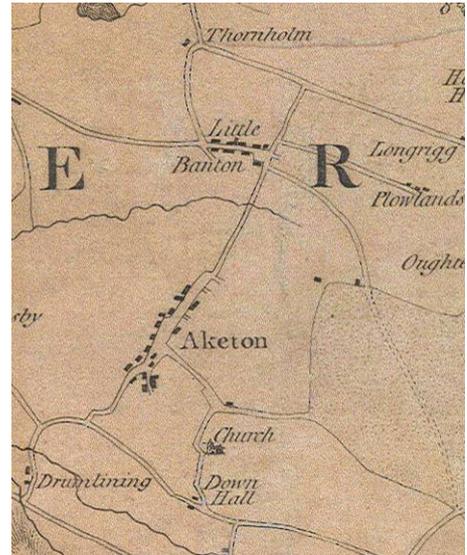


LITTLE BAMPTON WWTW TO AIKTON PIPELINE, CUMBRIA



RAPID ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK- BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALKOVER CP10102 17/01/2012

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by NP Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

NP Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by United Utilities to undertake a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover for the length of new sewer from the wastewater treatment works (WwTW) located to the south of Little Bampton to the north of Aikton, a distance of approximately 800m (NGR NY 278 548 to NY 275 541).

The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to establish if a programme of archaeological works would need to be maintained during any groundworks associated with the excavation of the new pipeline route.

The rapid desk-based assessment primarily involved the consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), a database of known sites of historical or archaeological interest, within a 500m buffer zone of the proposed new pipeline route. The HER also includes information on Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as well as non-designated sites, and details of previous schemes of archaeological work which may have taken place within the area. Carlisle Archives Centre and the local studies section of Carlisle Library were also consulted for historical mapping which showed the proposed pipeline route, and for any published and unpublished documentation which may have provided information on the character of any potential archaeological remains in the vicinity.

The assessment has revealed that the county Historic Environment Record (HER) database currently records several sites of archaeological or historical interest within a 500m buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route from Little Bampton Sewage Works (WwTW) to the north side of Aikton. Cropmarks of undetermined age have been observed in a field to the south-west, and ridge and furrow have been suggested to exist in a field to the south side of Little Bampton.

Cartographic sources have indicated that the fields to the south side of Little Bampton, through which the pipeline will run, were formerly strip fields associated with buildings on the south side of the village. These fields were used for arable production in the 19th century as indicated by the Tithe Map of 1839. The fields have certainly been in existence since the middle of the 19th century, although it has been noted that Little Bampton and Aikton are believed to have been in existence in the medieval period, and therefore the former strip fields may date back centuries.

Modern satellite photography has hinted at the presence of cropmarks within some of the fields to the south side of the village of Little Bampton, although it has been considered that this photography was not taken specifically for archaeological purposes, and some of the marks may be geological or the result of relatively modern agricultural practices.

The site walkover has shown that at least one of the four fields to the south side of Little Bampton is still utilised for arable production, and has been recently ploughed

and seeded. No archaeological features were noted within these fields; however the presence of the curved section of hedge line, on the eastern boundary of Field No. 2, may hint at the former presence of some feature which was an obstacle at some point historically.

Given the known presence of undetermined cropmarks within close proximity to the village of Little Bampton, and the possible presence of archaeological features within the four fields to the south side of the village, as identified through modern satellite photography, it is recommended that an archaeological brief be maintained during groundworks associated with the excavation of the new sewer pipe trench from the present Sewage Works at Little Bampton to the point where the pipeline crosses the Bampton Beck near Bampton Bridge. It is not regarded as necessary to maintain a watching brief along the pipeline route which follows the modern road between Little Bampton and Aikton.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NP Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Rick Sykes of United Utilities for commissioning the project. NP Archaeology Ltd would also like to thank Jo Mackintosh and Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service; Stephen White, Carlisle Library and staff at Carlisle Archives Centre.

The research for the rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and the walkover was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NP Archaeology Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 NP Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by United Utilities to undertake a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover for the length of a proposed new sewer pipeline from the small wastewater treatment works (WwTW) located to the south of Little Bampton, to the north of Aikton, a distance of approximately 800m (NGR NY 278 548 to NY 275 541).
- 1.2 The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to establish if a programme of archaeological works would need to be maintained during any groundworks associated with the excavation of the new pipeline route.
- 1.3 The desk-based assessment involved the collation of information derived primarily from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and historical mapping and published and unpublished documents consulted at Carlisle Archives Centre and Carlisle Library, in order to identify any potential areas of archaeological interest.
- 1.4 A walkover of the proposed route was also undertaken in order to assess if any remains of archaeological interest survive along the proposed new sewer length.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 In order to assess the potential for archaeological remains to survive above and below ground along the line of the proposed pipeline route, a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken to assess the historical development of the topography, followed by a walkover of the proposed route to assess if any archaeological remains could be noted.

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The desk-based assessment involved the assessment of historical documentation and sources which provided a brief history of the areas around Little Bampton and Aikton. The assessment of historical documentation involved the consultation of the following archives:

- *County Historic Environment Record*: the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Cumbria was consulted for information on sites of archaeological and/or historical interest within 250m either side of the proposed pipeline route (500m buffer zone). The HER contains information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and non-designated sites, as well as details of previous archaeological work within the locality.
- *Carlisle Archives Centre*: this resource was consulted primarily to obtain information from historical mapping for the development of the topography along the proposed pipeline route through the 19th and 20th centuries. Published and unpublished material was also consulted relevant to the areas around Little Bampton and north of Aikton.
- *Carlisle Library Local Studies*: the local studies section was consulted for any historical mapping not already consulted at Carlisle Archive Centre.

2.2.2 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*¹.

¹ IfA 2008

2.3 SITE WALKOVER

2.3.1 A walkover of the proposed pipeline route was undertaken in order to assess if it was possible to note any standing remains or archaeological features along the proposed pipeline route, and to inform any potential future archaeological work of restrictions such as Tree Preservation Orders, Public Footpaths, and the locations of services where noted.

2.4 REPORTING

2.4.1 A copy of the report will be deposited with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, where viewing will be made available upon request.

2.4.2 NP Archaeology Ltd and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by NP Archaeology Ltd, as a part of this national project.

3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The villages of Little Bampton and Aikton are located approximately 13km to the west of the centre of the city of Carlisle, and Aikton is situated c.5km to the north of Wigton, with Little Bampton located another 1.5km further north. The area around the villages is low lying, being situated only c.9km to the east of the shoreline of the Solway Firth (Figure 1).
- 3.2 The proposed pipeline route heads from the present sewage works to the south side of Little Bampton and follows the line of the Bampton Beck in an easterly direction until it reaches Bampton Bridge, at which point it turns southwards and follows the road towards Aikton, terminating at the site of a proposed manhole located just to the north of the Aikton Arms Public House, and close to the entrance to Moordyke Farm (Figure 2).
- 3.3 The villages of Little Bampton and Aikton are located in an area characterised by the Countryside Commission as the 'Solway Basin', which is described as a broad, lowland plain landscape fringed by the low, rugged, relatively remote coastline of the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea. It is framed by the Cumbria High Fells to the south, the hills of the Scottish borders to the north and the Border Moors and Forests to the north-east. The soft horizontal form of this intensively managed, predominantly pastoral landscape contrasts markedly with the Cumbria High Fells. Inland, the field pattern is generally rectilinear and fields are fairly large in scale, bounded by hedges or fences with some hedgerow trees² (
- 3.4 The Solway Basin is underlain mainly by mudstones and sandstones of Permo-Triassic age ('New Red Sandstone'). The most important sandstone formation, the St Bees Sandstone, has been much quarried for use as building stone. To the west of Carlisle, poorly exposed Liassic mudstones and limestones, of Jurassic age, overlie the Permo-Triassic rocks, forming a small outlier around Great Orton and Wiggonby. Erosion of the comparatively weak Perm-Triassic and Jurassic rocks reduced much of the Solway Basin to an area of low relief prior to the onset of the last glaciation. During this period thick ice-sheets crossed the area from Scotland and the Lake District. These carried with them vast quantities of rock debris which was deposited as boulder clay (till), both beneath the ice and from within it as it melted. Because of the extensive mantle of glacial deposits, exposure of 'solid' rock is few and the direct influence of these rocks upon the landscape formation is thus very limited³.

² Countryside Commission 1998, Pages 19-20

³ *Ibid*, Pages 20-21

4 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), a database of known sites of historical or archaeological interest which is maintained by Cumbria County Council. As well as containing information on known archaeological sites in Cumbria (excluding the Lake District National Park), the HER also contains details of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, previous archaeological work, aerial photographs and other designated sites.

4.1.2 Carlisle Archive Centre and the local studies section of Carlisle Library were also consulted primarily for historical mapping, but published and unpublished material regarding the history of the area was also assessed.

4.1.3 The results of the rapid desk-based assessment are presented below as a summary of the historical development of the area along which the proposed pipeline route will run.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 *HER Sites:* there are a total of five HER sites which are located within or just outside a 500m buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route. The following sites have been identified:

- ***Bampton Beck Ditched Enclosure, Aikton (HER No. 16553):*** a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure in a field south of Bampton Beck appearing as a cropmark on an aerial photograph. No features relating to this cropmark were noted during a walkover survey by Oxford Archaeology North in 2009. This site is located outside the HER search 500m buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route, to the south-west of the Sewage Works at Little Bampton, therefore the site itself will not be impacted by the proposed groundworks.
- ***Aikton Farm, Aikton (HER No. 43420):*** an extant farmstead first shown in detail on the Tithe Map of 1842 with few alterations undertaken since. The house and barns are built from a variety of construction materials. The site is located at the south end of the proposed pipeline route at Aikton; as the proposed pipeline route is located within the present road, the proposed works will not impact on the standing buildings at this site.

- **Joiners Arms/Aikton Arms Public House, Aikton (HER No. 43421):** extant two-storey rendered public house. It is first shown on the Tithe Map of 1842, and is named as the Joiners Arms PH on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1868. This site is located within the HER search 500m buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route, although as the present scheme is proposed to be located within the modern road, the works will not impact on the standing buildings at this site.
- **Little Bampton Ridge and Furrow (HER No. 43422):** possible ridge and furrow of uncertain date, orientated north to south, in a field to the south of Little Bampton village. The Tithe Map of 1843 shows this field to have been formerly divided. This site is located within the 500m HER search buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route, and would be impacted by any future groundworks.
- **Bampton Bridge, Little Bampton (HER No. 43423):** extant sandstone bridge carrying the road between Aikton and Little Bampton over the Bampton Beck. It has tool and mason's marks but no date, though Greenwood's map of 1823 appears to show it, and it is named Bampton Beck Bridge on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868. This site is located within the 500m HER search buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route, although the proposed route will actually be located just to the west side of the bridge, therefore not impacting on the fabric of the structure.

4.2.2 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments:* there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 500m buffer zone of the proposed development pipeline route between the sewage works to the south of Little Bampton and the village of Aikton.

4.2.3 *Listed Buildings:* there is only one listed building located within a 500m buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route; North View and former stable, which is located to the eastern edge of the village of Little Bampton. North View is described as probably dating to the 18th century, and is constructed of clay walls with a brick porch and stable extension (LB No. 71923). This listed building will not be affected by the proposed groundworks in terms of its landscape setting.

4.2.4 *Conservation Areas:* the proposed pipeline route is not located within a Conservation Area.

4.2.5 *Previous Archaeological Work:* in 2009 Oxford Archaeology North undertook a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of a proposed route of a new utilities pipeline, which was planned to largely follow the present road from Little Bampton to Aikton, and south to the River Wampool. This assessment

incorporated part of the proposed route which is the subject of the present assessment. The work undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North identified features in the vicinity of the proposed route including sunken roads, cropmarks and field boundaries, dating from the prehistoric period onwards. A total of 17 sites of archaeological and historical interest were identified during this work, 15 of which have already been recorded in the HER. An archaeological watching brief was recommended during groundworks associated with the proposed scheme (HER Report Ref: 2/09/2131).

- 4.2.6 *Aerial Photographs:* the HER at Kendal has several aerial photographs which show the cropmarks noted above as HER No. 16553. One undated, oblique view shows the cropmarks in the field to the south side of the Bampton Beck (NY2654/B). Other similar photographs show these cropmarks as having a circular feature with an attached rectangular section. Without excavation it is, of course, not possible to date this site, or provide any information on its function.
- 4.2.7 Modern readily-available online satellite photography was also consulted for any evidence for cropmarks or earthworks along the proposed pipeline route, in particular the four fields to the south side of Little Bampton. This photography, although not taken specifically for archaeological purposes, appears to show parallel lines possibly representing drainage in Field No.1 beside the present Sewage Works (see Figure 2). Field No. 2 had been ploughed on this modern photography. Field No. 3 appears to show two parallel lines to its western boundary, near the middle of the field, and possibly some circular features towards the south end, although it has been considered that these may be geological, or may even relate to tyre marks of farm vehicles. Field No. 4 appears to have a possible former roadway represented by two parallel lines which curve to the rear of the properties to the north end of the field. Towards there south end of this field, although not within the direct route of the pipeline, there appears to be some regular lines partly forming a rectangular shape, with an angled north-east corner. It is unclear what any of these features noted on the satellite photography are, and without excavation it is not possible to provide a date on such potential archaeological features. It has been considered that they may relate to relatively modern agricultural practices, which are not recorded on cartographic sources.

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.3.1 A selection of cartographic (map) sources was consulted at Carlisle Archive Centre and the local studies section of Carlisle Library, ranging from the late 18th century up until the second half of the 20th century.
- 4.3.2 *Hodskinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (Figure 3)*: this map is at a small scale, and therefore does not allow for accurate interpretation or identification of features located within the vicinity of the villages of Little Bampton and Aikton. It does, however, appear to show that the road between the two settlements is along the same alignment as the modern version, with a watercourse (un named on this map) shown flowing east to west and crossed by this road. Little Bampton at this date is annotated as 'Little Banton', whilst Aikton is 'Aketon'. Both the villages are shown as linear in form, with properties lining the roads. Little Bampton appears to have an open space to its east end, possibly a village green, and Aikton has at its south end a wider road with properties shown within it, also possibly a former village green area. No properties are seemingly shown located between the two villages.
- 4.3.3 *Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823 (Figure 4)*: this map is also at a small-scale, and does not provide much information on the topography between the two villages in the early 19th century. The line of Bampton Beck is clearly visible, although it is not named on this map, and along part of its route there is a dashed line orientated west to east, which represents a feature between a road to the south of 'New Banton' and a road south of 'Oughterby'; this may have been a footpath or track.
- 4.3.4 *Plan of the Township of Little Bampton 1839 [Tithe Map] (Figure 5)*: this was the earliest map consulted to show buildings and features around Little Bampton in any detail. The village itself is shown as linear in form with a possible village green at its eastern end with pond or former clay pit. The fields to either side of the village are shown as narrow plots, some seemingly associated with some of the buildings on the road frontage. The proposed pipeline route follows the south end of some of the fields along the line of Bampton Beck. The schedule which accompanies this map lists the fields (which are labelled with plot numbers) and provides information on land ownership, occupancy and state of cultivation:

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Description	State of Cultivation	Acreage (acre, rood, perch)
233	John Twentyman	Thomas Ritson	West Croft	Arable	5a 2r 0p
234	John Twentyman	Thomas Ritson	East Croft	Arable	2a 2r 25p
304	Elizabeth Lowther	Herself	Croft	Arable	6a 0r 8p
319	John Twentyman	Thomas Ritson	Shepherds Croft	Arable	3a 0r 32p
346	John Twentyman	Thomas Ritson	Sun Croft	Arable	3a 2r 3p
347	? Crookdake	Thomas Hunter	Sun Croft	Arable	1a 3r 20p
348	? Crookdake	Thomas Hunter	Croft	Arable	0a 1r 17p
349	John Twentyman	Thomas Ritson	Sun Croft	Arable	0a 1r 18p
350	Elizabeth Graham	Herself	Long Croft	Arable	1a 2r 32p
351	Elizabeth Graham	Herself	Low Croft	Arable	2a 0r 3p
352	Elizabeth Graham	Herself	Sun Croft	Arable	1a 3r 17p

4.3.5 The information derived from this Tithe Map and accompanying schedule indicates that the fields to the south side of Little Bampton, through which the proposed pipeline is to run, were under arable cultivation at the time of the survey in 1839, meaning that the fields were under the plough. This is significant as ploughing can have a detrimental effect on any potential sub-surface archaeological remains. Another interesting feature is that all of these fields incorporate the word 'croft' in their names, reminiscent of medieval 'tofts [houses] and crofts'.

4.3.6 *Map No.1 of the Parish of Aikton 1843 [Tithe Map] (Figure 6)*: this map shows the topography of the land around the proposed pipeline route as it appeared in the middle of the 19th century, along the section from Bampton Bridge to the north side of the village of Aikton. The proposed pipeline is intended to follow the east side of the road to Aikton, and as a consequence

is unlikely to impact on any buildings which are shown along the road on this map. This map only shows the road and properties along its west side, which include 'Moor Dyke' a farmstead which does not appear to have been represented on earlier mapping, although this does not mean it was not in existence in 1774 and 1823, the site may simply not have been shown. Although it is not labelled, a property is shown in the location of the Joiners Arms (now the Aikton Arms) to the south side of Moordyke (HER No. 43421). A cluster of buildings are also shown in the area around the modern Aikton Farm (HER No. 43420) and Aikton House, although these are outside the area affected by the proposed pipeline route.

4.3.7 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868, 6" to 1 mile scale (Figure 7)*: this map appears to show that there has been some changes to the fields through which the north end of the pipeline is planned to run, in that some of the earlier strip fields have been enlarged, in particular to the east side of the Little Bampton. A property formerly located on the south side of the road through Little Bampton, at the west end of the village, has been demolished after 1839 as it is no longer shown on the 1868 map. Bamptonbeck Bridge is labelled for the first time, as is the Joiner's Arms in Aikton. This map shows that the northern end of the pipeline route was fields at this date (although the Sewage Works did not exist) and the section from Bampton Beck Bridge to Aikton was roadway. A curious feature noted on this map is an apparent length of water course just to the south of Bamptonbeck Bridge, on the west side of the road to Aikton, which appears to terminate in a circular end, and is tree lined. This feature is not labelled and its function is unclear.

4.3.8 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901, 6" to 1 mile scale (Figure 8)*: by 1901 there has been very little change along the route of the proposed pipeline between Little Bampton and Aikton, apart from the construction of 'Lanshaw House' located to the south of 'Bampton Bridge', and partly on the site of the curious liner water course noted on the 1868 map. The route of the pipeline continues to be shown as passing through fields at its north end, and along roadway to Aikton.

4.3.9 *Ordnance Survey Map 1946, 6" to 1 mile scale (Figure 9)*: the only change noted on this map along the pipeline route is the construction of another possible dwelling to the north side of Lanshaw House. The pipeline route is still shown on this map to run through fields along Bampton Beck at its north end, and along the roadway from the bridge to Aikton.

4.4 PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

4.4.1 *Place Name Evidence*: Little Bampton was known as 'Parua Bampton' in 1227, but appears to have been referred to as 'litolbantton' by 1504, and

'Littlebampton' in 1541. Bampton Bridge is known as '*pontem de Bampton*' in 1362. The place name Little Bampton is derived from Old English⁴ words '*bēam*' (meaning tree) and '*tūn*' (farm or village); therefore possibly meaning '*farm or village in the neighbourhood of a prominent tree*'. Kirkbampton (*kirk* meaning church) is an alternative name for Great Bampton. Aikton was known as *Aiketona* in 1200 and *Ayketun* in 1204, with subsequent various spellings including *Eketon* (1274), *Aketon* (1580), and *Acton* (1576). The place name Aikton is derived from Old Scandinavian *eiki-tūn* 'oak tūn', meaning farm or village by an oak tree⁵. The significance of place names is that they can provide evidence of the origins of a site or settlement; both Little Bampton and Aikton are named in documents from the medieval period (c.1066-1540AD), but the elements which make up the place names are from words relating to the early medieval period (around the 6th to 11th centuries) suggesting that there may have been a farm or small settlement at both of these sites since these early periods.

4.4.2 Writing with regard to the parish and town of Aikton, Thomas Denton noted in the late 17th century, that '*Aketon was but a country village before the partition between the daughters of Sir Hugh de Morvill; and then Johanna de Morville built at capital messuage and made if a mannor*'⁶. Denton does not state at what period in history this occurs, however William Whellan noted in 1860 that Sir Hugh de Morville was alive in the 12th century when writing with regard to Burgh by Sands parish⁷, therefore it would appear that there was a settlement of some form at Aikton in the 12th or early 13th century. The church at Aikton, St Andrew's, which is actually located to the south-east of the modern village, and immediately to the north of Downhall (see Figure 1), contains elements within its fabric dating back to the 13th century⁸.

4.4.3 As with Aikton, Little Bampton appears to have been in existence in the medieval period as suggested from documentary sources, although it is difficult to assess the extent of the settlement at that time. Whellan noted with regard to Little Bampton: '*in 1227 Eudo de Carlisle gave four carucates of land here and in Oughterby to Walter de Bampton by fine..this estate appears to have passed to the Musgraves of Crookdake. We find also, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth [the first], Thomas Brisley conveyed an estate called the manor of Little*

⁴ Old English = The language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons from the 6th to the 12th centuries (Lee 1998)

⁵ Armstrong, A.M, *et al*, 1950, Pages 118 and 143; Lee, J, 1998, Pages 1 and 5

⁶ Winchester, A.J.L, 2003, Page 214

⁷ Whellan, W, 1860, Page 153

⁸ Salter, M, 1998, Page 15

*Bampton to Messrs. Southaick and Tolson; the latter conveyed it to John Dalston Esq. by whom it was sold in severalty to the tenants*⁹.

4.4.4 Both Aikton and Little Bampton appear to have been small villages in the early 19th century, with their economies based largely on agriculture. In an 1829 trade directory, the village of Aikton contained a shoemaker and clogger, millwright, nail maker, shopkeeper and blacksmith (including the Blacksmith's Arms), as well as several farmers including Moor Dyke, where a John Hodgson was listed as occupier. Similarly, Little Bampton had a shoemaker, blacksmith and joiner, along with numerous farmers in and around the village¹⁰.

⁹ Whellan, W, 1860, Page 174

¹⁰ Parson, W and White, W, 1829, Pages 360 and 375

5 SITE WALKOVER

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The site of the proposed development area was visited in order to assess if there were any apparent remains of archaeological interest along the pipeline route, and to assess any restrictions to potential future archaeological work.

5.2 WALKOVER

5.2.1 The walkover of the proposed pipeline route commenced in the fields closest to the present Sewage Works at Little Bampton and continued eastwards through the four fields to the road between Little Bampton and Aikton, crossing Bampton Bridge, and continued southwards as far as the location of the Aikton Arms Public House.

5.2.2 It was noticeable that the four fields through which the proposed pipeline will run from the Sewage Works eastwards, sloped southwards towards the Bampton Beck, and from the bottom (south end) of these fields it was not possible to view the buildings at Little Bampton. The pipeline is proposed to cross these fields at their lowest points before reaching the beck, and as a consequence it is possible that any potential archaeological remains may be concealed below levels of hill wash, as well as plough soil which may have gathered at the bottom ends of the fields.

5.2.3 No features of archaeological interest were visible along the south end of Field No. 1 (see Figure 2), which was grassland at the time of the site visit (Plate 1).

5.2.4 It was noted that Field No. 2 has recently been ploughed and sown with crops, which are in the early stages of growth (Plate 2). No features of archaeological interest were noted to the south end of this field.

5.2.5 Field No. 3 was under grass at the time of the site walkover. The only feature of interest noted in this field was the line of the eastern boundary hedge which curved at its south end suggesting that at some point there had been some obstacle at this point. There was no evidence on the ground for any feature which may have caused this change in the direction of the hedge (Plate 3). This change in the orientation of the hedge line is clearly shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (see Figure 7) and the earlier Tithe Map of 1839 (see Figure 5). This field is noted to contain evidence for ridge and furrow earthworks, indicating that it has been used for arable cultivation in the past (HER No. 43422); however no evidence for such slight

earthworks were observed at the time of survey although the natural light was poor and the weather was very wet which may have hampered more accurate observation.

- 5.2.6 At the eastern end of the pipeline before it reaches the road between Little Bampton and Aikton is Field No. 4. At the time of the site walkover this field was under pasture and was being grazed by sheep. No features were noted at the south end of this field apart from an area where modern demolition material has been dumped (Plate 4).
- 5.2.7 From the fields south of the village of Little Bampton, the pipeline continues into the present roadway between Little Bampton and Aikton, just to the south side of Bampton Bridge, which was noted to be constructed of sandstone. From this point the pipeline route runs in a southerly direction on the east side of the road, and appears to be planned to be located within the wide verge between the road and the hedge (Plate 5). This wide verge continues southwards to south of Lanshaw House (Plate 6).
- 5.2.8 Just to the north of the junction with the road to Oughterby the road verge narrows, and the proposed pipeline continues along the narrow verge until just north of the Aikton Arms (Plate 7).
- 5.2.9 Just to the north of the Aikton Arms, on the east side of the road, a track was noted to still exist leading off in an easterly direction (Plate 8). This road or track formerly provided access to Fishergill, and other properties known as 'Lovely' and 'Wood House' (see Figure 7 for example). Modern satellite photography appears to show that Wood House has been demolished (although it was still extant in 1946, see Figure 9). There appears to be some structures visible on the satellite photography still standing at the site of 'Lovely' although it may now be derelict when considering the condition of this access road.
- 5.2.10 No features of archaeological interest were noted along the length of the pipeline route from Bampton Bridge to just north of the Aikton Arms.



Plate 1: View looking west showing the south end of Field No. 1, with the Sewage Works visible in the background to right of photograph



Plate 2: View looking west showing the south end of Field No. 2



Plate 3: View looking east showing the south end of Field No.3 with the curved section of hedge. Bampton Beck is visible to right of photograph



Plate 4: View looking west showing the south end of Field No. 4 and the area of demolition material on the north bank of Bampton Beck



Plate 5: View looking north showing the wide verge on the east side of the road to Little Bampton from Aikton, to the north of Lanshaw Cottage and Lanshaw House



Plate 6: View looking north showing the wide verge on the east side of the road from Aikton to Little Bampton. Lanshaw House is visible in the background



Plate 7: View looking north showing the verge on the east side of the road south of the junction of the road to Oughterby



Plate 8: View looking east showing a former road which leads towards Fishergill

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 This desk-based assessment has been undertaken in advance of proposed groundworks associated with new sewage infrastructure, to inform any future archaeological work which may be undertaken on the site.
- 6.2 The assessment has revealed that the county Historic Environment Record (HER) database currently records several sites of archaeological or historical interest within a 500m buffer zone of the proposed pipeline route from Little Bampton Sewage Works (WwTW) to the north side of Aikton. Cropmarks of undetermined age have been observed in a field to the south-west, although this site will not be affected by any groundworks, and ridge and furrow have been suggested to exist in Field No. 3 to the south side of Little Bampton. Other HER sites consist of extant buildings or structures such as Bampton Bridge, the Aikton Arms and Aikton Farm, although these will not be affected by the groundworks.
- 6.3 Cartographic sources have indicated that the fields to the south side of Little Bampton, through which the pipeline will run, were formerly strip fields associated with buildings on the south side of the village. These fields were certainly used for arable production as indicated by the Tithe Map of 1839, which indicates that the fields have been ploughed historically, possibly having a detrimental effect on any potential archaeological remains. The fields have certainly been in existence since the middle of the 19th century, although it has been noted that Little Bampton and Aikton are believed to have been in existence in the medieval period, and therefore the former strip fields may date back centuries. The road between Little Bampton and Aikton appears to have been in existence since at least the 18th century, although it is highly likely that the route is much earlier given that it is known the two settlements were present in some form in the medieval period.
- 6.4 Modern satellite photography has hinted at the presence of cropmarks within some of the fields to the south side of the village of Little Bampton, although it has been considered that this photography was not taken specifically for archaeological purposes, and some of the marks may be geological or the result of relatively modern agricultural practices.
- 6.5 The site walkover has shown that at least one of the four fields to the south side of Little Bampton is still utilised for arable production, and has been recently ploughed and seeded. No archaeological features were noted within these fields, however the presence of the curved section of hedge line, on the eastern boundary of Field No. 2, may hint at the former presence of some feature which was an obstacle at some point historically, possibly a

large tree or even a field clearance cairn, for which there is now no evidence. This curved section of field boundary is shown on the 1839 Tithe Map; therefore this 'obstacle' was present or had been present as early as the middle of the 19th century.

- 6.6 The walkover from Bampton Bridge to the north side of the village of Aikton noted no archaeological features; the pipeline is proposed to run along the eastern side of the modern road, within the verge.
- 6.7 Given the known presence of undetermined cropmarks within close proximity to the village of Little Bampton, and the possible presence of archaeological features within the four fields to the south side of the village, as identified through modern satellite photography, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during groundworks associated with the excavation of the new sewer pipe trench from the present Sewage Works at Little Bampton to the point where the pipeline crosses the Bampton Beck. It is not regarded as necessary to maintain a watching brief along the pipeline route which follows the modern road between Little Bampton and Aikton.

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APPENDIX: FIGURES
