

**THE OLD SERVICE
STATION,
DALSTON,
CUMBRIA**



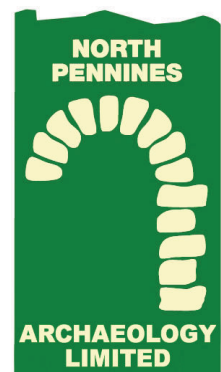
**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

CP. No: 1188

23/06/2010

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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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SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Lattimer Homes Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at The Old Service Station, Dalston, Cumbria (NGR NY 3686 5000). This work follows a planning application (Planning Application No. 1/08/1254) for the construction of a Co-op supermarket and three houses. Cumbria County Council granted planning consent for the development, on the condition that a desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the proposed development. The work was required as the proposed development area is located on the edge of the medieval village of Dalston, with its 12th century church of St Michael and numerous 18th century buildings, which identified the site to be of archaeological interest.

The desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the local studies section at 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.

The research has shown that the village of Dalston had medieval origins, with a industrial development in the late 18th / early 19th century, when Dalston was seen to be an ideal location for cotton production. The footprint of the development was shown to be within the location of several buildings including a smithy, prior to the building of the old service station and current buildings onsite.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over three days between the 26th of May and 28th May 2010. The evaluation involved the excavation of 4 trenches, totalling 80m². Archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 3 and 4, in the form of a flagstone floor and sandstone drain with associated surfaces. These appear to relate to the late 18th / early 19th century buildings located within the development area. No archaeology was found in Trenches 1 and 2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Tony Young for Lattimer Homes Ltd and Dave Swarbrick, Swarbrick Associates, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) and Jo Mackintosh, Heritage Environment Records Officer, CCCHES, for all their assistance throughout the project.

The desk-based assessment and visual survey was undertaken by Ailsa Westgarth. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Ailsa Westgarth and Sue Thompson. The report was written by Ailsa Westgarth and the drawings were produced by Ailsa Westgarth. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In May 2010, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Lattimer Homes Ltd, to undertake a archaeological evaluation and desk based assessment at The Old Service Station, Dalston, Cumbria (NY 3686 5000 Figure 1), prior to groundworks associated with the development of a new Co-op store and three houses. The proposed works lie on the edge of the medieval village of Dalston with its 12th century church and 18th century buildings. As a result, Jeremy Parsons of CCCHES requested that a desk-based assessment and series of trial trench excavation be undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological investigation. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).
- 1.1.2 The trenches associated with the development of The Old Service Station, Dalston were excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008), and were consistent with the specification provided by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Town 2010) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the excavation works 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 Lattimer Homes Ltd, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area (Town 2010). Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons, CCCHES, 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 in Kendal in the first instance. This included the collection of all available information held within the HER database, in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. Aerial photographs for the area was examined in order to gain an adequate understanding of the context of the archaeological fieldwork.

2.2.2 Following this the Record Office in Carlisle was consulted in order to study maps and documents relevant to the study area. This included the collection of historic maps, including Tithe or Enclosure maps and early Ordnance Survey maps. Early cartographic evidence, such as surveys and terriers, were consulted in order to achieve an understanding of the medieval and early post medieval landscape. 18th and 19th century mapping was consulted. Several secondary sources and journals, such as the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, were consulted. Collections also consulted for pertinent references included Directories, Business Records, Miscellaneous Records and Diocesan Records.

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

2.3 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 4 trenches covering 80 m² of the proposed 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 (2002).

2.3.2 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.

2.3.3 Overburden 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).

2.3.4 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated overburden and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

2.3.5 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.

2.3.6 The four evaluation trenches were scheduled to be backfilled at the discretion of the client, following excavation and recording.

2.3.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 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, Carlisle, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available to view upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA10, DAL-A CP 1188/10.

2.4.2 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 Dalston lies approximately four miles south of Carlisle, Cumbria, within the River Caldew Valley. The development area lies within 500m of the River Caldew on low lying land. The site is currently bounded to the east by the B5299, to the north by road to Townhead, to the south by the old Grammar school and to the west by large pasture fields. The village Green lies directly to the east of the B5299. The development area is made up of two areas, Area 1, the old garage and Area 2, a large pasture field. Area 1 comprises a large building, previously used as workshops and car showroom and a small set of garages to the rear of the area (Figure 3).
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology of the area is Triassic sandstone and conglomerates, with superficial deposits of river terrace gravels and alluvial clays and sands. (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/beta.html>). The development site lies within an area of differing superficial deposits.

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.
- 3.2.2 **Place Name evidence:** there is very little discussion of the place name origins for Dalston, with historical variations including Daleston, Dalaston, Dalstane and Dauston. A possible origin of the parish name is suggested to be derived from the old English Deall, meaning foolish (Armstrong et al, 1971).
- 3.2.3 **Prehistoric:** there is extensive evidence for prehistoric activity within and around Carlisle, including the remains of prehistoric ploughing at Blackfriars Street and Lowther Street. Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery was found at Scotby Road, including Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery, and a collared urn and burnt mound were excavated at Garlands Hospital (Perriam 1992: 3). Two Bronze Age cemeteries and two Bronze Age cist burials were also discovered in the area. There was no recorded prehistoric archaeology within the area around the proposed development area.
- 3.2.4 **Romano-British(43 AD-410 AD):** Dalston is close to the city of Carlisle. Roman occupation of Carlisle is first indicated by the presence of a turf and timber fort. This fort, dating to the early seventies AD, was possibly centred on the present Castle Green north of the evaluation area. This fort predates the later much richer Roman town of *Luguvalium*, and was post-dated by

another fort across the Eden in the Stanwix area. At that time the Romans established a fort at the northern end of the present city centre, and this quickly expanded to become a substantial civilian settlement over 40 acres in area. The withdrawal by the Romans from Scotland in the AD 80's, and the building of Hadrian's Wall from AD 122, probably had a substantial impact on the settlement. There are no records of any roman activity within the Dalston area however the area may have been exploited for agricultural use.

- 3.2.5 **Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):** there are few documentary or archaeological resources within Cumbria during this period. Following the withdrawal of the Roman administration in the 5th and 6th centuries it seems that the North West fragmented into smaller kingdoms, during the 7th century Cumbria was absorbed into the larger kingdom of Northumbria. Between the 8th century and Norman Conquest the region was thrown into political turmoil, with pressure from the kingdoms of Mercia, Wessex and Scandinavian invasions (Newman, 2006). Later North Cumbria was under the control of the Scottish Kings.

There are no references to Dalston during this period, however the parish and village were probably developing.

- 3.2.6 **Medieval (1066-1485):** North Cumbria remained under Scottish control until 1092 when William Rufus took Carlisle Castle, however it was not until 1157 that the area fully came under English control (Newman, 2006). During this period Dalston grew in importance. In the 1100's the Barony of Dalston was given to Robert De Vallibus (Brother of Hubert, Lord of Gilsland). In 1139 when King Stephen ceded Cumberland to the Scots, the Dalston family appear to have been dispossessed and the lordship given to a scot.
- 3.2.7 The barony of Dalston was seized by Henry II and remained under control of the Crown until 1228 when the Manor of Dalston was given to Walter, Bishop of Carlisle and his successors (Whellan, 1860). The Bishopric of Carlisle Palace, Rose Castle is located just outside Dalston and is said by Hutchinson (1794) that "*the antiquity of this place is not very great, the first mention we find of it, was on account of King Edward I's taking up residence there in the 28th year of his reign, on his expedition against the Scots*" Hutchinson (1794) also states that Rose castle was burned by Robert the Bruce and was later refortified during the reign of Edward III.
- 3.2.8 The chancel of the church of St Michael is believed to be of 13th Century origin, with medieval aspects of the nave (Pevsner, 2002).
- 3.2.9 There are very few references to the town of Dalston during this period.
- 3.2.10 **Post-medieval to Modern (1485-present):** in June 1648 Rose Castle was defeated by Parliamentary forces and burnt down, a survey by the

Government in 1649 described the castle as in a great state of decay. Bishop Rainbow began to rebuild the castle in 1664, with further works undertaken by successive Bishops (British History Online).

- 3.2.11 The buildings directly adjacent to the development area are shown on the 1852 tithe map as a Grammar School. Hutchinson (1794) describes earlier mentions of the Grammar school dating back to the mid 1600's, losing part of its enclosure during the civil wars during the reign of Charles I. He goes on to list various financial gifts given to the school, such as £10 in 1678 by Bishop Rainbow, £2 from John Rayson in 1685 and £10 by Madam Rainbow in 1703. The Grammar school is still shown on the 1900 second edition OS map. Whellan (1860) says "*The school, which had been rebuilt by bishop Smith, was taken down in 1815, when the present comfortable edifice was erected by subscription*". The original location of the Grammar school is not known.
- 3.2.12 During the late 18th / early 19th century Dalston benefitted from the opening of several cotton industries built on arable land next to the River Caldew. The HER contains several records related to the cotton milling industry.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in Section 3.2. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 16 SMR records and 22 Listed Buildings for the study area defined as a 1 kilometre radius, centered on the site. A list of the SMR sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 2.

4.2 HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** there were a total of 16 HER records within the study area that has been defined as a 1 kilometer radius around the site (Figure 2). The earliest recorded event is the possible location of a battle between Aidan, King of Scots and Aethelfrith, King of Northumbria in 603AD. The exact location is noted and there are two other possible locations (HER 3778).

4.2.2 Bishops Mill (HER 10596) is believed to be medieval in origin, with a corn mill onsite until the mid 1800's. St Michaels Church (HER 4543) originally dates to the 12th century with later 17th, 18th and 19th century alterations.

4.2.3 A series of undated earthworks are noted on Dalston village Green (HER 19758) described as a series of earthworks and possible platforms. These earthworks are undated, however the local community attribute the earthworks to the Carlisle and Silloth Golf Course, which was on the site until the mid 1900's.

4.2.4 The remaining HER records relate to the Cotton industry in the late 18th and early 19th Century, including the Low Green cotton Mill (HER 42212), New Rookery Walk Mill (HER 10652), Buckabank Mill (HER 10599) and Dalston Confectionary Works (HER 10506).

4.2.5 There are no HER records within the development area.

4.2.6 **Listed Buildings:** there were 22 Listed Buildings located within the 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development area, mainly centered around the square. Of these 12 are recorded within Dalston town Square and consist of 18th century buildings and the earlier church of St Michael. Listed building no 78318, the 19th century Grammar School building, is adjacent to the proposed development area. The remaining listed buildings are to the south of the village and are 18th and 19th century buildings.

- 4.2.7 **Conservation Areas:** there were no Conservation areas recorded on the HER with the 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development.
- 4.2.8 **Aerial Photography:** there were no aerial photos recorded on the HER within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development.
- 4.2.9 **Archaeological Investigations:** there were very few previous archaeological investigations recorded on the HER. Including a watching brief and building recording survey at St Michael's church and a desk based assessment of the proposed flood alleviation works on the River Caldew.
- 4.2.10 A desk based assessment of the area between Carlisle and Dalston along the river Caldew was undertaken by The Archaeological Practice Ltd in 2005 in advance of proposed flood alleviation works. It showed that the works would affect several areas of high archaeological potential including the line of Hadrian's Wall at Carlisle, bridges spanning the Caldew, and several industrial sites. No archaeological potential was found in Dalston.
- 4.2.11 A watching brief and building recording survey was undertaken at St Michaels Church by AOC Archaeology group in 2009. The work comprised part of a programme of renovation and the construction of a new entrance way and baptistery. Two former archways were found during the works. The earlier of the two was dated to the 18th century and may have been the remnants of a west entrance into the church and was then reused to allow access to the Baptistery which was built in 1890.

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.3.1 A search of maps recording the former Dalston Service station was carried out at Carlisle County Record Office and Carlisle Library. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (plate 1-5). For the purposes of the cartographic analysis the development area was divided in two, Area 1 comprised the current garage plot, with Area 2 being the large field to the rear of the garage.
- 4.3.2 **Dalston Enclosure Award, 1807 (Plate 1):** the earliest map of this area was the 1807 enclosure award, it shows the land to be largely undeveloped with four buildings in the area occupied by the Grammar School buildings. The rear of Area 1 is undeveloped. The boundaries of the areas are largely the same as those seen today with the main Carlisle road bounding the site to the east and the road to Townhead bounding the north east to south west edge of the development area. At this time the area was rectangular, with a larger junction of roads in front. Area 2 is shown to be a large field.
- 4.3.3 **Dalston Tithe Map and Award, c.1852 (Plate 2):** The Tithe map shows the development area remaining the same shape with the same boundaries as

those of the earlier Enclosure Map. There are several buildings shown within the site, a row of houses fronting onto the street and a further building next to the Townhead road, with the rear of the plot undeveloped. The Tithe award lists most of the occupiers as the owners of the houses. Also shown on the Tithe map is the Grammar School building, in the plot adjacent to the south of the development area.

- 4.3.4 **First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1866 (Plate 3):** the site boundaries and buildings remain largely unchanged by the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1866.
- 4.3.4 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (Plate 4):** by the Second Edition Map in 1900 the area remains the same shape as earlier maps. The triangular piece of land directly north east of the plot frontage is now better defined as common land and footpaths. Two buildings are shown at either end of the plot, with the easternmost building marked as a smithy. The rear of Area 1 is shown as unused, with Area 2 shown to be a field.
- 4.3.5 **1971 Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 5):** while the boundaries and site shape of the development area have not changed by 1971, the land use has. None of the buildings shown on earlier maps remain within the development area. The plot shows three larger buildings labeled as a garage. This map shows that the rear of the plot is still largely undeveloped. There is very little change shown in the area surrounding the development.



Plate 1: Enclosure Map 1807 showing site location



Plate 2: Tithe Map of Dalston, c.1852 showing site location



Plate 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1866 showing site location

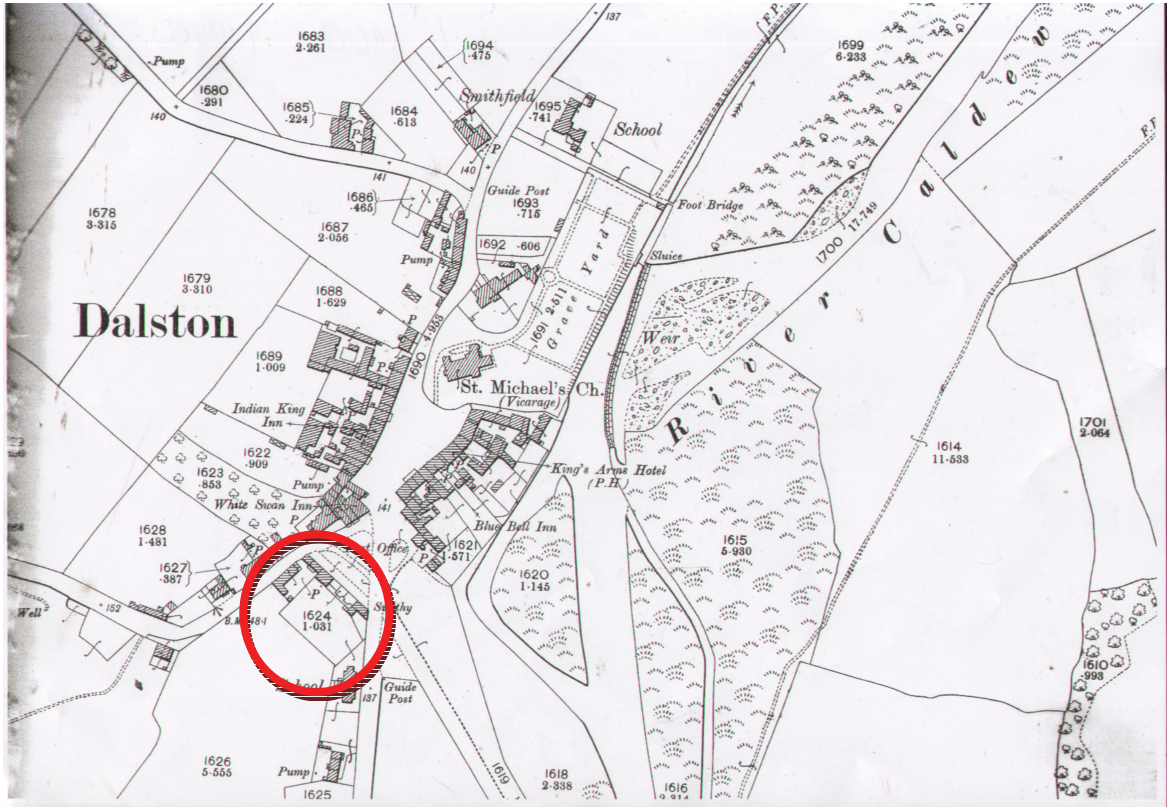


Plate 4: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 showing site location

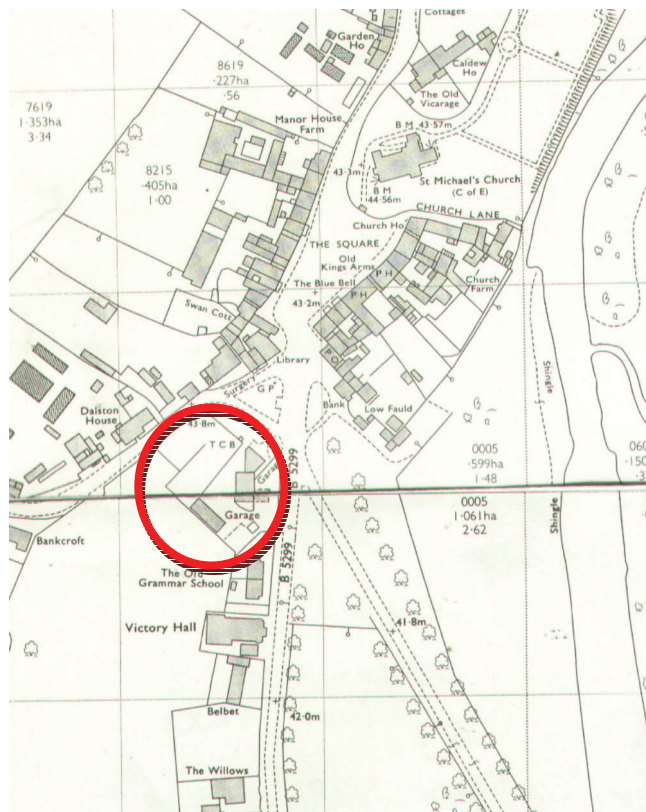


Plate 5: Ordnance Survey Map 1972 showing site location

4.4 SITE VISIT

- 4.4.1 The site was visited on 18th May 2010 to assess whether any as-yet unknown archaeological features were visible within the boundaries of the proposed development area, and to assess the impact any development may have on known archaeological, historical, or cultural features in the vicinity.
- 4.4.2 The development area (Figure 2) covers the former Ben Hodgson garage and a large field to the west. It is bounded to the east by the main Carlisle to Dalston road and the village green, to the south by two small houses, to the north by a modern car park and Glave Hill road and to the west by fields.
- 4.4.3 The garage buildings were still standing and comprised of a large building with attached shed in the centre of the plot and a series of smaller lock up style garages to the west. The remainder of the plot was tarmac and concrete with a large area adjacent to the garages and houses next door which may have been the location of underground diesel tanks.



Plate 6: The development site viewed from the corner of the Village Square



Plate 7: The front of Area 1, the former garage



Plate 8: To the rear of Area 1, showing the large garage building and smaller garages

4.4.4 The second part of the development comprised a large field, half of which is to be developed. The field is bounded by a stone wall to the north and trees to the east and is currently a pasture field. The field slopes steeply approximately half way across the field, marking the edge of development. There is also a short but steep raise to the north west of the field. Several slight ridge and furrows were noted aligned north west to south east across the field, however they became more difficult to see adjacent to the garage. There were no other indications of above ground archaeological remains within the development site.



Plate 9: Area 2 viewed from the Townhead road, looking towards the rear of the old garage, with Grammar school and ridge and furrow visible



Plate 10: Area 2 looking west towards the rise in land, some ridge and furrow visible

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken in one phase, between 26th May 2010 and 28th May 2010 (Figure 3). Four trenches were excavated in Area 1 of the proposed development. Each trench location was agreed with Jeremy Parsons of CCCHES and was excavated by a mini digger using a toothless bucket.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located toward the west of the development area and was aligned north – south along the rear of the existing buildings (Figure 3). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.21m in the north to 0.70m in the south revealing sand and gravels with root disturbance (**102**). The natural gravels occurred at 0.21m below ground level for 22m of the excavation, before sloping steeply to 0.70m below ground at the north, in line with the visible slope of the car park. The natural sands and gravels were below c.0.15m of grey brown sandy silt and pebbles at the north, thickening to 0.64m of subsoil to the south (**104**), where the current ground level slopes towards the road. Subsoil (**104**), was overlain by 0.06m of Tarmac (**100**), (Plate 11).

5.2.2 No archaeological features or finds were found within Trench 1.



Plate 11: Trench 1 general view looking south

5.2.3 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located toward the rear of the current buildings on the north end of the development area and was aligned north east – south west (Figure 3). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.26m revealing mid brown orange sands and gravels (102), sealed by 0.06m of Tarmac (Plate 12).

5.2.4 No archaeological features or finds were found within Trench 2.



Plate 12: Trench 2 general view looking south west

5.2.5 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located toward the front of the current buildings on the south east end of the development area, close to the main road and was aligned north west – south east (Figure 3). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m revealing mid brown orange sands and gravels (102). A foundation cut for a floor surface was filled by a dark grey brown layer (112), large sandstone flags (110) and a layer of cobbles (111). The floor surfaces were sealed by Layer (104), a mid grey-brown silty sand layer measuring between 0.20m and 0.40m in depth sloping towards the main road, overlain by modern rubble layer (101), dark grey brown silty sand with over 50% red brick, modern pottery and concrete measured between 0.20m to 0.40m in depth, deepening to the north of the trench. Tarmac (100) measured 0.06m depth and sealed the trench.

5.2.6 Sandstone floor (110) was identified measuring 2.55m wide and 3.50m long. This comprised large, well cut sandstone flags overlying a dark grey brown

silty sand deposit (112) (Figures 4 and 5). A series of small stones had been placed around the edges, along with a rough cobbled floor which appeared to have covered the area of the trench prior to the modern building works.



Plate 13: Trench 3 general view looking south, showing Floor (110) and cobbles (111)

5.2.7 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located toward the rear of the current buildings on the north end of the development area and was aligned north east – south west (Figure 3). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.89m revealing natural mid brown orange sands and gravels (102), cut by sandstone culvert (105), overlain by mid grey brown silty sand layer (104), which measured 0.31m thick. Modern backfill layer (101) overlay layer (104) and comprised of 0.43m of dark grey brown silty sand with over 50% red brick, modern pottery and concrete. Tarmac (100) sealed the trench (Plate 13).

5.2.8 An east – west aligned culvert was found within Trench 3. The culvert [105] measured > 4m length by 0.52m width and 0.51m depth (Figure 6). It comprised walls of small roughly shaped sandstone blocks laid against the sides of the cut, with large sandstone flags sealing the culvert. A 0.31m thick deposit of mid grey brown silty sand had accumulated in the base of the culvert.



Plate 14: Trench 4 general view looking south showing Culvert [106]

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

5.3.1 No environmental samples were retained during the groundworks. Several pieces of 19th century pottery and bottle glass were found during the excavation but not retained.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The desk based assessment showed that while the village of Dalston has been recorded since the early medieval period, the development area is likely to lie just outside the medieval core. Little remains of the medieval village, aside from aspects of St Michael and All Saints Church. Dalston is shown to have experienced an increase in fortune during the 18th and 19th century when the cotton industry came to the area. The majority of the area adjacent to the development area can be dated to this period. Cartographic sources indicate a row of buildings across the development area, which change over time from a solid row to buildings at either end.
- 6.1.2 During the archaeological field evaluation at The Old Service Station, Dalston, four trenches were excavated, covering 80m² of the proposed 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.
- 6.1.3 Trenches 1 and 2 were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits, with very little subsoil or other natural deposits perhaps indicating that this area had been levelled prior to the construction of the garage buildings.
- 6.1.4 Trenches 3 and 4 contained a sandstone culvert [105] and sandstone floor (110). Modern pottery found above and below the sandstone floor was dated to the late 19th / early 20th century. This suggests that the floor and culvert relate to the buildings shown on the later maps of the plot. The modern backfilled deposits appear to indicate levelling of the development area during the construction of the garage in the 1950's.
- 6.1.5 The results obtained during the desk based assessment and evaluation suggests that the area was probably agricultural land until the late 18th century when Dalston grew in size. The floors and culverts almost certainly relate to buildings on the development area during the late 19th century as shown on the first to third edition Ordnance Survey maps (Plates 3 – 5).

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British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50912#s24>

APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETEER

Table 1: Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) Events within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site

ID #	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	3778	Dexastan/Daegsastan battlefield	Site of battle between Aidan, King of Scots and Aethelfrith, King of Northumbria in 603AD. One of three suggested locations,	36	50	Early Medieval/Saxon/Anglian
2	4543	Church of St Michael and All Angels, The square, Dalston	St Michaels, 12 th and 13 th Century origin. Norman wall with early English Chancel, with later Victorian baptistery and vestry	336940	550160	Medieval, Norman, Post Medieval, Victorian, Georgian
3	10093	Dalston Saw Mill	Site of old Saw Mill in Dalston	336510	550550	Post Medieval
4	10504	Dalston Brewery	Site of Old Brewery at Dalston	337020	550440	Post Medieval
5	10506	Dalston Confectionary Works	Old cotton mill now used as Confectionary works	337380	550830	Modern
6	10596	Bishops Mill, Buckabank, Dalston	Site of a corn mill, three storeys with red sandstone. No mill machinery survives. Referenced in 1794 as belonging to the Bishop. Mill is believed to be medieval in origin	337130	549040	Medieval, Stuart, Post Modern
7	10597	Old Brewery, Green Lane, Dalston	Site of brewery at Green Lane, now a private house. Brewery was in existence in 1794 when it was referenced to	336750	549040	Post medieval
8	10599	Buckabank Mill, Dalston	Cotton Mill	337050	549400	Georgian, Modern
9	10625	New Rookery Walk Mill, Dalston	Documentary evidence for a walk (fulling) mill for Cotton, first recorded in 1787	337050	549200	Georgian, post medieval
10	15251	Dalston Pillbox	Recorded WWII Pillbox, no visible remains in 2003	336700	550800	Wartime
11	19723	Glazed cup find, Dalston	Crudely made black-glazed cup in buff coloured earthenware dating to late 17 th early 18 th C. Found in the wall of a listed building.	336000	550000	Post Medieval
12	19758	The Green, Unclassified earthworks	Unclassified earthworks and possible platforms on the green	336960	549680	Unknown
13	41004	Maryport and Carlisle Railway	Maryport and Carlisle railway was built almost entirely from local subscriptions and opened from Carlisle to Wigton in 1843, line was	340169	554907	Victorian

			completed in 1845 and became a double line in 1860's.			
14	42211	Bishops Forge, Buckabank, Dalston	Site of a forge named Bishops forge in 1816 and Dalston Forge in 1867. Said to have been erected in 1794 and was an iron and plating forge.	337180	549070	Georgian, Post-medieval
15	42212	Low Green Mill, Dalston	Cotton Mill, Mill race and Twist Mill, said to have been located on the west side of the Caldew, being the only textile works on the west.	337490	550840	Georgian, Post Medieval
16	42474	Coin find, Dalston	Post-medieval silver shilling of Charles I, dated to 1635/6. Minted in London	336900	550300	Stuart

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site

ID	Listed Building SMR #No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
17	503924	No's 25-26 The Square, Dalston	Two single storey houses converted mid 19 th C out of probable late-medieval longhouse of mid 16 th C date. A cruck framed building which may originally have been thatched roof. Considered to be the oldest surviving domestic structure in the village.	II	336890	550140
18	78295	Thwaite Nook, Buckabank, Dalston	Late 17 th C farmhouse with 19 th C alterations.	II	337552	549759
19	78296	Corsica Cottage and outbuildings, Buckabank, Dalston	Late 17 th / Early 18 th C house and adjoining former cottages, with 20 th C alterations	II	337481	54994
20	78297	Unnamed house NW of Hill House, Bucksbank, Dalston	Probable early 18 th C farmhouse	II	337319	549236
21	78306	The Old Vicarage, Dalston	Late 17 th / Early 17 th C vicarage, now house, early 18 th C wood paneling inside	II	336952	550205
22	78307	Caldew House, Dalston	Mid 19 th C house	II	336967	550217
23	78313	Dalston Bridge, Dalston	Roadbridge over river Caldew, dated to 1812 with inscription	II	336962	549113
24	78317	Coronation seat, The Green, Dalston	Commemorative seat dated 1911 and inscribed GR, erected for coronation of George V	II	336901	550046
25	78318	No's 1 and 2 the Green, Dalston	Grammar school now 2 houses. Dated 1815	II	336867	549960
26	78319	No 7, The willows, Dalston	Early 19 th C house	II	336852	549855

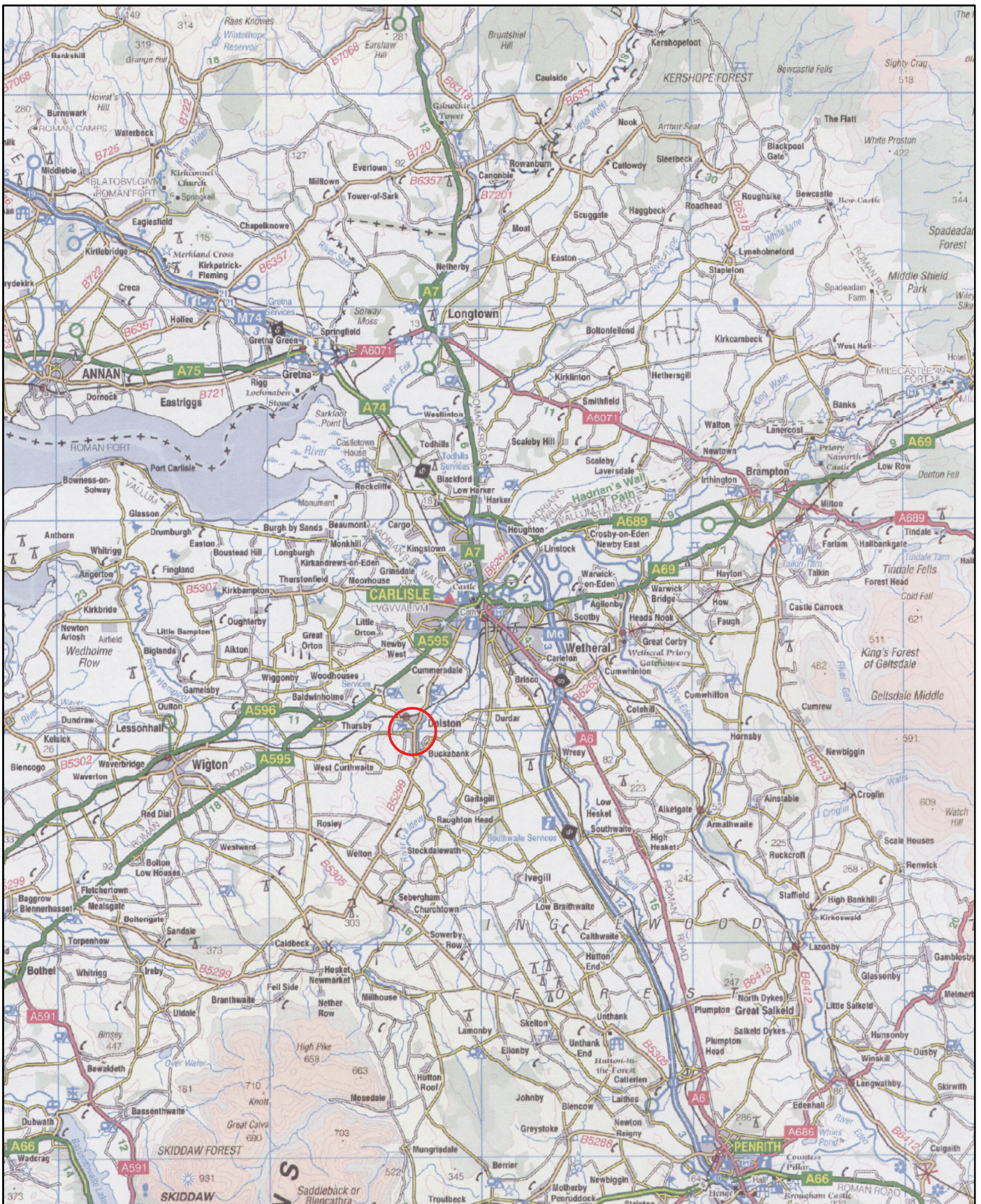
27	78320	No 22, Chilterns, Dalston	Early 19 th C house	II	33686 9	54968 1
28	78336	Church of St Michael and All Angels	Church. 12 th and 13 th Century, partly rebuilt in 1749. 1890 restoration. Chancel is 13 th C	II*	33694 2	55016 4
29	78337	No 1, Church House. Dalston	Late 18 th C house, dressed red sandstone	II	33694 8	55012 9
30	78338	No 2, Church Farmhouse, Dalston	Late 18 th C farmhouse	II	33694 2	55012 0
31	78339	No 3, The Square. Dalston	Late 18 th / Erly 19 th House	II	33693 8	55011 3
32	78340	No's 4 and 5, Country Kitchen, The Square, Dalston	Late 18 th C, Public house, now house and café/shop.	II	33693 2	55010 6
33	78341	No 6, The Bluebell, The Square, Dalston	Early 18 th C building, now public house	II	33692 2	55009 1
34	78342	The Swan Salon and Branch Library, The Square, Dalston	Late 18 th C building	II	33686 9	55007 3
35	78343	No's 16 and 17, Church View, The Square, Dalston	Two houses, Late 18 th C,	II	33686 8	55008 6
36	78344	No 19, The Square, Dalston	Late 18 th C house	II	33687 4	55010 3
37	78345	No 27, The Square, Dalston	Late 18 th C house	II	33689 6	55015 2
38	78347	No 24, Dover House, The Square. Dalston	Late 18 th / Early 19 th C house	II	33689 0	55013 0

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Tarmac	Tarmac
101	Deposit	Modern backfill
102	Deposit	Natural sands and gravels
103	Deposit	Not used
104	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty sand
105	Culvert	Sandstone culvert
106	Cut	Cut of stone lined culvert
107	Fill	Fill of culvert
108	Deposit	Very black layer
109	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand and stones
110	Sandstone Floor	Sandstone floor
111	Cobbled surface	Cobbled surface
112	Deposit	Very dark grey brown sandy silt below floor surface
113	Cut	Cut below sandstone floor
114	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt (only visible in trench 1 & 2)

Table 3: List of Contexts issued during Evaluation

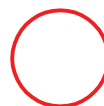
APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: The Old Service Station Dalston
 SCALE: 1:250,000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1188
 CLIENT: Lattimer Homes Ltd
 DRAWN BY: AJW
 DATE: June 2010
 FIGURE: 1

KEY:

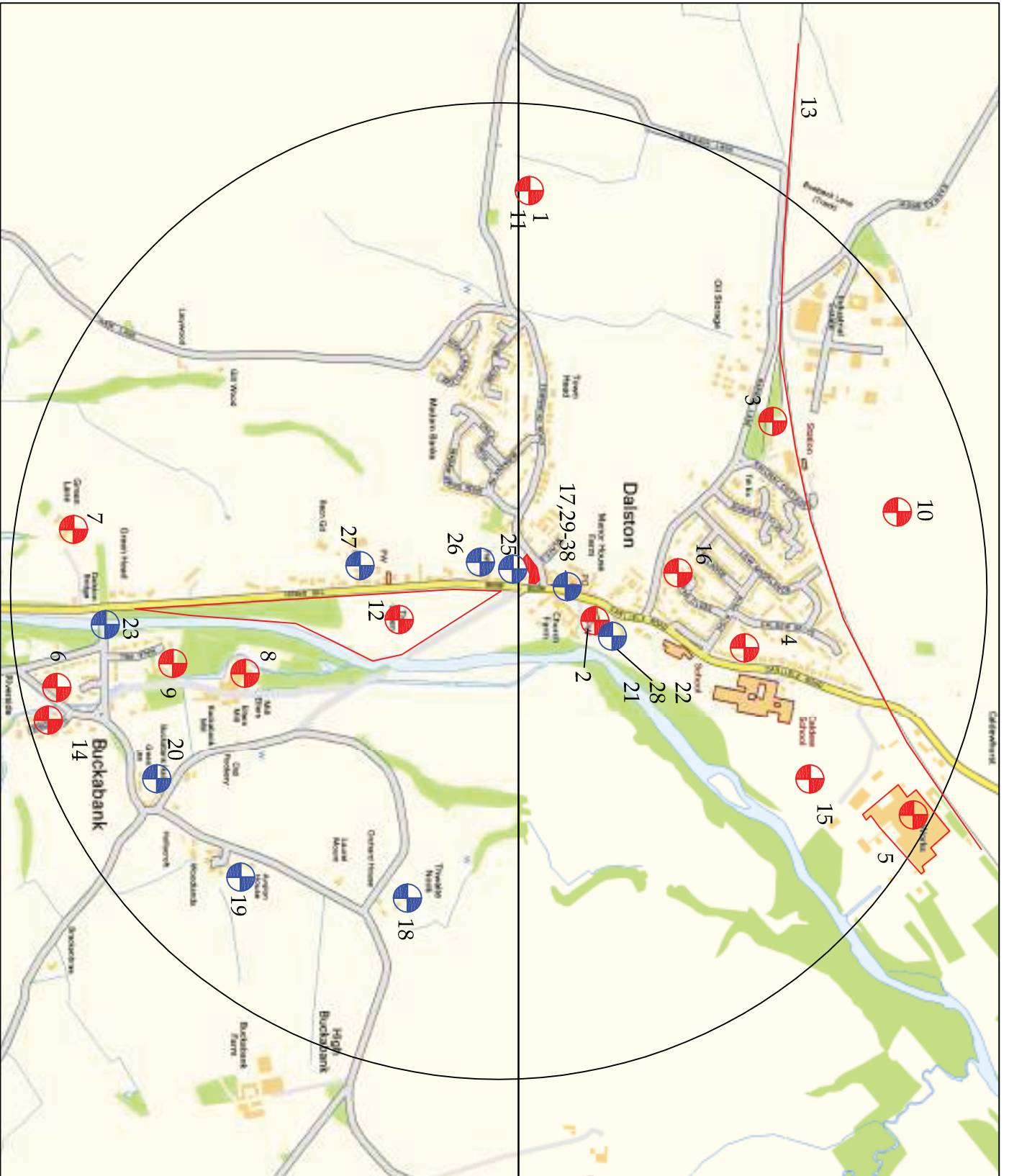


Site Location



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Figure 1: Site Location







North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010
The Old Service Station, Dalston

CLIENT:
Lattimer Homes Ltd

SCALE: 1:500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AJW
DATE: June 2010

KEY:

-  Site Location
-  HER
-  Listed Building
-  1km diameter study area



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REPORT No:
CP1188

FIGURE:
Figure No 2

Figure 2 : Historic Environment Record plan

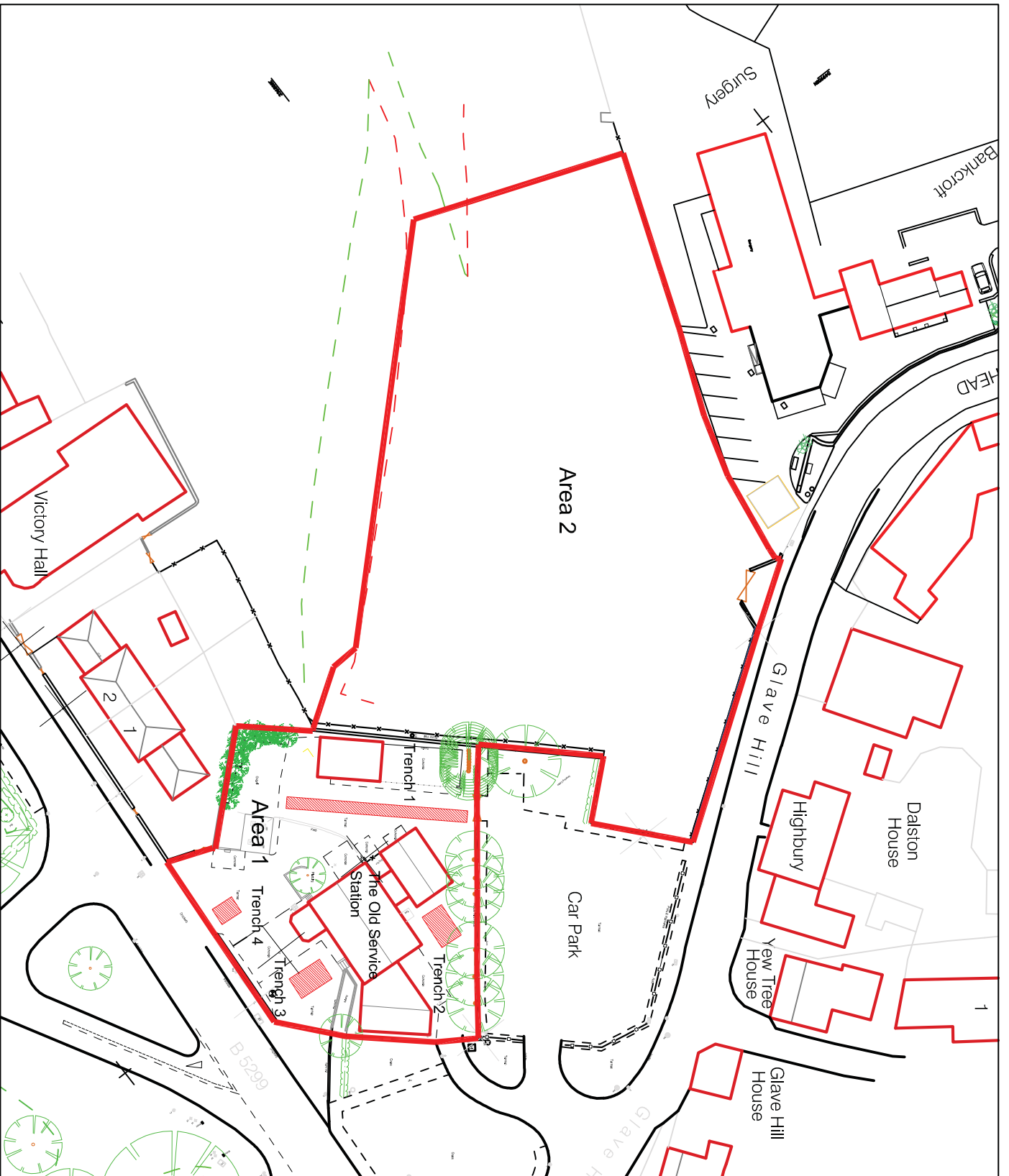



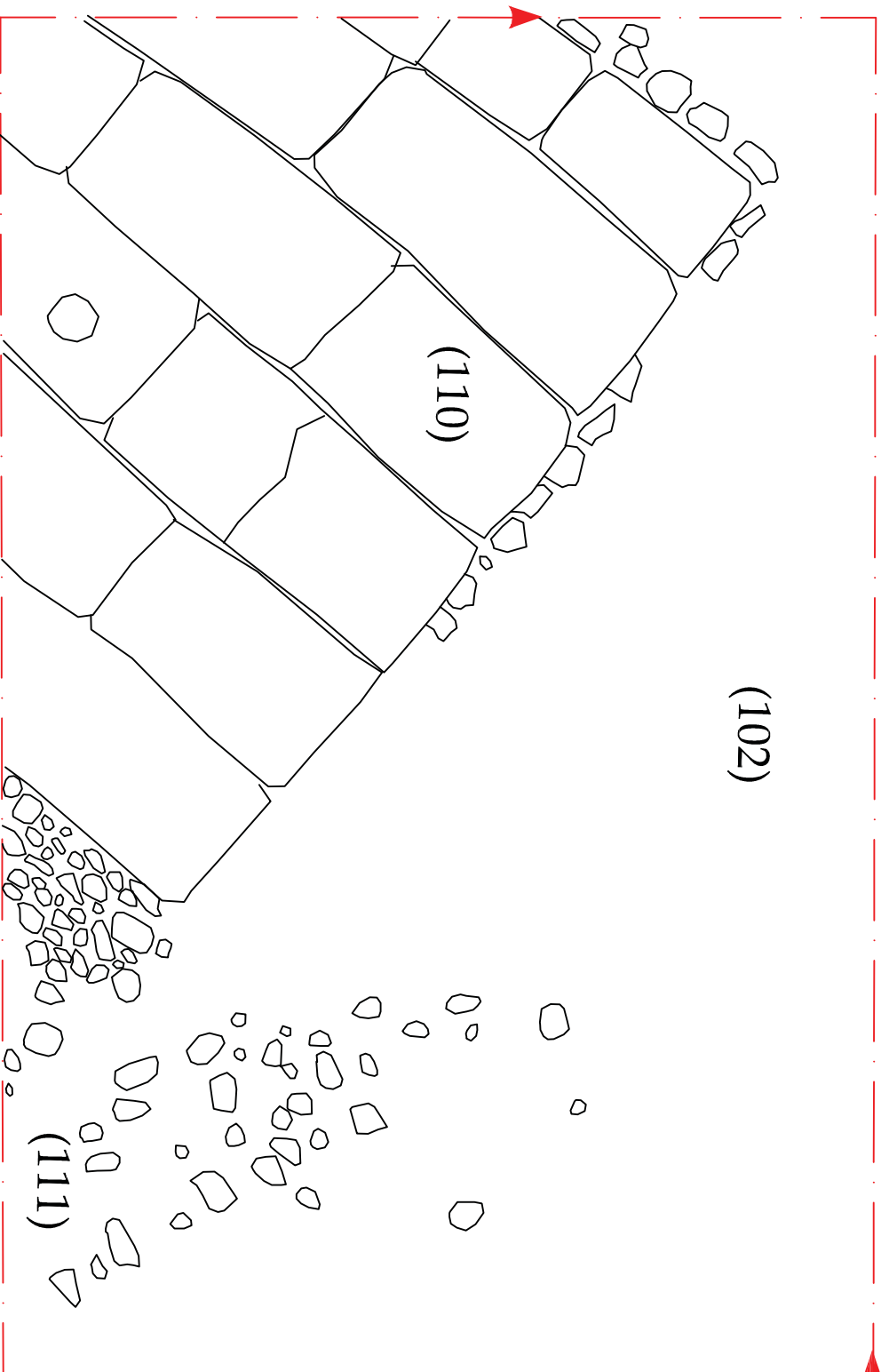


Figure 3 : Trench Location Plan

 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010 The Old Service Station, Dalston</p>	<p>CLIENT: Lattimer Homes Ltd</p>	<p>SCALE: 1:750 at A4</p>	<p>DRAWN BY: AJW DATE: June 2010</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Outline of Proposed Development  Evaluation Trench 	<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> <p>REPORT No: CP1188</p>	<p>FIGURE: Figure No 3</p>
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Trench 3 plan






North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010
The Old Service Station, Dalston

CLIENT:
Lattimer Homes Ltd

SCALE: 1:25 at A4

DRAWN BY: AJW
DATE: June 2010

KEY:

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Stones
-  Section location



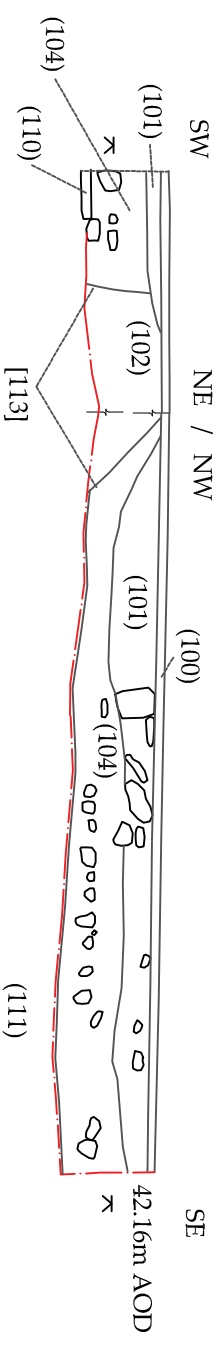
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REPORT No:
CP1188

FIGURE:
Figure No 4

Figure 4 : Trench 3 plan

Trench 3 section



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010
The Old Service Station, Dalston

CLIENT:
Latimer Homes Ltd

SCALE: 1:50 at A4

DRAWN BY: AJW
DATE: June 2010

KEY:
 Limit of Excavation
 Stones



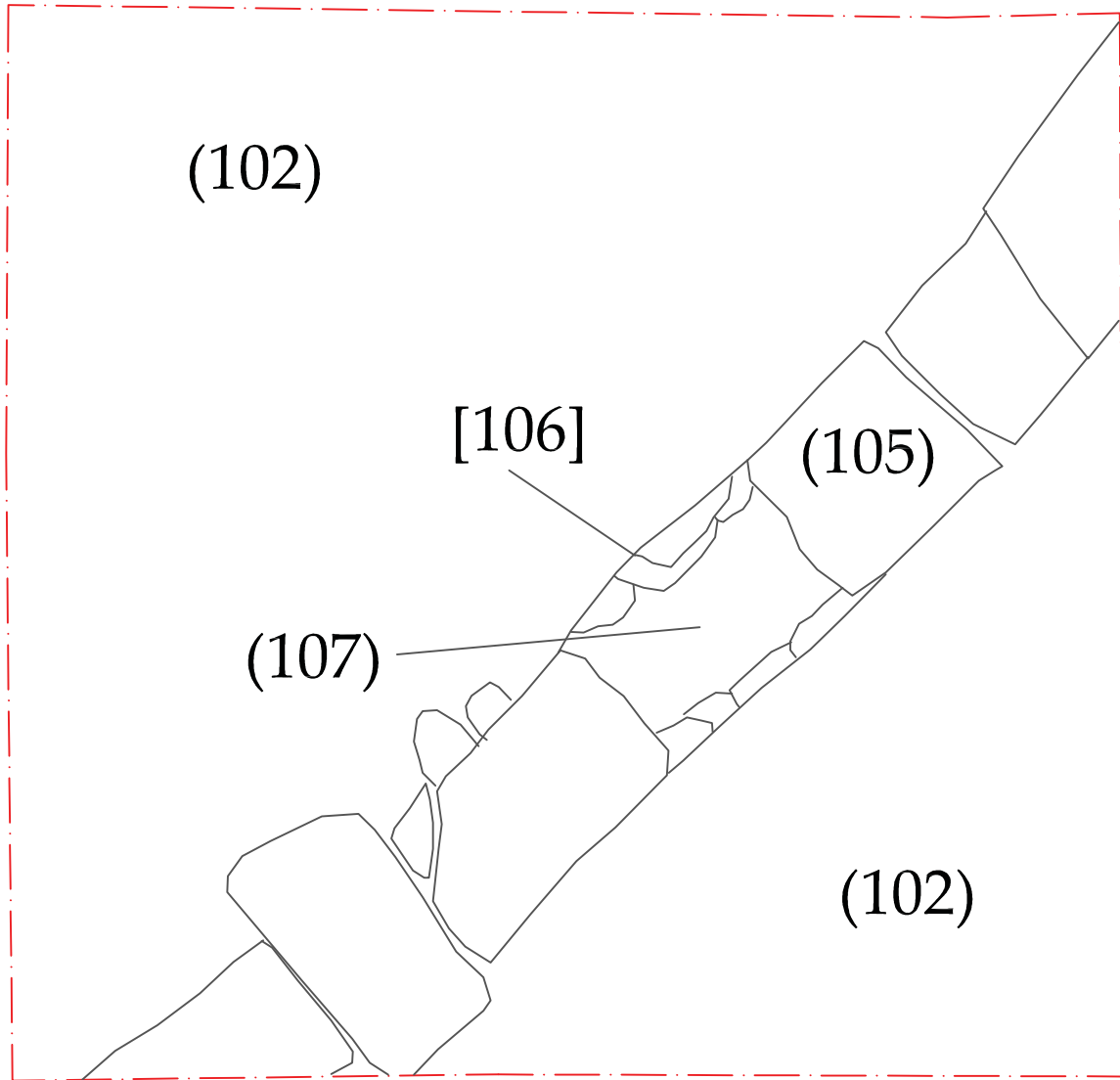
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REPORT No:
CP1188

FIGURE:
Figure No 5



Figure 5 : Trench 3 Section

Trench 4 Plan



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Title as in report
 SCALE: 1: 25 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1188
 CLIENT: Lattimer Homes Ltd
 DRAWN BY: AJW
 DATE: June 2010
 FIGURE: Figure No 6

KEY:
 Limit of Excavation
 Stones



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Figure 6 : Plan of Trench 4