle, Bowes, Teesdale (Fig. 1). The archaeological work was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for the Heart of Teesdale Landscape Partnership between 6th and 9th of June 2016 and was conducted in accordance with Scheduled Monument Consent (ref. S00131488) dated 14 March 2016, as the development was located entirely within the Scheduled Monument of Bowes Castle (SM DU 119; NHLE 1002318).
- 1.2 The Scheduled Monument includes the standing and buried remains of a tower keep castle surrounded by the earthwork remains of a ditch on the south and west sides. It is situated at a strategic point on the approach to the Stainmore Pass over the Pennines and stands within the north-west corner of the Roman fort of *Lavatris*, the remainder of which is scheduled as a separate monument (NHLE 1002316, DU 111).
- 1.3 In addition to the construction of an access ramp, some minor groundworks were undertaken within the site. They comprised the erection of temporary protective fencing around a mature horse chestnut tree and renovation of the existing fencing. These elements were not invasive and did not require archaeological supervision. However, the replacement of the public access gates required small-scale excavation which was undertaken in the absence of archaeological.
- 1.4 All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (NAA 2016), and were completed to relevant standards and guidance published by English Heritage (2008), Historic England (2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a; 2014b; 2014c).

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Location

- 2.1 The development site was centred on NGR NY 99241 13497 and lay towards the centre of the village of Bowes, located on the south side of the A66 trunk road approximately 6.5km to the west of Barnard Castle (Fig. 1). The construction area lay immediately to the south of Bowes castle keep (Fig. 2), and to the west of St Giles' Church.

- 2.2 The site occupied a gently sloping terrace at approximately 285mAOD, some 50m to the north of the River Greta and 15m above it, with the surrounding land generally used for pasture.

Geology and soils

- 2.3 The underlying geology of the site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Carboniferous period (BGS 1979). Overlying this, the quaternary geology is characterised by glaciofluvial terrace deposits (BGS 1977). The soils are mapped as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged loams of the Brickfield 3 association (Jarvis *et al.* 1984; SSEW 1983).

3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Bowes Castle was erected in the north-western corner of the earthwork defences of the Roman fort of *Lavatris*, with the Church of St Giles occupying the north-eastern corner. The fort was constructed to guard the eastern approaches to the Stainmore Pass, where a major Roman road crossed the Pennines. Occupying a terrace above the River Greta, the fort was almost square, measuring 150m north to south by 140m. Excavations have demonstrated that, apart from a period c. AD140-160, the fort was occupied continuously until the second half of the 4th century (Frere and Fitts 2009). The original timber fort was likely to have been constructed sometime around AD70-85, with the earliest stone refurbishment being Hadrianic (in the early 2nd century). Various other alterations and improvements occurred up to a final rebuilding in the late 3rd century (*ibid*).
- 3.2 The location for the medieval castle was well chosen, given that the Pennine pass across Stainmore had retained its significance as a route into the Scottish Marches, an area of continuous upheaval during the medieval period. Furthermore, the Roman fort had prepared an ideal footing for the castle's defences. The following details constitute a précis of the Historic England National Heritage List for England (online) for Bowes Castle.
- 3.3 Bowes was the first of the three Norman castles on the strategic route of Stainmore Pass, constructed between 1171 and 1187 along what was then the border between England and Scotland. Bowes, Brough and Brougham Castles are all situated within or beside Roman forts, illustrating the strategic significance of the route. At the time, there was an ongoing threat of Scottish invasion. In 1173-4 the threatened Scottish

invasion took place, and Bowes was besieged by King William the Lion. However, he retired immediately when Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, approached with a relieving army.

- 3.4 Bowes Castle appears to have remained in the hands of the Crown until 1233, when it was granted by Henry III to Peter, Duke of Brittany. In 1241 the castle and manor of Bowes were granted for life to Peter of Savoy, the king's uncle and Earl of Richmond. When Edward II granted ownership to John de Scargill in 1322 there was much resentment, and the castle was besieged and captured by tenants of the earl. From 1314 to 1322 the north of England was devastated by the Scots and by 1325 the castle was reported to be in ruins and in 1341 'weak and worth nothing'.
- 3.5 After Scargill's death in 1361 the castle reverted to the crown. In 1444 the property was granted to the powerful Neville family who held it until 1471 when it once again reverted to the crown. James I sold it, and any military worth that remained was destroyed during the Civil War. Thereafter it was partially dismantled and much of its stone robbed for building.

The keep

- 3.6 The unroofed, square keep is constructed of sandstone ashlar with a rubble core and stands to three storeys high; it is thought to incorporate some re-used Roman masonry. Projecting from east elevation are the lower courses of the forebuilding which contained the staircase leading to the main access, a round-arched doorway flanked by small round-arched openings. The south elevation contains a first-floor round-arched window to the east of the central buttress. Masonry has collapsed from below the window, creating a wide breach.
- 3.7 The first floor was the principal living area accessed by the stone stair in the forebuilding, and the second floor is considered to have housed the private chambers. Valuable foodstuffs and weapons were stored on the ground-floor, where the interior retains several springers indicating the presence of former rib vaults, and in the south east corner there is a partially rebuilt newel stair, which provided communication internally between ground and first floor. At first floor the visible remains of the former kitchen in the north east corner include a fireplace and a simple flue leading out through the north wall. The first floor was divided into hall and chamber by a cross wall, visible as a stub projecting from the north wall. Mural chambers and garderobes

are also present, built within the thickness of the walls, and there is evidence of a newel stair, giving access to the second floor private chambers.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The main purpose of the archaeological monitoring was to ensure that groundworks within the Scheduled Monument did not impact unduly upon archaeological remains or deposits. The secondary objectives were:

- to provide a photographic record of the groundworks within the Scheduled Monument;
- to investigate and record any archaeological remains exposed within the holes for the gate-posts;
- to recover and assess any associated artefactual evidence from the topsoil;
- to prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological monitoring to be deposited with Historic England (HE) and the Durham County Council Historic Environment Record (HER); and
- to undertake a scheme of works that meets national and regional standards (ClfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c; EH 2008; HE 2015; WYAAS 2011)

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The footprint for the access ramp was stripped of turf and loose topsoil down to a depth of approximately 0.1m using a tracked back-acting excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close supervision by the archaeologist.

Recording

5.2 When archaeological features were identified, groundworks ceased to allow the monitoring archaeologist to assess and record the remains. Archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and all identified features were planned and photographed.

5.3 The extent of the groundworks and all archaeological features were accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up-to-date Ordnance Survey map base of appropriate scale.

- 5.4 Written descriptions of all archaeological features and deposits were recorded on pro forma sheets using the NAA context recording system.
- 5.5 A drawn plan of all uncovered archaeological features was produced at a scale of 1:20. Information was transferred to AutoCAD software and reproduced for incorporation within this report. All levels were tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.6 A photographic record of the site was taken using monochrome prints at a format of 35mm and digital images.
- 5.7 Pottery, animal bone and other categories of artefacts were collected as bulk samples. Finds were appropriately recorded and processed using the NAA system and submitted for post-excavation assessment.
- 5.8 All recovered finds were appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions. Finds recovery and storage strategies were in accordance with published guidelines (EH 1995; Watkinson and Neal 2001).
- 5.9 Once the record had been completed, the archaeological features were left *in situ* as they were not considered to be at risk of negative impact from the construction of the access ramp.

6.0 RESULTS

- 6.1 The trench for the access ramp footprint was located immediately south of the castle keep (Fig. 2). It was excavated in a curving L-shape with one north to south orientated leg measuring 8m, and one leg orientated west-northwest to east-northeast measuring 38m. The trench was 14m wide at the north end, tapering to 2m wide towards the east.
- 6.2 The earliest archaeological feature encountered was an east to west orientated row of quarried sandstone blocks (**04**) of the same type as the ashlar used to construct the castle keep. The feature was observed running along the south limit of excavation for 3.5m and most likely represented the remains of a wall foundation. Individual stones measured up to 0.3m across and appeared unweathered (Fig. 3, Plate 1).
- 6.3 Partially overlying the foundation was a compacted deposit of stone and rubble (**03**), extending north to south across the trench and visible as a slight linear bank running between the projecting forebuilding of the keep and the infilled section of the inner

bailey ditch (Fig. 3, Plate 2). The material of the deposit was similar in appearance to that of the exposed rubble core of the keep walls, with occasional fragments of dressed stone and ceramic building material. Frequent fragments of pottery and animal bone were recovered during surface cleaning, and it is likely that the feature represented the remains of a metalled walkway.

6.4 To either side of the metalled surface and slightly overlying it was a deposit of gravelly silt moderately mixed with stone (**02**), which had most likely accumulated as a result of the collapse/demolition of the castle keep and related structures (Fig. 3).

6.5 All archaeological deposits and features were sealed by a thin (0.1m) layer of turf and sandy silt topsoil (**01**). The deposit contained numerous fragments of pottery, mortar, glass and animal bone, which were especially frequent within the soil directly overlying feature **03**.

7.0 THE FINDS

Pottery (Dr Chris Cumberpatch, Appendix B)

7.1 An assemblage of 92 sherds of pottery was submitted for analysis. One fragment was tentatively dated to the Roman period, and there were a few sherds of post-medieval material (17th to 19th/20th century). However, the bulk of the assemblage was medieval, of broadly mid-13th to 14th-century date.

7.2 The medieval pottery fell into two broad groups, with the earlier group consisting of Tees Valley wares accompanied by a smaller quantity of buff wares with date ranges within the 12th and 13th centuries. The largest fabric group was Reduced Greenware, with a small number of sherds of related Reduced Sandy ware. Reduced wares seem to have largely replaced the earlier buff and orange-firing wares during the earlier 14th century and their abundance points to an undiminished level of activity on the site into the late medieval period.

Ceramic building materials (Chrystal Antink, Appendix C)

7.3 Ten fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during the works, ranging in weight from 2g to 74g. The majority of fragments were undiagnostic, excepting two which were handmade and likely to be medieval/post-medieval. One of the handmade fragments was hand-incised and was likely to have formed part of a floor tile.

Miscellaneous finds (Dr Elizabeth Foulds, Appendix D)

- 7.4 A collection of 55 objects was submitted for analysis. The mixed assemblage of artefacts recovered from the topsoil (**01**) consisted of vessel and window glass, a small number of nails, a flattened lead tube of uncertain function, a fragment of plaster, and a small lump of ferrous slag. Finds from context **03** consisted of at least three, possibly four, iron nails, and a small fragment of plaster.
- 7.5 The artefacts were mainly post-medieval or medieval in date, but were not considered informative about the activity on the site.

Animal bone (Dr Elizabeth Wright, Appendix E)

- 7.6 A small animal bone assemblage comprising 23 specimens was recovered during the monitoring. The majority of the remains were from the topsoil (**01**), with eight fragments recovered from context **03**. Remains from this context comprised sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) cattle (*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus domesticus*) and the majority represented adult animals. Additionally red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and chicken (*Gallus gallus*) remains were recovered from the topsoil.
- 7.7 The small size of this assemblage meant that a detailed analysis was not possible, however the sheep/goat, cattle and pig remains recovered fit within the wider patterns seen at medieval sites. Of some interest is the fact that the remains were well preserved, in an area where soil acidity often leads to a lack of bone survival, or bad preservation. This may indicate that these bones were of a more recent date than the castle, and at least some of the assemblage may result from activity related to a 19th-century vicarage which was built close by.

8.0 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 With the exception of the groundworks undertaken during the replacement of the public access gates, which were conducted in the absence of archaeological supervision, the archaeological monitoring achieved the stated aims and objectives.
- 8.2 Two contexts uncovered during the stripping of topsoil were of possible medieval date; the compacted stone and rubble of context **03** could have formed part of a walkway within a courtyard between the moat and castle keep. Cumberpatch notes in Appendix B that whereas the pottery assemblage recovered from the topsoil was mixed and diverse, that from context **03** was of largely later medieval date. He

considers it possible that context **03** represented a far less disturbed layer or feature of late medieval date with a very small quantity of residual material.

8.3 As an alternative interpretation it should be considered that the stone and rubble material of context **03**, although medieval in origin, could have been moved and repurposed at a later date. The alignment of the compacted deposit follows that of a wall associated with the 19th-century vicarage seen in historic OS-mapping, and it is possible that context **03** constituted the remains of a bank constructed from material taken from within or around the keep and designed to support the vicarage wall.

8.4 No structure was found to correspond with the position and alignment of wall **04** in historic mapping dating from 1854 onwards. The fact that it was partly overlain by deposit **03** suggested that it pre-dated this feature; the physical relationship does not however necessarily translate into a chronological one as material from deposit **03** could have been disturbed and moved by later activity. The wall had been constructed from sub-rectangular blocks of a type of yellow sandstone similar to that used in the construction of the castle keep, and the unweathered edges of the individual blocks suggested that the stone had not been re-used. As only a fraction of the width of the wall was exposed within the area of investigation, its date, size and function could not be ascertained.

9.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 The full archive from the archaeological investigations, including paperwork, drawings, photographs, digital data and the finds assemblage, is to be deposited with the Bowes Museum.

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APPENDIX A

CONTEXT AND FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Phase	Interpretative description	Relationships	Finds and sample information
01		Topsoil	Over 02	Pottery, animal bone, glass, Pb-obj., Fe-nails, slag, CBM
02		Demolition/collapse deposit	Under 01, over 03	
03	Med?	Metalled surface	Over 04	Pottery, animal bone, Fe-nails, Fe-obj., CBM, oyster shell
04	Med	Wall footing	Under 03	

APPENDIX B

POTTERY ASSESSMENT

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

INTRODUCTION

The pottery assemblage from Bowes Castle (Bowes Castle Access; BOW16) consisted of ninety-two sherds of pottery weighing 879g and represented a maximum of eighty-seven vessels. The pottery was accompanied by a small quantity of ceramic building material (four fragments weighing 26g). The data are summarised in Table B1.

THE POTTERY

The earliest sherd of pottery in the assemblage appeared to be a body sherd from context **01** which, despite its unusual fabric, bore burnished/impressed decoration that closely resembled the diamond grid designs seen on some Roman greywares. This sherd has therefore been tentatively dated to the Roman period.

The medieval pottery fell into two broad groups, reflecting the wider picture across northern Yorkshire and the north-east.

The earlier group consisted of Tees Valley wares (types A, B and C), as defined elsewhere (Wrathmell 1987, 1990) and recently re-evaluated by Didsbury (2010). Didsbury's dating and his argument that Tees Valley ware C was a sub-type of Tees Valley ware B rather than a separate ware type have been accepted here although it is acknowledged that further work on this important regional type is required before the exact details of the industry will be fully understood (Cumberpatch, unpublished).

The Tees Valley wares were accompanied by a smaller quantity of unidentified types which have been assigned generic names based upon their observable characteristics (Buff Sandy ware, Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware, Fine Buff Sandy ware) with date ranges attributed on the basis of the tendency for buff wares to be replaced by orange-firing oxidised wares during the 13th century. The latter group was sparsely represented with just three sherds of Oxidised Sandy ware from context **01**.

Later medieval pottery consisted largely of Reduced Greenware with a small number of sherds of related Reduced Sandy ware. Reduced wares seem to have largely replaced the earlier buff and orange-firing wares during the earlier 14th century and their abundance points to an undiminished level of activity on the site into the late medieval period.

The most recent pottery in the assemblage consisted of a sherd of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and two sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware, all from context **01**. The stoneware sherd was distinguished by the character of the abrasion which suggested that it had been deposited for a period of time in an active water course. This was not the case with the two earthenware sherds.

DISCUSSION

The fact that pottery was recovered from just two contexts precludes any detailed analysis of the data but it should be noted that whereas the assemblage from context **01** was of a highly mixed and diverse nature, that from context **03** was of largely later medieval date and consisted predominantly of Reduced Greenwares with just two small sherds of Buff Sandy ware and an unidentified brown Sandy ware. If, as seems likely from the composition of the pottery assemblage, context **01** was a topsoil or unstratified context, then it might be that context **03** represents a far less disturbed layer or feature of late medieval date with a very small quantity of residual material. Only further and more extensive excavation will make the position clearer.

ARCHIVING AND CURATION

The pottery assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further research in the future.

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Table B1. Pottery catalogue

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted wavy lines ext	C19 th	Abraded edges, possibly in water
1	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th ?	cf Tees Valley ware A but slightly sandier w/ abundant quartz in a buff to pale grey body
1	Buff Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	LC12 th – C13 th	Buff to pale grey sandy fabric; common well-sorted quartz up to 0.5mm, red grit up to 1mm
1	Fine Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th ?	Fine hard dark grey body w/ buff ext margin; moderate, well-sorted quartz & rare rock frags up to 0.5mm, occ larger
1	Fine Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C14 th – EC15 th ?	Pale grey sandy fabric w/ buff int margin; fine quartz sand
1	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	93	1	Base	Bowl	Flaky green glaze int; pitted & abraded ext surface	C15 th – C16 th	Dull orange to pale grey fabric
1	Greyware type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed burnished lines ext	Roman?	Hard dull orange fabric although decoration resembles Roman greyware
1	Late Medieval Sandy ware	3	40	3	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C15 th - EC16 th	Hard dense red fabric; laminated fracture
1	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green-brown glaze ext	C13 th – C14 th	Dull orange to pale grey sandy fabric; abundant fine quartz sand
1	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	4	2	Rim?	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze on one sherd	C13 th – C14 th	Dull orange to grey sandy fabric

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Reduced Greenware	1	50	1	Base	Jug/jar	Spots of clear (splashed?) glaze ext	C14 th	Reduced throughout w/ buff ext margin
1	Reduced Greenware	1	36	1	Base	Jug/jar	Pinched feet; patchy pale green to clear glaze ext	C14 th	Reduced int w/ buff ext margin
1	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	BS	Jug?	Green glaze ext; rouletted band on shoulder	C14 th – C15 th	Reduced w/ pale grey ext margin
1	Reduced Greenware	1	14	1	BS & handle stump	Jug	Thin, hard green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Strap handle
1	Reduced Greenware	8	90	8	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Grey w/ lighter grey ext margin; some minor variation in fabrics
1	Reduced Greenware	1	14	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Flat-topped collared rim; reduced core w/ orange-buff margins
1	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	
1	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	
1	Reduced Greenware	4	10	4	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Grey core & int w/ thin pale grey margin ext
1	Reduced Greenware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Reduced throughout
1	Reduced Greenware type	3	77	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy shiny green glaze; deep groove in centre	C14 th – C15 th	Pale grey sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz sand
1	Reduced Greenware type	1	6	1	BS & handle stump	Jug	Green glaze ext; small rod handle	C14 th – C15 th	Grey core w/ wide pale grey margins; sandier texture than normal

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Reduced Greenware type	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Dense grey-brown sandy fabric w/ occ vesicular incs up to 1mm, occ larger
1	Reduced Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of clear glaze ext	C12 th – EC14 th	Dark grey core w/ buff int & ext margins; hard, fine fabric w/ occ round grains up to 0.5mm
1	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS/Shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Dark grey core w/ buff margins int & ext; sandy texture w/ fine quartz
1	Reduced Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS/Handle?	Jug?	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Dark grey core w/ dull buff margins; abundant quartz up to 0.5mm
1	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy splash glaze int	C12 th – C13 th	Abundant fine quartz sand; sooted ext
1	Tees Valley type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale yellow-green glaze ext	LC12 th – C14 th	A buff to pale grey fabric, finer than typical Tees Valley ware A
1	Tees Valley ware A	1	8	1	Rim	Jug	Spots of clear glaze ext & green on rim	LC12 th – E/MC13 th	Clubbed rim w/ groove on top
1	Tees Valley ware A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaks of clear glaze ext, possibly splashed	LC12 th – E/MC13 th	Fine buff fabric
1	Tees Valley ware A type	1	52	1	Base	U/ID	Patchy green glaze on underside	LC12 th – E/MC13 th	Thick irregular sherds, buff to pale grey fabric
1	Tees Valley ware A type	1	28	1	Base	Jug/jar	Pinched feet; patchy green glaze ext	LC12 th – E/MC13 th	Buff w/ pale grey core
1	Tees Valley ware A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of green glaze ext	LC12 th – E/MC13 th	
1	Tees Valley ware B	1	15	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Turned ring-foot base; fine soft orange fabric

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Tees Valley ware B	5	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; rilled int	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Fine orange fabric
1	Tees Valley ware B	5	27	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Bright orange fabric; some variation in texture
1	Tees Valley ware B	1	5	1	Pedestal base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Odd sherd; appears to be part of a turned pedestal or deep ring-foot base
1	Tees Valley ware B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Dark orange fabric; sooted ext
1	Tees Valley ware B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Fine orange sandy fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-rounded quartz sand up to 0;.4mm, occ larger
1	Tees Valley ware B	8	14	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Oxidised sandy fabric; harder than some examples
1	Tees Valley ware B type	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Parallel lines of shallow rouletting ext; clear glaze ext	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Pale orange sandy fabric w/ occasional buff streaks
1	Tees Valley ware B type	1	2	1	Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze on surviving surface	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	
1	Tees Valley ware C	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze on buff slip ext	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Bright orange sandy body
1	Tees Valley ware C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to green mottled glaze on buff slip ext	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Soft orange fabric
1	Tees Valley ware C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext w/ thin glaze ext	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Typical orange sandy fabric under buff slip
1	Tees Valley ware C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip layer ext	M/LC13 th – LC14 th	Typical orange fabric

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	8	1	BS	Flower pot	U/Dec	C19 th	
1	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	3	1	Rim	Flower pot	U/Dec	C19 th	Round clubbed rim
3	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C12 th – C13 th	Could be Tees Valley ware A variant
3	Reduced Greenware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Dark grey core w/ thin buff margins int & ext; sandy textured fabric, coarser than typical examples
3	Reduced Greenware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Single line of rouletted impressions under green glaze	C14 th – C15 th	Dark grey body w/ pale grey ext margin
3	Reduced Greenware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow rouletted band ext under green glaze on one sherd	C14 th – C15 th	Reduced core w/ pale grey ext margin & orange margin int
3	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	Reduced body w/ pale grey ext margin under glaze
3	Reduced Greenware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14 th – C15 th	
3	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	LC13 th – C14 th	Reduced body w/ buff ext margin; fine quartz
3	Reduced Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13 th – C14 th	Abundant quartz up to 1mm
3	Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Brown to grey ext & core w/ dull orange ext margin

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
		92	853	87					
1	Ceramic Building Material	4	26	4	Fragments	Brick & tile	U/Dec	Undated	Probably one tile fragment & three brick fragments

APPENDIX C

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Chrystal M L Antink

INTRODUCTION

Ten fragments of ceramic building material (cbm) were recovered during excavations at Bowes Castle, Teesdale (BOW16) from contexts **01** and **03**, ranging in weight from 2g to 74g. Most fragments are undiagnostic, excepting two which are clearly handmade and likely to be medieval/post-medieval.

METHODS

Fragments were recorded by weight and form in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Any unusual firing characteristics, stamps, and external effects were noted. No fabric details were recorded.

CATALOGUE

Context 01

Undiagnostic fragment, 2g, reused.

Undiagnostic fragment, 3g, reused.

Undiagnostic fragment, 5g, reused.

Undiagnostic fragment, 9g, reused.

Possible tile fragment, 9g.

Undiagnostic fragment, 74g, reused.

Context 03

Undiagnostic fragment, 9g.

Undiagnostic fragment, 14g.

Possible tile fragment, 13g, incised keying, no mortar remaining.

DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Cbm recovered from the site represents pre-modern but indistinct activity. The keyed fragment is hand-incised and most likely from a floor tile, though no mortar remains.

It is recommended that all but the incised cbm fragment should be discarded before the site is archived.

APPENDIX D

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Dr Elizabeth M Foulds

INTRODUCTION

A collection of 55 artefacts were recovered from archaeological excavations. The results of quantification and analysis are presented below.

THE ASSEMBLAGE

The finds recovered from excavations covered a range of different artefact material types (Table D1). The artefacts were mainly post-medieval or medieval, although five were undiagnostic (Table D2).

A mixed assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the topsoil (**01**). The majority of the finds were made up of vessel and window glass. This glass was likely to be post-medieval in date. Other finds consisted of a small number of nails, a flattened lead tube of uncertain function, a fragment of plaster, and a small lump of ferrous slag.

Finds from the metallated surface (**03**) consisted of at least three, possibly four, iron nails, and a small fragment of plaster.

Table D1: Summary of material quantities.

Material	01	03	TOTAL
Iron	4	4	8
Glass	43	-	43
Lead	1	-	1
Plaster	1	1	2
Ferrous Slag	1	-	1
TOTAL	50	5	55

Table D2: Summary of quantities by period.

Period	01	03	TOTAL
Post-medieval	43	-	43
Medieval/post-medieval	4	4	8
Undiagnostic	3	1	4
TOTAL	50	5	55

DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The artefacts recovered during monitoring primarily represented the post-medieval period, but were not informative about the activity at the site.

It is recommended that the artefacts should be retained and deposited with the site archive.

CATALOGUE OF FINDS BY CONTEXT

Context 01: Topsoil

Four rectangular sectioned iron nails of different lengths. Each of these nails retained the head, but the tips of the three smaller nails were broken. The lengths were as follows: 67mm, 45mm, 38mm, and 32mm. Combined weight: 33g

Eighteen fragments of vessel glass in a range of colours: colourless, translucent pale green-blue, translucent pale blue, translucent bottle green, translucent bottle brown, and translucent peacock blue. Only one fragment retained a rim, but unfortunately it was not possible to distinguish form. One colourless fragment retained mould lines, which indicated a post-medieval date. Much of the glass exhibited only a light amount of weathering (surface scratches), but the translucent blue-green glass in particular exhibited a higher degree of mechanical weathering and had very dull surfaces. One translucent green fragment of glass had a higher degree of weathering with an iridescent sheen and one side had a thick weathered crust across the surface. Post-medieval. Combined weight: 58g

There were 25 fragments of window glass of varying thickness. Most fragments were only lightly weathered, but some had developed a light iridescent crust. One fragment was completely unweathered and was likely to be modern. Post-medieval. Combined weight: 31g

One flattened tubular lead object measuring 42mm long and 11mm wide. Undiagnostic. 19g

One fragment of plaster. Undiagnostic. 12g

One rounded lump of ferrous slag. Undiagnostic. 40g

Context 03: Metalled surface

Two rectangular-sectioned iron nails measuring 7cm and 4cm in length and a possible third nails that was much larger (approximately 10cm long). There was a fourth amorphous lump of iron that may be a severely corroded nail. Undiagnostic. Total weight 85g

One fragment of plaster. Undiagnostic. 31g

APPENDIX E

ANIMAL BONE

Dr Elizabeth Wright

SUMMARY

A small animal bone assemblage made up of 23 countable specimens was recovered from works related to the construction of a new access ramp at Bowes Castle, Teesdale in June 2016, by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd. The majority of the remains were from the topsoil, but eight were recovered from an archaeological context with a possible medieval date. Remains from this context comprised sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) cattle (*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus domesticus*) and the majority represented adult animals. Additionally red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and chicken (*Gallus gallus*) remains were recovered from the topsoil.

The small size of this assemblage meant that a detailed analysis was not possible, however the sheep/goat, cattle and pig remains recovered do fit within the wider patterns that we see at medieval sites. Of some interest is the fact that the remains were well preserved, in an area where soil acidity often leads to a lack of bone survival, or bad preservation. This may indicate that these bones are more modern in date than the castle, and at least some of the assemblage may result from activity related to a 19th-century vicarage which was built close by.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a brief analysis of the small animal bone assemblage recovered during works at Bowes Castle, Teesdale, during June 2016. The remains were recovered during archaeological monitoring of works prior to the construction of a new access ramp. This was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for the Heart of Teesdale Partnership. The construction area lay immediately south of Bowes castle keep, standing towards the centre of the village and to the west of St Giles' Church. The footprint for the access ramp was stripped of turf and loose topsoil down to a depth of approximately 0.1m. All archaeological features and deposits were left in situ, and remains were hand collected.

The area of investigation is thought to have been part of a trackway leading to the castle. Three archaeological contexts were identified (see Table E1), and animal bone was recovered from one archaeological context (**03**) and the topsoil (**01**). The earliest archaeological feature encountered was an east to west orientated row of quarried sandstone (**04**) of the same type as the ashlar used to construct the castle keep. Partially overlying it was a compacted deposit of stone and rubble (**03**), extending north to south across the trench and visible as a slight linear bank running between the projecting forebuilding of the keep and the infilled section of the inner bailey ditch. To either side of the compacted deposit and slightly overlying it was a deposit of gravelly silt moderately mixed with stone (**02**), which had most likely accumulated as a result of the collapse/demolition of the castle keep and related structures. All archaeological deposits and features were sealed by a thin (0.1m) layer of turf and sandy silt topsoil (**01**).

Only two contexts (**03** and **04**) were assigned phasing potentially contemporary with the castle, and this was very broad. Context **03**, has not been securely phased so it is possible that at least some of the faunal remains recovered from here are more modern than the occupation of the castle.

METHODS

Identifications were made using the reference collection held at Northern Archaeological Associates, (Barnard Castle, UK), in addition to the use of identification atlases and papers (e.g. Schmid 1972; Barone 1976; Prummel 1988). Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) distinction was attempted on two distal tibiae and a calcaneum (using Kratochvil 1969; Boessneck 1969 and Zeder and Lapham 2010) but it was not possible to assign them to species. Bird identification was carried out with the aid of reference specimens, and the additional support of the criteria outlined in Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and Tomek and Bochenski (2009). There were no lagomorph or amphibian remains requiring further identification resources.

The material was recorded according to a selective diagnostic-zone recording protocol. This involved the recording of a pre-defined set of skeletal parts, defined as 'countable', which were then used in the quantification of species and body parts. Zones followed those laid out in Bertini Vacca (2012). The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), were calculated for each species but no further types of quantification were performed, due to the small size of the assemblage. The NISP was obtained by tallying the number of 'countable' identified specimens for each taxa identified.

The fusion of post-cranial bones for all taxa was recorded as 'fused', 'fusing' or 'unfused' (Albarella and Davis 1994). Only one mandibular jaw, from sheep/goat, was available for the recording of tooth wear (according to Payne 1973; 1987), and this was from the topsoil.

Evidence of bone modifications including butchery, pathology, gnawing and burning was recorded. Surface preservation was also indicated as 'excellent', 'good', 'medium', 'bad or 'awful'. Very few specimens were suitable for taking measurements.

RESULTS

The animal bone assemblage was small and comprised of 23 specimens with countable zones (NISP -Table E1) eight of which were recovered from an archaeological context (03). The remaining specimens were from the topsoil. The identified specimens comprise sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and chicken (*Callus gallus*), and a small number of specimens that could not be assigned to an individual species (e.g. cattle/deer, sheep/goat/deer). All specimens showed either 'medium' or 'good' surface preservation.

Context 03

Only sheep/goat, cattle and pig (and one fragment identified as cattle/red deer) were recovered from context **03**. The most common species in this context was sheep/goat (NISP 4). These were two distal tibiae, a fragment of pelvis and a calcaneum. Cattle were represented by a first phalanx and a loose third molar (NISP 2), and pig by a third metacarpal (NISP 1).

The majority of specimens were fused (where this information was available); only the pig metacarpal had an unfused distal end. The majority of the assemblage, therefore, represents adult animals.

The two sheep/goat distal tibiae displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing, but none of the remains showed any evidence of butchery or burning.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Domestic sheep/goat, cattle and pigs are the most common animals recovered at British sites from the Neolithic period onwards, and it is unsurprising to find them at a high status medieval site such as Bowes castle. The dominance of adult sheep/goat and cattle remains, alongside immature pig remains also fits well with the kind of age profiles that you would expect from this period, as sheep/goats and cattle are likely to have been exploited for a variety of products, including meat, wool (in the case of sheep) and leather (in the case of cattle), which would involve keeping a fair proportion of the animals to an adult age. Pigs however, are kept solely for their meat, which involves killing most individuals at a younger age. The small size of this assemblage, however, warrants a degree of interpretive caution. Similarly, the presence of these species could also be the results of more modern activity, such as that related to the nearby 19th-century vicarage.

Of some interest is the relatively good preservation of all bones and teeth recovered from Bowes Castle during these works, in an area where soil acidity often leads to a total lack of bone recovery, or badly preserved assemblages. This may indicate that these bones are more modern in date than the castle.

Overall, the small size of this assemblage has meant that a detailed analysis was not possible, however the sheep/goat, cattle and pig remains recovered here do fit within the wider patterns that we see at medieval sites and in fact also during the 19th century.

Table E1: Numbers of Identified Specimens (NISP) for each species and context

TAXA		01 (Topsoil)	03 (medieval?)	NISP
Cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>	2	2	4
Sheep/goat	<i>Ovis aires/Capra hircus</i>	7	4	11
Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	1	1	2
Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	3		3
Cattle/Red Deer	<i>Cervus/Bos</i>		1	1
Sheep/goat/Fallow deer	<i>Ovis/Capra/Dama</i>	1		1
Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1		1
TOTAL		15	8	23

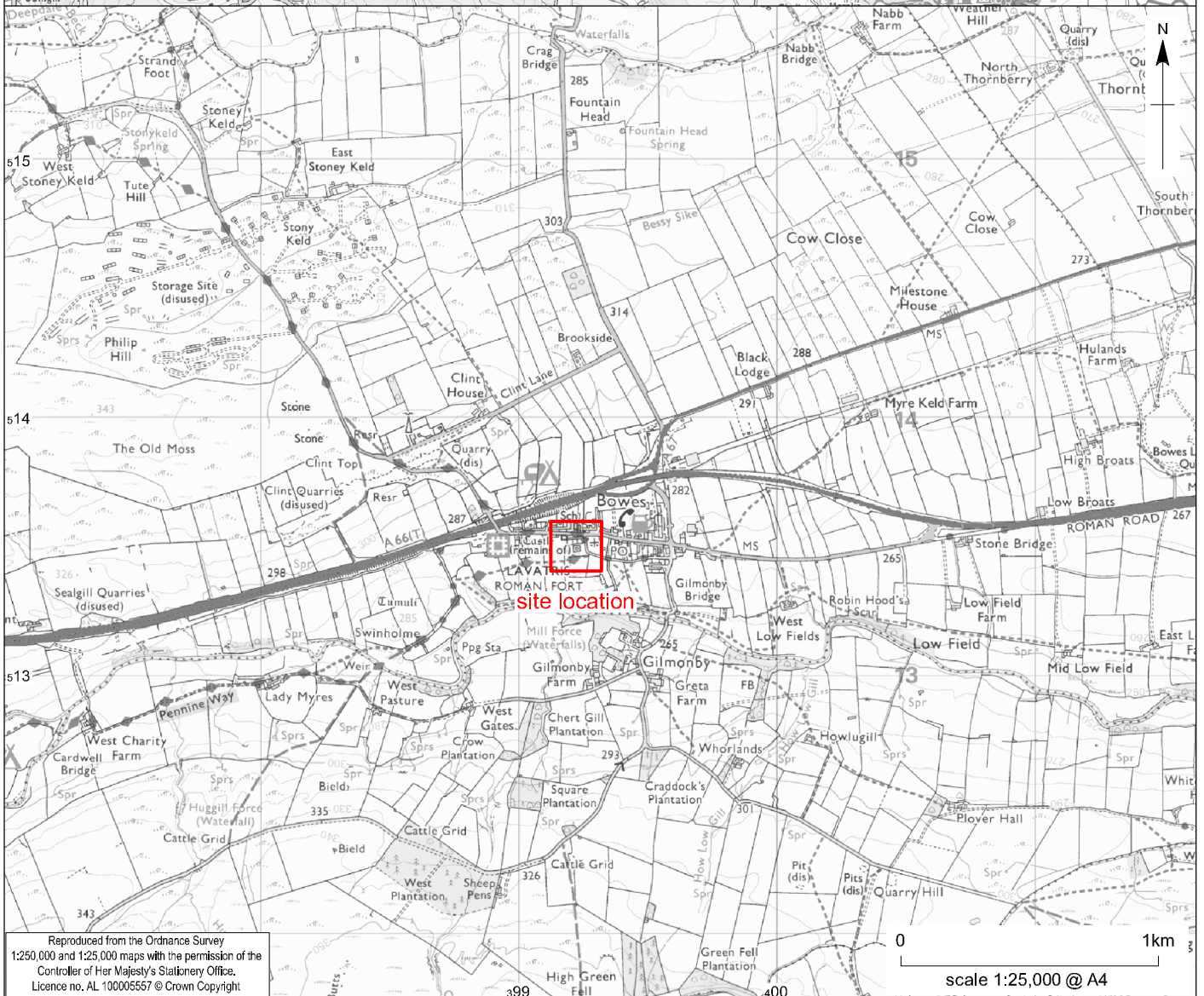
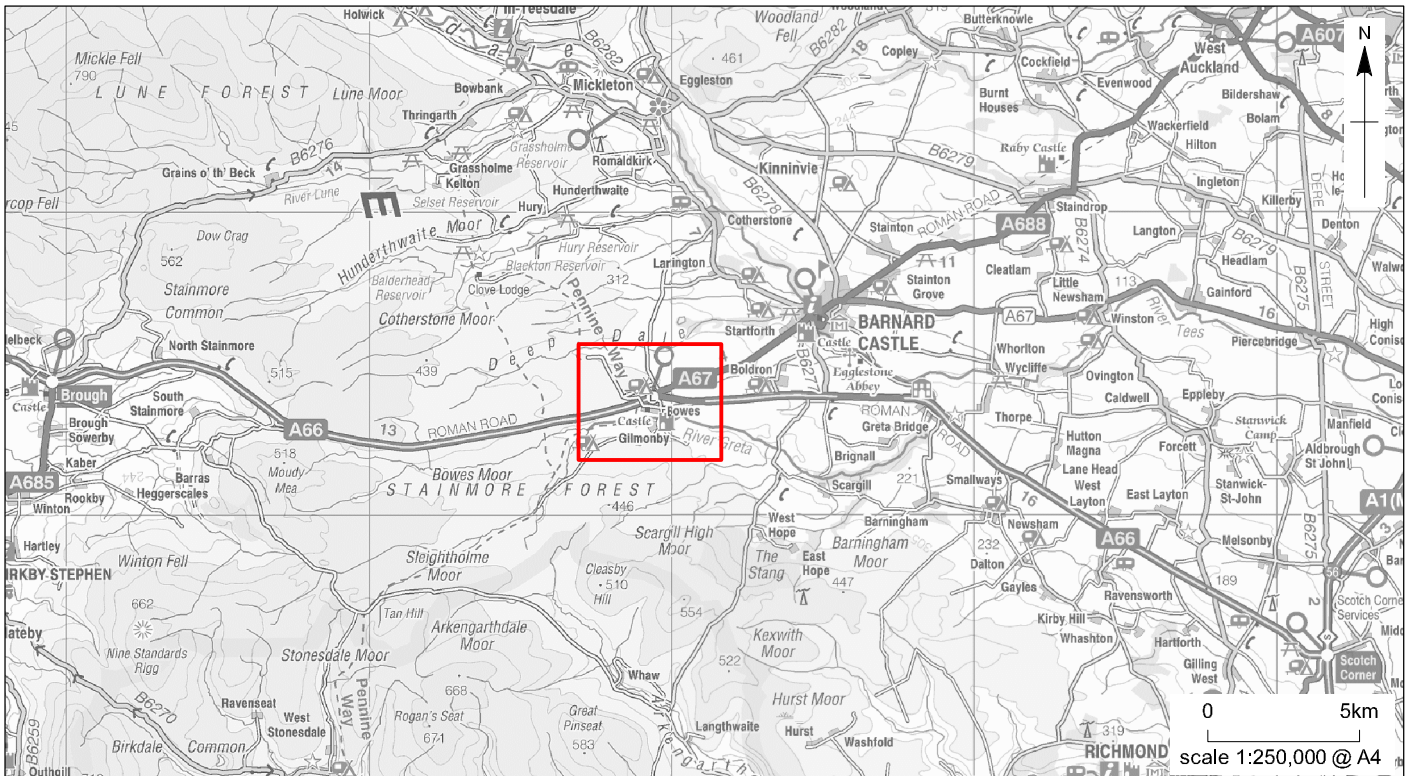
RECOMMENDATIONS

As the assemblage is small, and also the dating unclear, there is little potential for further study. Discard is therefore recommended, although a few selected specimens may be incorporated into the NAA animal bone reference collection for use as comparative material.

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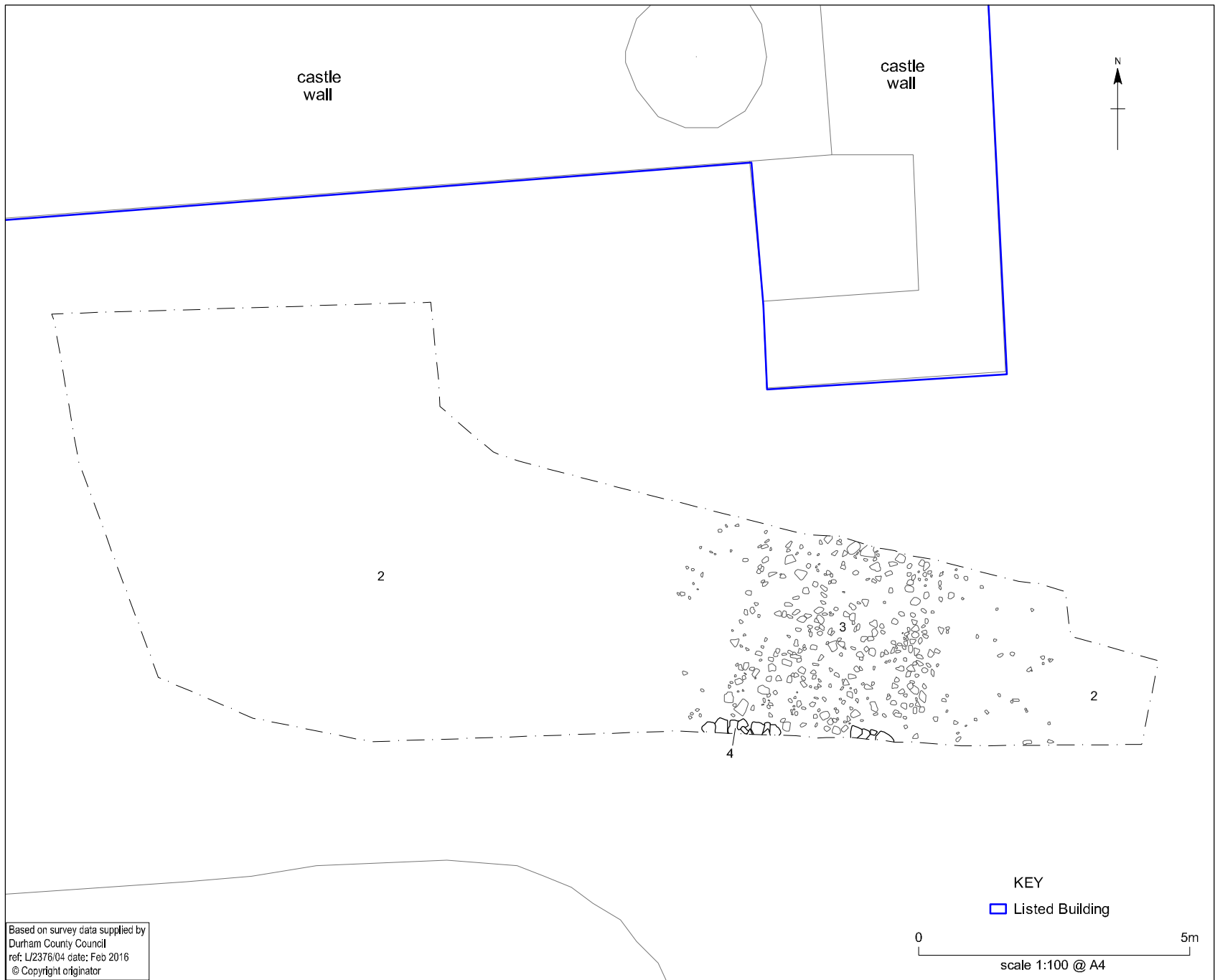
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Bowes Castle Access: site location

Figure 1





Bowes Castle Access: detail of access ramp

Figure 3



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Bowes Castle Access: detail of wall foundation 04

Plate 1



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Bowes Castle Access: metalled surface 03

Plate 2