

**CAMBECKHILL TO NEWTOWN FARM,
NEWTOWN,
IRTHINGTON,
CUMBRIA**

**RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
CP. No: 10574
25/03/2015**



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DOCUMENT TITLE: Cambeckhill to Newtown Farm, Newtown, Irthington, Cumbria

DOCUMENT TYPE: Rapid Desk-Based Assessment and Watching Brief Report

CLIENT: Electricity Northwest

CP NUMBER: 10574

SITE CODE: CNF-A

PLANNING APP. NO: -

OASIS REFERENCE: wardella2-193797

PRINT DATE: 25/03/2015

GRID REFERENCE: NY 50631 63558

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 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Electricity North West, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on two electricity poles for the replacement of two pole stays between Cambeckhill and Newtown Farm along Hadrian's Wall, Cumbria.

The work was required as the site lies along the course of Hadrian's Wall, part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over one day on the 21st August 2014. The watching brief monitored the groundworks associated with two electricity poles; replacing the stays associated with both poles. No archaeological remains were noted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank Electricity North West, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work.

The Rapid Desk Based Assessment was written by Fiona Wooler and Cat Peters whilst the archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Scott Vance. The report was written by Ed Johnson and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Regional Manager for WAA. The report was edited by Richard Newman, Project Manager for WAA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Electricity North West to undertake an archaeological rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief on land within Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 26082) to the north west of Newtown, Irthington, Cumbria (NGR NY 50631 63558; Figure 1). The proposed archaeological works are to be undertaken following an application to English Heritage for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) relating to the refurbishment of high voltage overhead apparatus.
- 1.1.2 The monument includes the section of Hadrian's Wall and its associated features between the Cam Beck to the east and north-east of Cambeckhill farm and Newton Farm to the south-west. The wall itself survives as a buried feature in this area, its line indicated by a broad swelling in the field to the south-west of Cambeckhill Farm and as occasional rises in hedge lines which cross its course. The wall ditch survives as an intermittent earthwork visible in the ground, although the upcast mound, or glacis, has been ploughed out in this section and survives only faintly visible in the field south-west of The Beck Farm. Milecastle 57, on the basis of the usual spacing, is expected to be located below the farm at Cambeckhill.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was supplemented with a rapid desk-based assessment, in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.
- 1.1.4 All groundworks associated with this work were excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008), and were consistent with the specification provided and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.5 This report outlines the monitoring works undertaken on-site and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 Electricity North West applied to English Heritage for Scheduled Monument Consent to undertake the work on the two electricity poles. As this work was likely to impact upon archaeological remains, a condition of consent was that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken in relation to the work.
- 2.1.2 The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

2.2 Desk Based Assessment

- 2.2.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) at Carlisle in the first instance. This included the collection of all available information held within the HER database, in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.
- 2.2.2 Following this, the local studies section of Carlisle Library and Carlisle Record Office were consulted in order to study maps and documents relevant to the study area. This included the collection of historic maps, including Tithe or Enclosure maps and early Ordnance Survey Maps. Collections consulted for pertinent references included Directories, Business Records, Miscellaneous Records and Diocesan Records.
- 2.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (IfA 2012).

2.3 THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.3.1 The works involved a structured watching brief to observe, record and excavate any archaeological deposits revealed during groundworks along the water pipe route. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2008).
- 2.3.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
 - to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;
 - to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately levelled;

- to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital and 35mm monochrome formats as applicable, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;
- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

2.3.3 Five electricity poles were monitored in total in association with the replacement of pole stays or poles. A summary of the findings of the watching brief is included within this report (Section 4). The Archive

2.3.4 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (Walker 1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited at Carlisle Archive Centre, with a copy of the report also submitted to Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, where viewing will be made available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA14, CNF-A CP10536.

2.3.5 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd, English Heritage 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 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

3.3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.3.1 The site of Cambeckhill to Newton Farm is situated to the north-east of Newtown, Irthington, Cumbria (NGR NY NY 50631 63558; Figure 1). It lies to the north-east of the A6071 Brampton to Longtown road. To the north-east and east lies Cam Beck, with Dodgson's Beck running north-west to south-east across the site. The present land use is as farmland associated with Cambeckhill, The Beck, Head's Wood and Newtown Farms.
- 3.3.2 The Scheduled Monument includes the section of Hadrian's Wall and its associated features between the Cam Beck to the east and north-east of Cambeckhill farm and Newton Farm to the south-west. The wall itself survives as a buried feature in this area, its line indicated by a broad swelling in the field to the south-west of Cambeckhill Farm and as occasional rises in hedge lines which cross its course. The wall ditch survives as an intermittent earthwork visible in the ground, although the upcast mound, or glacis, has been ploughed out in this section and survives only faintly visible in the field south-west of The Beck Farm. Milecastle 57, on the basis of the usual spacing, is expected to be located below the farm at Cambeckhill (Figure 2).
- 3.3.3 Newtown lies within the undulating agricultural landscape approximately 7km north-east of Brampton in the north of Cumbria. The region lies between the Scottish Borders to the north, and Northumberland to the east (Countryside Commission 1998). The site lies at a height of approximately 65m AOD and is positioned close to the confluence to the river Irthing and the Cam Beck.

3.4 GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.4.1 The underlying geology is Bunter sandstone, laid down in the Triassic period, consisting of coarse and fine grained sandstone with some pebble beds (British Geological Survey North Sheet, Third Edition Solid 1979). The overlying soils are known as Newport 1, which are typically brown sands (SSEW Sheet 1, 1984; Clark 2011, 5)

4 THE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

4.4 INTRODUCTION

- 4.3.1 Information for the desk-based assessment has been derived mainly from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) database at Carlisle and English Heritage Designation datasets (English Heritage 2013) and historical mapping consulted at Carlisle Archive Centre (AC).
- 4.3.2 For the purposes of the present study, and in order to gain an understanding of the character of the historic landscape around the site, a 250m area around the linear site was been chosen for the HER search area. An additional assessment of records outside that boundary was consulted if they were of particular relevance.

4.4 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.4.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. References to the HER and AC are included where known.
- 4.4.2 *Prehistoric (up to c.1st Century AD).* There are no known sites dating to the prehistoric era within the search area.
- 4.4.3 *Romano British (c.1st Century AD - 5th Century AD).* The majority of known sites in the vicinity relate to the Roman period, and more specifically, Hadrian's Wall (HER 5782), and more locally parts of the vallum to the south-west (SAM 26084). The north-eastern part of the site itself encroaches upon part of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument (SAM 26082). The Scheduled Monument at this point includes the section of Hadrian's Wall and its associated features between the Cam Beck to the east and north-east of Cambeckhill farm and Newton Farm to the south-west. The wall itself survives as a buried feature in this area, its line indicated by a broad swelling in the field to the south-west of Cambeckhill Farm and as occasional rises in hedge lines which cross its course. The wall ditch survives as an intermittent earthwork visible in the ground, although the upcast mound, or glacis, has been ploughed out in this section and survives only faintly visible in the field south-west of The Beck Farm. The south-western part of the site encroaches upon part of the Scheduled Monument of Hadrian's Wall (SAM 26083). This section includes the section of vallum between the field boundary to the south east of Heads Wood in the east and the A6071 road in the west. The vallum survives as a buried feature throughout this short section with no upstanding remains visible above ground. However, vague traces of the silted ditch are marked by slight depressions in the hedgelines which cross its course. Excavations by Haverfield in 1903 to locate the vallum succeeded in confirming its location and the extent of the remains. A geophysical survey in 1991 has also confirmed the course of the vallum here. All field boundaries and buildings are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath them is included.
- 4.4.4 One milecastle and two turrets, along the line of the wall, are also within the search area. Milecastle 57 (HER 290), on the basis of the usual spacing, is expected

to be located below the farm at Cambeckhill. A trench, excavated prior to 1969, appears to have revealed the foundation of the Wall, consisting of red sandstone and rubble 9ft 6in wide, though this presumably relates to Hadrian's Wall itself rather than the milecastle wall. Turret 57A (HER 298), was encountered in 1933 180m south-west of Dodgson's Beck. It was a typical turf walled turret measuring 20ft 2inches north to south and 23ft east to west. Much pottery, including Samian, was recovered, as well as a second brass of Hadrian. No surface traces of the turret survive. The location of Turret 27B (HER 302) has not been identified, although usual spacing would suggest that it lies at 110m north-east of Newton Farm.

- 4.4.5 The search area has also produced the finds of two Roman altars in the past. One at High Holm (HER 273) dedicated to the Deity of the Emperor, found in 1856, and the other at Kileyske Hill (HER 274) dedicated to Jupiter, and discovered some time before 1863. Similarly, an inscribed stone (HER 233) was found in a pigsty in Newton before 1867 at Castlesteads, depicting 'Leg II Aug Fecit'.
- 4.4.6 *Early Medieval (5th - mid-11th Century AD)*. There are no known sites dating to the early medieval era within the search area.
- 4.4.7 *Medieval (mid-11th - 16th Century AD)*. At Headswood is the site of a possible medieval Motte, according to MacLauchlan in 1852-4 (HER 246). An Ordnance Survey Inspector has denoted the features as natural precipices of the Irthing Valley. The site described by MacLauchlan lies beneath the present farmhouse at Headswood, so clarification is difficult. Directly to the south-east there is what appeared to be in June 2000, a sub-oval earthwork with possible associated ditch.
- 4.4.8 Furthermore, a well of unknown date has been found in the vicinity, in the 1980s, during restoration work at White Flat Farm (HER 5055). It was well made and one of the deepest wells in Cumbria, at 113 feet deep. No further details of the well are given.
- 4.4.9 *Post-Medieval and Cartographic Evidence (16th Century AD - Present)*. Hodgkinson and Donald's map of the County of Cumbria of 1774 depicts buildings at Newtown, Head's Wood, Beck and Cambeck Hill (Figure 3).

4.5 PREVIOUS WORK

- 4.5.1 Several previous archaeological investigations have occurred within the search area. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Newton Farm (Walker 2003; HER id: 1/03/1113) which encountered a pit containing early 20th century pottery. All features observed were thought to relate to modern use of the site most recently as a builders yard, and prior to that, a garden area. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Orchard House, Newtown (Flynn 1998; HER id: 1/98/201). This showed that the counter scarp of the bank, relating to Hadrian's Wall, did not survive on this site. A spread of core material from the Wall was noted during archaeological investigation at Newtown Farm, Brampton, in 2002, although the related watching brief encountered no archaeological deposits (Bates 2002; HER id: 1/05/1493).

4.5.2 Several archaeological investigations have also been undertaken at Heads Wood. An archaeological watching brief at Heads Wood Farmhouse on groundworks associated with a new equestrian arena found no features of archaeological significance (Wooler 2006; HER id 1/06/1656). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken consisting of five trenches at Heads Wood (Sowerby 2007). Two of the trenches revealed a dark brown organic rich silty sand, interpreted as the demolished remains of the Turf Wall, though only the northern extent of the Turf Wall was within the confines of the trenches, so the full width could not be determined. In addition, a large rubble core was observed, which could have been the foundations of the later stone Wall. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken of the re-excavation of a service trench originally excavated without archaeological supervision, which encountered no features of archaeological significance (Mounsey 2009).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The watching brief monitoring was undertaken over one day, 21/08/14, and watched the stay replacements of 2 poles, one at Cambeckhill and another at Newtown Farm. All areas were excavated by a 6-tonne tracked excavator using a toothless bucket.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 **Pole 1 (ID 63003H02204, Figure 2):** The trench measured 1.6m north-east/south-west and 0.50m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.96m revealing mid yellowish brown clayey sand (**101**), backfill from the original construction cut for the pole stay [**103**]. Above c.0.26m of mid brownish grey silty sand topsoil (**100**) was observed (Plate 1). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 1: Pole 1. Trench for pole stay. Looking north-west. 0.40m scale

5.2.3 **Pole 2 (ID 63003H02211, Figure 2):** The trench measured 1.6m north-east/south-west and 0.50m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m revealing dark brownish red clayey sand superficial geology (**107**) below c.0.22m of mid yellowish grey clayey sand subsoil (**106**) and c.0.2m of mid brownish grey silty sand topsoil (**105**) (Plate 3). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 2: Pole 2. Trench for pole stay. Looking north-west. 0.40m scale

CONCLUSION

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 During the archaeological watching brief two poles were monitored during the excavation of replacement pole stays. Although in close proximity to Hadrian's Wall (between Cambeckhill and Newtown Farm) the watching brief revealed no archaeological features, artefacts or deposits.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

APPENDIX 1.1 DESIGNATED ASSETS

The following table lists all designated assets which are presently recorded within a 250m linear search area of the Cambeckhill to Newton Farm site area. All three are from the Roman period.

Ref. No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref
26082	Hadrian's Wall between the Cam Beck and Newtown Farm in wall miles 56 and 57	The monument includes the section of Hadrian's Wall and its associated features between the Cam Beck in the east and Newtown Farm in the west. Hadrian's Wall survives as a buried feature throughout this section with no remains visible above ground. Its course is indicated in this section by a broad swelling in the field to the south west of Cambeckhill farm and as occasional rises in hedgelines which cross its course. There is no surface trace at The Beck Farm or Heads Wood house. The wall ditch survives as an intermittent earthwork visible on the ground. Where extant it averages 2m deep in the east half of the section and 1m deep in the west half. The ditch upcast mound, usually referred to as the glacis, has been ploughed out in this section and only survives faintly visible in the field south west of The Beck Farm. The exact location of milecastle 57 has not yet been confirmed as there are no upstanding remains surviving above ground. However, on the basis of the usual spacing it is expected to be located below the farm at Cambeckhill. These buildings and the ground below them are not included in the scheduling as the survival of archaeological remains there has not been confirmed. Turret 57a is situated about 180m south west of Dodgson's Beck. It was located in 1933 by Simpson who confirmed it as one from the Turf Wall series. It survives as a buried feature with a slight swelling visible above ground, 0.15m high, in the turf cover. The exact location of turret 57b has not yet been confirmed. However, on the basis of the usual spacing it is expected to be situated about 110m north east of Newtown Farm. The exact course of the Roman road known as the Military Way, which ran along the corridor between the Wall and vallum linking turrets, milecastles and forts, has not been confirmed in this section. It is probably positioned parallel to the Wall about 20m-30m south of it throughout the section as there are no topographical constraints. All field boundaries, stiles, road surfaces and the timber footbridge east of The Beck Farm are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath all these features is included	NY 50583 63497
26083	The vallum between the field boundary south-east of Heads Wood and the A6071 road in wall mile 57	The monument includes the section of vallum between the field boundary to the south east of Heads Wood in the east and the A6071 road in the west. The vallum survives as a buried feature throughout this short section with no upstanding remains visible above ground. However, vague traces of the silted ditch are marked by slight depressions in the hedgelines which cross its course. Excavations by Haverfield in 1903 to locate the vallum succeeded in confirming its location and the extent of the remains. A geophysical survey in 1991 has also confirmed the course of the vallum here. All field boundaries and buildings are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath them is included.	NY 50292 62915
26084	Hadrian's Wall and vallum from A6071 to The Cottage in the case of the Wall, and to the road to Oldwall, for the vallum, in wall miles 57, 58 and 59	The monument includes the section of Hadrian's Wall and vallum and their associated features between the A6071 road in the east to The Cottage at Oldwall in the case of the Wall and to the road to Laversdale at Oldwall in the case of the vallum. Hadrian's Wall survives as a buried feature throughout this section with no upstanding remains. Occasional rises in hedge lines and field walls are the only traces left on the surface. Excavations by Haverfield in 1902 located the course of the Wall to the south west of Newtown where it runs parallel to a modern field boundary. A geophysical survey in 1981 indicated that masonry still survives in situ on the line of the Wall to the immediate south west of Newtown. It also suggested that there may be traces of the earlier Turf Wall on a slightly different alignment to the Stone Wall. A centurial stone was discovered in this section of the Wall to the south of Cumrenton. Another centurial stone is known to be incorporated into the wall of Cumrenton farmhouse (not included in the scheduling). Between Chapel Field and Oldwall the course of the Wall is overlain by a hedge on top of an earth and stone bank, almost 2.5m wide. The wall ditch survives as an intermittent earthwork visible on the ground throughout this section. In the north east half of this section the ditch survives as a slight depression traceable on the surface. Further to the south west the ditch survives in better condition, averaging 1.6m-1.8m deep. A modern drain runs along the base of the ditch here and a hedge runs along the north edge. The ditch upcast mound, usually referred to as the glacis, does not survive as a feature visible above ground in this section. Milecastle 58 is situated about 180m south west of Newtown on the north side of a hedge which has traces of a platform below it and contains a large quantity of masonry. The milecastle's remains survive as buried features below the turf cover. Milecastle 59 is situated about 450m east of Oldwall on almost level ground. It survives as a buried feature with no remains visible above ground. Excavations in 1894 by Haverfield yielded stone foundations and a pottery assemblage. A geophysical survey in 1981 indicated that remains of the south wall still survive in situ, but that this milecastle is slightly to the east of the position depicted by the Ordnance Survey. The exact position of turret 58a has not yet been confirmed as there are no upstanding features visible	NY 49074 61908

Ref. No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref
		<p>above ground. However, on the basis of the usual spacing it is expected to be located about 300m east of Cumrenton. The exact position of turret 58b has not been confirmed in recent times. It was apparently located in 1894 by the Society of Antiquities of Newcastle but its precise location was not recorded. On the basis of the usual spacing it is expected to be situated in the field immediately north east of Chapel Field. The exact position of turret 59a has not yet been confirmed as there are no upstanding features visible above ground. On the basis of the usual spacing it is expected to be located immediately east of Oldwall. The exact course of the Roman road known as the Military Way, which ran along the corridor between the Wall and the vallum linking turrets, milecastles and forts, has not been confirmed in this section. It probably lies parallel to the Wall line, but 20m-30m to the south. Where the Wall line changes course near Chapel Field the Wall and vallum run close together and it is likely that the Military Way occupies the north mound of the vallum. The vallum survives as a buried feature for most of its course in this section with few remains visible on the ground. The ditch is visible as a depression enhanced by a modern drain to the north east of Chapel Field. Around Chapel Field the ditch is visible as a slight depression, averaging 0.5m deep. Elsewhere its remains survive as buried features below the turf cover, with the only visible traces being slight depressions and rises in the hedgelines which cross its course. Excavations in 1902 by Haverfield located the course of the vallum west of Newtown and a section across the vallum ditch was recorded during widening of the road 500m east of Cumrenton farmhouse around 1970. All field boundaries, overhead power supply poles, and road and track surfaces are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath them is included.</p>	

APPENDIX 1.2 NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

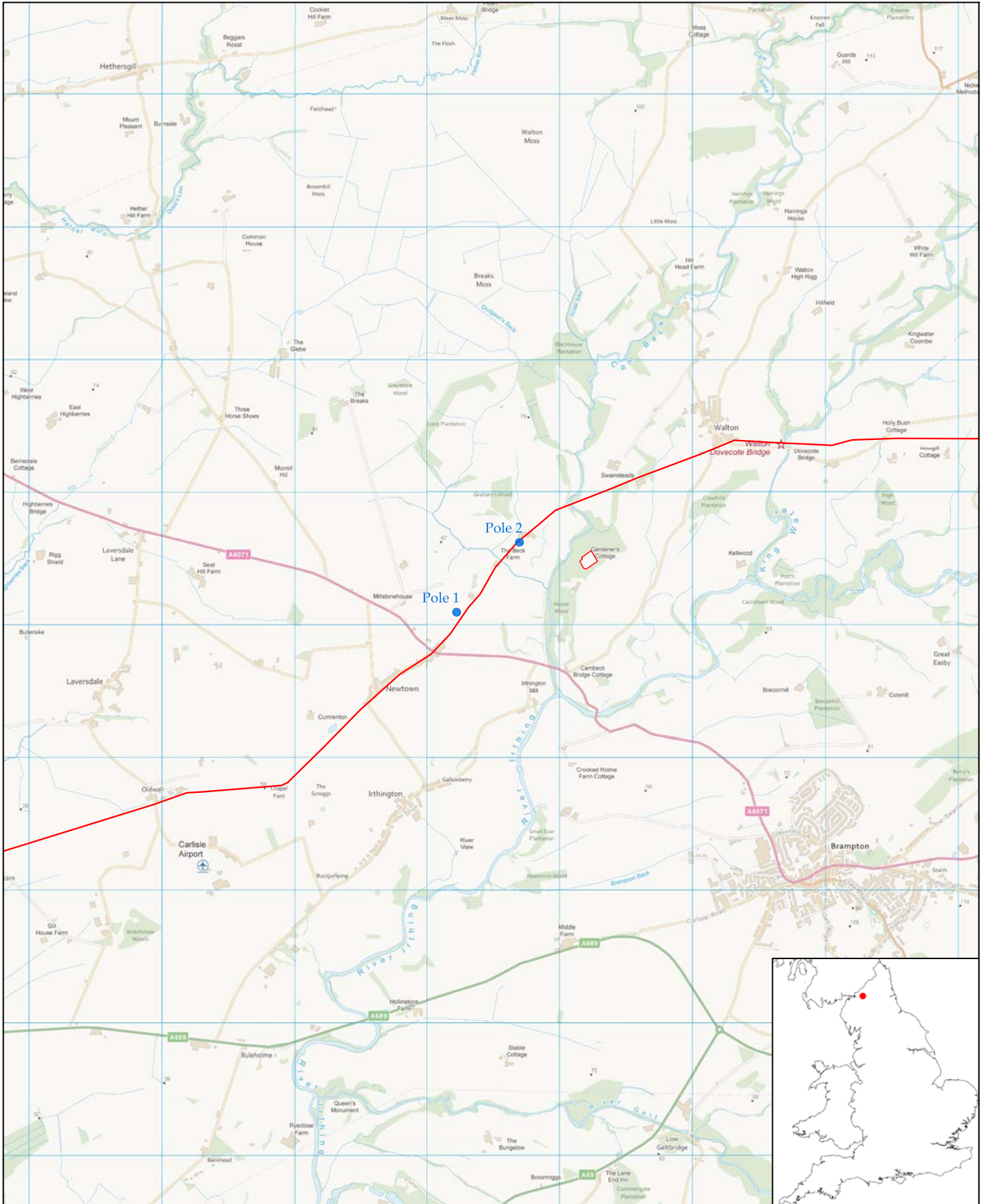
The following table lists all non-designated assets which are presently recorded within a 250m linear search area of the Cambeckhill to Newton Farm site area.

Ref. No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
233	Architectural feature, Newton	Mr Robert Benn found an inscribed stone in a pigsty in Newton inscribed 'Leg II Aug Fecit'. At Castlesteads	NY 49900 62690	Roman
246	Heads Wood motte	MacLauchlan (1852-4, 70) refers to "remains of a defence work" with a "low tumulus". An Ordnance Survey Inspector noted they were natural precipices of the Irthing Valley. The site lies under the present farmhouse, and directly to the south-east there is a sub-oval earthwork, surrounded by a ditch (June 2000)	NY 50330 63230	Medieval
273	Altar find, High Holm	Altar (no 1991) dedicated to Deity of the Emperor found 1856 in High Holm 60yds south of Hadrian's Wall, 140yds west of Cambeck, 300yds north of Castlesteads fort. Now at Castlesteads. Not noticed by Lewis (1996) but may imply temple site. Earlier authenticity of sculpture was in some doubt as it appeared to contain medieval tracery, but Collingwood and Wright seem to accept it as Roman (1965).	NY 51000 63800	Roman
274	Altar find, Kilesyke Hill	Altar to Jupiter (no. 1979) found before 1863 by Joseph Parker, Brampton, in the beck at the foot of Kilesyke Hill c. 0.5m west of Castlesteads. Not noticed by Lewis (1966) but may indicate temple site. According to CW78 there are traces of a building. The inscription on the altar is detailed in CW85 and discussed with altar no. 1980, HER 303. In June 2000 the edges of the beck were heavily overgrown and no traces of a building were seen. The grid reference is very general and is several yards from the beck which is further to the north.	NY 50400 63400	Roman
290	Hadrian's Wall Milescastle 57	Cambeckhill Farmhouse is on the site of milescastle no. 57. The exact location of the milecastle has not yet been confirmed as there are no upstanding remains surviving above ground,. However, on the basis of the usual spacing, it is expected to be located below the farm at Cambeckhill. These buildings and the ground below them are not included in the scheduling as the survival of archaeological remains there has not been confirmed.	NY 50800 63700	Roman
298	Hadrian's Wall Turret 57A	Turret 57a is situated about 180m south-west of Dodgson's Beck. It was located in 1933 by Simpson who confirmed it as one from the Turf Wall series. It survives as a buried feature with a slight swelling visible above ground, 0.15m high, in the turf cover.	NY 50440 63330	Roman
302	Hadrian's Wall Turret 57B	The exact location of turret 57b has not yet been confirmed. However, on the basis of the usual spacing it is expected to be situated about 110m north-east of Newton Farm	NY 50160 62930	Roman
5055	White Flat Farm Well	A well of unknown date was recently found during restoration work at White Flat Farm. It was very well made and 113 ft deep, one of the deepest wells seen in Cumbria. Investigations are being carried out to try and determine when it was constructed (Cumberland News 13 Nov 1987)	NY 50000 63000	Unkown
5782	Group Number for Hadrian's Wall	Group number for Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. Defensive wall and ditch	NY 22100 62600	Roman

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Subsoil
103	Cut	Construction Cut
105	Deposit	Topsoil
106	Deposit	Subsoil
107	Deposit	Superficial Geology

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






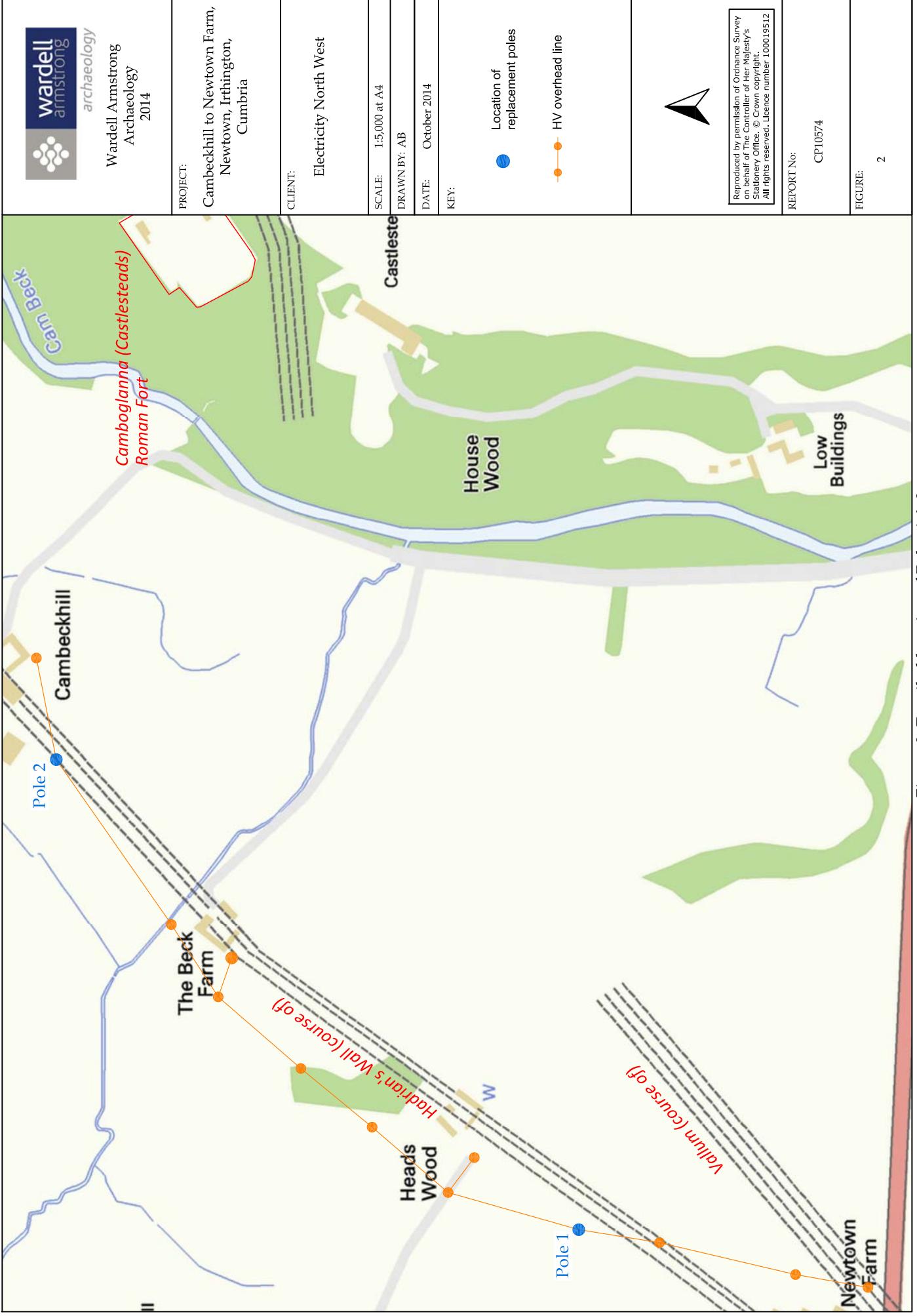
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Cambeckhill to Newtown Farm, Newtown, Irthington, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10574</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: October 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Location of poles</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



PROJECT:
 Cambeckhill to Newtown Farm,
 Newtown, Irthington,
 Cumbria

CLIENT:
 Electricity North West


SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: October 2014

KEY:

- Location of replacement poles
- HV overhead line



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REPORT No:
 CP10574

FIGURE:
 2

Figure 2: Detailed location of Poles 1 & 2.

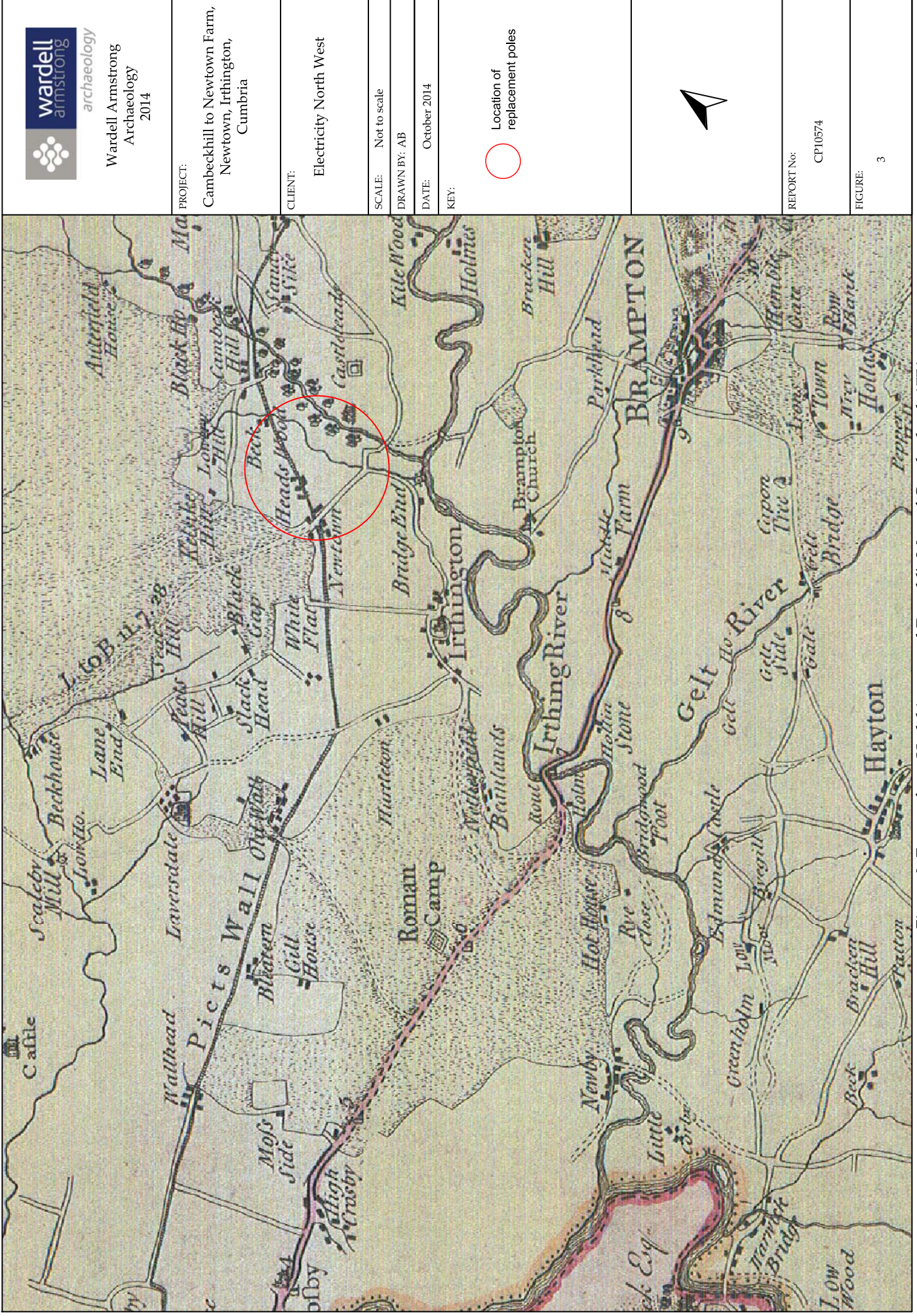


Figure 3: Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774.