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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



TSADA DESIGN

LAND AT OVERDALE, NEWTOWN, CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT




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TSADA DESIGN

Land at Overdale, Newtown, Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong (WA Ltd) were commissioned by Tsada Design to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Overdale, Newtown, Irthington, Cumbria. This evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent for the erection of three houses across the road frontage of the plot. This archaeological work was required at the request of Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Officer for Historic England, because the site is close to the scheduled monument of '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' (NHL 1010988).

The evaluation was undertaken after initial desk-based research had been completed, the results of both the research and trial trench evaluation being presented in this report.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Wednesday 6th and Thursday 7th December 2017. It comprised the excavation of three trenches, each measuring 1.3m in width and approximately 30m in length, accounting for a 5% sample of the 0.3 hectare area proposed for development.

Ten features of potential interest were encountered within the north-eastern half of Trench 1. One was a linear north to south aligned feature thought to have once contained a pipe or cable, heading for a brick-built hut, located at the eastern boundary of the site. Five were shallow irregular features filled with a deposits indistinguishable from the topsoil, and four small discrete square features were also noted, possibly representing former fenceposts. All of these features likely represented modern features, possibly relating to the construction or operation of the possible communications hut to the north. None of the potential features produced any dating evidence and no definitive use could be identified. Trenches 2 and 3 revealed only a tree bole and a land drain.

Overall, no definitive evidence for past human activity, agricultural features or pre-20th century land use was encountered during the excavations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong (WA) thanks William Faulder of Tsada Design for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thank the on-site groundwork team, employees of Tuer, for all assistance.

The research was undertaken by Ariane Buschmann. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cat Peters and John Pearson. Cat Peters wrote the report. The figures were produced by Helen Phillips. The project was managed by Frank Giecco and the report edited by Dave Jackson.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances

1.1.1 In December 2017, Wardell Armstrong Ltd (WA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Overdale, Newtown, Irthington, Cumbria (NY 49821 62687; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Tsada Design.

1.1.2 Archaeological work was required at the request of Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Officer for Historic England, as the site lies adjacent to the scheduled monument of 'Hadrian's Wall and Vallum from A6071 to The Cottage in the case of the Wall, and to the road to Oldwall in wall miles 57, 58 and 59' (NHL 1010988).

1.1.3 Archaeological features relating to Hadrian's Wall and the associated Vallum are known to survive in the area, and there was the potential for such remains to extend to within the evaluation site.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to a Project Design, prepared by Frank Giecco of Wardell Armstrong (WA 2017a). This was in line with professional guidance and good practice, as outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA 2014a).

1.2.2 This report outlines the results of the rapid desk-based assessment and subsequent evaluation by trial trenching required for planning permission for a three-house development.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and Guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluations* (2014a), and in accordance with the Project Design (WA 2017a).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluations (CIfA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 The Evaluation

2.2.1 Prior to archaeological fieldwork occurring on site, an element of desk-based research was undertaken to inform on the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. This was in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014c) and with the Project Design (WA 2017a).

2.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trial trenches across the area due to be developed on land at Overdale, Newtown, Irthington, Cumbria (Figure 1). Each trench measured 30m in length and 1.3m in width (Figure 2). The general aims of the evaluation trenches were:

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

2.2.3 No finds were encountered during the excavations, and no environmental samples were taken.

2.2.4 A digital copy of this report, available upon request, will be sent to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record in Kendal.

2.2.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project

specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011) adhering to European best-practice (EAC 2014). The archive will be deposited within Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WA 17, OVE-A, CL12024**.

2.2.6 Wardell Armstrong supports 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 WA Ltd as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-303403**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site lies within the south-western part of the centre of the village of Newtown. Newtown is a small village bisected by the A6071 and located c. 1km to the north of Irthington and c. 4km to the north-west of Brampton in Cumbria (Figure 1). The site lies on the north side of Via Verdi, the main north-east to south-west aligned lane comprising the ribbon settlement of Newtown. To the north-west of the site lies adjacent pasture farmland, to the north-east, Chapel Cottage and surrounding pasture, to the south-east runs Via Verdi, and to the south-west lies the neighbouring 20th century occupancies of Roma, Avalon and Windrush. The site itself was in use as pasture at the time of the evaluation, and formed the south-eastern part of a larger field. The area targeted by the evaluation trenches was centred on NY 49821 62687 (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology in the area is mapped as sandstone and conglomerate of Triassic Rocks, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS 2017). The superficial deposits in the area are mapped as Diamicton Till, formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary period (*ibid*).

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 This section summarises the results of the rapid desk-based research, concentrating on a study area comprising a 500m radius, centred on the development site. It has been compiled from data from Cumbria's Historic Environment Record, web-based searches and previous archaeological work in the area. It is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments in the study area. The locations of all known heritage assets within the study area are illustrated in Figure 3.

3.2.2 **Prehistoric and Roman:** the only possible evidence for pre-Roman activity in the study area comes from traces of a possible settlement to the west of Crouch Hill, identified from aerial photographs and thought to represent an Iron Age or Roman period settlement (Asset 7). A further possible enclosure or camp has also been identified, though a date of origin has not been established (Asset 5).

3.2.3 Hadrian's Wall and its associated features (Asset 8 and 14), a World Heritage Site, ran from Wallsend in Newcastle to the Solway Firth in Cumbria. It included the wall itself with milecastles and turrets spaced along it, as well as other defensive elements within the wider Hadrian's Wall corridor, including the Vallum, Hadrian's Wall ditch and a

military road. Elements of this are scheduled, and three areas of scheduling lie within the study area (Assets 11-13; Figure 3). The closest to the site is 'Hadrian's Wall and Vallum from the 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 (Asset 11; NHL 1010988). Features relating to this in the Newtown area survive as buried remains rather than upstanding structural remains, with the only traces on the surface seen as occasional rises in hedge lines and field walls. Haverfield encountered the course of the wall to the south-west of Newtown in excavations in 1902. There are no visible remains of Hadrian's Wall ditch through Newtown village (Asset 16). The possible location of one of the turrets and one of the milecastles dotting the Wall also lie within the study area (Assets 1 and 4).

- 3.2.4 Two architectural find spots of Roman date have been recovered from the study area, including an inscribed stone found in a pigsty in Newtown in the mid-19th century (Asset 2) and an altar to Jupiter, found prior to 1863 (Asset 15).
- 3.2.5 A watching brief occurring 120m to the east of the site was recently undertaken by Wardell Armstrong. No remains associated with Hadrian's Wall or any other period were encountered during the work (WA 2017b).
- 3.2.6 **Medieval:** there is little definitive evidence for medieval activity in the study area. Heads Wood Motte, postulated by antiquarians as a medieval motte, now lies under a farmstead, and it is thought that it is more likely to have been a natural precipice (Asset 3). Millstonehill, now Millstone House, 600m to the north-west of the development site, based on placename evidence could be the site of medieval or post medieval mill, or source of millstones (Asset 9). A well, found during restoration work at White Flat Farm, may be medieval, but may also have been post medieval, as a well is marked at the farm on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Asset 6).
- 3.2.7 **Post Medieval:** the earliest buildings in the village lie to the north and north-east of the site, clustered on the main A6071 road at its junction with Via Verde, which the development site fronts. Orchard House is one of these buildings, and dates to 1783 (Asset 10). A quarry is known from the study area, perhaps extracting stone to build these dwellings (Asset 19). It is likely that much of the village developed during this period, as an agricultural ribbon hamlet of farms and cottages (Walker 2003, 3). Evidence for agricultural land use has been mapped by Historic England as surviving in the form of five blocks of narrow, straight ridge and furrow (Asset 18). This pattern of agricultural settlement is shown on Hodkinson and Donald's Plan of Cumberland of

1774 (Figure 4), with buildings either side of the main road, and either side of the depicted route of the 'Picts Wall'.

3.2.8 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 (Figure 5) shows the site in more detail than the 1774 County map (Figure 4). At this date, the evaluation site formed the south-eastern extent of a larger tree-bounded field. This part of Newtown by this date remained largely undeveloped and agricultural, with only a few buildings dotted both sides of Via Verde. A similar plan is shown on the Second Edition map of 1901 (Figure 6), by which date the building to the east has become a 'Gospel Hall', with the focus of the settlement still at the crossroads to the north-east of the evaluation site.

3.2.9 **Modern:** the evaluation site remained part of a larger field by 1925 (Figure 7). The Gospel Hall to the east had since become a Primitive Methodist Chapel. The Ordnance Survey map of 1925 also includes an annotation that an inscribed stone had been found to the east of the site, presumably Asset 2. Great change occurred along Via Verde during the 1940s with the construction of '*a number of bungalows along the road frontage*' (Walker 2003, 3). These are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1973 to the south, west and east of the site (Figure 8). The field in which the evaluation trenches were excavated had also been halved between 1924 (Figure 7) and 1973 (Figure 8). The modern map, shows that Wellbeck, and a building to the west, had been constructed to the west of the present site after 1973 (compare Figure 8 and Figure 2). A square outbuilding had also been constructed at the eastern extent of the field. Otherwise, unless short-lived changes had occurred between the production of maps, the area seems to have remained undisturbed from the post medieval period onwards, making the potential survival for earlier sub-surface remains higher.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation took place on Wednesday 6th and Thursday 7th December 2017. It comprised the excavation of three trenches across the south-eastern area of the field, in areas due to be directly impacted upon by the construction of the three new houses. Each trench measured 30m in length and 1.3m in width.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1**: was the most north-easterly of the three trenches, located towards the eastern boundary of the field and orientated north-east to south-west (Figure 2). It revealed a mid orange-brown moderately compact clay at between 67.05m and 67.50m aOD, with some areas of sand, especially at the north-eastern extent of the trench (**101**). This was overlain by a mid brown loose silty topsoil (**100**) with an average depth of 0.25m (Plate 1)

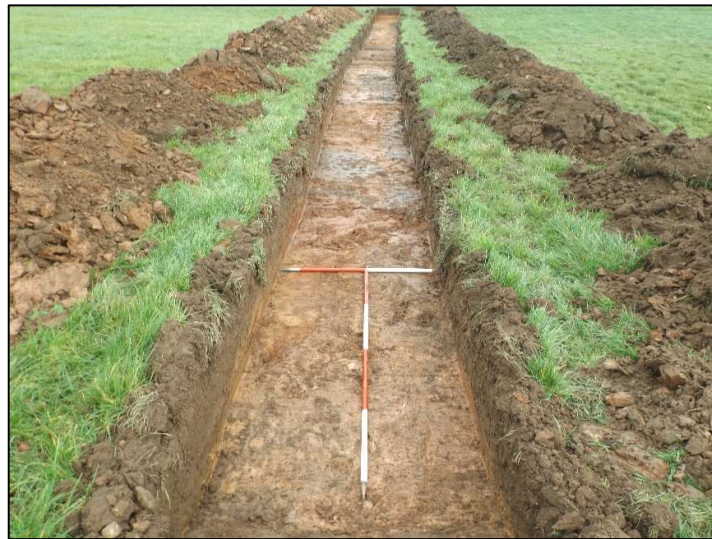


Plate 1: General View of Trench 1, facing south-west

4.2.2 Six features of potential interest were investigated, all located within the north-eastern half of the trench. Five were irregular-shaped with non-uniform bases ranging between 0.05 and 0.12m in depth and containing deposits which were indistinguishable from the mid-brown loose silty topsoil (**100**). The sixth was a linear north to south aligned feature thought to have once contained a pipe or cable. It appeared to be heading for a brick-built hut, located at the eastern boundary of the site, which, based on local knowledge, may have been a communications hut relating to the World War II effort and Carlisle airport (Plate 2). None of the potential features

produced any dating evidence and no definitive use could be identified. A further four small discrete square features, located 0.5m apart and each measuring 0.18m across were also noted, possibly representing former fenceposts (Plate 2). All of these features possibly relate to the construction or operation of the hut.



Plate 2: Brick-built hut at eastern boundary of field, facing north-west



Plate 3: Square features and irregular features at north-eastern extent of trench, facing north-west

4.2.3 **Trench 2:** was the central of the three trenches and the only one to be orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 2). It revealed a more consistent mid orange-brown sandy clay (**201**) than was noted in Trench 1, at a height of between 67.14 and 67.68m aOD. This was overlain by a mid brown loose silty topsoil (**200**) averaging 0.25m in depth (Plate 4). The only potential feature of interest noted in the trench was a shallow probable tree-bole, heavily rooted, irregular-shaped and measuring a maximum of 0.04m in depth. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered in Trench 2.



Plate 4: General view of Trench 2, facing north-west

4.2.4 **Trench 3:** was the south-westernmost of the three trenches and was orientated north-east to south-west (Figure 2). It revealed a mid orange-brown sandy clay (**301**) at a height of between 67.19 and 67.31m aOD. This was overlain by a mid-brown loose silty topsoil (**300**) averaging 0.25m in depth (Plate 5). The only potential feature of interest noted in the trench was a 7.8m wide ditch located 6.8m from its south-western extent, which contained at its base a 0.12m wide ceramic land drain (**303**). The width of the ditch might be explained by the presence of the drain in a heavily waterlogged boggy area of the field. Also within the backfill were occasional bricks and rubble, indicating that attempts had been made to drain this area (**302**). No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered in Trench 3.

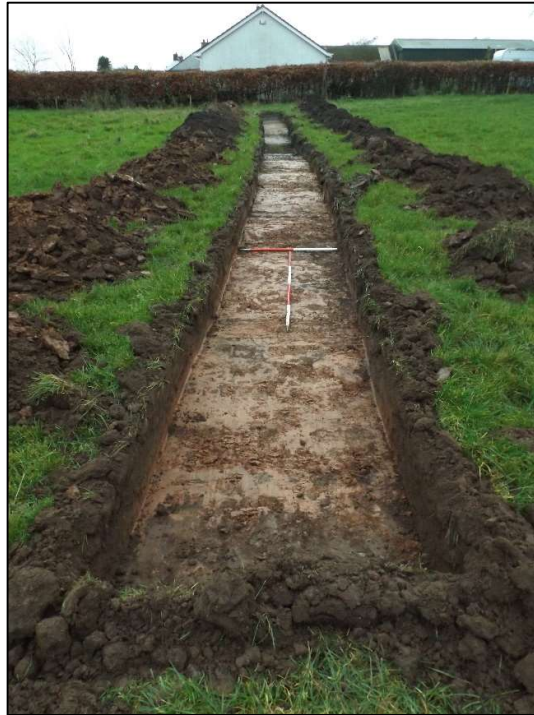


Plate 5: General view of Trench 3, facing south-west

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken prior to the development of the south-eastern part of a field at Overdale, Newtown, Cumbria. This archaeological work was required at the request of Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Officer for Historic England, as the site lies adjacent to the scheduled monument of 'Hadrian's Wall and Vallum from A6071 to The Cottage in the case of the Wall, and to the road to Oldwall in wall miles 57, 58 and 59' (NHL 1010988). Archaeological features relating to Hadrian's Wall and the associated Vallum are known to survive in the area, and there was the potential for related Roman remains to extend within the development site boundary.
- 5.1.2 The archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on Wednesday 7th and Thursday 8th December 2017. It comprised the excavation of three trenches across the areas due to be directly affected by the proposed housing development. The excavations revealed a mid orange-brown moderately compact clay overlain by a mid brown loose silty topsoil.
- 5.1.3 Ten features of potential interest were encountered within the north-eastern half of Trench 1. One was a linear north to south aligned feature thought to have once contained a pipe or cable, heading for a brick-built hut, located at the eastern boundary of the site. Four were very shallow, irregular-shaped features containing a deposit indistinguishable from the topsoil. A further four small discrete square features were also noted, possibly representing former fenceposts. All of these features likely represented modern features, possibly relating to the construction or operation of the possible communications hut. None of the potential features produced any dating evidence and no definitive use could be identified. Trenches 2 and 3 revealed only a tree bole and a land drain.
- 5.1.4 Overall, no definitive evidence for past human activity, agricultural features or pre-20th century land use was encountered during the excavations.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

The table below summarises the known heritage assets within a 500m search radius centred on the development site (the study area). These have been derived from Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's National Heritage List (NHL) and Historic England's PastScape dataset (PastScape):

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	HER 222; PastScape 11619	Hadrian's Wall Milecastle 58	Possible site of Milecastle 58 on Hadrian's Wall	349790,562580	Roman
2	HER 233; PastScape 11622	Architectural Feature	Inscribed stone found in a pigsty in Newtown in mid 19 th century, 'Leg II Aug Fecit'. Now at Castlesteads	349900,562690	Roman
3	HER 246; PastScape 12834	Heads Wood Motte	Site lies under a farmhouse and 19 th century antiquarians thought it may be the remains of a motte, but probably a natural precipice of the Irthing Valley	350330,563230	Medieval
4	HER 302; PastScape 12843	Hadrian's Wall Turret 57B	Possible location of Turret 57B, based on usual spacing	350160,562930	Roman
5	HER 4596; PastScape 12863	Enclosure Cropmark	Possible enclosure or camp, shown on aerial photograph	350650,562520	Unknown
6	HER 5055	White Flat Farm Well	A well was found during restoration work in the 1980s at White Flat Farm	349623,562488	Unknown
7	HER 5102	Crouch Hill Settlement	Aerial photographs have revealed traces of a possible settlement west of Crouch Hill, thought to be Iron Age or Roman	350170,562190	Prehistoric or Roman
8	HER 5782	Hadrian's Wall and Vallum	Group number for Hadrian's Wall	322100,562600	Roman
9	HER 10221	Millstone House placename	Site known as Millstone Hill in 1868. Could be the site of a mill, or source of millstones	349570,563190	Unknown

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
10	NHL 1137991	Orchard House	Dated 1783 with initials JWJ inscribed on keystone. Painted rendered walls, painted stone quoins and dressings; Welsh slate roof, no chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays with 2-storey, single-bay extension to left. C20 top glazed door has alternate block surround with V-shaped joints, flat arch with large keystone.	350026,562874	Post-Medieval
11	NHL 1010988	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, the road to Laversdale at Oldwall in the west. 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.	349074,561908	Roman
12	NHL 1010987	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.	350292,562915	Roman

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
13	NHL 1010986	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.	350583,563497	Roman
14	NHL 1000098	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)	The Hadrian's Wall section of the World Heritage Site 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'	298058,495707 to 436625,575177	Roman
15	PastScape 12854	Altar	An altar to Jupiter was found before 1863 in the beck at the foot of Kilesike Hill c. 0.5m west of Castleheads and is now at Castleheads	350000,563000	Roman
16	PastScape 1011054	Hadrian's Wall ditch	Hadrian's Wall ditch has no visible remains through Newtown village	350000,562760	Roman
17	PastScape 1452392	Second World War Radio Station	Second World War Radio Station associated with Crosby on Eden airfield, visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946	349911,562854	20 th century
18	PastScape 1456138	Ridge and Furrow	Five blocks of narrow, straight Post Medieval ridge and furrow in the parish of Irthington were mapped by English Heritage's Hadrian's Wall NMP	349609,562869	Post Medieval
19	PastScape 1456432	Quarry	A small quarry, probably of post medieval date is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs	349943,562803	Post Medieval

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DISCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 29.3m **Width:** 1.3m **Orientation:** NE/SW

Minimum Depth: 0.35m **Maximum Depth:** 0.56m

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Discussion</i>
100	Topsoil	Mid brown quite loose silty soil	0.25m	Topsoil devoid of finds
101	Natural Substrate	Mid orange-brown moderately compact clay with sandy patches	N/A	Sandy areas more prominent at north-eastern extent of trench

Trench 2

Length: 30.2m **Width:** 1.3m **Orientation:** NW/SE

Minimum Depth: 0.30m **Maximum Depth:** 0.45m

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Discussion</i>
200	Topsoil	Mid brown quite loose silty soil	0.25m	Topsoil devoid of finds
201	Natural Substrate	Mid orange-brown quite firm clay	N/A	Much more consistent than in Trench 1

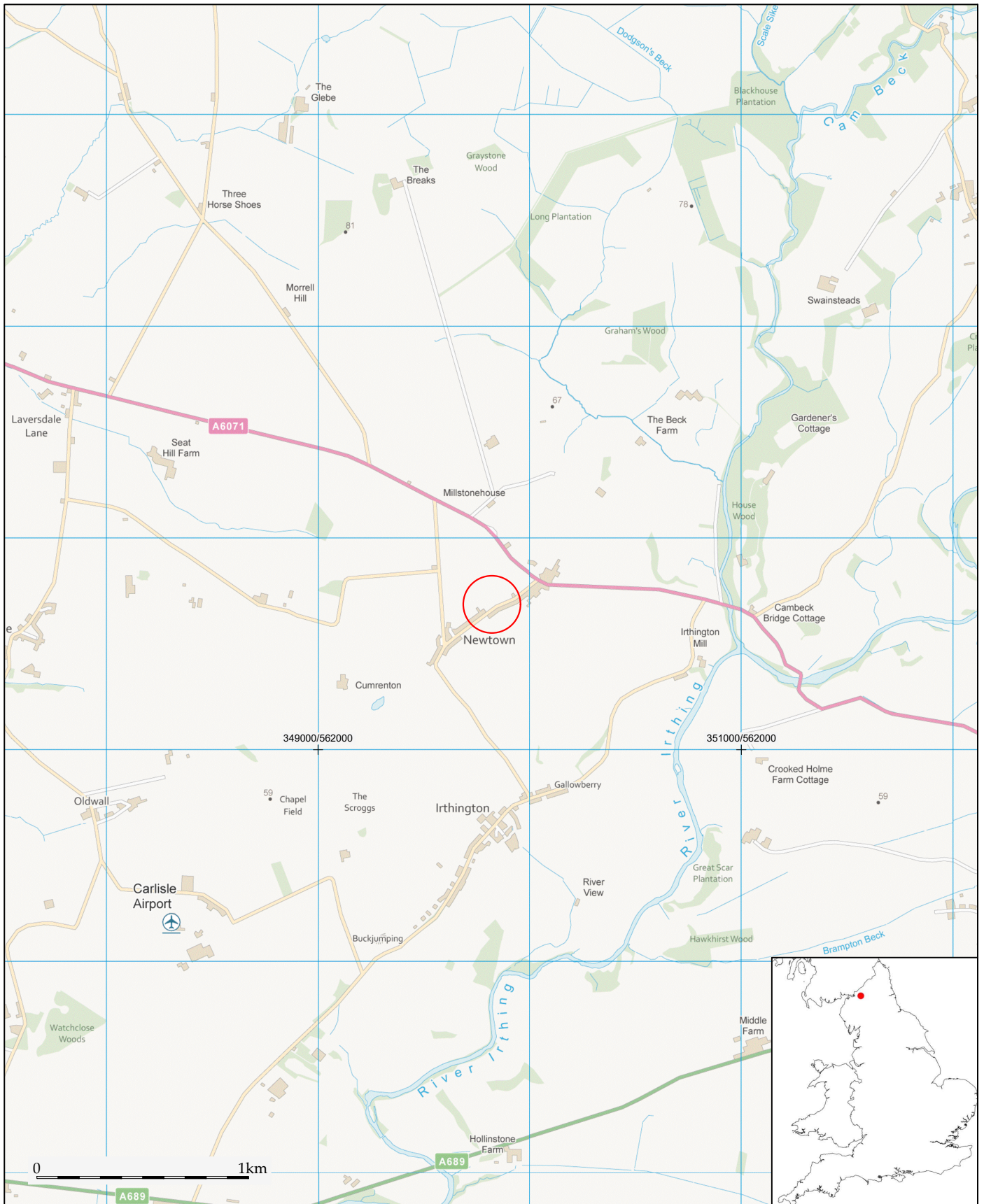
Trench 3

Length: 29.6m **Width:** 1.3m **Orientation:** NE/SW

Minimum Depth: 0.30m **Maximum Depth:** 0.70m

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Discussion</i>
300	Topsoil	Mid brown quite loose silty soil	0.25m	Topsoil devoid of finds
301	Natural Substrate	Mid orange-brown quite firm clay	N/A	Much more consistent than in Trench 1
302	Deposit	Dark brown wet mixed deposit with occasional brick and rubble inclusion	0.45m	Upper fill of pipe trench
303	Fill	0.12m diameter ceramic land drain	0.12m	Ceramic land drain. Lower fill of pipe trench

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT:	Land at Overdale, Newton, Cumbria	KEY:  Site location 
	CLIENT:	Tsada Design	
	SCALE:	1:25,000 at A4	
	DRAWN BY:	AB/HP	
	CHECKED BY:	HP	
	DATE:	Decmeber 2017	
REPORT No:	CL12024	<small>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076.</small>	

Figure 1: Site location.

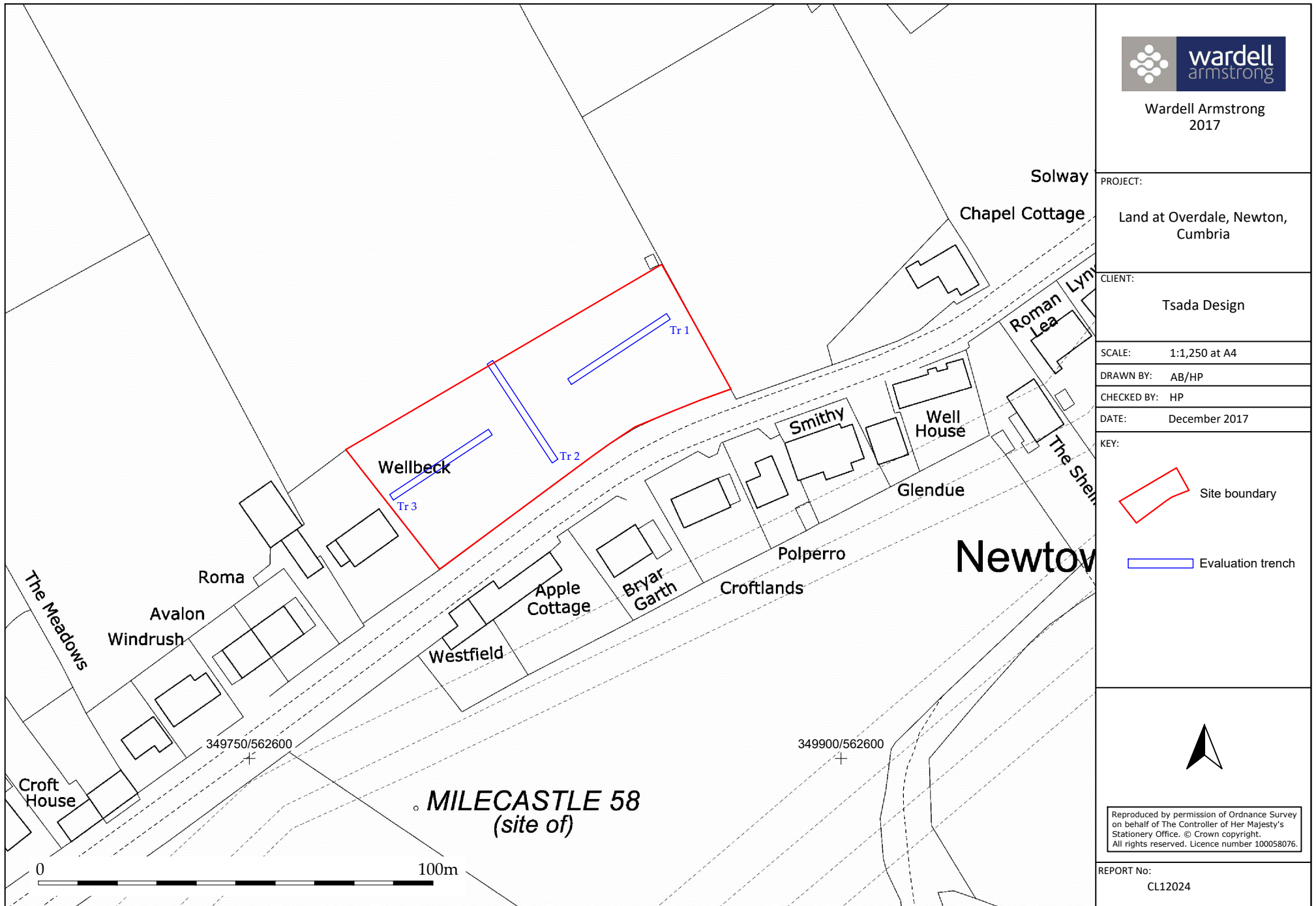


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:
**Land at Overdale, Newton,
Cumbria**

CLIENT:
Tsada Design





SCALE: 1:5,000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB/HP

CHECKED BY: AB/HP

DATE: December 2017

KEY:

-  Site boundary
-  500m radius
-  Heritage assets
-  Scheduled monument



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REPORT No:
CL12024

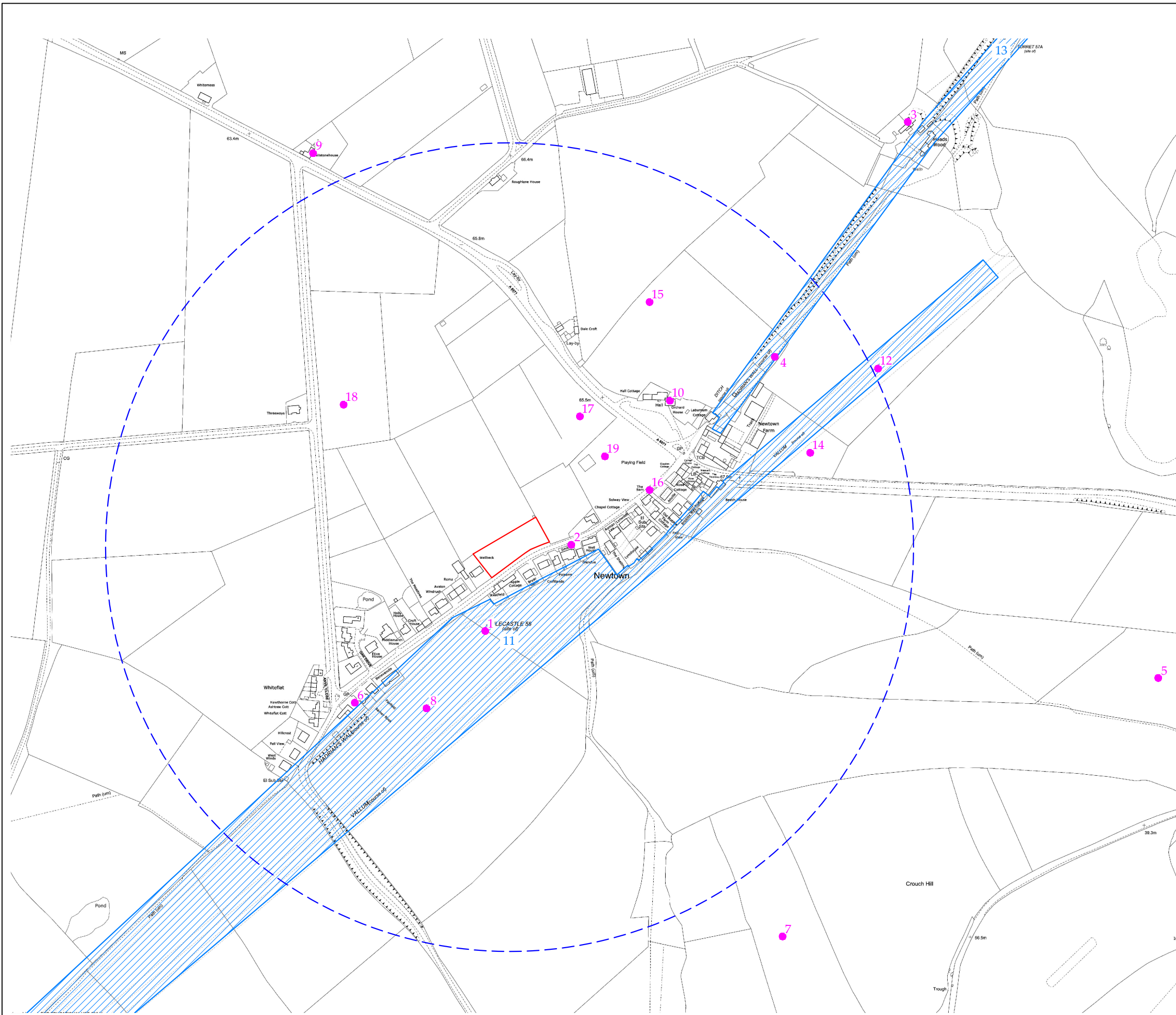
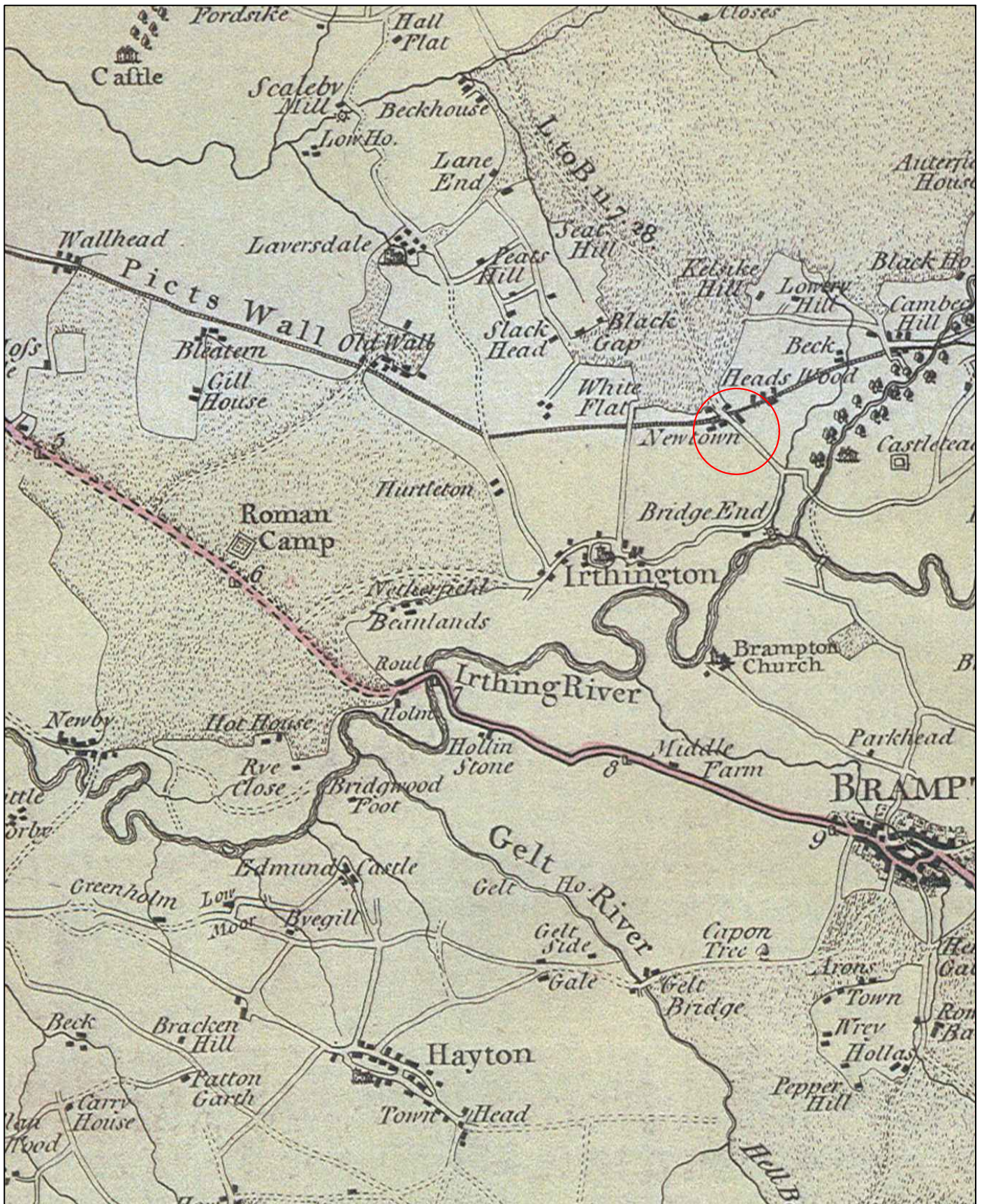


Figure 3: Location of known heritage assets.






 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT:	Land at Overdale, Newton, Cumbria	KEY:	 Site location 
	CLIENT:	Tsada Design		
	SCALE:	Not to scale		
	DRAWN BY:	AB		
	CHECKED BY:	HP		
	DATE:	December 2017		
	REPORT No:	CL12024		

Figure 4: Hodskinson and Donald's Map of the County of Cumbria, 1774.

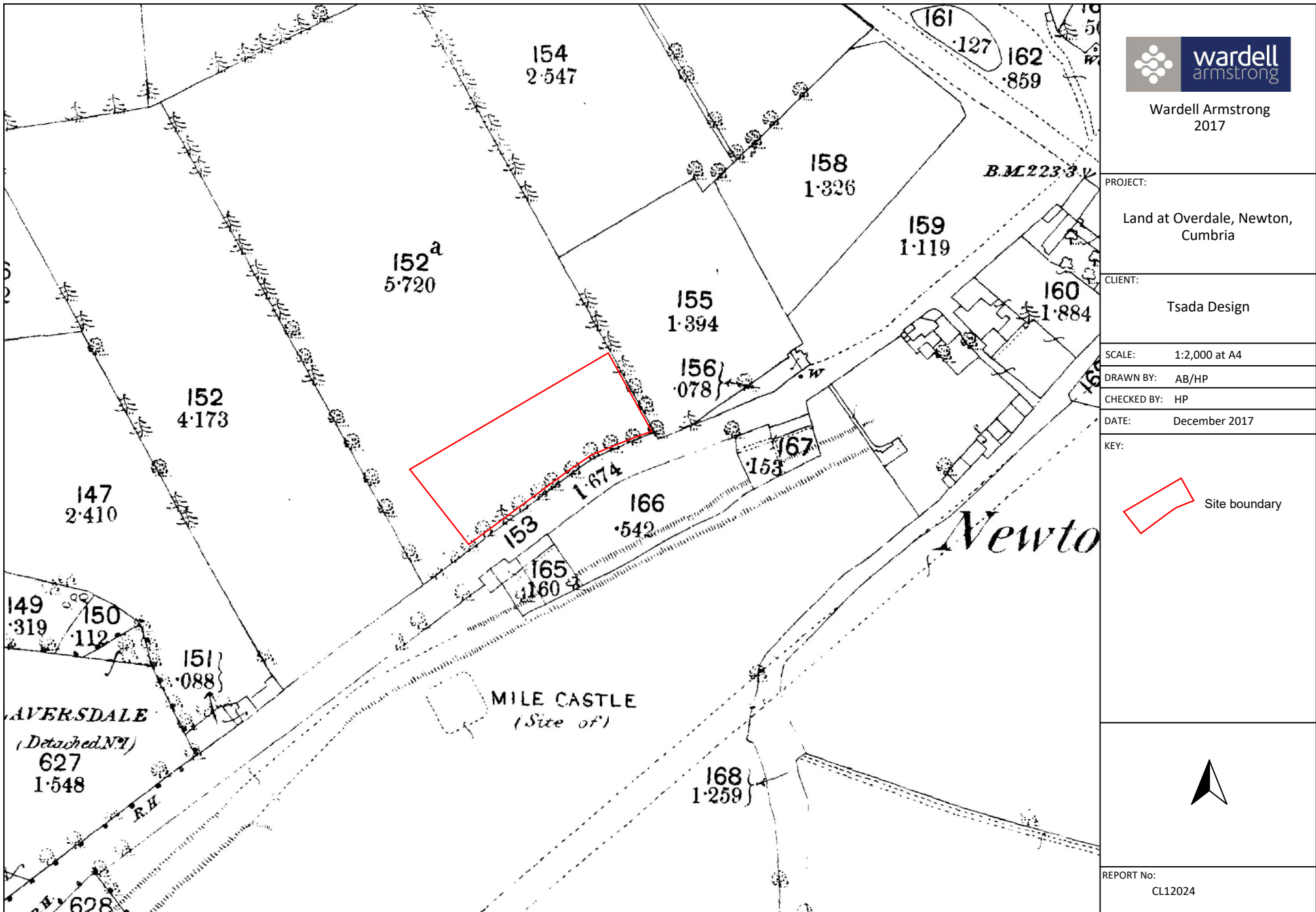


Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1866 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).

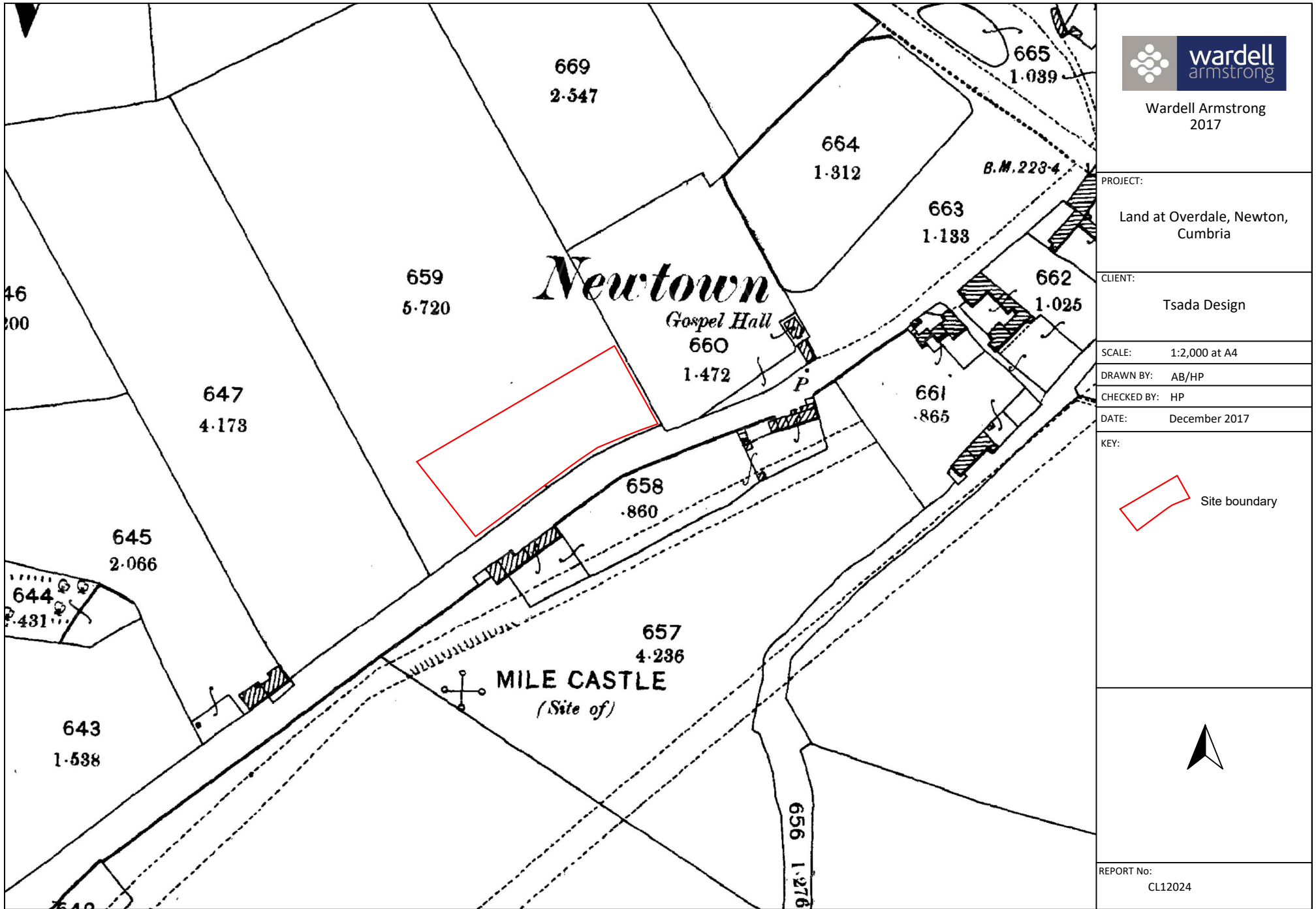
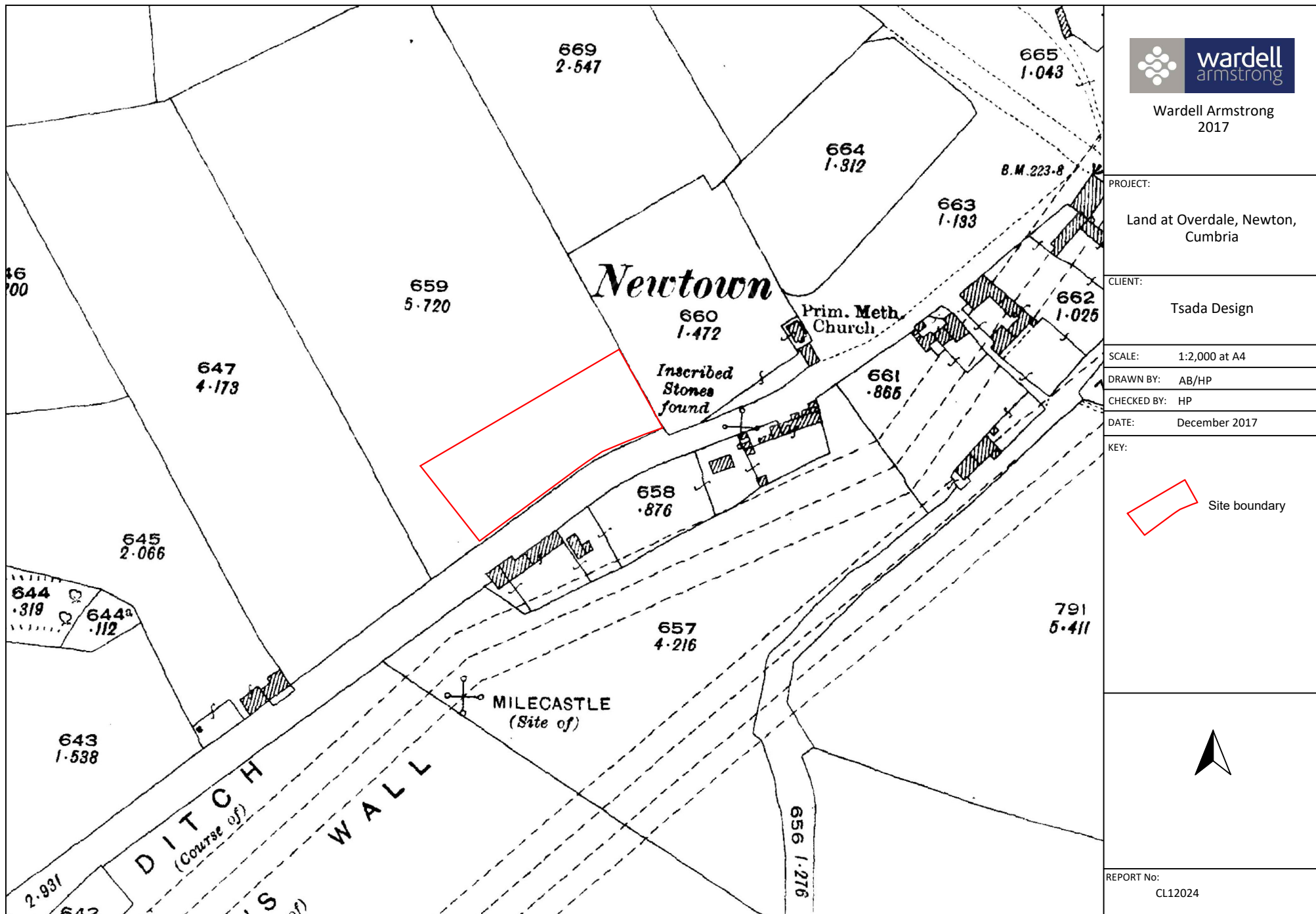


Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901 (25 inch to 1 mile scale).



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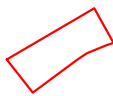
PROJECT:	Land at Overdale, Newton, Cumbria
CLIENT:	Tsada Design
SCALE:	1:2,000 at A4
DRAWN BY:	AB/HP
CHECKED BY:	HP
DATE:	December 2017
KEY:	 Site boundary
REPORT No:	CL12024

Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1925 (25 inch to 1 mile scale).

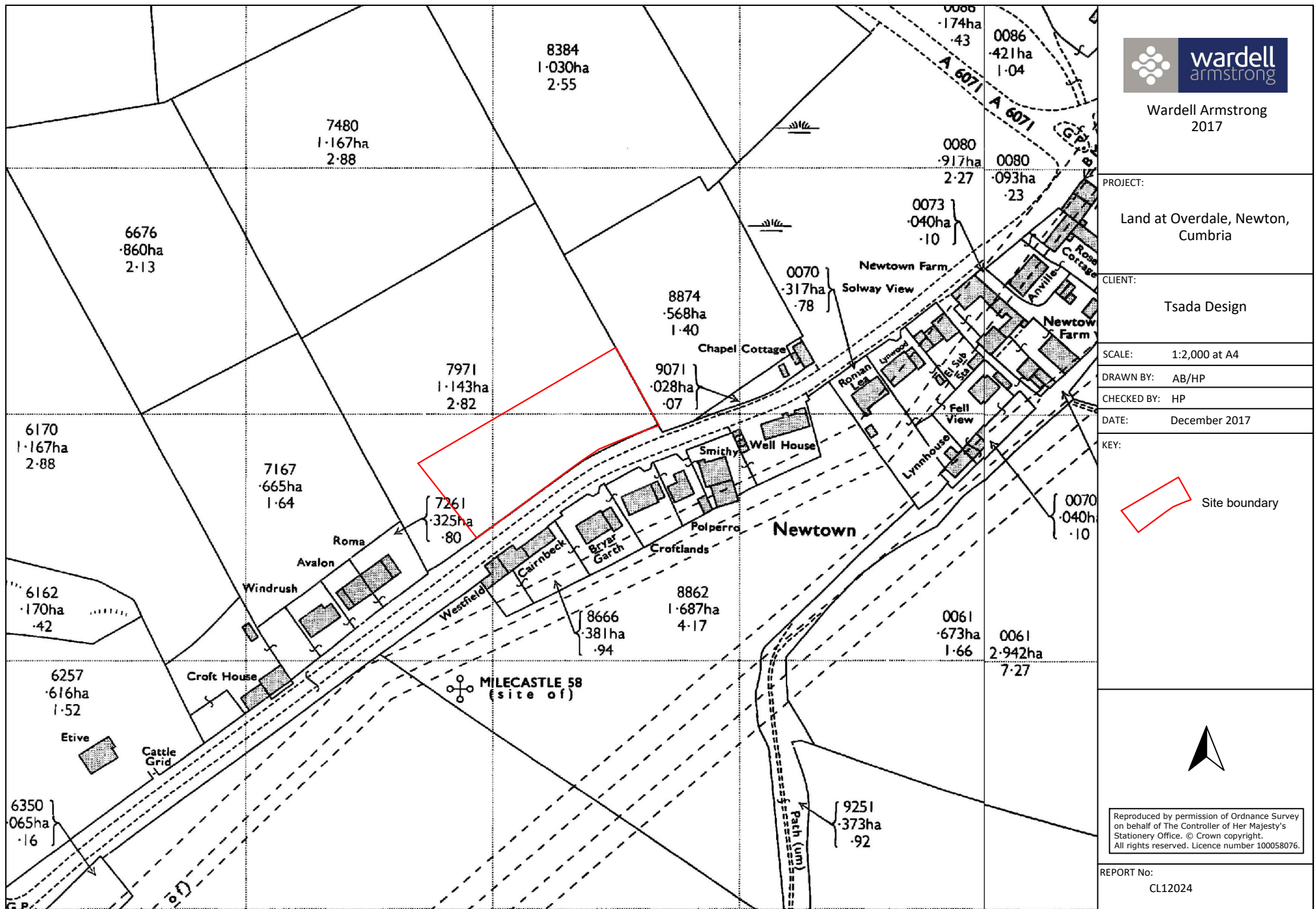


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1973 (1:2,500 scale).

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