Rushworth, A. & Carlton, R. J., 2023, Hadrian's Wall Village Atlas: Walton.
TAP Archaeological Research Paper No. 49.

HADRIAN'S WALL VILLAGE ATLAS: WALTON



AN HISTORIC VILLAGE AND PARISH ON HADRIAN'S WALL

Text and illustrations by Alan Rushworth, Richard Carlton, Marc Johnstone, Adam Leigh (The Archaeological Practice Ltd), Peter Ryder & Ian Kille



Made possible with Heritage Fund

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

HADRIAN'S WALL COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

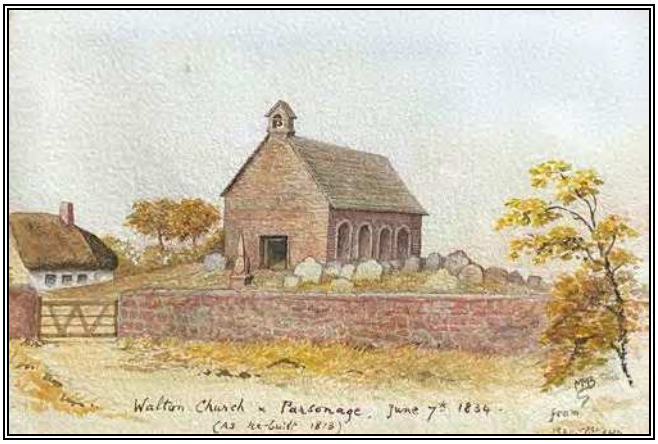
Acknowledgements

The Archaeological Practice Ltd and Newcastle University's Hadrian's Wall Community Archaeology Project (WallCAP) would like to thank the National Lottery Heritage Fund for their generous support and members of the Walton village community for their enthusiastic participation in and support for the Village Atlas project. A special thanks must go Emma Ramsey, who organised access to the Village Hall for Atlas displays and events on behalf of Walton Parish Council. The parish council kindly gave permission for the digging of test pits on the green by pupils from Walton and Lees Hill CE Primary School, and we would like to thank Allan Dawes, clerk of the council, Fiona Stobbart, headteacher of the school, and Rebecca Lewes for helping to facilitate and organise the test-pitting day, and above all the schoolchildren for their enthusiastic participation in what was a very enjoyable day's fieldwork. Reproduction of the following maps and plans was licensed by the Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle, with the copyright permission kindly given by Naworth Castle Estate (DHN/C/713/3; DHN/P/43). We would like to thank Sarah Wood, Michael Stephens and Francesca Halfacree of Cumbria Archive Service for their assistance in locating and copying these items. The following map is reproduced with the permission of Northumberland Archives: SANT/PLA/7/2/1/1A, and we would like to thank Paul Ternant of Northumberland Archives for his assistance in organising the copying of this material. Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders; in the event of an inadvertent omission or error, the Archaeological Practice Ltd should be notified at: info@archaeologicalpractice.co.uk.

THE WALTON VILLAGE ATLAS

THE HISTORY, GEOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY OF A COMMUNITY ON HADRIAN'S WALL

Text and illustrations by Alan Rushworth, Richard Carlton, Marc Johnstone, Adam Leigh (The Archaeological Practice Ltd), Peter Ryder & Ian Kille



CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION
2. METHODS AND SOURCES OF EVIDENCE
   FEATURE: The Village Test-Pitting
3. THE GEODIVERSITY OF WALTON (Ian Kille)
4. THE HISTORIC MAPS
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: HER Entries and LIDAR
6. HISTORIC BUILDINGS
7. HADRIAN'S WALL AND THE FORT OF *CAMBOGLANNA*
   FEATURE: Seeking *Camboglanna*
8. WALTON IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES
9. PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS
10. THE MIDDLE AGES
    FEATURE: Walton and the Charters of Lanercost Priory
11. THE 16TH-18TH CENTURIES – TRANSFORMING A BORDERLAND
12. THE 19TH CENTURY
13. WALTON FROM 1900 TO THE PRESENT DAY
    FURTHER READING

Front cover: *upper* – Test-pitting on the village green in July 2022 with Orchard House in the background; *lower* – The 10th/11th-century crosshead from Walton churchyard. **Title Page:** Painting of Walton Church & Parsonage in 1834, courtesy of Walton Parish Church.

© Hadrian's Wall Community Archaeology Programme (WallCAP), The Archaeological Practice Ltd. and the individual authors, 2023.
Published by WallCAP & The Archaeological Practice Ltd.
ISBN 978-1-916555-01-3
Printed by Webmart

1. INTRODUCTION

The Walton Village Atlas

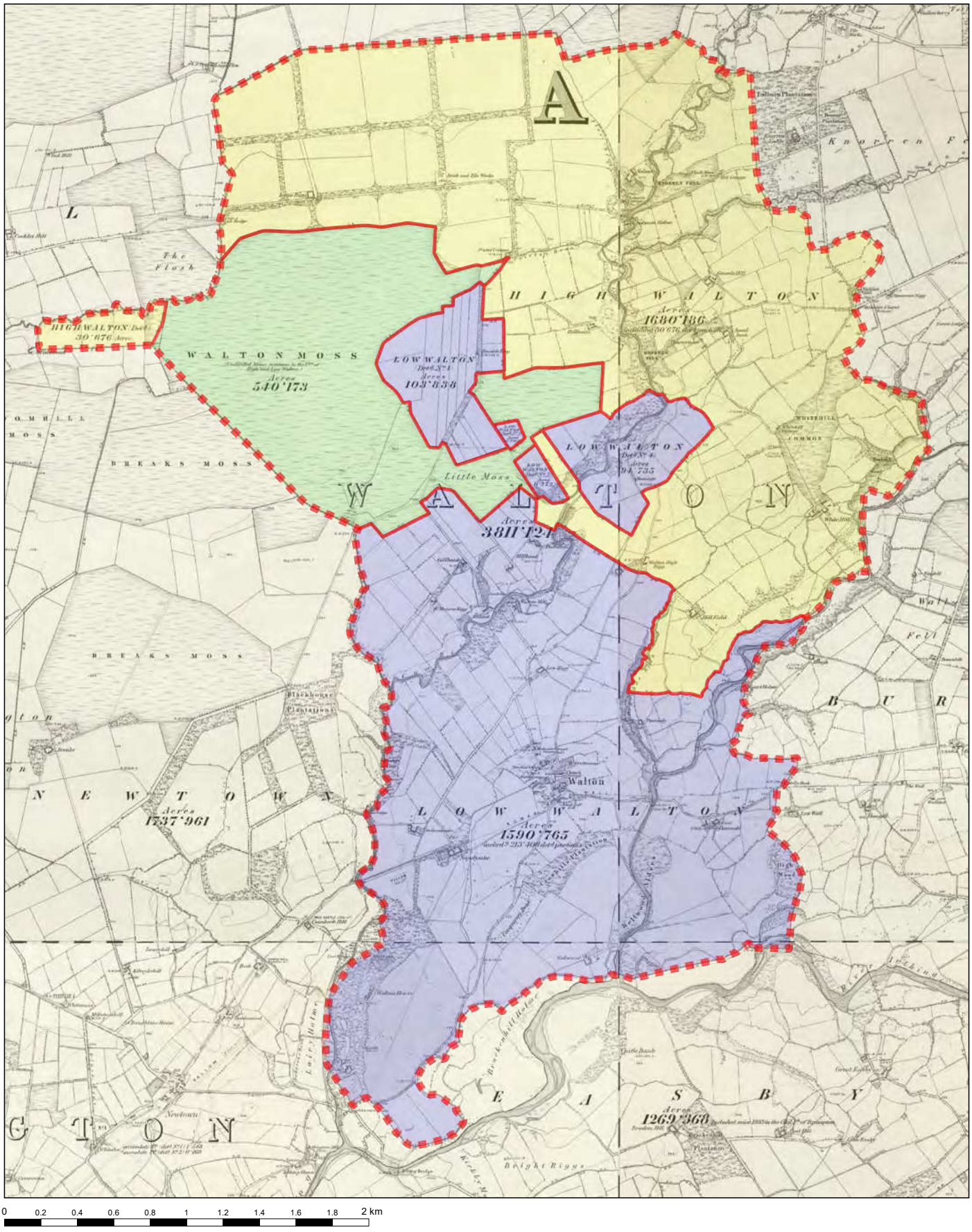
This booklet is designed to provide an accessible summary of the history, archaeology and geology of Walton. It is one of six devoted to villages along the length of Hadrian's Wall (the other settlements being Bowness, Gilsland, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Benwell and Byker). These Hadrian's Wall Village Atlases were one of many projects devised and undertaken by Newcastle University's Hadrian's Wall Community Archaeology Project (WallCAP), with support from the National Lottery Heritage Fund, to involve local communities in the investigation of their section of Hadrian's Wall. The Archaeological Practice Ltd, with its long experience of producing village atlas studies, was engaged to provide expert supervision, whilst members of the local community have contributed information, maps, photographs and recollections, as well as digging test-pits on the village green to provide a sample of the material culture buried beneath its surface.

Amongst the material contained within the report are summary of the area's geodiversity, a survey of the source material for the study of ancient villages, including the sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER), LIDAR, the documentary and historical sources, and the key historic maps, plus a snap-shot view of the significant buildings, along with treatment of a wide range of topics from Walton's historic past. The maps and illustrations included here provide a detailed graphic portrayal of the village's historical development. One overriding theme of all the village atlases is the way in which Hadrian's Wall and its various associated components may have influenced (or not) the layout and development of the settlement.

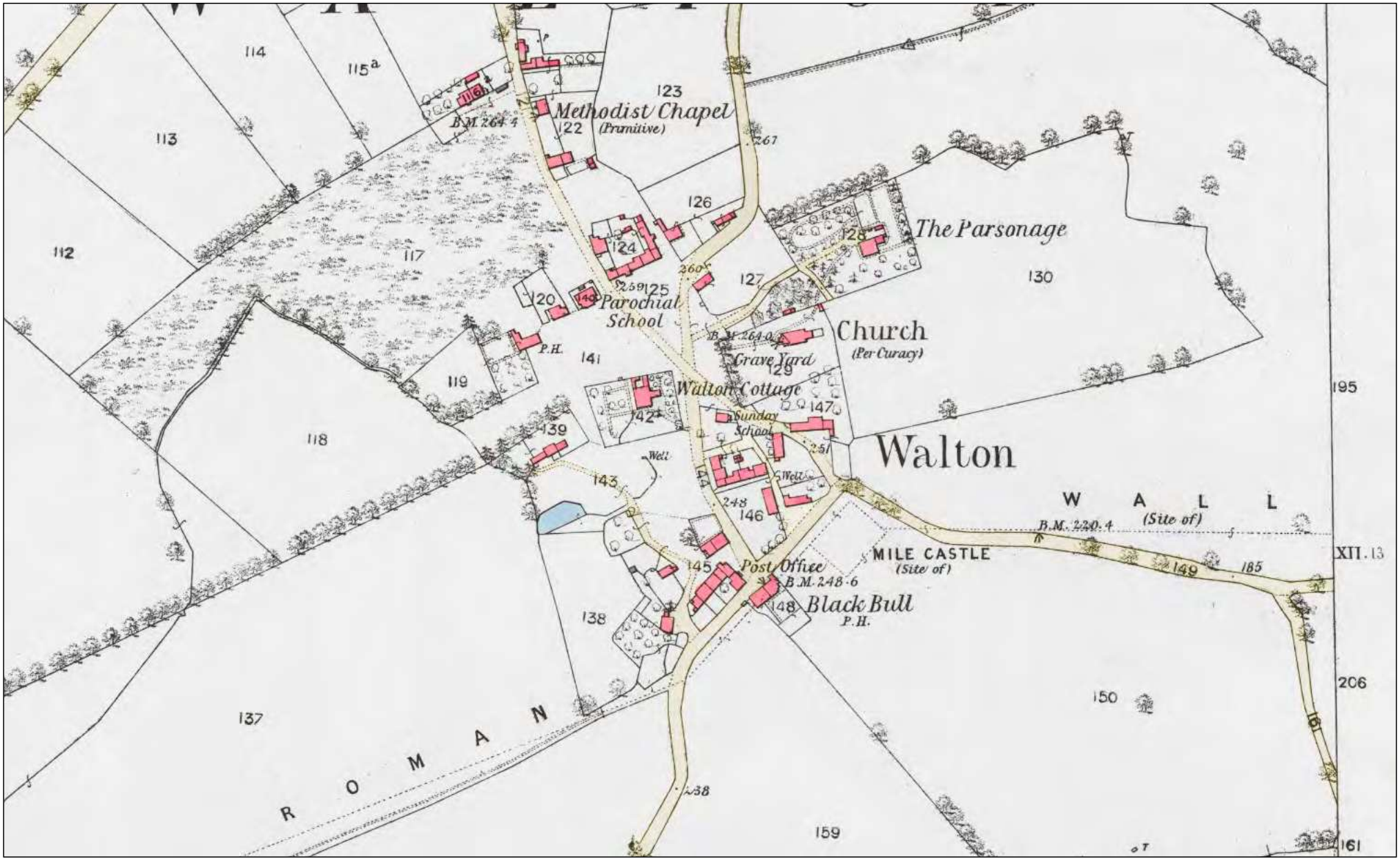
Landscape

Rural communities, like Walton, are not simply dots on a map, places of residence disconnected from their surroundings. Historically they were farming communities which exploited the surrounding agricultural landscape and natural resources. Accordingly, the village atlas doesn't simply examine the built-up settlement, but instead seeks to place the latter firmly within its wider landscape context. Helpfully, this landscape has been explicitly demarcated, generally in the form of a long-established territory known as a **vill** or **township**, which, historically, was integral to with the village community. Townships represent consistent territorial units which can be analysed over long periods of time, eventually being transformed into the **civil parishes** of today. In the case of Walton, however, an area corresponding to the ecclesiastical parish and modern civil parish has been chosen for the study. This was composed of two townships in the 19th century, **Low Walton** and **High Walton**, as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1868), a division which resulted of the complicated historical development of the manor and parish during the Middle Ages and thereafter.

Low Walton represented the southern and central parts of the parish, focused on the ancient village and containing a greater portion of the long-enclosed arable and meadowland. High Walton forms the north north-eastern parts of the parish, including the old farmstead of Whitehill. On the west side, 540 acres of unenclosed marshy rough grazing, known as Walton Moss, was still undivided common land shared by both townships at the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. To the north of the moss, High Walton contained very regular, rectangular fields suggestive of relatively modern enclosure of formerly open moorland. Irregular fields, characteristic of older enclosures, which predominated in Low Walton, were concentrated on the east side of High Walton. It is clear that Walton Moss was once a much more extensive common waste shared by the two townships. The 1st edition Ordnance survey map shows the effects of 1742 enclosure award, which evidently resulted in an exceptionally complex carve-up of parts of the moss, perhaps recognising pre-existing enclosures and trying to ensure both communities received a fair share. As a consequence, the boundary between the two townships was exceptionally complicated, with Low Walton having no less than four detached portions and High Walton one.



The Parish of Walton (dashed boundary), with its townships of Low Walton (with four detached portions) and High Walton (with one), plus Walton Moss common, separated by solid lines on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 6-inch series c.1868.



Walton village-core, shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch series c.1864.

2. METHODS AND SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

How do we know what we know? A variety of source material provided the evidence used to compile the Walton Village Atlas, including:

- Cumberland County Histories and other historical syntheses
- Historic maps
- Old photographs, prints and documents
- Archaeology – known sites & monuments
- LIDAR Imagery
- Analysis of Historic Buildings

A summary gazetteer was compiled, listing all the sites of significant cultural heritage interest in the Bowness Atlas Study Area derived from the Cumbria Heritage Environment Record (HER). A selection of these sites is set out on the accompanying map here.

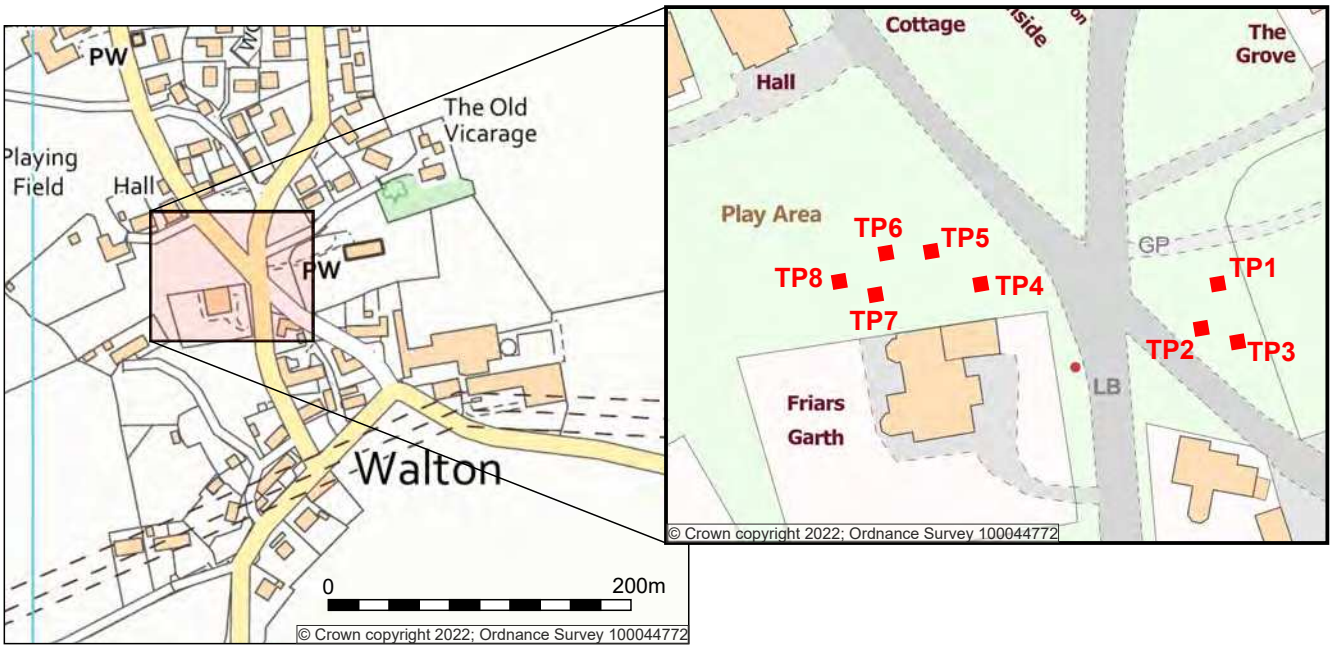
Site visits were undertaken to examine and photograph all archaeological or historical features of interest in the settlements and wider township area, including the overall built environment and wider field systems. All the components of the ancient village core, in particular, were subject to detailed analysis. All buildings of note were examined and photographed in the course of site visits.



The Ingathering event in full swing at Walton Village Hall on 20 May 2022

Atlas activities: Walks, Talks and Visits: An **'Ingathering'** event, with a display on the history, archaeology and geology of Walton, was held in the Village Hall on 30th May 2022 to encourage villagers to bring old documents, photographs and other relevant material in to be photographed. Significant buildings in the oldest part of the village, were also examined in the company of their occupants/owners during the course of that event. On 15th July 2022 a day of **test-pitting** was organised on the village green, involving the pupils of Walton and Lees Hill Primary School.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST-PITTING IN WALTON



▲ *Locations of test pits in Walton.*



▲ *Archaeologist Marc Johnstone talks pupils through some of their finds.*



▲ *Pupils from Walton & Lees Hill Primary School on the green at Walton.*



▲ *Test Pit 5 at the end of the day.*



▲ *Pupils digging test pits on Walton village green.*



▲ *A selection of finds from Test Pit 4.*

▼ *Pupils excavate Test Pits 1-3.*



In July 2022, a day of archaeological test-pitting was carried out on Walton village green. The programme of test-pitting was one of six carried out in communities along the line of Hadrian's Wall. Pupils from Walton and Lees Hill Primary School were assisted by staff from the Archaeological Practice in digging eight test pits in the historic core of the village.

The pupils were remarkably enthusiastic, especially when finds started cropping up. Amongst much modern material, one sherd of medieval pottery was found, as well as a curious 19th century ceramic bath figurine or penny doll, likely produced in Germany.





◄ *Finds from Test Pit 7, including a 19th century 'penny doll' and medieval pot.*

▼ *The penny doll as presented by its finder (below) and clean (below left). The head and body were already broken.*



3. THE GEODIVERSITY OF WALTON *by Ian Kille*

Walton sits on top of a gently rounded hill, flat enough to host a cricket pitch but high enough to offer beautiful views of the surrounding landscape. It stands just north of Hadrian's Wall at a point in the Wall's route where it transitions from the high rugged terrain of the central section of the Wall into progressively gentler and flatter countryside reaching out into the flatlands to the south of the Solway Firth. This is reflected in the rocks which underlie Walton, which are of the softer, often red sandstones and marls of the Permian and Triassic Periods, but just a few miles from the boundary between this and the harder and more varied lithologies of the older Carboniferous Period.

A sense of this landscape can be gained from the LiDAR image in figure 1.

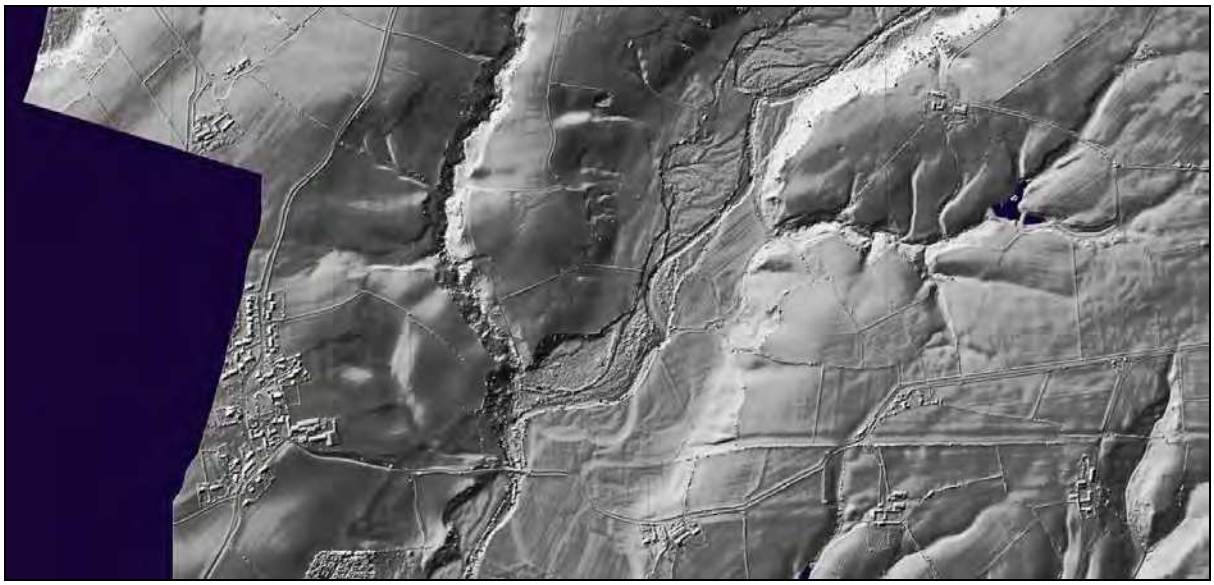


Figure 1: LiDAR image of Walton

The Geology of Walton

The formation of Walton's natural landscape can be seen as happening in two parts. The first is the formation of the layers of rock beneath the surface and their subsequent folding and faulting. The second is the way those layers of rock have been carved in the more recent geological past by the action of ice and water.

Solid Geology

The geology underlying Hadrian's Wall is shown in figure 2. Walton is entirely underlain by sedimentary rocks from the Triassic Period (252-201 million years). To the northwest of Walton, these Triassic Rocks are faulted against the older Tyne Limestone Formation rocks of the Carboniferous Period. However, travelling eastwards towards Banks there is a continuous sequence of rock strata going back in age through the Triassic Period the Permian Period and into the Carboniferous Period.

The Carboniferous rocks, which outcrop from a line east of Walton Woods, belong to a set of rocks within the Carboniferous Period referred to as the Tyne Limestone Formation. This formation covers a period between approximately 340-330 million years ago. It consists of layers of sandstone, siltstone clay and coal as well as limestone. These sediments were laid down as part of a large deltaic system that extended across the whole of northern Britain up to the Midland Valley of Scotland and down across the Pennines. Deltas are complex systems with interweaving river channels, floodplains and where the river and the sea interact there are tidal lagoons, interdistributary embayments and

shorelines. Flooding events, when the river breaks into its floodplains, also create another range of silty deposits known as crevasse and splay.

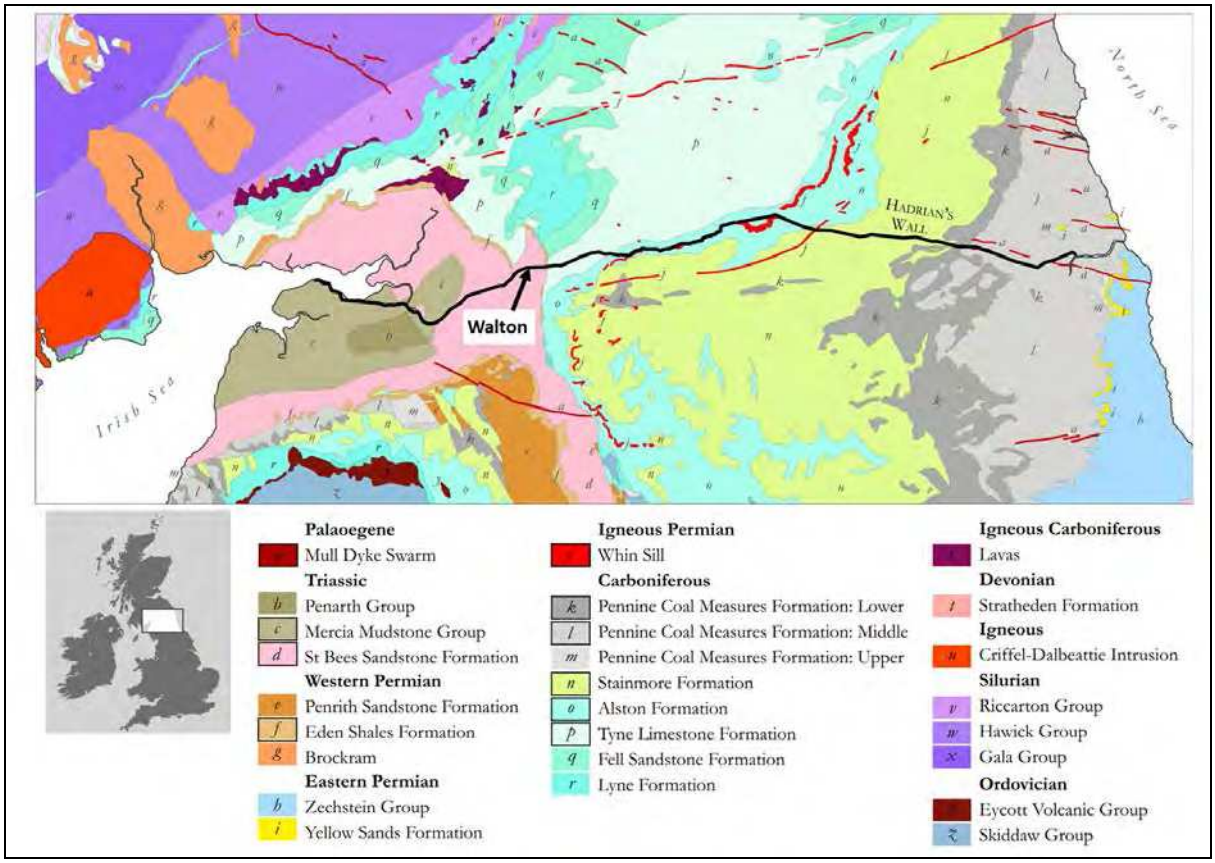


Figure 2: Geological Map of Hadrian's Wall. Illustrated by Matilde Grimaldi, copyright Newcastle University, Hadrian's Wall Community Archaeology Project

Periodically, the area was covered by a shallow tropical sea. During this time, limestones were laid down, a product of the marine creatures living and dying in the sea. The remains of the shells and skeletons of these marine creatures – corals, crinoids, brachiopods, bivalves, molluscs, ammonoids, trilobites, bryozoans etc – make up the substance of these limestones. In consequence of this the many limestone bands in the Tyne Limestone Formation are rich in fossil remains.

Following the Carboniferous period there was a gap in deposition as the rocks were uplifted caused by continental collision as part of the Variscan Orogeny in the south of England. Sedimentation then resumed during the Permian Period (299 – 252 Ma) at the edge of a sedimentary basin which extended out into the Solway Firth and into the Irish Sea. This Permian rock sequence starts with the Brockram which consists of breccias laid down as fan deposits sourced from the Lake District. As this basin developed the fan deposits of the Brockram, in this area, are directly succeeded by the Eden Shales Formation. This is a sequence of mudstones, marls and evaporites formed in temporary lakes and mudflats. In the Walton area the set of Permian rocks is small. Further south the Brockram and Eden Shales are separated by a much thicker layer of desert (aeolian) sandstones of the Penrith Sandstone Formation. These sandstones are another commonly used building material.

Continuing to follow the sequence of rocks near Walton, the Permian rocks of the Eden Shales are succeeded by the earliest Triassic rocks of the St Bees Sandstone Formation. These sandstones are river laid (fluvial) fine grained and bright red, displaying cross-bedding and other sedimentary layering features such as water-escape structures. These are distinguishable from the Penrith sandstones which tend to be coarser, with grains which are wind-rounded and are a dustier red

colour. The fluvial sedimentary structures seen in the St Bees sandstones are also absent in Penrith Sandstones.

The St Bees Sandstone, as the name suggests, can also be found at St Bees south along the Cumbrian Coast in an outcrop that stretches from just south of Whitehaven around St Bees Head and down towards Egremont. The St Bees Sandstone also crops out in a semi-elliptical form that runs from Maryport just slightly north of east towards Brampton, passing just south of Carlisle. From here it loops northward through Brampton in a faulted arc around to the north of Longtown, then through Gretna and on to Annan. Within this outcrop there are many quarries, ancient and modern for example Barramouth Quarry near Whitehaven (where stone for Carlisle cathedral has been cut), Shalk and Gelt (both known Roman quarries), Cove Quarry near to Gretna, Locharbriggs north of Dumfries, and at Corsehill Quarry near Annan.

Finishing the sequence of rocks westward into Walton takes us into yet younger rock. West of the Pegland Beck the St Bees Sandstone Formation is overlain by the Helsby Sandstone Formation. This is known locally as the Kirklinton Sandstone. It is similar in character to the St Bees sandstone but was laid down in mixed aeolian and fluvial environments and is interbedded with mudstones laid down in temporary lakes. The Kirklinton sandstones are poor building material compared to the St Bees sandstone. It is the Kirlinton Sandstones which immediately underly Walton.

Drift Geology

The most recent of geological processes sculpting this landscape was the movement of ice. Over the last 2.5 million years there has been cyclic climate change triggered by cyclic changes in the way the earth orbits the sun. In turn this has caused changes in the amount of CO2 in the earth's atmosphere. On an earth which, at this period in geological history, has two ice caps, the consequence of this climate change has been for the ice caps to repeatedly grow and then shrink. For Walton, at a northerly temperate latitude, this has meant that when the arctic ice-cap was at its fullest extent, its ice flowed over its landscape to considerable depth. The repeated advance and retreat of the ice had a major impact on the way that the landscape was shaped.

Firstly, many tens of metres of ice, mixed in with rock, sand and gravel (which ice inevitably carries with it), moving over the landscape is very effective at grinding away the rocky substrate. The effect of this erosion would be greater for the softer rocks – shales, siltstones and coal – and less for the harder rocks – sandstone and limestone and particularly the extremely hard igneous Whin Sill. The effect of this differential erosion varies depending on the direction of movement of the ice relative to the orientation of the rock layers and on the state of the glacier. The glacier movement v rock layer orientation can be thought of as rather like trying to brush clean the muddy soles of a shoe, where the tread is deeply incised in straight lines side to side across the sole. If you brush side to side the brush will be effective in cleaning out the mud in both the ridges and indents. However, if you brush along the length of the shoe the tops of the tread will be very effectively scrubbed whilst the indents will remain uncleaned. A similar thing happens with ice moving over rock. If the ice movement is parallel to the layers of rock those layers will be picked out by the ice. This can be seen in the central part of the Wall around Housesteads. If the ice movement is perpendicular to the layers of rock it will scour away at the tops of ridges but leave deposits of sand, clay and boulders in the valleys and dips between.

When the ice is flowing over more level surfaces it will smear the land surface with a mixture of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. This material is known as glacial till. The ice-sheet will also rework this material through a combination of sub-glacial waterways and the continued flow of the glacier. These processes leave behind pear-shaped hillocks of material richer in sand and gravel known as drumlins.

Around Walton the ice flowed from west to east perpendicular to the layers of rock beneath. There is very little information about the depth of glacial till in the Walton area. Glacial till was found immediately below the surface in test pits outside the churchyard (figure 3) and in the bank of the Peglands Beck several metres of boulder clay were observed.



Figure 3: Test pit dug outside the church with glacial till immediately below the surface

As the ice melted, clay, sand, rock and boulders entrained in the ice were left behind and huge volumes of water were created. The flow of water forms glacial meltwater channels, which have enormous erosive power, creating outsized valleys and reworking the glacial till to create large deposits of sand and gravel. When the ice receded, the river valleys would have become channels for meltwater, steepening and deepening the valley. In the River Irthing and the King Water, the lidar image in figure 4 shows how these sand and gravel deposits have formed significant flood plains, which have been extensively reworked by the river meandering across the flood plain.

This leaves behind a beautiful pattern of snaking and cross-cutting lines at slightly different levels across the flood plain.

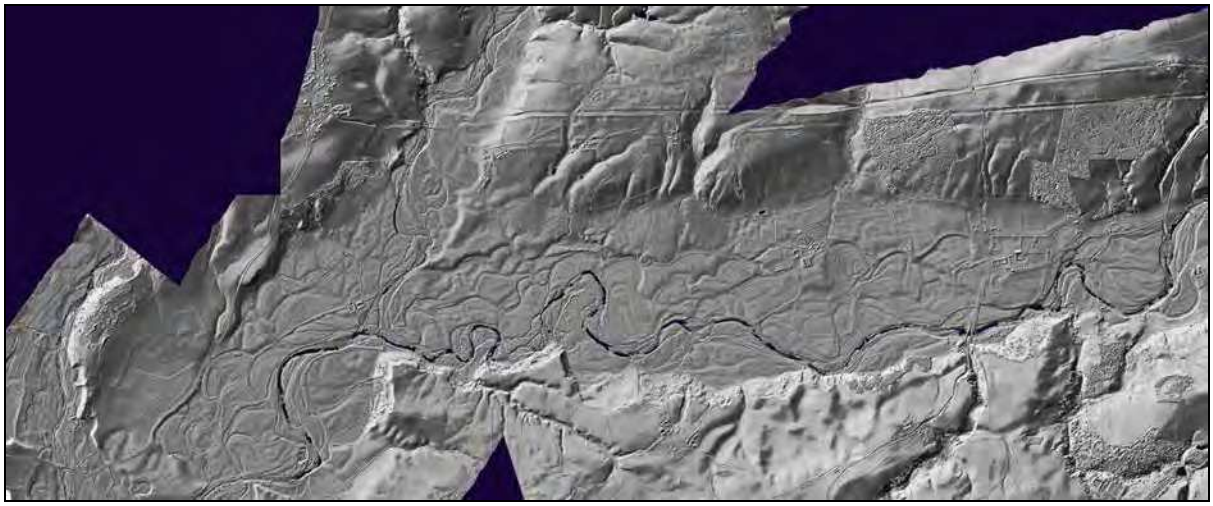


Figure 4: LiDAR image of the River Irthing and King Water

One final consequence of the ice melting is that when the weight of the ice is removed, through isostatic adjustment, the land surface rises. This adds to the effect of the melting ice as the rising land increases the gradient of the rivers and thus their erosive power. The incision and steep banks of the Pegland Beck are characteristic of this rising land surface (see figure 1).

The ice-flows across Walton's landscape came from several sources. This includes ice travelling south from the Southern Uplands and diverted east by ice flowing from the Lake District and from the northern Pennines. One of the ways in which these flows can be demonstrated is by looking at the types of rock which the ice has picked up in its travels and then left behind as it melted. In the field

wall leading out from Walton to the Pegland Beck there are several rounded granite boulders. These are glacial erratics brought by the ice and are likely to have come from the Criffel Dalbeattie intrusion on the north side of the Solway Firth. This connection is one of the ways of demonstrating that ice has flowed from the west and north and through the Tyne Gap.

The Buildings of Walton

The built environment of Walton strongly reflects its underlying geology. Almost all those buildings with visible stone facing are made of red sandstone.

From Walton westward Hadrian's Wall has almost nothing left of its stone structure. The nearest section of Wall with any significant stonework is at Hare Hill near to Banks nearly 3 miles away to the east (figure 5). This section of wall is the other side of the geological division between the Carboniferous Period and the Permian Period so that this section of Wall sits atop Carboniferous rocks within the Tyne Limestone Formation. Whilst the source of the stones used in the Wall at Hare Hill has not been definitively located, it is clear from the grey and buff colours of the sandstones and the diagenetic iron bands in some of them that they have come from one of the many sandstone bodies found within these Carboniferous rocks. These sandstones may be found along the valley top leading between Banks and Bankshead and in the known Roman Quarry further east in Coombe Crag Wood.



Figure 5: Hadrian's Wall at Hare Hill

To the west at Cambeck Crossing the remaining fragments of facing stone were unearthed during the Hadrian's Wall Community Archaeology Project (WallCAP) dig. Samples of these have had thin sections made from them and have been analysed using a petrographic microscope (figure 6 and 7). This shows that these are very likely to have come from the St Bees Sandstone formation. The St Bees sandstone outcrops to the east of the Peglands Beck and is cut by the adjacent north-westward extension of the King Water. It is possible that there were exposures and quarries in the neighbourhood, and there is a known Roman Quarry at Gelt which exploits this type of sandstone.

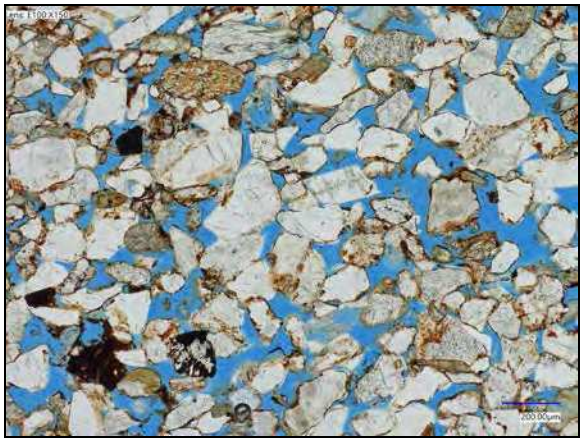


Figure 6: Sample of St Bees sandstone taken from Maryport in thin sections of viewed in plane polarized light with a petrographic microscope



Figure 7: Sample of a facing stone from the WallCAP dig at Cambeck in thin sections of viewed in plane polarized light with a petrographic microscope

There are two possibilities for what has happened to all this stone, given the coincidence between the change in the underlying geology and the presence of stone remains. The first is that the softer red sandstones of the Permian and Triassic Periods have not withstood the test of time and have weathered and eroded away. This seems unlikely as the few remaining in situ facing stones, to be found near to Port Carlisle, are in good condition and are likely made of St Bees sandstone. The second is that the stones have been reused and that the scarcity of immediate sources for this stone have made the Roman stone that much more valuable a resource and therefore scavenged to a greater extent.

Evidence for reused Roman stones within buildings in Walton nonetheless remains somewhat ambiguous. The only criteria available for identifying them is their shape and size, and even in recently constructed building (see cottages image) a form of stone is used which mimics that of the Roman stone-work.

St Mary's church in Walton (see figure 8) built in 1869-70 is made of stone from the St Bees formation (see figure 9). The present church was built in the 19th century replacing and older medieval church. The regularity of the stonework in the current building suggest that this stone was specifically, and freshly quarried for its construction. Some of the stonework, for instance around the northern entrance, appears more irregular and may incorporate reused Roman stone, however this may just be an artefact of weathering. It is entirely possible that the medieval church (in common with other medieval churches along the Tyne Valley) was made from reused Roman stone, however this would be pure speculation.



Figure 8: St Mary's church, Walton

Most of the gravestones in the church yard are of St Bees sandstone too (see figure 10). Some of the gravestones illustrate the way in which this type of sandstone can weather, particularly when the bedding plane of the stone is placed horizontally, making it easier for water ingress and consequent frost damage (see figure 11). The trend for sourcing stone from greater distances as transport becomes easier can also be seem in the gravestones. Modern gravestones made of Shap Granite (see figure 12) and also of what may be Criffel-Dalbeattie granite can both be found in the graveyard.



Figure 9: Detail of stone in the wall of St Mary's church, Walton



Figure 10: Gravestones, St Mary's church, Walton



Figure 11: Weathered gravestone, St Mary's church, Walton



Figure 12: Gravestone made of Shap Granite, St Mary's church, Walton

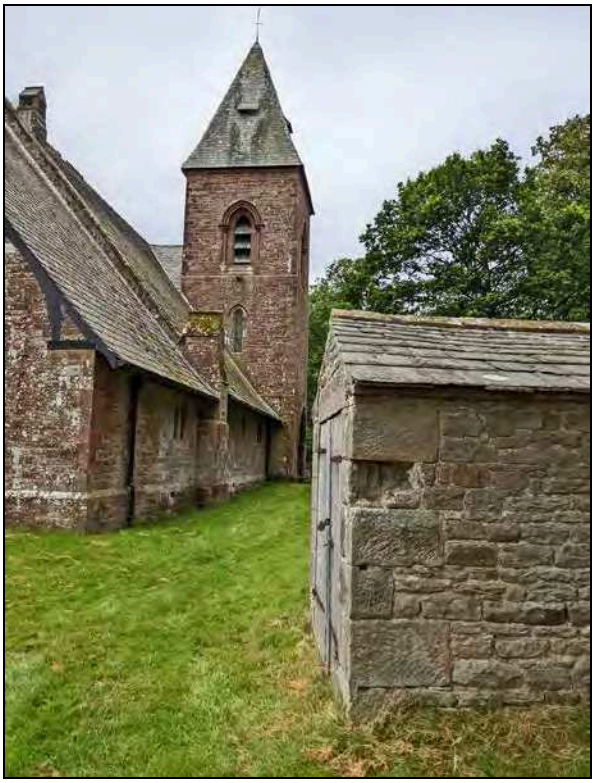


Figure 13: Outbuilding, St Mary's church, Walton

In contrast to the church one of the outbuildings within the churchyard is made of a grey/white sandstone (fig 13). This is likely to be a Carboniferous sandstone sourced from a quarry further to the east, and given the aspect ratio of some of the stones might incorporate reused Roman stone.

Older building such as Holly Garth (see figure 14) and some farm buildings (see figure 15) could well have Roman stone incorporated. Holly Garth located at the S edge of the village, opposite the former Black Bull/Centurion pub was built as a vicarage in 1812. The rear elevation of Holly Garth, in particular, has a mixture of red and grey stones of a similar shape and size to Roman Wall stonework. The grey stones are likely to be Carboniferous in origin and it would seem strange to

incorporate stone freshly quarried from two different sources. The size and aspect ratios of these stones are characteristic of the Roman Wall. The front elevation of Holly Garth is made entirely of red sandstone with no indication of a Roman origin, suggesting that this was a later addition.



Figure 14: Holly Garth, Walton



Figure 15: Farm Building, Walton

Some of the 19th and 20th century buildings in the village use a mix of brick and stone – for example the village hall and café which has quoins made of St Bees sandstone with the rest of the wall infilled with brick (see figure 16). It is likely that there would have been local brickworks using clay from the glacial boulder clay deposits. There are known brickworks close to Carlisle which use clay from glacial till as their raw material.



Figure 16: Village Hall, Walton

Buildings now under construction or major repair work are still using sandstones from the St Bees Formation. In figure 17 the sandstone quoins have the typical fine sedimentary lamination seen in the St Bees sandstone and in figure 18 there is a nice example of a where water has escaped from the sediment shortly after it was laid down to create swirling patterns in the sedimentary layers. This is also typical of the St Bees formation. The building stones used in the house under construction next to the churchyard are also made of St Bees sandstone (figure 19).

Enquiry of the builders revealed the stone has been sourced from the Corsehill Quarry near Annan.



Figure 17: quoin of St Bees sandstone with fine sedimentary lamination



Figure 18: quoin of St Bees sandstone with water escape structure



Figure 19: New build next to St Mary's Walton church yard using St Bees sandstone from Corsehill Quarry, Annan

4. THE HISTORIC MAPS

The earliest commonly available maps were the **county maps** which appeared from 1576 onwards and are very numerous. A sample of these has been reproduced in the Village Atlas.

The first county map of Cumberland and Westmorland was produced by the Yorkshireman, Christopher Saxton, in 1576. The rural settlements shown are all villages forming township or parish centres, with very few of these being omitted. They are depicted by three different symbols – a church with tower and spire, a gabled building with what appears to be a wheel attached (signifying a watermill as a mark of township status?), or a crenelated tower. Larger castles are depicted with a symbol showing with two linked towers, whilst parks attached to lordly residences are depicted as palisaded enclosures, but roads are only indicated by the occasional bridge.

This was followed by John Speed's County map of 1610, which was incorporated in his *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, published in 1611. Speed's maps were very popular and went through many subsequent editions, but they were based on Saxton's survey and incorporate the same errors such as occasional erroneous misspellings of place-names.

Both Saxton and Speed depict a rural world characterised exclusively by nucleated villages or hamlets. This represented a very partial view of settlement in the landscape of the north-east-Cumberland, where scattered tiny hamlets or individual farmsteads, like Whitehill, already existed alongside villages such as Walton in the 16th and early 17th century. Over the course of the 17th and early 18th centuries the county maps provide relatively little additional information, since they largely recycle earlier material, although the reality of rural settlement was changing rapidly, but some roads are shown from the beginning of the 18th century onwards, benefiting from Ogilby's itinerary maps.

The next step forward in the level of detail depicted is represented by Thomas Donald's County map of 1774. This responded to the initiative launched by the newly founded Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce which was offering to fund the production of maps at a more detailed scale of around one inch to one mile (Butlin 2003, 247). Donald's map provides a clearer impression of the road layout, shows the extent of enclosed ground versus mosses. Later maps, such as C. and J. Greenwood's Cumberland map of 1824, present an even fuller picture of settlement, landuse and routeways.

Maps of the Borders

A fascinating map, dating to 1590, shows the West Marches of England and Scotland and was probably prepared for Lord Burghley to help him monitor affairs on the Anglo-Scottish Border. It is focussed, in particular on the barony of Gilsland, whilst also covering the rest of Cumberland north of Carlisle, the Solway Firth and the Debateable Land. Walton is shown in the centre of Gilsland. The places shown on the map appears to correspond with those featuring on Saxton's 1576 county map, implying that the latter was the basic source and underlining the official background to Saxton's mapping project.

Barony of Gilsland estate maps

A remarkable series of maps, now held in Carlisle Archives, depict different parts of the Gilsland barony at the beginning of the 17th century. They were commissioned in 1603 by Lord William Howard of Naworth, who had inherited the northern Dacre lordship in 1601, and were accompanied by a very detailed written survey of barony (Graham (ed.), *Gilsland Survey*, 1934). Unfortunately, the manor of Walton was not included in either 'the Map Book' or the survey (described as 'the Field Book') – although the adjacent manors of Walton Wood and Troddermain were (DHN/C/713/3) –

because Walton had passed to a cadet line of the Dacre family. Thus, only plots of land along the eastern border of the parish are recorded (Graham (ed.) 1934, 21-23).

Inclosure documents and tithe map

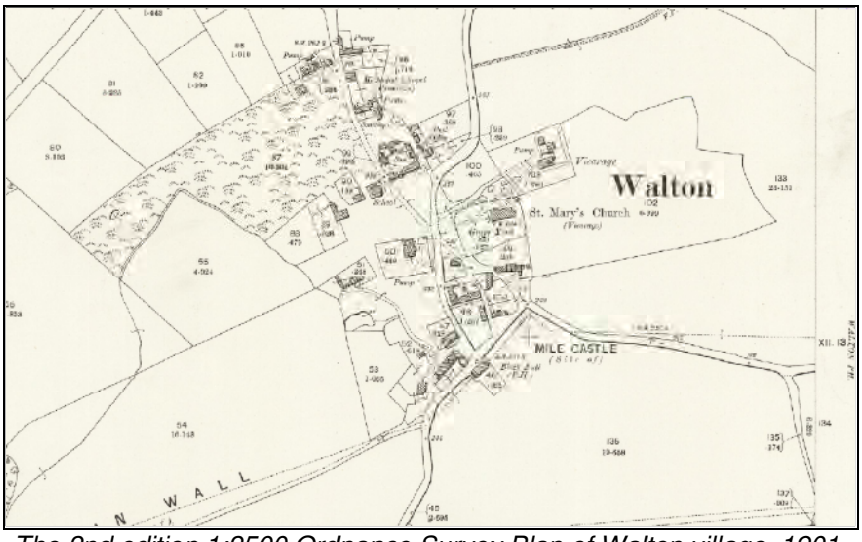
Walton Common was enclosed in 1742. An attested copy of the enclosure award survives (Q/RE/1/160 – 1 March 1742), held in Carlisle Archives, but, unfortunately, there is no accompanying map and none has been identified. Indeed, the earliest map which shows the layout of the village in reasonably accurate detail, the location of the isolated farmsteads and the surrounding field pattern is the **tithe map** for Walton Parish, dating to **1840**, which provides a full record of the layout of the entire parish.

Maps of Hadrian's Wall

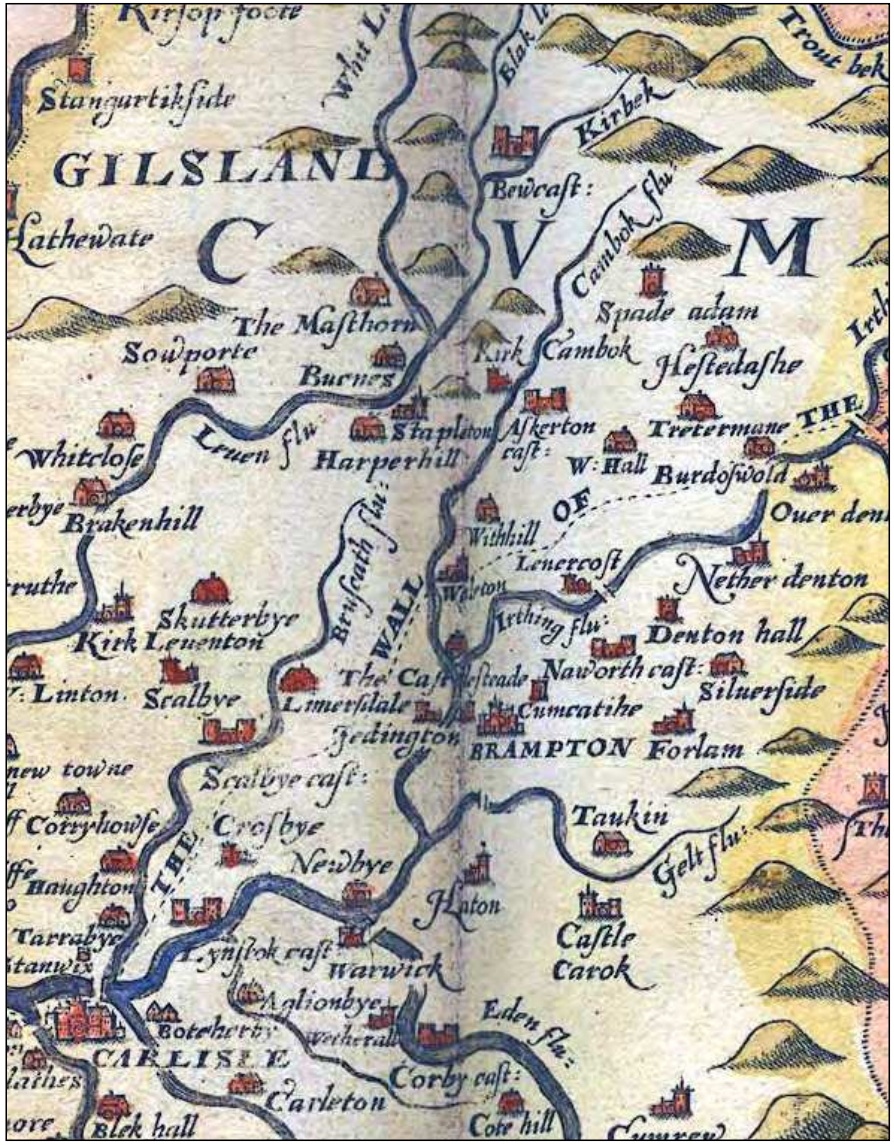
The desire amongst antiquarians to reveal and better understand the Roman Wall led to the production of a specialised type of map documenting the corridor of Hadrian's Wall with ever increasing accuracy. The general course of the Wall is shown on county maps from Saxton onwards, and initially labelled 'the wall of the Pictes', but maps specifically devoted to charting the Wall's course begin with the series produced by **John Horsley**, showing successive stretches of the Wall, which were included in his seminal work, ***Britannia Romana*** (1732). These not only record what was then known of the Roman Wall and Vallum and its component forts, milecastles and turrets, but also depict more settlements along its course than are shown on contemporary county maps. With these may be grouped the ***Survey of the Country between Newcastle and Carlisle*** … by Dugal Campbell and Hugh Debbeig (1749), which charted the course of the proposed Military Road along the course of Hadrian's Wall and was thereby instrumental in the destruction of a great portion of the monument. This depicted the landscape and settlement of the area in greater detail than ever before, even down to representing local cultivation patterns, however impressionistically. The sheets produced by the surveyor Henry MacLauchlan, working for the Duke of Northumberland in the 1850s, showed Wall's course and surviving remains, including the fort sites, like Castlesteads, in unprecedented detail, marking a step change in the level of knowledge.

Ordnance Survey

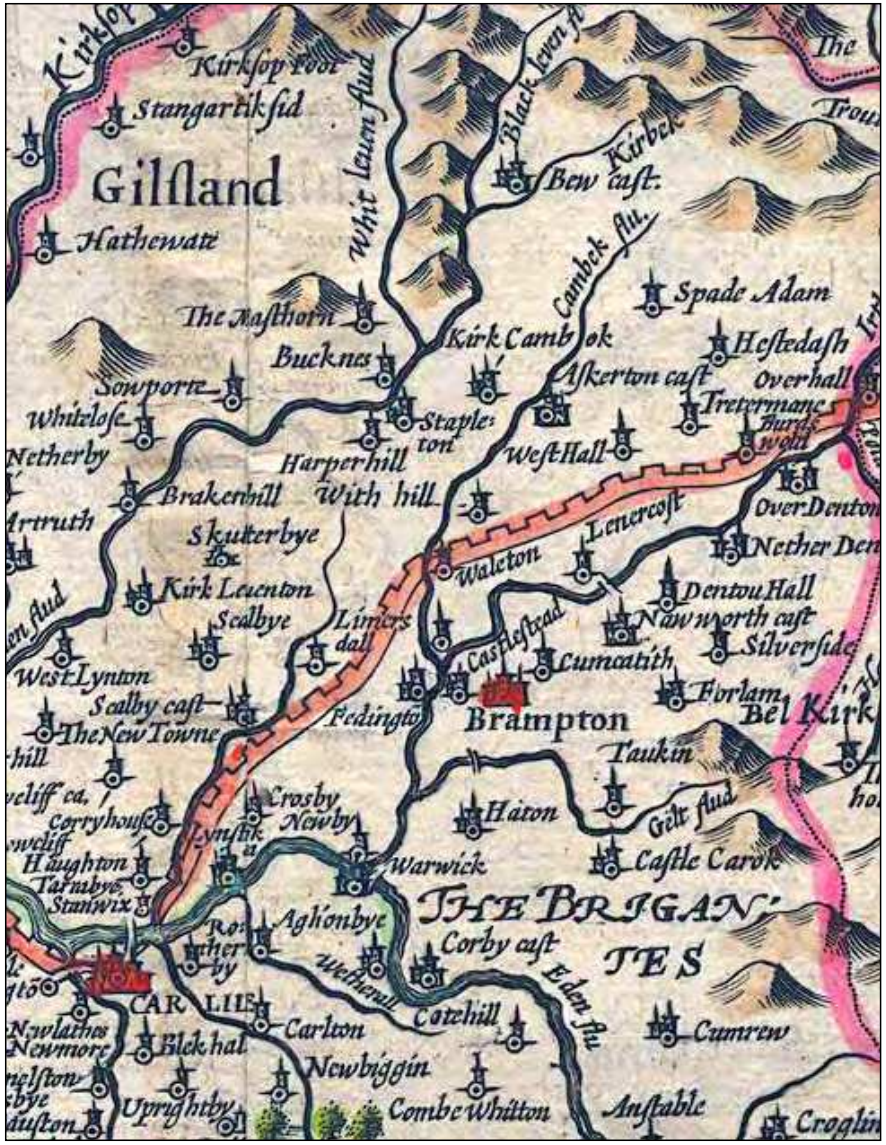
The **1st Edition Ordnance Survey**, published at 1:2500 and 6in to 1mile scales about 24 years after the tithe map, marked a further step-change in the level of detail recorded, enabling the village settlement and surrounding farmsteads to be subjected to yet deeper scrutiny. The cartographic assemblage for Walton is completed by later editions of the Ordnance Survey, which provide a record of detailed changes in the village core.



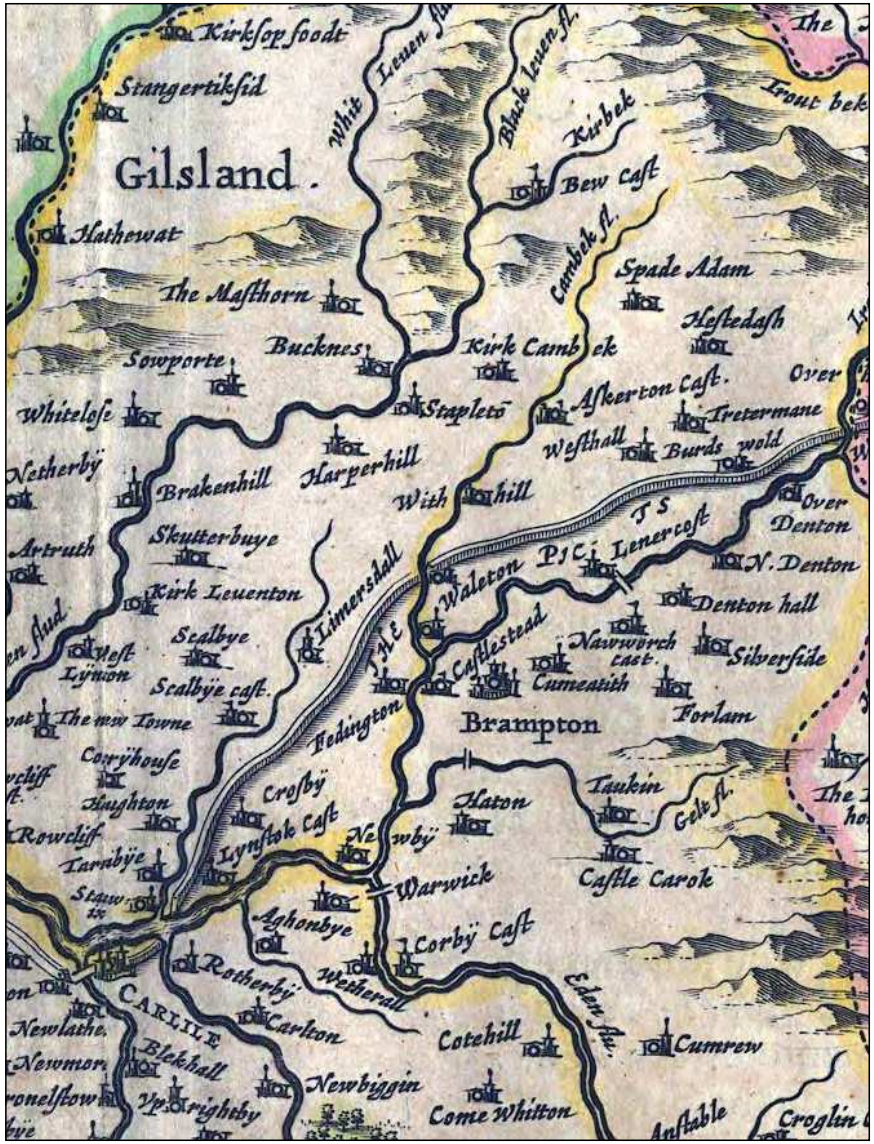
The 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Plan of Walton village, 1901.



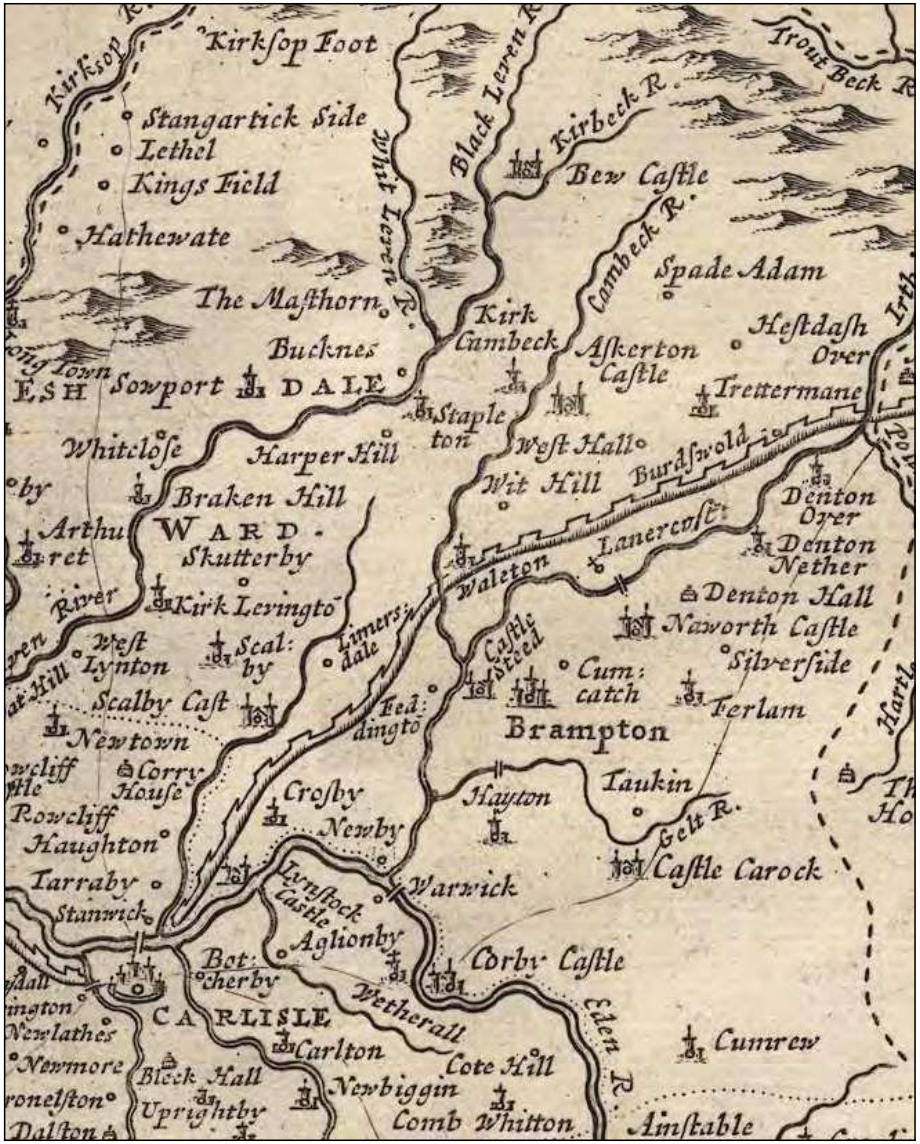
Extract from Saxton's map of Cumberland c.1579, showing 'Waleton'.



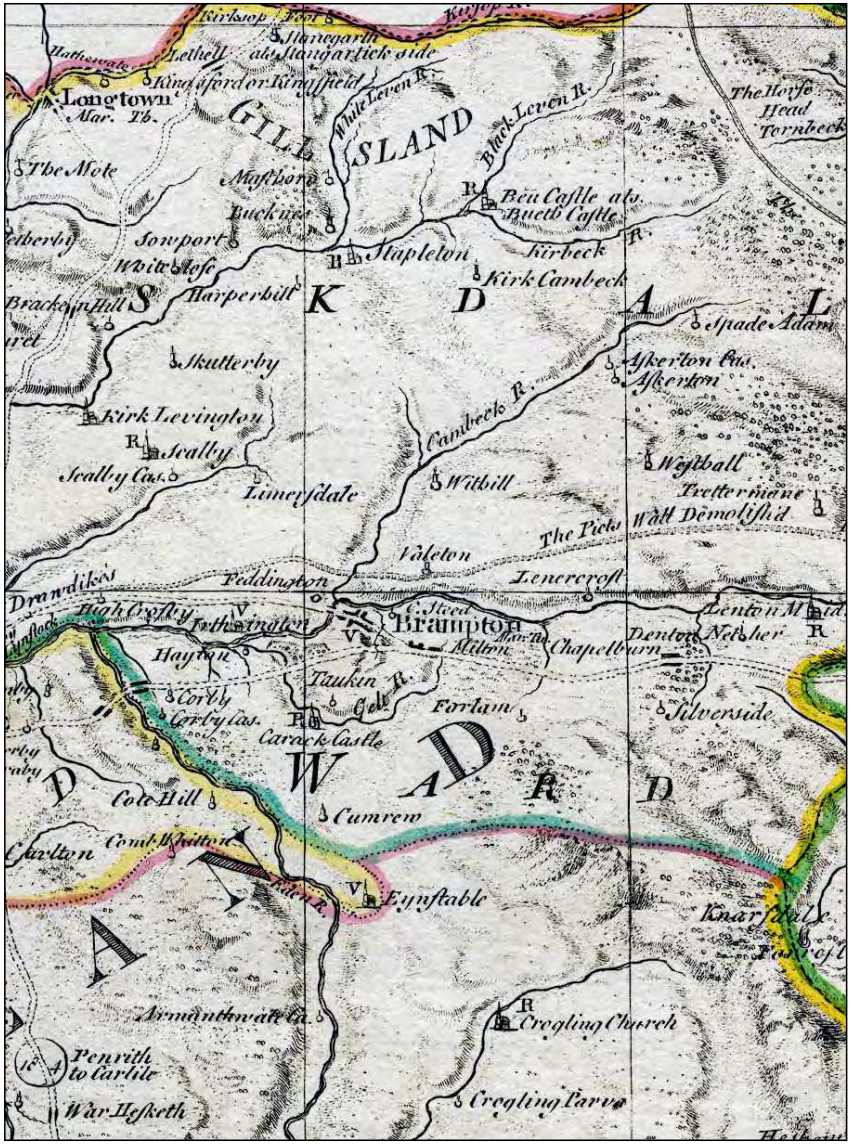
Extract from Speed's map of Cumberland c.1611, showing 'Waleton'.



Extract from Jansson's map of Cumberland c.1646, showing 'Waleton'.



Extract from Morden's map of Cumberland c.1695, showing 'Waleton'.



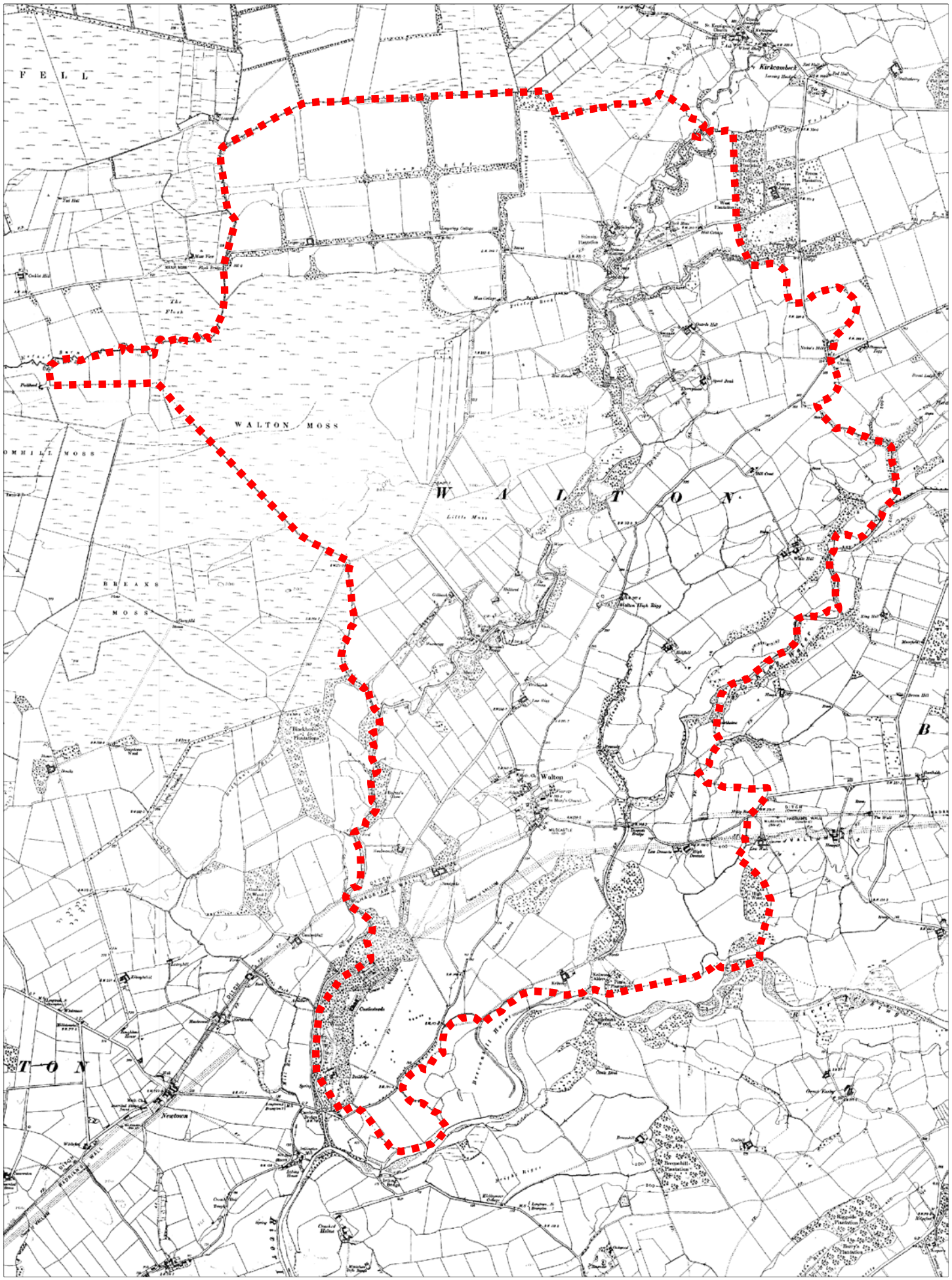
Extract from Bowen & Kitchen's map of Cumberland c.1760, showing 'Valeton'.



Extract from Thomas Donald's map of Cumberland c.1774, showing 'Walton'.



Lord William Howard of Naworth's plan of the manors of Troddermain and Walton Wood, c.1603 (Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle, DHN/C/713/3; © Naworth Castle Estate).



The Parish of Walton (bound in red), shown on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 6-inch series c.1926.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: HER Entries & LIDAR

A total of 32 sites were catalogued within the area of the historic township, of which Prehistoric = 1, Roman = 13, Early Medieval = 1, Medieval = 3, Post Medieval = 8, Unknown = 6

Catalogue via period

PREHISTORIC *(1,000,000 BC to AD 43)*
Site No. 01. Axe Find, Brampton. *Period: Prehistoric (Mesolithic); HER ID: 287; Grid Ref E: 353180 N: 564940*

ROMAN *(AD 43 to AD 410)*
Site No. 02. Walton Roman Camp. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 288; part of Group No: 5782; Grid Ref E: 351960 N: 564540*
Site No. 03. Hadrian's Wall Turret 56B, Cambeck Hill, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 289; part of Group No: 5782; Grid Ref E: 351960 N: 564540; Scheduled AM 26079; Constraints: World Heritage Site*
Site No. 04. Hadrian's Wall Milecastle 56, Cambeck Hill, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 291; part of Group No: 5782; Grid Ref E: 352280 N: 564350; Scheduled AM 26077; Constraints: World Heritage Site*
Site No. 05. Hadrian's Wall Turret 55A, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 292; part of Group No: 5782; Grid Ref E: 353100 N: 564360; Scheduled AM 26077; Constraints: World Heritage Site*
Site No. 06. Camboglanna / Castlesteads Fort, Cambeck Hill, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 297; part of Group No: 5781; Grid Ref E: 351200 N: 563500; Scheduled AM 26080*
Site No. 07. Hadrian's Wall Turret 55B, Townhead Croft, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 300; part of Group No: 5782; Grid Ref E: 352660 N: 564330; Guardianship AM, Scheduled AM 26077; Constraints: World Heritage Site*
Site No. 08. Hadrian's Wall Turret 56A, Sandysike, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 301; part of Group No: 5782; Grid Ref E: 351760 N: 564140; Scheduled AM 26079; Constraints: World Heritage Site*
Site No. 09. Castlesteads Vicus, Cambeck Hill, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 303; part of Group No: 297; Grid Ref E: 351200 N: 563400; Scheduled AM 26080*
Site No. 10. Altar Finds, Castlesteads, Cambeck Hill, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 304; part of Group No: 297; Grid Ref E: 351200 N: 563500*
Site No. 11. Carved Stone Find, Castlesteads. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 3020; Grid Ref E: 351000 N: 563000*
Site No. 12. Altar Find, Castlesteads. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 3410; Grid Ref E: 351000 N: 563000*
Site No. 13. Hadrian's Wall and Vallum. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 5782; part of Group No: 5782; Grid Ref E: 322100 N: 562600; Listed Building 78076; Scheduled AM Various; Constraints: AONB, Conservation Area*
Site No. 14. Castlesteads Fort Bath House, Walton. *Period: Roman; HER ID: 16691; part of Group No: 297; Grid Ref E: 351330 N: 563700; Scheduled AM 26081*

EARLY MEDIEVAL *(AD 410 to 1066)*
Site No. 15. Late Anglian Cross-Head Find, Church of St Mary, Walton. *Period: Early Medieval; HER ID: 268; Grid Ref E: 352180 N: 564480*

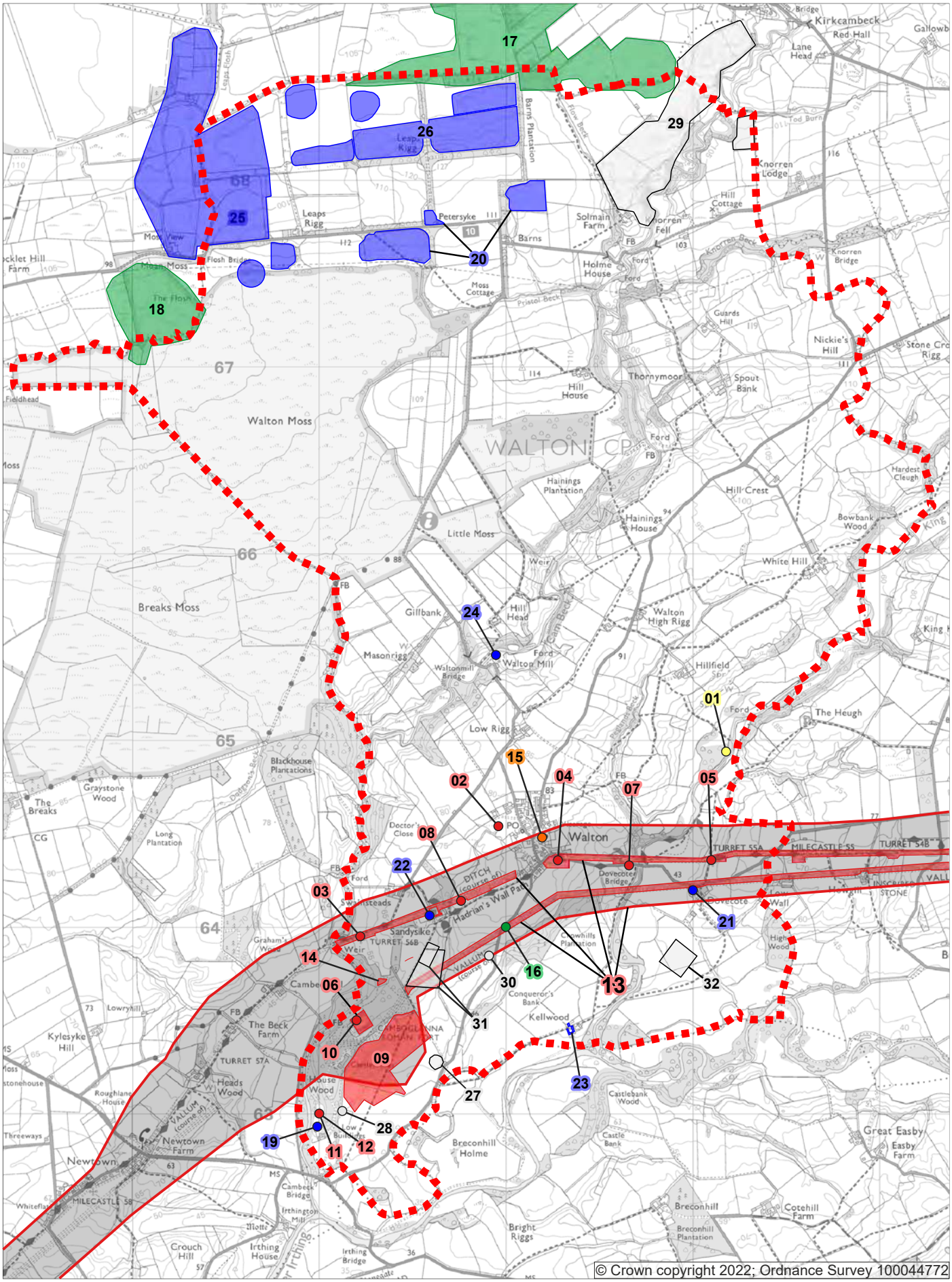
MEDIEVAL *(1066 to 1540)*
Site No. 16. Coin Find, Walton. *Period: Medieval (Plantagenet); HER ID: 19237; Grid Ref E: 352000 N: 564000*
Site No. 17. Mossgrove Peat Cuttings, Solport and Stapleton. *Period: Medieval; HER ID: 45353; Grid Ref E: 352280 N: 568905*
Site No. 18. The Flosh Peat Cuttings, Hethersgill. *Period: Medieval; HER ID: 45356; Grid Ref E: 350155 N: 567320*

POST MEDIEVAL *(1540 to 1901)*
Site No. 19. House Wood Saw Pit. *Period: Post Medieval; HER ID: 10002; Grid Ref E: 351000 N: 562930*
Site No. 20. Petersike Brick and Tile Works, Walton. *Period: Post Medieval; HER ID: 10082; Grid Ref E: 351600 N: 567800*
Site No. 21. Whirligig, Low Dovecote, Walton. *Period: Post Medieval; HER ID: 18921; Grid Ref E: 353000 N: 564200*
Site No. 22. Sandysike, Walton. *Period: Post Medieval (Georgian); HER ID: 41495; Grid Ref E: 351590 N: 564050; Listed Building 77972; Constraints: World Heritage Site*
Site No. 23. Kellwood, Walton. *Period: Post Medieval; HER ID: 41513; Grid Ref E: 352340 N: 563470*
Site No. 24. Walton Mill, Walton, Brampton. *Period: Post Medieval (Tudor); HER ID: 44068; Grid Ref E: 351940 N: 565640*
Site No. 25. Leaps Flosh Ridge and Furrow, Hethersgill. *Period: Post Medieval; HER ID: 45354; Grid Ref E: 350238 N: 568263*
Site No. 26. Leaps Rigg Ridge and Furrow, Solport and Stapleton. *Period: Post Medieval; HER ID: 45355; Grid Ref E: 351242 N: 568400*

UNKNOWN
Site No. 27. Castlesteads Enclosure Cropmark, Walton. *Period: Unknown; HER ID: 4597; Grid Ref E: 351600 N: 563300*
Site No. 28. Castlesteads Castle, House Wood, Walton. *Period: Unknown; HER ID: 10004; Grid Ref E: 351119 N: 563016*
Site No. 29. Solmain Farm Ridge and Furrow, Walton. *Period: Unknown; HER ID: 13925; Grid Ref E: 352500 N: 568000*
Site No. 30. Sub-rectangular Feature SE of Sandysike Farm, Walton. *Period: Unknown; HER ID: 19293; Grid Ref E: 351920 N: 563840*
Site No. 31. Sandysike Enclosure, Walton. *Period: Unknown; HER ID: 43549; Grid Ref E: 351600 N: 563850*
Site No. 32. Dovecote Bridge Field System, Walton. *Period: Unknown; HER ID: 43551; Grid Ref E: 352900 N: 563800*

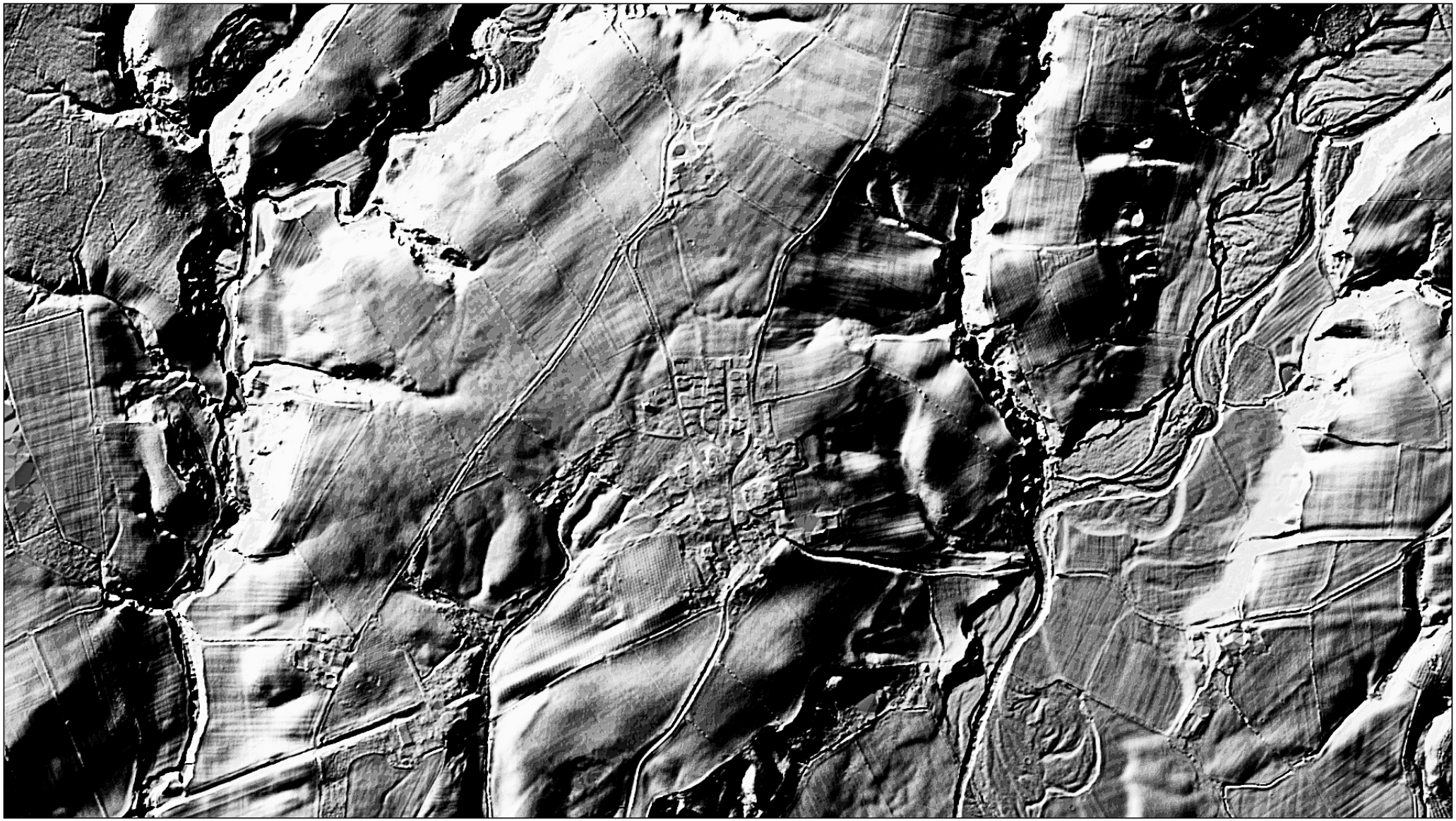


The front (to left) and rear (to right) elevations of Holly Garth (see no. 14 opposite).



© Crown copyright 2022; Ordnance Survey 100044772

Historic Environment Record Map, showing recorded sites of cultural significance, transposed on the Modern Ordnance Survey.



Enhanced LiDAR image, detailing Walton village and environs. DTM 0.50-1m © Environment Agency 2019-2020.

AERIAL VIEWS OF WALTON



View eastwards over the village green west of the parish church, with Town Head Farm to the left of the view, Friar's Garth to the right and the church tower of the parish church just visible towards the top right.



Vertical aerial view of St Mary's church, its hearse house and cemetery.

AERIAL VIEWS OF WALTON



View westwards over the village green west of the parish church, with Town Head Farm to the upper right of the view, Friar's Garth at bottom left and the listed Orchard House, a former beer-house, towards the centre.



View of the original core of the old village with St. Mary's parish church to the left, The Beeches at the top left, the former Black Bull Inn (later the Centurian) to the right, and a cluster of buildings, including the 17th-century Roman House, in the centre.

6. THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF WALTON

Parish Church of St Mary [02] (see aerial view, below). An 1869-70 building by Paley and Austin. Nave with north aisle, with heavy pyramid-roofed tower at its west end, and chancel with north aisle. Early English Gothic style, with steep roofs and lancet windows. It replaced the church of 1813, shown on an old painting as a humble little box with four round-arched windows on the south and a square-headed west door, under a small bellcote, which in turn replaced a medieval building. One of the windows of the 1813 building, with a flat stone surround and imposts, may have been re-used in a **Hearse House [03]** a little to the north-east of the present building. Beside the font the head of a Pre-Conquest cross (see separate account) and outside against the west wall of the tower a simple medieval cross slab. A little further west the shaft of a sundial, perhaps an adaptation of part of a churchyard cross; there is also a simple cross base.



North-east of the church the former **Parsonage [04]**, two storeys and three bays, of 1832 (from display in church, the list description – this is Grade II building – gives 1838) of brick in Flemish bond, with 12-pane sash windows.

Most of the village consists of an irregular scatter of buildings on three sides of a large green, open to the west. South of the church is **Newberry [09]** (NY 52176441) one of an L-plan group of single-storey cottages, its snecked stone suggesting a later 19th-century date. Opposite on an island site in the green is **Friar's Garth [10]** (NY 52526445), originally Walton Cottage, a brick house largely of 1878. At the north-west corner of the green is the detached **Orchard House [01]** (NY 52066449), formerly the Black Lion Inn, roughcast and whitewashed with stone surrounds to its 16-pane sash windows which look of early 19th-century date although its form – three bays then a fourth with only the doorway, and a final fifth two-storied bay – give away a longhouse origin (as at Roman House) and it is said to date from 1680-1690. The list description (This is a Grade II building) stats that the first floor is brick, and a 19th-century addition)

Further east is the former **School [11]** (NY 59096459), a Tudor style T-plan building of 1859 in brick with stone dressings, its south gable having a three-light mullioned window with a clock above. It is now the village hall. Close by on the north the **Reading Room [12]** (NY 52096453), a humble brick building with a looped-tile ridge, of the late 19th century.

On the east side of the road running north from here the former **Primitive Methodist Chapel [13]** of 1858, side-on to the street, with lancet windows and tall gable finials, now a house but externally unaltered. In front are old railings and gate and end-piers.

Returning to the south end of the green, on the west side of the road heading south is **Holly Garth [14]** (NY 52166437) built as the vicarage in 1812, a stone house of rather odd proportions, of three broad bays with lofty chimneys. The central doorway (and flanking lights) and window above have segmental arches, and the end bays have ground-floor bay windows that are probably later 19th-century additions. Its rear elevation has much lower eaves, however, and an irregular arrangement of windows, hinting that it might actually be an earlier structure rebuilt with a new façade in 1812.

Just beyond Holly Garth is a T-junction, with facing it on the south is a plain whitewashed building that was the **Black Bull Inn [15]**, then later the Centurion (it stands virtually on the site of a Roman milecastle) (NY 52196434). It has been much modernised, but the positioning of the door in a bay without a window above might hint at a long house origin.

Turning east here, on the left is **Roman House [16]** (NY 52216439) which is much more clearly a long house, said to date from 1645. Now whitewashed, it has a two-storey two-bay house with almost square stone-surround windows, now holding 4-pane sashes, with its stop-chamfered doorway in a single-storey section to the east. Over the doorway is a slab with a carved flower within a circle.

Walton High Rigg [08] (NY 52706567) is a farm on the east side of the road c 1 km north of the village. The substantial farmhouse of c. 1780 has a bold rusticated surround to its central door, and 12-pane sash windows, four on the ground floor and three above, in stone surrounds; at the rear the stair window is set in a shallowly-projecting centre bay, and there is a 19th-century addition to the west. To the north alongside the road is a big barn with two tiers of slit vents, probably of the same date.

LISTED BUILDINGS OF WALTON

[01] ORCHARD HOUSE - LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1087606; NGR: NY5205764489; Date: late-C17. Single storey cottage, built with stone from the nearby Roman Wall, altered with brick first floor in early C19 when it was a public house.

[02] CHURCH OF ST MARY – LB Grade: II*; LB Entry Number: 1157868; NGR: NY 52216 64490; Date: c. 1869-70. Church, by Paley of Lancaster, (on site of Medieval Church, rebuilt 1811 and extended 1843; also, pre-Conquest sculptural fragments indicate site of an Early Medieval Church).

[03] HEARSE HOUSE NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY – LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1087605; NGR: NY5223064504; Date: Early-C19. Hearse house in churchyard.

[04] THE VICARAGE – LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1157914; NGR: NY5226264540; Date: c. 1838. Vicarage. Flemish bond brickwork etc. Listing does not include later outbuildings.

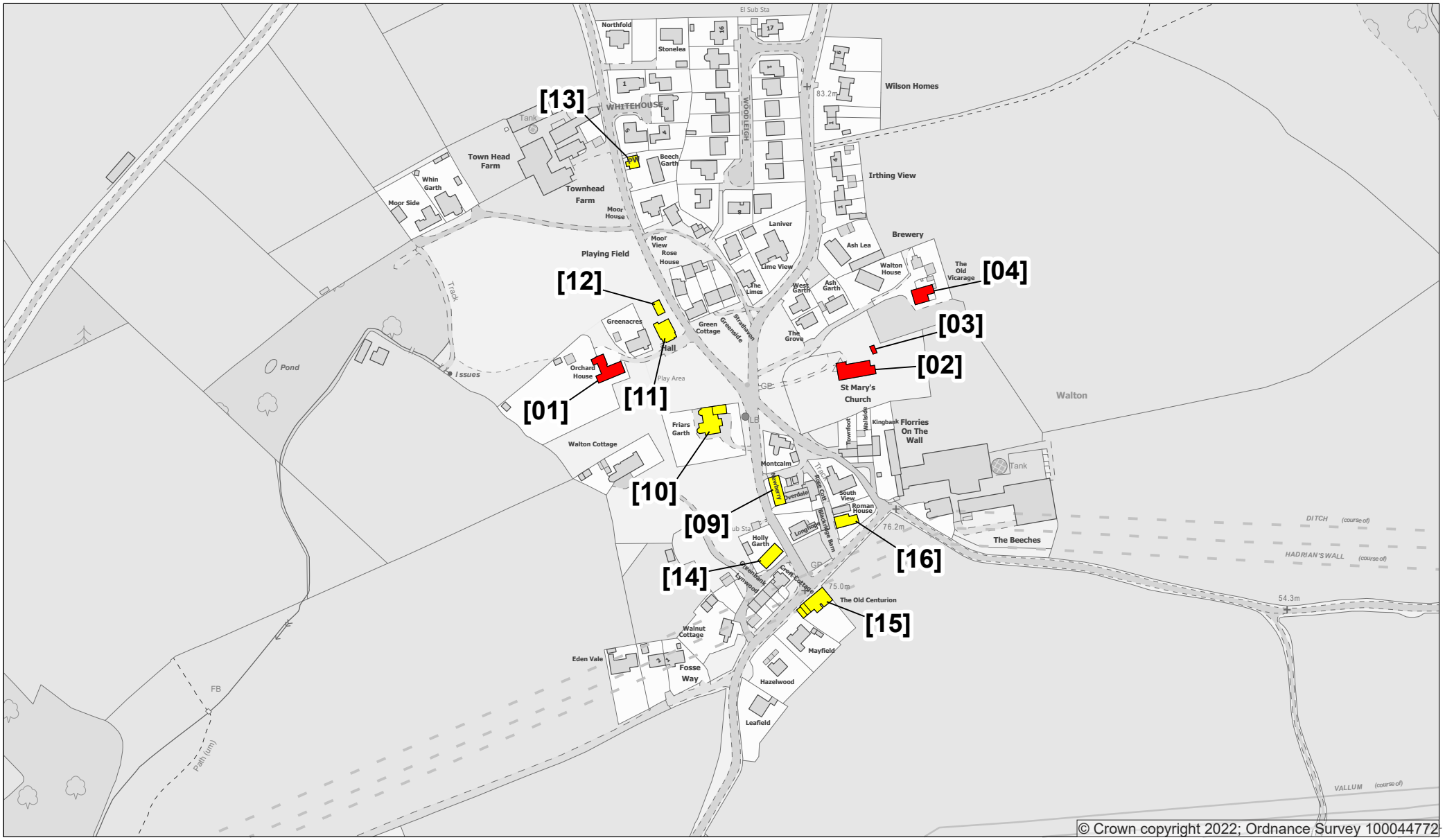
[05] CASTLESTEADS (formerly Walton House) – LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1311730; NGR: NY 51139 63288; Date: late-C18 with mid C19 alterations. Mansion house built for John Johnson. Probably replaced an earlier house of the Dacre family.

[06] WALLS AND GARDENER'S HOUSE NORTH EAST OF CASTLESTEADS – LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1335575; NGR: NY 51242 63465; Date: Late-C18. Walls and gardener's house north-east of Castlesteads. Built directly on top of and on the same alignment as the Roman Fort.

[07] SANDYSIKE – LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1087607; NGR: NY 51588 64043; Date: c.1760 and additions c.1820. House. Listing excludes outbuildings.

[08] WALTON HIGH RIGG – LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1311704; NGR: NY 52691 65650; Date: late-C18. Farmhouse. Listing does not include later extension to left and other outbuildings.

[09] WHITE HILL – LB Grade: II; LB Entry Number: 1087608; NGR: NY 53698 65923; Date: c.1611. House. Coats of arms of Lord William Howard and his wife Lady Elizabeth Dacre, on lintel stone. Rear is the original house, altered in C19. Listing does not include the outbuildings.

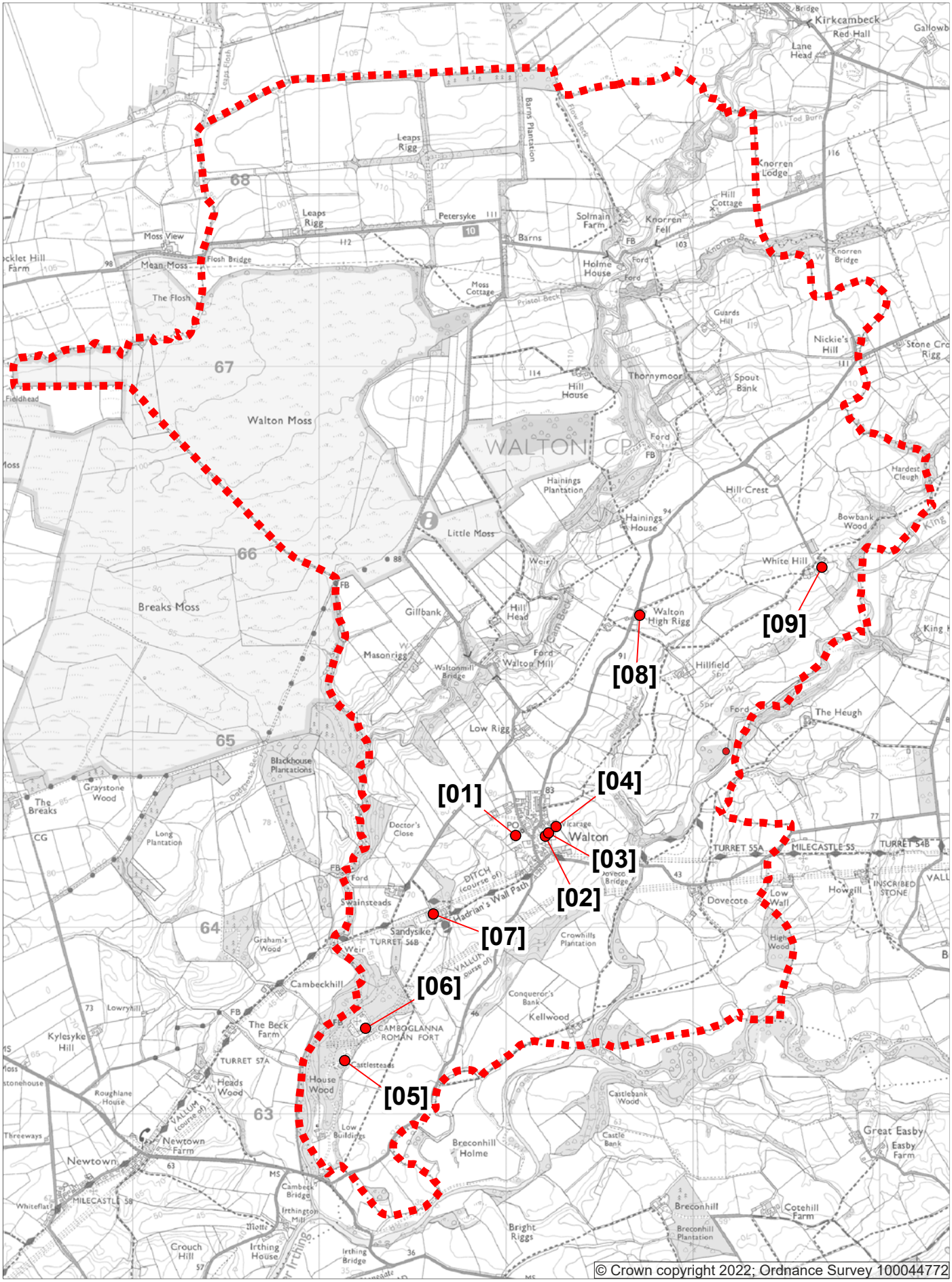


Scale 1:3500

0 40 80 120 160 200 240 280 320 360 400 m

= Listed Building = Other Historic Building

Historic Buildings in Walton village-core, shown on the Modern Ordnance Survey Plan, 1;2500 series.



Listed Buildings in Walton township (shown bound in red), transposed on the Modern Ordnance Survey.

Selected Historic Buildings in Walton


St. Mary's Church


St. Mary's Church interior


Primitive Methodist Chapel


The Village Hall, originally the School


Hearse House,
St. Mary's Church


Ruinous building


Walnut Cottage


Friar's Garth, formerly
Walton Cottage

7. HADRIAN'S WALL AND THE FORT OF CAMBOGLANNA

Before the Romans

Relatively little is known regarding human settlement and occupation of Walton prior to the building of Hadrian's Wall. Only one prehistoric site and findspot has been identified within the limits of Walton parish in the HER, namely a pit and a perforated stone axe dating to the Mesolithic period (Site 01; HER 287) apparently found on the eastern edge of the parish, implying there was some human occupation in the area during that era. Nevertheless, evidence from elsewhere along the Wall corridor shows the Roman army did not arrive in an empty landscape. Many enclosed settlements and field systems of Iron Age or Romano-British date have been revealed elsewhere in Cumberland. Rectilinear enclosures of uncertain date are listed in Walton parish in the HER at Castlesteads (27; HER 4597), Sandysike (30, 31; HER 19293, 43549) and Dovecote Bridge, the latter apparently associated with a ditched field system (32; HER 43551). Some or all of these might represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlements. Indeed, the landscape had probably been occupied since the arrival of Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups in the aftermath of the last Ice Age and cultivated with increasing intensity from the Neolithic era onwards.

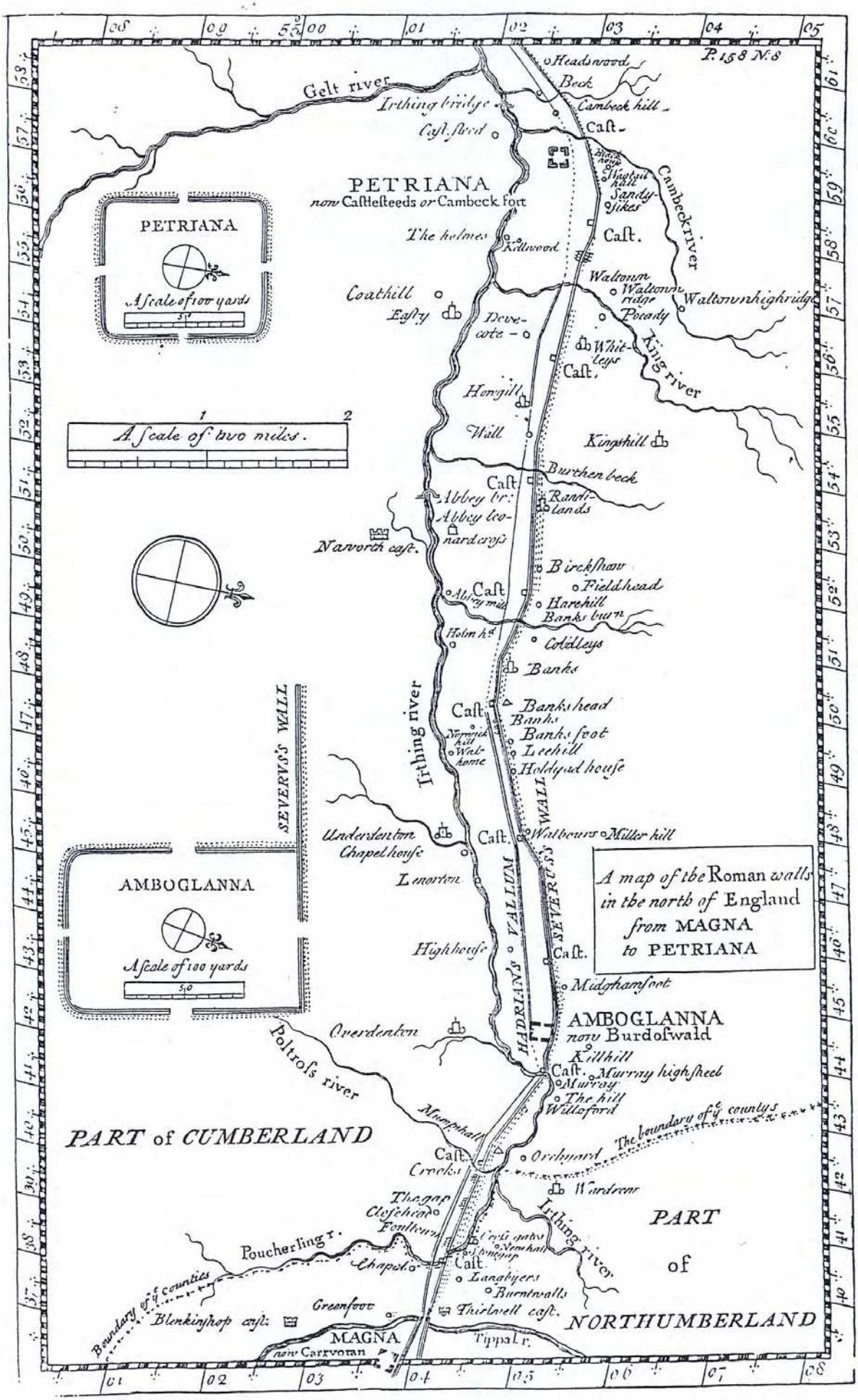
Hadrian's Wall at Walton

Hadrian's Wall was built from 122 onwards. The western half of the barrier was initially built in turf and this is the form the stretch through Walton took. Replacement of the Turf Wall with stone one, as east of the Irthing, began in the latter stages of Hadrian's reign, but this work had not reached Walton before that emperor's death when the Wall was abandoned with the move forward to the Antonine Wall across the Forth-Clyde isthmus. It was only the late 150s and early 160s, following the withdrawal from southern Scotland, that the remainder of the Turf Wall was replaced, including that through Walton. The replacement Wall was 8ft (2.44m) wide, a form known as Intermediate Wall.

The Wall shifts direction at Walton, changing from a roughly east-west course to head WSW. It has long been assumed that **Milecastle 56** (04; HER 291) was located at this point. MacLauchlan noted 'slight marks of a Mile Castle' here in the early 1850s (1858, 60), during his survey of the Wall, but definitive remains have never been uncovered here. It may have been destroyed by village buildings, notably the Centurion public house (formerly the Black Bull) which stands just south-west of the supposed site. Alternatively, the milecastle might not have been built in its calculated position but shifted to take advantage of favourable topography. It has been suggested the milecastle stood in the corner of a field called Bendles Croft, but there is no direct evidence to support this.

The camp at Walton (02; HER 288): John Horsley identified a temporary camp at Walton on the green to the west of the village (1732, 153) noting an 80ft long rampart and part of a double or triple ditch system. MacLauchlan thought he 'could trace a small Roman camp, of about 100 yards by 150 in extent' with the assistance of a local, Mr Calvert, who lived on the spot (1858, 60, n.9). MacLauchlan noted that it had been nearly obliterated since Horsley's time. More recently faint earthworks including two parallel banks running in an E-W direction have been observed (HER 288).

Castlesteads-*Camboglanna*: The largest and most significant site associated with this stretch of the Wall is the Roman fort of Camboglanna located at Castlesteads on a high bluff overlooking the Cambeck valley. Very little is known about the archaeological remains of the site, which is overlain by the gardens of Castlesteads House laid out in 1791. That involved levelling the surviving Roman remains causing significant archaeological damage. Nothing is now visible of the site except the southern edge of the fort platform. The fort was detached from Hadrian's Wall which followed a NE-SW alignment to the north. The bathhouse (Site 14; HER 16691) was located to the NE of the fort and partially excavated in 1741 by Susannnah Maria Appleby. More recently, the vicus settlement has been revealed by geophysical survey to the S and E of the fort (Biggins & Taylor 2007).



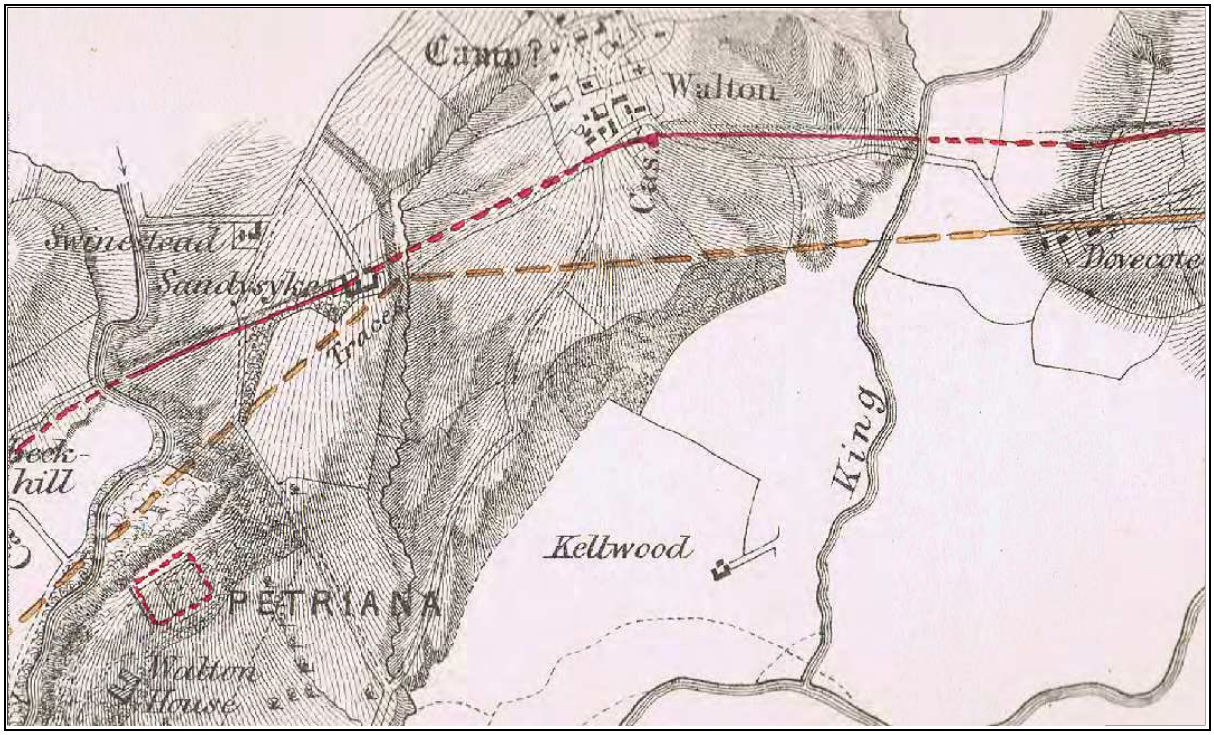
*John Horsley's Map of the Roman Wall from Carvoran (*Magna*) to Castlesteads (then thought to be* Petriana*) in* Britannia Romana*, 1732.*

FEATURE: Seeking *Camboglanna*

For a long time, there was great confusion over the name of the fort at Castlesteads. The ultimate source of this confusion was damage to the Notitia Dignitatum, the document listing the units of the late Roman army and their forts c. 400, including those along the line of Hadrian's Wall. The Notitia is our single best source for the names of the forts along the Wall, but this damage evidently removed the title of the unit stationed at *Camboglanna* (*Cohors II Tungrorum*) and the name of next fort to the east, at Birdoswald (*Banna*). When the original document was recopied, during the early Middle Ages, the scribe 'repaired' this damage by creating a single entry composed of the garrison unit of Banna (*Cohors I Dacorum*) and the fort name *Camboglanna*. This hid the fact that the document had ever been damaged.

Consequently, when antiquarians began to study Hadrian's Wall once more, they assigned the place-name *Camboglanna* to Birdoswald and gave Castlesteads the name of the next site to the west listed in the Notitia, Stanwix – *Petriana* (which, to add further to the confusion, was probably another scribal 'repair' and should actually have read *Uxellodunum*). Thus 'Petriana' is the name applied to Castlesteads by John Horsley in *Britannia Romana* (1732), by the surveyors of the Military Road (1749) and by Henry MacLauchlan (1857).

It was only in the late 20th century that this confusion was resolved, based on the evidence of the group of inscribed and enamelled souvenir bowls that name the forts along the western end of the Wall, plus an inscription from Birdoswald (RIB 1905) dedicated by the *venatores Banniesses* ('the hunters of *Banna*'), which in turn prompted reinterpretation of the Notitia. *Camboglanna* has finally returned to the bank of the Cam Beck.



Extract from MacLauchlan's map of the Roman Wall c.1857, showing Walton village and Camboglanna *Roman Fort (misidentified as* Petriana*). The red line marks the course of Hadrian's Wall and the orange line that of the vallum, though it is inaccurate here, actually passing to the south of the fort. Note also the possible 'camp?' identified by Horsley on the west side of the village.*

CAMBOGLANNA
The Roman Fort at Castlesteads

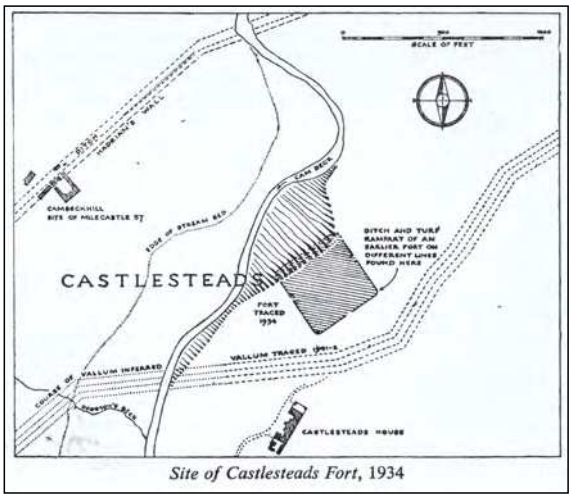


The name 'Camboglans' inlaid below the rim of the Rudge Cup (L. Allason-Jones)

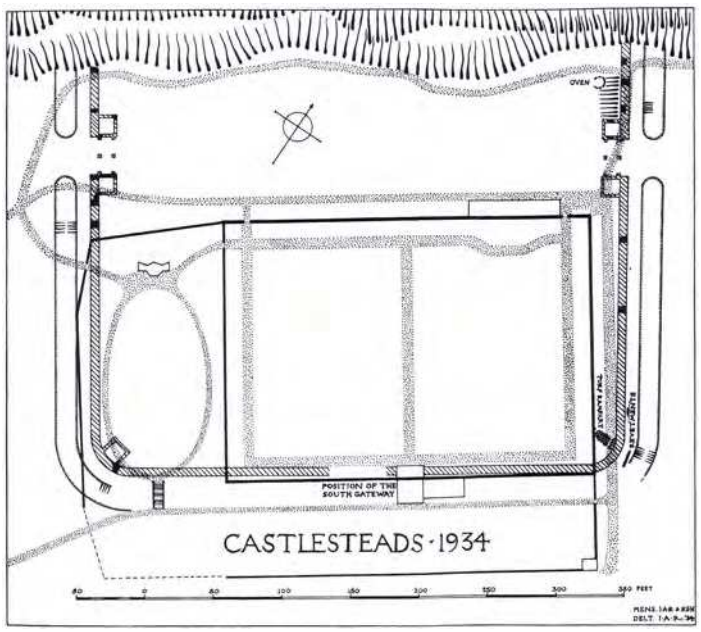
Camboglanna (which means 'the bank of the bend' i.e. of the Cam Beck) is one of the seven forts along the western end of Hadrian's Wall which figure on a remarkable series of souvenir enamelled bowls and pans made in Britain in the 2nd century - the Rudge Cup, the Ilam Pan and the Amiens Skillet.

Camboglanna is one of the least investigated forts along Hadrian's Wall, with excavations being limited to various points around the defences, The north side is clearly being eroded by the Cam Beck (which obviously reflects the Roman name) and the gardens of Castlesteads House laid out over the interior have certainly caused great damage. The fort is unusual in not being attached to the Wall, perhaps for reasons of topography, but the way the vallum deviates to avoid the fort might imply it was already in existence before the Wall was erected.

Right: The environs of the fort (after Daniels 1978, 227); Below: Plan of Castlesteads fort (after Breeze 2006, 330).



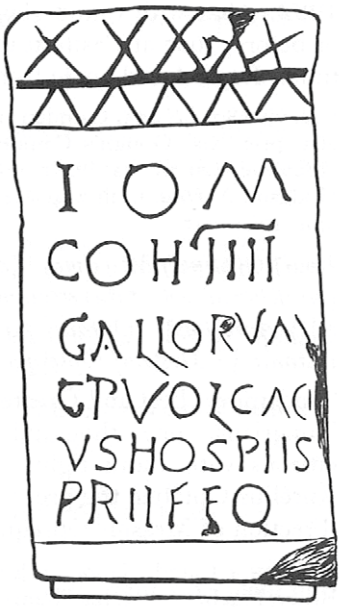
Site of Castlesteads Fort, 1934



Castlesteads fort, showing the modern paths as well as the (invisible) Roman features.

The Roman Garrison

RIB 1980

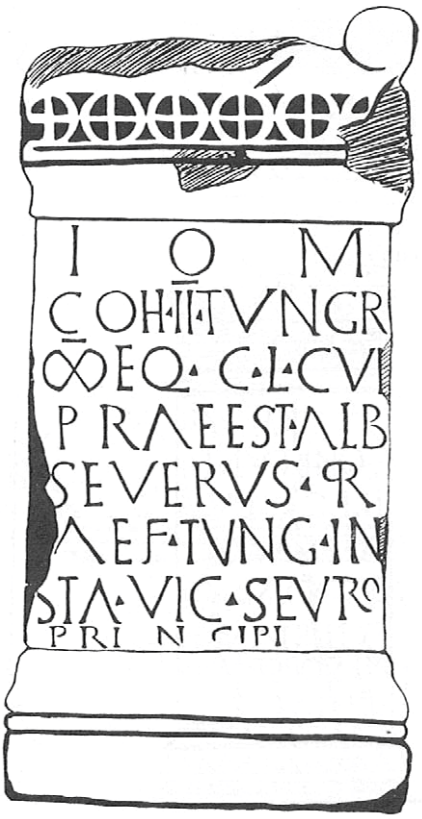


Despite the limited amount of archaeological investigation at Castlesteads many inscriptions have been found there over the years. These give us the names of two of the units which manned the fort over the three centuries of its existence. The *cohors IV Gallorum equitata* (Fourth Cohort of Gauls) was stationed in the fort at some stage in the 2nd century, as shown by the altar to Jupiter, RIB 1980. This unit later went on to garrison the fort of Vindolanda. By the 3rd century the *cohors II Tungrorum* (Second Cohort of Tungrians) had taken its place (see RIB 1981 and 1983 below, the latter dated to 241). This was a milliary equitate cohort so should, in theory, have consisted of more than 1000 men, including 240 cavalry, but Castlesteads is too small to accommodate such a large force, so part of the unit may have been stationed elsewhere. The cohort probably continued to garrison the fort up until the end of the Roman period, but, unfortunately, confirmation is lacking because its name was omitted from the Notitia Dignitatum, a document of c. AD 400, listing the units along the Wall. It is likely that this omission was simply the result of damage to the original Notitia manuscript at that particular point in the text (see *Feature: Seeking Camboglanna* above).

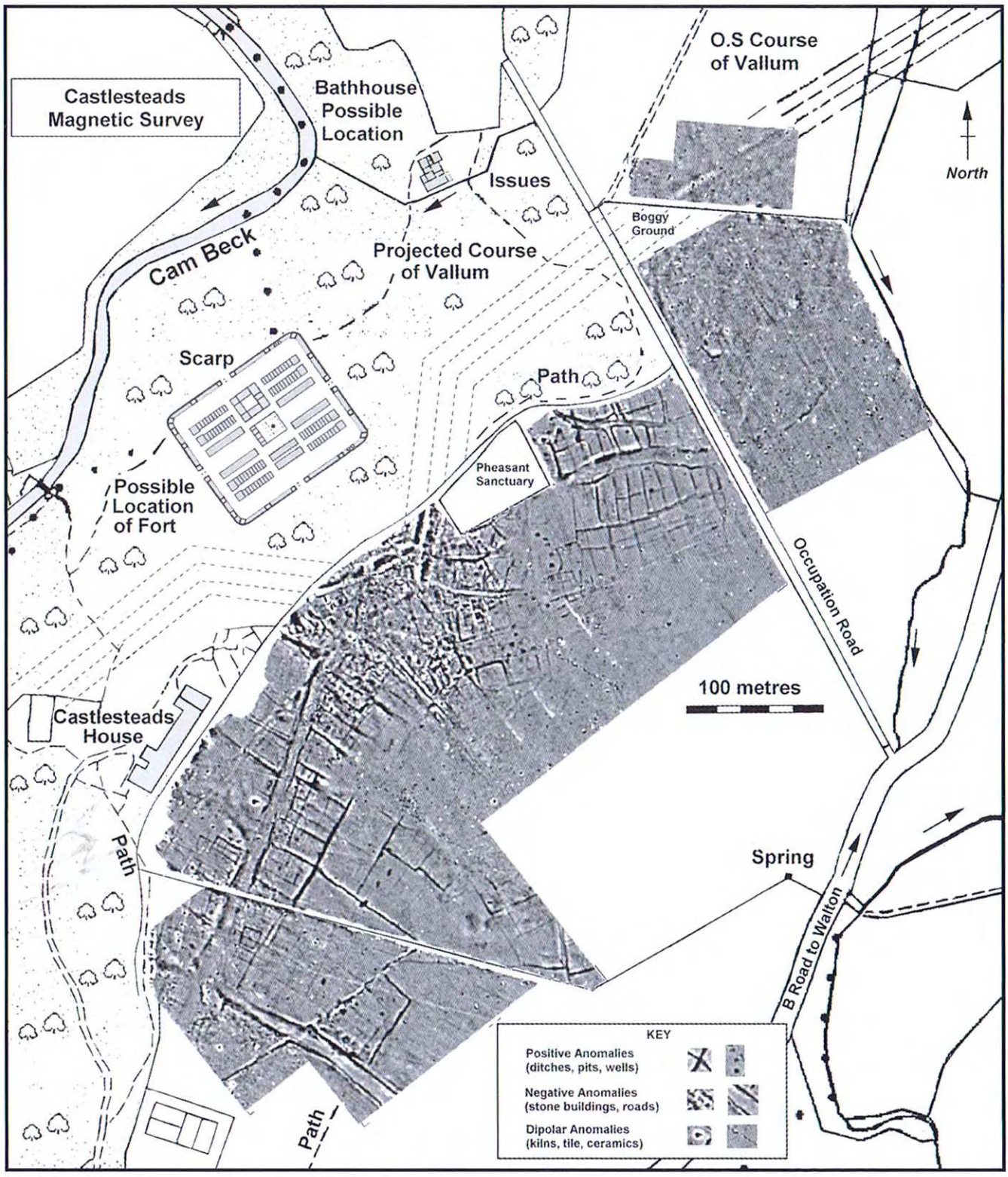
RIB 1983



RIB 1981



Camboglanna Vicus:
The Civil Settlement revealed by Geophysical Survey



Castlesteads Magnetic Survey, showing the area of the Civil settlement, plus its associated fields and paddocks (after Biggins and Taylor 2007, fig. 2).

8. WALTON IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Following the collapse of Roman imperial authority in Britain in the early 5th century AD many Roman forts appear to have continued to be inhabited through the 5th and even 6th centuries, but the overall settlement pattern is unclear. The only evidence for the fate of *Camboglanna* and the early medieval origins of Walton is provided by two inscribed or carved stones, a stone from Castlesteads inscribed in letters of late 5th or early 6th century form and a crosshead discovered in Walton churchyard.

The 'Bedaltoedbos' Inscription

Numerous inscriptions were found during the clearance of the fort site to create the gardens of Walton House in 1791. One of these appears to take the form of a single word BEDALTOEDBOS, roughly pecked into an irregular stone, with many of letters being reversed (RIB 2331*). It was interpreted by the editors of *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain* Volume I as an 18th-century forgery, but the letter forms are entirely appropriate to the late 5th or 6th centuries, when letters were also sometimes reversed (Todd 1999, 54). The reading is far from certain, but it could perhaps represent a funerary memorial, naming a local figure. There are a number of funerary inscriptions of similar date from Hadrian's Wall, the Scottish Borders and Galloway, found at sites such as Yarrow, Whithorn and Kirkmadrine, the closest being the tombstone of Brigomaglos at the fort of Vindolanda (RIB 1722). The inscription indicates that occupation of *Camboglanna* continued up until the end of the 5th century if not beyond.

Intriguingly the inscribed name resembles that of a local deity, Belatugagrus or Belatucadrus, who figures on two altars found at or near Castlesteads (RIB 1976, 1977; cf. also RIB 809, Maryport). Was the name adopted by a local lineage, doubtless now Christian, after the end of the Roman period.

The Walton Cross *(P F Ryder)*

This is the earliest ecclesiastical relic at Walton, the head of a free-standing cross which is datable stylistically to the 10th or 11th century. It was found on 15th June 1949 when a grave was being dug in the south-east part of the churchyard, c 0.75m below the surface. Cut in fine-grained red sandstone, the surviving section measures 313 x 307 x 119 mm, and comprised the centre, lateral arms and greater part of the upper arm of the cross head, which has been of distinctive 'hammerhead' form with rounded armpits, a characteristic type in the North West with good examples surviving at Carlisle and, in a ring-headed form, at Addingham.

The principal faces each have a central raised boss, in higher relief on one side (here taken as the front) than the other. This is surrounded by what is termed 'pseudo interlace', clearly attempted to simulate the elaborate interlace and plait patterns of earlier Anglian sculpture but without any attempt at their precise geometry; a rather more refined example of the same style is seen on a cross shaft at Burton in Kendal. On the front of the cross head each arm has a border enclosing separate sets of parallel incised lines, on the rear there has been a rough attempt to produce concentric lines following the outline of the stone. The end of each arm has a simple saltire (or St Andrew's) cross, quite widely paralleled in both earlier and contemporary work throughout the North of England.

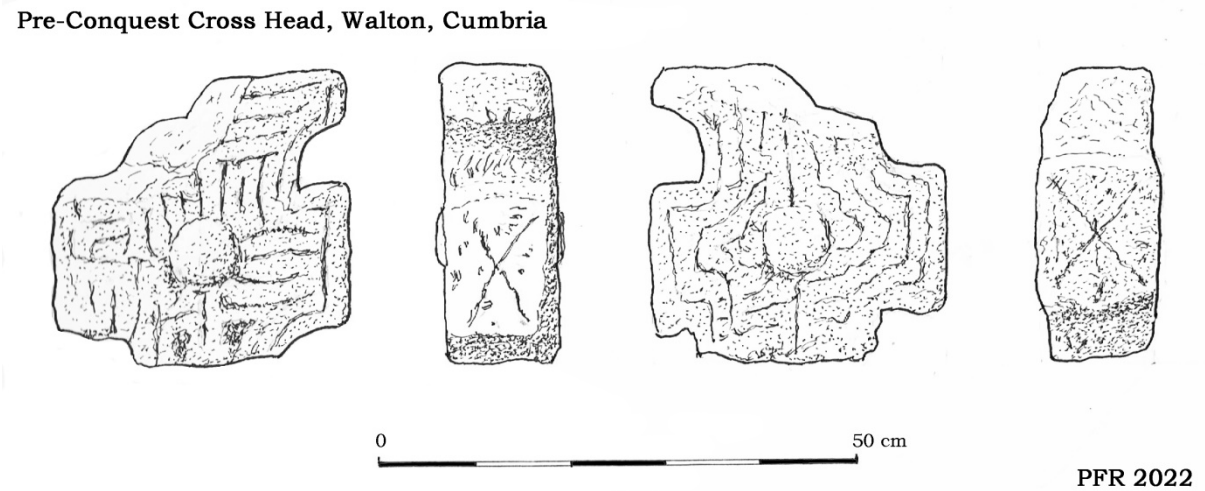
Stylistically this is clearly a piece of Anglo-Scandinavian work, produced by one of the earlier generations of settlers to embrace Christianity, and endeavour to create forms of monument appropriate to their new faith, although they probably did not have a long tradition of working stone. The exact purpose of free-standing crosses such as this remains uncertain; traditionally they have been said to mark preaching places, or perhaps sepulchral monuments. It remains unclear whether it was associated with a church building.

Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture: II Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands, R N Bailey and R Cramp, Oxford (1988), 153 (Walton 1), Ills 573-6.
#https://chacklepie.com/ascorpus/catvol2.php?pageNum_urls=169

The Bedaltoedbos Inscription (RIB 2331*)



Pre-Conquest Cross Head, Walton, Cumbria

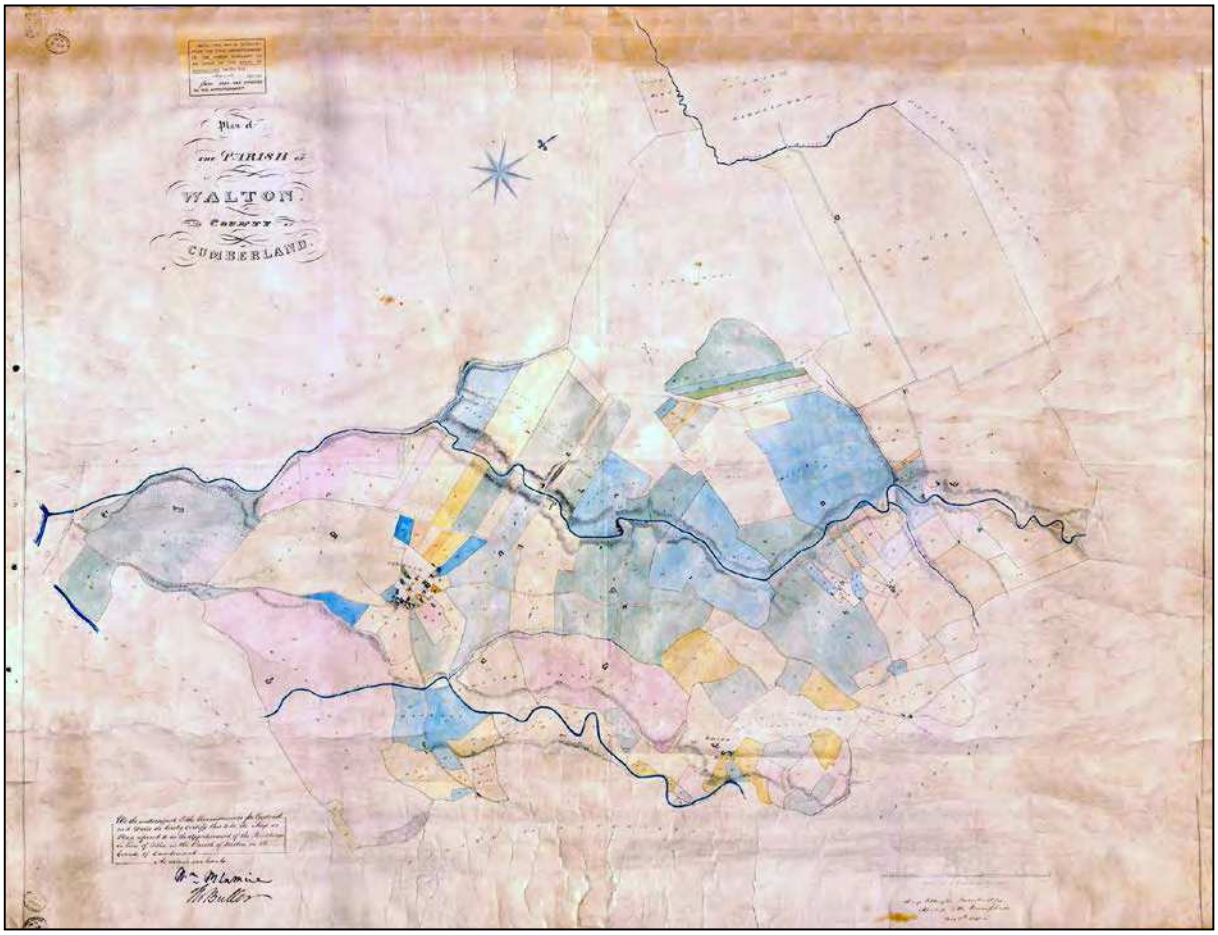


PFR 2022

9. PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS

By the 12th and 13th centuries, when documentary sources become more abundant, settlement across the Hadrian's Wall corridor was largely composed of nucleated villages, each one being the focus of a defined territory, known as a **township** or ***vill***, which the community's inhabitants exploited. There is evidence that a more dispersed settlement pattern may have continued in NE Cumberland, however alongside some villages.

The townships were grouped into larger ecclesiastical territories, termed **parishes**, for the purposes of religious worship. Parishes originated as units of church administration and pastoral life and still function as such today. Walton was the centre of just such a parish from the Middle Ages onwards, the vill and church of Walton first being recorded in Robert de Vaux's foundation grant to Lanercost Priory (1165/1174). The origin of the churches which formed the centres of medieval parishes is also obscure. Many evidently date back to the Anglo-Saxon period, with architectural remains or carved stonework of that period still surviving, but in some places, there may initially have only been a simple burial ground with no church. A stone or wooden cross could have been erected to provide a focus for preaching and to sanctify a pre-existing burial ground before the construction of a church. It is uncertain whether the 10th/11th-century stone cross at Walton predated the first church or accompanied it.



The tithe map for Walton Parish, 1839-1840.

Medieval Stonework from Walton Churchyard



(left) A 10th to 11th century crosshead found during grave-digging in the SE part of the churchyard in 1949. This provides strong evidence for the existence of a church or chapel, or at the very least an open-air place of worship, at Walton by the 11th century or earlier, at least a century or so before the earliest documentary reference in 1165/1174.

(bottom left) A rather enigmatic piece, most likely to be part of the shaft of a medieval churchyard cross, which has perhaps been re-used, cut-down and turned upside down, to take a sundial.

(bottom right) A later medieval graveslab currently propped up against the west wall and buttress of the church tower.







Plan of the Barony of Gilsland with commentary c.1772 (Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle, DHN/P/43; © Naworth Castle Estate).

10. THE MIDDLE AGES

Although Walton's stone cross indicates there was some kind of settlement or occupation at Walton in the 10th or 11th century, the earliest documentary reference is the grant of the vill of Walton, including its church and the subordinate chapel of Triermain, to Lanercost Priory by Robert de Vaux, lord of Gilsland, at some point between 1165 and 1174.

The Barony of Gilsland

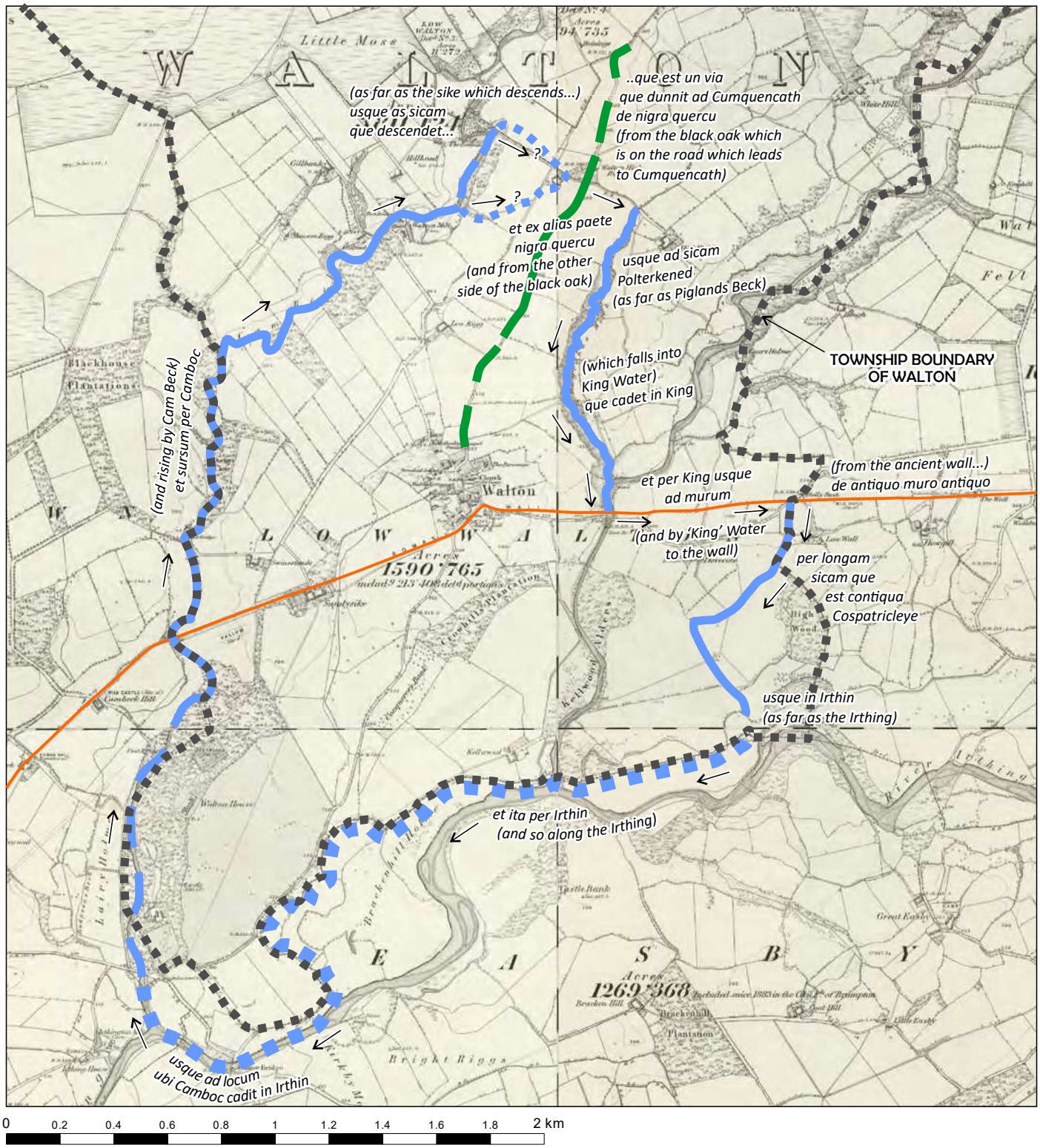
Walton fell within the barony of Gilsland during the Middle Ages and this continued to be significant entity during the early modern era. This territory took its name not from the village of Gilsland, which did not exist prior to the 19th century, but instead from a native lord, Gille, son of Bueth, who ruled this area during the early to mid-12th century, i.e., 'Gille's Land'. Gille appears in the documentary record as one of the 'Cumbrian judges' (*Cumbrenses judices*) senior local figures involved in an inquest into the ancient possessions of the see of Glasgow, ordered by Earl David (later David I), brother of the then king of Scots (Todd 1997, *Lanercost Cartulary*. 1, citing Lawrie 1905, *Early Scottish Charters*, 46). Gille's lordship encompassed a very large area, extending from the boundary with Northumberland almost to Carlisle in the west and from the Bewcastle Fells in the north as far south as Cumwhitton, Cumrew and the Geltsdale Forest. All this he held under very nominal suzerainty of the neighbouring Anglo-Norman King of England and King of Scotland, switching from one to the other as circumstances and the balance of power between those monarchs shifted. Gille was finally deprived of most of his lordship in 1157 by Henry II, after the latter ascended to the throne of England and re-established the Anglo-Scottish border on roughly its present line. Gille managed to retain the northern part of his territory, centred on Bewcastle, but the bulk was granted by Henry to a man of proven loyalty, Hubert de Vaux. Thereafter Gilsland was the name given to the (slightly) reduced barony held by de Vaux and his successors.

Hubert was succeeded by his son, Robert, in around 1164, and it was the he who founded the Augustinian priory of Lanercost, providing it with a substantial endowment of lands, including Walton. The de Vaux family and their successors the Moultons continued to be active and (mostly) generous patrons of the priory, along with the other inhabitants of Gilsland, the knights and free tenants who made up the upper tier of the de Vaux feudal retinue and tenants.

Walton and the Lanercost Charters

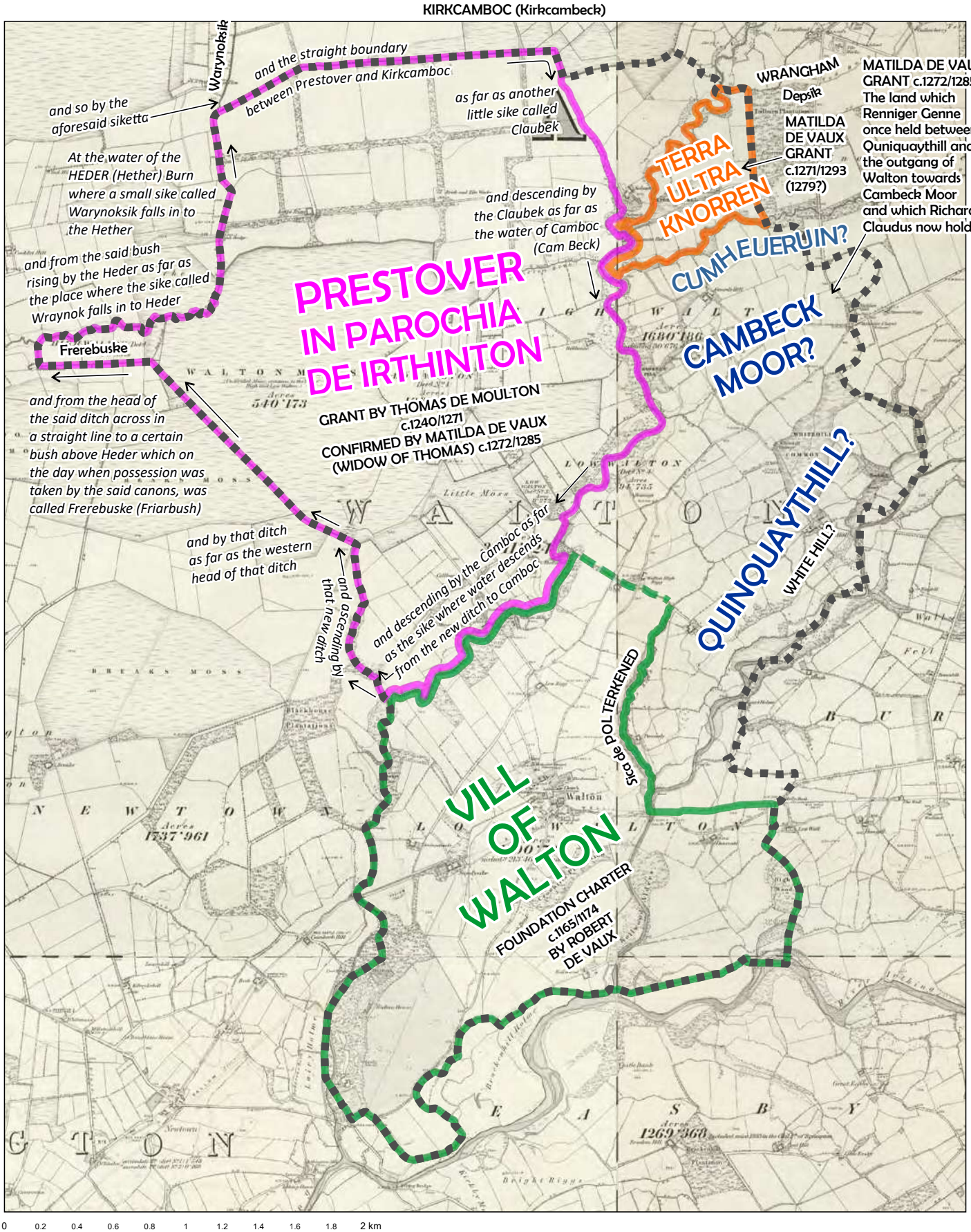
The foundation charter shows that there was definitely a church in Walton by the second half of the 12th century, whether or not there was one from the time the 10th/11th century cross was erected. The charters also provide much information regarding the development of the territory which came to form the parish and townships of Walton and help to explain why there were two townships – High Walton and Low Walton – shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The boundaries of Walton vill recorded in charter (*Lanercost Cartulary* (1997), 2, no. 1) encompass a smaller area than the later parish and only roughly correspond to those of the later township of Low Walton, which included additional areas to the north-east (around Powcady and along King Water) and north-west beyond the Cam Beck (See map: *Lanercost Charters and Walton 1*). The remaining areas of the later parish were the result of a series of grants by Thomas de Moulton and his wife Matilda de Vaux during the later 13th century (see map: *Lanercost Charters 2*). These included *Quinquaythill*, which represents the farmstead(s) of White Hill to the north-east, beside King Water (the shift from Qu to Wh is common in place-names), demonstrating that settlement dates back to the mid-late 13th century, if not earlier. Another grant related to a large area (around Pristol Beck) called *Prestover* west of the Cam Beck. At the time of the donation this formed part of Irthington Parish (1240/1271), but, as a result of its grant to Lanercost, this area and doubtless the others documented in the later grants must eventually have become absorbed into Walton Parish. Together they roughly correspond to High Walton township and Walton Moss common.

LANERCOST CHARTERS & WALTON 1



The boundaries of Walton Vill as recorded in the foundation charter grant to Lanercost Priory by Robert de Vaux in 1165/1174, outlined on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch series, 1868.

LANERCOST CHARTERS 2



The series of charter grants of land around Walton made to Lanercost Priory in the 12th and 13th centuries, outlined on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan c.1868.

The Village Plan

The earliest maps identified in the course of the village atlas project, that show the layout of the village in detail, are the tithe map of 1840 and the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map published a generation or so later in 1864. As a guide to the possible layout of the medieval village, there are obviously problems in using maps which are so much later in date. Nevertheless, the form of the mid-19th century village can be analysed and certain significant features highlighted.

The settlement appears to take the form of an irregular agglomeration with buildings and plots set, apparently somewhat randomly, within and around the green. Lacking here are the coherent rows of tofts – the enclosures containing the dwelling, farm buildings and garden plots of the individual village tenements –which are characteristic of many northern English villages and typically frame the green. Certain key features should be noted, the large green extending north of Hadrian's Wall, the line of the Wall itself which creates a firm boundary marking the southern edge of the village, the parish church and churchyard which forms a fixed point, very likely extending back through time to the 10th or 11th century. The buildings and their associated enclosures tend to cluster in the southern part of the village and along the eastern edge of the green, and this may represent the original layout of the settlement, whilst the building plots set within the green, particularly those in the centre, may represent post-medieval encroachment on that common space. Of the oldest surviving buildings, Roman House, said to date to 1645, is located at the southern end of the village, as is the former Black Bull Inn (later the Centurion), which may perhaps also have originated as a long house. Orchard House (1680-1690?), formerly the Black Lion Inn, is set within the green. Was this the site of the village's common Brewhouse? The green would be an appropriate location for such a communal facility.

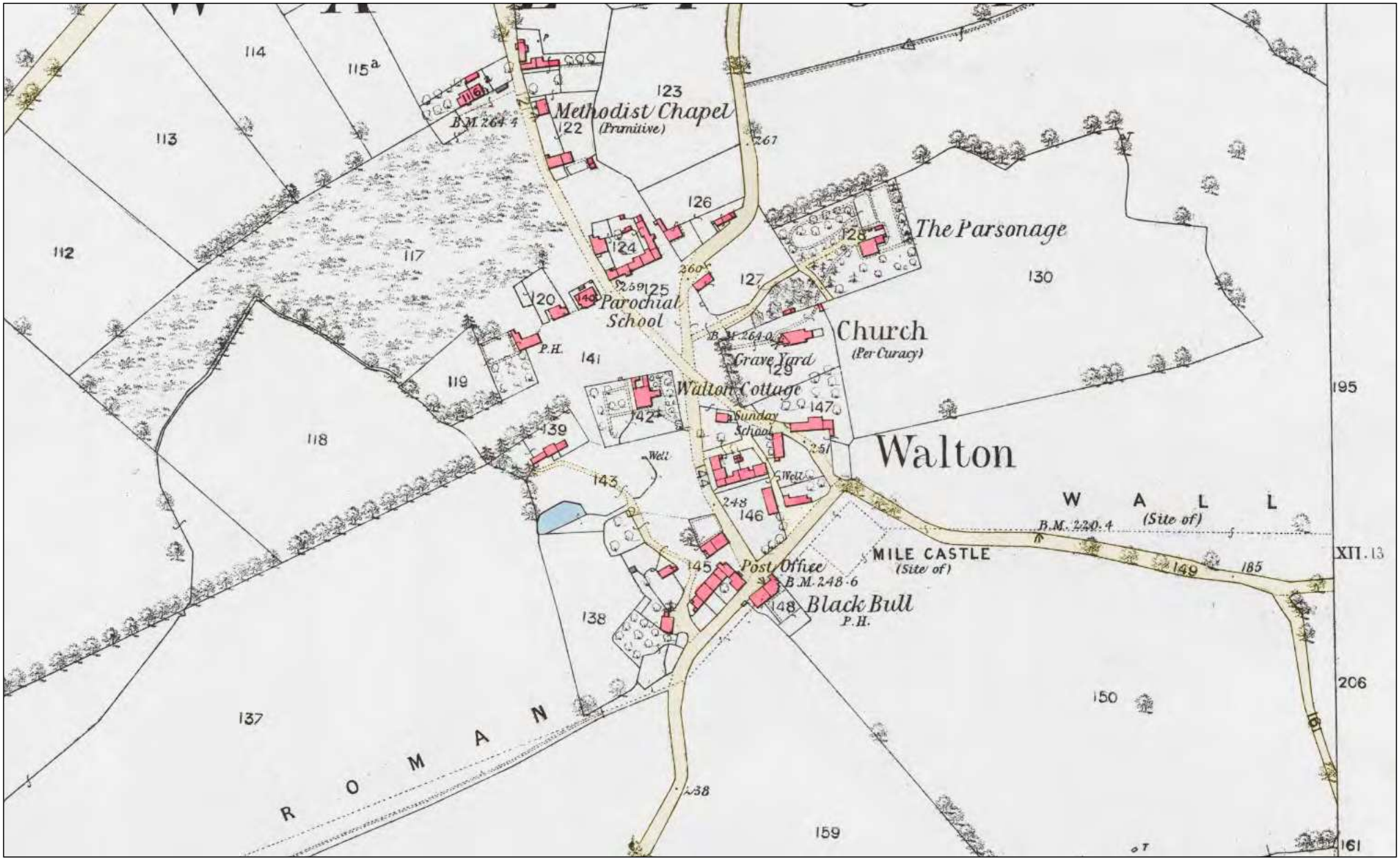
The green is roughly square with a curious handle-like protrusion at the north-west corner. The northern edge of the green is in fact remarkably straight, unlike the other sides, and is bordered by a row of closes like strip fields of various widths, devoid of buildings except for those in the north-east corner. These closes appear too regular in form to be a row of abandoned tofts and may instead represent an episode of enclosure, perhaps contemporary with the 1742 enclosure award. They were bounded to the north by the road leading from Castlesteads towards Walton Mill, Walton High Rigg and Hainings, which is mentioned in the enclosure award, with the area to the north of that road, extending as far as the Cam Beck, being specifically listed as one of the areas of common or waste ground which was divided up into enclosed allotments in 1742. It is therefore possible that village green originally just opened out to the north onto a wide sweep of common waste extending as far the Cam Beck and continuing southwards and northwards along the south and east side of the beck.

Settlements in the wider parish

Today, in addition to the nucleated village of Walton, small settlements – mostly farms or former farms – are widely dispersed throughout the parish. Some of these may be relatively modern creations, established in the more outlying parts of the parish after the enclosure of most of Walton Common in 1742, but there was probably always a significant number of isolated farmsteads and small hamlets, as well as the village, in this area. The original territory of Walton vill, as recorded in 1164/1175, was much smaller than the later manor and parish and there must have been farming settlements in the lands beyond, which were acquired by Lanercost Priory through a series later charter grants in the 13th century. Without such settlements, inhabited by a farming population working the land and tending livestock, in territories like Prestover, Quinquaythill (White Hill), 'the land beyond the Knorren' or 'the land which Reyninger Genne once held … and Richard Claudus now holds', these lands would have been worth little. There is no evidence that there were any villages in



Extract from the Walton Tithe Map, showing Walton Village c.1839-40.



Walton village-core, shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch series c.1864.



Extract from the 1603 plan of Walton Wood manor and its western boundary with Walton, including Mr Dacre's tenement of Nickie's Hill at upper left (Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle, DHN/C/713/3; © Naworth Castle Estate).

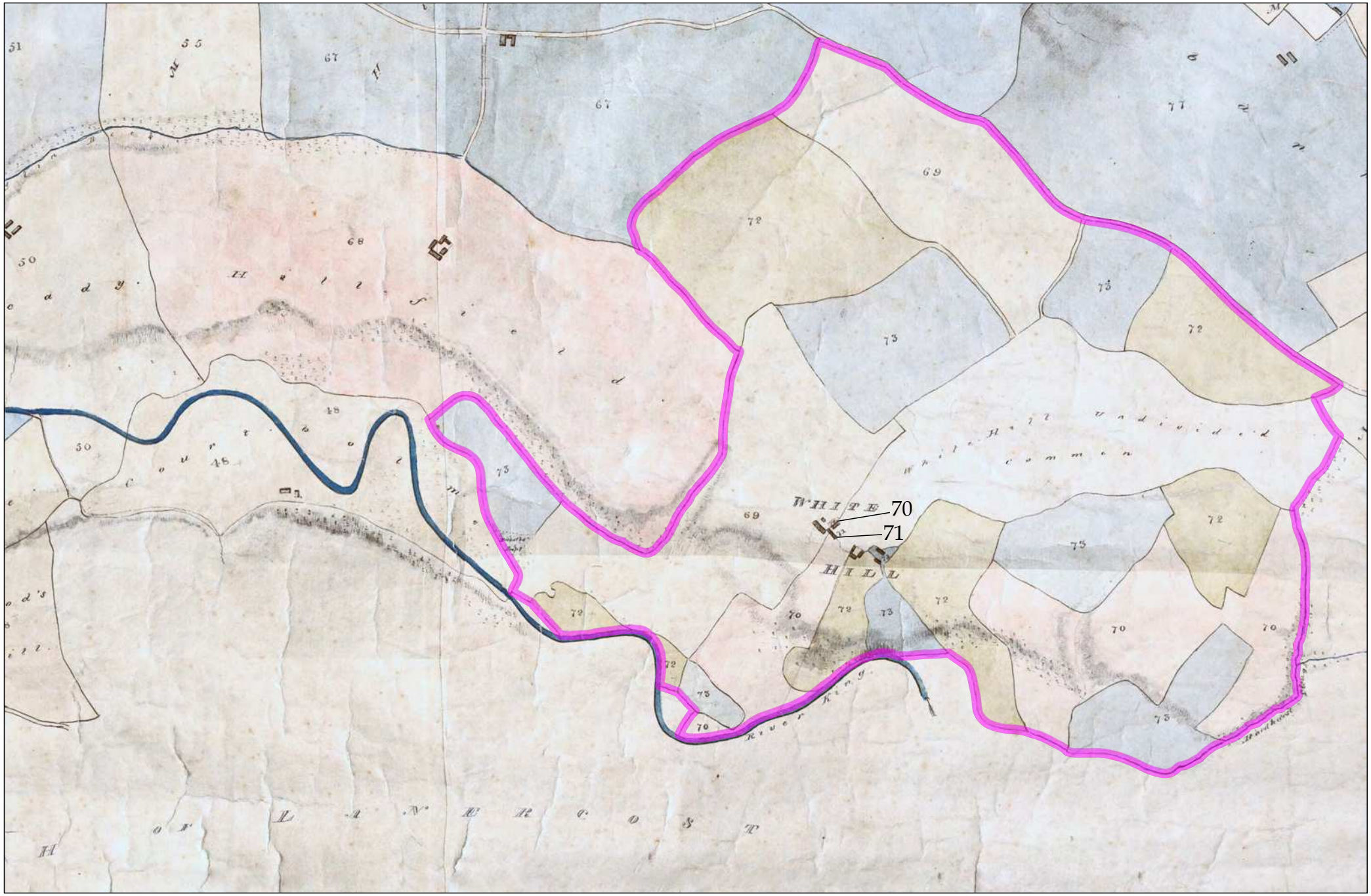
these areas – no vills are recorded there in the charters and there are no large settlements today. Instead it is likely that they comprised individual farms or small hamlets.

Unfortunately we have no ready means of uncovering Walton's full settlement pattern during the Middle Ages as we have no surveys or rentals lists for that period, only the charters relating to grants to local monasteries. Moreover, our understanding only gradually improves thereafter. Maps surveyed in sufficient detail to show the area's main settlements become available from the late 16th century onwards, with the publication of the first of the county maps. However most of the farmsteads were too insignificant to appear on these. Thus Saxton's 1576 map of Cumberland and Westmorland shows only Walton (*Waleton*), White Hill (*Withhill*) and Castlesteads (*Castlesteade*) and this is replicated by Speed (Cumberland 1611) and the subsequent county maps of the 17th and 18th century. The two tenements at Nickies Hill are depicted just to the west of the Manor of Troddermain on Lord Howard of Naworth's 1603 plan of Troddermain and Walton Wood (DHN/C/713/3), which is extremely accurate, but omits the remainder of the Walton Manor. It is only with the appearance of detailed maps covering a larger part of Walton in 18th century that a fuller picture emerges.

Horsley's map of the line of the Roman Wall, published in *Britannia Romana* (1732), shows multiple settlements in the southern part of the parish, namely Walton (*Waltown*), Walton Low Rigg (*Waltown ridge*), Walton High Rigg (*Waltownhighridge*), Powcady (*Pocady*), Dovecote, Kellwood (*Killwood*) and Sandysike (*Sandysikes*), plus an otherwise unknown Wagtail Hall near Sandysike (an earlier name for Swinesteads or just an error?). Some sites are misplaced. Castlesteads (*Cast. Steed*) is shown on the south side of the Irthing and Black House (no longer existing) is shown on the east side of the Cambeck, rather than on the west, in Newtown, Irthington, where it is located on Donald's Cumberland county map (1774). Campbell and Debbeig's survey for the Military Road (1749) likewise names a number of places in the southern part of the parish, in addition to the village of Walton – High Wall Town (Walton Low Rigg), Court House (Courtholme), Dow Court (Dovecote), Kilwood, Casteeds (Castlesteads) and Sandy Sikes – but Donald's 1774 county map is the first to cover the northern half of the parish in any detail, adding Nickies Hill, Leaps Rigg and Manson Rigg to those settlements already named. Curiously, however, Donald's map omits White Hill. The fact that Nickies Hill is, by chance, shown on a detailed map of 1603, but then doesn't appear of a county map until 1774, demonstrates that little importance should be attached to the date of any particular farmstead's first appearance on a map. The large number of farmsteads that are first recorded on Horsley's *Britannia Romana* Wall map is simply the result of that being the earliest map to cover the southern part of Walton in that level of detail and not necessarily an indication that the number of settlements had dramatically increased in the 17th and early 18th centuries. In other words, we are dealing here with an absence of evidence, rather than evidence of absence. A number of settlements that are highly to have medieval origins are examined in more detail below.

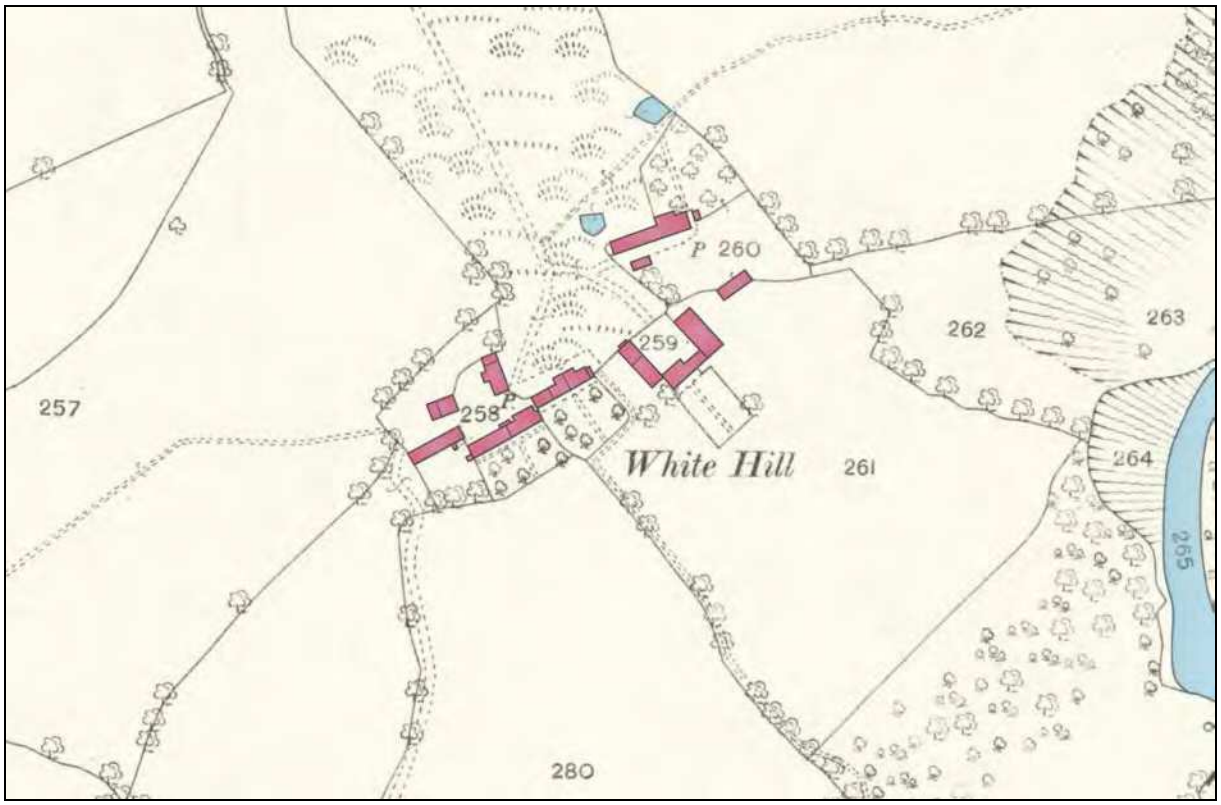
White Hill

The medieval name of White Hill was *Quinquaythil*, the shift from q to w being a recognised facet of medieval place-names. It figures in a number of Lanercost charters of the late 13th and early 14th centuries, the earliest dating to 1271 (*Lanercost Cartulary*, nos 224, 259-63), representing grants of parts of Quinquaythil to the priory or quitclaims relating to earlier grants, issued by William de Mora and Agnes Luveles, his wife, and by Adam and John Stacy (perhaps father and son). It is likely that the priory eventually acquired the whole of White Hill. Two of the documents describe Quinquaythil as being in Little Cambeck (*parva Cambok*) or 'in the territory of Little Cambeck'. The settlement was important enough to figure on Saxton's county map of 1576 and it is likely that it represented a small hamlet rather than a single tenement (see below). There is a datestone of 1611 on one of the farmhouses there (*see above*: 6. Historic Buildings).



Extract from the Walton Tithe Map, 1840, showing White Hill hamlet and grounds and other farmsteads northeast of the village e.g. Courtholme and Hillfield.

The tithe map shows there were four separate farm holdings centred on White Hill in 1840, plus a fifth building property as well. Each of the four holdings had between two and seven separate parcels of land surrounding the hamlet and small common to the north, which all the farms had access to. The scattered distribution of the parcels was perhaps intended to ensure everyone had a fair distribution of the available land in terms of soil quality, drainage and aspect etc, in the same way that strips of arable land belonging to individual peasant tenements were scattered throughout the open arable fields of medieval village communities. The settlement with its farms and common resembles a miniature township. Indeed, in the 1742 Enclosure Award for the Manor of Walton (Q/RE/1/160), White Hill is actually referred to as a township. 'The several inhabitants of that township' were instructed to fence or hedge in 'the common or parcel of waste ground at Whitehill' which amounted to 'thirty one acres or thereabouts' and it was to be 'used and enjoyed as their common and separate right in respect of their several tenements exclusive of all others'. It is this common which is depicted on the tithe map 100 years later and on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey.

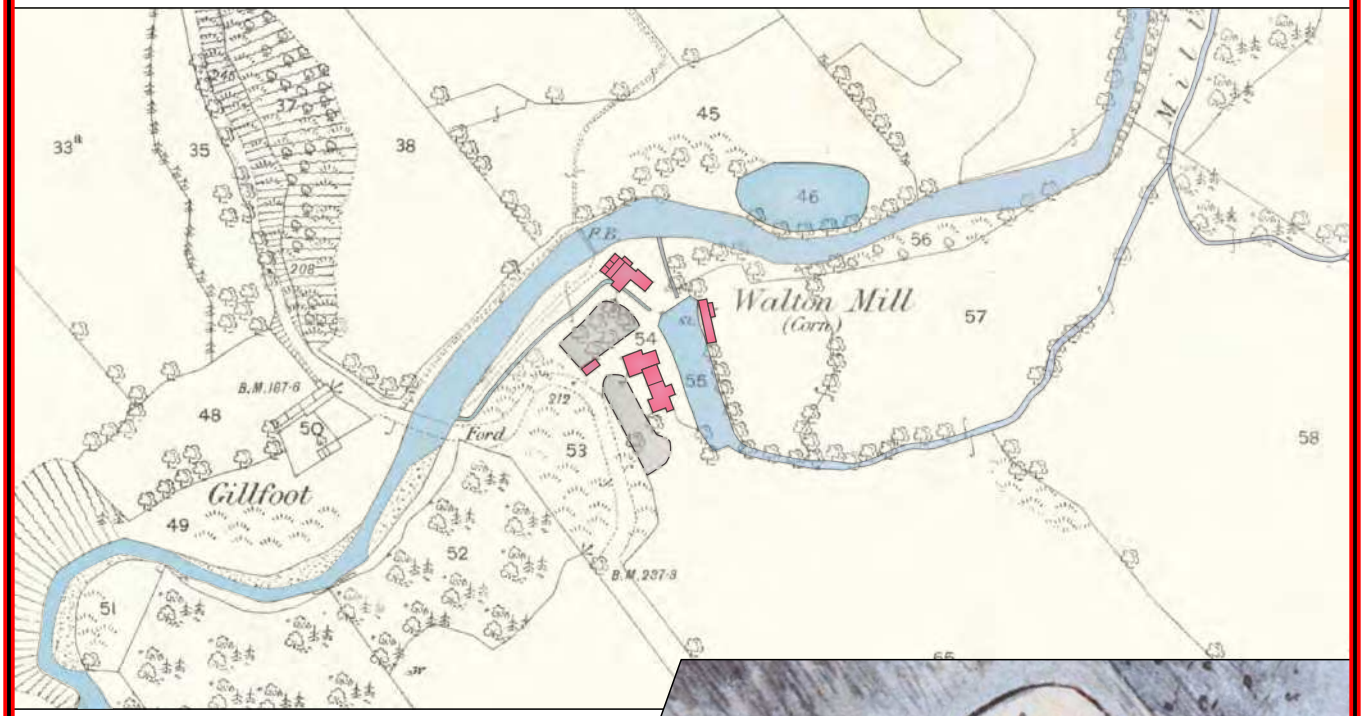


The small hamlet of White Hill shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan (1864/1866).

Walton Mill

Mills are first mentioned in the parish of Walton in a Lanercost charter of 1252, regulating the division of tithes between the vicar of Walton and the priory (*Lanercost Cartulary*, 212-13, no. 183), in which the tithes of the *two* mills of the parish were reserved for the prior and convent. At this stage the parish probably included Lanercost itself where there was certainly a mill later on, but did not include the priory's manor (*manerium*) of Prestover, which still formed part of Irthington Parish at this stage (cf. ibid., 273-5, no. 225, dated to 1275, and 269-70, no. 223, dated 1240/1271). By 1287, however, when the two mills of Walton Parish are mentioned again in a revised division of the tithes, the priory church at Lanercost had had acquired parochial status in its own right (ibid., 287-9, no.238: '*per parochiam ecclesie de Lanrecost*'), which implies that both mills lay within Walton Parish and probably served the village community. The existence of two mills is intriguing. It is possible that one was a watermill and one windmill, which could have been pressed into use if the water levels were low in the relevant river or stream. However it is perhaps more likely that one mill was a corn

Walton Mill

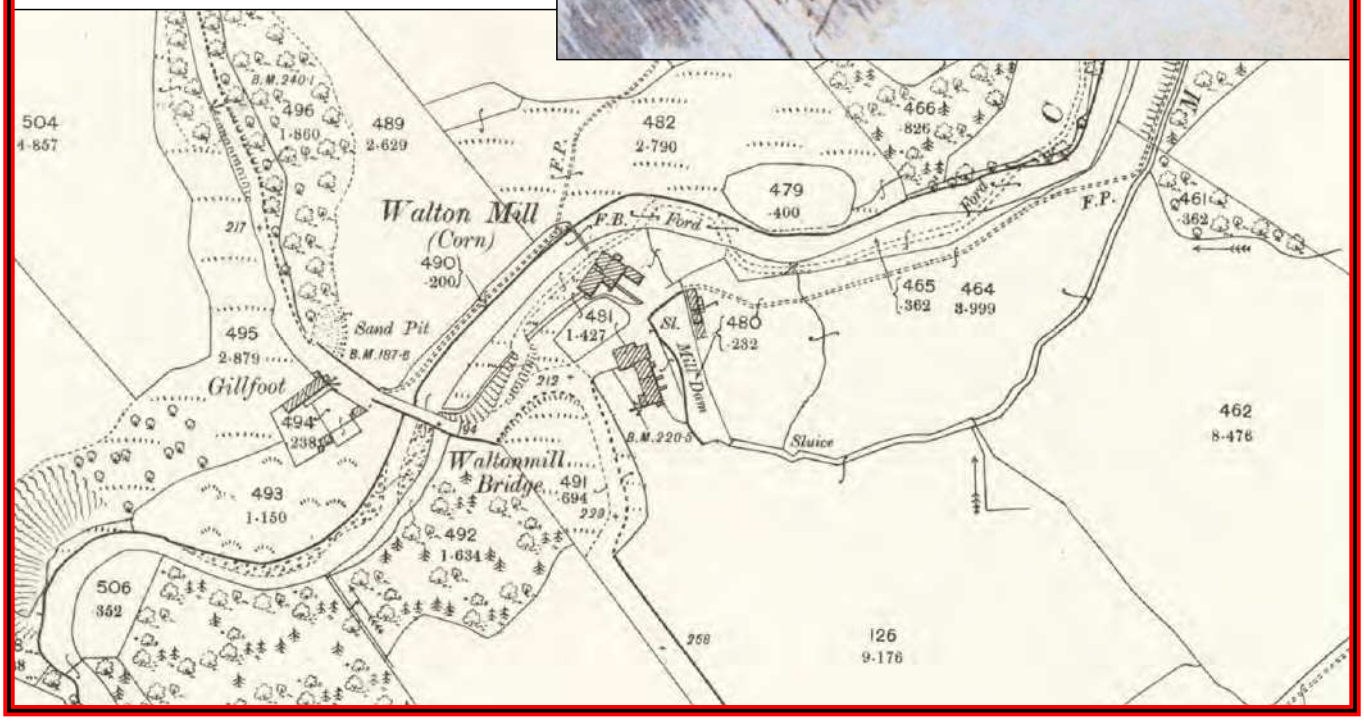




(Above) Extract of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch series 1864, with Walton Mill, leets, ponds (disused in grey), mill race and river highlighted.

(Right) Extract of the Walton Tithe Map 1839-40, showing Walton Mill.

(Below) Extract of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch series 1901, showing Walton Mill.



mill and one a fulling mill for the processing of cloth. This would be appropriate for a township in an area like the Gilsland lordship, with an economy which included a large element of pastoralism. This would mean that both mills may have occupied the same location.

The site of Walton mill is not shown on any map examined during the Atlas programme prior to the 1840 tithe map, where it is depicted on the east bank of Cam Beck opposite Gillfoot. Nevertheless, it is likely to have occupied that site for a very long time, probably going back to their original medieval foundation at some point prior to 1252, when Walton's mills are first mentioned in the charters noted above. Once the effort to construct the associated water management infrastructure of weirs, races and ponds serving a particular site had been expended, the mills were rarely moved. Walton Mill, which is labelled a corn mill on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1863/1864), is a complex site. The mill building is clear, supplied by water from a large sausage-shaped pond to the south-east, which in turn was fed by a mill race leading down from a weir situated to the north of Hillhead. However there was a second block of buildings to the south of the mill building. These might represent a dwelling and perhaps farm buildings. A further, much smaller building row stood beside the north east corner of the pond. Most interestingly of all, there appear to be two other abandoned ponds, partially overgrown by trees, on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, situated to the south of the mill and west of the southern building row. Such complexity might be appropriate if there had once been two mills on the site, as suggested above.

Castlesteads/Walton House

Castlesteads was one of the three settlements to figure on Saxton's 1576 county map implying that it was one of the most important. The 'castle' which gives it its name is probably the Roman fort, rather than a medieval fortification. The name probably applies to both the Roman fort site and a nearby farmstead. On Horsley's map of the Roman Wall the fort is labelled 'Castlesteeds or Cambeck fort', but in addition there is also a settlement, 'Cast. Steed', albeit misplaced on the south side of the Irthing. Moreover it is clearly a settlement that Saxton was depicting, using his usual symbol for a village or hamlet, which typically forming the centre of a township, namely a single building often with a waterwheel attached. On the earlier maps it is called 'Castlesteade' (Saxton 1576), Castlestead (Speed 1611, Jansson 1646), Castlesteed (Morden 1695) or Cast(le) Steed (Bowen & Kitchen 1760) rather than Castlesteads. It is only on the Military Road survey (1749) and Donald's county map (1774) that it is labelled Castlesteads ('Casteeds' and 'Castleteads' – sic – respectively). The site might represent a manor house built Thomas Dacre, who acquired Walton in 1542 (see below: *11. The 16th to 18th centuries*).

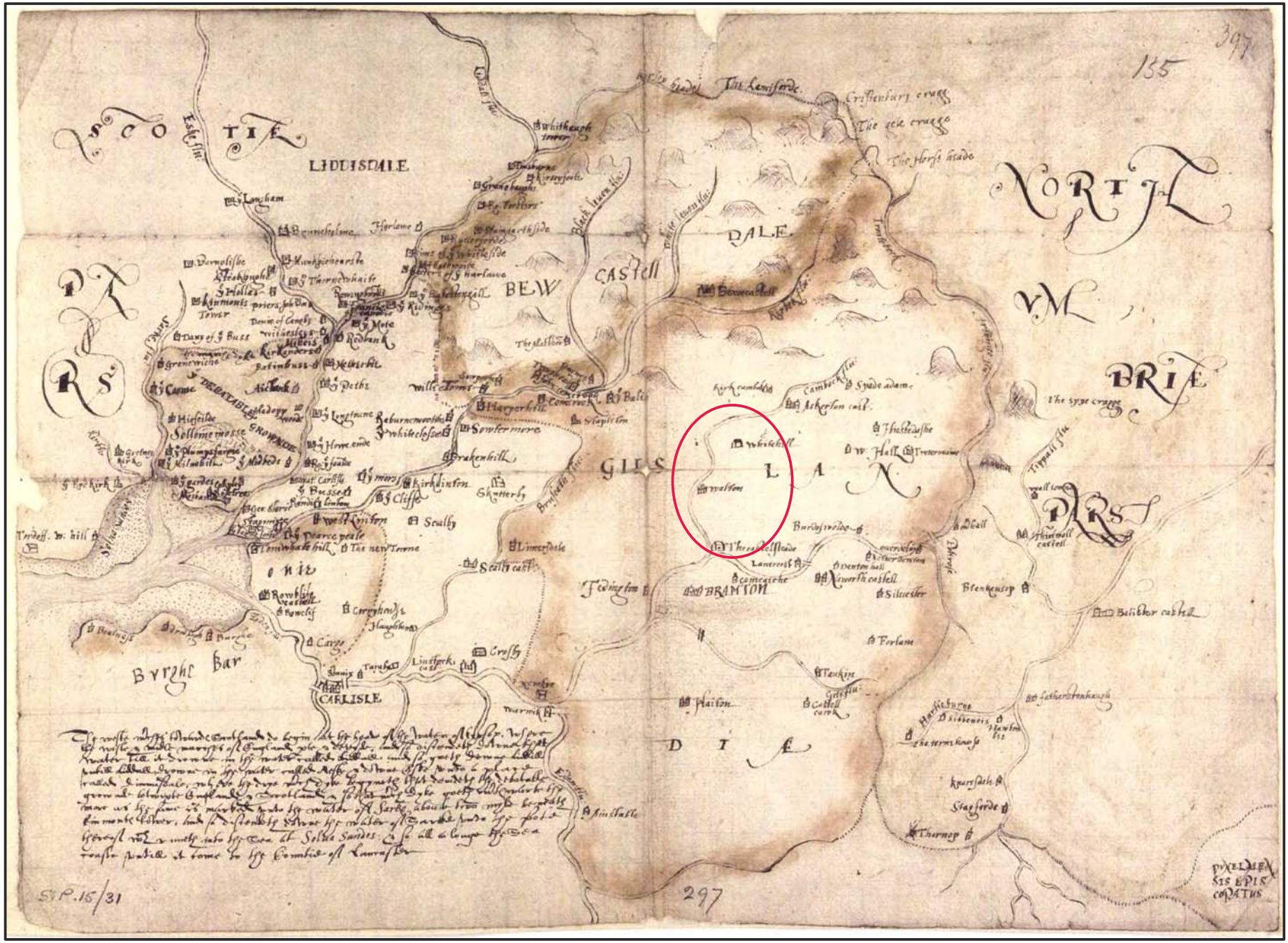
Other settlements: Dovecote, Courtholme, Powcady, Hill Field, Kellwood and Sandysike

The tithe map marks several farm holdings extending south of White Hill along the east side of the parish. These comprise, from north to south, Hill Field, Courtholme, Powcady and Dovecote (which appears to be split between two farms). They have irregular boundaries characteristic of long-established holdings, like White Hill. These may already have been established as farm holdings by the end of the Middle Ages or soon after. One of the Lanercost charters has a later marginal annotation identifying the toft and 7 acres of land granted as Courtholme, (although the boundaries described would better fit part of Dovecote: *Lanercost Cartulary*, no. 140 dated 1235/1256; cf. no. 257 of 1272, which may concern the same 7 acres, though the boundaries specified do not appear identical). However, the haughland directly south of the Walton village, extending right along the north bank of the Irthing to include the south-east corner of the parish, was all encompassed within a single, very large farm holding called Kellwood, whilst another farm, Sandysike, located to the west of the village incorporates most of the farmland directly adjoining the village. Both these farms may reflect post-medieval reorganisation of the village community's arable lands into fewer compact farm holdings. Although smaller, Swinesteads, north-west of Sandysike, may also fall into this category. The south-west corner of the parish is occupied by Castlesteads' grounds and farmland.



Engraving of Walton House (Castlesteads) by James Lowes (circa 1774-1834), of Carlisle, published in 'The History of the County of Cumberland', by William Hutchinson, 1794. The view looks from the south bank of the Irthing northwards towards Walton House. Irthing Bridge is seen in the near foreground, with the mansion in the distance in the centre of the view. The walled gardens marking the site of Camboglanna lie just to the right (north). Well to the left of the house, lower down the Cam Beck valley, the gable ends of the ranges of the home farm complex later known as Low Buildings can be seen, with the bridge over Cam Beck just below that, on the edge of the view.

James Lowes' engraving of John Johnson's new house, published in William Hutchinson's *History of the County of Cumberland* (1794), looks from the south bank of the Irthing northwards towards Walton House. Irthing Bridge is seen in the near foreground, with the mansion in the distance in the centre of the view. The walled gardens marking the site of Camboglanna lie just to the right (north). Well to the left of the house, lower down the Cam Beck valley, the gable ends of the ranges of the home farm complex later known as Low Buildings can be seen, with the bridge over Cam Beck just below that, on the edge of the view.



'A Tract of ye Bounders of ye Weste Marches of Englande towardes Scotlande', 1590 (PRO MPF 1/285). The plan marks a great many castles, towers, villages and other settlements significant for the defence of the Border areas. The village of Walton and farmsteads of Whitehill and Castlesteads are depicted (within the area of Walton Manor & Township circled in red here).

11. THE 16TH TO 18TH CENTURIES

Changing landownership

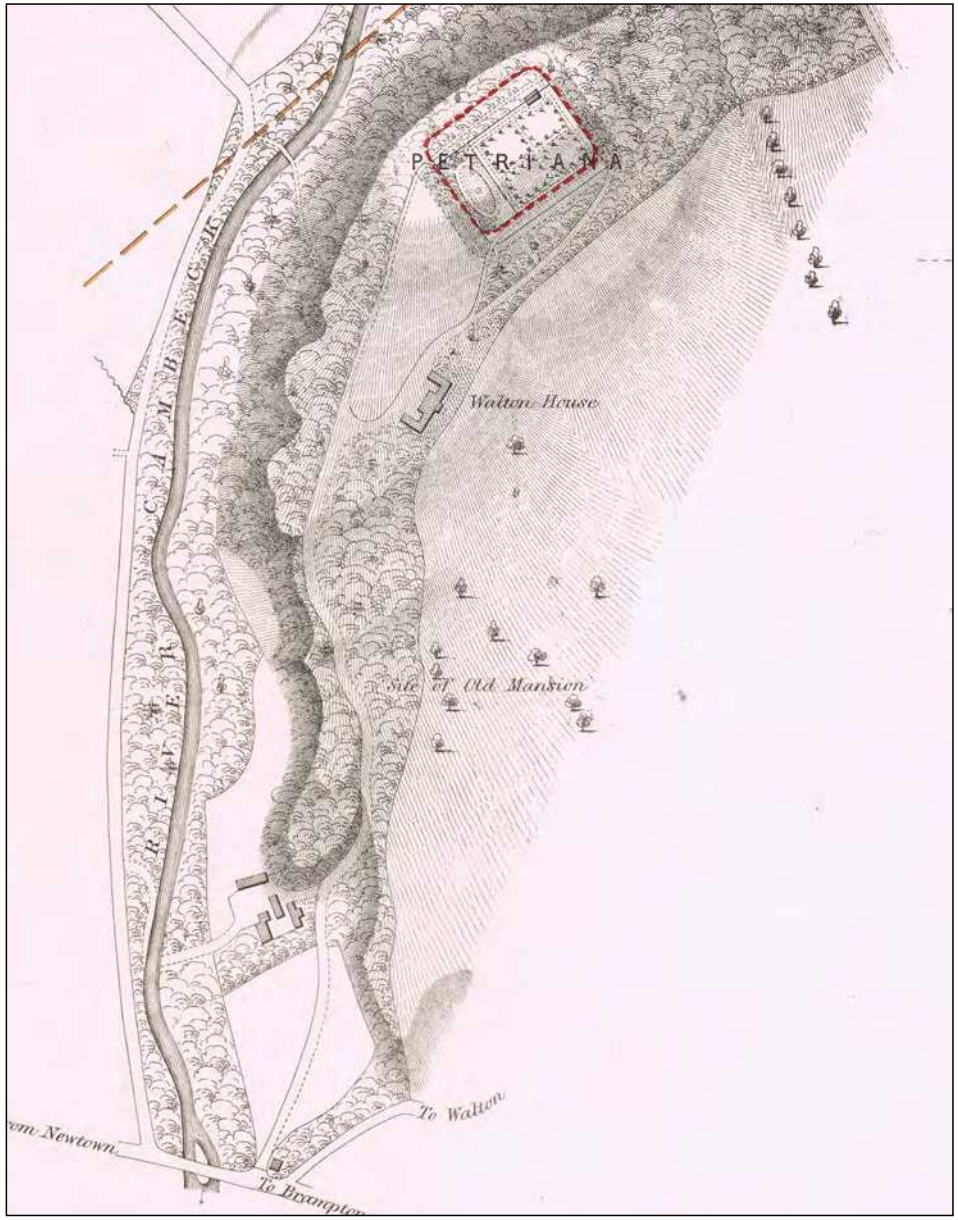
Following the Dissolution and the closure of Lanercost Priory in 1537/38, the priory's lands passed to the crown. However, after service at the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542, Thomas Dacre, an illegitimate son of Sir Thomas, lord of Gilsland, was rewarded by Henry VIII with the priory site plus the attached lands at Lanercost and the manor of Walton. Dacre converted the west cloister range into a private dwelling, now known as Dacre Hall, building a 30-metre-long great hall, with large windows and a magnificent fireplace, on the first floor. During the Civil War in the 1640s the Royalist Dacre family suffered financially. Following the death of James Dacre in 1716, Lanercost was returned to the Crown, as a result of large debts. Walton remained Dacre family hands, however, until 1789, when William Dacre sold the manor to John Johnson.

The Dacres had built a house, marked on maps as Castlestead, SW of Walton village, overlooking Cam Beck, close to the site of the Roman fort of Camboglanna, reportedly using stone from the Roman Wall and doubtless robbed from the adjacent fort site. Its site is marked by MacLauchlan ('Site of Old Mansion'). Following his purchase of the estate, John Johnson replaced the earlier house with a larger mansion, called Walton House (as labelled on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey), but renamed Castlesteads by the beginning of the 20th century. William Hutchinson, *History of Cumberland* (1794, vol I, 118), refers to the newly constructed mansion. The gardens of the new house were laid over the Roman fort in 1791, drastically levelling the remains. In 1839, when the house was occupied by William Johnson, William Ford described the mansion in his journal as being 'an elegant and modern residence'. The site is surrounded by 75 acres (30 ha) of woods.

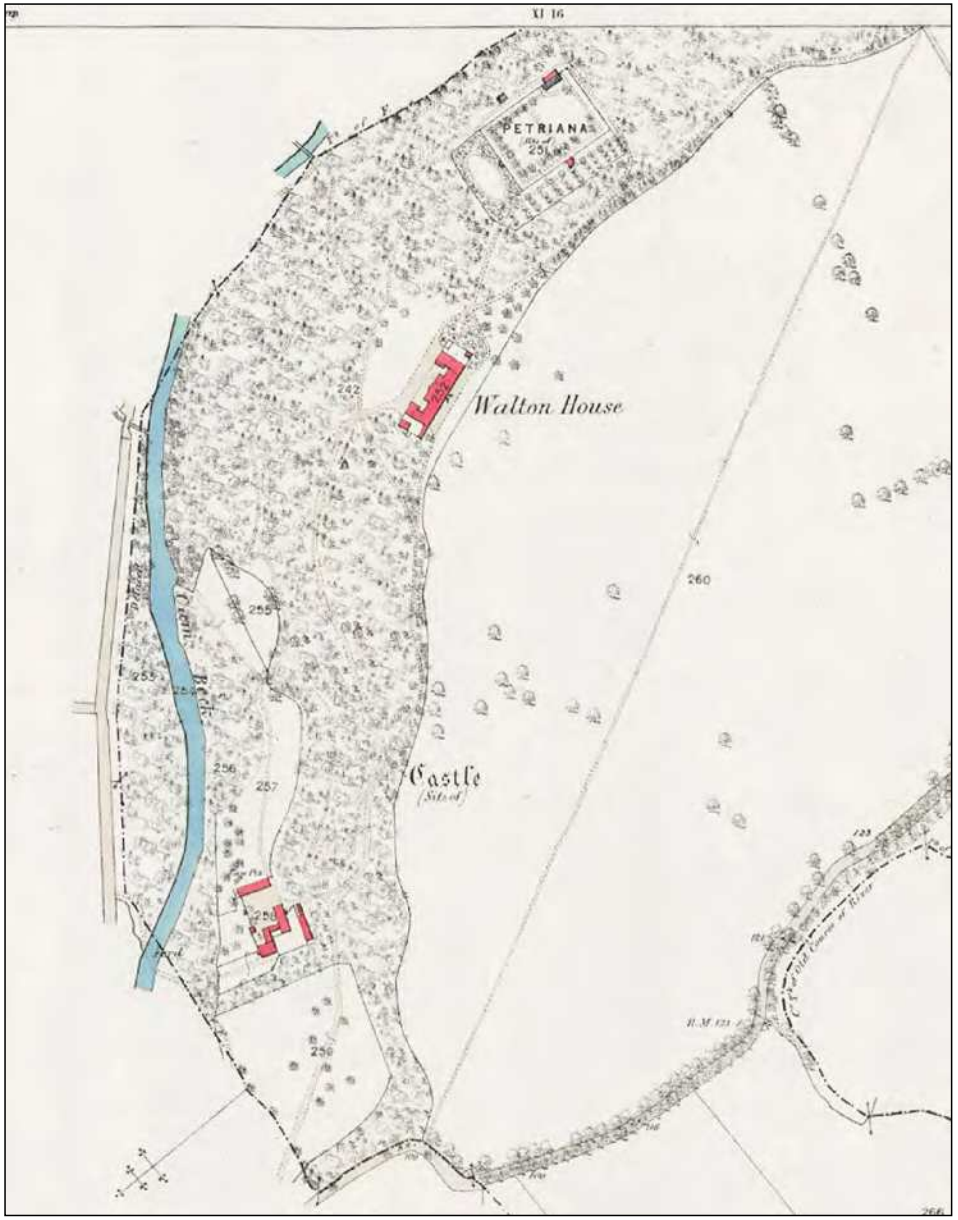
Inclosure

The common land of Walton, formerly the waste ground of the medieval manor, was enclosed and divided up according to the terms of the 1742 enclosure award. There is no surviving map of the award, but a typescript of a copy of an attested copy is held in Carlisle Record Office (Q/RE/1/160) and the results are evident on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, published over 120 years later. An area of very large regular square fields which feature on the map at the northern end of the parish, in part of High Walton township to the north of Walton Moss and west of the Cam Beck, may reflect enclosure of moor or moss carried out at this time, as may other areas of very regular, rectangular fields with straight boundaries, for example along both sides of Cam Beck north-west of the village. Irregular fields, characteristic of older enclosures, appear concentrated on the east side of both Low and High Walton.

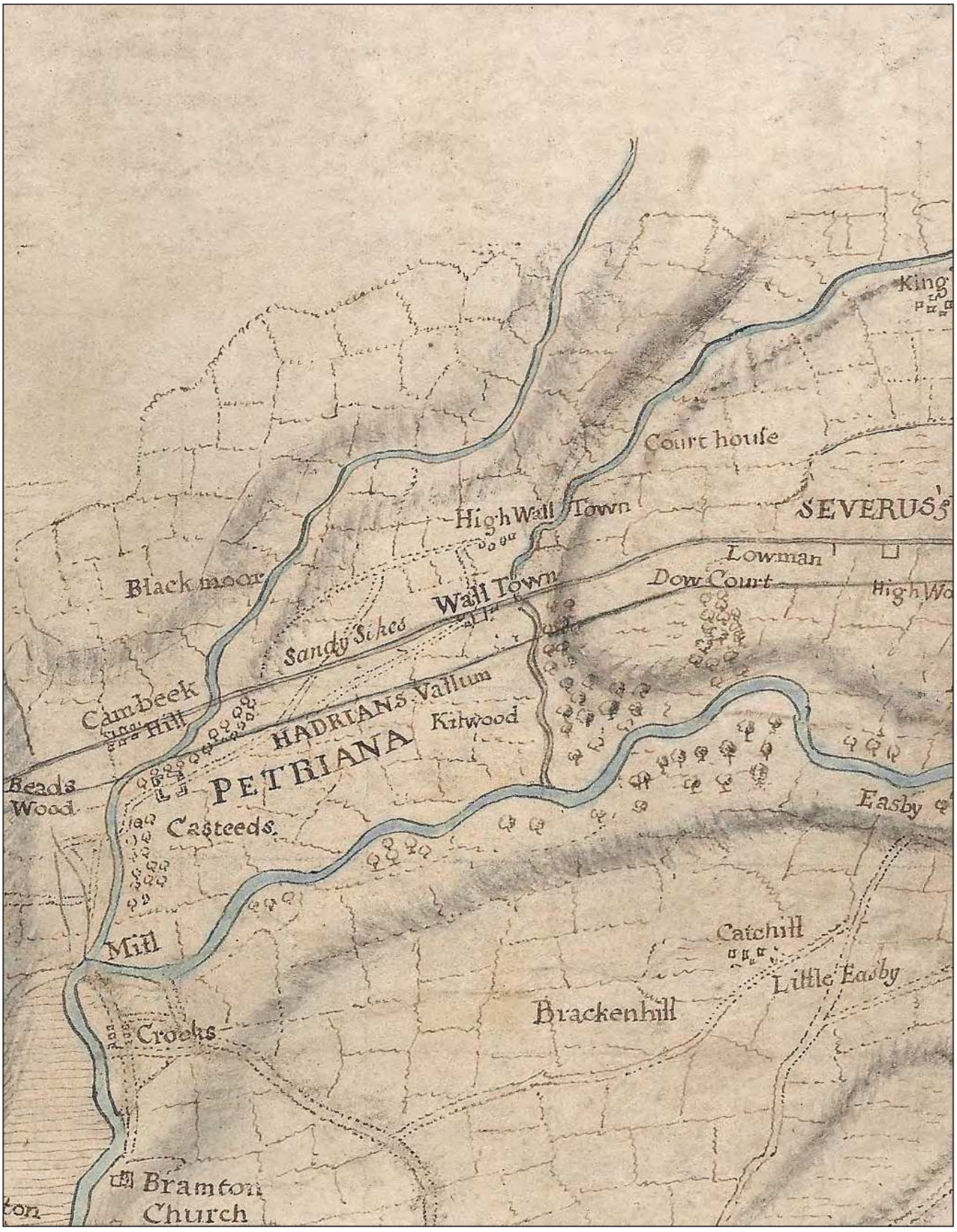
A particular focus was Walton Moss, a large area of common moor on the west side of the parish, north of Cam Beck, at the heart of what had been medieval Prestover. Here the award evidently resulted in an exceptionally complex division between the two townships of High and Low Walton, documented on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, perhaps attempting to compensate for pre-existing grazing rights and ensure both communities received a fair share. As a consequence, Low Walton ended up with no less than four detached portions and High Walton one. But 540 acres of this unenclosed, marshy rough grazing, remained undivided common land shared by both townships in the 1860s. Although much of the focus may have been the 'moss' in the north-western part of Walton Parish, other settlements had parcels of common land. Thus, the award states that 'the common parcel of waste ground at Whitehill containing thirty one acres or thereabouts be fenced or hedged in *by the several inhabitants of that township* and by them used and enjoyed as their common and separate right in respect of their several tenements exclusive of all others'. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows that there remained an unenclosed corridor of land labelled Whitehill Common, extending north of Whitehill settlement. Another, even smaller, area of unenclosed common called Knorren Fell, can be seen in the north-east corner of the parish.



Extract from MacLauchlan's map of 1857, showing 'Site of Old Mansion', with Walton House, now Castlesteads, located to the north.



Extract of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch series 1864, with the site of the previously mentioned Old Mansion now upgraded to a 'Castle'.



Extract from the Newcastle-Carlisle Military Road Survey of 1749 by Dugal Campbell and Hugh Debbeig, showing 'Wall Town' = Walton (SANT/PLA/7/2/1/1). Reproduced with permission of Northumberland Archives.

12. THE 19TH CENTURY

Over the course of the 19th century developments in the village can be charted with the aid of detailed maps for the first time.[1] Relatively few surviving buildings in the settlement are known to have been erected before 1800. They include the Black Bull Inn, later the Centurion (now longer a pub) built around 1780-1800 on the southern edge of the village, though some features characteristic of a long house, such as the position of a doorway (see: *6. Historic Buildings*) may suggest an earlier origin.

Over time the village was steadily furnished with improved facilities and more impressive buildings. In the early part of the century Town End Farm was built on the north side of the green (1809) and a new church was erected in the churchyard in 1811/1813. This must have involved the demolition of the ancient medieval parish church. A painting shows the new building as relatively small, simple rectangular structure, with a bellcote and four round-arched windows down one side of the building. Unfortunately, we have no idea what the old church looked like. Rev. Ireland built a vicarage (now Holly Garth) at the south end of the green in 1812. The building frontage is quite imposing, but to the rear the appearance is quite different with much lower eaves, irregular window positioning and rougher stonework, suggesting that an earlier structure may have been rebuilt to form the vicarage. However, in 1832, this building was itself replaced by a new parsonage on the north-east side of the churchyard, complete with stables and servants' quarters.

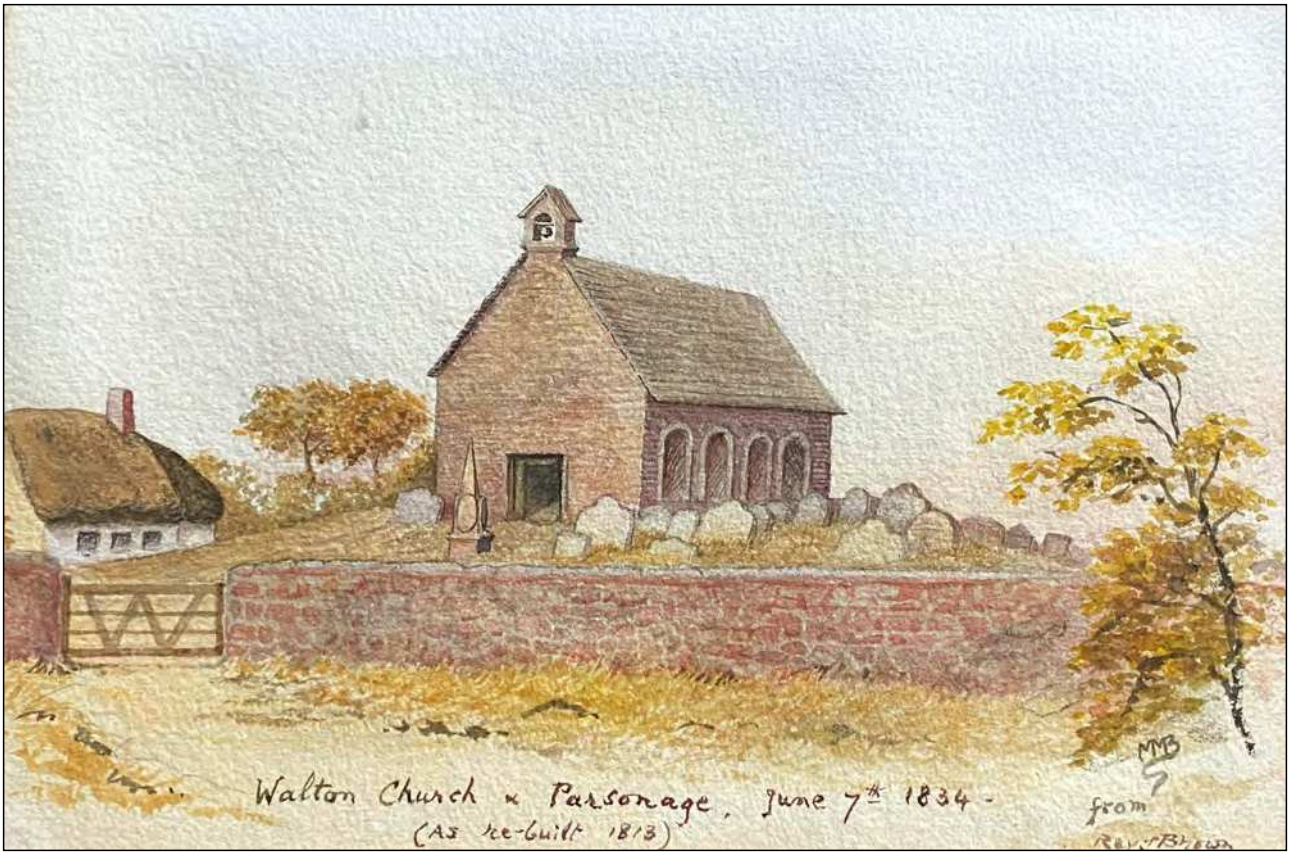
The middle decades of the century the provision for religious worship was further enhanced, first with erection of a Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1858 and later, in 1869-70, with the replacement of the early 19th century church by the present one, a much more impressive structure in Early English Gothic style by the architects Paley and Austin. In the same period formal education was brought to Walton with the building of a parochial school towards the eastern edge of the green in 1859 (although there was already a Sunday school marked south-west of the church on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, which also appears to be present on the tithe map of 1839-40). The village already had a post office by 1864, situated opposite the Black Bull. By the beginning of the next century this had shifted to the northern part of the village. Towards the end of the century, the planting of lime trees along the road through the southern part of the village, in front of the churchyard, to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887 has left a lasting legacy of benefit for the community, with their majestic presence.

At some stage a building called Walton Cottage was erected in the centre of the green, probably part of a much longer process of encroachment on the green. This already features on the tithe map (1839-40), but had evidently been extended by 1864 by the then owner, Thomas Steele, with a top floor added later in 1878.

Walton in the 19th century was evidently still predominantly an agricultural settlement with facilities to serve the wider farming community such as smithy (shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey – 1901) and post office. There is no indication of significant industrial activity, such as even small-scale coal mining. Coal for household fuel was presumably delivered from the mines in the Brampton area. The nearest railway station was also in Brampton, however some improvements to the local transport infrastructure were made during the late 19th century with the building of bridges over King Water at Dovecote (1884) and over the Cam Beck at Walton Mill (1898) to replace fords.

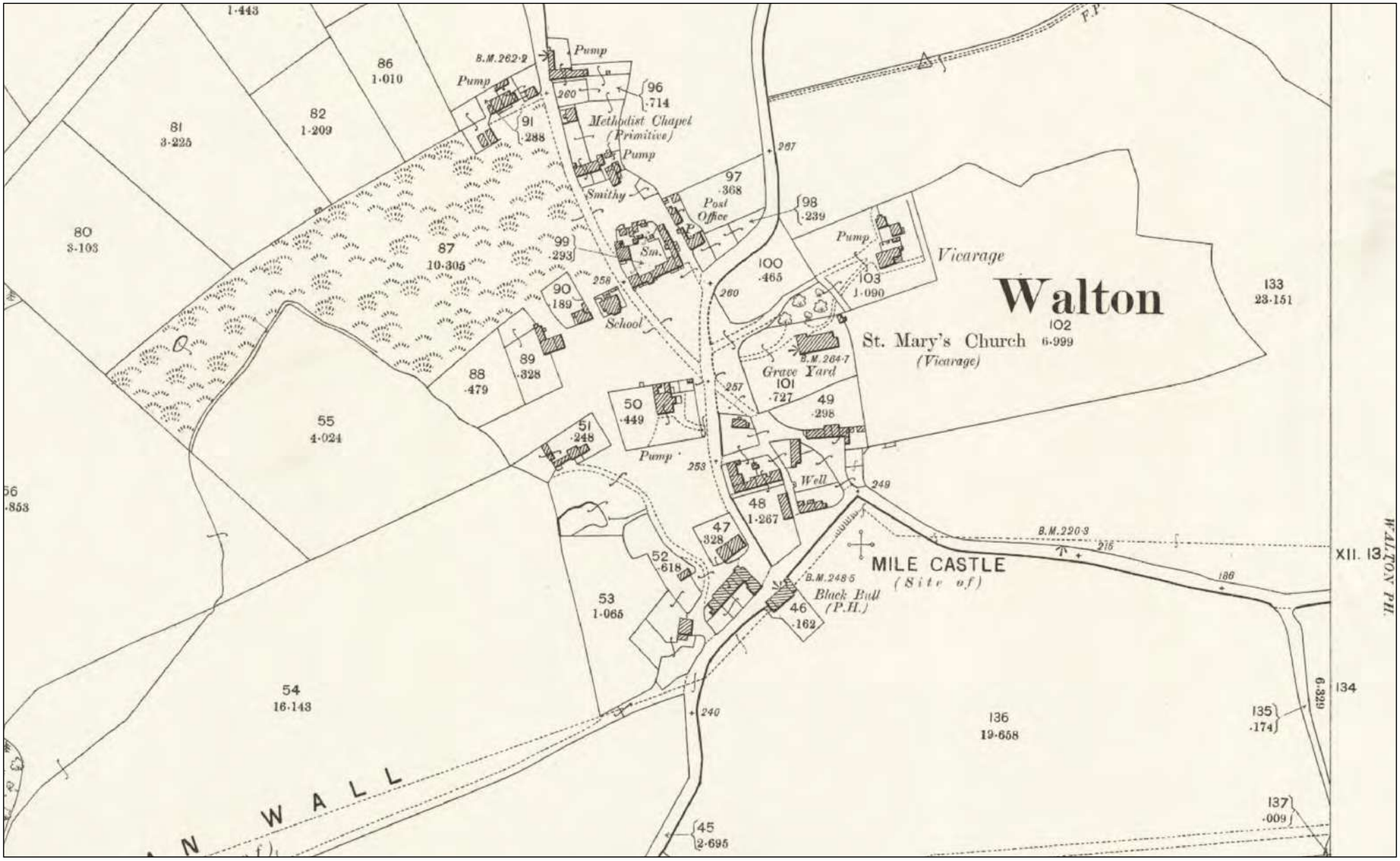
[1] The source for much of this chapter is the information assembled for the display 'Walton: A Short History' in St Mary's Church.

Historic Pictures of Walton

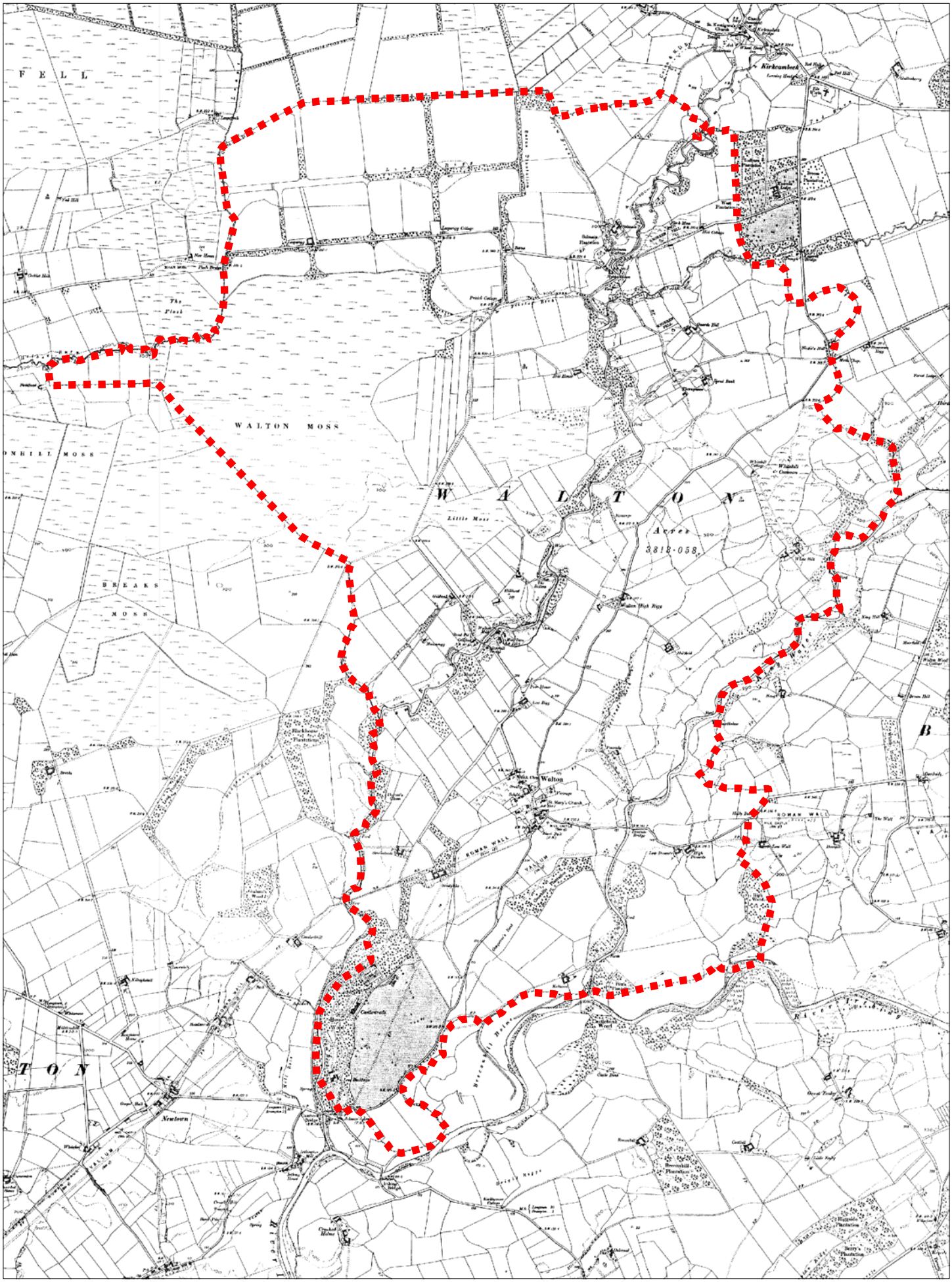




Sketch of Walton School



Walton village-core, shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch series c.1901.



The Parish of Walton (bound in red), shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 6-inch series c.1901.

13. WALTON FROM 1900 TO THE PRESENT DAY

After the steady development of the village in the 19th century with the regular provision of new public buildings – churches, chapel, and school – the form of the village remained little altered through much of the 20th century. The only new addition was the reading room opened on the north side of the school in 1902, built with funds provided by the lady of the manor, Mrs Johnson. The rural service functions of Walton village continued, though the post office and smithy are longer labelled on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (1926). Moreover, improvements took other forms, with the provision of mains electricity and water, which finally arrived in the 1930s and was doubtless appreciated by the villagers, though outlying farms had to wait longer.

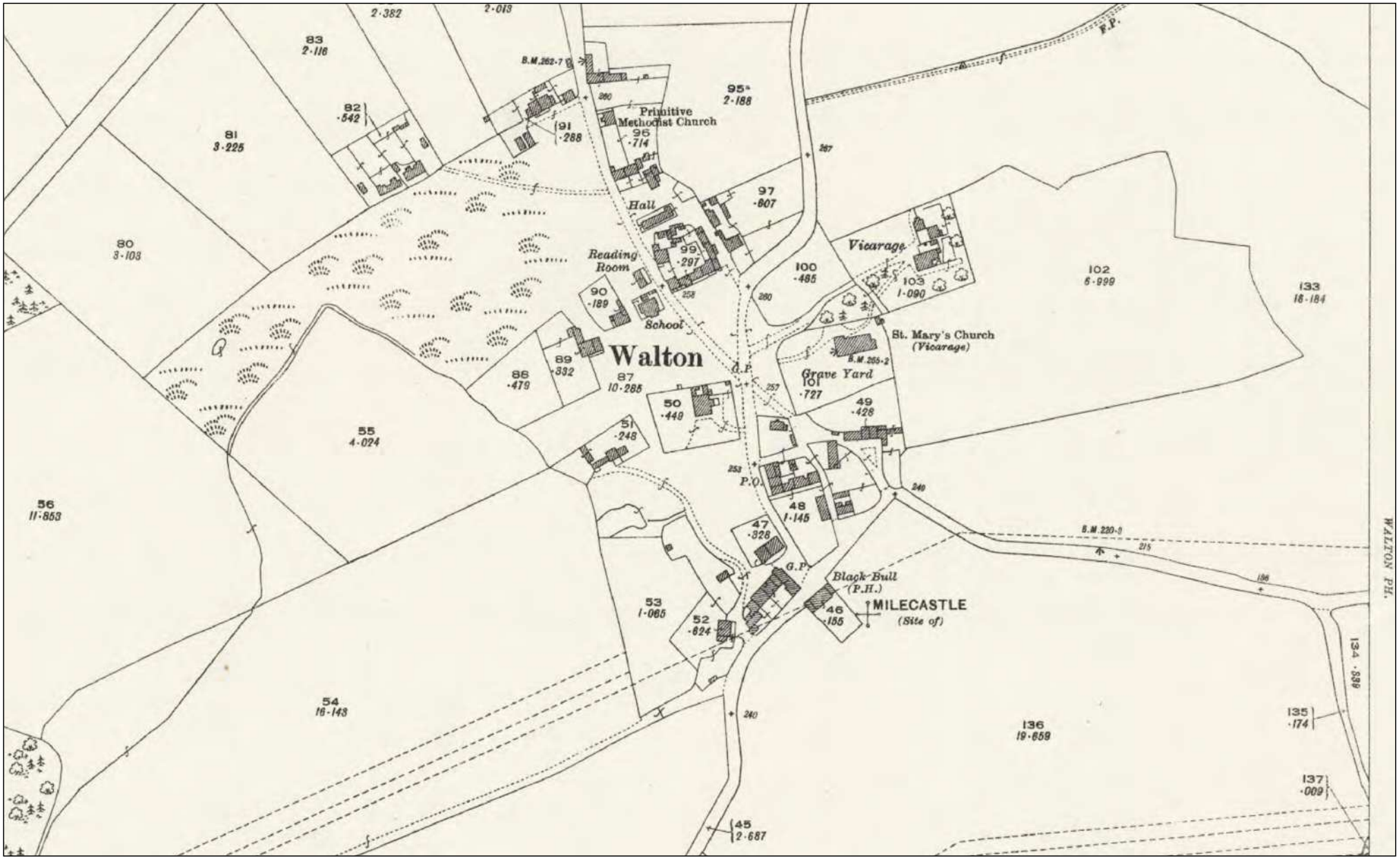
The second half of the 20th century witnessed the closure of some facilities in common with rural settlements everywhere. The village school was closed in 1970 due to falling rolls, with the school situated to the north-east of the parish at Lees Hill, now renamed Walton and Lees Hill, providing education to children from a very wide area. In the 1990s, the remaining general store and petrol station closed unable to compete with large, but distant supermarkets used by a largely car-owning population.

Conversely, the late 20th century brought a growth in the size of the settlement with the construction of new housing on the north-east edge of the village, first with the building of the 'New Estate', as it was then known, in the 1970s, and the with the building of the Whitehouse estate on the site of the White House in 1997, on the west side of Woodleigh opposite Townhead Farm. As in so many rural settlements today the inhabitants largely commute to work elsewhere in neighbouring towns, though agricultural activity continues to dominate the surrounding countryside.

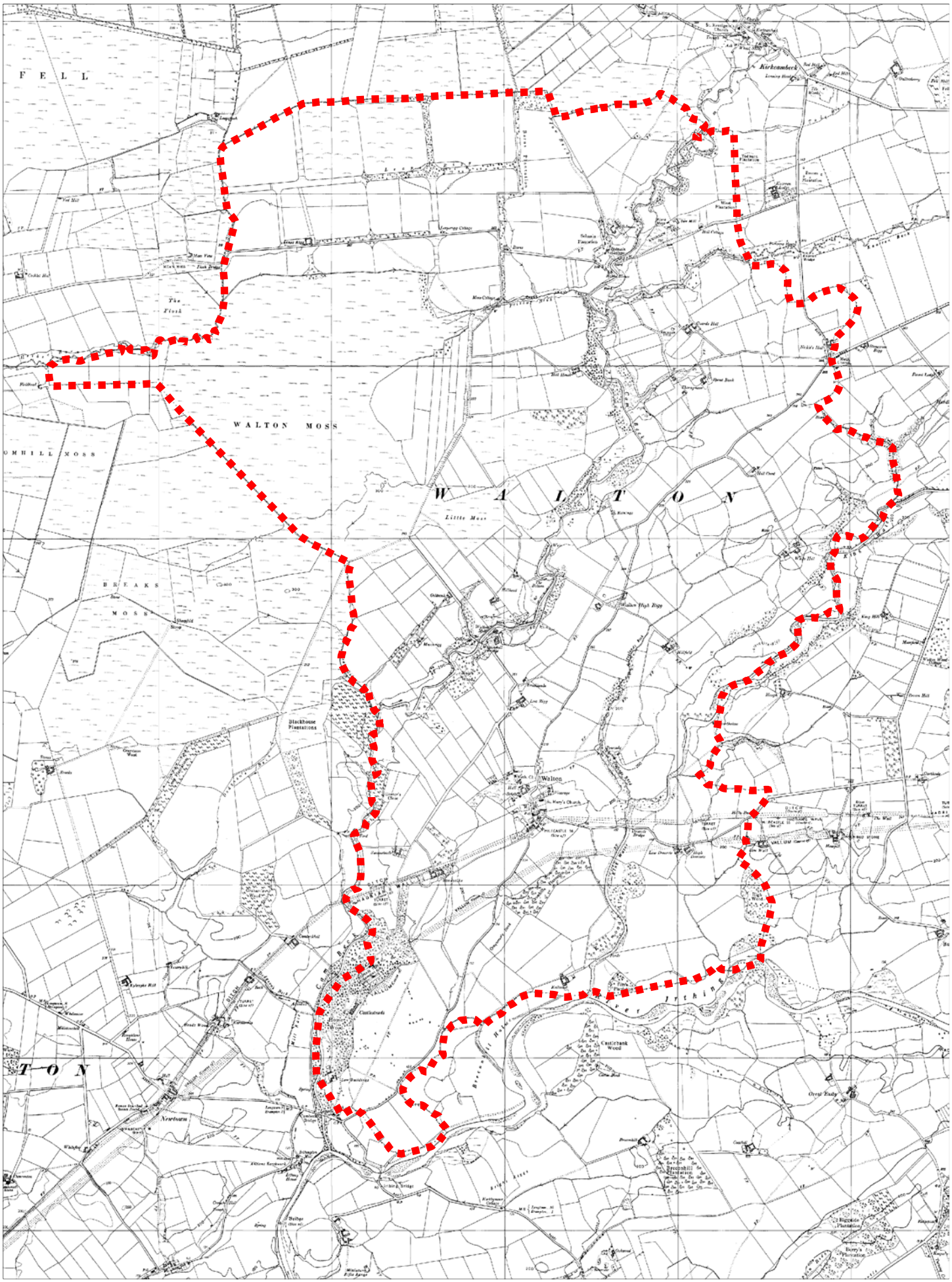
The creation of the Hadrian's Wall Trail has also brought about significant change, with a steady stream of walkers now passing through the village, generating some economic benefit. The school building has now reopened as a café while the reading room (formerly serving as a café) functions as the village hall. There is even a micro-brewery in the village and a tangible sense of optimism in the community.



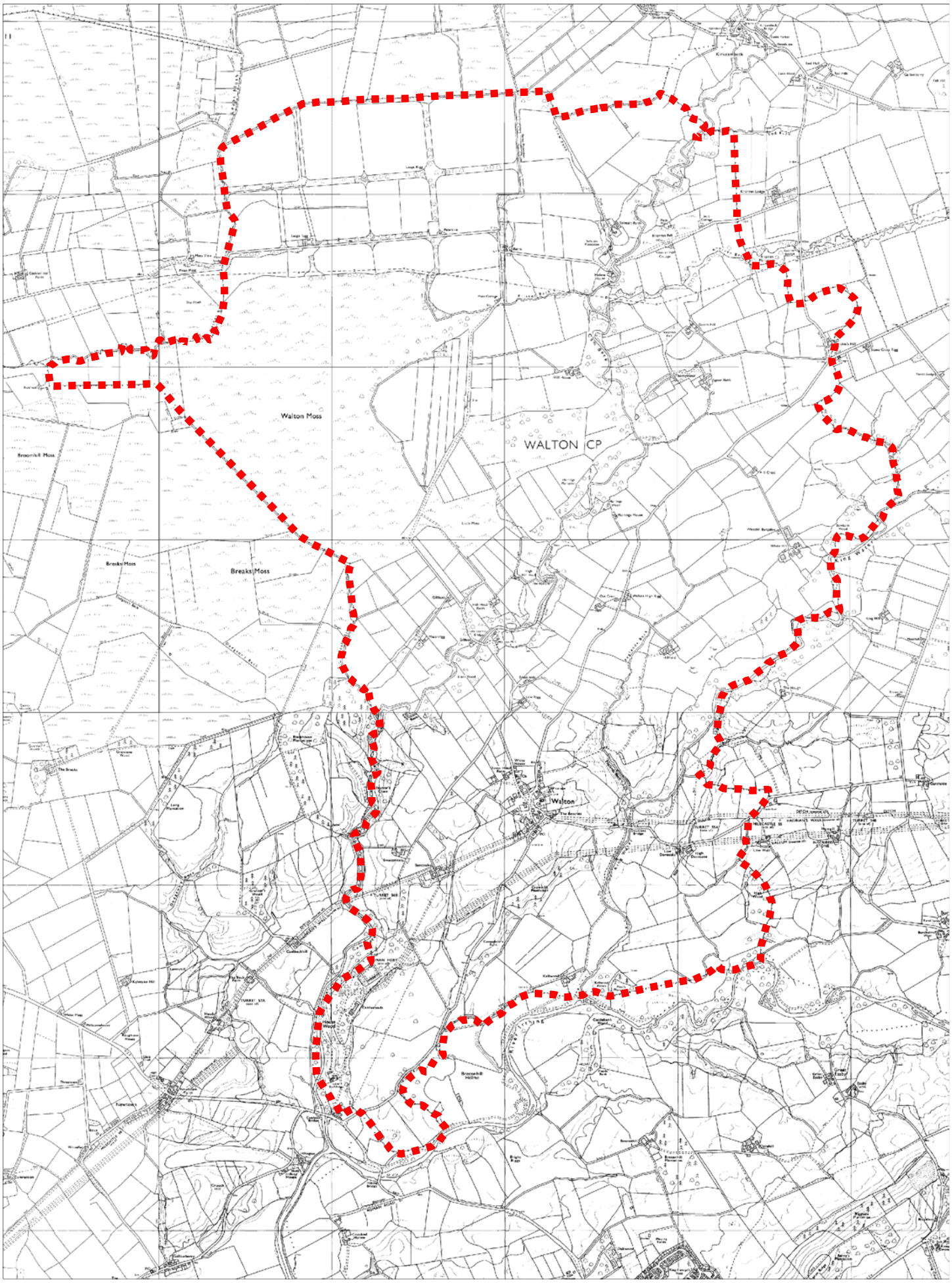
The former school and reading room, now the café and village hall.



Walton village-core, shown on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch series c.1926.



The Parish of Walton (bound in red), shown on the c.1957 Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 6-inch series.



The Parish of Walton (bound in red), shown on the c.1978 Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 6-inch series.

Historic Photographs of Walton


The Centurion Inn (extended from former Black Bull)
Taken by Charles Leventon, 2005


The Black Bull Public House


Lesson time at Walton School (Margaret Winter collection)


Fireplace in the Black Bull


The Reading Room


Laying the foundation for Walton School


Horse and cart in Walton


Walton School May Day Celebrations 1927 (Lily Richardson collection)

FURTHER READING

ALLASON-JONES, L, 2012, The Rudge Cup, in D J Breeze (ed.) *The First Souvenirs: Enamelled Vessels from Hadrian's Wall*. Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society Extra Series, 37, Kendal, 23-36.

BIGGINS, J A and TAYLOR, D J A, 2007, The Roman fort at Castlesteads, Cumbria: a geophysical survey of the vicus, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 3 ser, 7, 15-30.

BREEZE, D J, 2006, *J. Collingwood Bruce's Handbook to the Roman Wall*, 14th edition, Newcastle upon Tyne: The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

BREEZE, D J (ed.), 2012, *The First Souvenirs: Enamelled Vessels from Hadrian's Wall*. Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society Extra Series, 37, Kendal.

COLLINGWOOD, R G, 1922, Castlesteads, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 2 ser, 22, 198-233.

DANIELS, C M (ed.), 1978, *Handbook to the Roman Wall with the Cumbrian coast and Outpost Forts* – J. Collingwood Bruce. 13th edition, Newcastle upon Tyne.

FERGUSON, R S, 1880, *The Barony of Gilsland and its Owners to the end of the Sixteenth Century*; *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 1 ser, 4.

GRAHAM, T H B, 1921, The Lanercost foundation charter, Part I, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 2 ser, 21, 130-138.

GRAHAM, T H B, 1922, The Lanercost foundation charter, Part II, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 2 ser, 22, 24-43.

GRAHAM, T H B (ed.), 1934, *The Barony of Gilsland. Lord William Howard's Survey, Taken in 1603*; Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society Extra Series, Vol. XVI, Kendal.

HILL, P, 2006, *The Construction of Hadrian's Wall*. Tempus Publishing.

HUTCHINSON, W, 1794, *The History of the County of Cumberland and some places adjacent, Vol 1.* F. Jollie, Carlisle.

LAWRIE, A C, 1905, *Early Scottish Charters*. Glasgow.

MOORMAN 1949 for 1948 The estates of the Lanercost canons, with some notes on the history of the priory, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 2 ser, 48, 77-107.

RICHMOND, IA and HODGSON, K S, 1934, Supplementary Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1933-4: Excavations at Castlesteads, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 2 ser, 34, 159-165.

STONE, P, MILLWARD, D, YOUNG, B, MERRIT, J W, CLARKE, S M, MCCORMAC, M and LAWRENCE, D J D, 2010, *British Regional Geology: Northern England*. 5th Edition, British Geological Survey, Nottingham.

TODD, J M, 1997, *The Lanercost Cartulary (Cumbria Record Office MS DZ/1)*. Surtees Society Vol. 202.

TODD, M, 1999, The latest inscriptions of Roman Britain, *Durham Archaeological Journal* 14-15, 53-58.

Corpus Bailey, R N and Cramp, R, 1988, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture: II Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands*. Oxford, The British Academy & Oxford University Press.

RIB Collingwood, R G and Wright, R P, 1965, *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain: I, Inscriptions on Stone*. Oxford








- *The WALTON Atlas* -

This booklet explores the unique landscape and history of Walton from its geological origins to the present day. Focussing particularly on the development of the village and its township in the context of the Roman frontier, the booklet shows how that landscape was transformed over time by previous generations of inhabitants.

Now a thriving village centred around an extensive green, Walton has a rich and fascinating history and there is much to excite interest, including remains of the Roman Wall which borders the south side of the village, remnants of its medieval ecclesiastical heritage in the form of a carved early-medieval cross-head and 13th century incised grave cover, as well as buildings, including outlying farmsteads representing all periods from the 16th to 20th centuries.

The transformation of the village into a thriving residential settlement and haven for long-distance walkers on the Hadrian's Wall trail attests to the continuing vibrancy of the area. In covering all of the above, the booklet demonstrates clearly that there is much to celebrate in Walton's heritage, as well as its present and future.





















Made possible with Heritage Fund

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

HADRIAN'S WALL COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY