

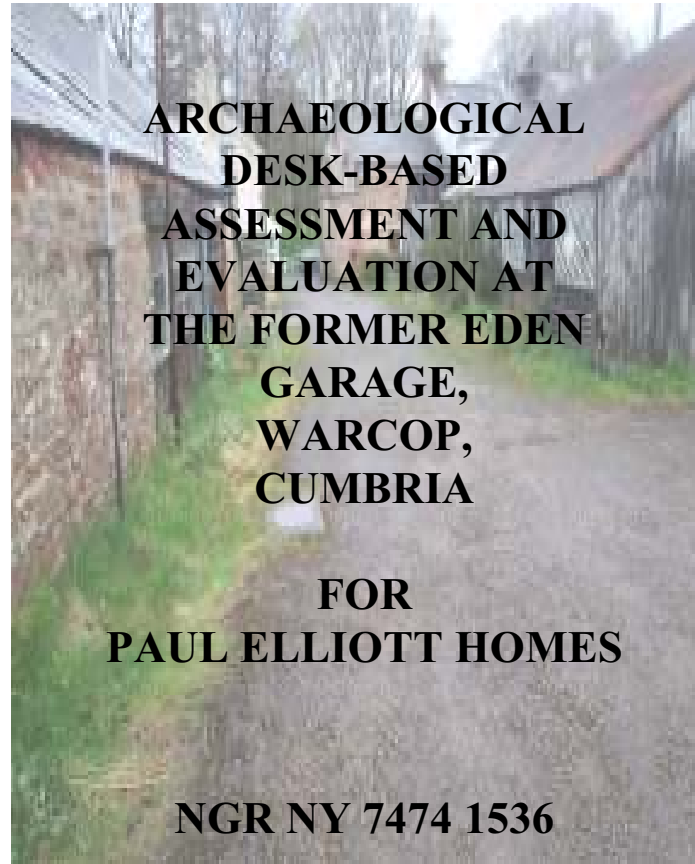
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# **NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

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**Client Report No. CP651**

**April 2008**



Cat Peters BA (Hons), MLitt  
and Nicola Gaskell BA (Hons)  
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre  
Nenthead  
Alston  
Cumbria CA9 3PD  
Tel: (01434) 382045  
Fax: (01434) 382294

Email: [info@nparchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@nparchaeology.co.uk)

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# CONTENTS

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*Page*

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	V
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT .....	1
1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	2
2.1 PROJECT DESIGN.....	2
2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT .....	2
2.3 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION .....	3
2.4 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION .....	3
2.5 ARCHIVE AND PUBLICATION .....	4
<b>3. RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT</b> .....	5
3.1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
3.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) .....	5
3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES.....	5
3.4 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (KENDAL).....	6
3.5 DOCUMENTARY SOURCE SUMMARY .....	6
3.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS .....	7
3.7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.....	8
<b>4. VISUAL SITE INSPECTION</b> .....	9
4.1 INTRODUCTION .....	9
4.5 RESULTS .....	9
<b>5. TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION</b> .....	10
5.1 INTRODUCTION .....	10
5.2 TRENCH 1 .....	10
5.3 TRENCH 2 .....	10
5.4 TRENCH 3 .....	11
5.5 DISCUSSION .....	11
<b>6. FINDS</b> .....	13
6.1 THE FINDS .....	13
6.2 THE POTTERY .....	13
6.3 THE GLASS .....	14
<b>7. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	15
7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL .....	15
7.2 CONCLUSIONS.....	15
<b>8. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	16
8.1 PUBLICATIONS .....	16
8.2 HISTORIC MAPS .....	17
8.3 WEBSITES .....	17
<b>APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES</b> .....	18
<b>APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST</b> .....	20
<b>APPENDIX 3: FIGURES</b> .....	21

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## CONTENTS

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<b>APPENDIX 4: PLATES</b> .....	22
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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES:

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION .....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 2: SITE BOUNDARY .....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 3: SHOWING KNOWN CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES IN RELATION TO SITE	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM SAXTON’S MAP, 1578.....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 5: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1859 .....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 6: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1898.....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 7: THIRD EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1915.....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 8: TRENCH LOCATIONS .....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 9: SECTIONS FROM TRENCHES 1 AND 2.....	APPENDIX 3

### PLATES:

FRONTISPIECE: VIEW OF DEVELOPMENT SITE LOOKING NORTH .....	FRONT COVER
PLATE 1: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF WARCOP .....	PAGE 8
PLATE 2: VIEW OF TRENCH 1 LOOKING SOUTH.....	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 3: VIEW OF TRENCH 1 LOOKING NORTH .....	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 4: TRENCH 1 WEST FACING SECTION .....	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 5: VIEW OF TRENCH 2 LOOKING NORTHWEST.....	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 6: TRENCH 2 SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION .....	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 7: VIEW OF TRENCH 3 LOOKING EAST .....	APPENDIX 4

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In April 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Paul Elliott Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a proposed development consisting of eight dwellings on land to the rear of the former Eden Garage, Warcop, Cumbria (NGR NY 7474 1536). The site lies within the medieval village of Warcop, between a medieval manor, a 12<sup>th</sup> century church and a 16<sup>th</sup> century hall, and as such, the area is considered to have high potential for below ground remains associated with medieval settlement and land use. The evaluation comprised a rapid desk-based assessment of the site, a visual site inspection and the excavation of a number of trial trenches across the site.

The rapid desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Carlisle, the local studies section at Carlisle Library, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Cumbria Authority based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

The site visit allowed an above ground investigation of the site which showed extant buildings remaining from when the site was utilised as a garage, a hardcore surface in some parts of the site and in the remainder of the plot, numerous small trees, shrubs and wild growing vegetation. A public foot path was seen to run through the south-western corner of the development area

The following evaluation phase of works constituted three linear trenches that revealed no layers, features, deposits or datable artefacts of significant archaeological interest. Therefore it could only be concluded that the area had not been disturbed before it was used as a timber yard and then the Eden Garage.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Paul Elliott Homes for commissioning the project, and to Mark Elliott, for his assistance throughout the fieldwork. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, and Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, both of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. Further thanks are extended to the staff at the County Record Office in Kendal for their help during this project.

The rapid desk-based assessment and visual survey was undertaken by Cat Peters, NPA Project Supervisor. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Claire Mason NPA Project Archaeologist, and Nicola Gaskell, NPA Project Supervisor. The report was written by Cat Peters and Nicola Gaskell, with illustrations by Cat Peters and Nicola Gaskell. The project was managed and the report was edited by Matthew Town, NPA Project Manager.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in May 2008 at the Former Eden Garage, Warcop, Cumbria (NGR NY 7474 1536) (Figure 1). The archaeological works were undertaken for Paul Elliott Homes (the Client) following an application to Eden County Council for the erection of 8 dwellings at the former garage site (Planning Ref. 3/06/0732). Eden County Council consulted Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) regarding the archaeological and historical implications of such a development.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development area is believed to lie in within the medieval village of Warcop, it being situated between a medieval manor, a 12<sup>th</sup> century church and a 16<sup>th</sup> century hall. As such, the area is considered to have a high potential for below ground remains associated with medieval settlement and land use.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development had the potential to impact upon potential archaeological remains through the construction of building foundations, the provision of services, drainage, and landscaping. As a result, CCCHES recommended that a programme of archaeological work be implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), submitted to and approved by the CCCHES.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The bedrock morphology of the area is composed of Permian basal breccias, sandstones and mudstones belonging to the New Red Sandstone series of the Permian and Triassic Period (BGS 1979). The drift geology is composed of alluvial deposits situated within boulder clay and morainic drift (BGS 1977). The soils of the area are composed of the moderately permeable, stoneless fine loamy and clay-like alluvial soils of the Enborne Association (SSEW 1984).
- 1.2.2 The site itself is situated within the southern part of Warcop, to the south-west of Castle Hill and north-east of the River Eden. It is bounded to the east and west by adjoining properties, to the north, by the road and to the south by an adjacent field. The site lies at a height of approximately 140m AOD.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A brief for the archaeological evaluation was produced by the CCCHES Historic Environment Officer (Parsons 2008). The work required comprised a rapid desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and trial trench evaluation.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken according to a North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. project design (Town 2008), which was submitted to, and approved by the CCCHES. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of a number of existing datasets, in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied.
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office (Kendal):*** the County Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)) was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. Several secondary sources, in particular the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, were also consulted.
- 2.2.4 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any available archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.
- 2.2.5 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001).



## **2.3 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION**

- 2.3.1 The visual site inspection noted surface features of potential archaeological interest and areas of potential significant disturbance. The principal aim of the inspection was to identify previously unrecorded surface remains within the proposed development area. This information was intended to supplement the results of the desk-based assessment.
- 2.3.2 The visual site inspection also noted hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.

## **2.4 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

- 2.4.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of three linear trial trenches, two measuring 30m by 1.7m and one measuring 15m by 1.7m. The total area of excavation comprised a 5% sample of the 2500m<sup>2</sup> proposed development area, being 125m<sup>2</sup> in total. The precise sizes and locations of the trial trenches were based upon the results of the rapid desk-based assessment, and visual site inspection, in agreement with Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer for Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1994).
- 2.4.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are 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 survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes
  - to maintain a photographic record of all contexts in colour slide and black and white print, and including a graduated metric scale
- 2.4.3 Any turf, topsoil and subsoil were removed by a JCB 3CX, under close archaeological supervision, down to the archaeological features or the natural substrate, whichever appeared first. Trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2003).
- 2.4.4 All finds were collected, including those from excavated topsoil. Finds were returned to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd for initial processing and assessment.
- 2.4.5 Environmental deposits were sampled in according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. standard environmental sampling procedure. Environmental samples were processed under the direction of Patricia Shaw, BSc Hons, NPA Environmental Supervisor.

## 2.5 ARCHIVE AND PUBLICATION

- 2.5.1 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data, the process being adopted as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1991). A full professional archive has been compiled following the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. standard procedure as set out in the NPA Guide to Project Archiving (Railton 2006) and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and physical archive will be deposited in the Kendal Museum.
- 2.5.2 One copy of the survey report will be deposited with the CCCHES Historic Environment Record, at Kendal, where viewing will be available on request. The project is also registered with the **Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS)**. The OASIS reference for this project is **northpen3-41308**.
- 2.5.3 At the end of the project, a summary report on the results of the evaluation will be produced for inclusion in the Notes section of the 2008 edition of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society. Depending on the final results of the project, a full publication article may be produced for inclusion in the Transactions, in agreement with the Client and the CCCHES.

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### 3. RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on secondary sources such as publications. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 26 Historic Environment Records (HER) for the study area around the site, defined as a 1km radius centred on the site. A further total of 26 extant buildings in the study area are Listed Buildings. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1.

#### 3.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 3.2.1 **HER:** there are 26 HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 1km radius around the site (Figure 3). These include 1 site of prehistoric origin (Site 3), 2 sites of Roman date (Sites 8 and 20), 12 sites of medieval origin (Sites 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 23), 8 sites of the post medieval period (Sites 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25 and 26) and 3 lynchets sites of unknown date (Sites 2, 9 and 10). Of particular significance to the site, is the medieval village of Warcop Eden Gate (Site 15). The area to the south of Site 11, known as Toft Hill, still shows evidence of drop lynchets and earlier field boundaries, thought to be of medieval origin, and these would have formed the agricultural hinterland for the village. Although the true extent of the village is not known, it has been located through documentary and place name evidence to have covered the area of the proposed development. It could even be that the site may once have lain instead within the southern periphery of the medieval village of Warcop itself (Site 14), and the presence of so many medieval features in such close proximity make the potential for medieval features surviving sub-surface high.
- 3.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records show 26 buildings within a 1km radius of the site. The nearest to the site is a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century house with associated railings, directly to west of Heather Cottage (Listed Building No. 21325). The house is just 5m to the east of the northernmost boundary of the site, fronting the road. Although not of direct relevance to the potential for below surface survival of features, the number of Listed Buildings in the vicinity show the longevity of the area as a settlement, and indicate the architectural and historical value of the immediate area. New developments within the area should not adversely affect these surviving structures or their setting where possible.
- 3.2.3 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Warcop Old Bridge (Site 13), as well as also being a listed building, is, in addition a scheduled ancient monument (no. 179), the only one within the 1km study area. It is the only surviving medieval bridge which crosses the River Eden. It lies c. 450m to the east of the site.

#### 3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 3.3.1 Cartographic evidence for the evolution of the settlement is also lacking. Saxton's early plan of 1578 (Figure 4) depicts Warcop, indicating a fairly large settlement by

this time. There are no known surviving tithe plans, and the Inclosure Award Plan of 1815 only depicts the northern part of the village, the development site not being included.

- 3.3.2 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1859 (Figure 5):*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 25 edition was not located for the northern half of the site, so the 6 inch edition has been superimposed. The southern part of the site appears to be dominated by narrow rectilinear fields, indicative of a medieval field system plan. Running from east to west across the centre of the site, and along the western extreme southwards is a small track-way, presumably to provide access to the fields beyond the settlement. The northern half of the site may also have been agricultural at this time, although buildings are adjacent to the east and west, so it may have been a courtyard type area for farm vehicles. A small outbuilding is depicted to the north of the track-way at the western edge of the site.
- 3.3.3 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1898 (Figure 6):*** the site was on the boundary of two different map sheets. The track-way running through the site seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, is still shown, but as a footpath. A rectangular building has since been constructed just to the south of the path, towards the centre of the site. A series of buildings have also been constructed between 1859 and 1898, one narrow rectangular one on the eastern side, and two in a row at the western side. In addition, a small building encroaches into the northern part of the site at the far northern part along the roadside.
- 3.3.4 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1915 (Figure 7):*** the pathway shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map is no longer shown continuously through the site by 1915, perhaps because the majority of the southern half of the site appears to be part of a Timber Yard. A small building has since been constructed where the path previously was, at the western edge of the site, and an irregular shaped building has been built across the narrow northern part of the site. In addition, a smaller S-Shaped building appears to extend into the site at the far northern edge. Two pens or enclosures may also extend into the very southern part of the site, as the fact that they are not coloured with grey must mean that they are not permanent buildings. Otherwise, the buildings remain unchanged from 1898.

### **3.4 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (KENDAL)**

- 3.4.1 Prior to attending the record office in Kendal, an on-line search was undertaken using the Access to Archives website ([www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)<sup>1</sup>) to provide an indication as to the number and range of documentary sources available relating to Warcop. The results were then assessed and any particularly relevant documents were then examined and are referred to below.

### **3.5 DOCUMENTARY SOURCE SUMMARY**

- 3.5.1 Documentary sources pertaining to the proposed development site were accessed at Carlisle Record Office, the Historic Environment records, previous archaeological

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<sup>1</sup> Access to Archives – The English strand of the UK archives network

investigations and from the library at North Pennines Archaeology. The results are shown below. Unfortunately, no Warcop-specific books were found.

- 3.5.2 **Medieval:** There is no mention of Warcop in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The area, later known as Westmoreland only contained 24 holdings according to that survey, all closely clustered along the banks of the River Kent and the River Lune, and were entered within the county of Yorkshire (NAA 2006).
- 3.5.3 The history of Warcop is not well documented. The manor of Warcop seems to have been purchased by Ralf Neville in 1398, though the vendor remains unknown (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 315). A complaint was made by the Abbot of Byland in 1507 and it stated that the manor was held by the Warthecop family at that time (*ibid*). It appears to have remained in their possession until the reign of Elizabeth I, at which time it was sold to the Brathwaites of Ambleside (Parson and White 1829, 570). Thomas Carlton subsequently purchased it, though by 1829 it was held by Rev. William Stephenson Preston (*ibid*).
- 3.5.4 The name of the settlement was sometimes referred to as Warthecoppe and sometimes Wardecop, and there are several suggestions for its origin. It could be that it comes from ‘coppe’ meaning top of a hill, and ‘wath’ meaning ford, or it could be that it comes from ‘virki’ meaning fortification, and ‘op’ or ‘hop’ meaning place of refuge (Bulmer 1885, 278); the latter being of Norse origin.
- 3.5.5 A fortification once stood at Castle Hill, which was still visible as ruins in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and tradition has it that it was quarried for the steeple of Kirkby Stephen Church between 1598 and 1606 (Bulmer 1885, 279).
- 3.5.6 **Post Medieval:** The lands around Warcop were enclosed in 1815. The map (WQR/I 93 CRO(K)) and award (WDX 579 CRO(K)) indicate that much of the land at that time was in the hands of William Michael Stephenson Preston, lay rector, and Richmond Fell, vicar. The southern part of the settlement is not included within the award. An estate map of 1849 (WD/ Hoth (CRO(K)) also depicts only the northern part of the settlement, suggesting that the village itself at this time was not considered to include the southern part, of which the development site is a part, perhaps suggesting that this part of the village was once considered a separate village. In 1881 there was a population of 720 (Bulmer 1885, 277).
- 3.5.7 A sale at auction of various properties around the development site on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> June 1920, included Doland’s Farm, immediately to the south of the development site (Lot 1), and a field known as ‘Kennel Field’, immediately to the east (Lot 2) (WDB 135/1/452 CRO(K)), showing that the area around the development site was predominantly agricultural at this time, although by 1915, the development site itself seems to have been occupied by a timber yard (Figure 7). The 1898 map appears to suggest that the development site too, was agricultural (Figure 6).

### 3.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.6.1. No previous archaeological investigations are known to have taken place within the development site, however, several have been undertaken in the vicinity, and they are summarised below:

<b>Bibliographic Reference</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>NGR (NY)</b>	<b>Results</b>
NAA 2004	Warcop Tower	Desk-based Assessment	74505 15164	Research suggested that the Tower was built between 1633 and 1665 replacing the earlier manor house, the location of which is not known
NAA 2006a	Warcop Tower	Evaluation	74559 15171	Several medieval features were encountered as well as a limited finds assemblage
NAA 2006b	Farm buildings, Warcop Tower	Building Survey	74490 15193	Main north-south element of range was built in 1726 with reused masonry from the early 15 <sup>th</sup> century tower
Sowerby 2006	Warcop Tower	Excavation	74559 15171	A possible late medieval ditch was encountered, which had undergone more recent truncation
TBAP 2006a	Church of St Columba	Desk-based assessment	74293 15705	A desk based assessment was undertaken prior to drainage works within the Churchyard
TBAP 2006b	Threshing Barn, Warcop Tower	Building Survey	74521 15195	A number of important features were identified including reused sandstone blocks and moulded masonry fragments from the 15 <sup>th</sup> century tower.

### 3.7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 3.7.1 Aerial photographs pertaining to the study area were studied from the resource held by Cumbria HER in Kendal. One revealed the study area, showing Sites 3 and 4, but not the proposed development site (HER Ref. AP.MU.CU.43.2).



*Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of Warcop (HER Ref. AP.MU.CU.43.2)*

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## 4. VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The visual site inspection was undertaken on Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2008. At the time of the survey the proposed development area was to the south of Ravelands Brow, towards the south end of the village of Warcop located within a disused garage and associated yard (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The northern part of the site, which contains the access route from the road is not earmarked for the development, as it is shared access with an adjoining property. The southern part of the site is the zone of development and within this area runs a public footpath, extending from the access point in the northern boundary diagonally across to the southwestern corner of the site and into the field beyond.
- 4.1.3 Three buildings are still extant in the central area of the development site; a large corrugated iron shed, a long low stone and slate building and a wood clad building with a corrugated roof probably all used for the previous garage business. The most southerly third of the site is a flat yard-type surface, now largely overgrown with scrub vegetation, grass and young trees, none of which are protected. All the buildings and the yard area will be removed to make way for the proposed eight dwellings.

### 4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 No obvious areas of potential archaeological remains were identified on the proposed development area, however, the flat yard surface towards the southern end of the site appears to be relatively undisturbed in that no buildings had been placed on it, therefore there remains the potential for sub-surface features or layers to survive in this area.
- 4.2.2 The yard surface in the southern portion of the site, identified during the visual site inspection was targeted by the subsequent trial trench evaluation.

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## 5. TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 Three linear trial trenches were excavated on the site (Figures 8 and 9), strategically spread in order to best ascertain the level of sub-surface archaeological remains across the entire development area. The three trenches comprised 5% coverage of the total area to be developed and were agreed prior to excavation by the CCCHEs.

### 5.2 TRENCH 1

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 (Plates 2, 3 and 4) measured 28.90m in length and 1.70m in width and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.05m and a minimum depth of 0.90m. It was situated towards the eastern boundary of the site in an approximate north-south alignment. The earliest observed layer within the trench was the natural sand layer **(102)** which was observed both in the trench section and covering the base of the trench. It comprised loosely compacted mid orangey-brown sand that was slightly coarse. It contained occasional stone inclusions, small to medium in size, grey in colour and sub-rounded. The layer became increasingly wet through the seeping of ground water up to the level of the base of the trench and a minor section collapse occurred in the east facing section at the southern end of the trench.
- 5.2.2 Layer **(102)** was overlain by sub-soil **(101)**, which was loose to moderately compacted mid-brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions that were small to medium sized, grey and sub-rounded. On average this layer was approximately 0.50m thick and was dry and smooth. The base of this layer was very even onto the natural, with no undulations or dips. This layer was completely overlain by the topsoil **(100)** that consisted of loose to moderately compacted mid-grey dry sandy silt that was heavily affected by grass roots, but held no other inclusions. On average the layer was 0.30m thick across the length and breadth of the trench. No features or layers of archaeological interest were noted in this trench and no datable artefacts were recovered from it.

### 5.3 TRENCH 2

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 (Plates 5 and 6) measured 23.60m in length and 1.70m in width and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.30m and a minimum depth of 1.10m. The trench was shorter than the desired 30m to allow the machine to manoeuvre within the site and to account for the public footpath that ran from the northern boundary of the site across to the south-western corner. It was situated towards the centre of the development area in a northwest-southeast alignment. The earliest observed layer within the trench was **(204)**, a natural sand deposit that varied in colour from pale yellow to mid brownish-orange and only carried rare stone inclusions that were medium sized, grey and sub-rounded. Again, this layer was seen in the trench section and on the base of the trench and soon became very wet due to the rising water level.



- 5.3.2 Layer **(204)** was sealed by sub-soil layer **(203)** that reached a maximum thickness of approximately 0.50m and was mid-brown moderately compacted silty sand with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions. A buried topsoil layer **(202)** sealed the subsoil across the length and breadth of the trench and comprised compressed, very well compacted very dark grey silty sand that contained rare inclusions of small sized stones. This layer varied slightly in its thickness across the trench but was on average 0.15m thick. Observed in the southwest facing section of Trench 2 approximately half way along the length was a narrow band of a layer **(201)** which overlaid the buried topsoil **(202)**. It measured approximately 1m in length and its maximum thickness was 0.07m. It was very compacted and comprised of coarse sharp stones that were black in colour. It was probably associated with the layer above **(200)**, and part of the hardcore yard surface laid down for the garage business that formerly occupied the site.
- 5.3.3 The uppermost layer seen in the trench section, and forming the present ground surface was **(200)**, a pinkish-grey compacted hardcore/rubble layer comprising medium to large sized angular platy stones, with an average thickness of 0.27m across the trench. No features or layers of archaeological interest were noted within this trench although several pieces of post-medieval pottery were recovered from both contexts **(201)** and **(202)**.

## 5.4 TRENCH 3

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 (Plate 7) measured 15m in length and 1.70m in width, with a maximum excavated depth of 1.30m and a minimum depth of 1.10m. The trench was orientated in an east-west alignment and was situated close to the south-west corner of the site. All observations were made from the outside of the trench, it was not entered because of diesel in the ground mixing with the water rising from the base of the trench, the confines of the trench and the strong odour would have presented a significant health hazard.
- 5.4.2 The earliest observed layer within the trench was the natural mid-orange coloured sand **(302)** that had loose to moderate compaction and held less than 1% small sized stone inclusions. Ground water began to seep up through this layer almost immediately. It was observed across the base of the trench and a small amount was seen in section. It was overlaid by an extensive sub-soil layer **(301)** that reached a maximum thickness of 0.60m and was mid orangey-brown silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sized sub-rounded stones. The sub-soil layer was completely covered by the topsoil layer **(300)** which was 0.40m thick on average and consisted of dark grey to black moderately compacted silty sand that was greatly affected by grass roots. Several pieces of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil layer, but there were no layers or features of archaeological interest.

## 5.5 DISCUSSION

- 5.5.1 The items recovered from the three trenches along with the information gained from the depositional layers seen in the sections of the trenches indicates that before the

construction of the timber yard on the site it may have been utilised purely for pasture as there was no evidence of any intrusive activities such as ploughing or ditch-digging.

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## 6. FINDS

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### 6.1 THE FINDS

- 6.1.1 **Introduction:** The artefactual material was cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and was recorded under the supervision of F Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).
- 6.1.2 Three contexts from two trenches returned items that were of interest, two contexts were in Trench 2 **(201)** and **(202)**, whilst the third context was in Trench 3 **(300)**. From context **(201)** came one glass bottle, one ceramic bottle and the base of a ceramic pot, from context **(202)** were nine pieces of post-medieval pottery and from context **(300)** were a further nine pieces of post-medieval pottery. Twenty items were retained in total and were cleaned, counted and quantified at the NPAL office in Nenthead.

### 6.2 THE POTTERY

- 6.2.1 The ceramic bottle from context **(201)** is of the type generally used to keep ink; it measured 130mm in height and the base was 5mm in diameter. It bore a stamp close to the bottom, within an oval roundel of “*Doulton and Co Limited, Lambeth*”, with a number in the middle, either 36, 86 or 96. Doulton and Co Limited were the manufacturers of stonewares and earthenwares at Lambeth in London between 1854 and 1956. The presence of “Limited” in the stamp indicates a date after 1861 ([www.thepotteries.org](http://www.thepotteries.org)).
- 6.2.2 The ceramic pot base from **(201)** had a measured diameter of 100mm and a maximum height of 98mm. The broken section allowed a measurement of 6mm to be recorded for the thickness of the body which was made of beige-grey coloured stoneware.
- 6.2.3 The assemblage of nine pieces recovered from context **(202)** represents seven individual vessels. All are of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date and comprise pieces of bowls and storage vessels, as all have thick stoneware and earthenware sections, seen in the breaks, indicating that they are for heavy use.
- 6.2.4 The pottery sherds recovered from Trench 3, context **(300)**, all form part of the same item, an off-white colour white clay (china) plate. As it came from the topsoil and many of the breaks on the pieces appeared to be new, possibly caused by the machining, it has been concluded that the plate is of 20<sup>th</sup> century origin.

## 6.3 THE GLASS

- 6.3.1 The glass bottle measured 180mm in height and was square in shape with a more narrow and rounded neck. Embossed on the glass was “*Symington & Co, Pure Coffee Essence, Edinburgh*”. Brief research has indicated that the company may have been that established in 1827 by William Symington and bought out by J Lyons & Co in 1969 ([www.kzwp.com](http://www.kzwp.com)).

Trench	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
2	201	Pot base	1	0.305	Post Medieval
2	201	Ceramic bottle	1	0.484	Post Medieval
2	201	Glass bottle	1	0.343	Post Medieval
2	202	Pottery	9	0.379	Post Medieval
3	300	Pottery	9	0.226	Post Medieval

Table 1 : Finds Recovered From Trenches 2 and 3

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## 7. CONCLUSIONS

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### 7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The rapid desk based research has shown that the development site may once have lain within the boundary of the medieval village of Warcop Gate Eden Village, so features relating to pre-existing settlement structures, or with the roads or outfields relating to the village may well survive sub surface. The existence of a separate village to the south of Warcop is further corroborated by post medieval cartographic evidence in the form of enclosure maps and estate plans which show Warcop, but only the northern area of the present Warcop settlement. During the post medieval period, the area around the development site was predominantly agricultural and a track-way leading to the fields lay within the site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, as did an outbuilding, and traces of these mid 19<sup>th</sup> century features may also survive sub-surface. Traces of buildings from the street frontage of the site may survive, dating to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in the southern part of the site, features relating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century timber yard may also be encountered.
- 7.1.2 The visual inspection of the site has shown that there were no obvious features above ground that would give any further indication of what might be found below ground. Buildings were still present within the development area in the northern half of the site and the yard surface in the southern half of the site appeared to have perhaps been levelled removing any potential for identification of remains.
- 7.1.3 The three trial trenches showed no evidence below ground of any archaeologically significant layers, deposits, cut features or artefacts. The only items recovered were glass and ceramics that dated from the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 7.2 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.2.1 The evidence obtained from the evaluation phase of work on the site led to the conclusion that even though the development site lies on the fringes of a medieval village and has since been surrounded on three sides by development, as well as being utilised as both a timber yard and more latterly a garage, there is no evidence of any earlier activity, neither structurally nor connected to agricultural activity.

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## 8.2 HISTORIC MAPS

*Saxton's Plan of England, 1578*

*Inclosure Award for Warcop, 1815* (WQR/I 93 plan, and WDX 579 award (CRO(K))

*First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1859 (6" to 1 mile and 25" to 1 mile)* (CRO(K))

*Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1898 (25" to 1 mile)* (CRO(K))

*Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1915 (25" to 1 mile)* (CRO(K))

## 8.3 WEBSITES

[www.thepotteries.org](http://www.thepotteries.org) – The Local History of Stoke-on-Trent, England

[www.kzwp.com](http://www.kzwp.com) - An electronic history of J. Lyons & Co. and some of its 700 subsidiaries

## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The locations of the sites listed below, are illustrated in Figure 3.

Site No.	HER No	Site Name	Period	Grid Reference (NY)
1	1770	Warcop Cross; also listed building no. 21309	Medieval	74288 15686
2	1782	Warcop Church Lynchets	Unknown	75100 14800
3	1804	Warcop House Mound	Prehistoric	74600 15500
4	1805	Warcop Moated Enclosure Site	Medieval	74300 15650
5	1806	Warcop Cross; also listed building no. 21321	Medieval	74845 15456
6	1807	Castle Hill, Warcop	Medieval	74500 15500
7	1808	Warcop Moated Site	Medieval	74690 16010
8	1809	A66/ High Street Roman Road	Roman	Linear Feature
9	1810	Warcop Lynchets	Unknown	74300 14500
10	3113	Warcop Dyke and Lynchets	Unknown	74500 15700
11	4952	Warcop Tower; also listed building no. 21328	Medieval origin	74480 15180
12	4953	Kirkstead Chapel	Medieval	74000 15000
13	5424	Warcop Old Bridge; also scheduled monument no. 179 and listed building no. 21334	Medieval	74330 15100
14	6715	Warcop Medieval Village	Medieval	74700 15600
15	6716	Warcop Eden Gate Village	Medieval	74629 15251
16	15813	Howe Renwick Quarry	Post Medieval	74445 14830
17	15863	Warcop Railway Station	Post Medieval	75330 15670
18	15879	Walk Mill High Bridge	Post Medieval	74935 16295
19	15882	Warcop Corn Mill	Post Medieval	74930 15530
20	19522	Pottery Find, Warcop Hall	Roman	74740 15750
21	19544	Pottery Find, Warcop Hall	Medieval	74740 15740
22	19990	North Eden Valley/ North Eastern Railway, Darlington Section	Post Medieval	Linear Feature
23	21308	St Columba's Church; also listed building no. 21308	Medieval	74290 15710
24	21311	Wharton Hall/ Warcop Hall; also listed building no 21311	Post Medieval	74730 15730
25	21312	Warcop Hall Courtyard Complex; also listed building 21312	Post Medieval	74710 15760
26	21313	Warcop Hall Entrance Gate; also listed building no 21313	Post Medieval	74665 15610

The table below shows the listed buildings surviving within 1km of the site. Due to the high number, and the fact that several are also lodged as historic environment records, their locations have not been illustrated.

Listed Building No.	Grade	Site Name	Period	Grid Reference (NY)
21308	I	Parish Church of St Columba	12 <sup>th</sup> century	74294 15705
21309	II	Cross, south of St Columba's Church	Medieval	74288 15686
21310	II	Doorway to Vicarage	14 <sup>th</sup> / 15 <sup>th</sup> century	74312 15675
21311	II*	Warcop Hall, formerly Wharton Hall	16 <sup>th</sup> century and 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74732 15727



21312	II	Courtyard outbuildings	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74713 15756
21313	II	Walls, gates and gatepiers	19 <sup>th</sup> century	74667 15612
21314	II	House to north-east of Warcop House	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74805 15575
21315	II	Forecourt walls and railings to 21314	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74792 15577
21316	II	Bridge End House	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74822 15538
21317	II	Forecourt walls and railings to 21316	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74821 15528
21318	II	The Fox, with barn and garage	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74854 15508
21319	II	Warcop House	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74753 15554
21320	II	Entrance gate piers associated with 21319	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74810 15521
21321	II	Maypole to south of The Fox	Medieval base	74845 15456
21323	II	The Chamley Arms	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74921 15590
21324	II	Gardener's Cottage and 2 adjacent properties	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74842 15573
21325	II	House and railings to west of Heather Cottage	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74741 15413
21326	II	Shorgill House	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74627 15221
21327	II	Forecourt walls and gate to 21326	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74619 15227
21328	II	Warcop Tower and Farmhouse	17 <sup>th</sup> century core	74505 15162
21329	II	Threshing Barn	Dated 1726 on jamb	74521 15194
21330	II	Ramp barn and byres	1726 date	74491 15190
21331	II	Walls, gate and end piers to Warcop Tower	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	74507 15205
21332	II	Croft House	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74535 15230
21333	II	Eden Gate	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	74373 15220
21334	II*	Warcop Old Bridge (also scheduled monument no. 179)	Probably 16 <sup>th</sup> century	74325 15100

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**APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST**

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<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
100	Layer	Topsoil
101	Layer	Subsoil
102	Layer	Natural
200	Layer	Hardcore Yard Surface
201	Layer	Connected to Hardcore Yard Surface
202	Layer	Buried Topsoil
203	Layer	Subsoil
204	Layer	Natural
300	Layer	Topsoil
301	Layer	Subsoil
302	Layer	Natural

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## **APPENDIX 3: FIGURES**

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## APPENDIX 4: PLATES

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*Plate 2: Trench 1 Looking South*



*Plate 3: Trench 1 Looking North*



*Plate 4: Trench 1 West Facing Section*



*Plate 5: Trench 2 Looking Northwest*



*Plate 6: Trench 2 Southwest Facing Section*





*Plate 7: Trench 3 Looking East*