
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The village of Warcop in Cumbria is typical of a medieval, nucleated settlement. Settlements of this type have been tentatively dated as belonging to the early post-Conquest period, and are a particular feature from the 12th century onwards. There are references to a 'Hall or Manor House' at Warcop from the early 17th century, however the first documented evidence for Warcop Tower is in 1635.

The recent opportunity to further the investigation of the nature and development of Warcop Tower was provided by an archaeological excavation in response to a series of planning applications regarding the construction of a new housing development, a scheme considered to affect an area of high archaeological potential. The presence of medieval and post-medieval remains within the proposed development site had been demonstrated by an archaeological evaluation undertaken in April 2006 (NAA 06). In October 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd commenced a programme of excavation, which was designed to investigate the eastern part of the proposed development site, indicated in the evaluation to be of greatest archaeological potential, and likely to be significantly impacted upon by construction of a house.

The archaeological evidence for the medieval period was characterised by a possible shallow ditch, which ran parallel to the large rectangular earthwork platform, and which is thought to be of possible medieval origin. The ditch appeared to have been severely truncated by later post medieval activities, namely the construction of a farm building directly onto the earthwork, which made it difficult to locate with absolute certainty. The fills of the ditch, however produced a small group of medieval and later medieval pottery, thereby being broadly commensurate with the origins of the medieval hall or tower, as well as helping to provide a greater understanding of medieval ceramic traditions in the north-west. Two pits also yielded medieval pottery.

The post medieval phase at the site was represented by 18th to 20th century features, the foundation of a large farm building, a stone lined field drain and a small pit, which appear to pertain to agricultural activities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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In addition to the above, the author would like to thank for their hard work and enthusiasm all those North Pennines Archaeology Ltd staff who worked on the excavation, in what were frequently difficult and extremely wet conditions. The fieldwork was undertaken Kevin Mounsey, Dana Millson and Joe Doran, whilst Alan James carried out the metal detector survey. Nicola Gaskell undertook the majority of illustration drawings, ably assisted by Dana Millson.

Martin Sowerby, who also supervised the excavation, compiled this report. The specialist finds work was carried out in-house by the author whilst the environmental report was undertaken by Patricia Compton. The report was edited by Matthew Town, Senior Project Officer, who also managed the project.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were consulted prior to a planning application submission regarding the construction of a residential housing development. The site is located to the south of Ravelands Brow, Warcop, Cumbria (NGR NY 74559 15171, Fig 1). The site is within an area of high archaeological potential, which consists of Warcop Tower (Historic Environment Record No. 21328) and also the possible location of a medieval manorial centre (HER No. 4952) as well as farm buildings containing medieval architectural features which presumably relate to the earlier medieval tower or hall (HER Nos 21330 and 21329).
- 1.1.2 In April 2006 Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) carried out a field evaluation, which comprised the excavation of seven linear trial trenches in order to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. It proved that a number of tentative archaeological features still remained in-situ, which dated to the medieval and post medieval periods (NAA 2006).
- 1.1.3 Consequently, CCCHES advised that an archaeological excavation would be necessary in order for the development proposal to continue. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by JIW Properties Limited to undertake the required archaeological excavation within the development area which covered an area measuring 18m by 10m.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area. The principal objective of this excavation was to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was prepared in response to a brief prepared by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) for an archaeological field excavation (Town 2006). This included a detailed specification of works to be carried out, and a programme of post excavation and reporting (Parsons 2006).

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

2.2.1 The archaeological excavation consisted of the excavation of a large open area, which measured approximately 18m north-south by 10m east-west and corresponds to the footings of a proposed house. The main aims of the excavation were as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these were they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survived in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.2 The trench was mechanically excavated, under archaeological supervision, by a 7.5 tonne tracked 360⁰ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench was then manually, and any putative archaeological features were investigated.

2.2.3 Photography was undertaken using Canon EOS 100 and EOS 300V Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 400 ISO Black and White Print and 200 ISO Colour Slide film.

2.2.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations (IFA 1994).

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 06 WAT-A.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The village of Warcop lies within the undulating farmland of the upper Eden Valley, approximately 30km south-east of Penrith and 7.9km to the north of Kirkby Stephen, in that part of east Cumbria formerly constituting the county of Westmorland. The village is situated adjacent to the A66 trunk road and the B2659 to Kirkby Stephen runs through the centre of the village. The site is located at the crest of a gently sloping ridge on the eastern side of the River Eden at an elevation of approximately 155m OD. The development site is situated to the east of Warcop Tower and was formerly used as working farm.
- 3.1.2 The area investigated forms covers an area of 180m² and is centred on (NY 74559 15171). The Warcop to Bleatarn road forms the northern boundary of the development site, whilst the north-east boundary coincides with a dry stone wall. The future development is to be sited on a substantial earthwork consisting of a rectangular platform, which was thought to relate to the earlier medieval Warcop Tower; This was targeted as part of the excavation.
- 3.1.3 The solid geology of the area is composed of Permian basal breccias, sandstones and mudstones belonging to the New Red Sandstone series of Permian and Triassic period (IGS 1977a). The drift geology of the study area is composed of alluvial deposits situated within boulder clay and morainic drift (IGS 1977b). The soils of the area are composed of a moderately permeable, stoneless fine loamy and clayey alluvial soils of the Enborne Association (IGS 1977b).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 The history and development of the village is not well documented. However the desk-based assessment carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA 2004) suggested the establishment of a settlement at Warcop from the 12th century onwards, originally perhaps centred around Warcop Tower. The general layout of the village is typical of a medieval, nucleated settlement. These settlements have been tentatively dated as belonging to the early post-Conquest period, and are a particular feature from the 12th century onwards. Historically, the village has been known by several variants that have led to the modern name of Warcop such as Warthe-coop, Warthecupp or Warthecop. The word ‘coppe’ signifies the top of a hill, which possibly indicates the place where the medieval Warcop Tower once stood.
- 3.2.2 There are references to a ‘Hall or Manor House’ at Warcop in 1633, however the first documented evidence for Warcop Tower is in 1635 from a Certificate of Pedigree, to William Fairer whose father lived in the tower (Perriam and Robinson 1998). Thomas Machell, rector of Kirkby Thore church, a noted early antiquarian, visited the site and observed that the tower was constructed by either the Lowther or Musgrave families (Machell 1684). The building continued in use both as a residence and later as a farm, into the 20th century.

3.3 RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.3.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2006 by NAA, which identified archaeological features in five of the seven trenches. Two trenches investigated a possible ditch, which lay on the eastern edge of the platform, while the remaining three trenches lay close to its northern edge. The platform was shown to be a possible enhanced natural feature, bounded by a probable ditch. Several features of medieval or probable medieval date, consisting of ditches, gullies and one pit were, recorded on the platform (NAA 06).

4 FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 Summary results of the excavation are presented below. The context list is reproduced in Appendix 1, with Figure 2 showing the location of the excavation.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological potential for this part of the site was highlighted during an archaeological evaluation in April (NAA 2006). The evaluation indicated that of all the excavated trenches, Trench Five showed the highest archaeological potential, therefore the mitigation strategy focused on the position of that trench.
- 4.1.3 The excavation area was stripped using a mechanical excavator, and measured 18m north-south by 10m east-west. The excavation was positioned over the location of a planned single residential development, approximately 70m to the east of the present Warcop Tower and associated buildings. Along the earthwork platform were a number of large postholes belonging to an agricultural building that had been removed prior to the excavation.

4.2 EXCAVATION SUMMARY

- 4.2.1 The character of the natural subsoil, **(102)**, varied considerably across the site. It appeared to have been deposited in broad undulating bands varying in colour between bright orange, mid brown, deep-red and orangey-red comprising sterile gritty silty sand with <10% small rounded to sub-rounded stones. The natural was relatively undisturbed towards the south of the excavation area, where it lay approximately 0.25m underneath the topsoil, **(100)**. In contrast, in the northern part of the excavation area, had been truncated by post-medieval disturbances to a depth of 1m and was subsequently backfilled with modern detritus. All of the archaeological features in the following narrative were visible as cuts in the natural deposits. As the area excavated covered a large area, complete stratigraphic links could not be made between the deposits exposed across the southern part of the site to those along the northern section of the site.
- 4.2.2 The earliest datable archaeological feature comprised a possible linear ditch, **(112)** which has been assigned to the later medieval period. The ditch, aligned north-south, ran the full length of the excavation area. There were, however, problems locating the ditch, as the backfill was almost indiscernible with the natural subsoils and appears to have been severely truncated by post medieval features. The excavation of four 1m wide slots revealed that it contained between two and four discreet fills. Due to the disturbed nature of the layers above the ditch, complete stratigraphic links could not be made between those exposed in each slot and were subsequently given separate context numbers. The ditch measured approximately 2.50m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. The difficulty in locating the feature can therefore mean that no firm conclusion can be drawn to its function, however it could form part of a boundary ditch, possibly the western side of a strip field (see Fig 6, Plate 1).
- 4.2.3 Slot 1 was approximately 2.50m wide by 0.60m deep. It showed that the ditch feature had irregular sides with a concave base. The nature of the soft gritty primary fill **(111)** indicated accumulation of material from the slow erosion of the ditch sides. This was overlaid by fill **(110)**, which consisted of a moderately compacted silty sand. The

upper fill, **(109)**, had evidently been disturbed in the post-medieval period due to the assortment of pottery recovered, with a broad date range from the 18th to the 20th centuries. The primary fill most likely formed over a period of time, whilst overlying fills **(109)** and **(110)**, may have been deposited more rapidly, perhaps as deliberate backfilling (see Figure 5, Plate 7).

- 4.2.4 Situated on the northern side of the excavation area in Slot 1, and located on the east-facing bank were three small post or stake holes, **[120]**, **[122]**, **[124]**. Each measured approximately 0.10m wide by 0.15m deep and were tapered to a point. Due to the fact that the bank platform is orientated north-south, and that these postholes were aligned south-east by north-west, it is unlikely that they were attempt to revet the sides of the platform with timber posts to stop erosion. It is also unlikely that they were part of a fence line along the length of the bank, due to their alignment. Slot 1 was subsequently extended in an attempt to locate more posts, however no others were revealed.
- 4.2.5 Slot 2 measured 2.10m east-west by 1m north-south and was approximately 0.38m deep. The slot had two discreet fills, **(133)** and **(134)**, both of which produced both medieval and post-medieval ceramics; a sherd of green glazed pottery from the lowest fill **(134)**, and from the upper fill **(133)**, post-medieval pottery which included a single sherd of possible 17th century blackware and the neck of a dark green Mallet style glass bottle, which were introduced in the 18th century. The upper fill had evidently been disturbed as it also contained a single sherd of 19th century brown earthenware (see Figure 3, Plate 10).
- 4.2.6 Slot 3 was approximately 2.11m in length by 1m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.44m, which showed two fills **(137)** and **(138)**. The primary fill **(138)** consisted of medium reddish brown sandy silt, which possibly formed as a result of the natural erosion of the bank into the feature, as the material is similar to the makeup of the earthwork platform. The upper fill, **(137)**, was similar; however it contained several large sub-rounded stones, perhaps as deliberate backfilling. Two small sherds of 19th century white slipware were recovered from the fill (see Fig 3, Plate 11).
- 4.2.7 Slot 4 was placed at the southern extent of the excavation trench. It measured 1.54m east-west by 1m north-south and was approximately 0.35m deep. The fills **(127)** and **(128)** were similar to those seen in slot 3 and appear to have been formed in the same way, however no find were recovered (see Fig 5).
- 4.2.8 Sealing the ditch feature **[112]**, was an early anthropogenic soil horizon. The layer consisted of a finds rich, humic silt **(108)**, which manifested as a thick band of dark almost organic matter. It was not present across the entire excavation area, and was only recorded to the east of the earthwork platform. A similar material **(101)**, which was predominantly confined to the earth bank, was revealed above the natural subsoil **(102)**, was seen to incorporate numerous charcoal flecks, presumably indicating human activity. These buried soil horizons have been interpreted as an original ground surfaces
- 4.2.9 A linear cut, **[144]**, which was located in the western extent of the excavation area, and which cuts the earthwork platform, was fully excavated. It measured 1.10m wide by 0.67m deep. The nature of the single fill, **(143)**, suggested that this feature was backfilled in a single event and the irregular profile of the sides and base of the feature strongly indicates that it was formed by a possible rabbit burrow, which subsequently collapsed. No finds were recovered (see Figure 6, Plate 13).

- 4.2.10 Situated immediately to the east of [144], was pit [132] which was fully excavated. The pit consisted of an oval shaped 0.35m deep pit with a rounded profile measuring 1.50m by 1m and filled by (131), a reddish brown mixed silty sand; its function remains uncertain as no archaeological finds were recovered (see figure 6, Plate 9).
- 4.2.11 A large sub-rectangular pit, [140], located to the south of [132], measured 2.40m north-south by 0.78m east-west and up to 0.25m deep. It had rounded sides and a rounded base and was filled with mid-brownish grey soft sandy silt, (139), with occasional sub-rounded and angular stones. It contained two sherds of medieval pottery. The southern extent of the pit was cut by a stone lined field drain [142] which was aligned north-east by south-west.
- 4.2.12 Evidence of modern intrusions cutting through the natural subsoil was limited to the top of the bank and consisted of two circular postholes [146] and [148] and a square cut for posthole [136]. All the features relate to the construction of a dutch barn, which was removed prior to the evaluation works. None of these had adversely affected *in situ* archaeological remains within the excavated areas. Other post-medieval activity appears to have been restricted to agriculture and the disposal of domestic detritus.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 RESULTS

5.1.1 The pottery was cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F Giocco (NPA Ltd Technical Director). The metalwork has been placed in a stable environment and will be monitored for corrosion. At this stage only initial quantification and identification has been undertaken. The bulk finds are quantified in Table 1 below.

Context	Description	No. of Finds	Weight (kg)	Period
108	Glass	6	0.452	Post-Medieval
108	Pottery	5	0.184	Post-Medieval
109	Pottery	55	0.889	Post-Medieval
129	Clay Pipe Stem	1	0.002	Post-Medieval
133	Glass	10	0.185	Late Medieval
133	Pottery	4	0.086	Post-Medieval
133	Bone	2	0.008	Post-Medieval
134	Glass	4	0.036	Post-Medieval
134	Pottery	1	0.004	Post-Medieval
134	Pottery	3	0.018	Medieval
134	Bone	1	0.036	Post-Medieval
135	Bone	1	0.061	Post-Medieval
137	Bone	8	0.033	Post-Medieval
138	Pottery	2	0.014	Post-Medieval
139	Pottery	2	0.009	Medieval
U/S	Fe	72	0.531	Post-Medieval
U/S	Bone	1	0.177	Post-Medieval
U/S	Pottery	46	0.875	Post-Medieval
U/S	Bone Handled Knife	1	0.074	Post-Medieval
U/S	Glass (bottles)	4	1.115	Post-Medieval
U/S	Pottery	1	0.007	Medieval

Table 1 Quantification of bulk finds recovered from WAT-A

5.2 THE POTTERY

5.2.1 In total 6 fragments of medieval pottery were recovered (weighing 0.034kg) and 115 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered (weighing 2.052kg) during the excavation.

5.2.2 One sherd of reduced Greenglaze pottery of 13th to 14th century date was recovered, one from **(134)** the other from an unstratified context. The other four fragments were fully reduced wares; such fabrics are normally associated with 16th and 17th century production in the north-west. The majority of the fragments were small and were fairly unabraded, implying little disturbance since their deposition.

5.2.3 The post medieval assemblage was dominated by domestic wares from the 18th to 20th centuries, although a small group of blackware pottery fragments recovered from the possible ditch feature could possibly be of a 17th century in date. Blackware has its

origins in Cistercian wares of the late 15th and 16th centuries (Ford 1995). The production and use of blackwares declined during the mid 18th centuries. (Barker 1986).

5.3 IRON WORK.

5.3.1 In total 72 fragments of iron were recovered from the excavation (weighing 0.531kg). The iron objects were all recovered using a metal detector during the topsoil strip. The iron objects were identified as modern nails, broken horse shoes and plough tips as well as other modern farm detritus. These finds were discarded on site, however a record of what was found was kept for the report.

5.4 GLASS

5.4.1 In total 20 fragments of glass bottles and four complete vessels (weighing 1.788kg), was recovered from the excavation.

5.4.2 The majority of the group (80%) derived from late and disturbed contexts. Most was of a modern date, however 16 fragments were from the early post-medieval period and were recovered from secure contexts within the ditch feature. The neck and parts of the body of a dark green Mallet style glass bottle, which were introduced in the 18th century was recovered from fill **(133)**. These bottles were originally designed to store port and first appeared in the late 1700s. From fill **(108)**, fragments of a cylindrical bottle, which have a date range between the 18th and 19th centuries.

5.5 ANIMAL BONE

5.5.1 In total 12 fragments of bone were recovered from the excavation. The bulk of the material was recovered from **(137)** which is the fill of **[112]**. However the majority of the bones were eroded and fragmentary making it impossible to be assigned an identifiable species

5.5.2 No mollusc remains were recovered from the site.

5.6 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.6.1 In the excavation, 3 contexts were considered worth sampling. Samples 1 **[111]** and 3 **[137]** came from ditches; Sample 2 **[139]** came from the fill of a pit. All three whole earth samples were selected for processing in order to assess their environmental potential. This will help provide further information as to the depositional processes involved in their formation. The methodology employed required that the whole earth samples be broken down and split into their various different components. This was achieved by a combination of water washing and flotation. The recovered remains can then be assessed for content.

5.6.2 Flotation separates the organic, floating fraction of the sample from the heavier mineral and finds content of sands, silts, clays, stones, artefacts and waterlogged material. Heavy soil and sediment content measuring less than 1mm falls through the retentive mesh to settle on the bottom of the tank. Flotation produces a 'flot' and a 'residue' (or retent) for examination, whilst the heavier sediment retained in the tank is discarded.

- 5.6.3 The residue, as well as retaining the soil matrix matter measuring more than 1mm, contains the larger artefacts of bone, pottery etc, which can then be extracted and recorded. The floating fraction or ‘flot’ generally comprises the organic material of mainly plant matter, seeds, small or parts of bone, both charred and uncharred, and insect remains. A rapid assessment by scanning the material with a hand lens or microscope then allows for recommendations to be made as to the samples’ potential. The contents of the samples are listed below in Tables 1 and 2.

SAMPLE NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	SAMPLE SIZE (litres)	FLOT SIZE (cm ³)	RETENT SIZE (cm ³)
1	111	30	15	1500
2	139	30	100	1000
3	137	30	20	700

Table 1: Details of samples and contexts

Context	Context type	Sample number	RETENT FRACTION										LIGHT FRACTION											
			Root material	Charred wood	Waterlogged wood	Burnt bone	Bone	Gravel	Stones	Insects	Charred wood	Root material	Coal	Small twigs	Charred grain	Nettle	Chenopodium	Raspberry	Dandelion	Docks	Chickweed	Poa sp	Elder	
111	Fill	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
139	Fill	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
137	Fill	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 2: Contents of flot and retent residues from samples.

Key to tables: Fill = ditch, posthole, linear or pit fill. Contents assessed by scale of richness 0 to 3. 0 = not present, 1 = present, 2 = common, 3 = abundant.

- 5.6.4 **Sample 1 (Context 111):** this sample was from the fill of a ditch or linear feature. The matrix was a compact mid to dark brownish grey silty sand. The retent was made up of gravel with some stones. There were small quantities of root material, charred wood, bone and burnt bone present. The flot contained a quantity of uncharred *Chenopodium* seeds, an arable weed. The shrubs raspberry and elder were also present. Dandelion, docks, nettle and grass, all plants from wide ecological niches, were recovered, as well as chickweed, a ruderal.
- 5.6.5 **Sample 2 (Context 139):** this sample came from the fill of a pit and was a mid brown sandy silt. The retent of this sample was made up of mainly stones and some gravel with a minimal amount of root material, charred wood and burnt bone. The flot contained mainly roots and woody plant parts with seeds of elder, chickweed and *Chenopodium*. There was also a quantity of charred grain as oats and barley. Some of the barley was hulled. medieval pottery was also recovered from this context.
- 5.6.6 **Sample 3 (Context 137):** this fill was the upper fill of red brown sandy silt. The retent again produced stones and gravel and a small amount of root material and burnt bone. The flot yielded seeds of *Chenopodium*, raspberry, dock, nettle and elder.

There was one very badly degraded cereal grain, possibly wheat. This was probably redeposited. The flot also contained a considerable amount of roots and woody plant parts.

- 5.6.7 **Discussion:** artefacts recovered from these contexts included medieval pottery and, as seen above, very few ecofacts. The pit fill, context [139], was the only sample recovered that contained charred grain, contexts [111] and [137] having only weed seeds present. The amount of charred grain present was too much to be material that was reworked from other strata, but it is difficult to say what, if any, type of feature the material was associated with. It may be that the pit was used for organic rubbish, the grain being from a hearth or drying kiln on or near the site and deposited here.
- 5.6.8 **Dating:** no scientific dating of material was carried out on this site, as the pottery typology is sufficient for the purpose of dating the features.
- 5.6.9 **Conclusion and Recommendations:** charred grain was recovered from one of the samples. It is obvious that there was some on site activity leading to the recovery of the charred grain but it is difficult to determine what the source of this material was given the limited information retrieved from the site. The potential for further information being gained from the examination of this material is limited and so it is recommended that no further work be done.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The archaeological potential for the site was highlighted in an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates in April 2006 and was subsequently, targeted by the excavation of a 10m by 18m open area.
- 6.1.2 The excavation demonstrated the survival of a possible late medieval ditch [112]. However, a lack of surviving associated medieval features and material possibly suggests that this area may have been subjected to horizontal truncation during the post-medieval period, thereby removal of all but the deepest features. Alternatively, as there was less intensive archaeological activity for this period at the site, it is likely that medieval hall or tower was focused closer to the present standing buildings, and away from the excavation area.
- 6.1.3 During the post medieval period this part of the site saw increased activity, namely land management practises, such as the insertion of a stone lined field drain as well as the construction of a large barn.

6.2 CONCLUSION

- 6.2.1 The proposed development has provided a unique opportunity to study an area of land on the fringes of the medieval village of Warcop, which had the potential of providing a better understanding of the development, layout and activities of this part of the village.
- 6.2.2 The results of the excavation demonstrated that even though tentative medieval features were present, they were truncated in the post-medieval period. Therefore, any further work associated with the new development should not require any further archaeological works.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Category	Interpretation
100	Topsoil	
101	Subsoil	
102	Natural	
103	Fill	Fill of [104]
104	Cut	Unknown Feature
105	Fill	Fill of [104]
106	Deposit	Building Detritus
107	Deposit	Building Detritus
108	Deposit	Mixed Lime Mortar
109	Deposit	Building Detritus
110	Fill	Fill of [113]
111	Fill	Fill of [113]
112	Fill	Fill of [113]
113	Cut	Ditch
114	Deposit	Building Rubble
115	Deposit	Building Rubble
116	Deposit	Building Rubble
117	Deposit	Building Rubble
118	Deposit	Building Rubble
119	Fill	Fill of [120]
120	Cut	Post Hole
121	Fill	Fill of [122]
122	Cut	Post Hole
123	Fill	Fill of [124]
124	Cut	Post Hole
125	Fill	Fill of [116]
126	Fill	Fill of [116]
127	Fill	Fill of [116]
128	Deposit	Possible Fill
129	Deposit	Red Silty Sand
130	Layer	Soil and Rubble Bank
131	Fill	Fill of [132]
132	Cut	Pit
133	Fill	Fill of [112]
134	Fill	Fill
135	Fill	Fill
136	Cut	Cut
137	Fill	Fill
138	Fill	Fill
139	Fill	Fill of [140]
140	Cut	Pit

Context Number	Category	Interpretation
141	Fill	Fill of [142]
142	Cut	Field Drain
143	Fill	Fill of [144]
144	Cut	Pit
145	Fill	Fill of [146]
146	Cut	Posthole/modern
147	Fill	Fill of [148]
148	Cut	Posthole/modern

APPENDIX 2: PLATES AND FIGURES
