

**THE BECK FARM,
IRTHINGTON,
CUMBRIA**

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
REPORT
CP. No: 10776
23/03/2015**



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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 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 one electricity pole for the replacement of one electricity pole on Beck Farm along the route of 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 and 22nd of August 2014. The watching brief monitored the groundworks associated with one electricity pole; excavating the new foundations for the replacement pole. 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 (WAA) were invited by Electricity North West to undertake an archaeological watching brief on a single plot of land on the edge of the scheduled monument of Hadrian's Wall between miles 56 and 57 (Scheduled Monument No. 1010986), located 3.4km northwest of Brampton, Cumbria (NGR NY 50494 63436; Figures 1 and 2). The proposed archaeological works are to be undertaken in relation to the refurbishment of a single high voltage overhead apparatus, in line with guidance following an application to English Heritage for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC).
- 1.1.2 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. Its course is indicated by a broad swelling in the field to the south west of Cambeckhill farm and as occasional rises in hedgelines. The wall ditch survives as an intermittent earthwork visible on the ground and where extant it averages 2m deep in the east half of the section and 1m deep in the west half.
- 1.1.3 The scheme of refurbishment work has the potential to impact upon archaeological remains. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the request of Mike Collins, English Heritage's Historic Environment Adviser for Hadrian's Wall.
- 1.1.4 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.
- 1.1.5 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, 2012), and were consistent with the specification provided and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.6 This report outlines the results of the archaeological research and the monitoring works undertaken on-site.

1.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- 1.2.1 Statutory designations comprise scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, listed buildings and conservation areas. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) provides protection for scheduled monuments.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A written scheme of investigation was submitted by WAA on behalf of Electricity North West, to support a Scheduled Monument Consent application submitted by Electricity North West. The written scheme of investigation was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Information for the desk-based assessment has been derived mainly from online resources including Heritage Gateway (Heritage Gateway 2012), PastScape (English Heritage 2007a, 2007b) and English Heritage Designation (English Heritage 2013) datasets. Following this, the local studies sections at Carlisle Archive Centre (CAC) 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

2.2.2 For the purposes of the present study a 0.5km search area, centred around the site, was chosen for the search. An additional assessment of records outside that boundary was consulted if they were of particular relevance.

2.2.3 The rapid 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 excavations undertaken within the scheduled areas along the line of high voltage overhead apparatus. 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).

2.4 The observed works involved the archaeological monitoring of a total of one foundation pits excavated for the replacement of one telegraph pole, required for the refurbishment of the high voltage power line in this area (Figure 2).

2.5 THE ARCHIVE

2.5.1 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 WAA13, CP 10776, TBF-A.

2.5.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 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

3.1 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1.1 The site is located 3.4km northeast of Brampton, Cumbria (NGR NY 50494 63436; Figures 1 and 2). Sitting at a high point of c 45m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) the site lies to the west of the Cam Beck on the edge of its floodplain.
- 3.1.2 The site falls within the west of a distinct lowland corridor which separates the North Pennines from the Border Moors and Forests characterised as the Tyne Gap and Hadrian's Wall (Natural England, 2014). Within the area the main settlements are located strategically along the river valleys with a mosaic landscape use of arable, pasture, woodland and semi-improved higher lands (*ibid*).

3.2 GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 The bedrock geology under the site consists of the Kirklington Sandstone Formation formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS 2013). The overlying superficial geology has been greatly influenced by the movement of the Southern Scottish and Lake District ice sheets (Smith 2008, 13) and consequently consists of diamicton clay, silt, sands and gravel tills with overlying river terrace deposits of the Cam Beck (BGS 2013).

4 RAPID DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The purpose of this study is to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. The historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 4.1.2 The designated and non-designated assets and events within a 0.5km search area of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and displayed in Figure 2. All figures can be found in Appendix 2.

4.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.2.1 **Prehistoric (up to c 72AD):** The lowlands of southern Scotland were the major route for the southerly flow of ice during the Devensian Cold Stage eventually clearing after the retreat of the Lake District Ice Sheet at the end of the Loch Lomond Readvance, c 12-10,000 years ago (Smith 2008, 11). No evidence of prehistoric activity is known on the site with Palaeolithic activity being located to the coastal regions of south Cumbria and Lancashire.
- 4.2.2 Mesolithic artefacts are known near Brampton (English Heritage 2007a, 2007b) attesting to the habitation of the immediate area at this time. While late Neolithic/early Bronze Age features have been identified during excavations at Carlisle Airport (Gaskell 2007).
- 4.2.3 Pollen evidence for north Cumbria suggests that tree cover remained extensive in the early first millennium BC. Subsequent major forest clearance and agricultural activity appears to have occurred in the last centuries of the first millennium BC (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 114).
- 4.2.4 **Roman (c 72-410AD):** Significant advances towards the conquest of Britain, including Cumbria, were made during the governorship of Agricola (c 77-83/4AD). Consolidation of the northern border, with the control of the land and its inhabitants, lay behind the construction of Hadrian's Wall (Site 2) started c.122AD (de la Bédoyère 2000, 9).
- 4.2.5 The Wall was not only a defensive and political tool but would have been a diffuse boundary for trade and acted as the focus of efforts for troops involved in its initial construction and the maintenance of stability in the area (*ibid*, 14).
- 4.2.6 Conceived as a stone wall in the east, westwards from Birdoswold Fort (c 9km east of the site along the line of the Wall) the Wall was initially constructed in turf to Bowness-on-Solway.
- 4.2.7 At roughly every Roman mile a small stone fort, milecastle, was built attached to the southern side of the Wall. Being in the western half of the Wall, the site is c 400m southwest of the 57th Roman mile. The precise location of Milecastle (MC) 57 (Site 6) is conjectural but the measured distance between turrets 56B and 57A

- would place the milecastle at Cambeckhill Farm, but there is no surface trace of the this and no finds have been made. Between each pair of milecastles two small towers or turrets were placed at approximately one-third mile intervals. The site of turret 57A (Site 7) is visible as a slight earthwork where as the position of turret 57B (Site 8) has not been established by excavation, yet is shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping at NY 5016 6293; this is at the usual distance between turrets from the known position of turret 57A.
- 4.2.8 Castlesteads fort (Site 1), known to the Romans as *Camboglanna*, is detached from the Wall line, being located c 350m to the south of the Wall. This is accounted for by the strength of the position the fort occupies and also the need for the Wall line to take a more gentle descent of the gorge to cross the Cam Beck. The fort is situated on a high bluff and was built here to command the Cam Beck valley. The fort survives as a low platform with most of its remains surviving as buried features. A bath house associated with the fort lies to the north east of the fort platform in dense woodland.
- 4.2.9 At some time before 126AD a further defensive element, the Vallum (Site 3), was also added to the south of the Wall (de la Bédoyère 2000, 15). This consisted of a broad flat-based ditch flanked by a pair of linear banks. Often it shadowed the line of the wall lying in close proximity but at times it was up to 1km away; near The Beck Farm the Vallum is located c 500m east.
- 4.2.10 During the reign of Hadrian (117-38AD) the stretch of Turf Wall near Birdoswald was replaced by stone, with the rest of the western Turf Wall probably being replaced at the same time or later in the second century (de la Bédoyère 2000, 20). At Birdoswald the Stone Wall does not follow the line of the Turf Wall.
- 4.2.11 A brief phase of abandonment occurred along the Wall during the time of Antonius Pius who expanded the frontier further north and established a new wall between the Forth and Clyde; this was named the Antonine Wall. Construction started in the early 140s but was completely abandoned in the 160s (de la Bédoyère 2000, 26). During the life of the Antonine Wall, Hadrian's Wall ceased to be a controlled frontier with the removal or opening of milecastles and further crossings over the Vallum.
- 4.2.12 The re-occupation of the Wall in the 160s saw further replacement of the Turf Wall in stone and the construction of the 'Military Way'; a road linking all elements of the Wall. Along this section of Wall, the exact course of the Military Way has not been confirmed. However, it is expected to be situated parallel to the Wall about 20m-30m south of it (Site 2).
- 4.2.13 During its remaining operating life the Wall suffered from periods of neglect and heightened importance, notable during the Scottish campaigns of the sons of Septimus Severus (early Third century) and the 'Barbarian Conspiracy' recorded by Ammianus Marcellinus in the late Fourth century (de la Bédoyère 2000, 31); it is from this period (AD 369) that a centurial-stone of buff sandstone records the work done by the Catuvellauni along this section (Site 6). Hadrian's Wall remained the frontier of the Roman Empire in Britain until c 400AD when the Roman armies withdrew.

4.2.14 **Early Medieval (c 410-1066AD):** Within the search area no sites of certain early medieval date were identified. It is thought almost certain that the Wall would have provided a focal point and resource for post-Roman populations, from the use of still standing buildings to the use of the stone itself for later building works.

4.2.15 **Medieval (c 1066-1540AD):**

4.2.16 To the north are located several blocks of possible Medieval ridge and furrow (Site 16). The blocks have various orientations and most comprise straight narrow ridges not the classic medieval S-shaped form.

4.2.17 By the late 12th century it is possible that the site was part of the Barony of Gilsland given to Henry de Vaux by Henry II (British History 2012); the de Vauxs establishing their house at Irthington Castle (c 2km southwest).

4.2.18 **Post-Medieval (c 1540AD-modern):**

4.2.19 Speed's (1610) and Morden's (1695; Plate 1) maps both identify Walton to the northeast and Laverdale (Limersdale) to the southwest but do not indicate any settlement other than the line of Hadrian's Wall at the site of The Beck Farm.

4.2.20 The nearby Cambeck Hill farmhouse is initially of 17th to mid-18th century construction (Site 4), while The Beck farmhouse itself is of late 18th century origin (Site 5). Potentially both buildings may occupy the sites of earlier dwellings.

4.2.21 The Tithe and Apportionment of 1843 show the field in which the site is located as a single large parcel of land with The Beck Farm located near its northeast boundary. No other structures are recorded.

4.2.22 The subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of the site from c 1865 (Plate 2) to the present day show a consistent size and shape to the fields in which the site is located and the presence of The Beck Farm since the earliest mapping.



Plate 1: Extract from Morden's map of Cumberland (1695), site circled red

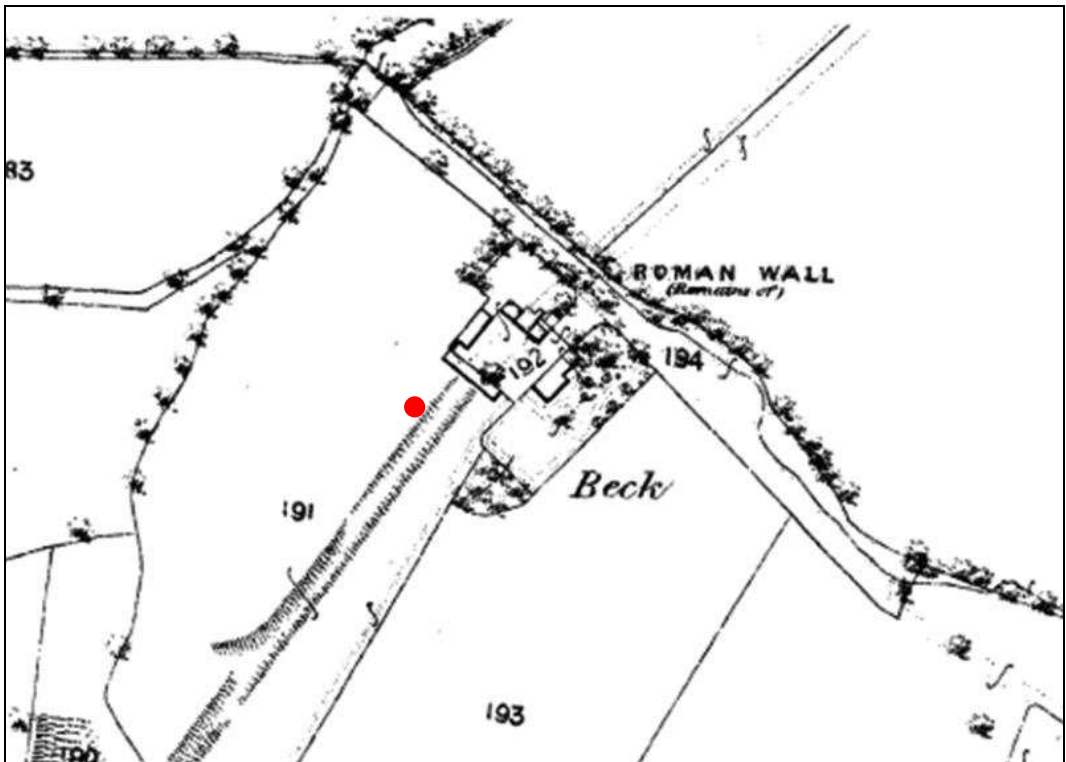


Plate 2: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey (c 1865), site circled red

4.3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 4.3.1 1903 Haverfield (1904) undertook systematic excavation to confirm the course of the Vallum. Twenty-two sections determined its course and it was found to make a sweeping diversion to the south to encompass the fort at Castlesteads within the Wall-vallum zone. As the turn in the Vallum starts well before the stone fort, the implication is that it was constructed to respect the earlier and larger turf and timber fort.
- 4.3.2 During excavations in 1933 the location of Turret 57a was confirmed, 115 yards (105m) west of Turret 56b. It was a Turf-Wall turret, measuring 20' 3" (6.2m) N-S by 23' (7.0m) E-W and produced significant amounts of pottery including Samian ware (Simpson et. al 1934, 132).
- 4.3.3 Prior to the erection of a new barn at Cambeckhill Farm, a single trench was cut by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works. A foundation of red sandstone and rubble 9'6" (2.9m) wide was encountered but this had been spread slightly by stone robbing (Charlesworth 1969). The farm is on the site of Milecastle 57 but no surface traces of this are visible.
- 4.3.4 In 1998 monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a series of gates and fencing, as part of the Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail Alignment Project, was undertaken. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded (LUAU 1998).
- 4.3.5 In 2006, monitoring of groundworks for an all-weather equestrian arena at Heads Wood Farmhouse, Newtown, Irthington, were undertaken. Again no significant archaeological activity was recorded (Wooler 2006).
- 4.3.6 The following year at Heads Wood, five trenches were excavated prior to drainage works. They revealed the Wall Ditch, evidence for the demolished Turf Wall, and the stone foundations of the later Wall (Sowerby 2007).

4.4 DISCUSSION

- 4.4.1 It is unlikely that any early prehistoric (Palaeolithic/Mesolithic) remains will be encountered as the site sits above the floodplain of the Cam Beck. Later prehistoric (Neolithic to Iron Age) remains are again unlikely with Iron Age sites most likely being continued and incorporated during the Roman period.
- 4.4.2 Mostly likely are remains from the Roman period given the proximity of the Wall (Site 2).
- 4.4.3 Given the nature of the development on site the coherent identification of archaeological features is going to be low, with the greatest likelihood being the identification of deposits (rubble and blocks) and chance finds (pottery and coins).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The watching brief monitoring was undertaken over one day on the 21st of August 2014 and watched the replacement of one electricity pole. All areas were excavated by a 6-tonne tracked excavator using a toothless bucket.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 **Pole 1 (ID 63003L06601, Figure 2):** The trench measured 1.5m north-east/south-west and 0.50m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m revealing mid reddish brown clayey sand superficial geology (**104**) below c.0.10m of dark brown silty sand topsoil (**103**) (Plate 2). No archaeological features were noted.



Plate 3: Pole 1. Trench for replacement pole. Looking north-west. 0.40m scale

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 During the archaeological watching brief one pole was monitored during the excavation of foundations for the replacement of one electricity pole. 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 0.5km radius of the site.

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period
1	1010985	CASTLESTEADS ROMAN FORT AND THE VALLUM BETWEEN THE TRACK TO THE EAST OF CASTLESTEADS FORT AND THE CAM BECK IN THE WEST	351229	563431	Roman
Description					
<p>The monument includes the Roman fort and its associated remains at Castlesteads and the section of vallum between the track to the east of Castlesteads and the Cam Beck in the west.</p> <p>Castlesteads fort, known to the Romans as 'Camboglanna', is detached from the Wall line, being located 350m to the south of the Wall. This is accounted for by the strength of the position the fort occupies and also the need for the Wall line to take a more gentle descent of the gorge to cross the Cam Beck. The fort is situated on a high bluff and was built here to command the Cam Beck valley. The fort survives as a low platform with most of its remains surviving as buried features. The surface remains of the fort were damaged by landscaping for Castlesteads house in 1791. The fort is now overlain by ornamental gardens. The stone fort measures about 114m square internally and encloses an area of at least 1.3ha. The north west side of the fort has been eroded by the Cam Beck so that the east and west gateways now lie just 15m from the lip of the gorge. Limited excavations were carried out by Richmond and Hodgson in 1934 who were able to locate the ramparts and east and west gateways and establish the existence of a berm, 3m wide, and an outer ditch 4.8m wide. Trenching at the south east angle revealed the remains of a turf rampart, at least 3m wide, resting on flagging and stones set in clay to the rear of the Stone Wall. This rampart base is probably the remains of an earlier turf and timber fort which occupied the site. An east facing scarp, 0.4m high, parallel to the east rampart was discovered during a survey by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England in 1991. This scarp may be the remains of the edge of the platform of this earlier and therefore larger fort, especially as a right-angled return to the south west can be traced for 10m before fading. A section of ditch thought to be associated with an annexe was also discovered during Richmond and Hodgson's excavations. Inscriptions from the site show that the fort was garrisoned by the fourth cohort of Gauls in the second century AD and by the mounted second cohort of Tungrians in the third century AD. Large quantities of inscribed and sculptured stones have been found during the landscaping and stone robbing, many of which are housed in the summer house at the west side of the rose garden. These sculptured stones which are not included in the scheduling, include three altars dedicated to the Persian god Mithras and ten dedicated to the worship of official state gods. The bath house associated with the fort lies to the north east of the fort platform in dense woodland. It is the subject of a separate scheduling (SM 26081).</p> <p>The remains of the civil settlement, or vicus, which is usually associated with Roman forts, are not visible as upstanding features at Castlesteads. However, a letter from a certain Richard Goodman writing to Gale in 1727 mentions traces of an extensive settlement on the slope at the south east front of the fort. He noted the existence of foundations of walls and streets which were being removed to construct new buildings and to allow the land to be ploughed. The remains of the vicus will survive as buried features below the ploughed field to the south and east of Castlesteads.</p> <p>The vallum survives as a buried feature throughout this section with no remains visible above ground. Its course has been confirmed by Haverfield who cut trenches in 1898, 1901 and 1902 to determine its course. It was found to make a sweeping diversion to the south to encompass the fort at Castlesteads within the Wall-vallum zone. However, it makes the turn well before the stone fort implying that it was constructed to respect the earlier and larger turf and timber fort.</p>					

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period
2	1010986	HADRIAN'S WALL BETWEEN THE CAM BECK AND NEWTOWN FARM IN WALL MILES 56 AND 57	350583	563497	Roman
Description					
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>					

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period
3	1010987	THE VALLUM BETWEEN THE FIELD BOUNDARY SOUTH EAST OF HEADS WOOD AND THE A6071 ROAD IN WALL MILE 57	350292	562915	Roman
Description					
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>					

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period
4	1087627	CAMBECKHILL AND BARN ADJOINING	350806	563654	Post-medieval
Description					
<p>Grade II Farmhouse. C17 and mid-C18. Dressed red sandstone, Welsh slate roof, brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays, with adjoining 5 bay barn under the common roof. Quoined and chamfered entrance surround, has weathered lintel stone and C20 door. Sash windows with glazing bars have plain painted stone surrounds. Barn has C20 openings, with wooden casement windows to ground floor. Rear of house is probably C17, partly built with stone from the nearby Roman Wall: 5 small sandstone blocks have dressed face of reeded and hatched decoration,</p>					

others have diamond broaching. Ground floor windows and entrance are C19, but 2 small upper windows have chamfered surrounds and probably originally had stone mullions.

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period
5	1138091	THE BECK FARMHOUSE	350534	563465	Post-medieval
Description					
Grade II House formerly farmhouse. Late C18. Stucco walls with raised quoins, stone dressings; green slate roof, C20 brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with extension to right of single storey, 2 bays. 6-panel door with glazed fanlight in rounded architrave with reeded key and impost blocks. Sash windows with glazing bars have plain stone surrounds. Extension has dressed red sandstone walls, C20 sash windows with glazing bars and good replacement surrounds.					

APPENDIX 1.2 NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

The following table lists all non-designated assets which are presently recorded within a 0.5km radius of the site.

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
6	12795	MILECASTLE 57	The conjectural site of milecastle 57 at Cambeckhill. The measured distance between turrets 56B and 57A would place the milecastle at Cambeckhill Farm at NY 5081 6368, but there is no surface trace of the milecastle and no finds have been made.	350810	563680	Roman
7	12829	TURRET 57A	The site of Roman turret 57A, part of the defences on Hadrian's Wall. It is visible as a slight earthwork.	350450	563330	Roman
8	12843	TURRET 57B	Although the position of turret 57B has not been established by excavation, it is shown on the OS Map of Hadrian's Wall, 1964, at NY 5016 6293. This is at the usual distance between turrets from the known position of turret 57A.	350150	562930	Roman
9	12852	MONUMENT NO. 12852	An altar dedicated to the Deity of the Emperor (No 1991) was found in 1856; may imply site of temple.	35100	563700	Roman
10	1011059	VALLUM	Trenched by Haverfield; ditch only found. No visible remains, but the course of the ditch is visible as a low depression in the hedgeline.	350130	562780	Roman

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
11	1011064	HADRIANS WALL	The Wall was found in trenching by Ministry of Public Building Works before erection of new barn (deduced to be that at NY 5077 6366); the Wall foundation was approximately 9 feet 6 inches wide and was found to be spread by stone robbing. No visible remains through Cambeckhill farmyard.	350760	563640	Roman
12	1011076	MONUMENT NO. 1011076	Hadrian's Wall ditch survives as a ploughed-down depression, 0.6m deep and a glacis is discernible. The section included in this record extends south-west / north-east for circa 170m and is defined by the scarps to either side.	350860	563760	Roman
13	1011082	MONUMENT NO. 1011082	Hadrian's Wall ditch; it is invisible in the east developing to a maximum depth of 2.2m (north side) and 1.5m (south side) before fading as it ascends the hill to Heads Wood. Spread by ploughing.	350360	563250	Roman
14	1011086	MONUMENT NO. 1011086	Hadrian's Wall ditch; ploughing has encroached upon the ditch and smoothed the contours; it is still up to 1.0m deep.	350190	563000	Roman
15	1011098	HADRIANS WALL	An account of the destruction of the Wall hereabouts in 1791 shown that it was the Intermediate width, 8 feet thick. Now no visible remains.	351000	568600	Roman

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
16	1449540	MONUMENT NO. 1449540	Several blocks of Medieval and Post Medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs. The blocks included in this record are dispersed over that part of the parish of Irthington that falls on map-sheet NY 56 SW. The blocks have various orientations and most comprise straight narrow ridges and are probably Post Medieval in date. Other blocks comprise wider ridges and could be Medieval, although they do not have the classic S-shaped form.	350540	563790	Medieval/ Post-medieval

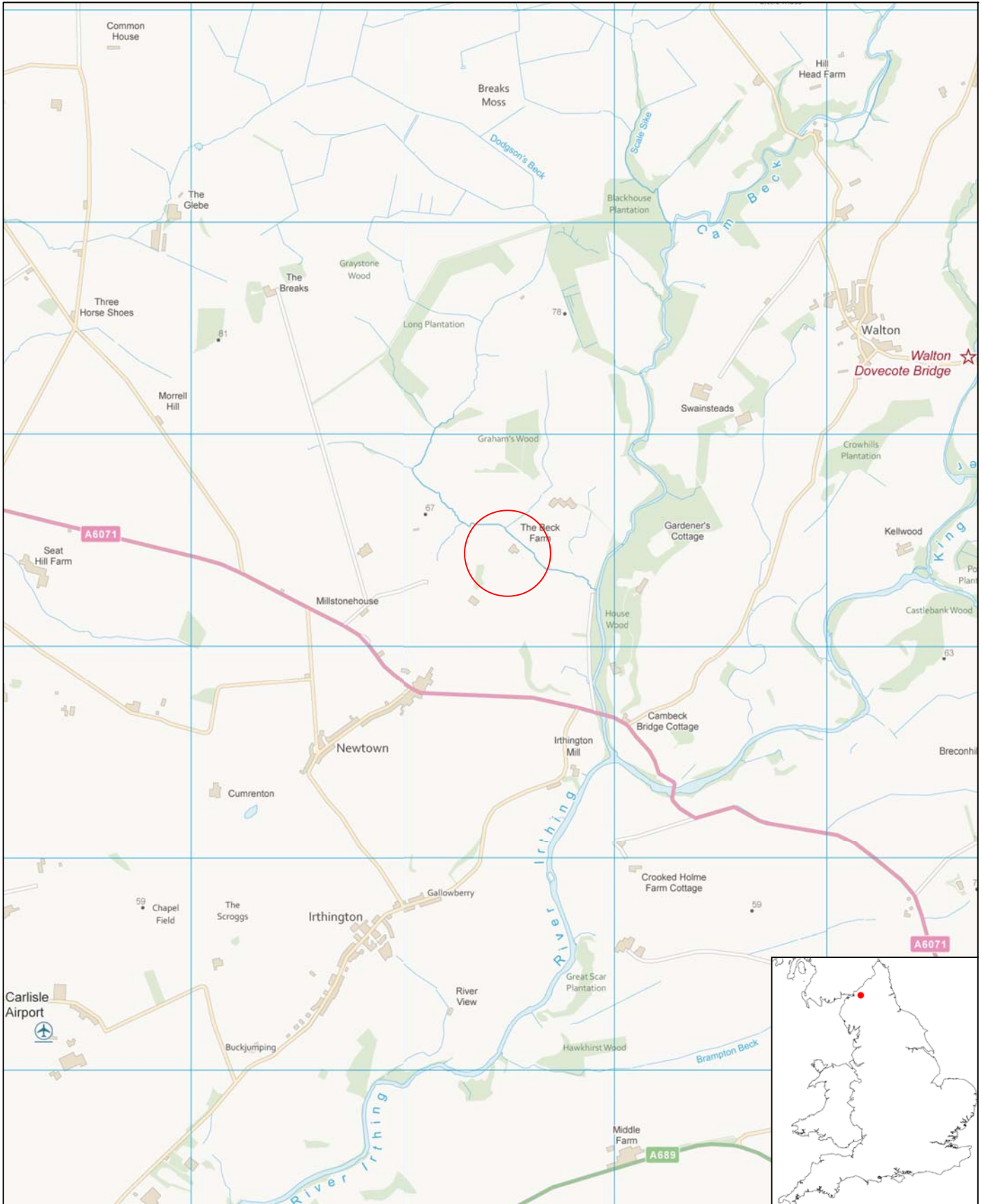
APPENDIX 1.3 EVENTS

The following table lists all events which are presently recorded within a 0.5km radius of the site.

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
17	628644	CAMBECKHILL FARM (MILECASTLE 57)	A trench was cut by the MPBW before a new barn was erected in the farmyard of Cambeckhill Farm. All that remained of the Wall was a foundation of red sandstone and rubble c 9'6" wide but this had been spread slightly by stone robbing. The farm is on the site of Milecastle No 57 but no surface traces of this are visible. The ditch, however, can be seen running under the modern field boundary W of the farmyard, reduced by ploughing on the S side of the hedge, but clear on the N side (Charlesworth 1969).	350800	563700	Roman
18	637136	BECK, TURRET 57A	Beck Turret, 57a, was located 115 yards west of Turret 56b. It was a Turf-Wall turret, measuring 20' 3" N-S by 23' E-W. Much pottery was found during the excavations of 1933, including Samian, and a second brass of Hadrian (Simpson <i>et. al</i> 1934, 132).	350440	563330	Roman
19	645736	VALLUM NEAR CASTLESTEADS	Vallum was sectioned in twenty two places (Haverfield 1904).	351000	563000	Roman
20	1142932	CAMBECKHILL FARM TO LABURNUM COTTAGE	Monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a series of kissing gates and lengths of fencing, as part of the Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail Alignment Project. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded (LUAU 1998).	350800	563680	-

Site No.	Site ID	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
21	1453244	HEADS WOOD FARMHOUSE, NEWTOWN	Monitoring of groundworks for an all-weather equestrian arena recorded no significant archaeological activity (Wooler 2006).	350310	563185	Post-medieval
22	1531086	HEADS WOOD, NEWTOWN	Five trenches excavated prior to proposed drainage works, revealing the Wall Ditch, evidence for the demolished Turf Wall, and the stone foundations of the later Wall (Sowerby 2007).	350340	563200	Roman

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






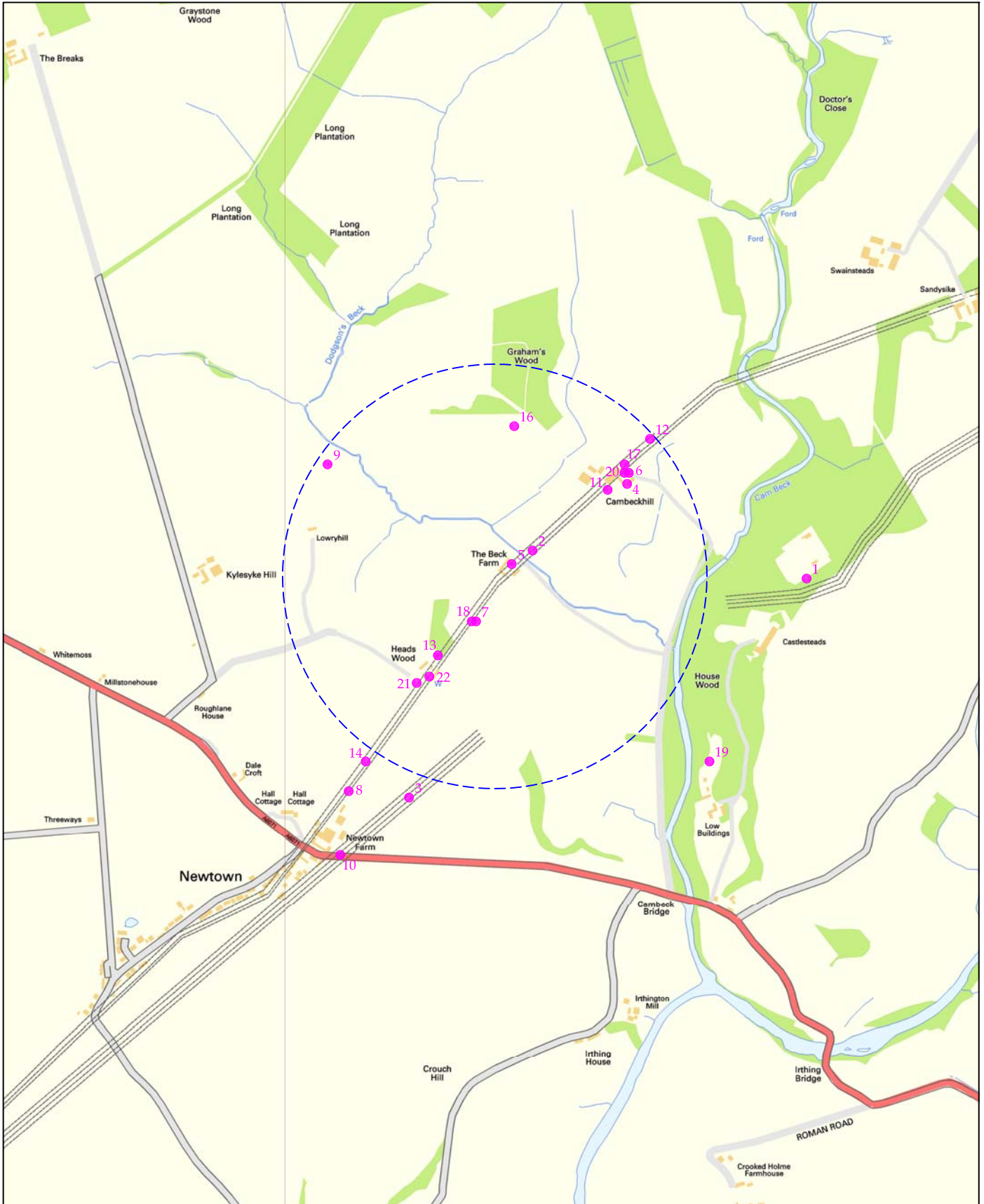
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Beck Farm, Irthington, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10776</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: November 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission 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.







 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Beck Farm, Irthington, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:12,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10776</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: November 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> 500m radius</p> <p> Location of heritage assets</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 2: Detailed site location showing identified heritage assets.