



Aikton Pipeline, Cumbria

Rapid Desk-based Research and Walkover Survey



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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	5
1.2 Location, Topography and Geology.....	5
2. METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 Rapid Desk-based Research.....	6
2.3 Walkover Survey	6
2.4 Archive	7
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
3.1 Introduction.....	8
3.2 The Prehistoric Period	8
3.3 The Historic Period	9
3.4 Map Regression Analysis	12
3.5 Previous Archaeological Work	13
3.6 Aerial Photographs	14
4. WALKOVER SURVEY	15
4.1 Introduction.....	15
4.2 Results	15
5. GAZETTEER OF SITES	18
6. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	29
6.1 Introduction.....	29
6.2 Recommendations	29
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
7.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	30
7.2 Aerial Photographs	30
7.3 Secondary Sources	30
8. ILLUSTRATIONS	33
8.1 List of Figures	33

8.2 List of Plates33

SUMMARY

United Utilities (UU) proposed the construction of a c 3km long flow transfer structure pipeline, from south of Little Bampton to south-west of Aikton at the river Wampool in Cumbria (NGR NY 2696 5488 to NGR NY 2646 5195). The Cumbria County Council Planning Archaeologist recommended that rapid archaeological desk-based research and a walkover survey of the proposed development be undertaken. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by UU to undertake this work.

In total, 17 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based research, 15 of which (Sites **01-09** and **12-17**) had been previously identified by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record, the remaining two sites were identified on historic maps (Sites **10** and **11**). The identified sites included eight sites identified as areas of cropmarks on aerial photographs. The dates of these sites is not known, but they are potentially prehistoric (Sites **02**, **04**, **06-09** and **12-13**). A circular cropmark to the immediate south of the proposed route was excavated in 1995, this was interpreted as a Roman tower, comprising a four-posted structure and an associated rectangular building (Site **05**). A medieval holy well is located in Aikton (Site **01**) and a field named Kiln Green Croft (Site **03**) was identified on the tithe map of 1843, indicating a possible kiln in this area. There was also a smithy (Site **10**) listed within Aikton on the tithe and a gravel pit was noted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey mapping (Site **11**). Four Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites **14-17**) are located within the study area, although none of these would be impacted by the proposed pipeline.

The research has identified the potential for archaeological sites from the prehistoric period onwards. The southern end of the route in particular has a concentration of undated cropmark sites as well as the possible Roman tower.

The majority of the proposed pipeline route follows the modern road through Aikton, and therefore there is probably limited opportunity for archaeological discoveries in this area. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief is maintained during the groundworks on the remainder of the route. This work would be the subject of a separate report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the staff at Cumbria County Record Office (CRO) in Carlisle.

Kathryn Blythe undertook the rapid desk-based research and Karl Taylor undertook the walkover survey. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities (UU) proposed the construction of a flow transfer structure pipeline from south of Little Bampton (NGR NY 2696 5488) to south-west of Aikton at the river Wampool (NGR NY 2646 5195) in Cumbria (Fig 1). Following recommendations made by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer, UU commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake rapid archaeological desk-based research of the proposed development area.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed pipeline route runs from south of Little Bampton, where it crosses the Bampton Beck, southwards through Aikton and south-westwards between the settlements of Gamelsby and Drumleaning, and terminates at the river Wampool (Fig 1). The south end of the proposed route lies approximately 3km north of Wigton. The entire study area is fairly low lying, with both the south and the north ends of the proposed pipeline route lying at *c* 20m AOD, and gradually rising up to *c* 40m AOD on the west side of Aikton (Ordnance Survey (OS) 1988).
- 1.2.2 The study area lies west of Carlisle, towards the southern edge of the broad, lowland plain of the Solway Basin, which is fringed by the relatively remote coastline of the Solway Firth. The Solway Basin is underlain mainly by mudstones and sandstones of Permo-Triassic age ('New Red Sandstone') which are overlain by mudstones and limestones of Jurassic age to the west of Carlisle (Countryside Commission 1998, 20). Erosion of the comparatively weak Permo-Triassic and Jurassic rocks had already reduced much of the Solway Basin to an area of low relief prior to the onset of the last glaciation, when thick ice-sheets crossed the area from Scotland and the Lake District, resulting in further erosion and the deposition of boulder clay (*op cit*, 21).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The rapid desk-based research was carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001, *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 A study area of 0.5km centred on the proposed pipeline route was examined. All known archaeological sites identified have been integrated into the Historical and Archaeological Background (*Sections 3.2 and 3.3*) in order to place the sites in an archaeological and historical context. The location of these sites is shown on Figure 2.
- 2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the research, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:
- ***Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER)***: the Historic Environment Record, held in Kendal, was visited to establish the presence of sites of cultural heritage interest already known within the study area and to consult aerial photographs covering the study area.
 - ***Cumbria County Record Office, Carlisle (CRO)***: cartographic and secondary sources relating to the study area were consulted at the Record Office.
 - ***OA North Library***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 Following the rapid desk-based research, a level I-type survey (English Heritage 2006) was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This encompassed a one hundred metre corridor along either side of the proposed pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using the relevant OA North *pro forma*, and the features located using differential GPS survey, which can achieve an accuracy of ± 5 m with respect to the OS national grid.
- 2.3.2 A level I survey is mainly a visual record and is usually carried out in order to provide the essential core information to agreed standards, about the location, period, condition and type of monument. It is carried out to cover as much

ground as possible in a short time period. It is usually accompanied by a simple cartographic record. A photographic archive of any archaeological features was produced using 35mm and digital SLR cameras.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (2006) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The archive will be deposited in the County Record Office in Carlisle, and copies of this report will be deposited with the HER in Kendal.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric:** Cumbria has only a few remains of the Late Upper Palaeolithic period, which are largely in the south-west of the county (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 32-33), although these are sparsely represented. During the Mesolithic period the inhabitants of the British Isles employed a subsistence strategy traditionally viewed as the exploitation of natural resources by activities based on hunting, gathering, and fishing. The Mesolithic period is represented in Cumbria by numerous sites along the west coast (summarised in Rollinson 1988), as well as the limestone uplands of east Cumbria (Cherry and Cherry 1987). During the prehistoric period the upper reaches of the River Eden provided an important natural route from the north-east of England to the North West. The fertile lands of the Eden valley have attracted settlement since the Neolithic period, and the location of monuments from this period within Cumbria appears to suggest a shift in the emphasis of Neolithic activity from the coastal plain to the edge of the Lake District hills and the Eden valley (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 37). The HER records finds in the Wigton area including three Neolithic stone axes (HER 673, HER 674 and HER 16935, all recorded at NGR NY 25 48). Field work carried out at Tiffenthwaite Farm, Syke Lane, Wigton by the former Carlisle Archaeology Unit (CAU) also recovered a serrated blade and a prismatic core (HER 19091 at NGR NY 26059 47382) (CAU 2000). A Bronze Age food vessel has been found c 1.5km to the east of Aikton (HER 19743 at NGR NY 29 53) and two Bronze Age stone axes have been found in Wigton (HER 675 and HER 667, both at NGR NY 25 48).
- 3.2.2 A comparative lack of material culture in the North West relating to the Iron Age has historically made sites of this period difficult to identify in the

archaeological record, particularly with reference to small-scale rural sites. Both the uplands and lowlands of Cumbria have produced evidence of enclosures that may date to the Iron Age, although there is generally a lack of dating evidence to confirm this (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52).

- 3.2.3 There are a number of cropmark sites in the vicinity of the study area of undated, but probable prehistoric, date. Approximately 3km to the north-west of the study area, west of Fingland, is a scheduled cropmark site (SM 27665 at NGR NY 2511 5725) comprising a prehistoric oval enclosure, measuring *c* 60m by *c* 45m, and a trackway with side ditches.
- 3.2.4 Within the study area are a number of sites comprising undated cropmarks, including: a ditched enclosure to the south-west of Little Bampton (Site **13**); enclosures south of Aikton (Sites **04** and **12**); and an enclosure (Site **08**), two settlements (Sites **02** and **07**), a field system (Site **06**), and unclassified cropmarks and a lynchet, which survives as an earthwork (Site **09**), all in the vicinity of Drumleaning, towards the southern end of the proposed pipeline.
- 3.2.5 The find of a carved stone head found in a wall at Greenhill Farmhouse in Wigton is thought to be in the style of the local late Iron Age tradition, and therefore provides further evidence for Iron Age activity in the area (HER 5085 at NGR NY 25 48) (Bewley 1994).

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 ***The Romano-British Period:*** the study area lies within the territory suggested to have been controlled by the *Carvetii* at the time of the Roman Conquest (Shotter 2004, 4), and the numerous cropmark sites in the area indicate prehistoric settlement (*Sections 3.2.3 and 3.2.4*) including sites that are likely to be of Iron Age/Romano-British date, such as the farmstead west of Fingland (SM 27665).
- 3.3.2 A fort at Kirkbride (SM 27833), *c* 4.5km to the north-west of the study area, dates to the late first/early second century and is located on a low but commanding position at the head of the sea inlet at Moricambe, overlooking the river Wampool. Strategically Kirkbride Roman fort formed part of the Stanegate frontier system, which, once completed, ran from Kirkbride to the fort at Washing Well on the south bank of the River Tyne. This frontier was superseded by Hadrian's Wall, which runs *c* 4.5km to the north of the study area, the building of which commenced in 122 AD, and Kirkbride is considered to have been abandoned once Hadrian's Wall became operational (*ibid*).
- 3.3.3 The Roman fort at Old Carlisle is located *c* 5.5km to the south of the study area, on the south side of Wigton, and there is considerable evidence for Roman activity between Wigton and Old Carlisle. The construction of the fort suggests that it was one of the Hadrianic series of cavalry forts (Birley 1951, 33) and it compares closely with the Benwell and Chesters forts. Epigraphic evidence has confirmed that the fort was indeed occupied by a cavalry unit (the *ala Augusta Gallorum Proculeiana*), which was the only cavalry unit on the western flank of Hadrian's Wall (*op cit*, 30).

- 3.3.4 The position of Old Carlisle relative to the network of Roman roads led Ferguson (1890) and, later, Haverfield to propose that the fort was a strategic centre for the region (1920, 146). The associated settlement can be seen to extend along both sides of the main Roman road to the south of the fort and along the approach road to the east gate. A road running northwards from Old Carlisle has also been postulated. Bellhouse traced a north-bound road for approximately one mile, which appeared to be heading towards Drumburgh on the Solway Firth (1956, 42). Some evidence for a north-bound road was furnished by a limited programme of archaeological investigation in 1998/9 by CAU, which focused on the area *c* 1.5km to the north of Old Carlisle fort. This work revealed a series of boundary ditches of Roman date, and included the retrieval of a fourth century cremation and ceramics (HER 19091; CAU 2002). Whilst being far from conclusive, this work provided tentative evidence of extramural settlement at a distance in excess of 1km beyond the north gate of the fort, which would suggest some communication line in this direction. It seems likely that the study area would have been part of the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall, providing agricultural produce and supplies for the construction and garrisoning of the wall (Bewley 1994).
- 3.3.5 In 1995 a circular cropmark was excavated within the study area, to the north of Drumleaning (Site **05**). The features uncovered were interpreted as comprising a four-posted Roman tower, measuring *c* 3.6m square. The tower was surrounded by a ditch, which enclosed an area *c* 19m across. A small rectangular building was identified four metres to the west of the western ditch, which measured 4m x 2.6m. This building has been interpreted as having been for storage or accommodation. There was a cobbled approach to the north-west of the tower, with a break in the ditch adjacent to it. This whole area was enclosed by a circular palisade approximately 24m in diameter. No precise dating material was available for either structure (HER 6889).
- 3.3.6 **Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066):** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for early medieval activity is extremely limited. Once the administration of the Roman occupation was finally rescinded in *c* AD 410 the region is thought to have become part of the kingdom of Rheged, which was under the control of the British king Urien by the end of the sixth century AD (Higham 1986, 266). From the seventh century onwards the area came under the sway of the expanding kingdom of Northumbria (Kirkby 1962).
- 3.3.7 Some tentative evidence for continued occupation of the region through the early medieval period comes from documentary sources, such as the *Notitia Dignitatum*, an official document containing a list of army units, which has been dated to *c* AD 410; this mentions Old Carlisle, which suggests that a Roman garrison was maintained there during the closing years of the fourth century. Significantly, there is some evidence, albeit slight, for continued occupation during the post-Roman period (Higham and Jones 1985, 127). The early ninth century work attributed to Nennius refers to the 'castle' which Vortigern built for himself at Guasmoric near Carlisle, 'a city which in English is called Palmcastre'. An inquest of 1305 includes Palmcastre among a group of enclosures in the King's forest (Inglewood Forest), all of which are identified as places in the western part of the parish of Westward, whilst a

survey of the same area, dated 1578, mentions ‘Old Carliell at Palmcastle’ (*op cit*, 17). Using this evidence, Collingwood (1928, 111) raised the possibility that the settlement at Old Carlisle may thus have been the capital of a British chief or king in the time of Vortigern, or else the same settlement was still inhabited and became the local centre of British survival when the Northumbrians arrived in the seventh century. Birley concluded that the settlement at Old Carlisle ‘is by far the most promising one in the whole of our territory for the investigation of the transition from Roman Britain through sub-Roman Cumbria to Anglo-Norman times’ (1951, 34).

- 3.3.8 By the tenth century Hiberno-Norse cultural and political influences began to affect the area. The placename evidence indicates the presence of people of Hiberno-Norse extraction in the landscape throughout Cumbria (Fellows-Jensen 1985). More tangible evidence comes from the few known sites and finds, including stone sculpture and grave slabs from nearby Dalston and Great Orton (Ryder 2000).
- 3.3.9 **Medieval (AD 1066 - 1540):** Little Bampton was originally part of the manor of Kirkbampton, but in 1227 Eudo de Carlisle gave four carucates of land in Little Bampton and Oughterby to Walter de Bampton by fine, and it was held by the Barony of Burgh. The estate appears to have subsequently passed to the Musgraves of Crookdale, the co-heiresses of which enfranchised the lands (Whellan 1860, 174). In the sixteenth century the ‘manor of Little Bampton’ was conveyed by a Thomas Bisley to Southaick and Tolson, who later conveyed it to John Dalston, who subsequently sold it off to the tenants.
- 3.3.10 Aikton was also part of the Barony of Burgh, and was the principal seat of Johan de Morville, the second daughter of one of the co-heirs of Sir Hugh de Morville, Lord of Burgh, who was one of the four assassins of Thomas à Beckett in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. Johan and her husband, Sir Richard Gernon, lived at Down Hall in Aikton (*op cit*, 198). The manorial seat appears to have descended through the Morville family for some time, and in the fifteenth century it was purchased by the Dacre family, who held it until it was eventually sold off (*op cit*, 199).
- 3.3.11 Aikton Down Hall is a Scheduled Monument (CU 527) comprising earthworks with a moat located *c* 650m to the east of the study area. The site appears to have been surrounded by an outer wall on three sides, which enclosed a bailey on the east side. To the east of this was the moat, which was intact until *c* 1900. The remains of a drawbridge are reported to have been found in 1826, and an excavation in 1981 recovered medieval pottery from the site (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 58). Aikton Hall is located *c* 350m to the north of Aikton Down Hall (*c* 170m to the east of the study area) and is also a possible fortified site including the earthworks of a former moat. Its function is unclear, as Aikton Down Hall is thought to have been the manor house, so the reason for the close proximity of a second fortified site is unknown, unless Aikton Hall preceded Aikton Down Hall (*ibid*). St Andrews Church, located to the east of the village, to the south of Aikton Hall has some Norman architecture in the chancel (Whellan 1860, 199).

- 3.3.12 The Barony of Biglands and Gamelsby was also part of the Barony of Burgh, and as with Aikton, it was later purchased by the Dacres, and became part of the lands of the Earl of Lonsdale. The manor house was in Gamelsby, with the name derived from a personal name '*Gamel*', who is thought to have built it, and '-by' a Scandinavian word for settlement, which continued in use post Conquest. The date of this is unspecified, but before Gamel built the manor the land is reported to have been '*a woody waste*' with many deer (*op cit*, 201). Drumleaning was a hamlet in the township of Biglands and Gamelsby (*ibid*).
- 3.3.13 Site **01** is Aikton holy well, located on the east side of the village, and labelled as 'Fairy Well' on the OS first edition and current mapping.
- 3.3.14 **Post-medieval (AD 1540 - present):** Wigton had received its market charter in 1262 from Henry III, and continued to operate as a market town for the wider area in the post-medieval period (Whellan 1860, 198). However, it would seem that any significant expansion of the town took place after the seventeenth century, as Wigton does not appear on the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century maps (Allen 1999; Higham 1993).
- 3.3.15 The industrial development of Wigton was centred on the textile industry. In the forty years from 1791-1831 the population rose from approximately 1700 to 4885 (Gate 1894) mainly due to the influx of workers from the surrounding rural areas to the expanding textile mills and tanneries. This was facilitated by the coming of the railway from Carlisle to Maryport, which opened in 1843 (Carrick 1949).
- 3.3.16 Site **03** is a field named Kiln Green on the 1843 Aikton tithe, located on the west side of the main road through Aikton. The name suggests that a kiln was located in this area. Site **10** is a smithy also marked on the tithe, and Site **11** is a gravel pit marked on the 1901 OS map. There are also four Listed Buildings within the study area: an eighteenth century farmhouse in Little Bampton (Site **17**); Aikton House, a nineteenth-century building (Site **14**); and a nineteenth century farmhouse, barn and associated walls (Sites **15** and **16**).

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.4.1 **Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1771 (Fig 3):** this mapping is small scale, and therefore shows little detail of the study area. The main settlements of *Little Banton*, *Aketon*, *Drumlining* and *Gamelsby* are shown, along with the principal roads between them. Aikton is depicted as a linear settlement, with the church to the south-east of the village, north of Down Hall, which is also marked. A water mill is indicated in Gamelsby.
- 3.4.2 **Greenwood's Map of the County of Cumberland, 1823 (Fig 4):** this map is similar in detail to Donald's map, with only the main settlement areas and roads being depicted. The settlements of Little Bampton, Aikton and Gamelsby each appear to have expanded since 1771.
- 3.4.3 **Little Bampton Tithe, 1842 and Aikton Tithe map, 1843 (Figs 5 and 6):** Little Bampton is depicted much as it is on the current mapping as a small linear village, aligned approximately east-west, with fairly regular narrow rectangular

fields on its south side, which are bounded to the south by Bampton Beck. South of this, and north of Aikton the fields are squarer and slightly more irregular in shape and size. A farmstead named Moordyke is depicted on the northern outskirts of Aikton, south of which is the main settlement area. Aikton is shown as developed on both sides of an approximate north/south aligned road. A number of lanes can be seen heading to the west and east of the village, presumably linking the houses to the fields behind. South of Aikton the road gradually turns towards the west to Gamelsby and passes through farmland, comprising small fields, some of which are very regular, possibly indicating some late enclosure. Two sites were added to the gazetteer from the consultation of the tithe maps: Field 730, Kiln Green Croft (Site **03**), and Plot 646, a smithy (Site **10**), both located on the west side of the road through Aikton.

- 3.4.4 ***Ordnance Survey first edition 6"to 1 mile map, 1868 (Fig 7):*** this mapping is very similar to the tithe mapping, but does provide some more details of features within the study area. Bamptonbeck Bridge is marked at the northern end of the proposed route, where the road crosses the beck. A number of farmsteads are named on this mapping, including Moordyke, shown on the tithe, and Aikton House to its south. Properties named Bankend and Lickpot are also marked on the east side of the village. The Joiners Arms is marked towards the north end of Aikton, the Highland Laddie is south of this, and the Horse and Farrier is marked at the south end of the village. A school is marked in Aikton, and there are numerous wells marked throughout the village, and a number of guideposts on the road. The holy well (Site **01**) is named 'Fairy Well' on this map. The smithy (Site **10**) marked on the Aikton tithe, is not labelled on this mapping, although the building is still depicted.
- 3.4.5 ***Ordnance Survey 6"to 1 mile map, 1901 (Fig 8):*** the bridge over Bampton Beck is now named Bampton Bridge. A new property to the north of Aikton, named Lanshaw House, is marked on this mapping. Within Aikton two new smithies are marked, one on the west side of Fairy Well, and one on the west side of Lickpot, as well as a post office. The Horse and Farrier is not labelled on this mapping, although the building is still depicted. To the south of the village a gravel pit (Site **11**) is shown on the north side of the road to Gamelsby.
- 3.4.6 ***Ordnance Survey 6"to 1 mile map, 1926 (Fig 9):*** the Highland Laddie and the two smithies in Aikton are not depicted on this map, although the buildings are all extant. The gravel pit (Site **11**) was also extant.

3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.5.1 The HER holds a short report on the excavation of a circular cropmark to the north of Drumleaning (Site **05**) in 1995. The features uncovered were interpreted as a four-posted Roman tower, c 3.6m square and surrounded by a ditch, which enclosed an area c 19m across. A small rectangular building was identified four metres to the west of the western ditch, which measured 4m x 2.6m. This building has been interpreted as having been for storage or accommodation. A cobbled area to the north-west of the four-post structure

was interpreted as a possible approach, and there was a break in the ditch adjacent to it. This whole area was enclosed by a circular palisade approximately 24m in diameter. No precise dating material was available for either structure (HER 3889 - record description).

- 3.5.2 Several pieces of work have also taken place outside of the study area, in the Wigton area. An evaluation was carried out at Tiffenthwaite Farm, Syke Road, where prehistoric finds were recovered as well as a Roman cremation vessel (CAU 2000). This was followed up by a watching brief at Syke Road (CAU 2002), which revealed a series of Roman boundary ditches, further cremations and ceramics.
- 3.5.3 To the north of Wigton, an evaluation was carried out at Standingstones, east of the putative Roman road from Old Carlisle to Bowness on Solway. The trenches revealed a very low concentration of archaeological features, including an undated isolated posthole, probable gully and ditch terminus, and a pit of relatively recent date (OA North 2003).

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 3.6.1 The HER was consulted for any aerial photos of the study area, in order to gain further information on the cropmark sites. Photos were available for Sites **05** and **06** (NY2652/B RB 109,14 and NY2652/C RB 109,16), comprising black and white obliques from 1984, and for Site **09** (NY2651/B MU CS 69, 7), comprising black and white obliques from 1975. The photos of Site **09** were not clear and did not add any information on the character of the site. For copyright reasons the photos could not be reproduced in this report, but the cropmarks for Sites **05** and **06** have been sketched onto Figure 2.
- 3.6.2 **Site 05:** the photos were taken prior to the excavation of the site and appear to show three sides of a rectangular or u-shaped feature, open on its west side and with possible further features to the north.
- 3.6.3 **Site 06:** the photos show a large squarish enclosure, which has a double ditch on its south side, and a single ditch heading south-eastwards from the south-east corner. A possible ditch also runs eastwards from its north-east corner.

4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey carried out in August 2009 aimed to determine both the survival of above ground remains of sites recorded during the rapid desk-based research and also to identify previously unrecorded sites along the proposed pipeline route. The visit also provided an understanding of the impact of the proposed pipeline and the presence of any immediately visible constraints to the undertaking of intrusive investigation works.
- 4.1.2 The bulk of the south end of the study area is given over to grazing occupied mainly with cattle. Some of the fields of the central and northern parts were occupied by crop. The hamlet of Aikton is located in the centre of the study area while Little Bampton is in the far north of the study area. Almost all of the proposed route follows the roads between Gamelsby, Aikton and Little Bampton, and the potential for archaeological remains was low. Nevertheless, some features of possible archaeological significance were located, the results of which are described in the following section.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 During the walkover survey, all of the gazetteer sites located during the desk-based assessment were inspected and none of the landscape features were visible on the ground, with the possible exception of Sites **07** and **08** where slight changes in topography were observed. Some of the Sites visited were under cultivation (maize) which made inspection impossible. Those sites which were visible, were, perhaps unsurprisingly, all of the listed buildings within Aikton and Little Bampton (Sites **14**, **15**, **16**, and **17**). These sites are consistent with the HER descriptions. Following an extensive search, the Holy Well (Site **01**) was not found and so its current state remains unknown. Both the sites of the possible Smithy (Site **10**) and Kiln Green (Site **03**) proved to be unfruitful.
- 4.2.2 During the course of the walkover survey, a total of 24 further sites/possible sites were recorded and added to the gazetteer (*Section 5*). The southernmost and northernmost parts of the route cross six field boundaries, which may possibly be historic field boundaries (Sites **18**, **19**, **37**, **38**, **40** and **41**). All of them are illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (Fig 7), whilst those at the northern end of the route (Sites **37**, **39**, **40**, and **41**) are illustrated on the Tithe map of Little Bampton of 1843 (Fig 6). All of the boundaries comprise a low bank with hedges and standard trees to varying extents (Plate 1). The Little Bampton Tithe map illustrates an additional five further field boundaries at the northern end of the route, the remains of which may still exist. Also at this northern end of the route, an area of possible ridge and furrow cultivation may be present (Site **39**). Although quite subtle, the ridges and furrows are still just discernible running down the hill towards the beck. The strip fields to the south of Little Bampton may well have been used for cultivation, and may date back to the medieval period.

- 4.2.3 As already outlined, most of the route follows the line of the roads, parts of which are slightly sunken and may be of historic value. Sites **21** and **26** may be of significance with Site **26** being of particular interest as it may have formed one of the historic routes from the village to the Church (Plate 2). The track is banked with mature hedges of varying species. This is called Lickpot Lane and, the western part of which is illustrated as early as 1771 on Donald's map of Cumberland (Fig 3).
- 4.2.4 Most of the entrances to the fields which border the road have stone gateposts (Site **20**) which are of sandstone and variously exhibit toolmarks and iron pintles. Some of the gateposts are quite finely finished and a few appear to have been reused. One of the gateposts exhibits an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (Plate 3) which is illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (Site **22**). It is possible that some of the gateposts may date to at least the nineteenth century. A farm to the north of Aikton, called Moordyke, was accessed via a track from the road between Aikton and Little Bampton which was first illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (Fig 7). This track is now redundant but the gateposts remain and are of sandstone with moulded tops. Iron pintles are still present and there are substantial wear marks. The posts may date to the nineteenth century. Other road features include a Cumberland County guide post in Aikton (Site **31**) which appears to have been moved to its present position from that shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868. The map shows two further guide posts which are no longer extant.
- 4.2.5 The road crosses three watercourses, two of which are culverted (Sites **23** and **24**), the third being bridged (Site **36**; Plate 4). Sites **23** and **24** appear to be of similar construction, and although overgrown, parts of the brick culverts below were just visible. Both of these appear to be drainage ditches and are illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (Fig 7). The third watercourse is called Bampton Beck and lies to the south of Little Bampton (Fig 2). The beck is illustrated as flowing below the road on the 1843 Tithe map of Little Bampton and by 1868 was obviously substantial enough to be called 'Bamptonbeck Bridge' (Fig 7). The bridge is constructed from sandstone ashlar blocks, most of which clearly exhibit picked toolmarks and smooth margins. It is of arched construction, each parapet having canted ends and chamfered copings (Plate 4). The most interesting feature of this bridge is the highly visible masons marks (Plate 5).
- 4.2.6 The remaining sites of possible significance are all buildings, most of which are within the hamlet Aikton (Sites **25**, **27**, **28**, **29**, **30**, **32**, **33** and **34**; Fig 2). Site **25** is a length of wall, which is constructed from random rubblestone with saddleback copings of similar appearance to those on part of the wall of Site **16**, the wall of Bragg's House (Site **15**). There is a large house situated at the end of Lickpot Lane (Site **27**) which is first illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 as 'Lickpot', although it may be of earlier date. To the west of this is a small, low, rubblestone structure with two blocked openings and a corrugated iron roof (Site **28**, Plate 6). The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (Fig 8) shows a building on this site which is labelled 'Smithy'. This building may therefore be part of this structure. Site **29** comprises a collection of barns to the rear and side of Croft House (Fig 2). These are illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (Fig

7). A variety of building materials and styles are utilised, from brick to rubblestone, suggesting various building phases. To the south of this, Site **30**, currently called Sunnycroft, first appears on the Tithe map of 1843 and is labelled as 'The Horse and Farrier' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868. A stretch of low wall to the front is of similar appearance to Site **25**. It is no longer a public house. Perhaps the most interesting buildings along the route, are a row of five cottages, possibly agricultural workers housing (Site **32**) situated opposite Aikton House (Site **14**). They exhibit interesting construction details, the ground floors being of squared random rubblestone, whilst the upper floors are of red brick (Plate **7**). The upper floors exhibit numerous decorative details and were obviously added later. The houses are illustrated on the Tithe map of 1842 but may be much earlier as buildings are also illustrated in this area on Greenwood's map of 1823. Site **34** is the current Aikton Arms public house, which is a two-storey rendered structure. Various extensions of differing dates have been added to the building. The building is first illustrated in detail on the Tithe map of 1843 and is labelled as the 'Joiners Arms' on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. It may be earlier than this and structures in this location are illustrated on Greenwood's map of 1823.

5. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Name	Aikton Holy Well
Site number	01
NGR	NY 27630 53400
HER no	3750
Site Type	Well
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	The well is named 'Fairy Well' on the OS first edition of 1868. It is located 250 yards to the east of Aikton Post Office (no longer in use). The well is stone lined, and measures 0.6m x 0.8m. No trace of the feature was discovered during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Drumleaning Settlement
Site number	02
NGR	NY 27000 52400
HER no	3324
Site Type	Cropmarks
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Cropmarks of a possible settlement site of unknown date. The field was under Maize crop at the time of the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the proposed pipeline route and associated features may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Kilngreen, Aikton
Site number	03
NGR	NY 27400 53370
HER no	12487
Site Type	Placename evidence
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER; Aikton tithe, 1843, Walkover Survey
Description	Field 730 on the 1843 Aikton tithe is named Kiln Green Croft and is possibly indicative of a kiln formerly having been located in this area. No features were visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Aikton Enclosure
Site number	04
NGR	NY 27300 52350
HER no	16706
Site Type	Cropmarks
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-

Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	An enclosure with internal features, of unknown date, appearing as cropmark on aerial photographs. The site was not visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Possible Roman Tower and associated building, Drumleaning
Site number	05
NGR	NY 26900 52200
HER no	6889
Site Type	Cropmarks
Period	Roman
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Excavation took place on a small circular cropmark in 1995 and revealed a four-post structure, interpreted as a Roman tower. The structure measured c 3.6m square and was surrounded by a ditch, which enclosed an area c 19m across. A small rectangular building was identified four metres to the west of the western enclosure ditch, which measured 4m x 2.6m. This building has been interpreted as having been for storage or accommodation. There was a cobbled approach to the north-west of the tower, with a break in the ditch adjacent to it. This whole area was enclosed by a circular palisade approximately 24m in diameter. No precise dating material was available for either structure. No features were visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies to the immediate south of the proposed pipeline route and associated features may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Drumleaning Field System
Site number	06
NGR	NY 26800 52200
HER no	3222
Site Type	Cropmarks
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Cropmarks of a field system of unknown date. Aerial photos show a large squarish enclosure, which has a double ditch on its south side, and a single ditch heading south-eastwards from the south-east corner. A possible ditch also runs eastwards from its north-east corner. No features were visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies to the immediate south of the proposed pipeline route and associated features may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Drumleaning Settlement
Site number	07
NGR	NY 26600 52300
HER no	3320
Site Type	Cropmarks
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Cropmarks of a possible settlement of unknown date. No major features were visible during the walkover survey, however slight hump was present.
Assessment	The site lies to the immediate south of the proposed pipeline route and associated features may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Drumleaning Enclosure
Site number	08
NGR	NY 26500 52400
HER no	3318
Site Type	Cropmarks
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Cropmarks of a possible enclosure of unknown date. No features were visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies to the immediate north of the proposed pipeline route and associated features may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Drumleaning Unclassified cropmarks and Lynchet
Site number	09
NGR	NY 26700 52350
HER no	16707
Site Type	Cropmarks and earthwork
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	Cropmarks and a lynchet of unknown date.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Smithy, Aikton
Site number	10
NGR	NY 27389 53033
HER no	-
Site Type	Smithy (Site of)
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	-
Source	Aikton tithe, 1843, Walkover Survey
Description	Plot 646 on the 1843 Aikton tithe is listed as a smithy and yard. The smithy is not labelled on subsequent mapping. There was no evidence of this during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies along the route and within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Gravel Pit, South of Aikton
Site number	11
NGR	NY 26987 52329
HER no	-
Site Type	Gravel Pit (Site of)
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	-
Source	OS 6" to 1 mile, 1901, Walkover Survey
Description	A gravel pit is marked on the west side of the road from Gamelsby to Aikton on the 1901 OS map and was extant at the time of the 1926 OS map, but is not shown on the current mapping. No features were visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies along the route and within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Aikton Enclosure
Site number	12
NGR	NY 26900 52700
HER no	3323
Site Type	Cropmark
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Oval enclosure of unknown date appearing as a cropmark on aerial photographs. No features were visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Bampton Beck Ditched Enclosure, Aikton
Site number	13
NGR	NY 26800 54600
HER no	16553
Site Type	Cropmark
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	A sub-rectangular ditched enclosure in a field south-east of Bampton Beck, which appears as a cropmark on aerial photographs. No features were visible during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Aikton House
Site number	14
NGR	NY 27346 53702
HER no	21381
Site Type	Farmhouse
Period	Nineteenth century
Statutory Designation	Grade II Listed Building - 71883
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Early nineteenth century farmhouse. Still extant but neglected and part of a larger farm.
Assessment	The site lies along the route and within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Bragg's House and adjoining barn
Site number	15
NGR	NY 27408 53080
HER no	21382
Site Type	Farmhouse
Period	Nineteenth century
Statutory Designation	Grade II Listed Building - 71884
Source	CCCHER, Walkover
Description	Early nineteenth century farmhouse and barn. Still extant.
Assessment	The site lies along the route and within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Garden wall and farmyard entrance wall east of Bragg's House
Site number	16
NGR	NY 27422 53069
HER no	21383
Site Type	Farmhouse
Period	Nineteenth century
Statutory	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building - 71885
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Early nineteenth century garden wall and farmyard entrance. Still extant.
Assessment	The site lies along the route and within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	North View and former stable
Site number	17
NGR	NY 27290 55176
HER no	21421
Site Type	Farmhouse
Period	Eighteenth century
Statutory	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building - 71923
Source	CCCHER, Walkover Survey
Description	Early eighteenth century house with adjoining former stable. Still extant.
Assessment	The site lies along the route and within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Field Boundary at Drumleaning
Site number	18
NGR	NY 26510 52195
HER no	
Site Type	Field Boundary
Period	Unknown
Statutory	
Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A possible historic field boundary comprising a bank and hedge.
Assessment	The site lies along the route and within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Road Field Boundary at Drumleaning
Site number	19
NGR	NY 26512 52350
HER no	
Site Type	Field Boundary
Period	Unknown
Statutory	
Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A possible historic field boundary comprising a bank and hedge, forming part of the sunken road to Gamelsby.
Assessment	The site across the route and within the easement and will be affected by the works

Site Name	Stone Gateposts (Various)
Site number	20
NGR	NY 26596 52651 (Example)
HER no	

Site Type	Gate Posts
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	Possible historic stone gateposts are situated at numerous points along the route. Most are of sandstone and exhibit tool marks. Some may have been re-used.
Assessment	The sites lie along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Sunken Road to the north of Drumleaning
Site number	21
NGR	NY 27001 52297
HER no	
Site Type	Road
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	The road between Drumleaning and Aikton is sunken in places with banks up to two metres high. Laid hedges and some standard trees predominate.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Ordnance Survey Bench Mark
Site number	22
NGR	NY 72084 52362
HER no	
Site Type	Survey Mark
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	An Ordnance Survey bench mark is inscribed into the top a stone gate post. It is illustrated on the 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Culvert
Site number	23
NGR	NY 27198 52477
HER no	
Site Type	Culvert
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A culvert passes below the road which is illustrated on the 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Culvert
Site number	24
NGR	NY 27435 52692
HER no	
Site Type	Culvert
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	

Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A culvert passes below the road, which is illustrated on the 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Although overgrown, stone footings are visible.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Length of Wall in Aikton
Site number	25
NGR	NY 27419 53003
HER no	
Site Type	Wall
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A length of garden on the east side of the road at the south end of Aikton Village. It is approximately 1m high, constructed from random (some squared) rubblestone and has both saddleback and triangular copings.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Sunken track near at Lickpot
Site number	26
NGR	NY 27750 52966
HER no	
Site Type	Track
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A sunken lane near Lickpot with banked hedges. Lickpot Lane is first illustrated on the 1771 map of Cumberland.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	House at Lickpot
Site number	27
NGR	NY 27682 52990
HER no	
Site Type	House
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A large house at the end of Lickpot Lane. First illustrated on the 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Smithy on Lickpot Lane
Site number	28
NGR	NY 27618 53024
HER no	
Site Type	Smithy
Period	Nineteenth-Twentieth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey

Description	A small shed on Lickpot Lane constructed from random rubblestone with a tin roof. First illustrated on the 1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map as a 'Smithy'
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Barns at Croft House, Aikton
Site number	29
NGR	NY 27422 53167
HER no	
Site Type	Barns
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A collection of brick-built barns at Croft House. First illustrated on the 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Sunnycroft, Aikton
Site number	30
NGR	NY 27398 53021
HER no	
Site Type	Farmhouse and Barn
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A large farmhouse and barn first illustrated in detail on the 1842 Tithe map and labelled as 'The Horse and Farrier' on the 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The house is constructed from random squared coursed sandstone and the barn from random rubblestone. There is also a rubblestone garden wall with saddleback copings.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Cumberland County Guide Post
Site number	31
NGR	NY 27457 53455
HER no	
Site Type	Guide Post
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A 'Cumberland County' guide post made of cast iron. First illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868. It appears to have been moved from its original position. Two further Guide posts are illustrated on the map but are no longer extant or have been replaced with modern equivalents.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Row of Cottages opposite Aikton House
Site number	32
NGR	NY 27357 53668
HER no	
Site Type	Workers Cottages
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey

Description	A row of cottages, probably built to house agricultural workers. Interesting in their construction in that the ground floors are of sandstone and the upper floors are of brick. The upper floors were probably added later. First illustrated in detail on the 1842 Tithe map
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Aikton Farm
Site number	33
NGR	NY 27442 53742
HER no	
Site Type	Farmhouse and barns
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A large squared random stone farmhouse and associated barns, of various construction materials. First illustrated in detail on the 1842 Tithe map.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Aikton Arms Public House
Site number	34
NGR	NY 27490 53962
HER no	
Site Type	Building
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A two-storey rendered building with extensions to the rear. First illustrated in detail on the 1842 Tithe map and called the 'Joiners' Arms' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Gateposts of Moordyke Farm
Site number	35
NGR	NY 27492 54029
HER no	
Site Type	Gateposts
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A pair of gateposts from a redundant track which was formerly the entrance to Moordyke Farm. The posts are sandstone with decorative moulded tops and show signs of wear. Moordyke is illustrated on the 1842 Tithe map and the track is clearly shown.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and may be affected by the works

Site Name	Bampton Bridge
Site number	36
NGR	NY 27404 54895
HER no	
Site Type	Bridge
Period	Nineteenth Century
Statutory Designation	

Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A sandstone bridge carrying the road between Aikton and Little Bampton. Of substantial ashlar construction with chamfered copings. All of the blocks exhibit tool marks and there are some interesting masons marks. No date. Greenwood's 1823 map of Cumberland appears to show the road crossing over the beck.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and will be affected by the works

Site Name	Field Boundary to the north of Bampton Bridge
Site number	37
NGR	NY 27381 54942
HER no	
Site Type	Boundary
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A possible historic field boundary comprising a bank and hedge, forming part of the sunken road to Little Bampton
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and will be affected by the works

Site Name	Field Boundary to the south of Little Bampton
Site number	38
NGR	NY 27234 54922
HER no	
Site Type	Boundary
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A possible historic field boundary comprising a bank and hedge. Some standard trees present. Illustrated on the 1843 Tithe map of Little Bampton
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and will be affected by the works

Site Name	Ridge and Furrow to the south of Little Bampton
Site number	39
NGR	NY 27176 54912
HER no	
Site Type	Ridge and Furrow
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	Possible ridge and furrow cultivation marks running north-south down the field. The 1843 Tithe map shows this field as being formerly divided.
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and will be affected by the works

Site Name	Field Boundary to the south of Little Bampton
Site number	40
NGR	NY 27123 54904
HER no	
Site Type	Boundary
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey

Description	A possible historic field boundary comprising a bank and hedge. Some standard trees present. Illustrated on the 1843 Tithe map of Little Bampton
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and will be affected by the works

Site Name	Field Boundary to the south of Little Bampton
Site number	41
NGR	NY 27030 54890
HER no	
Site Type	Boundary
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	
Source	Walkover Survey
Description	A possible historic field boundary comprising a bank and hedge. Some standard trees present. Illustrated on the 1843 Tithe map of Little Bampton
Assessment	The site lies along the route within the easement and will be affected by the works

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 Rapid assessment of the available evidence from the HER and historic maps held at the CRO, has shown that there are archaeological remains within, or close to, the proposed pipeline route. There have been finds from the Neolithic period onwards in the environs of the study area and 17 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. There are eight sites of undated but possible prehistoric cropmarks (Sites **02**, **04**, **06-09** and **12-13**). A possible Roman tower was excavated in 1995 to the immediate south of the proposed route, which comprised a four-posted structure and an associated rectangular building (Site **05**). There is also the possibility that a Roman road, heading north from the fort at Old Carlisle, passed through this area. The settlements in the area, Aikton, Little Bampton and Gamelsby were all originally part of the medieval Barony of Burgh and Aikton and Gamelsby were manorial seats. One medieval site, a holy well named Fairy Well (Site **01**), is located within the study area. An examination of the Aikton tithe map of 1843 revealed an area named Kiln Green Croft (Site **03**), which may indicate the site of a kiln in this area. A smithy, listed on this tithe, was also added to the gazetteer (Site **10**). A gravel pit (Site **11**), located to the south of Aikton, provides the only evidence for industrial activity within the study area. Four Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites **14-17**) are also located within the study area, although none of these would be impacted directly by the proposed pipeline.
- 6.1.2 During the walkover survey, 24 further sites were identified as being of possible archaeological/historical significance (*Section 4*). Of these, those most likely to be directly affected by the proposed works are the possible historic field boundaries (Sites **18**, **19**, **37**, **38**, **40** and **41**) and ridge and furrow (Site **39**) which lie in the path of the route, and those sites along the route being situated within the easement, such as gateposts (Sites **20**) and culverts (Sites **23** and **24**). Bamptonbeck Bridge is particularly vulnerable (Site **36**). Sites such as the additional buildings and associated boundary walls (Sites **25**, **27**, **28**, **29**, **30**, **32**, **33** and **34**) are unlikely to be directly physically affected by the proposed works but their setting may be.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 The majority of the proposed pipeline route follows the modern road through Aikton, and therefore there is probably limited opportunity for further archaeological discoveries in this area. However, the northern and southern ends of the pipeline cross open fields in close proximity to identified cropmark sites. It is therefore recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained along these sections in particular, and during all other ground disturbances within greenfield sections. These additional works would be the subject of a separate report.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle

Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1771

DRC 8/2 - Aikton Tithe, 1842

DRC 8/7 - Little Bampton Tithe, 1843

Greenwood's Map of the County of Cumberland, 1823

Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to 1 mile map of 1868 (6" : 1 mile) *Sheet XXII*

Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map of 1901 (6" : 1 mile) *Sheets 22NW and 22 SW*

Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map of 1926 (6" : 1 mile) *Sheets 22NW and 22 SW*

Other Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1991, 1:625,000 Roman Britain

Ordnance Survey, 1988, 1:50,000 Landranger 85 Carlisle and the Solway Firth

7.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Cumbria HER, Kendal

NY2651/B MU CS 69, 7 01/01/1975

NY2652/B RB 109,14 05/08/1984

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 3: Extract from Donald's map of Cumberland, 1771

Figure 4: Extract from Greenwood's map of Cumberland, 1823

Figure 5: Extract from the Aikton Tithe, 1842

Figure 6: Extract from the Little Bampton Tithe, 1843

Figure 7: Extract from the 1st edition 6" to 1 mile OS map, 1868

Figure 8: Extract from the 6" to 1 mile OS map, 1901

Figure 9: Extract from the 6" to 1 mile OS map, 1926

8.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Example of a possible historic field boundary (Site **18**)

Plate 2: Site **26** Lickpot Lane in Aikton

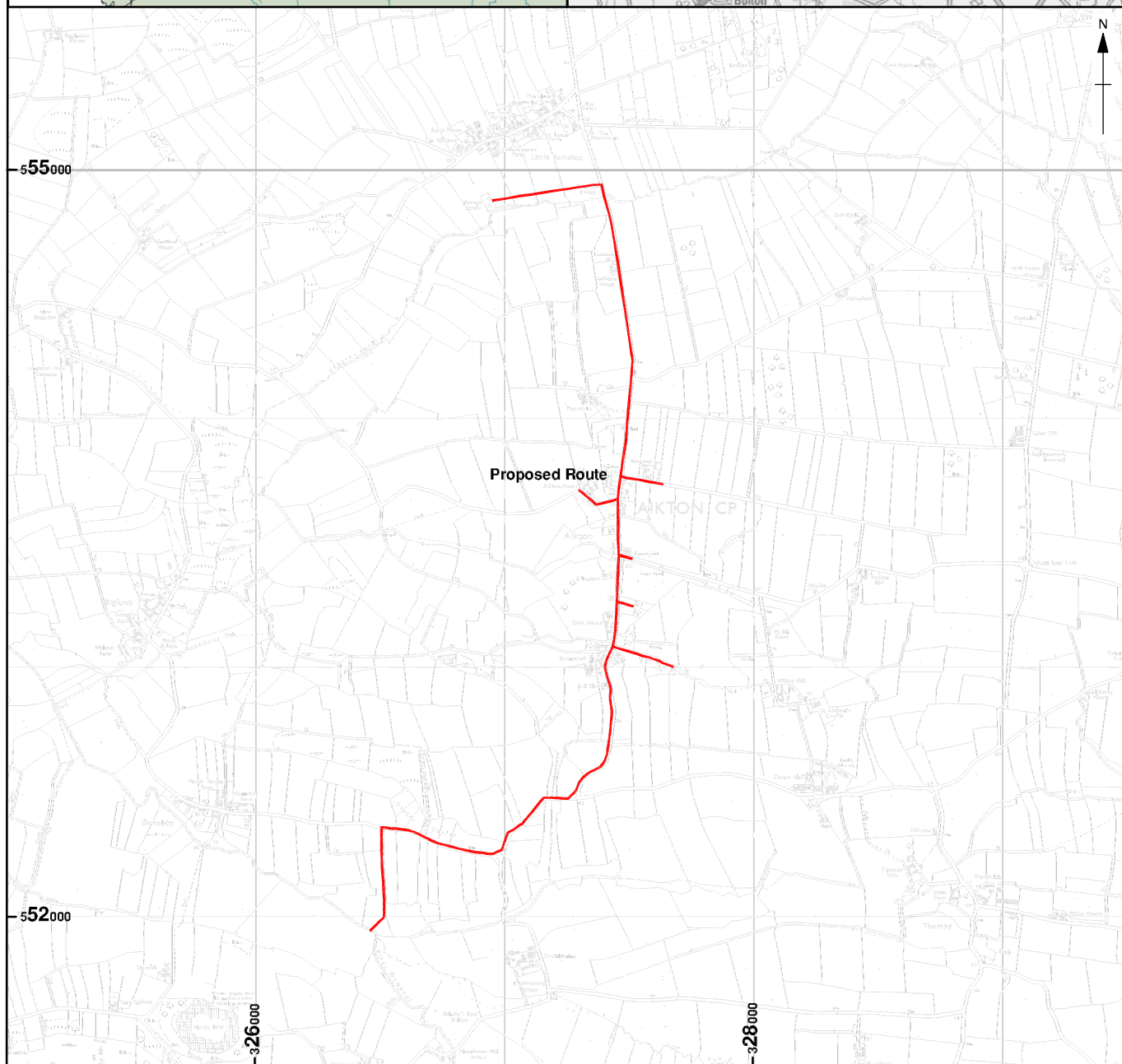
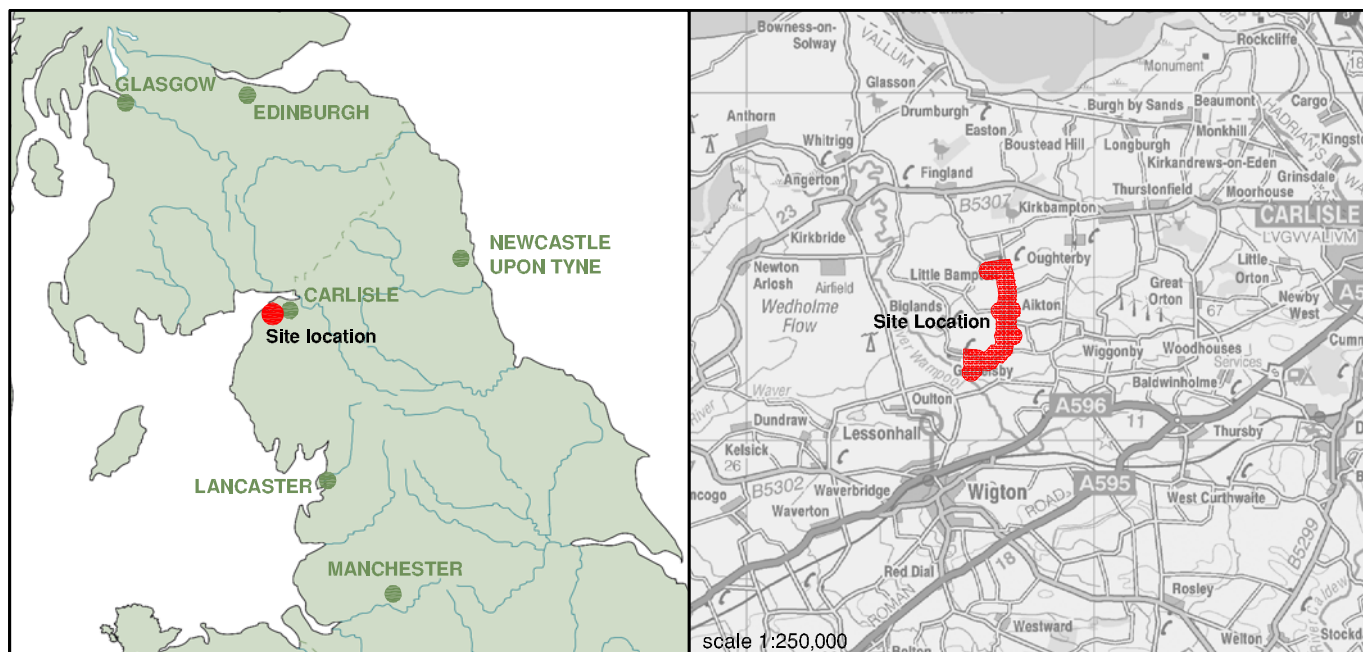
Plate 3: Example of a Gatepost with OS bench mark (Site **22**)

Plate 4: Bamptonbeck Bridge (Site **36**)

Plate 5: Detail of the parapet of Bamptonbeck Bridge showing the mason's marks (Site **36**)

Plate 6: The small building on Lickpot Lane 'Smithy' Site **28**

Plate 7: Row of workers cottages opposite Aikton House (Site **32**).



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Figure 1: Site location

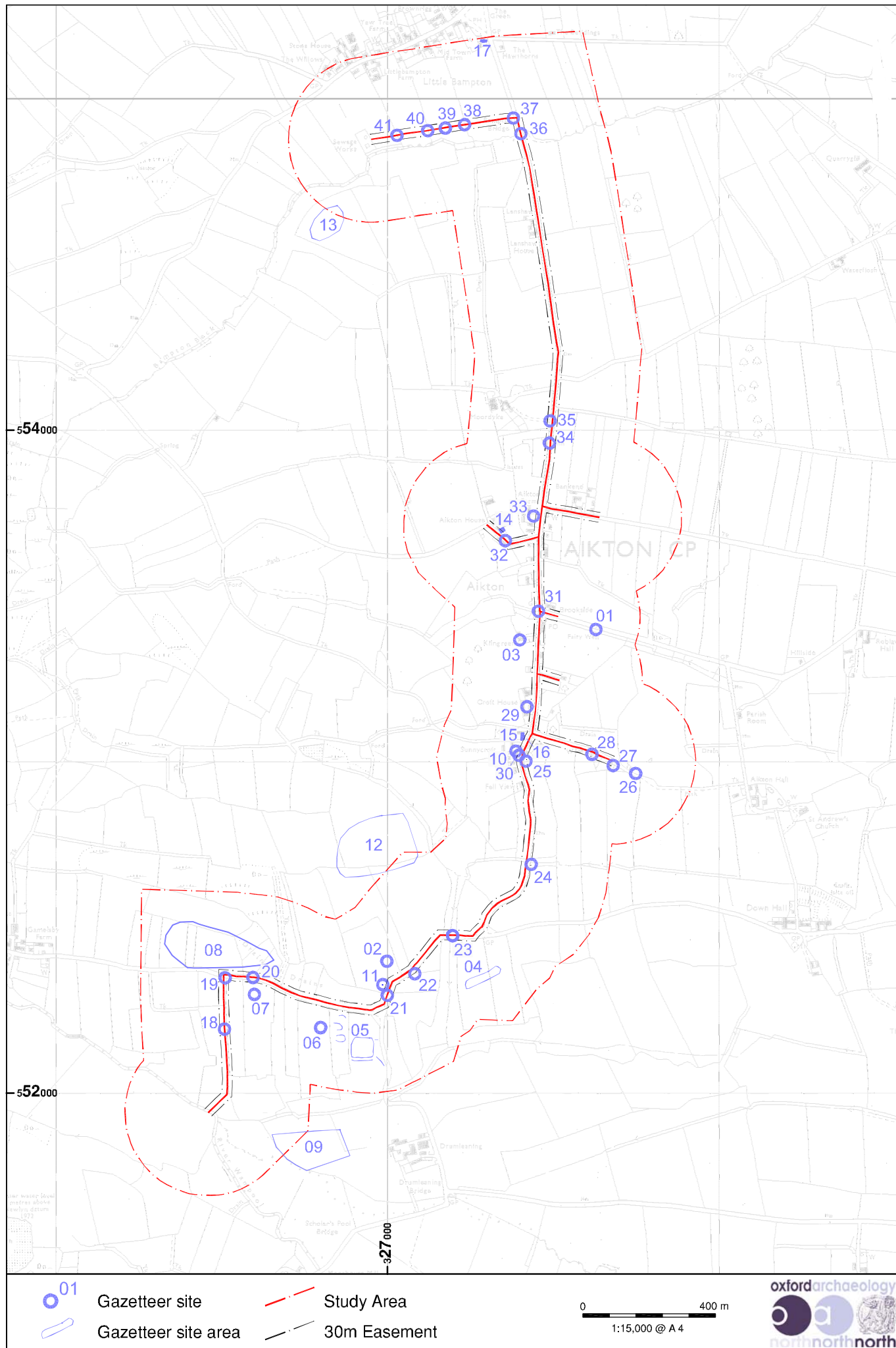


Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan

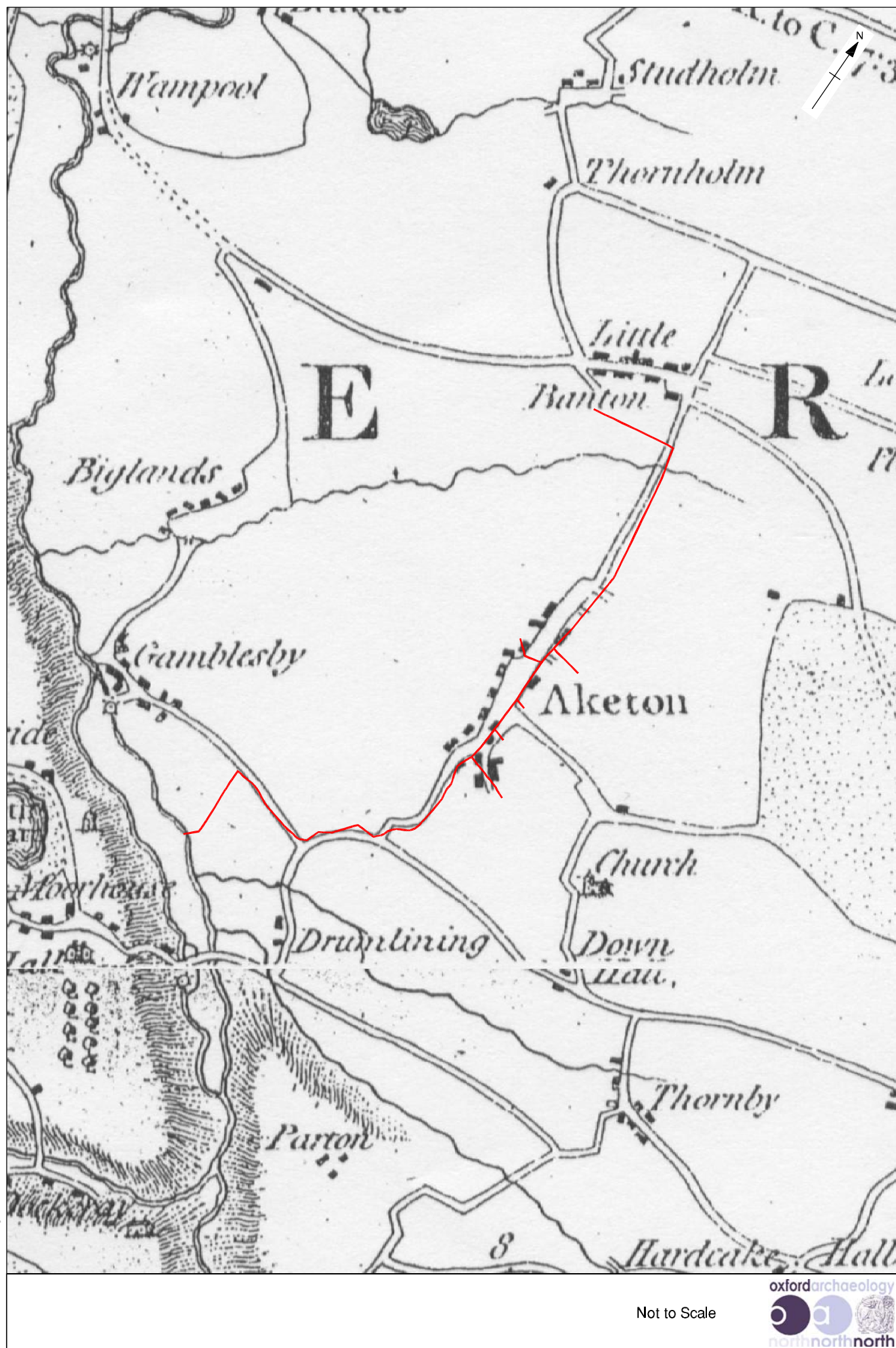


Figure 3: Extract from Donanld's map of Cumberland, 1771

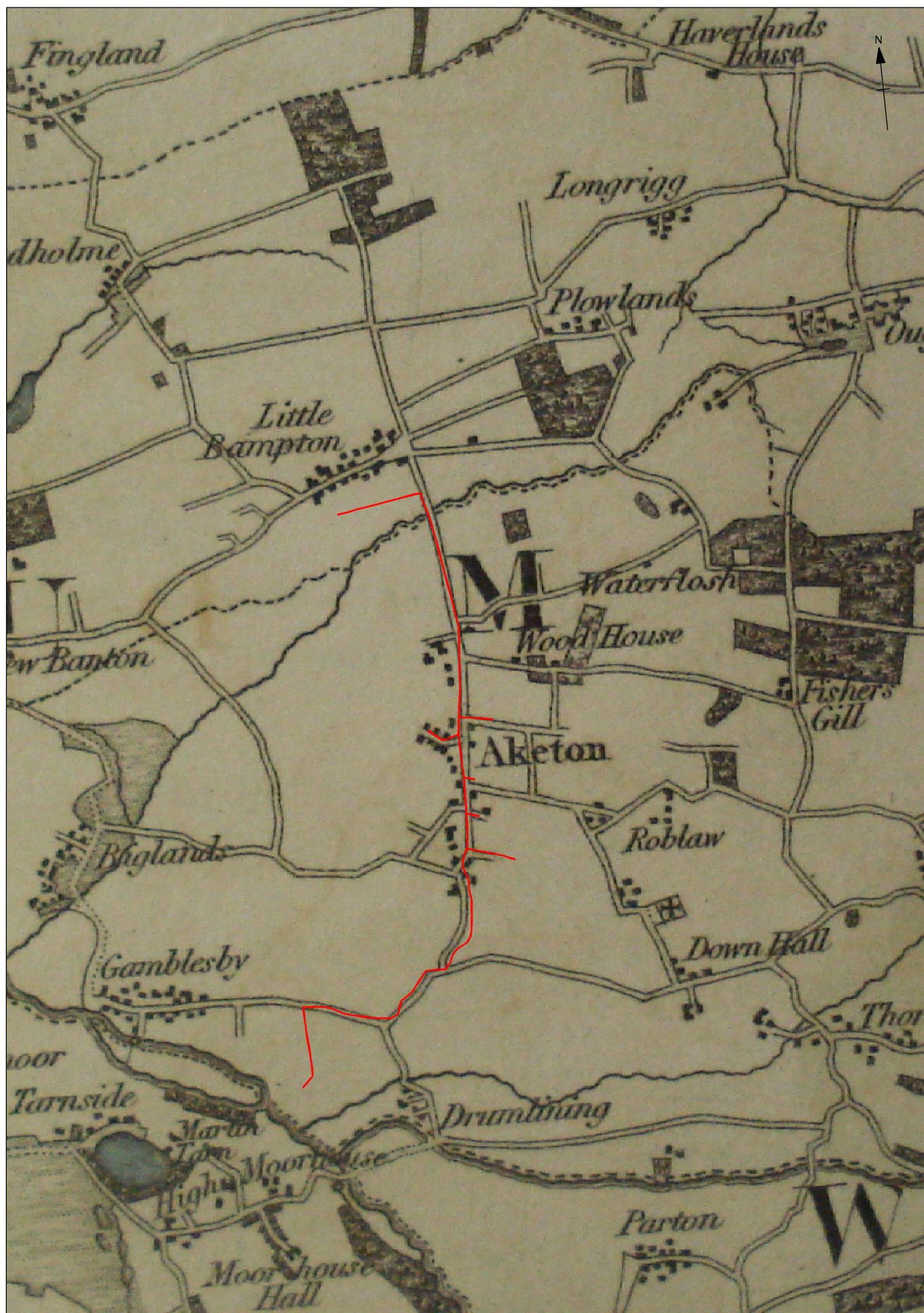


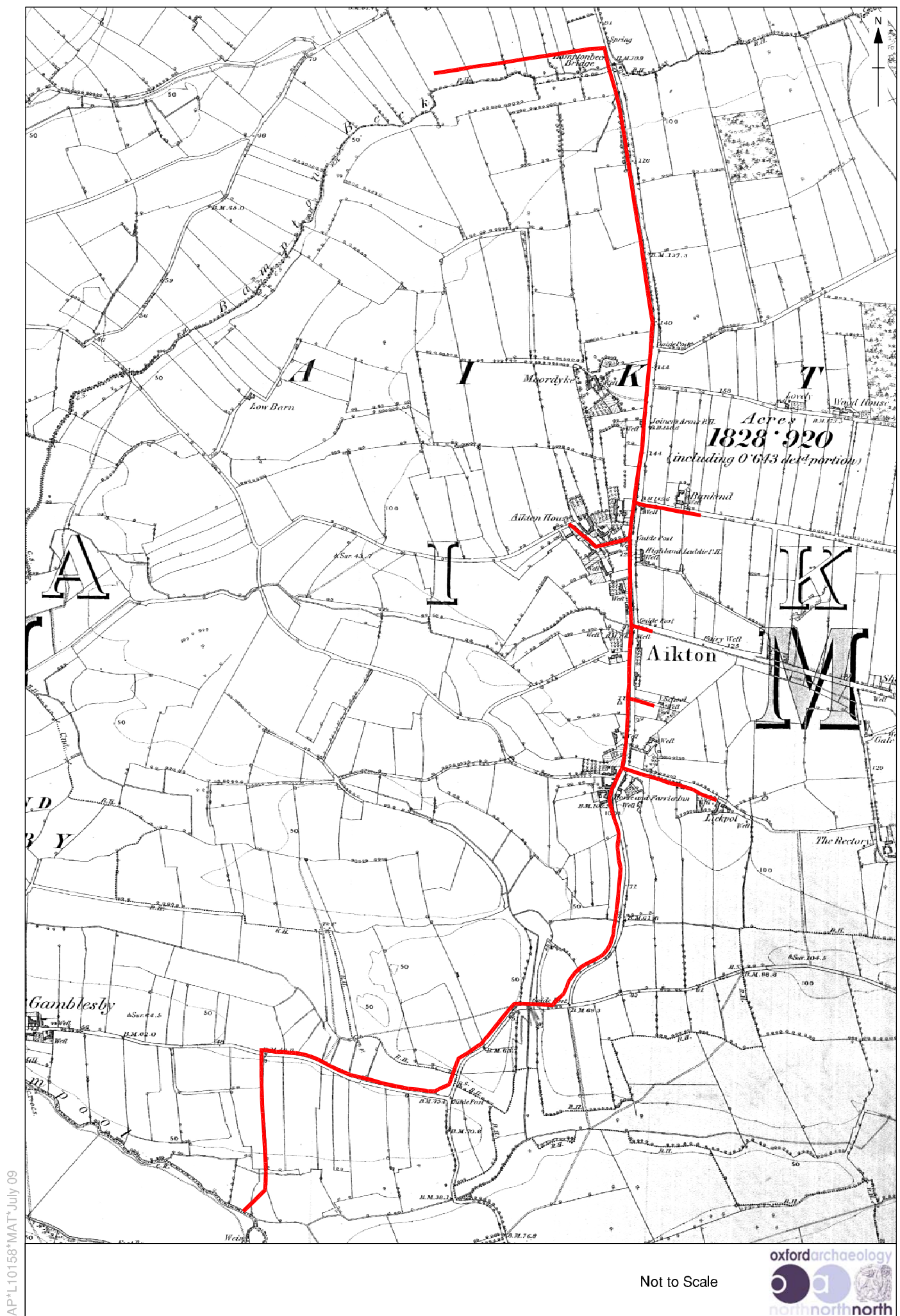
Figure 4: Extract from Greenwood's map of Cumberland, 1823

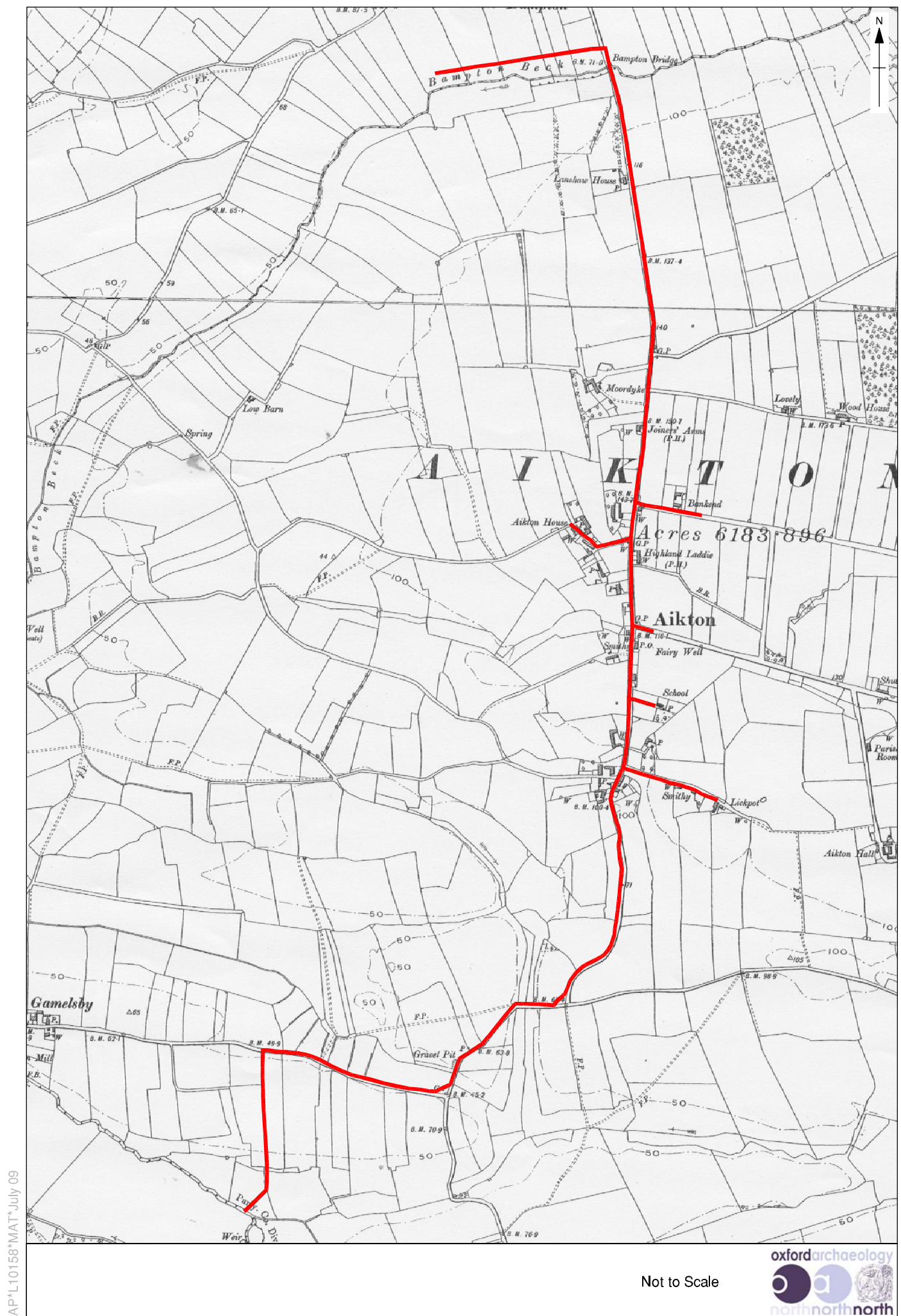


Figure 5: Extract from the Aikton Tithe, 1842



Figure 6: Extract from the Little Bampton Tithe, 1843





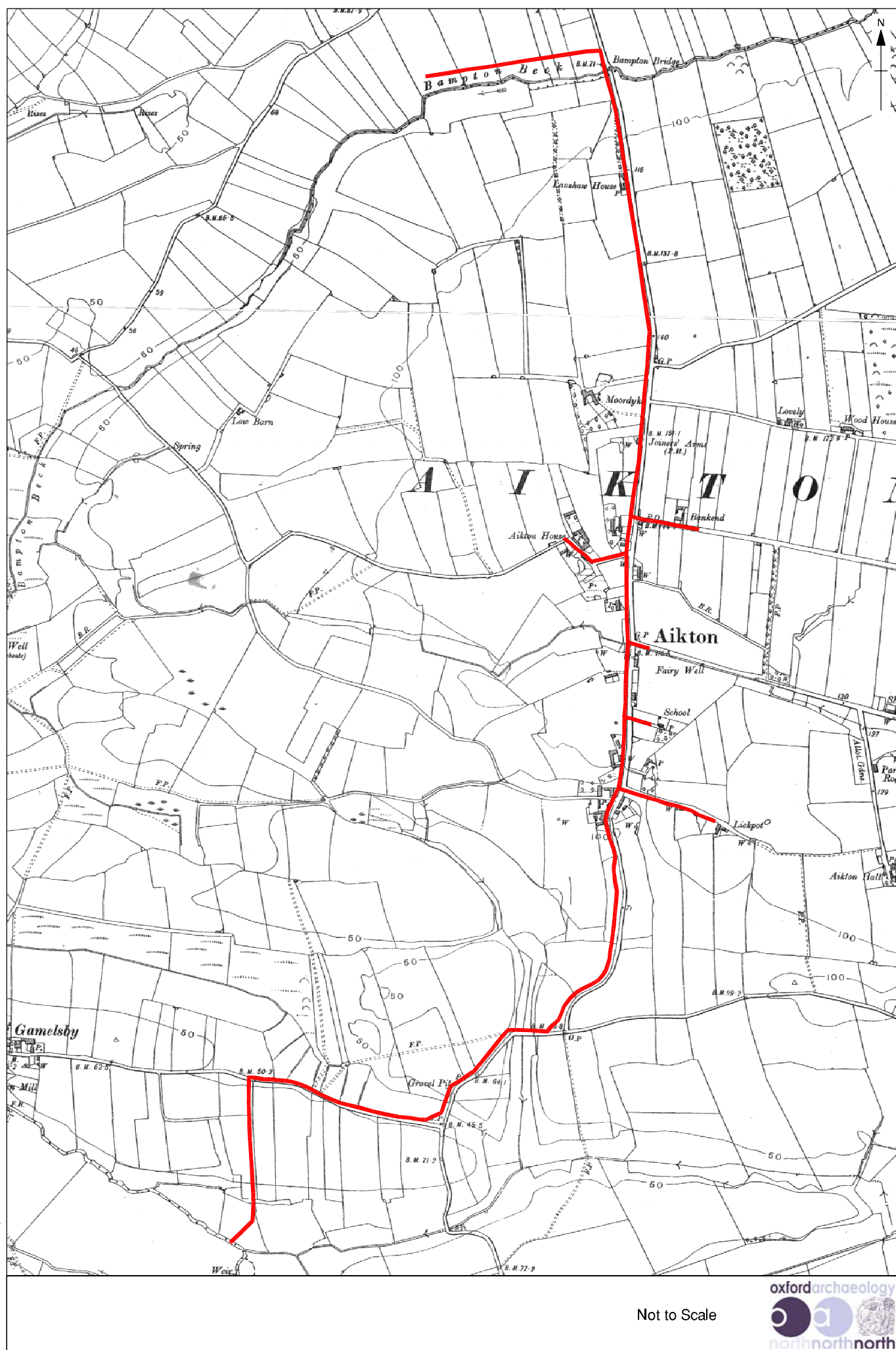




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