



NEWTON RIGG WWPS TO NEWTON REIGNY WWPS PIPELINE, CUMBRIA

**Archaeological Rapid
Desk-Based Research
and Watching Brief**



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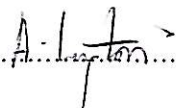
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SUMMARY

Following proposals by United Utilities for the construction of a pipeline between Newton Reigny and Newton Rigg, Cumbria (NY 47913188–49443056), the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer (CCHERO) recommended the completion of rapid archaeological desk-based research of the application area, a walkover survey and a watching brief of the proposed works to be undertaken. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by United Utilities to undertake this work.

Due to circumstances beyond the control of OA North the pipeline route was partially topsoil stripped prior to the walkover survey being undertaken and the commencement of the watching brief. As a result, a rapid visual inspection of the easement to the south of Newton Road was undertaken, and a watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping of the easement on the north side.

Although the area is considered to have high archaeological potential no features of archaeological interest were revealed within the route of the pipeline, suggesting that the area around the pipeline easement was used exclusively for mixed pastoral and arable farming.

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 Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the staff at Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle.

Alastair Vannan undertook the desk-based assessment and Steve Clarke undertook the watching brief and compiled the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities propose the construction of a pipeline in the Newton Reigny area of Cumbria (NGR NY 47913188–49443056). The proposed pipeline (Fig 1) is aligned in a north-west to south-east direction, from Newton Reigny pumping station to Newton Rigg pumping station (SJ 568634–660564). The total length of the proposed pipeline is 12.25km. Following recommendations made by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake rapid archaeological rapid desk-based research and walkover survey of the proposed development area, followed by a watching brief of the proposed works.
- 1.1.2 Due to circumstances beyond the control of OA North the pipeline route was partially topsoil stripped prior to the walkover survey being undertaken and the commencement of the watching brief. As a result and following consultation with the CCHERO, a rapid visual inspection of the easement to the south of Newton Road was undertaken, and a watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping of the easement on the north side.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the rapid desk-based research and watching brief, outlining the findings.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The proposed pipeline is situated between Newton Reigny and Newton Rigg, to the north-west of Penrith, in Cumbria (Fig 1). The site is located on fairly flat land approximately 160m AOD. The study area lies within an area of improved pastoral and arable farmland at the western side of the Eden Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 145–7).
- 1.2.2 The underlying geological deposits consist of Namurian Millstone Grit and Tournaisian and Visean Carboniferous Limestone, which are overlain by Clifton stagnogley soils (British Geological Survey 2007).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 RAPID DESK-BASED RESEARCH

2.1.1 A study area that extended 0.5km to each side of the proposed pipeline, to form a corridor 1km wide, was examined in order to gain an understanding of the historical and archaeological background of the area. The sites identified within this study area are presented in the site gazetteer (*Section 4*; Fig 2). A general historical and archaeological background of the area was compiled and map regression analysis was undertaken.

2.1.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the assessment, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:

- ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), Kendal***: the HER is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within Cumbria, and also holds copies of aerial photographs relating to the study area. The HER is the primary source of information for a study of this kind.
- ***Cumbria County Record Office, Carlisle***: the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area.
- ***OA North Library***: OA North has undertaken numerous projects throughout the North West. As a result, it has a large library of secondary sources, as well as unpublished client reports in its offices in Lancaster.

2.1.3 Several historic cartographic sources were consulted in order to trace the physical development of the study area:

- Enclosure Map of Inglewood of 1819
- Tithe map of township of the Parish of Newton of 1837
- Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1864 (25" : 1 mile)
- Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1900 (25" : 1 mile)
- Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1925 (25" : 1 mile)

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 This programme of field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the course of the topsoil strip undertaken within areas of open country. The work comprised the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.

2.2.2 The groundworks on site comprised the stripping of topsoil and subsoil to a maximum depth of 0.4m. These works were enacted by a 360° mechanical excavator using a 2m flat ditching bucket. All exposed soil horizons were

examined and described and spoil heaps were carefully checked for any unstratified finds.

- 2.2.3 A daily record of the nature, extent and depths of groundworks was maintained throughout the duration of the project. All archaeological features were recorded on OA North's *pro-forma* sheets, using a system based on that of the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A monochrome and colour slide photographic record was maintained throughout and, where appropriate, scaled plans and sections were produced to locate the presence of archaeological features as accurately as possible.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 In addition to a detailed investigation of the closely defined study area, it is also necessary to present a general archaeological and historical background of the wider locality. This will allow the site to be considered within the context of the differing systems of land use and resource exploitation over time that helped to define the human landscapes in this area.

3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

3.2.1 *The Neolithic (c 4000–2400 cal BC)*: the preceding Mesolithic period was the latest cultural epoch in Britain during which people employed a subsistence strategy based wholly upon hunting, gathering, and fishing. Following the introduction of farming to the British Isles, from around 4000 BC, the Neolithic period saw a gradual increase in permanent settlement and the beginning of the widespread construction of monumental architecture, numerous examples of which are present close to the study area.

3.2.2 The well-known stone circle of Long Meg and her Daughters lies within 10km to the north-east of the study area, and the henges of Mayburgh and King Arthur's Round Table, are approximately 3km to the south-east of the study area. In the immediate vicinity of the study area, two long cairns of probable Neolithic date (SAM 23765 and SAM 23766) and a standing stone that has not been closely dated (HER 909) lie within 400m to the south-west of the study area. A stone circle (Site 1) was recorded close to Sewborrans Farm, at the south-eastern end of the study area, although this has now been destroyed. The stone circle may have dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. Settlement sites associated with the Neolithic in Cumbria have proved elusive (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 21), however it has been suggested (*op cit*, 33) that in eastern Cumbria occupation may have clustered in the vicinity of monuments.

3.2.3 *The Bronze Age (c 2400–700 cal BC)*: the beginning of the Bronze Age in Britain, defined mainly by the introduction of the use of copper alloy metals, developed gradually out of the preceding Neolithic during the mid third millennium BC. Little evidence for settlement during this period has been encountered within Cumbria, although numerous cairnfields suggest the widespread practice of agricultural field-clearance (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 34–5) and intimate the presence of associated areas of domestic activity. A Bronze Age Beaker-type vessel (Site 2) was discovered in the vicinity of the study area. Although such vessels are often associated with funerary activity, the examples from the North West have been found in a variety of different contexts and do not necessarily denote burials. Similarly to the preceding Neolithic period, however, monuments associated with ritual activity in Bronze Age Cumbria are better attested in the archaeological record than domestic sites and a bowl barrow (HER 925) is located within 200m to the south-west of the study area.

- 3.2.4 Two sites represented by cropmarks (HER 17975 and HER 40877) are present to the south-west of the study area and, although not closely dated, are likely to date to the prehistoric periods. One of these sites (HER 17975) exhibited features suggestive of pits and hut circles and is located just to the north of the Neolithic and Bronze Age cairns and barrow. The second site (HER 40877) comprised a sub-circular earthwork of uncertain function. A third cropmark site (Site 3) was identified from aerial photographs that are no longer available for inspection. This site lies within the study area, although to the south of the proposed pipeline, and no detail relating to the nature of the cropmarks has been recorded. Given the close proximity of the study area to several sites of standing stones and probable funerary mounds, in addition to cropmark sites of uncertain function, the cautionary reminder that visible monumental remains could represent the surviving elements of more extensive monumental complexes (*op cit*, 38) should be noted. The possibility of sub-surface occupational remains within the study area, associated with the more visible monumental sites, is highlighted by the cropmark site (HER 17975) to the south-west of the study area that suggested structural features.
- 3.2.5 ***The Iron Age (c 700 cal BC – AD 43)***: a comparative lack of material culture in the North West relating to the Iron Age has, in the past, made sites of this period difficult to identify in the archaeological record, particularly small-scale rural sites. Throughout North West England, however, an improved understanding of the nature of Iron Age sites in the region is allowing more sites of this period to be identified. Both the uplands and lowlands of Cumbria have produced evidence of enclosures that may date to the Iron Age, however, a lack of identifiable material culture has made it difficult to assign these sites firmly to the Iron Age (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52). Intensive aerial survey has revealed extensive settlement remains across the Solway plain, to the north-west of the study area (Bewley 1994), and large field systems and agriculturally improved areas have been identified in the uplands of the Lake District (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming).
- 3.2.6 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 it has been suggested that the tribal centre at this time might have been in the Brougham area, possibly at Clifton Dykes (*op cit*, 16–17). The area around Penrith has been described as providing some of the best agricultural land in the region (*ibid*) and there is a potential for Iron Age rural sites within this area. Although there are no known Iron Age sites within the study area, two cropmark sites of possible prehistoric origin (HER 17975 and HER 40877), to the south-west of the study area, and a cropmark within the study area (Site 3) have not been closely dated and the possibility of Iron Age dates for these sites can not be dismissed.

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 ***The Romano-British Period (c AD 43 – AD 409)***: a Roman road is suggested to have run between Carlisle and Penrith, approximately 1.5km to the east of the study area (Margary 1957, 99, road 7e). A second road ran between Old Penrith and Troutbeck and appears to have passed approximately 1.5km to the

north of the study area (*ibid*, road 741). Approximately 6.5km to the north-east of the study area lies the Roman Fort and extramural settlement of Old Penrith (Austen 1991, 53; 33–4) and the fort at Brougham lies with 4km of the east of the southern end of the study area. Several Romano-British rural sites are also known from the wider areas around these forts, and several cluster around the Brougham area (Shotter 2004, 138). It has been suggested that the high agricultural quality of the land in this area would have made this an attractive area for settlement, and that such land may have been appropriated by the authorities for use by discharged Roman soldiers (*op cit*, 139). The Ordnance Survey maps of 1864 and 1900 named the Newton Reigny moated site (Site 5) as a ‘camp’, suggesting that this may have been a Roman marching camp. However, the site is now considered to represent the remains of a medieval moated island.

- 3.3.2 ***The Early Medieval period (c AD 409 – AD 1066)***: although the parish of Newton, is well documented following the Norman Conquest, there is a lack of historical detail relating to the Early Medieval period. The identification of sites of Early Medieval date has been hampered by a lack of diagnostic artefactual evidence (Newman 1996, 91), however, there is evidence to suggest that some Romano-British rural sites in the North West may have continued in use during this period. There is no evidence for sites of this period within the study area, however, four rectangular buildings associated with loom-weights of seventh to eighth century date were discovered approximately 4km to the south-east, at Fremington, near Brougham Roman fort (*op cit*, 98). It has also been suggested that Ninekirks Church in Brougham could have been the site of an Early Christian foundation that replaced an Iron Age and Roman-British cult centre associated with Belatucadrus (*op cit*, 101).
- 3.3.3 The place-name of Catterlen may be derived from Old Welsh, with *cateir* meaning chair and often denoting topographic features, such as hills or depressions (Dickens 1950, 182). This could suggest the survival of a British place-name that endured throughout any linguistic changes that may have accompanied shifts in political power between Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and Norman groups in Cumbria (Newman 1996, 91–3). It is possible that the high quality of the agricultural land in this area continued to maintain rural populations throughout the first millennium until the advent of historically attested, and archaeologically better visible, settlement in the medieval period.
- 3.3.4 ***The Medieval period (c AD 1066 – AD 1540)***: settlement of the northern part of the study area, consisting of parts of Newton Reigny and Catterlen, is demonstrable from at least the Medieval period. Newton was first mentioned, as *Niweton*, in 1185 and was held by William de Reigny, however, it was written in 1212 that Henry I (1100–1135) had given the land to Turstan de Reigny (*op cit*, 227–8). Catterlen was also mentioned in the twelfth century, being noted as *Kaderleng* in 1158 (*op cit*, 182).
- 3.3.5 The remains of several buildings of medieval date survive in the Newton and Catterlen area. A hall (Site 7), with a possible southern wing and interconnecting cross-hall, was built at Catterlen in the twelfth century and survives as a building platform with evident foundation remains. This is a

scheduled monument. This is thought to have been built by John Vaulx in 1170. To the north of the older hall, the current Catterlen Hall (Site 6; Plate 1) is a tower house dating to c 1460 and was probably built by William de Vaulx (OA North 2004). There is also an Elizabethan wing to the hall with a date-stone of 1577.

3.3.6 A moated site (Site 5; Plate 2) is present at Newton Reigny, lying to the east of the village and this is likely to date to the medieval period. The site is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the schedule for this site described an excavation on the rectangular moated island during the 1960s that revealed a flagged floor and a posthole that might have been associated with a medieval hall. The church of St John (Site 9), in the centre of the village, features elements datable to the twelfth, thirteenth, and sixteenth century, and was extensively restored in 1876. The form of the village, and the shapes of the plots in the surrounding field-systems, suggest the morphological preservation of medieval crofts and tofts extending in rows from frontages on the north to south road, with field boundaries retaining the aratral-shape produced by medieval ploughing in the fields behind (OA North 2004).

3.3.7 ***The Post-medieval period:*** although the parish of Newton had been part of the Forest of Inglewood, an enclosure map (Fig 3) shows that by 1819 this area had become enclosed and was in the possession of private landholders (Sadler *et al* 1819). Cartographic evidence shows that the study area retained a predominantly agricultural character throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and only small-scale development was evident in Newton Reigny village between 1819 and 1925. The apportionment accompanying the parish of Newton tithe map of 1837 described all of the fields through which the proposed pipeline will pass as being in arable or pastoral use. Catterlen Hall (Site 6) had been modified during the seventeenth century and several listed buildings within the village (HER 23878, HER 23845, HER 23846, and HER 23843) attest to construction during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The village of Newton Rigg did not exist prior to 1925 and only a farm and a farm school were depicted in this area in 1925. The name of the village appears to have derived from this farm, which was named on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 (Fig 4) as 'Newtonrigg'. Newton Reigny has gradually expanded to the east of the nineteenth century village plan, although this expansion remains limited. Newton Rigg now occupies an area approximately 800m by 300m, to the north of the Newton Road, which has been intensively developed.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.4.1 ***Forest of Inglewood Enclosure Map of 1819:*** the northern part of the study area, from Newton village northwards, was depicted on the enclosure map (Fig 3). The names of landowners were given and Newton was shown as a linear settlement, following the line of the north to south road. The map detail consisted of individual buildings and field boundaries. The land immediately to the west of the village was depicted as an open area labelled 'Newton Ground', although later maps showed this to be sub-divided into strip field plots. The land to the east of the village was not shown.

- 3.4.2 ***Tithe map of township of the Parish of Newton of 1837:*** the tithe map of the parish of Newton showed the whole study area and included details, such as wooded areas, that had not appeared on the enclosure map. The number of buildings depicted in Newton Reigny village was greater than that shown on the earlier map, however, this could have been a result of differences in the survey methodology, rather than accurately representing the number of recently constructed buildings in the area. Catterlen Hall was named on the map and shown as an L-shaped building with two ancillary structures. The layout of the major roads within the study area was the same as the current layout and the southern part of the proposed pipeline follows a line parallel to, and to the south of, the main north-west to south-east road that was shown on this map. Except for the nucleation of buildings in Newton Reigny village, the whole area displayed a rural, agricultural, character, with field boundaries being the predominant features.
- 3.4.3 In contrast to the earlier enclosure map, the land to the west of the village was shown as individual field plots, rather than a single open space. The medieval origins of the village were suggested by strip fields that appeared to preserve the shapes of former crofts and tofts, and field boundaries that followed the aratral-shape produced by medieval ploughing (OA North 2004). These features were evident on the tithe map although they had not been depicted on the earlier enclosure map. Although the northern part of the study area had previously fallen within the administrative boundaries of Inglewood Forest, it is clear that by the nineteenth century this area was not occupied by any substantial woodlands.
- 3.4.4 ***Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1864 (25" : 1 mile):*** this map depicted the village of Newton Reigny (Site 4), spelled at this time as Newton Regny, similarly to the tithe map of 1837, with houses lining the sides of the north to south road. Catterlen Hall (Site 6; Plate 1) was shown as an L-shaped building, with the fifteenth century tower at the northern end. Standing remains associated with the earlier, twelfth century, hall (Site 7), or any additional earthworks (Site 8), were not shown. To the east of the trackway that Catterlen Hall was adjacent to were four large buildings that may have served an agricultural purpose. Close to the north wall of one of these buildings, a circular feature was depicted with a dotted line. This appears to have represented an agricultural feature, such as a threshing floor, and a second example was shown associated with apparent agricultural buildings to the north of the Newton Reigny vicarage.
- 3.4.5 The moated site at Newton Reigny (Site 5) was named on this map as the remains of a camp, and had presumably been identified as a Roman marching camp due to the sub-rectangular shape of the earthwork. This site is now considered to be the remains of a medieval moated island. The village of Newton Rigg had not yet developed and a single complex of buildings was depicted on the map and named 'Newtonrigg'. A water channel appears to have run roughly parallel to the southern side of the road close to Newtonrigg.

- 3.4.6 ***Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1900 (25" : 1 mile)***: few pertinent changes were evident between this map and the map of 1864, and the agricultural nature of the area appears to have endured. The possible threshing floors were not depicted. The village was spelled Newton Reigny on this map.
- 3.4.7 ***Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1925 (25" : 1 mile)***: the map of 1925 (Fig 5) did not show any significant development of Newton Reigny Village and few changes were evident from the earlier Ordnance Survey maps. The moated site was named as an earthwork, rather than a camp as it had been shown on the earlier maps. Newton Rigg was not yet shown as a village, however, a farm school was shown to the north of Newton Rigg Farm.

3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.5.1 In 2001, land adjacent to Greenacres, at the southern end of Newton Reigny, was assessed by desk-based study and archaeological evaluation by Carlisle Archaeology Ltd (2001). Although the desk-based assessment suggested that very little post-medieval disturbance had occurred in the area, nothing of archaeological interest was found during the evaluation. An evaluation was undertaken by OA North in 2004 at East View, at the southern end of Newton Reigny. One trench was excavated and a buried plough soil was the only deposit of archaeological interest to be encountered.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Name	Sewborrans Stone Circle
Site number	01
NGR	NY 4920 3030
HER no	4628
Site Type	Stone Circle
Period	Prehistoric
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CHER
Description	The site was evaluated as part of the Monuments Protection Programme. The monument was not able to be located on the ground and it may have been destroyed during works associated with the expansion of the farm.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

Site Name	Beaker Find, Newton Reigny
Site number	02
NGR	NY 4800 3100
HER no	918
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Bronze Age
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	CHER
Description	A beaker with external comb-like decoration of alternating lateral bands of chevrons and horizontal lines was found in Newton Reigny, however, the exact provenance is not known.
Assessment	The precise location of the site is not known and it could be affected by the works

Site Name	Newton Rigg Cropmark Site
Site number	03
NGR	NY 4870 3100
HER no	4628
Site Type	Cropmark
Period	Not closely dated
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CHER; Site visit by B Hopkins
Description	The aerial photographs from which the site was identified have never been located. The site visit showed the fields in the area to be relatively flat. The southernmost field rose up and had what appeared to be a sub-circular natural platform in the north east corner that had been re-seeded. The northernmost field had been levelled and had newly sown crops growing on it. There were no obvious archaeological features present.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name	Newton Reigny Medieval Village, Catterlan
Site number	04
NGR	NY 4790 3160
HER no	6767
Site Type	Village
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	-

Sources	CHER; OA North 2004
Description	This is an attractive row village with many eighteenth to twentieth century houses. Part of Espland House was, however, earlier than this. The parish church [SMR 23844], although considerably restored in 1876, contains details from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. There has been considerable modern infill, and thus scant earthworks remain. The best preserved earthworks are what appears to be a leat at the north-western end of the village. There is also a moated site within the hazard area (Site 5). The village is strung out along either side of the main street, forming the ribbon development typical of many villages of medieval origin. The village layout has the conventional layout of crofts on the road frontage with tofts behind. Beyond the tofts were former open fields, which have subsequently been enclosed into narrow aratral-shaped strips, fossilising the form of the medieval ridge and furrow (OA North 2004, 4). An evaluation was undertaken in 2003 within the garden of East View, sited on what would have been agricultural land for one of the former medieval crofts. No remains of archaeological interest were found, other than soil deposits relating to agricultural usage (OA North 2004).
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected by the works

Site Name	Newton Reigny Moated Site, Catterlen
Site number	05
NGR	NY 4814 3158
HER no	2924
Site Type	Moat
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument, no 23778
Source	CHER
Description	This site consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure, now reduced to a broad, low trapezoidal bank with little or no external moat. Some ridge and furrow is evident in the field around it. The site appears to be a medieval moated site and includes an island or enclosure that is surrounded by a shallow moat, which is now largely dry apart from one side where a small stream forms its eastern arm. The trapezoidal island measures between 150m and 170m from north to south by 74m to 90m from east to west. On the southern side, and much of its eastern edge, there is an inner bank measuring up to 6m wide and 1m high. The surrounding moat varies in size, measuring between 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep on the south, and much of the west, sides with the northern side measuring up to 7m wide and 0.3m deep. Access to the island is gained through an entrance on the western side where there are faint traces of a causeway across the moat. Limited excavation in the 1960s located a flagged floor and a cobble-lined posthole which the excavator interpreted as evidence of the 'hall' which would have occupied the island. Despite some infilling the moat survives reasonably well and remains largely unencumbered by modern development. The monument will retain further evidence for the building which originally occupied the island.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name	Catterlen Hall, Catterlen
Site number	06
NGR	NY 4780 3207
HER no	2923
Site Type	Tower House
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument, no 23776
Sources	CHER
Description	Catterlen Hall tower house is thought to have been constructed c 1460 by William de Vaultx and replaced an earlier tower to the North (Site 7). In 1577 an Elizabethan

wing was added and in 1657 a Renaissance wing. The tower was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s and the works were designed to have a minimal impact on the medieval fabric. The sixteenth and seventeenth century wings are not included in the scheduling. The hall survives extremely well and is a good example of this class of monument. It retains considerable medieval fabric and many original architectural features

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

Site Name Catterlen Old Hall, Catterlen

Site number 07

NGR NY 4779 3214

HER no 5862

Site Type Tower House

Period Medieval

Statutory

Designation Scheduled Ancient Monument, no 23777

Source CHER

Description This monument comprises a prominent grass covered building platform up to 1m high and approximately 30m x 20m. At the northern end of this platform are the boulder foundations of the tower. The tower is approximately 17m x 13m and contains a large central hollow considered to have been the cellar or basement. At the southern end of the platform there are further boulder foundations indicating the position of a south wing approximately 15m x 10m. There are also faint traces of the foundations of a cross hall which would have connected the tower with the south wing. The building is thought to have been constructed c 1170 by John Vaulx, Knight of Catterlen. It was replaced c 1460 by the present Catterlen Hall tower house (Site 6) which was built by William de Vaulx. This abandonment of an existing medieval tower house in favour of the construction of a nearby replacement is paralleled elsewhere in the locality, notably at Blencow and Hutton John. Despite the lack of upstanding medieval fabric, the site of Catterlen Old Hall tower house survives reasonably well, remains unencumbered by modern development, and is likely to preserve evidence for the buildings which were occupied between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

Site Name Catterlen Hall Earthworks

Site number 08

NGR NY 4774 3218

HER no 6766

Site Type Earthwork

Period Medieval

Statutory

Designation -

Source CHER

Description The site of Catterlen Old Hall (Site 7) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and there appear to be additional earthworks on a knoll overlooking the site. The Manchester University aerial photograph appears to confirm this, as well as unclassified cropmark features.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Newton Reigny Architectural Detail

Site number 9

NGR NY 4801 3148

HER no 5861

Site Type	Building
Period	Not closely dated
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	CHER
Description	Remains of an old window built into a wall
Assessment	The site lies outside the development area and is unlikely to be affected by the works.

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 North of Newton Road the watching brief was conducted while the topsoil was stripped to create an easement for the pipe-laying operation. A 20 ton 360 tracked machine was used with a 2m ditching bucket. Topsoil stripping of the easement to the south of Newton road had already been completed prior to the watching brief. A rapid visual inspection of the previously stripped area revealed no archaeological features.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 The easement to the south of Newton Road ran across five fields and commenced from the university campus access road. The easement was approximately 7m in width. The topsoil was approximately 0.25m in depth and slightly reddish brown friable sandy-clay with the occasional small subrounded stone inclusions. The subsoil consisted of a reddish brown firm sandy-clay with up to 20% inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded stone and the occasional boulder, 0.5m to 1.0m in size. No archaeological features were observed.

5.2.2 The easement to the north of Newton Road ran across six fields, aligned in a northerly direction on the east side of Newton Reigny and terminating at the north end of the village adjacent to the bridge over the river Peterril. The width of the easement varied between 5m and 7m, with the topsoil being approximately 0.2m in depth. The topsoil and subsoil was consistent with that of the south end of the easement. No archaeological features were observed.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 SYNTHESIS

- 6.1.1 Although, as attested by the documentary research, there is evidence for human activity in the surrounding area from prehistoric to post-medieval times, no physical evidence of this was observed during the watching brief. The paucity of archaeological remains suggests that the area around the pipeline easement was utilised exclusively for mixed pastoral and arable farming over a long period of time. No further archaeological work is recommended.

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Aerial Photographs

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Extract from the Forest of Inglewood enclosure map of 1819

Figure 4: Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864

Figure 5: Extract from the third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1925

8.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Easement south of Newton Road, Field 1, looking north-west

Plate 2: Easement north of Newton Road, Field 4, looking south

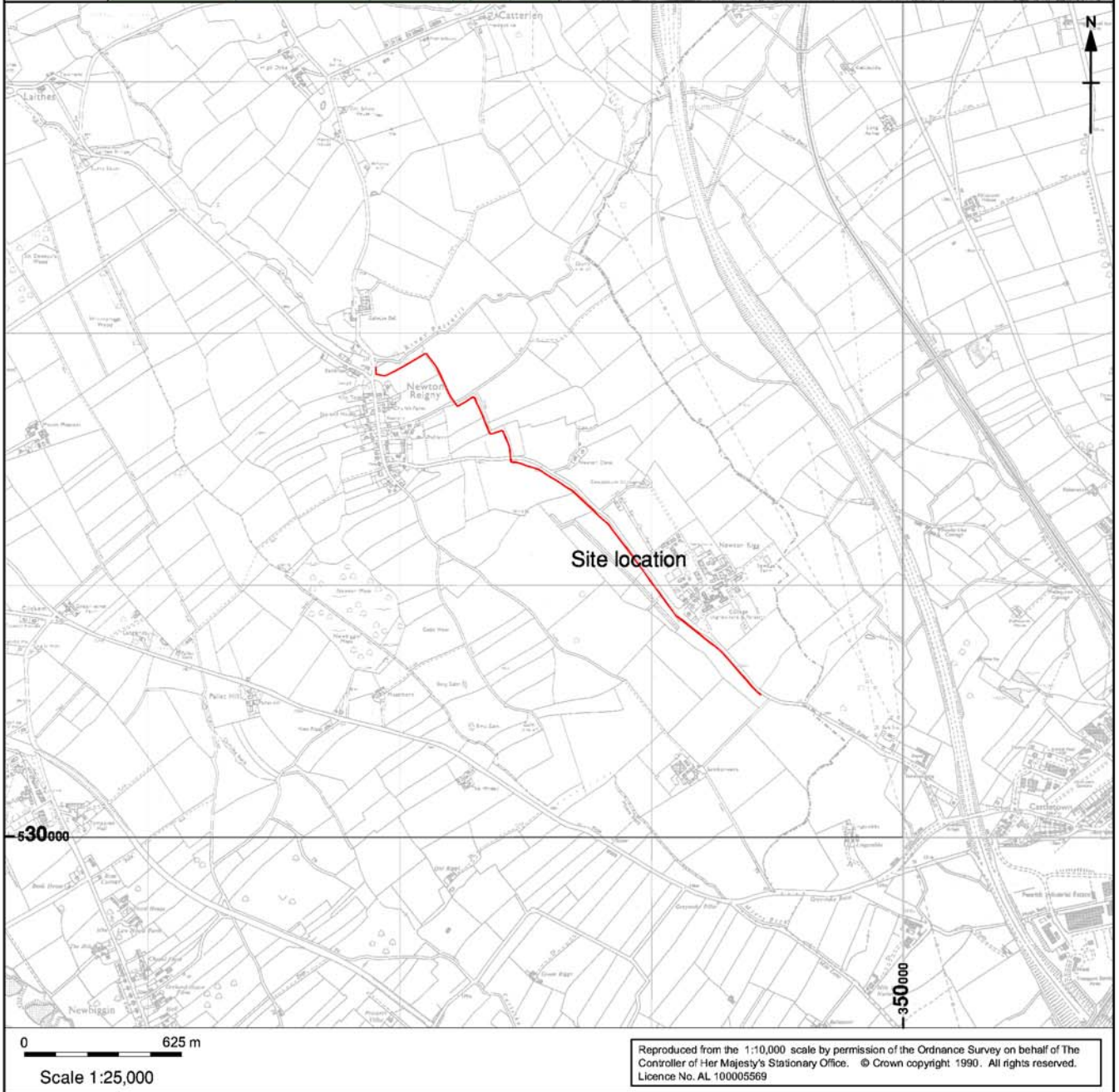
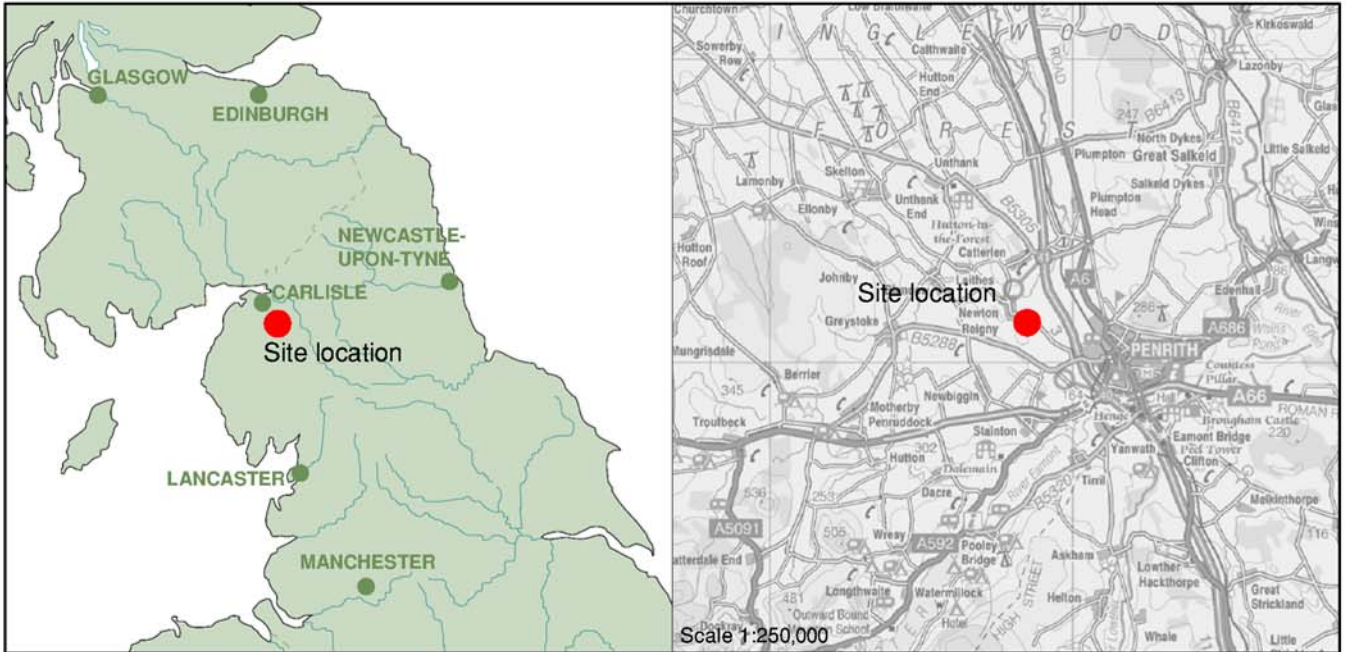
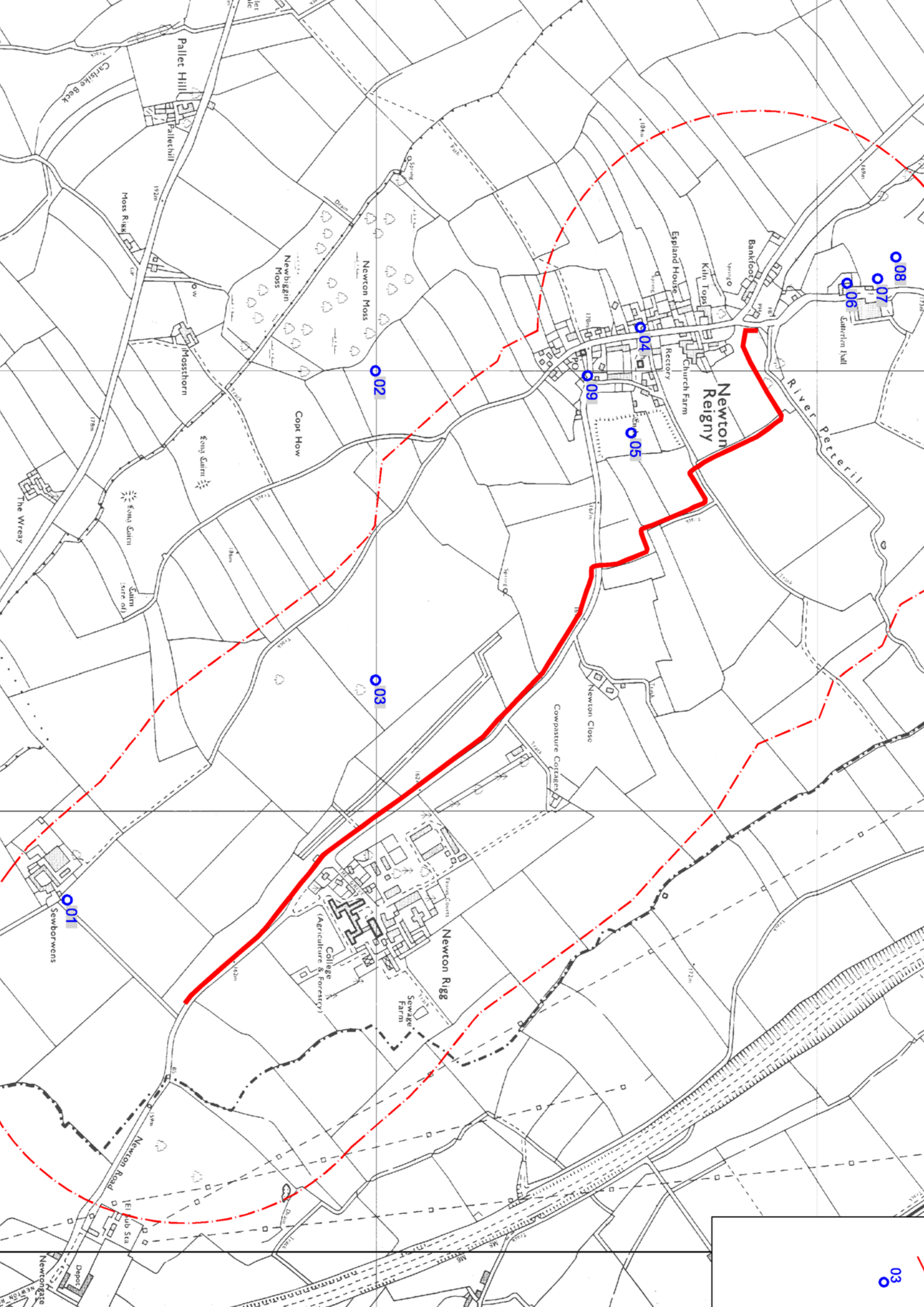
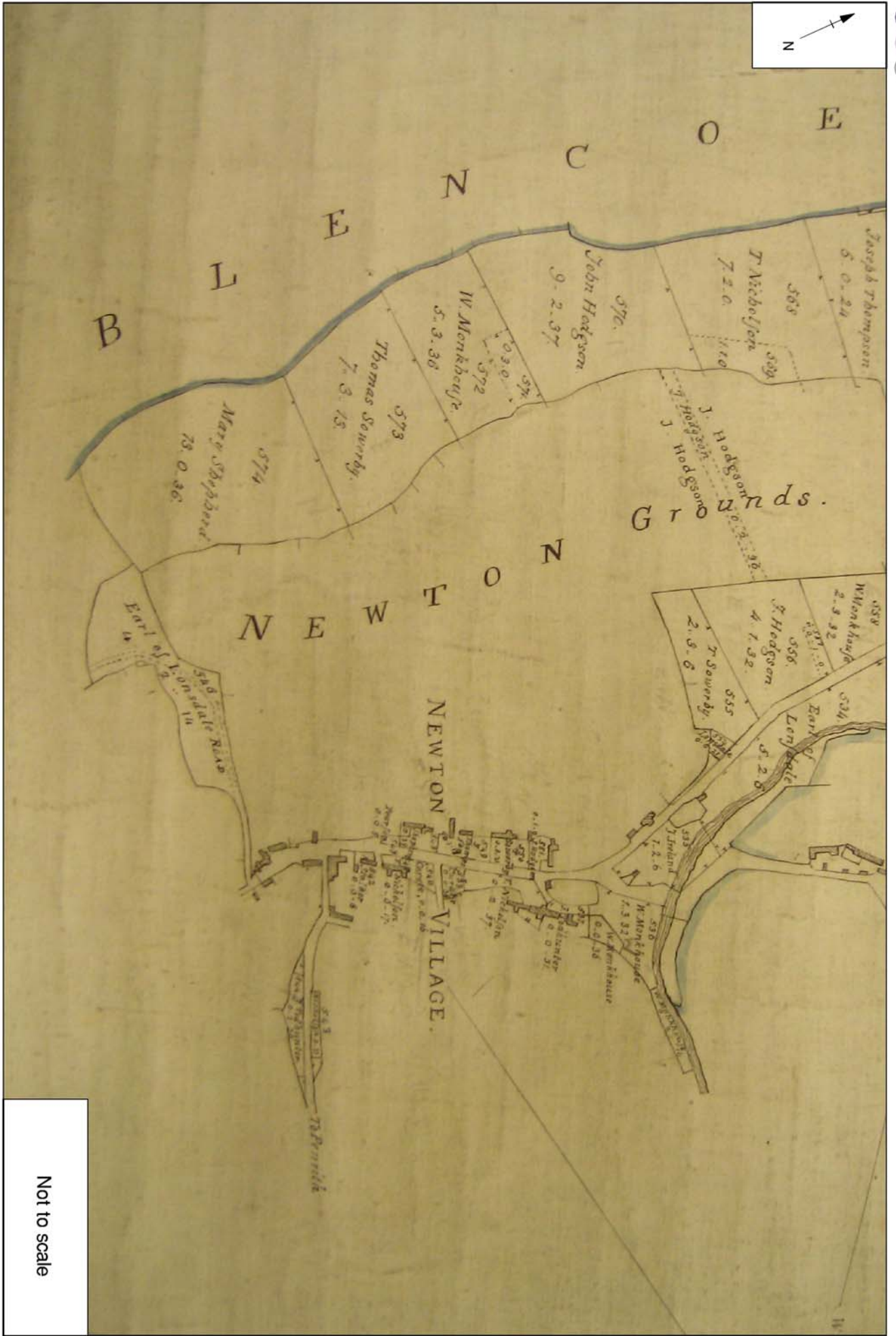


Figure 1: Site Location





Not to scale

Figure 3: Extract from the Forest of Inglewood enclosure map of 1819



Plate 1: Easement south of Newton Road, Field 1, looking north-west



Plate 2: Easement north of Newton Road, Field 4, looking south