

**GREENALLS GARAGE,
BANK STREET,
LONGTOWN,
CUMBRIA**



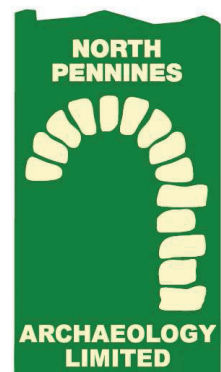
**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

CP. No: 1198/10

14/04/2011

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	8
1 INTRODUCTION	9
2 METHODOLOGY	10
2.1 Project Design	10
2.2 Desk Based Assessment.....	10
2.3 Visual Site Inspection.....	11
2.4 The Field Evaluation	11
2.5 The Archive	12
3 BACKGROUND	13
3.1 Location and Geological Context	13
3.2 Historical Context.....	13
3.3 Cartographic Sources	23
3.4 Historic Environment Record (HER).....	26
3.5 Previous Archaeological Work.....	27
4 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION	32
4.1 Introduction.....	32
4.2 Visual Site Inspection.....	32
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS	35
5.1 Introduction.....	35
5.2 Results	35
6 FINDS	40
6.1 Finds Assessment	40
6.2 Pottery	40
6.3 Metal Objects.....	40
6.4 Glass.....	40
6.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe	41
7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	42
7.1 Conclusions	42
7.2 Recommendations	43
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	45
8.1 Cartographic Sources	45
8.2 Secondary Sources.....	45
APPENDIX 1: HER SITES AND LISTED BUILDINGS	49
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE	55
APPENDIX 3: FIGURES	56

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES (APPENDIX 3)

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING THE TRENCH LOCATIONS

FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF HER SITES

FIGURE 4: MAP OF THE DEBATEABLE LAND 1590

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM JOHN SPEED'S MAP OF CUMBERLAND 1610

FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM HODSKINSON AND DONALD'S MAP OF CUMBERLAND 1774

FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM GREENWOOD'S MAP OF CUMBERLAND 1823

FIGURE 8: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1868 (6" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 9: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP C1865 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 10: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1901 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 11: ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1972 (1:2500 SCALE)

FIGURE 12: PLAN OF TRENCH 2

FIGURE 13 TRENCH 2 SECTIONS

PLATES

PLATE 1: VIEW LOOKING EAST ALONG BANK STREET SHOWING THE SINGLE-STOREY COTTAGES TO THE WEST END	33
PLATE 2: THE FORMER GREENALLS GARAGE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF BANK STREET	33
PLATE 3: VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE FORECOURT OF THE FILLING STATION ON BRIDGE STREET SHOWING THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA.....	34
PLATE 4: VIEW LOOKING SOUTH SHOWING THE LOCATION OF A POSSIBLE FORMER BUILDING IMMEDIATELY EAST OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA.....	34
PLATE 5: TRENCH 1 (FACING SOUTH-EAST)	35
PLATE 6: TRENCH 2 (FACING NORTH-EAST)	36
PLATE 7: TRENCH 2, POST-MEDIEVAL WALL (204) (FACING SOUTH-EAST)	37
PLATE 8: TRENCH 2, EXCAVATION OF PIG BURIAL IN PIT [205], (206) (FACING NORTH-EAST) 38	
PLATE 9: TRENCH 2, SECTION THROUGH PIT [209], (210) (FACING SOUTH-EAST)	38
PLATE 10: SLOT THROUGH FLUVIAL LINEAR FEATURE [207], (208) (FACING NORTH)	39

SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Tsada Building Design, on behalf of their client, Postlethwaite Construction Ltd, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation on land at the former Greenalls Garage, Bank Street, Longtown, Cumbria (NGR NY 37835 68755). This work follows the granting of planning permission for the construction of three dwellings at the site (Planning Application No. 1/08/1138). Longtown is known to have developed from around the mid 18th century as a planned town, which appears to have included Bank Street. The proposed development area may also be situated within the extent of the medieval village. Consequently, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken prior to the construction of the new dwellings, as a condition of the planning permission. This work was to comprise an archaeological desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and trial trench evaluation.

The desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the local studies section of Carlisle Library, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Cumbria based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

Documentary sources have suggested that the place name 'Longtown' is first mentioned in 1276 when it is recorded as *Longeton*. Following the grant of a market charter in 1306, it is possible that Longtown developed on a small-scale, with the settlement moving away from an earlier site close to St Michael's Church at Arthuret. The site of what is now known as Longtown was believed to have provided a better site for a market, as it was closer to the fording point of the River Esk, it was located at the junction of roadways and was on a point of high land that was free from flooding. The Extensive Urban Survey has suggested that the early pre-planning settlement may have been located off Bank Street and Bridge Street, in which case this may have been close to the proposed development area.

The early development of the town may have been hindered by its proximity to the Scottish Border, and the area may have suffered from Border Wars throughout the centuries until a period of relative peace from the early 17th century. One significant event occurred in 1542, the Battle of Solway Moss, when Scottish and English armies fought in or around the site of Longtown, although the exact location for the battle is unknown. The Battle of Solway Moss is recorded as a Registered Battlefield by English

Heritage, the extent of which is located to the south of the present settlement of Longtown, but which may have occurred close to the proposed development area.

Previous archaeological work on the south side of Bank Street in 2003 revealed evidence for the buildings shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps in the form of wall foundations constructed from cobble and rubble. These walls appear to have been contiguous with the construction of the planned town by Robert Graham in the second half of the 18th century. A cobbled surface was exposed which may have related to one of the buildings having been used as a barn or stables. It is possible that the small building shown within the proposed development area on the north side of Bank Street may also have been agricultural in nature. The evaluation on the south side of Bank Street also revealed carbonised deposits and slag which appeared to predate the buildings on the site; this was interpreted as some form of industrial activity possibly indicative of iron working. Given the location of the proposed development area on the north side of Bank Street, opposite the site of the 2003 evaluation, it is possible that further evidence may be revealed associated with the construction of the planned town by Robert Graham in the second half of the 18th century.

Cartographic sources indicate that there was several small buildings located within the proposed development area in the second half of the 19th century. The northern half of the proposed development area appears undeveloped, certainly since the middle of the 19th century. Previous archaeological work immediately to the east of the site has, however, revealed some evidence for ploughing, with the plough marks containing some post-medieval pottery.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over three days between the 5th April and 7th April 2011. The Evaluation involved the excavation of two trenches, totalling 29m², just over 5% of the development area. Trench 1 was devoid of any archaeological features. Trench 2 contained the remains of a post medieval cobble and stone built wall foundation running south-west to north-east. The wall appeared to relate to a possible outbuilding on the south-western edge of the garden as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (25" to 1 mile scale). These wall foundations appeared to display characteristics similar to agricultural buildings seen in previous archaeological work on the south side of Bank and Netherby Street. Trench 2 also contained a post-medieval pig burial and a linear feature running north south. The linear feature was thought to be fluvial in nature and associated with the natural sandy gravel substrate.

As this archaeological evaluation was conducted as part of a condition in association with a residential development no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Tsada Building Design for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer and Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, Cumbria County Council, for all their assistance throughout the project. Further thanks are extended to Stephen White at Carlisle Library Local Studies for his help during this project, and Denis Perriam for supplying documentary references to Longtown and the surrounding area. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend its thanks to Postlethwaite Construction Limited for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment and visual survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Kevin Mounsey and David Jackson. The report was written by Fiona Wooler and Kevin Mounsey. The project was managed and edited by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were invited by Tsada Building Design on behalf of their client, Postlethwaite Construction Ltd, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and trial trench evaluation on land to the rear of the former Greenalls Garage, Bank Street, Longtown, Cumbria (NGR NY 37835 68755; Figure 1), prior to the erection of three dwellings on the site (Planning Application Ref: 1/08/1138).
- 1.2 The town of Longtown is known to have developed by the mid 18th century. The proposed development area on Bank Street may also be situated within the extent of the medieval village. As a result, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken, prior to the construction of the proposed new dwellings (Parsons 2010). This work comprised an archaeological desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and trial trench evaluation.
- 1.3 This report outlines the results of the desk-based assessment, the archaeological evaluation undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Tsada Building Design, for an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation of the study area (Railton 2010). Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, a database of known historical and archaeological sites within the county (excluding the Lake District National Park), in the first instance. This allowed for the collection of all available information held within the HER database, in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site, and the wider area.

2.2.2 Following this, the local studies section of Carlisle Library was consulted in order to study maps and documents relevant to the proposed development area. This included the consultation of readily available historical mapping, including early Ordnance Survey editions, in order to achieve an understanding of the early post-medieval and later landscape in and around Longtown. Several secondary sources and journals, such as the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, were also consulted.

2.2.3 Due to the present closure of Carlisle Record Office, which would normally have been visited as part of a desk-based assessment, the range of historical cartographic and documentary sources pertinent to Longtown and the proposed development area was limited to the collections held by Carlisle Library. It must be noted, therefore, that future documentary research may reveal more information on Bank Street and the proposed development area at Greenalls Garage in particular, following the re-opening of Carlisle Record Office at Petheril Bank House in 2011.

2.2.4 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IfA 2008a).

2.3 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

2.3.1 A site visit was undertaken in order to identify any features of archaeological potential and areas of potential significant disturbance. The principal aim of the site visit was to identify any previously unrecorded buildings or archaeological features on the site. The visit was also intended to note any hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work, including the locations of public footpaths, live services (if possible) and Tree Preservation Orders

2.3.2 A digital photographic record was produced and a selection of these photographs have been included within this report.

2.4 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.4.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches covering 29m² of the proposed c.525m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008b).

2.4.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

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

2.4.3 Turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

- 2.4.4 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated topsoil, and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).
- 2.4.5 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.
- 2.4.6 The two evaluation trenches were scheduled to be backfilled at the discretion of the client, following excavation and recording.
- 2.4.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.5 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, where viewing will be made available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA10, GGL-A, CP 1198/10.
- 2.5.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The town of Longtown is located approximately 13km to the north of the City of Carlisle, and c.4km to the south-east of the Scottish Border. The town lies immediately to the east side of the River Esk, with the majority of the settlement located to the east side of the main A7 trunk road which leads southwards towards Carlisle and northwards towards Langholm and onwards to Edinburgh (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 The proposed development area is located on the north side of Bank Street, which is situated to the east side of the main street through the town. The site is situated at a height of c18m above sea level (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 The underlying geology is Permian and Triassic sandstones (BGS 2001).
- 3.1.4 The Countryside Commission places Longtown in an area referred to as the 'Solway Basin', and area which is a broad, lowland plain, which has open and exposed views to the Dumfries and Galloway coast, the Cumbria High Fells and across the Irish Sea. Inland of the immediate coastal fringe, the low-lying plain is relatively flat, open and exposed to prevailing south-westerly winds. The area where the rivers Esk, Eden and Lyne flow into the Solway Firth includes flat marshland. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the Solway Basis, and the small towns in the area, which include Longtown, have developed as secondary service centres to the rural economy (Countryside Commission 1998, 19 and 22).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. Due to the closure of Carlisle Record Office, prior to relocation to Petteril Bank House, it was not possible to access some historical documents and maps which may have been pertinent to the present study. Consequently the range of cartographic sources in particular, is not as extensive as would normally have been consulted.
- 3.2.2 **Place Name Evidence:** Longtown is apparently mentioned in the Calendar of Charter Rolls as '*Longeton*' in 1267, suggesting there was a settlement of some form at that date. It then appears in further documents and on historical mapping as follows: *Langetowne* 1584, *Longetowne* 1590, *Langtown* 1607 and *Long Town* 1695 (Dickins 1950, 53). The prefix *Lang* may come from the Welsh word *glan* which means valley (Routledge 2000, 3). For the place

name Arthuret, Joan Lee notes that there is no satisfactory explanation for this name. It was recorded in Welsh literature as *Ardderyd* and *Armterid* as the site of a battle which the Celtic Christians won. The first element could be Celtic *ar* 'on the' or *ard* 'hill' but the second element is obscure (Lee 1998, 4).

- 3.2.3 A characteristic of the area around Longtown is the preponderance of place names, now mostly single farmsteads, which contain the element 'town', for example the modern sites of *Justicetown*, *Parcelstown*, *Smalmstown*, and *Barrockstown*. It was noted in 1811 that the naming of single dwellings with the element 'town' was peculiar to this part of Cumberland (Jollies Cumberland Guide and Directory 1811, 2), although no explanation was given. Hodkinson and Donald's map of Cumberland 1774 shows that there was a cluster of place names ending in 'town' on and around the moss located to the north of Longtown (see Figure 6). Graham suggests that the localities that end with the word 'town' are relatively modern, and were probably the farmsteads of new settlers who came to the Debateable Lands after the expulsion of the Graham's of Longtown (Graham 1912, 57).
- 3.2.4 **Prehistoric (up to 43AD):** the earliest evidence of human activity in the area in and around Longtown is from the finds of stone and metal implements characteristic of this period. A Late Bronze Age spearhead was found in gravel quarries at Smalmstown to the west of Longtown in 1950 (HER No. 200, Site 2 on Figure 3), and there is reference in 1883 to Bronze Age 'relics' having been found at Wigton, Longtown, Irthington, Bewcastle and Naworth (Anon 1883, 495), although no exact findspot is given. To the east of Longtown, near Brackenhill Tower, the remains of two humans and pottery, referred to as 'early British' were discovered within sandstone cists, or tombs, during gravel extraction in the late 19th century (Dixon and Northesk 1893, 177). During peat digging on Solway Moss in 1857, a stone axe, characteristic of this period, was found complete with a wooden haft (Cumbria County Council 2002, 3).
- 3.2.5 There are possible prehistoric sites in and around Longtown, although these sites can only be suggested to date to the pre-Roman period; without archaeological excavation it is not possible to confidently date these sites. Located to the north of Longtown, a possible D-shaped enclosure was noted on aerial photographs as a cropmark, along with possible old field boundaries and a trackway. The fields in which this site is located has apparently been ploughed for many years, consequently there is nothing to see on the ground (HER No. 193, Site 1 on Figure 3). Although the HER entry provides no date period for these features, the *Extensive Urban Survey* alludes to them as being prehistoric in date (Cumbria County Council 2002, 3).

- 3.2.6 **Romano-British (c.43-410AD):** there is, as yet, little evidence of activity during this period in close vicinity to Longtown apart from a Roman coin found in 1983 (exact findspot unknown) which dates to reign of *Constantius* in the 4th century (Shotter 1989, 43). There were no HER entries within a 1km radius of the proposed development area on Bank Street which date to this period.
- 3.2.7 The site of Netherby Hall 3km to the north of Longtown (and north of Hadrian's Wall), however, was the location of a Roman fort *Castra Exploratorum* (camp of the scouts). Writing in the 16th century, Leland noted the ruins of the Roman fort, and possible evidence for moorings for boats: '*Netherby is a vii myles north fro Cairluel [Carlisle], and Eske river rynneth on the north side of yt. Ther hath bene mervelus buyldinges, as appeare by ruinus walles, and men have sene rynges and staples yn the walles, as yt had been stayes or holdes for shyppes. The gresse growth now on the ruinues of the walles*' (Toulmin Smith 1964, 51). Building work and the creation of the pleasure grounds in the 18th century at Netherby by the Graham family have revealed substantial amounts of Roman stonework and artefacts, engravings of which are included within Hutchinson's *The History of the County of Cumberland* (1794-97).
- 3.2.8 The significance of the location of a Roman fort at Netherby to the present study is that there must have been a Roman road leading to the fort from the south and Hadrian's Wall. It has been suggested that the Roman road to Netherby came through what is now Blackford, as the modern A7 does now, and '*seems to have passed the Esk at or near Longtown Church. In the neighbourhood of this place a road branched off to the right, leading towards Netherby*' (Birley 1954, 28). If this is the case, then it would appear that the Roman road to Netherby from the south would have seemingly bypassed what is now the town of Longtown. It has been noted that no physical trace of this road has ever been recorded (Margery 1973, 456).
- 3.2.9 **Early Medieval (c.410-1066AD):** the only circumstantial evidence for activity in and around Longtown during this period is reference to the Battle of Arthuret which is believed to have taken place near Longtown in AD573. In the 10th century *Annales Cambriae*, reference is made to *Armterid* which is believed to refer to Arthuret. The place name Carwinley, located to the north of Longtown near Netherby Hall, is noted to have possibly derived from *Caer Gwenddoleu*, Gwenddoleu being a personal name suggested to have been associated with the Battle of Arthuret (Miller 1975, 102). The exact location of the Battle of Arthuret is unknown; it would appear to have considered to have taken place close to the site of St Michael's Church, as shown by later annotations on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of

1868 (see Figure 8), however the site could be closer to Netherby (Brennand 2006, 114).

- 3.2.10 **Medieval (c.1066-1540AD):** the Extensive Urban Survey for Longtown notes that St Michael's Church dates from 1150 and was originally served by the monks of Jedburgh. The Medieval Village Research Group records a settlement close to the church that incorporates the standing buildings of the church and rectory. This village is seemingly mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1334/6 and is also cited in a 12th century source (Cumbria County Council 2002, 4). There is no trace of this village visible on the ground today; however it may explain why St Michael's Church stands isolated from the present settlement at Longtown.
- 3.2.11 It has already been noted that the place name Longtown is first mentioned in historical documents in 1276, when it is recorded as *Longeton*. This reference was at the death of the last of the de Stutevilles, Johanna, Lady of the Manor of Arthuret. At that time Arthuret had no capital messuages or properties, but it did have a mill, a brewery and a few freehold tenancies. In 1306, a grant was made to Joan, widow of John de Wake, and to her son, Thomas, of a weekly market in the Manor of Arthuret, and a yearly fair on the feast of St Giles. This was probably the origin of the Longtown market as Longtown, rather than Arthuret with its parish church, provided the better site. It was near to the fording point on the Esk, at the junction of roadways and on a point of high land that was free from flooding (Routledge 2000, 3).
- 3.2.12 To the south of the St Michael's Church at Arthuret is a ridge of higher ground, now divided into two by a road. This ridge was known historically as Arthuret Knowe [Knowe meaning hill], the most westerly side of which, now unfortunately demolished by quarrying, was the more important as records suggest that there this area had a flattened top bounded by a low earth rampart *'enclosing an area some 40 yards square. The most likely theory as to the origin of this earthwork suggests that it was the garth of a medieval manor house, but there is little evidence to show who lived there. Nothing was discovered during quarrying and levelling operations to indicate that these hills were ancient burial grounds, or to suggest who occupied the house which may have stood on the smaller hill. These howes of Arthuret gave a commanding view of a very large area of countryside and must have played an important part as observation posts in many battles and raids'* (Bulman and Frith 1959, 5). Collingwood also suggested that the earthworks on Arthuret Knowe related to a manor house garth originating before the building of stone pele towers (Collingwood 1926, 385).
- 3.2.13 **Post-Medieval (c.1540-1900AD):** Longtown's early development may have been hindered by its proximity to the Scottish Border, and the area may have

suffered from Border Wars throughout the centuries until a period of relative peace from the early 17th century. Routledge refers to one particular event in 1528 when the Armstrong's destroyed seven houses and six barns at Netherby, 11 houses at Howend, four at Arthuret, three houses and three barns at Skarbanke and 19 houses at Stubble, with a further 11 at Stubbleholme. The church at Arthuret was destroyed several times during the Border Wars. The Union of the Crowns eventually bringing a troubled peace to the area from 1603 (Routledge 2000, 3)

3.2.14 Of particular significance to the history of Longtown and the surrounding area was the Battle of Solway Moss 1542. In that year relations between King Henry VIII and King James V of Scotland had deteriorated. In October, the Duke of Norfolk led 20, 000 men into Scotland and burnt Roxburgh and Kelso. The next month King James retaliated by sending 17, 000 troops into England to burn the countryside north of Carlisle. The local English commander mustered 3000 men to oppose the Scots. The Scots first saw the flags of the small English force on the hilltop above them, and feared that it was part of a much larger force. Their army began to march on the English but hesitated, turned and retreated, the English cavalry harrying their rear. A rearguard stand was made by the Scots at the ford across the Esk, but many were taken prisoner. Those who crossed took refuge in the vast marsh known as Solway Moss, which gives the battle its name. The battle took place in a heathland landscape which was not improved and enclosed until the 19th century except around the by then decayed settlement of Arthuret. A second hillock at Arthuret was quarried away in the 1939-45 war (English Heritage 2004). English Heritage placed the location of the Battle of Solway Moss as being between the Rivers Lyne and Esk in the Parish of Arthuret. To the west of the battlefield is the floodplain of the River Esk, to the north is the town of Longtown, *'a market town which grew up near one of the principal fords across the river'*. At the heart of the battlefield is Arthuret Hill and one of two steep-sided mounds, known as Arthuret Knowe. Further still to the south is a ridge, now crowned with a plantation called Hopesike Woods. At the time of the battle the feature was known as Hopesikehill (*Ibid*). The site of the Battle of Solway Moss is the only Registered Battlefield in Cumbria (see 3.4.6 below).

3.2.15 St Michael's Church at Arthuret was rebuilt in 1609 with money collected throughout the county by permission of James I. There are architectural elements within the building which may be earlier, belonging to earlier buildings on the site, for example some capitals which Pevsner suggested were similar to 13th century examples. The church contains a brass plate of 14th or early 15th century date, and in the churchyard is a Maltese-cross head regarded as being Norman [11th century] in date (Pevsner 2002, 62).

- 3.2.16 Cartographic sources, which will be referred to below (see 3.3), indicate that there may have been some form of settlement at Longtown in the 16th century. What may be a pele tower or stone house appears to be shown on a map of the Debateable Lands in 1590 (see Figure 4). This site is recorded in *The Medieval Fortified Buildings of Cumbria*, with reference to the 1590 map, and a 1607 map which shows a tower and two houses at *Long Towne*. It has been noted that further work is required to establish the location of this tower, although Perriam and Robinson suggest the site may actually be Arthuret (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 235).
- 3.2.17 Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1747-55) is noted in the Extensive Urban Survey to show Longtown as a ribbon development along a single east to west aligned street, presumed to be Swan Street (Cumbria County Council 2002, 5), although this may have been what is now both Swan Street and Esk Street which is known historically to have been the road that led to the church at Arthuret (see Figure 6 for example), and may have also led to the ford across the River Esk. Writing at the end of the 17th century, Denton described the settlement at Longtown: *'Longtown stands a quarter of a mile north of the church on the south side of the Esk, which is not so called by reason of its great length or extent, but because it appears long to the neighbouring inhabitants, having none other place like a town or village nigh them. There are not above 12 houses in the town and the wall of the best of them are either turf or clay, the courthouse or townhall excepted, which is built of freestone and slated, which makes it a more commodious market, it being the onely mercate in all that country and of more benefit to Scotland then to this country. The tenants here are all lessees for years so that a man may say, in effect, that this whole mannor of Esk is demense land'* (Winchester 2003, 385). This is an interesting description as it provides information on the form of the 'town' at the end of the 17th century prior to the modifications that would occur in the 18th century. Of particular note is the presence of a stone-built town hall or courthouse, the location of which is unknown.
- 3.2.18 When Stukeley visited Netherby in the early 18th century he noted the surrounding countryside and the local buildings: *'This valley by the river side is very good land, with some shadow of natures beautiful face left; but everywhere else about us is the most melancholy dreary view I even beheld, and as the back-door of creation; here and there a castellate house by the river, whither at night the cattle are driven for security from the Borderers [it is interesting to note he refers to this happening as late as 1725]; as for the houses of the cottagers, they are mean beyond imagination, made of mud and thatched with turf, without windows, only one storey; the people almost naked'*. On his return journey he went on to note that *'we returned through Longton, a market town, whose streets are wholly*

composed of such kind of structure, the piles of turf for firing are generally as large and as handsome as the houses!' (Birley 1954, 12)

- 3.2.19 Despite the decline in Border warfare following the Union of the Crowns in the early 17th century, the location of Longtown on a natural crossing point of the River Esk meant that the settlement lay on route from Scotland towards Carlisle. During the first Jacobite Rebellion in September 1715, General Stanwix and a detachment of horse militia were dispatched from Carlisle to Longtown on hearing the news that the Jacobites were approaching (Routledge 2000, 3). This event appears to have been relatively insignificant and its effect on Longtown is not noted, although Ferguson refers to Highlanders being at Longtown in October of the same year (Ferguson 1886, 304), but for how long is not referred to. During the 1745 Rebellion, however, Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Young Pretender, marched his army through Longtown from Netherby after crossing the Esk, then followed along the south bank of the Esk beyond Garriestown to Rockcliffe, where he crossed the Eden and took up position at Moorhouse, two miles west of Carlisle (Routledge 2000, 3).
- 3.2.20 It was not until the middle of the 18th century that a bridge was erected over the River Esk, allowing trade to open up for the town of Longtown. The five-arched bridge over the Esk was constructed in 1756 (there is a date stone on the south parapet), although it was widened in the late 19th century. Landowners, merchants, tradesmen and farmers had been campaigning for a bridge to be built across the Esk for years. In 1753 at the General Quarter Sessions in Carlisle a petition was put forward that it would be of great advantage to the county that a bridge was constructed at Longtown. £400 was paid out of the public stock for bridges to Robert Graham of Netherby, for its construction. At the General Quarter Session held in Penrith in 1756, the court was advised that the bridge was finished (Routledge 2000, 6).
- 3.2.21 In 1757 Longtown was the beneficiary of Rev. Robert Graham, who inherited the nearby Netherby Estates. Upon inheriting, Graham found that even after a century and a half after the Borders had been pacified, poverty and neglect remained a continuing legacy of more troubled times. In order to improve the quality of local life he set about dramatically changing the underlying economy of his border barony (Mawson 1980, 140). He drained 1000 acres of marshy land and constructed roads. Under Graham's direction, Longtown was laid out in a formal grid pattern with four principal streets running east to west off the arterial spine; one of these streets was Bank Street. The buildings were set in wide streets in formal terraces of two-storied, three-bay, cobble and rubble constructed, lime rendered houses, with regular opening patterns of sash windows and central panelled doors all under

common roofs. This gave Longtown a strong architectural unity which still characterises the town to the present day (Cumbria County Council 2002, 5).

- 3.2.22 In 1811, Longtown was described as a '*small, neat modern-built town, beautifully situated on the river Esk, in a very pleasant sporting country, and in the centre of the extensive estate of Sir James Graham whose property it is, on the tenure of building leases. The streets are regularly spaced; the buildings are generally good. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1700, who have increased $\frac{3}{4}$ within the last 30 years*' (Jollies Cumberland Guide and Directory 1811). Writing in 1959 Bulman and Frith noted that the regular planning of Longtown was unusual in such a small community. They compared it to the planning of the new village of Lowther near Penrith by the Lowther family (Bulman and Frith 1959, 1). Longtown was founded in an attempt to stimulate trade and industry in a similar manner to the late 18th century planned settlements in southern Scotland (Brennand 2006, 155). The similarity between Longtown and some towns in southern Scotland, in particular the preponderance of single storey cottages, cannot go un-noticed.
- 3.2.23 By 1810 a new market for the sale of corn had been established in Longtown which in time promised to add to the importance of the place. There were several mills in the region including Fauld Mill near Arthuret Church, which one ground corn for the parish, and Carwinley Mill at Netherby, both owned by the Grahams (Routledge 2000, 11).
- 3.2.24 As far as the occupations of the inhabitants of Longtown is concerned, following the construction of Shaddon Mill in Carlisle in 1836, the mills spinning activity depended on the labour of around 3500 weavers scattered throughout the surrounding area. In 1840, 200 of Longtown's 2000 inhabitants were employed by Carlisle merchants (Cumbria County Council 2002, 6). Routledge notes that almost every other house had a hand-loom. Looms were set up in the kitchens of cottage and in some cases a room was devoted to the purpose of weaving. Weaving shops were also set up in large outbuildings, a number being located in the Water Street (Esk Street) and Eskbank areas of the town (Routledge 2000, 20). Reference has been made to weaving sheds located to the rear of Bank Street, although it is not stated which side of the street these were situated (Carlisle City Council Undated). Census Returns for 1861 for Bank Street indicate that several of the inhabitants were cotton weavers, although it is not known if they were operating hand-loom within their own homes, however a majority of the inhabitants of the street in this year were railway labourers, many of whom were born in Ireland.
- 3.2.25 One large employer within Longtown in the middle of the 19th century was the Bobbin Mill which was built in 1851 on the corner of Burn Street and Mill

Street by J & E Waters, sewing manufacturers of Manchester. 90 workers were employed in the mill, turning bobbins by hand for use in the then thriving cotton industry. Proposals for a new bobbin mill had been put forward as early as 1836, when an advertisement appeared in the Carlisle Journal newspaper by the Netherby Estate¹. According to Marshall, Sir James Graham (the agriculturist and statesman) had planned the erection of a bobbin mill at Longtown in order to increase the value of his woodlands (Marshall 1971, 144). The introduction of new machinery to the bobbin mill brought about the loss of many jobs and by 1893 the number of employees had fallen by almost 50%. In 1895 the Mill was taken over by the English Sewing Cotton Company when bobbins of all descriptions were made for the cotton industry of Lancashire and Yorkshire for the numerous handloom weavers operating in Longtown, Carlisle and almost every village and hamlet in the region (Routledge 2000, 21).

3.2.26 By the late 1850s Longtown was a fairly self-sufficient town but the Glasgow road was proving to be a more popular route for travellers and Longtown's economy was starting to be affected. Dr Graham of Netherby began to campaign for a railway line through the town in the hope of bringing prosperity to the area. The first sod of the Carlisle to Hawick stretch of the North British Railway was cut in 1859, and by September 1861 the first passenger service ran from Carlisle Citadel Station through Longtown as far as Scotsdyke. A bridge of metal construction with sandstone pillars had been built over the River Esk at Longtown taking the line into the station which was located north of the river (Routledge 2000, 25). It had already been noted above that Bank Street was home to many railway labourers, in particular from Ireland, in 1861, presumably who worked on this stretch of railway line.

3.2.27 Other industrial sites in and around Longtown in the 19th century included the gas works which was established in 1857 and closed on the 31 May 1932; and a brick yard shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (see Figure 8). Quarrying for sand and gravel in the wider area around Longtown was a significant industry, with sites to the north of the town at Peth Quarry, and to the west of the auction mart, south of Smalmstown (Carlisle City Council undated). There are references in newspapers as far back as 1823² to a brewery at Longtown, with a 'new brewery' referred to in 1839³. Tweddle & Co are listed as brewers in Longtown in 1829 (Parson and White 1829) although the location of this brewery and the 'new' brewery referred to in 1839 is unclear.

¹ Carlisle Journal 19 November 1836 (Information supplied by Denis Perriam)

² Cumberland Pacquet 14 April 1823, pg 2 (Information supplied by Denis Perriam)

³ Carlisle Journal 14 September 1839 (Information supplied by Denis Perriam)

- 3.2.28 In 1860 Longtown was described as having a respectable appearance, *'the streets are regular and spacious; the houses built in the modern style; and its situation is remarkable for its salubrity'*. Whellan noted that there were 372 houses in the town in 1851, with a population of 2142 (Whellan 1860, 626). A History and Directory of Cumberland published in 1901 referred to Longtown's former importance as a place where pack-horses and stage-coaches were the only means of transport between England and Scotland. By 1901, however, the town's market had been languishing for years, and had since been discontinued. It was commented that the coming of the railway may have, in fact, had the effect of diminishing the commercial importance of the town rather than increasing it (Bulmer 1901).
- 3.2.28 The Globe Inn which stands on the south side of Bank Street, opposite the proposed development area at Greenalls Garage, was one of the original coaching inns of Longtown. Routledge notes that the Globe Tavern of today was established in the property behind the old Globe. During World War I this was extended along Bank Street to cater for the influx of Irish navvies to build the munitions factory. One of the interesting features of this extension is that it has been apparently built with stone from a Roman building as two stones bearing Roman designs are seemingly clearly visible in the wall (Routledge 2000, 35).
- 3.2.29 Several trade directories from the 19th and early 20th century, and Census Returns for the years 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 were consulted for any information on former industries which may have been located along Bank Street, and on the class of inhabitants who occupied the houses along the street. Of the trade directories consulted, there were no entries relating to Bank Street, which suggests firstly that there was little in the way of industry along its length, for example a blacksmith, and that the inhabitants may have been working class, i.e. those who could not afford, or indeed would have had no need to, include themselves within the directory. The Census Returns all refer to Bank Street by name, as far back as 1861 (even though it is not named as such on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps), although only the 1901 Census gives actual house numbers. The 1861 Census contains entries for people on Bank Street with occupations which include railway labourers, cotton weavers, bobbin winder, road labourer, farm servant, and dressmaker. Similar occupations are recorded in 1871; however by 1891 there are no railway labourers recorded on Bank Street, many of the occupations appear to have related to forestry and agriculture, for example, wood cutter, labourers in fields, farm servant, woodman, labourer in woods. It was noticeable in all of the Census Returns the amount of people living in some of the properties, which must have included the single-storey cottages on the north side of Bank Street.

- 3.2.30 **Modern (1900-present):** during the First World War, the central ammunition depot premises to the west of the town developed considerably, becoming an important local employer. Industry and storage activities developed at Townfoot near the Edinburgh-Carlisle railway. When the line closed in 1970, some of this development took place on disused railway land. Following the closure of the Bobbin Mill in 1936 the site was used for a sawmill business which ceased in 1971 when the land was sold to Suttons of St Helens for use as a haulage depot. A further closure in 1972 was the Esk Manufacturing Company's gravel pits west of Esk Street (Carlisle City Council Undated).
- 3.2.31 Housing conditions in Longtown up to and including the immediate post war years were generally poor, consisting of small properties with inadequate facilities. Longtown was identified in the National Overcrowding Survey of 1935 as having a high level of seriously overcrowded dwellings. To deal with these problems there has been considerable housing development and clearance in Longtown since the 1920s. The Moor Road council housing development was constructed between 1921 and 1954 with a total of 256 houses (although the 10 built in 1921 have since been demolished). Raefield was built in the late 1950s and there were further developments in the 1960s including Mallsknowe, the flats in Burn Street, and the replacement of prefabs in Moor Road. The most recent major Council house development was the Lochinvar Scheme on Moor Road, the main phase of which was completed in 1974. These developments enabled the residue of huddled accommodation from the First World War, which still existed at Mossband and Gaitlebridge, to be cleared. In addition 78 units of huddled accommodation at Hallburn were cleared (Carlisle City Council Undated).
- 3.2.32 Agriculture has, and continues to, form a large part of the economy of the area around Longtown. A large auction mart is located at Townfoot to the north of the town, and Messrs Armstrong have a large fleet of milk tankers, and other wagons, also based to the north side of the town (*Ibid*).
- 3.2.33 Greenall's Garage appears to have derived its name from James Boulton Greenall who was a garage proprietor in Longtown between 1956 and 1998⁴.

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 3.3.1 As already noted the range of historical mapping was restricted to the collection held by the local studies section of Carlisle Library; the archives at Carlisle Record Office could not be accessed due to its closure prior to relocation to Petheril Bank House.

⁴ <http://www.stoneley.com/genealogy/b9.htm> - Accessed 4/6/2010

- 3.3.2 The earliest map of the area is Henry Bullock's *Plan of the Debatable Lands on the Borders* which was compiled in 1552. Longtown is not shown, either on this map or the map of the area by Bleau dating from 1654. Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1747-55) does, however, show 'Langtown' as a ribbon development along a single east to west aligned street, presumably Swan Street (Cumbria County Council 2002, 5). None of these maps were available for consultation at Carlisle Library; therefore it has not been possible to reproduce them within this present study.
- 3.3.3 ***Map of the Debateable Land 1590 (Figure 4)***: this map was included within T H B Graham's article on *The Debateable Land* in 1912 (Graham 1912). It appears to show the course of the River Esk heading southwards flowing into the Solway, with the tributaries of other rivers flowing into it. Lining what appears to be the River Esk are small vignettes which may represent pele towers, along both sides of the river. A site is shown at 'longtowne', 'Netherbie' [Netherby] to the north, 'ye mote' [possibly Liddel Strength], and 'Rydings' [presumably modern Riddings] for example. This evidence suggests that there may have been a pele tower in the area around the present town of Longtown, although its exact location is unknown. Land on the west side of the River Esk is clearly labelled as 'Debatable Lande'.
- 3.3.4 ***Speed's Map of Cumberland 1610 (Figure 5)***: despite Longtown seemingly being shown as a settlement or possibly simply one building on the 1590 map referred to above, Speed's map of Cumberland does not annotate such a site, instead 'Artruth' [Arthuret] is shown with a vignette of a church, and to the north is 'Netherby', with a small drawing which appears to represent a notable property. On the west side of the River Esk is a drawing of a tent which appears to represent a battle site at 'Sollome Moss'; this may be marking the site of what Speed regarded was the location of the Battle of Solway Moss, which is presently believed to actually have occurred to the south of Arthuret. It must be noted, however, that Speed's map was published only 70 years following the Battle of Solway Moss, which may suggest a degree of accuracy with regards to its location, although this is purely speculative.
- 3.3.5 ***Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (Figure 6)***: this was the earliest map consulted which shows Longtown as a relatively substantial settlement, regular in form, with properties lining the main streets. The streets which appear to be represented, when compared with later mapping, seem to be what are now known as Bank Street, Netherby Street, Esk Street, Swan Street, Bridge Street and High Street. English Street, the road leading into the town from the south (modern A7) does not appear to have existed at this date; the main road from the south appears to have been via Arthuret and Esk Street to the west side of the town. In the wider area, a vignette of a

church and a notable property are shown at Arthuret, and to the north of Longtown is an area labelled 'Land covered by the moss', around which are several properties which have names ending in 'town' a distinctive feature around Longtown. The layout of the streets in Longtown on this map appears to suggest that both sides of Bank Street were lined with properties by the end of the 18th century.

- 3.3.6 ***Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823 (Figure 7):*** Greenwood's map appears to show the layout of Longtown as already noted in 1774, however by this date there appears to have been considerable development to the south side of the town, as well as the creation of the road to Brampton (the modern A6071), although the road leading southwards towards Carlisle still appears to have been via Arthuret, although it no longer left the town via Esk Street.
- 3.3.7 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 8):*** this was the earliest map consulted to provide clearer information on the form of the town in the second half of the 19th century. Although not labelled as such, Bank Street is clearly visible leading off 'Main Street', lined by properties with gardens to the rear. At this date Esk Street was known as Water Street. The railway line is visible to the west of the town, complete with a station and coal and lime depot, and a branch line heading towards Gretna. A gas works is shown to the east of the town along with the Bobbin Mill and a Brick Yard, and a School. To the south of the town is Fauld Mill (corn) on the road leading towards St Michael's Church. This road is no longer the main route to Carlisle; a new route has been created leading from the south end of 'Main Street'. This map housed at Carlisle Library contains later annotations, for example the route of a possible Roman road is shown leading from How End to the south heading northwards though part of the town then turning north-east towards Netherby, and the site of a battle in 573 is annotated close to St Michael's Church at Arthuret.
- 3.3.8 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c1865 (25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 9):*** the larger scale version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the proposed development area in greater detail. A property is shown along the frontage facing Bank Street (unnamed at this date), with what appears to be gardens to the rear contained a small building and a field boundary with the northernmost part of the proposed development area possibly shown as an orchard.
- 3.3.9 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901 (25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 10):*** by this date Bank Street is named and Water Street had changed its name to Esk Street. The land to the rear of the former Greenalls Garage continues to be shown as undeveloped although a further small building has been constructed along the boundary which divides the two open spaces, and a

small addition has been made to the extant building to the west side of the site.

- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey Map 1972 (1:2500 scale) (Figure 11):** by the publication of this map in 1972 the proposed development area is annotated as 'garage', with an addition to the earlier building against the north wall. The field boundary is no longer shown; although a small building is visible within the development area, against the western boundary (no longer extant). To the north of the site is a further small building which was no longer extant at the time of the site visit (see Section 4 below).

3.4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 3.4.1 The Historic Environment Record, a database of known historical and archaeological sites within Cumbria (excluding the Lake District National Park), was consulted for information on Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, and other non-designated sites of archaeological and historical significance within a 1km radius of the proposed development area on Bank Street. This was in order to provide background information on the character of the historical and archaeological landscape in and around the town of Longtown.
- 3.4.2 **Historic Environment Record (HER) Sites:** there are 23 HER sites located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area on Bank Street; these are listed in *Appendix 1* and their locations are shown on *Figure 3*. Of particular relevance to the present study is that Bank Street is located within the planned town of Longtown, created by Dr Robert Graham of Netherby in the later 18th century. There is also documentary evidence for a medieval settlement within close proximity to the present town, although this may have been located to the south close to the 12th century St Michael's Church at Arthuret (HER No. 19780).
- 3.4.3 **Listed Buildings:** a *Listed Building* is a building which has been included in a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. There are nine listed buildings located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area; a full list of these is included in *Appendix 1*. Of particular relevance to the present study, is The Globe Tavern which is located on the south side of Bank Street opposite the former Greenalls Garage. This building, which was originally houses and stables dating to the early 19th century, has more latterly been a public house. The Bush Hotel, located on the east side of Bridge Street is also believed to date to the early 19th century. Longtown Bridge, over the River Esk, is also a listed building. The bridge

has a date stone of 1756 on the south parapet, which may provide some indication of the date for the planning of the town.

- 3.4.4 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** a *Scheduled Ancient Monument* is a site which has been included in the schedule of ancient monuments and is thus subject to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. There are *no* Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius of the proposed development area on Bank Street, Longtown.
- 3.4.5 **Conservation Areas:** a Conservation Area is an area of special architectural or historic interest whose character or appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance, designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The proposed development area on Bank Street is located *within* Longtown Conservation Area.
- 3.4.6 **Registered Battlefields:** the Register of Historic Battlefields was established by English Heritage to encourage local authorities, owners and others to understand the importance of these sites. While this designation introduces no additional statutory controls, one of its primary objectives is to encourage policies and other mechanisms that ensure that change and development affecting battlefield sites are sensitive and appropriate. Currently there are 43 battlefields on the register in England⁵. There is only one registered battlefield in Cumbria, and that is the site of the Battle of Solway Moss 1542 which is believed to have been located to the south of the present town of Longtown, around Arthuret. The present boundary of this battlefield does not extend as far north as Bank Street, however if the Battle of Solway Moss did take place in the area which is registered, then Longtown as it is now did not exist and the battlefield may have extended to a much wider area, consequently evidence of this may be encountered during groundworks within the town.

3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.5.1 Information on previous archaeological work undertaken within a 1km radius of the proposed development area was obtained from the Historic Environment Record maintained by Cumbria County Council in Kendal.
- 3.5.2 **Old Sawmill Site, Netherby Road, Longtown:** trial trenching was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in 2000 in advance of a proposed mixed use development on the site of the old sawmill on the east side of Netherby Road (north of Mary Street, beside Lochinvar School). The eastern half of the site (containing trenches 1, 2 and 3) was set on heavy wet clays and was regarded as being unlikely to have been a suitable location for early

⁵ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/protecting/heritage-at-risk/registered-battlefields-at-risk/> - Accessed 3/6/2010

settlement. The remainder of the site lay on free draining gravel and therefore was noted to have had greater archaeological potential. Extensive trenching of the north and west areas, however, failed to identify significant archaeology or residual finds. The only feature of note was identified in Trench 7 and Trench 10, which consisted of a large ditch orientated north to south. No evidence of date or function was retrieved from this feature although its form suggested that it remained open for a period of time before being deliberately backfilled (HER Ref: 1/00/286, Headland Archaeology Ltd 2000).

3.5.3 Carlisle Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on the suggested site of the Battle of Solway Moss in 2000. No archaeological features were found (NPHT 2003).

3.5.4 *5-13 Netherby Street, Longtown*: a desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in January 2003. The desk-based analysis showed that the site remained undeveloped until the 1790s, but had been built on by 1804. The earliest buildings documented on the site are thought to date from the improvements carried out by Robert Graham who inherited the Netherby Estate in 1757 and established the existing street plan of Longtown, with rows of houses extending to either side of a central street. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 showed buildings arranged around a central yard. Alterations to the original plan were visible on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. Following a fire in the 1960s, all the buildings on the site were demolished to their foundations, and the most recent use of the site was as a builder's yard. Three trenches were excavated, revealing the foundations of some of the buildings shown on historical mapping, some of which were constructed of sandstone and some of red brick. The stratigraphy within the three trenches was as follows: *Trench 1* – 0m to 0.3m, building rubble; 0.3 to 0.6m, dark to mid brown sand and gravel, stained subsoil; 0.6m below existing ground level, subsoil of reddish brown gravel and silty sands. *Trench 2* – 0m to 0.3m, building rubble; 0.3m to 0.5m, topsoil of dark grey silty sand; 0.5m to 0.7m, dark to mid brown sand and gravel, stained subsoil; 0.7m below existing ground level, subsoil of reddish brown gravel and silty sands. *Trench 3* – 0m to 0.5m, compact dark grey soil with inclusions of brick and mortar; 0.5m to 0.8m, dark to mid brown sand and gravel; 0.7m below existing ground level, subsoil of reddish brown gravel and silty sands. Further archaeological work was recommended (HER Ref: 1/03/465, Headland Archaeology Ltd 2003).

3.5.5 *5-13 Netherby Street, Longtown*: the second stage of work in October 2003 by Headland Archaeology Ltd comprised the excavation of two additional trenches in advance of redevelopment of the site. A trench along the street frontage revealed the foundations of a building, which has been suggested

as being workers' housing in the late 18th or early 19th century. On the south-west side of the site, a second trench revealed the foundations of a structure that functioned as a stable or other outbuilding, with two phases of cobbled and paved floor surfaces facing onto a cobbled yard to the rear of the street frontage. It has been suggested that this building was constructed as the site was developed into an urban court during the 19th century. The earliest finds from the site could be dated to no earlier than the first half of the 18th century and may have been deposited several decades after their production (HER Ref: 1/04/1264, Headland Archaeology Ltd 2004a).

- 3.5.6 ***Land at Bank Street, Longtown:*** a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to redevelopment of the site on the south side of Bank Street by North Pennines Heritage Trust (now NPA Ltd) in 2003. The evaluation revealed evidence for the buildings shown on the site on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps in the form of wall foundations constructed from cobble and rubble. It was noted that these appear to have been contiguous with the construction of the planned town by Robert Graham in the late 18th century. A cobbled surface revealed within Building A suggested that it had been used as a barn or stables. Carbonised deposits and the presence of slag in Trench 1, which appeared to predate the buildings on the site, suggested some form of industrial deposit possibly indicative of iron working. No evidence for medieval activity was revealed in any of the trenches (HER Ref: 1/03/1021, NPHT 2003).
- 3.5.7 ***Land to the rear of 27, 29 and 33 Eskbank:*** Headland Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of footings and service trenches for the construction of a new residential development to the rear of 27-33 Eskbank. Garden soil was seen to overlie the natural geology of gravel which was encountered at a depth of 0.8m. No archaeological features or deposits were noted (HER Ref: 1/04/1293, Headland Archaeology Ltd 2004b).
- 3.5.8 ***Land at Moor Road, Longtown:*** North Pennines Heritage Trust undertook a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation of previously undeveloped land to the south of Moor Road prior to a proposed residential development in January 2004. No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation other than 20th century material filling an excavated pit or natural hollow in the centre of the site thought to be associated with the construction of an adjacent housing estate. The natural subsoil was noted to have consisted of orange brown silty boulder clay which was encountered as depths of between 0.20m and 1.0m in the 11 excavated trenches (HER Ref: 1/04/1211, NPHT 2004).
- 3.5.9 ***Sutton and Son, Longtown Depot, Albert Street, Longtown:*** Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) undertook a desk-based assessment and

archaeological evaluation on the site of the former Sutton and Son depot in 2006 in advance of a proposed residential development. The desk-based assessment revealed that the site was first occupied by the Longtown Bobbin Mill built c.1851 by J & E Waters and Sons to supply their new Manchester textile factory. The evaluation revealed that the surviving remains of the bobbin mill were severely truncated by modern disturbance to the extent that only features deeply cutting into the glacial till had survived (HER Ref: 1/06/1572, OAN 2006a).

- 3.5.10 **Longtown Bobbin Mill:** following on from the previous archaeological work undertaken by OAN in 2006, the same company carried out an archaeological excavation on the site in September of that year. The steam power plant was found to be relatively well preserved below ground and it was possible to identify the engine house, boiler house, flue and chimney. The design of these structures showed that a Lancashire Boiler had been used on the site to power a beam engine (HER Ref: 1/06/1713, OAN 2006b).
- 3.5.11 **Scaurbank, Longtown:** an historic building survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group of a disused brick-built range of outbuildings prior to their conversion to residential use. Scaurbank was a tenant farm of the Netherby Hall estate. The earliest documentary reference was noted to be in 1528, but the present house was constructed in the late 18th century and the outbuildings in c1834 (HER Ref: 1/08/1904).
- 3.5.12 **Bridge Street Garage, Longtown:** Archaeological and Educational Services undertook an historic building survey and archaeological evaluation at Bridge Street Garage in 2009, located immediately to the east of the proposed development area on Bank Street. The historic building survey revealed that the standing building has had various usages over the years, although it appears to have had agricultural origins. Two trenches were excavated as part of the evaluation, following which the report summary noted that both proved to be archaeological sterile. Discussions between the attendant archaeologist and the author, however, have revealed that actually ploughmarks were observed in one of the trenches, containing post medieval pottery (*pers.comm* J Beaty). The ground level in the evaluation trenches was reduced to a depth of 1.00m where the natural geology was encountered. The reduced ground level comprised of the modern rubble ground surface removed to a depth of 0.35m to reveal a dark brown medium compacted clayey silt surface with frequent small sub-rounded stones c0.36m in depth, overlaying the natural substrata comprising orangey sandy clay (Archaeological and Educational Services 2009).
- 3.5.13 **Former Sawmill Site, Netherby Road, Longtown:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd are presently maintaining an archaeological watching brief on land to the east side of Netherby Road during the construction of

dwellings on the site. The results of this watching brief are forthcoming, however it was noted that the topsoil consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay to c.0.30-0.40m and that the land was very boggy (NPA forthcoming).

4 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 A site visit was undertaken prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation in order to identify any areas of potential archaeological interest and areas of significant disturbance within the proposed development area. The visit also noted any hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on the site; this included the locations of live services (if these could be noted above ground), Tree Preservation Orders, and public footpaths.
- 4.1.2 Fiona Wooler undertook the site visit on the 2nd June 2010.

4.2 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

- 4.2.1 Bank Street was noted to be a wide thoroughfare located to the west side of the present town (Plate 1). The former Greenalls Garage is located on the north side of Bank Street; the building now appears to have been converted to residential use (Plate 2).
- 4.2.2 Access to the land to the rear of the former Greenalls Garage could be observed from the filling station on Bridge Street. The proposed development area was noted to be a rectangular plot bounded on its north side by a modern concrete block wall. The ground within the area is grassed over, and there was no evidence that could be observed of the former field boundary or small buildings which were located within the site, as shown on historical mapping (see Figure 10 for example).
- 4.2.3 There was no evidence for a public footpath, above ground live surfaces, or trees which may have been subject to Tree Preservation Orders within the proposed development area. Located immediately to the east of the site there was evidence for a former building, presumed to be that which was the subject of a historic building survey in 2009 (see 3.5.12 above) (Plate 4). Due to the former presence of this building, it has been considered that services may have crossed the proposed development area at some time.



Plate 1: *View looking east along Bank Street showing the single-storey cottages to the west end*



Plate 2: *The former Greenalls Garage on the north side of Bank Street*



Plate 3: *View looking south from the forecourt of the filling station on Bridge Street showing the proposed development area*



Plate 4: *View looking south showing the location of a possible former building immediately east of the proposed development area*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken over three days from 5th April to 7th April 2011. A total of two trenches were excavated covering 29m² of the site. All mechanical excavation was carried out by a tracked mini excavator with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was located toward the north-west end of the development area and was aligned north-west to south-east (Figure 2). It measured 10.00m in length and 1.60m in width. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m revealing an orangey/brown, sandy/gravel natural substrate (**101**) below c.0.25m of mid brown, sandy/silty subsoil (**102**) below c.0.50m of dark brown clayey/silty topsoil (**100**) (Plate 5). No archaeological features were observed.



Plate 5: Trench 1 (facing south-east)

5.2.3 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located centrally, close to the south-east boundary of the site and was aligned south-east to north-west (Figure 2). It measured 6.00m in length and 2.20m in width. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m revealing an orangey/brown, sandy/gravel natural substrate (**201**) below c.0.25m of mid brown, sandy/silty subsoil (**202**) below c.0.50m of dark brown clayey/silty topsoil (**200**) (Plate 6).



Plate 6: Trench 2 (facing north-east)

5.2.4 Aligned south-west to north-east at the south east end of the trench was the foundation remains of narrow wall (**204**) (Plate 6; Figure 12). The wall measured 2.95m in length, 0.30m in height and 0.30m in width. It was constructed primarily of sub-rounded river cobbles with an average size of 0.20m in length, 0.15m in width and 0.10m in depth. These were lime mortar bonded. At the north-west end of the wall were two larger sandstone blocks of irregular shape. These had an average size of 0.35m in length, 0.30m in width and 0.12m in depth. The foundation wall was constructed on the subsoil (**202**) and was sealed by the topsoil (**200**). There was no sign of any return wall at the north-east end. Between the wall and the south-east edge of the trench, overlying the subsoil (**202**), was a dark brown clayey/silty deposit (**203**) measuring 0.25m in depth (Figure 13). This deposit contained

late 19th century, early 20th century pottery and glass, along with some animal bone and was probably the result of backfilling/leveling from when the building was demolished. Deposit (203) was sealed by the topsoil (200).



Plate 7: Trench 2, Post-Medieval Wall (204) (facing south-east)

- 5.2.5 At a distance of 0.50m north-west of wall (204) was an oval pit [205] containing the skeletonised remains of a pig (Plate 8; Figure 12). Part of the pit remained in the north-west section (Figure 13). The exposed part of the pit measured 0.55m in length and 0.46 in width, with the base at a depth of 0.78m below ground level. The pig bones were contained in a dark brown clayey/silty fill (206) which contained 3 pieces of late 19th, early 20th century pottery. The pit fill was sealed by 0.45m of topsoil (200). It is possible that the garden area to the rear of Greenalls garage was once used as a smallholding where a few animals were kept and this may account for the pig burial.
- 5.2.6 At a distance of 1.90m from the north-east end of the trench was another pit [209] (Plate 9). Measuring 0.70m in length and 0.50m in width, the base of the pit was 0.70m below ground level (Figures 12 and 13). A section of this feature was retained in the south-east section of the trench. The pit fill (210) consisted of a dark brown clayey/silt from which was recovered 1 piece of late 19th, early 20th pottery. The fill was sealed by 0.35m of topsoil (200). It is likely that the pit was used as a general household refuse pit.



Plate 8: Trench 2, Excavation of Pig Burial in Pit [205], (206) (facing north-east)

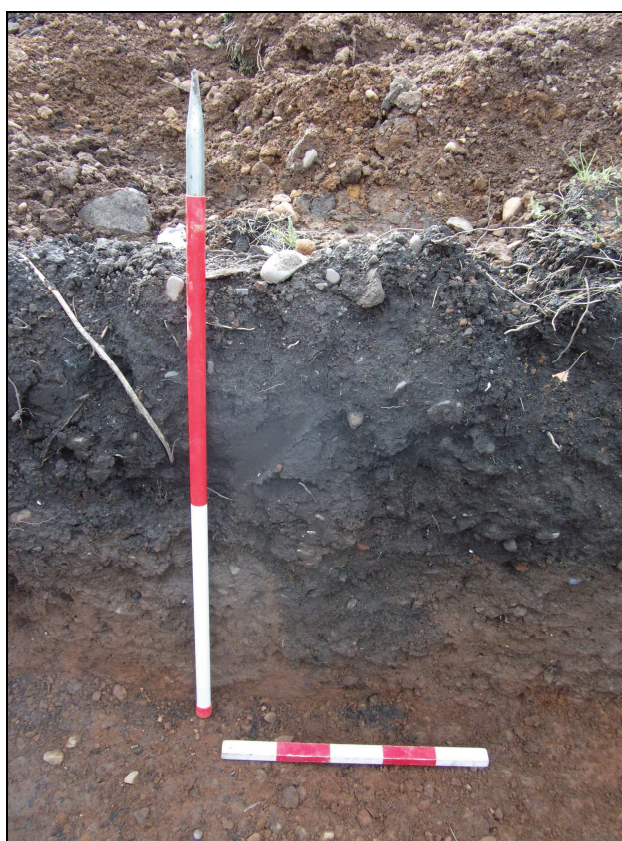


Plate 9: Trench 2, Section Through Pit [209], (210) (facing south-east)

5.2.7 Crossing Trench 2 in a north south direction was a linear feature [207] (Plates 6 and 10). Measuring 1.05m in width it had a maximum depth of 0.07m (Figures 12 and 13). The fill (208) consisted of a light brown silty/sand and was sealed by the subsoil (202). No dating evidence was recovered from

the fill and it is believed that this linear feature was formed by fluvial action associated with the sandy/gravel natural substrate **(201)**.



Plate 10: Slot Through Fluvial Linear Feature [207], (208) (facing north)

6 FINDS

6.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

6.1.1 A total of 58 finds from 6 different contexts were recovered during the archaeological evaluation (see Table 1 below). All the finds recovered came from contexts within Trench 2. The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giocco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

6.2 POTTERY

6.2.1 A total of 25 sherds of pottery were retrieved during the evaluation from contexts **(200)**, **(203)**, **(206)**, **(210)** and an unstratified context. These ranged in size from 107mm to 24mm. The pottery assemblage was largely utilitarian, comprising of lead glazed red earthenware with either yellow or brown slip, cream and brown stonewares along with white and blue transfer printed porcelain. The typology of all the pottery suggested a late 19th century, early 20th century date.

6.3 METAL OBJECTS

6.3.1 A total of 2 iron objects and 2 pieces of lead were recovered during the evaluation. The iron object recovered from the leveling deposit **(203)** was a large corroded nail/spike measuring 135mm in length. The other iron object was retrieved from the fill of the pig burial **(206)** and was also a heavily corroded, but much smaller, nail measuring 59mm in length. Two pieces of lead were recovered from an unstratified context. Both pieces were irregular in shape having once been molten. The larger piece measured 64mm in length and 37mm in width while the smaller piece measured 0.25mm in length and 20mm in width. All the metal objects were ascribed a late 19th century to early 20th century date.

6.4 GLASS

6.4.1 A total of 24 sherds of glass were recovered during the evaluation. This included 20 sherds of bottle glass and 4 sherds of plate window glass. The topsoil deposit **(200)** produced 12 sherds of bottle glass ranging in size from 142mm to 33mm. Of these 1 sherd had a blue tint to it while 4 sherds were tinted green. A sherd from a mineral water bottle had the makers name W. T. SOLOMON on it. The leveling deposit **(203)** produced 8 sherds of bottle

glass ranging in size from 123mm to 44mm. Of these 1 sherd was tinted blue and 4 sherds were tinted green.

- 6.4.2 From the fill of the pig burial pit **(206)** 3 small sherds of window glass ranging in size from 34mm to 22mm were retrieved. From an unstratified context 1 sherd of window glass with a raised red colouring layer attached to it was recovered. It measured 46mm in length and 35mm in width. All the bottle and window glass was ascribed a late 19th century to early 20th century date.

6.5 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

- 6.5.1 A total of 5 clay tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved during the evaluation from contexts **(200)**, **(203)** and **(204)**. Of these 4 were stem pieces ranging in size from 57mm to 33mm in length and 1 partial bowl fragment, measuring 20mm in diameter, were retrieved. The pipe bowl was recovered from the leveling deposit **(203)**. It had an opposing leaf motif on it along with the partial remains of a freemason square and divider symbol on one side. The opposite side had what appears to be an architectural arch with seven stars above it. It is possible that this may also represent masonic symbolism. Although often difficult to date the clay pipe fragments all showed seam lines and the typology suggested a late 19th century to early 20th century date.

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
200	2	Bottle Glass	12	0.867	C19th/20th
200	2	Pottery	7	0.281	C19th/20th
200	2	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems	1	0.005	C19th/20th
203	2	Bottle Glass	8	0.541	C19th/20th
203	2	Pottery	12	0.476	C19th/20th
203	2	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems	2	0.009	C19th/20th
203	2	Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl	1	0.006	C19th/20th
203	2	Fe	1	0.076	C19th/20th
204	2	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems	1	0.002	
206	2	Pottery	3	0.010	C19th/20th
206	2	Window Glass	3	0.006	C19th/20th
206	2	Fe	1	0.010	C19th/20th
210	2	Pottery	1	0.004	C19th/20th
U/S	2	Window Glass	1	0.007	C19th/20th
U/S	2	Pottery	2	0.026	C19th/20th
U/S	2	Pb	2	0.177	C19th/20th

Table 1: Finds Table of Artefacts Recovered from the Evaluation.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 Documentary sources have suggested that the place name 'Longtown' is first mentioned in 1276 when it is recorded as *Longeton*. Following the grant of a market charter in 1306, it is possible that Longtown developed on a small-scale, with the settlement moving away from an earlier site close to St Michael's Church at Arthuret. The site of what is now known as Longtown was believed to have provided a better site for a market, as it was closer to the fording point of the River Esk, it was located at the junction of roadways and was on a point of high land that was free from flooding. The Extensive Urban Survey has suggested that the early pre-planning settlement may have been located off Bank Street and Bridge (Cumbria County Council 2002, 9), in which case this may have been close to the proposed development area .
- 7.1.2 The early development of the town may have been hindered by its proximity to the Scottish Border, and the area may have suffered from Border Wars throughout the centuries until a period of relative peace from the early 17th century. One significant event occurred in 1542, the Battle of Solway Moss, when Scottish and English armies fought in or around the site of Longtown, although the exact location for the battle is unknown. The Battle of Solway Moss is recorded as a Registered Battlefield by English Heritage, the extent of which is located to the south of the present settlement of Longtown, but which may have occurred close to the proposed development area.
- 7.1.3 Previous archaeological work on the south side of Bank Street in 2003 revealed evidence for the buildings shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps in the form of wall foundations constructed from cobble and rubble. These walls appear to have been contiguous with the construction of the planned town by Robert Graham in the second half of the 18th century. A cobbled surface was exposed which may have related to one of the buildings having been used as a barn or stables. It is possible that the small building shown within the proposed development area on the north side of Bank Street may also have been agricultural in nature. The evaluation on the south side of Bank Street also revealed carbonised deposits and slag which appeared to predate the buildings on the site; this was interpreted as some form of industrial activity possibly indicative of iron working. No archaeological features or finds of medieval date were found during this scheme of archaeological work.
- 7.1.4 Cartographic sources indicate that there were several small buildings located within the proposed development area in the second half of the 19th century. The

northern half of the proposed development area appears to have undeveloped certainly since the middle of the 19th century. Previous archaeological work immediately to the east of the site has, however, revealed some evidence for ploughing, with the plough marks containing some post-medieval pottery.

- 7.1.5 During the archaeological field evaluation at Greenalls Garage, Longtown, two trenches were excavated covering 29m² of the proposed 525m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to provide a representative sample of the development area. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 7.1.6 Trench 1 was devoid of any archaeological features or deposits. Trench 2 contained a post-medieval wall and two post medieval pits. All of these features are believed to be of 19th century to early 20th century in date.
- 7.1.7 The foundation wall ran south-west to north-east and was constructed primarily of cobbles with some stone. Appearing similar in constructive form to the foundation walls found on the south side of Bank Street in the 2003 excavations, it is also contiguous with Graham's 18th century layout of Longtown. The dimensions of the wall and the cartographic evidence suggest that that it is part of a small outbuilding that once stood on the south-west side of the former garden. Shown to have existed in the mid 19th century, a building of some form appears to have survived in this location until at least 1972. The exact function of the building remains uncertain but it was possibly a garden shed or had an agricultural use.
- 7.1.8 The pig burial suggests that the land to the rear of the former garage buildings may have, at one time, been used as a smallholding come garden plot. The rich dark topsoil, a garden soil, supports this idea. The pit recorded on the south-east side of the trench appears to be a general rubbish pit excavated in the garden area.
- 7.1.9 The finds recovered from the archaeological deposits and features consisted mainly of glass and pottery ascribed a late 19th century to early 20th century date. No further evidence could be gained from the study of this material.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 As the purpose of this archaeological field evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground remains within the proposed extraction area no further work is deemed necessary associated with the present study. However, given the possibility of a central medieval core to Longtown within the immediate vicinity of the study area, it is recommended that any future

invasive work be subject to a similar programme of archaeological investigation.

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APPENDIX 1: HER SITES AND LISTED BUILDINGS

HER Sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area:

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
1	193	Arthuret Cropmarks	Possible D-shaped enclosure has shown as a cropmark on aerial photographs. According to the owner of the land there is nothing visible on the surface. Field has been subject to ploughing for many years. There are also some linear features which may represent old field boundaries or some form of enclosure	E:338100 N:569600	Unknown
2	200	Spearhead Find, Kirkandrews	Late Bronze Age socketed spearhead found in 1950 in gravel quarries at Smalmstown	E:337000 N:568700	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)
3	4586	Battle of Solway Moss	There is some confusion as to the site of the Battle of Solway Moss, 24 Nov 1542. A map from Gentlemen's Magazine 1771 shows battlefield on plain between rivers south of the moss. Donald's map of 1774 gives same location. This seems more probable than the siting given by the Ordnance Survey which places it in semi-fluid peat bog	E:338000 N:567000	Post Medieval (Tudor)
4	6115	Arthuret Mound	Two mounds recorded by T Clare	E:337900 N:567800	Unknown
5	6116	Arthuret Ditched Enclosure	A ditched enclosure recorded by T Clare	E:337900 N:567800	Unknown

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
6	10350	North British Railway, Gretna Branch	Gretna junctions railway complex as shown on OS First and Second Edition maps. The Junction has been replaced during the 20 th century. The Gretna line joined the Edinburgh to Carlisle branch line.	E:333400 N:567400	Post Medieval (Victorian)
7	10684	Longtown Coal and Lime Depot	Site of Coal and Lime Depot, once served by the North British Railway, Edinburgh and Carlisle branch	E:337650 N:569150	Post Medieval (Victorian)
8	10685	Longtown Gasworks	Site of gasworks. The town was lighted by gas from works established in 1857, the property of the Longtown Gas Company	E:338160 N:568660	Post Medieval
9	10686	Longtown Bobbin Mill	Former site of the Longtown Bobbin Mill which was opened c1851 by J & E Waters and Sons to supply bobbins to their recently opened textile factory at Talbot Mills, Manchester. The bobbin mill is thought likely to have been steam-powered from the outset, although by the time of the survey for the 1868 Ordnance Survey First Edition map had been undertaken, the original system of water supply, via an aqueduct, had been replaced by storage ponds. After its closure in 1903, the mill reopened shortly afterwards, and	E:338250 N:568520	Post Medieval (Victorian)

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
			continued to operate until its permanent closure in 136. The site is believed to have been used as a saw mill, although the mill building was reported as being ruined by 1969		
10	10687	Longtown Railway Station	Disused railway station, once served by railway branch of the main West Coast Line which is now disused	E:337630 N:568970	Post Medieval (Victorian)
11	10688	Fauld Mill Water Corn Mill	'Jauld Mill', an old corn mill which is now disused although the building still stands	E:337870 N:567950	Unknown
12	11230	Longtown Quarry	Site of a large disused quarry, possibly for sand and gravel	E:336800 N:568680	Post Medieval
13	12430	North British Railway, Edinburgh and Carlisle Branch	Course of an old railway, now dismantled	E:337620 N:570000	Post Medieval (Victorian)
14	13503	Toll Bar Cottage, Kirkandrews	A toll house at Longtown is mentioned as an important industrial site. Early 19 th century for the Edinburgh to Longtown turnpike	E:337370 N:568990	Post Medieval
15	16861	Kirkandrews World War II Pillbox	Site of WWII pillbox	E:337400 N:568900	Modern (Wartime)
16	19168	Blade/Spearhead Find, Graham Street	A heavily corroded blade found in a garden 'some 2ft down' on Graham Street, exact location unknown	E:338020 N:568850	Unknown

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
17	19315	Old Saw Mill Ditch	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed development at the Old Saw Mill. A total of 10 linear trenches were excavated. A large ditch aligned north to south was identified. No dateable artefacts were recovered	E:338140 N:568920	Unknown
18	19610	Carved Stone Find	A slab of dressed sandstone with the figure of a bird carved in relief was allegedly ploughed up in the Longtown area in the 1940s. Possibly 18 th or 19 th century in date, and may have been a grave marker for a distinguished fighting bird	E:338000 N:568000	Post Medieval
19	19780	Longtown	Longtown was planned as a square of four streets by Dr Robert Graham of Netherby in the later 18 th century. He also built a small harbour at Sarkfoot. The houses are mostly of three bays with a middle entrance and not detached. Many of the early inhabitants of Longtown were home-weavers for Carlisle manufacturers. Possible medieval settlement located close to St Michael's Church at Arthuret.	E:337919 N:568680	Post Medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
20	40426	Scaurbank	Extant farmstead. Building survey revealed the present house was built in the late 18 th century and the outbuildings c1834	E:338040 N:569300	Post Medieval (Georgian)
21	40812	5-13 Netherby Street	Archaeological evaluations in 2003 revealed foundations of a building constructed some time between the 1790s and 1804 which was possibly workers' housing	E:337930 N:568800	Post Medieval (Victorian)
22	42243	Dagger Guard Find	The guard or quillion is a concave crescent shape with rounded terminals. Found in 2006	E:338400 N:568400	Medieval
23	42247	Strap Fitting Find	A cast copper alloy swivel strap fitting dated 1100-1200AD. Found in 2006	E:338400 N:568300	Medieval (Norman)

Listed Buildings located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area:

HER Ref No.	Name	Description	Grid Ref	Grade
20927	The Globe Tavern	Public house, formerly houses and stables. Probably early 19 th century with extensive alterations dated 5 Oct 1916 on inscribed stone set to left of entrance, by Harry Redfern for the Central Control Board. Red sandstone rubble, graduated green slate roof with coped gables	E:337868 N:568715	II
20928	Church of St Andrews	Church of Scotland, dated 1834 and inscribed UNITED	E:337875 N:568855	II

HER Ref No.	Name	Description	Grid Ref	Grade
		SECESSIONS CHURCH in gable over entrance, with further date and initials W G on side wall		
20929	The Bush Hotel	Public House, probably early 19 th century	E:337905 N:568769	II
20930	Milestone, Carlisle Road	Probably early 19 th century for the Carlisle to Longtown turnpike. Red sandstone, cast iron plates	E:338066 N:568383	II
20932	Graham Arms Hotel	Late 18 th century hotel	E:337957 N:568660	II
20933	No 56 and Nook House, English Street	2 houses, No. 56 is late 18 th century, Flemish bond brickwork on stone plinth. Nook House is early 19 th century	E:337986 N:568476	II
20934	No's 2 & 4A Graham Street	2 houses, dated 1810 with initials W G on keystone	E:338037 N:568805	II
20935	Longtown Bridge	Road bridge over the River Esk, dated 1756 on south parapet datestone for Rev Robert Graham. Inscribed on north parapet 'REPAIRED AND WIDENED 1889'	E:337760 N:568887	II
21004	Toll Bar Cottage	House, formerly toll house. Early 19 th century for the Edinburgh to Longtown Turnpike	E:337366 N:568988	II

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Trench Number	Context Type	Description
100	1	Deposit	Topsoil
101	1	Geology	Natural
102	1	Deposit	Subsoil
200	2	Deposit	Topsoil
201	2	Geology	Natural
202	2	Deposit	Subsoil
203	2	Deposit	Late 19 th Early 20 th Century Levelling/Backfill
204	2	Structure	Post-Medieval Stone and Cobble Wall
205	2	Cut	Pig Burial Pit
206	2	Fill	Dark Brown Clayey/Silt and Pig Skeleton
207	2	Cut	Fluvial Linear Feature
208	2	Fill	Light Brown Sandy/Silt
209	2	Cut	Small Oval Pit
210	2	Fill	Dark Brown Clayey/Silt

Table 1: List of Contexts issued during the Evaluation

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown
 SCALE: 1:25 000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1198/10
 CLIENT: Postlewaite Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: MDR
 DATE: April 2011
 FIGURE: 1

KEY:

 site location



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Figure 1 : Site location



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

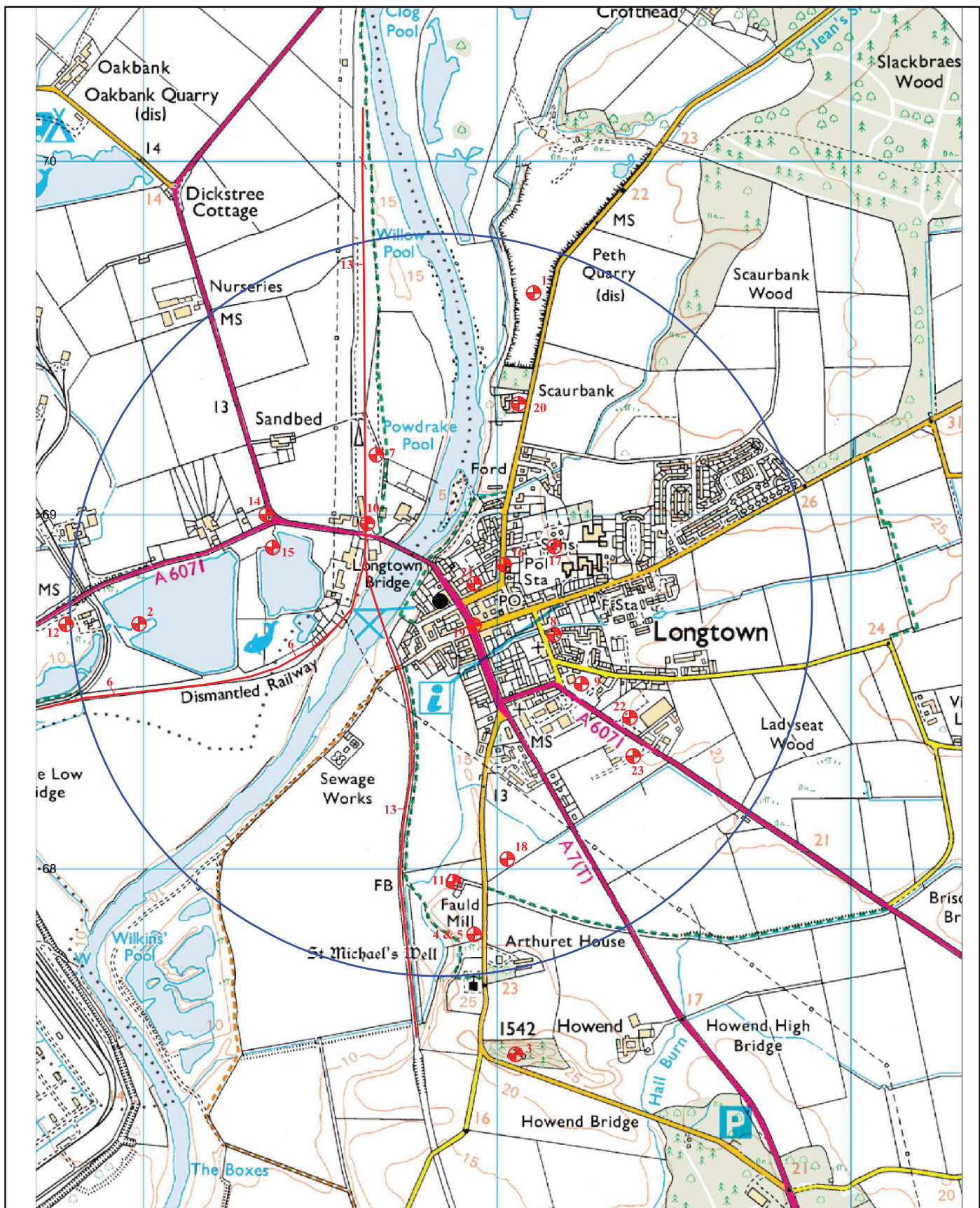
PROJECT: Former Greenalls Garage, Longtown
 SCALE: 1:500 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1198
 CLIENT Postlewaite Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: MDR
 DATE: April 2011
 FIGURE: 2

KEY:
 outline of proposed development area
 evaluation trench





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Figure 2 : Site plan showing trench locations



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

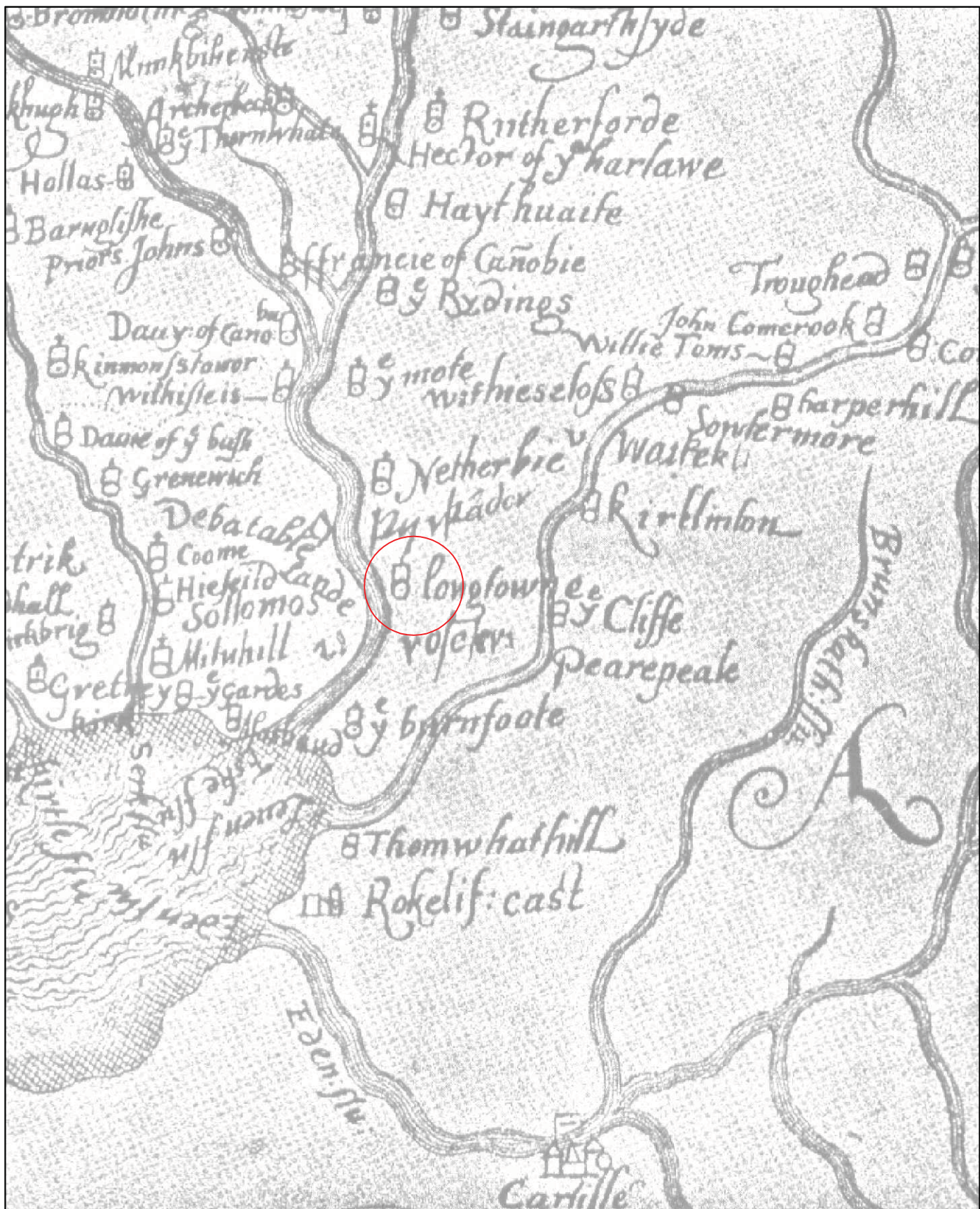
PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown
 SCALE: 1:15 000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1198/10
 CLIENT: Postlewaite Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: FW
 DATE: April 2011
 FIGURE: 3

KEY:
 Site Location
 1km Radius
 HER Site and Site No.



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Figure 3 : Location of HER Sites






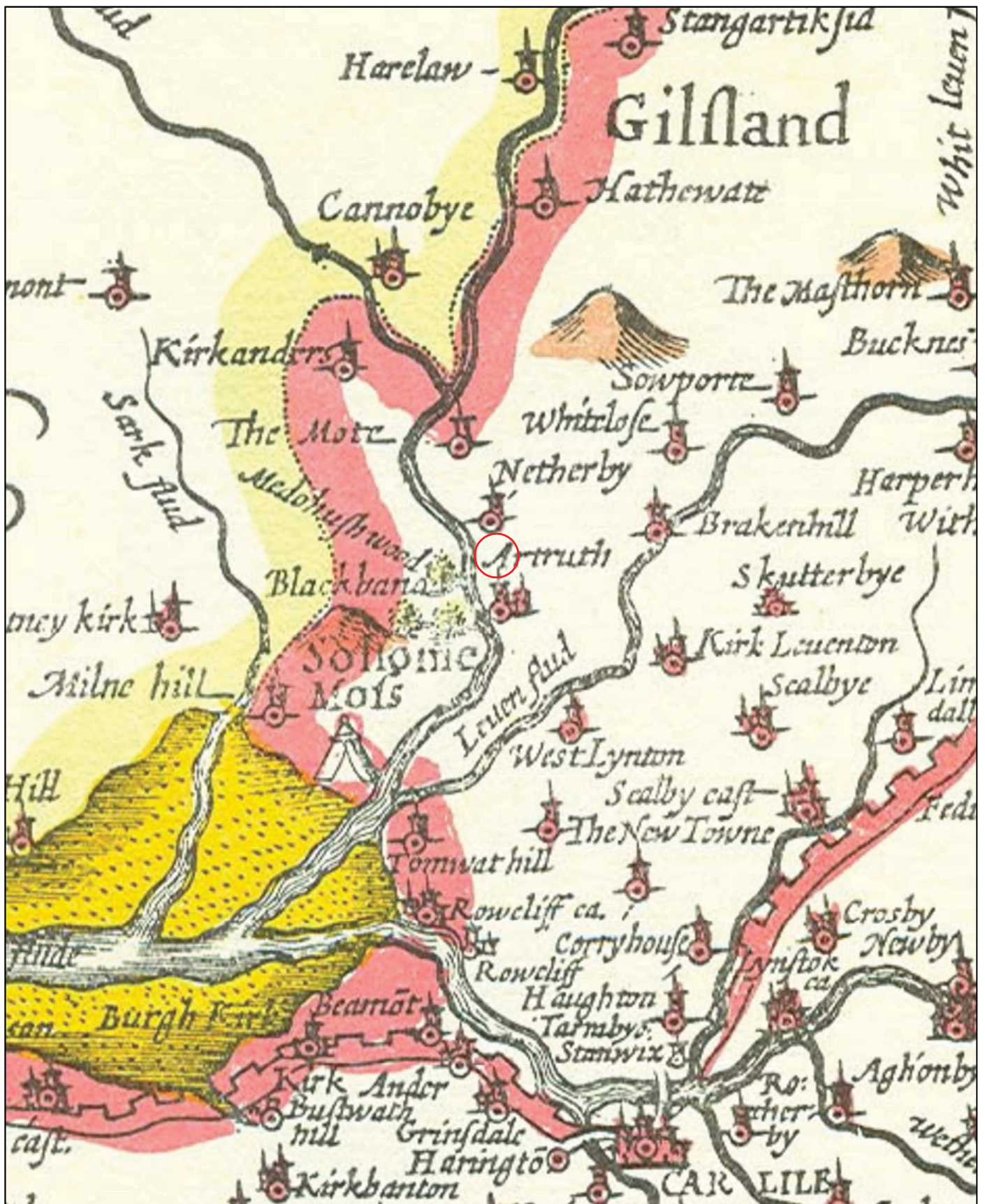
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP1198/10</p> <p>CLIENT Postlewaite Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2011</p> <p>FIGURE: 4</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate Site Location</p>	
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Figure 4 : Map of The Debateable Land 1590 (Source: Graham 1912)






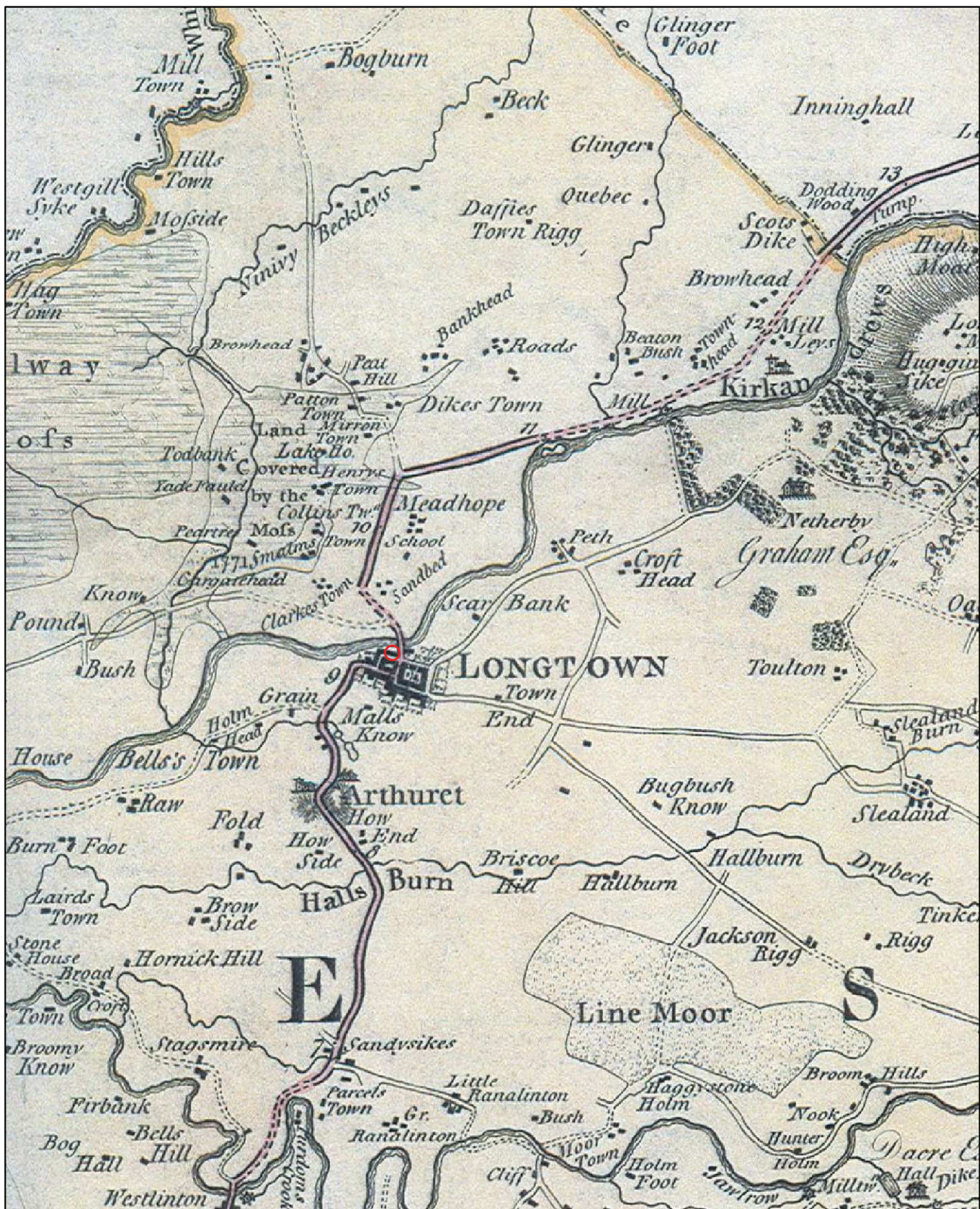
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP1198/10</p> <p>CLIENT: Postlewaite Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2011</p> <p>FIGURE: 5</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate Location of Longtown</p>	
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Figure 5 : Extract from John Speed's Map of Cumberland 1610



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown
 SCALE: Not to Scale
 REPORT No: CP1198/10
 CLIENT: Postlewaite Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: FW
 DATE: April 2011
 FIGURE: 6

KEY:
 Site Location



Figure 6 : Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011
Greenalls Garage, Longtown

CLIENT:
Postlewaite Construction Ltd

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: April 2011

KEY:

 Site Location

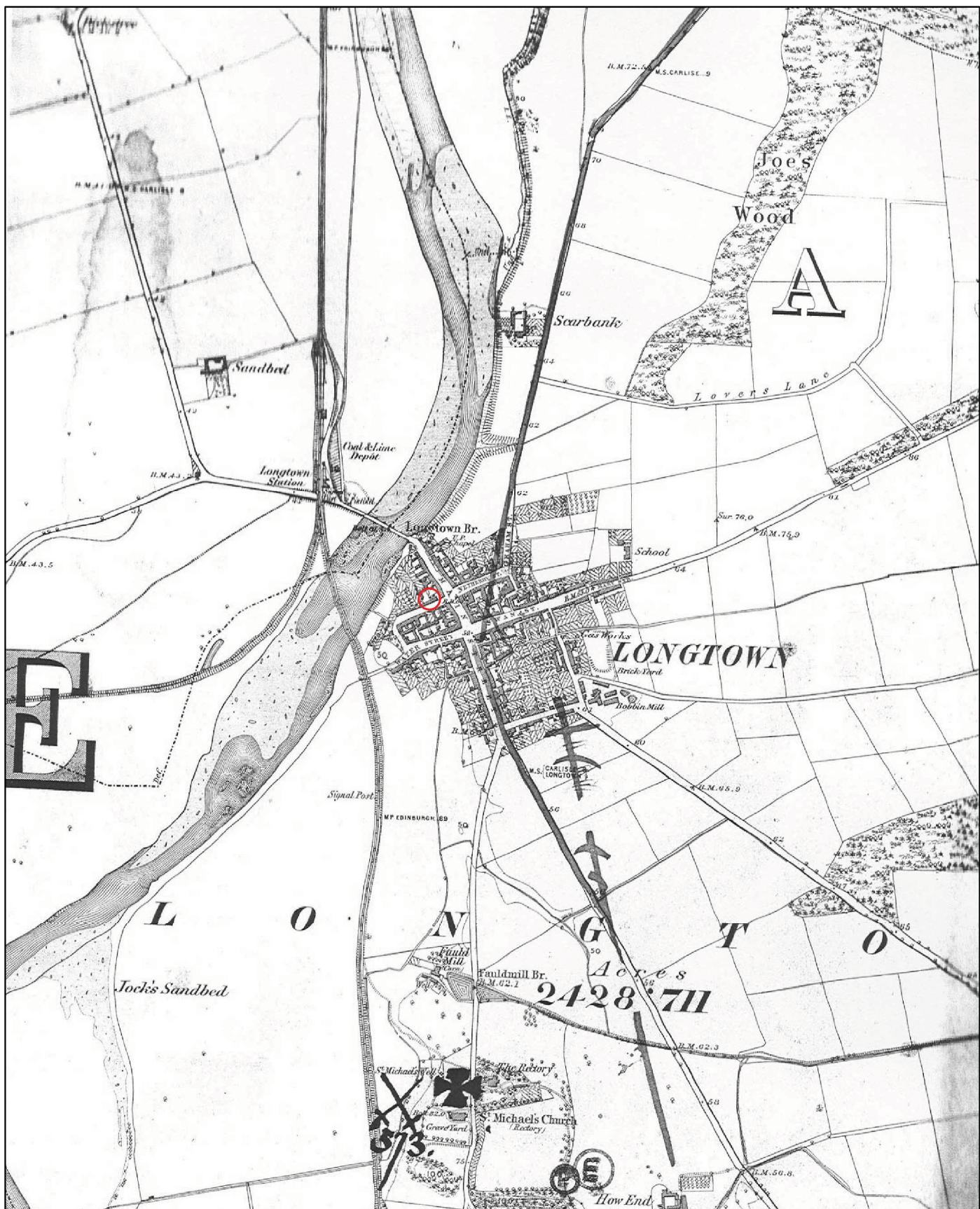


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REPORT No:
CP1198/10

FIGURE:
7

Figure 7 : Extract from Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823






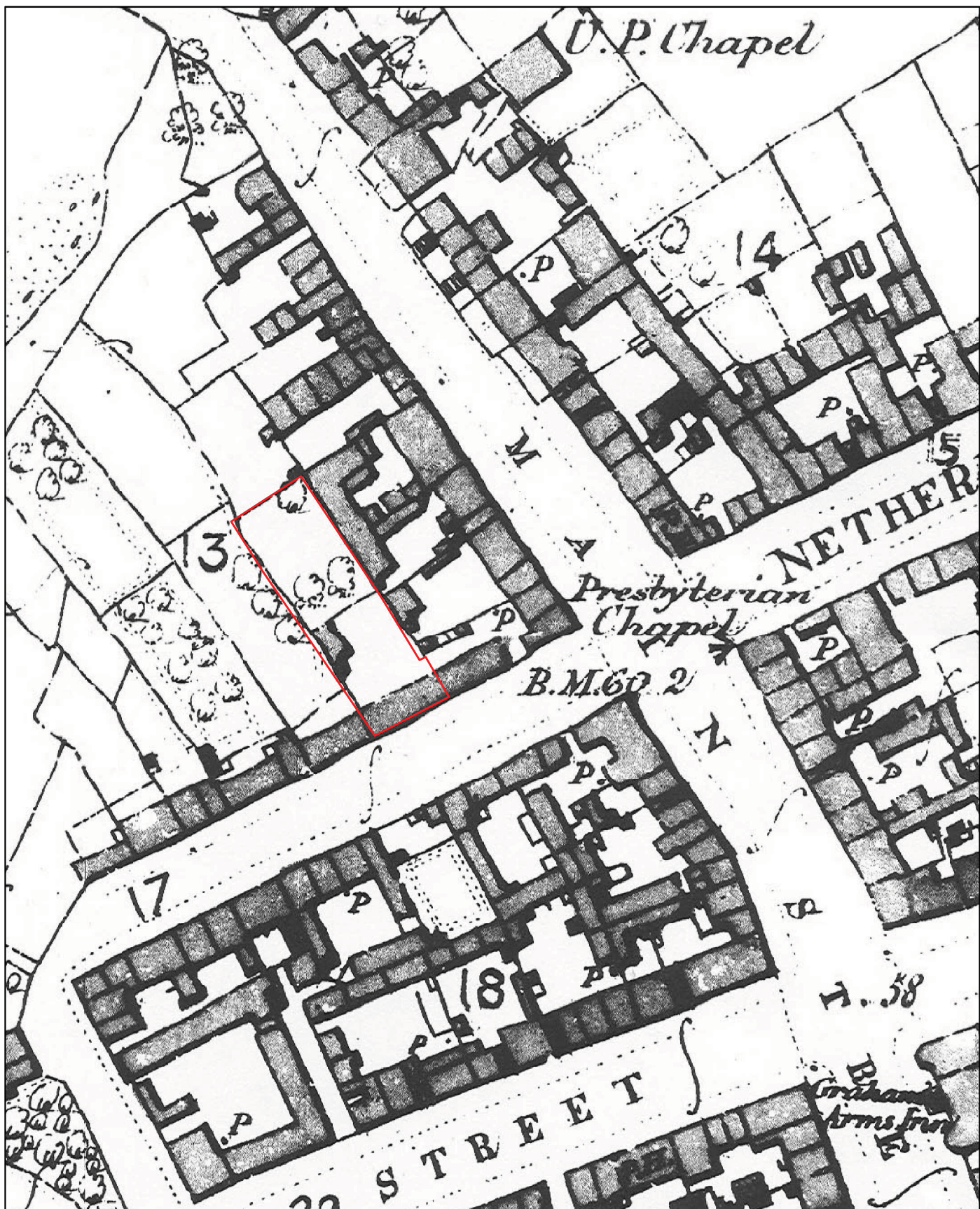
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP1198/10</p> <p>CLIENT Postlewaite Construction Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2011</p> <p>FIGURE: 8</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 8 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868 (6" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown
 SCALE: 1:1000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1198/10
 CLIENT: Postlewaite Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: FW
 DATE: April 2011
 FIGURE: 9

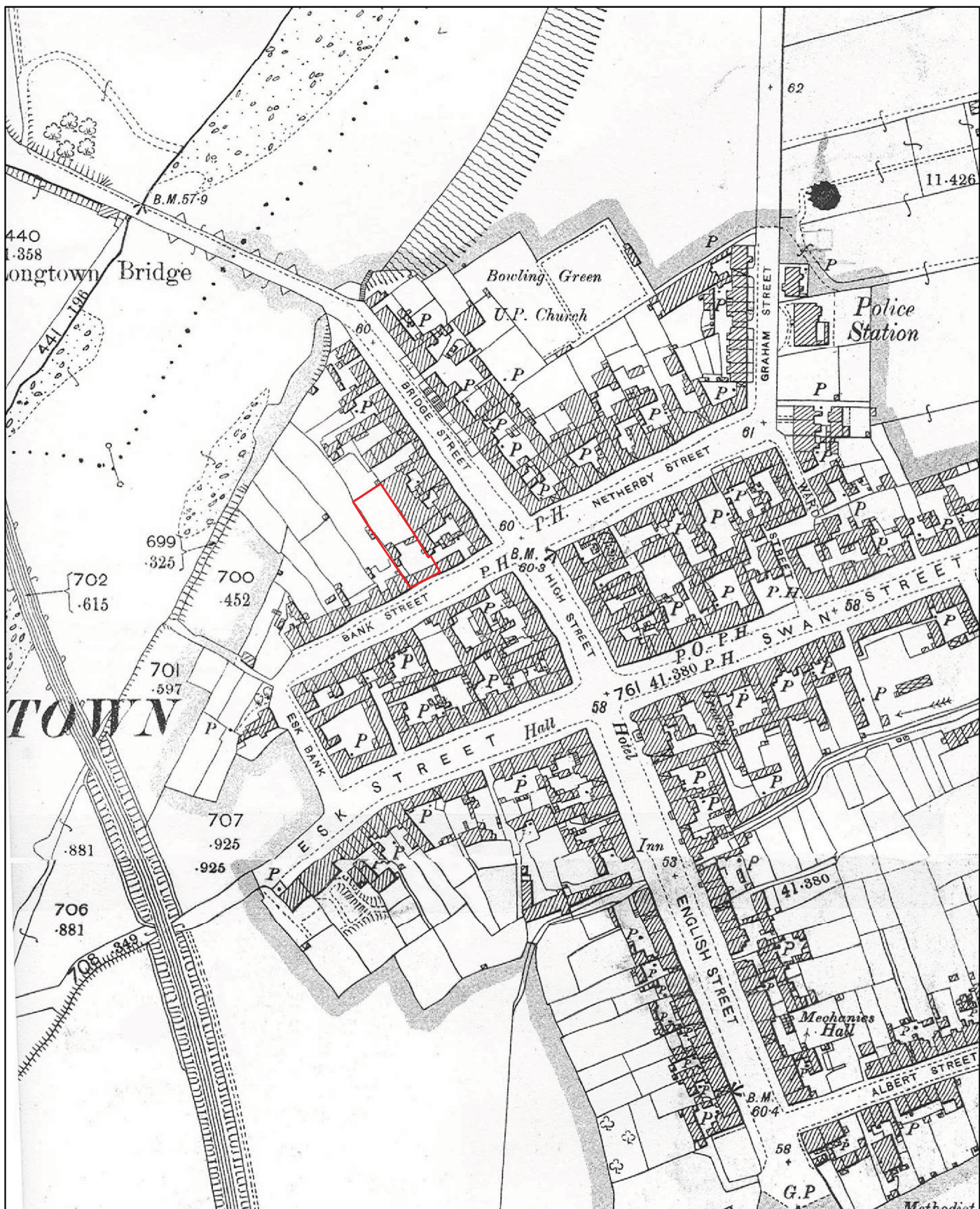
KEY:

 Site Location



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Figure 9 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c1865 (25" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown
 SCALE: 1:2500 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1198/10
 CLIENT: Postlewaite Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: FW
 DATE: April 2011
 FIGURE: 10

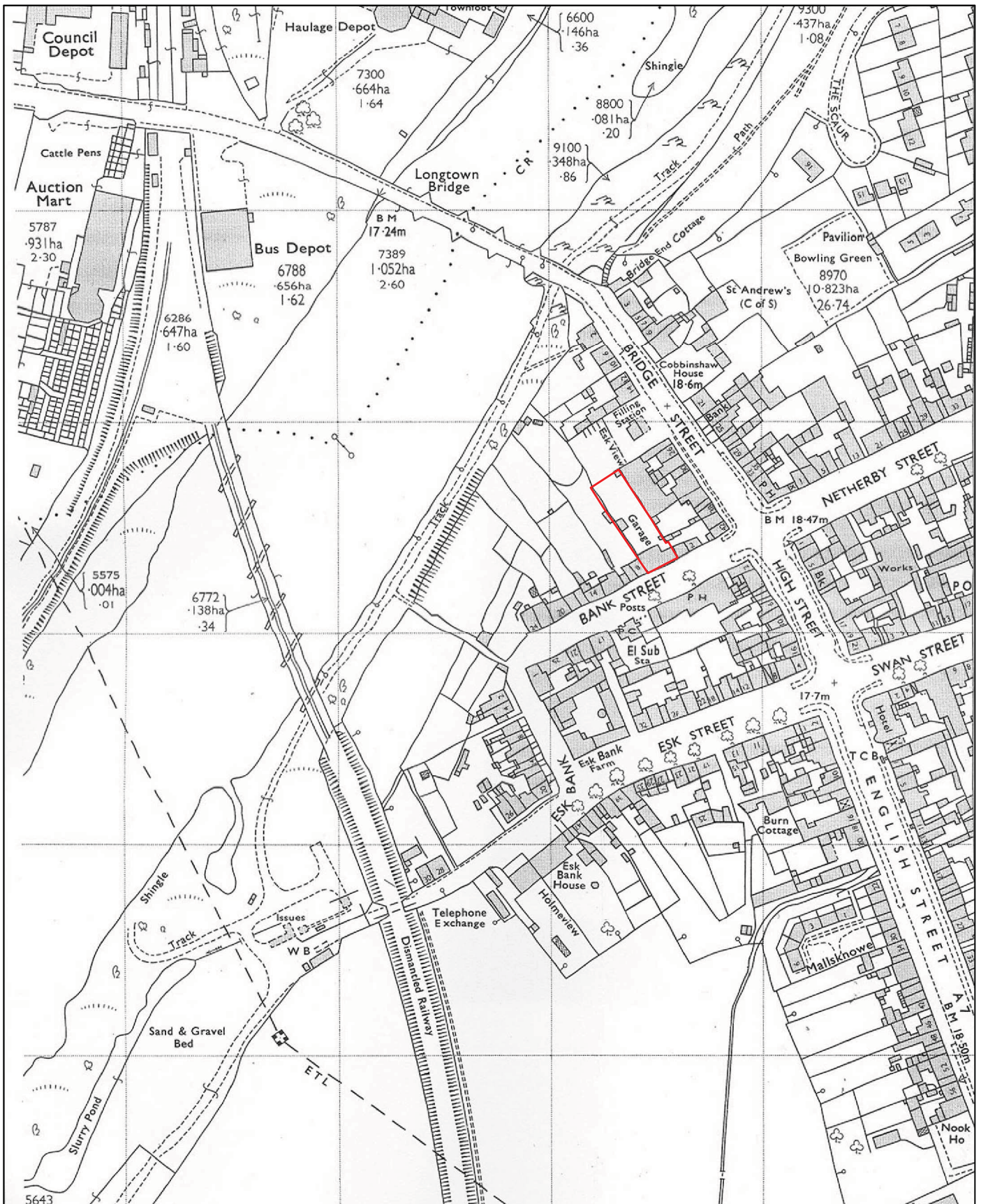
KEY:

 Site Boundary



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Figure 10 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901 (25" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

PROJECT: Greenalls Garage, Longtown
 SCALE: 1:2500 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1198/10
 CLIENT: Postlewaite Construction Ltd
 DRAWN BY: FW
 DATE: April 2011
 FIGURE: 11

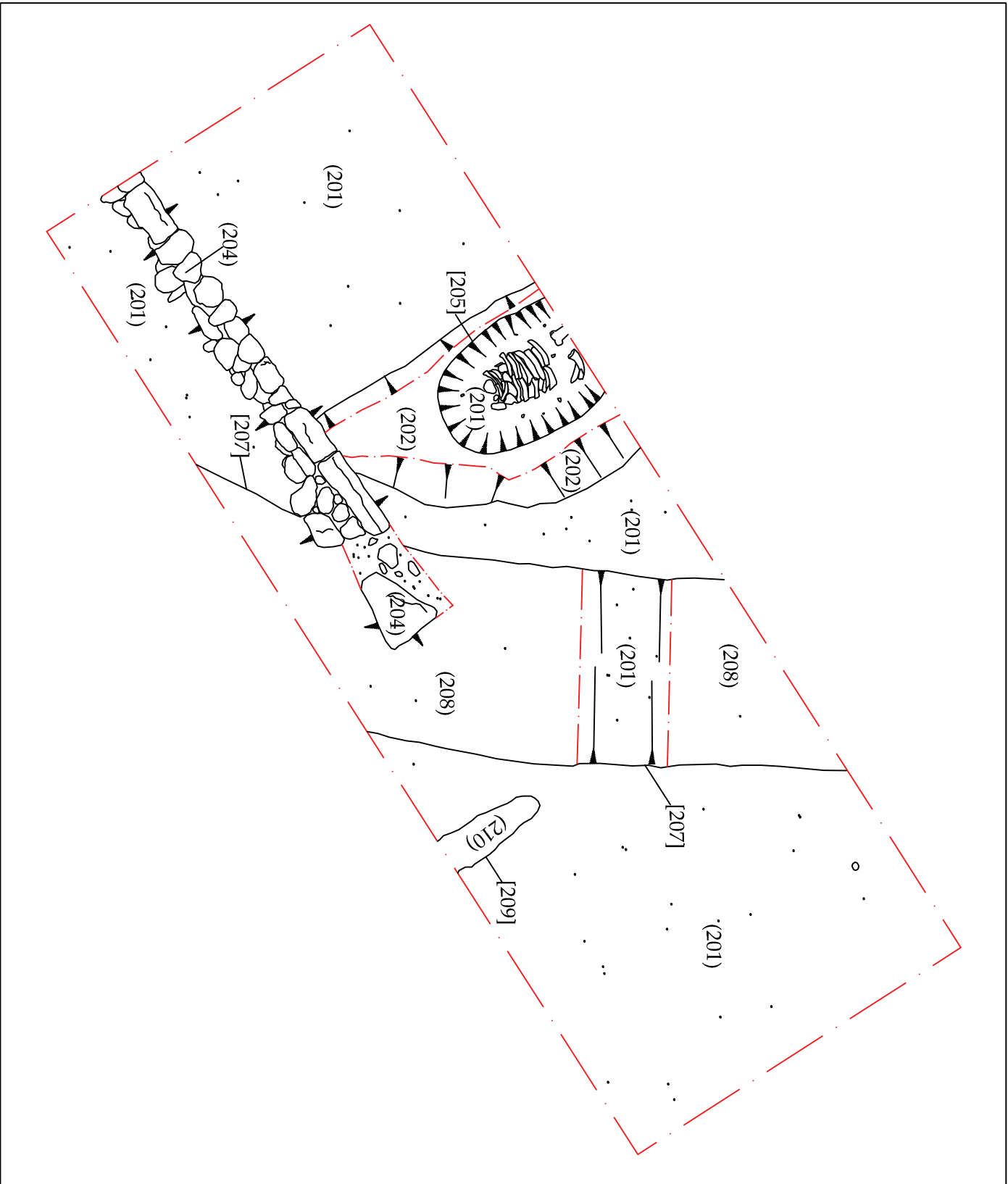
KEY:

 Site Boundary



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Figure 11 : Ordnance Survey Map 1972 (1:2500 scale)






North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011
Former Greenalls Garage,
Longtown

CLIENT:
Postlethwaite Construction

SCALE: 1:30 at A4

DRAWN BY: DJ
DATE: April 2011

KEY:

-  limit of excavation
-  bones
-  context number



REPORT No:
CP1198

FIGURE:
12

Figure 12: Plan of Trench 2



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2011

Former Greenalls Garage,
Longtown




CLIENT:
Postlethwaite Construction

SCALE:
1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: DJ

DATE: April 2011

KEY:

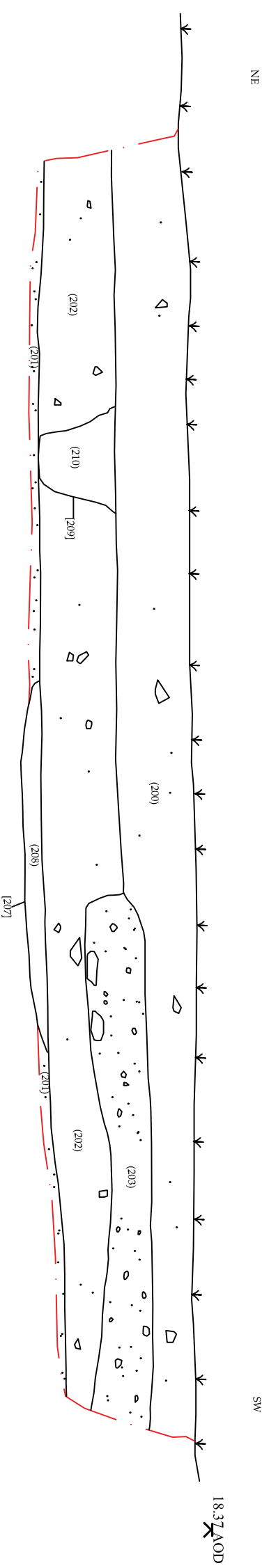
-  limit of excavation
-  limit of recorded section
-  (201) context number

REPORT No:

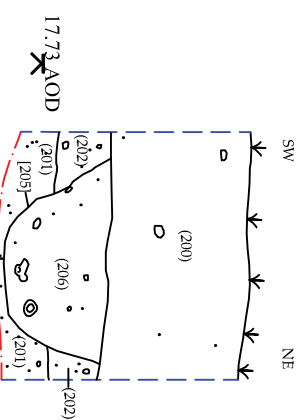
CP1198

FIGURE:

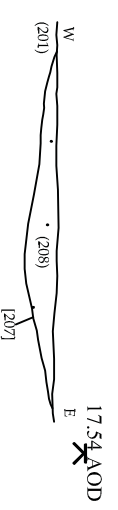
13



Northwest facing section of Trench 2



Southeast facing section of [205]



South facing section of [207]

Figure 13: Trench 2 sections